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State Court Organization 2004

Courts and judges
Judicial selection and service
Judicial branch
Appellate courts
Trial courts
The jury
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State Court Organization 2004

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and National Center for State Courts*

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INTRODUCTION: Purpose, format, and method of compilation

What is the purpose of the volume?

The fifth edition of *State Court Organization* describes the diverse nature of the State courts in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Information distributed across 47 tables details the main features of how courts operate, ranging from the names of the various courts established in each State to specific aspects of law or procedure such as whether jury verdicts must be unanimous to convict in criminal cases or to decide on liability in civil matters.

The primary reason, then, for compiling *State Court Organization 2004* (previous editions describe court organization in 1980, 1987, 1993, and 1998) is to provide authoritative answers in a single volume to fundamental questions about the composition of each state's court system: How many appellate and trial courts have been established? What specific categories of cases does each court have the jurisdiction to decide? There is no standard, or typical, State court system: fundamental matters vary from state to state.

A second purpose is to determine the patterns across States that exist amidst this diversity. Most State court systems have two levels of appellate courts and two levels of trial courts. This edition of *State Court Organization* facilitates examination of differing state approaches to court administration and related procedures and rules. The volume is also attentive to features of state court organization that vary within a state, rooted in counties, municipalities, townships, or other forms of local government. The more important points of variations within states are noted, sometimes in the table proper but more often through footnotes.

A third purpose is to permit the analysis of trends over time in how states organize their judicial branch. Since 1980 significant changes have taken place in how judicial branches are governed. Questions that can be addressed include: Who is the head of the judicial branch? What official or institution formulates and submits the budget for operating the courts? What is the source of the rulemaking authority of State courts of last resort? Over time, editions of *State Court Organization* reveal the advent of professional trial court managers: administrators, clerks, and judges who view their role as managerial in nature.

The 2004 edition of *State Court Organization* continues the attention first given in 1998 to the growing importance of specialized State court forums. Special forums are divisions, dockets, courtrooms or procedures dedicated to a designated set of cases and to which a specific judge has been assigned. Such forums typically are created through local court rules or custom, and carry the label of "court" as a matter of convenience.

Information is included on the varieties of problem-solving courts, the most common form of specialized courts today. A separate table is retained on the more longstanding family court.

How should the volume be used?

The 2004 edition of *State Court Organization* contains 428 items of information (up from 397 items in 1998) spread across 47 tables. Tables are divided into seven parts according to broad topical areas:

1. Courts and Judges (Tables 1-3)
2. Judicial Selection and Service (Tables 4-11)
3. The Judicial Branch: Governance, Funding, and Administration (Tables 12-21)
4. Appellate Courts: Jurisdiction and Procedures (Tables 22-27)
5. Trial Courts: Administration, Specialized Jurisdiction, and Procedures (Tables 28-37)
6. The Jury (Tables 38-42)
7. The Sentencing Context (Tables 43-47)

An eighth part contains a one-page court structure chart for each State, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. The charts complement the information provided in the tables by depicting the essential structure of a State's court system in terms of subject matter jurisdiction and routes of appellate review. Each part begins with a brief explanatory note and a recommended bibliography of sources relevant to the topic under consideration. The introductions indicate why the information provided is important for understanding the nation's courts and notes considerations to bear in mind when using the part's tables.

Two kinds of tables are presented. One kind of table is formatted to describe what is defined at the state level, such as the juror source lists, definitions of a felony offense, the functions of administrative offices of the courts, and other aspects of court organization that apply to all appellate or trial courts within a state. Another kind of table reports on features that differ from court to court within a state, such as the number of judges or procedures for selecting a presiding judge. The "court" in trial court generally applies to a statewide court system. For example, the Circuit Court of Virginia is divided into 31 circuits each serving a specific geographical area. Some trial courts, though, include an entire State within their geographic jurisdiction, as in New Jersey's Tax Court. Appellate courts are typically statewide in their jurisdiction, but intermediate appellate courts are established on a regional basis in Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Texas, and Washington. In these States, intermediate appellate courts may establish rules and procedures that vary between regions (usually called a district or division). Several States have multiple intermediate appellate courts (Alabama, Indiana, New York,

Pennsylvania, and Tennessee) and two states - Oklahoma and Texas - have two courts of last resort (See Table 1).

Some tables contain extensive footnotes. Footnotes tend to appear in tables that cover topics for which a simple answer was deemed unhelpful and consideration of the footnote's content is necessary to make comparisons across states or to grasp fully the nature of the arrangements that pertain in individual states. A general cautionary statement is offered here. This volume covers an unusually diverse set of topics. There is no single state authority that maintains current and complete information on each topic. Therefore several sources were contacted in each state and extensive searches were undertaken of court rules and state statutes. The next section of this introductory essay describes the process by which information was obtained and verified.

How was the volume compiled?

The contents for this edition were selected and the relevant data collected through the following main steps. The first step was a project staff review of the contents *State Court Organization 1998*. In the course of that review all members of the Conference of State Court Administrators were asked to evaluate the usefulness of each information item published in *State Court Organization 1998* and to nominate additional topics that could usefully be included in the new edition. Some information items were judged to be essential for the continuity of the series, new information was identified to keep pace with the changing shape and interests of the court community, and still other information items were found to be of limited contemporary interest. These decisions were made in consultation with other National Center for State Court staff members and relevant academic and research experts on court-related topics. Staff from the Bureau of Justice Statistics also participated in the review process. A tentative list of information contents was compiled by project staff and then reviewed in detail by the members of the Conference of State Court Administrator's Court Statistics Committee. At a subsequent meeting, the Committee members reviewed the data collection design and drafts of the data collection instruments. The chosen information items were divided according to the most reliable and cost-effective data collection method and included:

- A survey of administrative offices of the court designed for distribution by mail to the state court administrators of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The questionnaire dealt with aspects of court organization that are primarily

administrative in nature and either new to the 2004 edition or likely to have changed significantly since 1998. Various versions of the new survey were pilot tested through the kind cooperation of states represented on the Court Statistics Committee.

- A similar survey relating to information concerning appellate courts designed to collect new or changeable descriptive information on courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. Approximately 150 surveys were completed and returned.
- A third survey form designed to update some of the information items carried over from the last edition and judged unlikely to have changed significantly over the previous five years. Respondents were presented with the information published in the 1998 edition and were asked to update it to be current as of December 31, 2004. Separate update surveys were prepared for administrative offices of the courts and appellate court clerks.

Protocols were developed to conduct statute and rule searches that would compile tables of information on specific laws, legal procedure and legal practices that applied statewide. Such searches were the primary source of data about juries and sentencing. Figure 1 indicates the primary data collection methods for each table of information. Upon return, surveys were reviewed for completeness and clarity by project staff. Telephone calls and fax messages were used to ensure that accurate and comparable information was available from all survey respondents. Information collected through update surveys and through statute and rule searches were entered in electronic tables.

The main step in the verification process was to return all tables completed through surveys or update forms back to state court administrators. This provided a second check on the information, often by a second pair of eyes, and served as a check on the accuracy of any revisions made by project staff. All tables compiled through statute or rule searches also were sent to the state court administrator with a request that the contents be examined and modified or corrected as necessary. Verification often involved a series of iterations passed back and forth between project staff and the administrative office of the courts or appellate court clerk.

The result is a reference source that covers a wide range of information about trial and appellate courts and state court administration. There are some obvious limitations. Provisions and procedures that relate to criminal cases receive more attention than those concerning civil dockets. The focus, moreover, is on statewide court organization. Within states there is

significant variation by locality that is beyond the scope of this volume to describe. Finally, *State Court Organization* is a companion series to the annual *State Court Caseload Statistics* reports prepared by the Court Statistics Project of the National Center for State Courts. Please bring suggestions for information that might be included in future editions to the attention of the Director of the Court Statistics Project, National Center for State Courts, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185.

What is new to the 2004 edition?

A glossary defining symbols, abbreviations and acronyms has been added to the front of the volume.

Some tables from the 1998 edition were not repeated in 2004:

Table 21 - Court Automation
Table 35 - Provisions for Processing Domestic Violence Cases
Table 47 - The Availability of Intermediate Sanctions
Table 50 - Good Time Accumulation and Parole

Tables appearing for the first time in 2004 are:

Table 31 - Specialized Jurisdiction: Problem Solving Courts
Table 36 - DNA Evidence: Post-Conviction Analysis
Table 37 - Making the Trial Record
(last covered in 1993)

There has been some reorganization of the contents:

Table 5 in 1998 –Terms of Appellate Court Judges (combined with Table 4 – Selection of Appellate Court Judges)

Table 23 in 1998 – Structure of Panels Reviewing Discretionary Petitions (divided into two new tables: Table 23 – The Structure of Appellate Court Panels and Table 24 – Reviewing Discretionary Petitions)

Table 27 in 1998 - Special Calendars in Appellate Courts (combined with Table 25 – Expediting Procedures in Appellate Courts)

State Court Organization 2004 enhances the coverage of clerks of (trial) courts and trial court administrators. The previous edition allocated one table to each type of official, and provided information only on their method of selection and source of funding. For 2004, Table 29 provides information for both clerks and administrators on their method of selection and numbers in each trial court system. Table 30 describes the functional responsibilities for both sets of officials using a common set of responsibilities.

Figure 1: Primary Source of Data Collection

<i>Table</i>	<i>AOC* Survey</i>	<i>Appellate Court Clerks Survey</i>	<i>AOC* /Appellate Clerks Update Survey</i>	<i>Special Surveys</i>	<i>Statute and Rule Search</i>
1			■		
2		■	■		
3	■				
4			■		
5			■		
6			■		
7			■		
8			■		
9			■		
10			■		
11			■		
12			■		
13					■
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31				■	
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33					■
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36					■
37	■				
38			■		
39					■
40					■
41					■
42					■
43			■		
44			■		
45			■		
46			■		
47					■

*AOC=Administrative Office of the Courts

Glossary of Selected Abbreviations, Definitions, and Symbols

Abbreviations

ADA	= Americans with Disabilities Act	IA	= Intermediate appellate court
AOC	= Administrative Office of the Courts	ID	= Indefinite
AP	= At pleasure	IT	= Information technology
CASA	= Court Appointed Special Advocate	JD	= Judicial
CJ	= Chief Justice	JN	= Judicial nominating commission appoints
CLE	= Continuing legal education	LA	= Legislative appointment
CS	= Court selection	LD	= Locally determined
DS	= District	LG	= Legislature
DU	= Duration of service	LJ	= Limited jurisdiction
EX	= Executive	LWOP	= Life in prison without parole
GE	= Gubernatorial appointment with approval of elected executive council	NP	= Non-partisan election
GJ	= General jurisdiction	NR	= No response
GL	= Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the legislature	N/S	= Not stated
GN	= Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission	PE	= Partisan election
GNE	= Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with approval of elected executive council	RA	= Reappointment
GNL	= Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of the legislature	RE	= Retention election
GU	= Gubernatorial appointment	SC	= Court of last resort
		SCJ	= Chief justice/judge of the court of last resort appoints
		SN	= Seniority
		SW	= Statewide
		TCA	= Trial court administrator
		US	= Federal
		VA	= Varies

Definitions:

A.L.I. = Accused lacks substantial capacity to appreciate the criminality (wrongfulness) of his/her conduct or conform his/her conduct to the requirements of law.

Irresistible Impulse = If a mental disorder caused the individual to experience an irresistible impulse to commit the offense, even if he/she remained able to understand the nature of the offense and its wrongfulness.

M'N = (M'Naghten) The accused party, at the time of committing the act, was laboring under a defect of reason from disease of the mind, not to know the nature and quality of the act he/she was doing, or if he/she did not know it was wrong.

Symbols:

■ = Both mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction

□ = Discretionary jurisdiction

■ = Mandatory jurisdiction

~ = Not applicable

* = Mandatory list

○ = No/none

◐ = Shared

● = Total

■ = Yes

Part I: Courts and Judges

The number and variety of appellate and trial courts is the logical starting point for anyone interested in court organization. The fundamental distinction is between trial courts, which are courts of first instance that decide a dispute by examining the facts, and appellate courts, which review the trial court's application of the law with respect to those facts.

Table 1 lists the number and types of appellate courts in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Appellate courts are divided into two basic categories, namely courts of last resort (COLR) and intermediate appellate courts (IAC). Each state has a COLR, which has final jurisdiction over appeals. Oklahoma and Texas split final appellate review between separate civil and criminal COLRs. Courts of last resort typically were established in the state's constitution and sit in one location, the state capital. IACs hear initial appeals, the outcome of which can be subject to further review by the state's COLR. Intermediate appellate courts, a more contemporary institution, often sit in multiple locations throughout the state.

Table 2 lists the total number of appellate judges serving the state courts. Information on term lengths as well as the gender and racial and ethnic composition of the bench is provided, where available. The state appellate bench consists of 1,335 members. Term lengths vary between states from four to sixteen years; only Rhode Island selects judges to serve for life, while Massachusetts and Puerto Rico mandate terms that last until retirement at age 70.

All COLRs are established with an odd number of justices, in contrast to the structure of the jury as a decision-making institution, which usually consists of an even number of members. The most common arrangement is a seven judge COLR, found in 28 states and in Puerto Rico. Five justices serve on COLRs in 16 states, while five states follow the federal nine-justice model as does the District of Columbia. Both Texas COLRs have nine justices. Oklahoma has a nine-member Supreme Court and a five member Court of Criminal Appeals.

Intermediate appellate courts often undertake review through panels of three or more judges rather than by the full court sitting "en banc" (see Table 23). California has the largest state IAC, with 105 authorized and 88 serving judgeships divided into nine divisions (Table 1).

Trial courts are listed state-by-state in Table 3, noting which are courts of general jurisdiction (GJ) and which are courts of limited (or special) jurisdiction (LJ). General jurisdiction trial courts are the highest trial court in a state, where felony criminal cases and high stakes

civil suits are adjudicated. They often exercise some form of appellate review over outcomes in limited jurisdiction courts or decisions by administrative agencies, exercising what is termed incidental appellate jurisdiction (Table 27).

A limited jurisdiction trial court, one or more of which is to be found in all but six states, typically holds preliminary hearings in felony cases and has exclusive jurisdiction over misdemeanor and ordinance violation cases (Table 44 details the jurisdiction over felony cases by courts of limited jurisdiction). Civil jurisdiction is restricted to a fixed maximum amount, and typically includes a separate category of small claims cases for which simplified procedures are established. Juvenile and domestic relations cases are typically heard in a court of general jurisdiction, but in some states a special court may exist for such "family law" cases (see Table 32).

Table 3 indicates the number of judges serving on each trial court statewide. Some courts, especially those with limited jurisdiction, use part-time or senior judges to help with caseloads. Courts may also make use of quasi-judicial staff to hear cases as referees, commissioners, or hearing officers. Table 3 provides information on term lengths for trial court judges as well as their gender and racial and ethnic composition, where available. The length specified is for a "full" term. Judges may be appointed to serve an initial term for a fixed period of time before becoming eligible to serve a full term. Even in states that elect their judges, most sitting judges are initially appointed to the bench to fill an unexpired term created by the resignation or death of a judge.

By and large, general jurisdiction trial courts are divided into circuits or districts. In some states (e.g., California) the county serves as the judicial district. Most states, however, construct judicial districts that embrace a number of counties. Limited jurisdiction trial courts vary in whether they possess county-wide jurisdiction across a county or serve a specific local government unit, such as a city or village. Jurisdiction beyond a specific county is rare, except for those courts with special jurisdiction that applies statewide (water courts and workers' compensation courts are examples).

In comparing court structures, it should be noted that even basic nomenclature can vary markedly. Supreme Courts are usually courts of last resort but in New York "supreme" designates the main trial court; the Court of Appeals is the state's court of last resort. Justices and a Chief Justice usually serve on courts of last resort but a number of COLRs have judges and a Chief Judge. Judge is the standard title for those serving on intermediate appellate courts.

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Tables 2 & 3

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Table 1. Appellate Courts in the United States

Legend: ~ = Not applicable

	Court of last resort		Intermediate appellate court		# of chief judges
	Court name	Place of session	Court name	Place of session	
Alabama	Supreme Court	Montgomery ¹	Court of Civil Appeals Court of Criminal Appeals	Montgomery ¹ Montgomery ¹	1 1
Alaska	Supreme Court	Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau ²	Court of Appeals	Anchorage	1
Arizona	Supreme Court	Phoenix	Court of Appeals	Phoenix Tucson	1 1
Arkansas	Supreme Court	Little Rock	Court of Appeals	Little Rock	1
California	Supreme Court	Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Francisco	Courts of Appeals	9 locations ³	9
Colorado	Supreme Court	Denver ⁴	Court of Appeals	Denver	1
Connecticut	Supreme Court	Hartford ⁵	Appellate Court	Hartford ⁵	1
Delaware	Supreme Court	Dover	~	~	~
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	Washington, D.C.	~	~	~
Florida	Supreme Court	Tallahassee	District Courts of Appeal	5 locations ⁶	5
Georgia	Supreme Court	Atlanta	Court of Appeals	Atlanta ⁷	1
Hawaii	Supreme Court	Honolulu	Intermediate Court of Appeals	Honolulu	1
Idaho	Supreme Court	7 locations ⁸	Court of Appeals	9 locations ⁹	1
Illinois	Supreme Court	Springfield	Appellate Court	5 locations	5
Indiana	Supreme Court	Indianapolis	Court of Appeals Tax Court	Indianapolis Indianapolis	1 ~ ¹⁰
Iowa	Supreme Court	Des Moines	Court of Appeals	Des Moines	1
Kansas	Supreme Court	Topeka	Court of Appeals	Varies ¹¹	1
Kentucky	Supreme Court	Frankfort	Court of Appeals	Varies ¹²	1
Louisiana	Supreme Court	New Orleans	Courts of Appeal	5 locations ¹³	5
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	Portland ¹⁴	~	~	~
Maryland	Court of Appeals	Annapolis	Court of Special Appeals	Annapolis	1
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	Boston	Appeals Court	Boston	1
Michigan	Supreme Court	Lansing	Court of Appeals	4 locations ¹⁵	1
Minnesota	Supreme Court	St. Paul	Court of Appeals	Throughout the state	1
Mississippi	Supreme Court	Jackson	Court of Appeals	Jackson	1
Missouri	Supreme Court	Jefferson City	Court of Appeals	4 locations ¹⁶	3
Montana	Supreme Court	Helena	~	~	~
Nebraska	Supreme Court	Lincoln	Court of Appeals	Lincoln	1
Nevada	Supreme Court	Carson City ¹⁷	~	~	~
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	Concord	~	~	~
New Jersey	Supreme Court	Trenton	Superior Court, Appellate Div.	Varies ¹⁸	1

Table 1. Appellate Courts in the United States

Legend: ~ = Not Applicable

	Court of last resort		Intermediate appellate court		# of chief judges
	Court name	Place of session	Court name	Place of session ¹⁹	
New Mexico	Supreme Court	Santa Fe	Court of Appeals	Varies ¹⁹	1
New York	Court of Appeals	Albany	Supreme Court, Appellate Div.	4 locations ²⁰	4
North Carolina	Supreme Court	Raleigh	Court of Appeals	Raleigh	1
North Dakota	Supreme Court	Bismark ²¹	~	~	~
Ohio	Supreme Court	Columbus	Courts of Appeal	12 locations ²²	12
Oklahoma	Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeals	Oklahoma City Oklahoma City	Court of Civil Appeals	Oklahoma City and Tulsa	1
Oregon	Supreme Court	Salem	Court of Appeals	Salem	1
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh	Superior Court Commonwealth Court	Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh ²³ Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh ²³	1 1
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	San Juan	Court of Appeals	San Juan	1
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	Providence	~	~	~
South Carolina	Supreme Court	Columbia	Court of Appeals	Columbia	1
South Dakota	Supreme Court	Pierre ²⁴	~	~	~
Tennessee	Supreme Court	Jackson, Knoxville, and Nashville	Court of Criminal Appeals Court of Appeals	3 locations ²⁵ 3 locations ²⁵	1
Texas	Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeals	Austin Austin	Courts of Appeal	15 locations ²⁶	14
Utah	Supreme Court	Salt Lake City	Court of Appeals	Salt Lake City	1
Vermont	Supreme Court	Montpelier ²⁷	~	~	~
Virginia	Supreme Court	Richmond	Court of Appeals	Alexandria, Norfolk, Richmond, and Suffolk	1
Washington	Supreme Court	Olympia	Courts of Appeal	3 locations ²⁸	3
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	Charleston	~	~	~
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	Madison ²⁹	Court of Appeals	Madison, Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Wausau	1
Wyoming	Supreme Court	Cheyenne ³⁰	~	~	~

FOOTNOTES:

Alabama:

¹ Sometimes sessions for oral argument are held in other cities.

Alaska:

² The Supreme Court occasionally holds regular sessions in other cities.

California:

³ Six appellate districts meet in the following locations: First Appellate District – San Francisco; Second Appellate District – Los Angeles, Ventura; Third Appellate District – Sacramento; Fourth Appellate District – San Diego, Riverside, Santa Ana; Fifth Appellate District – Fresno; Sixth Appellate District – San Jose.

Colorado:

⁴ Twice each year the court will travel and hold arguments at a public school as part of a public education program.

Connecticut:

⁵ At least once per year, the court holds oral arguments at a Connecticut law school, university, high school, or Superior Court as part of a public education initiative.

Florida:

⁶ Five appellate districts meet in the following locations: District One – Tallahassee; District Two – Tampa; District Three – Miami; District Four – West Palm Beach; District Five – Daytona Beach.

Table 1. Appellate Courts in the United States

Georgia:

⁷ The Court of Appeals may sit outside Atlanta by special court order.

Idaho:

⁸ The Supreme Court meets in Boise, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Falls, Lewiston, Moscow, Pocatello, and Twin Falls.

⁹ The Court of Appeals meets in Blackfoot, Boise, Coeur d'Alene, Hailey, Idaho Falls, Lewiston, Moscow, Pocatello, and Twin Falls.

Indiana:

¹⁰ Tax Court does not have a chief judge; it has one permanently assigned judge.

Kansas:

¹¹ Court of Appeals judges are authorized to sit in any courthouse in the state.

Kentucky:

¹² The panels of judges of the Court of Appeals do not sit permanently in one location; instead, they travel throughout the state to hear cases.

Louisiana:

¹³ Five appellate circuits meet in the following locations: First Circuit – Baton Rouge; Second Circuit – Shreveport; Third Circuit – Lake Charles; Fourth Circuit – New Orleans; Fifth Circuit – Gretna.

Maine:

¹⁴ The Supreme Court is not lodged in its own building. Instead, the justices have permanent chambers in the superior courthouse near their residence.

Michigan:

¹⁵ There are four designated election districts, but the Court of Appeals judges rotate throughout court locations in the state.

Missouri:

¹⁶ Three appellate districts meet in the following locations: Eastern District – St. Louis; Southern District – Poplar Bluff and Springfield; Western District – Kansas City.

Nevada:

¹⁷ The Supreme Court also sits in Las Vegas several times a year.

New Jersey:

¹⁸ Superior Court, Appellate Division judges are not assigned to permanent locations.

New Mexico:

¹⁹ Oral argument in the Court of Appeals is often scheduled in different locations.

New York:

²⁰ Four appellate departments meet in the following locations: First Department – New York City; Second Department – Brooklyn; Third Department – Albany; Fourth Department – Rochester.

North Dakota:

²¹ The Supreme Court also sits in special session at the law school.

Ohio:

²² Twelve appellate districts meet in the following locations: District One – Cincinnati; District Two – Dayton; District Three – Lima; District Four – Portsmouth; District Five – Canton; District Six – Toledo; District Seven – Youngtown; District Eight – Cleveland; District Nine – Akron; District Ten – Columbus; District Eleven – Warren; District Twelve – Middleton.

Pennsylvania:

²³ Special sessions may be held elsewhere.

South Dakota:

²⁴ Twice each year the Court travels and holds arguments at the state's law school and at a public school as part of a public education program.

Tennessee:

²⁵ Three sections of the Court of Appeals and the Court of Criminal Appeals meet in the following locations: Eastern Section – Knoxville; Middle Section – Nashville; Western Section – Jackson.

Texas:

²⁶ Fourteen appellate districts meet in the following locations: District One – Houston; District Two – Fort Worth; District Three – Austin; District Four – San Antonio; District Five – Dallas; District Six – Texarkana; District Seven – Amarillo; District Eight – El Paso; District Nine – Beaumont; District Ten – Waco; District Eleven – Eastland; District Twelve – Tyler; District Thirteen – Corpus Christi and Edinburg; District Fourteen – Houston.

Vermont:

²⁷ Special court sessions are held at Vermont Law School and at trial courts.

Washington:

²⁸ Three appellate divisions meet in the following locations: Division I – Seattle; Division II – Tacoma; Division III – Spokane.

Wisconsin:

²⁹ The Supreme Court travels to selected sites in Wisconsin approximately once a year.

Wyoming:

³⁰ On occasion the court sits at the Wyoming Law School and various community colleges and high schools.

Table 2. Number of Appellate Court Judges

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response

		Gender				Race and ethnic composition				
		Number of judges	Length of term (years)	Male	Female	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Other
Alabama										
SC	Supreme Court	9	6	7	2	9				
IA	Court of Civil Appeals	5	6	4	1	5				
IA	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6	2	3	5				
Alaska										
SC	Supreme Court	5	10	4	1	5				
IA	Court of Appeals	3	8	3		3				
Arizona										
SC	Supreme Court	5	6	3	2	5				
IA	Court of Appeals	22	6	17	5	19	1	2		
Arkansas										
SC	Supreme Court	7	8	5	2	7				
IA	Court of Appeals	12	8	9	3	9	3			
California										
SC	Supreme Court	7	12	4	3	3	1	1	2	
IA	Courts of Appeal	88	12	61	27	80	3	3	2	
Colorado										
SC	Supreme Court	7	10	4	3	6		1		
IA	Court of Appeals	16	8	12	4	15		1		
Connecticut										
SC	Supreme Court	7 ¹	8	5	2	6	1			
IA	Appellate Court	9 ²	8	7	2	8	1			
Delaware										
SC	Supreme Court	5	12	4	1	5				
District of Columbia										
SC	Court of Appeals	9	15	6	3	5	3	1		
Florida										
SC	Supreme Court	7	6	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
IA	District Courts of Appeal	62	6	49	13	53	6	3		
Georgia										
SC	Supreme Court	7	6	5	2	5	2			
IA	Court of Appeals	12	6	9	3	9	3			
Hawaii										
SC	Supreme Court	5	10	4	1	2			3	
IA	Intermediate Court of Appeals	6	10	4	2	2			4	
Idaho										
SC	Supreme Court	5	6	4	1	5				
IA	Court of Appeals	3	6	2	1	2		1		
Illinois										
SC	Supreme Court	7	10	5	2	6	1			
IA	Appellate Court ³	53	10	38	15	29	1			
Indiana										
SC	Supreme Court	5	Up to 12 ⁴	5		4	1			
IA	Court of Appeals	15	Up to 12 ⁴	12	3	14	1			
IA	Tax Court	1	Up to 12 ⁴	1		1				
Iowa										
SC	Supreme Court	7	8	6	1	7				
IA	Court of Appeals	9	6	6	3	8				1 ⁵
Kansas										
SC	Supreme Court	7	6	4	3	7				
IA	Court of Appeals	12	4	10	2	11	1			
Kentucky										
SC	Supreme Court	7	8	6	1	7				
IA	Court of Appeals	14	8	12	2	13	1			
Louisiana										
SC	Supreme Court	7	10	4	3	6	1			
IA	Courts of Appeal	53 ⁶	10	43	10	43	10			

Table 2. Number of Appellate Court Judges

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response

		Number of judges	Length of term (years)	Gender		Race and ethnic composition				
				Male	Female	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Other
Maine										
SC	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	5	2	7				
Maryland										
SC	Court of Appeals	7	10	5	2	5	2			
IA	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	9	4	12	1			
Massachusetts										
SC	Supreme Judicial Court	7	Until age 70	4	3	6	1			
IA	Appeals Court	28 ⁷	Until age 70	19	9	25	2		1	
Michigan										
SC	Supreme Court	7	8	4	3	6	1			
IA	Court of Appeals	28	6	20	8	26	2			
Minnesota										
SC	Supreme Court	7	6	5	2	6	1			
IA	Court of Appeals	16	6	12	4	13	3			
Mississippi										
SC	Supreme Court	9	8	9		8	1			
IA	Court of Appeals	10	8	10		8	2			
Missouri										
SC	Supreme Court	7	12	5	2	6	1			
IA	Court of Appeals ⁸	32	12	15	3	16	2			
Montana										
SC	Supreme Court	7	8	5	2	7				
Nebraska										
SC	Supreme Court	7	At least 3 ⁹	6	1	7				
IA	Court of Appeals	6	At least 3 ⁹	5	1	6				
Nevada										
SC	Supreme Court	7	6	4	3	6	1			
New Hampshire										
SC	Supreme Court	5	5	4	1	5				
New Jersey										
SC	Supreme Court	7	7 (+ tenure) ¹⁰	4	3	5	1		1	
IA	Superior Court, Appellate Div.	35	7 (+ tenure) ¹⁰	26	9	31	2		2	
New Mexico										
SC	Supreme Court	5	8	3	2	2			3	
IA	Court of Appeals	10	8	7	3	7			3	
New York										
SC	Court of Appeals	7	14	3	4	5	1		1	
IA	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. ¹¹	57	5 or duration	37	9	42	2		2	
North Carolina										
SC	Supreme Court	7	8	6	1	7				
IA	Court of Appeals	15	8	9	6	12	3			
North Dakota										
SC	Supreme Court	5	10	3	2	5				
Ohio										
SC	Supreme Court	7	6	4	3	7				
IA	Courts of Appeals ¹²	68	6	45	23	61	2			
Oklahoma										
SC	Supreme Court	9	6	8	1	8	1			
SC	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6	4	1	4	1			
IA	Court of Civil Appeals	10	6	8	2	10				
Oregon										
SC	Supreme Court	7	6	7		6			1	
IA	Court of Appeals	10	6	7	3	9			1	
Pennsylvania										
SC	Supreme Court	7	10	6	1	7				
IA	Superior Court	23 ¹³	10	16	7	22	1			
IA	Commonwealth Court	9 ¹⁴	10	4	5	8	1			

Table 2. Number of Appellate Court Judges

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response

		Gender				Race and ethnic composition				
		Number of judges	Length of term (years)	Male	Female	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Other
Puerto Rico										
SC	Supreme Court	7	To age 70	5	2			7		
IA	Court of Appeals	39	16	26	13			39		
Rhode Island										
SC	Supreme Court	5	Life	4	1	5				
South Carolina										
SC	Supreme Court	5	10	4	1	5				
IA	Court of Appeals	10 ¹⁵	6	9	1	8	2			
South Dakota										
SC	Supreme Court	5	8	4	1	5				
Tennessee										
SC	Supreme Court	5	8	4	1	4	1			
IA	Court of Appeals	12	8	9	3	12				
IA	Court of Criminal Appeals	12	8	11	1	11	1			
Texas										
SC	Supreme Court	9	6	7	2	7	2			
SC	Court of Criminal Appeals	9	6	5	4	9				
IA	Courts of Appeals	80	6	47	33	64	2	12	1	1 ¹⁶
Utah										
SC	Supreme Court	5	10 ¹⁷	3	2	5				
IA	Court of Appeals	7	6 ¹⁷	4	3	6				1 ¹⁸
Vermont										
SC	Supreme Court	5	6	3	2	5				
Virginia										
SC	Supreme Court	7	12	4	3	6	1			
IA	Court of Appeals	11	8	7	4	10	1			
Washington										
SC	Supreme Court	9	6	5	4	9				
IA	Courts of Appeals ¹⁹	22 ²⁰	6	5	5	9	1			
West Virginia										
SC	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	12	4	1	5				
Wisconsin										
SC	Supreme Court	7	10	4	3	6	1			
IA	Court of Appeals	16	6	13	3	15	1			
Wyoming										
SC	Supreme Court	5	8	4	1	5				

FOOTNOTES:

Connecticut:

¹ This does not include a senior judge in the Appellate Court.

² One appellate court judge is currently serving as chief court administrator. As a result, he is relieved of his appellate duties and a tenth appellate judge is appointed.

Illinois:

³ The ethnic composition also does not include the First District Court.

Indiana:

⁴ Initial term is two years; retention is 10 years.

Iowa:

⁵ One judge of the Court of Appeals is Indian.

Louisiana:

⁶ The Courts of Appeal have 55 authorized judicial positions.

Massachusetts:

⁷ The Appeals Court has 25 authorized judicial positions. The judges of the Appeals Court are assisted by the services on recall of several retired judges.

Missouri:

⁸ The gender and ethnic composition for the Court of Appeals does not include the Eastern District court, as that court did not respond.

Nebraska:

⁹ Term is more than 3 years for the first election; retention election is every 6 years thereafter.

New Jersey:

¹⁰ All judges are subject to gubernatorial reappointment and consent by the Senate after an initial seven-year term; thereafter, they may serve until mandatory retirement at age 70.

New York:

¹¹ Appellate Terms of the Supreme Court have been established within the First and Second Departments of the Appellate Division. Data for the Appellate Terms are not included in the information presented here.

Ohio:

¹² The ethnic composition for the Courts of Appeals does not include the Sixth District court.

Table 2. Number of Appellate Court Judges

Pennsylvania:

¹³ The Superior Court has 15 authorized judicial positions. The judges of the Superior Court are assisted by senior judges specially appointed by the Supreme Court.

¹⁴ The judges of the Commonwealth Court are assisted by senior judges specially appointed by the Supreme Court. Also, senior Common Pleas Court judges occasionally serve on the Commonwealth Court.

South Carolina:

¹⁵ The Court of Appeals has nine authorized judicial positions. The judges of the Court of Appeals are assisted by a retired Court of Appeals judge now on special appointment to the court.

Texas:

¹⁶ The ethnicity of one Courts of Appeals judge is not known.

Utah:

¹⁷ The initial term of appointment is until the next general election immediately following the third year from the time of the initial appointment.

¹⁸ One judge of the Court of Appeals is American Indian/Alaska Native.

Washington:

¹⁹ The gender and ethnic composition for the Courts of Appeals does not include Division Two and Division Three courts, as those courts did not respond.

²⁰ The Courts of Appeals have 23 authorized judicial positions.

Table 3. Trial Courts and Trial Court Judges of the United States

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; AP=At pleasure; DU=Duration of service; LD=Locally determined; VA=Varies; ~ =Not applicable

			Gender		Race and ethnic composition*					
			Number of judges	Length of term (years)	Male	Female	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian
Alabama										
GJ	Circuit	142	6	127	15	132	10			
LJ	District	102	6	81	21	94	8			
LJ	Municipal	315	4 ¹	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Probate	68	6	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Alaska										
GJ	Superior	34	6 ²	28	6	32	1		1	
LG	District	20	4	16	4	20				
~	Magistrate's Division	52	AP	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Arizona										
GJ	Superior ³	162	4	119	43	134	4	19	4 ⁴	1 ⁵
LJ	Justice of the Peace	83	4	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal	139	2 ⁶	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Arkansas										
GJ	Circuit	115	6	100	15	103	12			
LJ	District	115	4	103	12	112	3			
LJ	City	98	2	89	9	92	6			
California										
GJ	Superior	1,498	6	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Colorado										
GJ	District	132	6 ⁷	104	28	114	4	13	1	
GJ	Denver Probate	1	6 ⁷		1	1				
GJ	Denver Juvenile	3	6 ⁷	2	1	2	1			
GJ	Water	8	8							
LJ	County	103	4 ⁷	80	23	94		9		
LJ	Municipal	250	2 ⁹	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Connecticut										
GJ	Superior	196	8	141	55	172	18	5		1 ¹⁰
LJ	Probate	123	4	86	37	123				
Delaware										
GJ	Superior	19	12	14	5	17	2			
LJ	Chancery	5	12	5		5				
LJ	Justice of the Peace	61	6 ¹¹	41	20	52	8	1		
LJ	Family	15	12	10	5	12	2	1		
LJ	Common Pleas	9	12	8	1	8				1 ¹²
LJ	Alderman's	8	LD	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
District of Columbia										
GJ	Superior	59	15	33	26	28	28	3		
Florida										
GJ	Circuit	526	6	408	118	462	24	33		7 ¹³
LJ	County	276	6	194	82	234	24	16		2 ¹³
Georgia										
GJ	Superior	188	4	156	32	160	17			11 ¹⁴
LJ	Juvenile	120	4	80	40	108	11			
LJ	Civil	4	4	4		3	1	1		
LJ	State	112	4	89	23	92	11		1	8 ¹⁴
LJ	Probate	159	4	76	83	139	5			15 ¹⁴
LJ	Magistrate	499	4	299	200	386	45			68 ¹⁵
LJ	Municipal/of Columbus	2	4	2		2				
LJ	County Recorder's	12	LD	5	7	6	5	1		
LJ	Municipal/City of Atlanta	342	AP	295	47	273	26			43 ¹⁶
Hawaii										
GJ	Circuit ¹⁷	33	10	21	12	13			13	7 ¹⁸
LJ	District ¹⁷	36	6	23	13	9			19	8 ¹⁸
Idaho										
GJ	District	39	4	33	6	39				
LJ	Magistrate's Division	83	4	76	7	83				

Table 3. Trial Courts and Trial Court Judges of the United States

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; AP=At pleasure; DU=Duration of service; LD=Locally determined; VA=Varies; ~ =Not applicable

			Gender		Race and ethnic composition*				
			Male	Female	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Other
Number of judges			Length of term (years)						
Illinois									
GJ	Circuit	494	6	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
~	Associate Division	356	4	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Indiana									
GJ	Superior and Circuit	297	6	248	49	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
GJ	Probate	1	6	1		1			
LJ	County	4	6	3	1	4			
LJ	City and Town	74	4	51	23	71	1	2	
LJ	Small Claims/Marion County	9	4	6	3	9			
Iowa									
GJ	District	335 ¹⁹	6 ²⁰	264	71	329	5	1	
Kansas									
GJ	District	234 ²¹	4	202	32	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal	255	LD	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Kentucky									
GJ	Circuit	127	8	97	30	124	3		
LJ	District	112	4	74	38	108	4		
Louisiana									
GJ	District	213	6	179	34	169	44		
GJ	Juvenile & Family	18	6	8	10	12	6		
LJ	Justice of the Peace	388	6	250	138	338	49		1 ²²
LJ	Mayor's	250	4	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	City & Parish	73	6	59	14	62	11		
Maine									
GJ	Superior	16	7	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
GJ	District	33	7	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
LJ	Probate	16	4	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland									
GJ	Circuit	143	15	102	41	116	25		2
LJ	District	104	10	75	29	84	18		2
LJ	Orphan's	66	4	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Massachusetts									
GJ	Superior	73	To age 70	45	28	64	7	1	1
LJ	District	148	To age 70	120	28	140	7	1	
LJ	Probate & Family	50	To age 70	27	23	48	1	1	
LJ	Juvenile	40	To age 70	20	20	35	3	2	
LJ	Housing	10	To age 70	7	3	9	1		
LJ	Boston Municipal	28	To age 70	20	8	21	5	1	1
LJ	Land	6	To age 70	5	1	6			
Michigan									
GJ	Circuit	215	6	169	46	184	28	3	
GJ	Claims	7	6	3	4	6	1		
LJ	District	257	6	188	69	212	44	1	
LJ	Probate	106	6	77	29	98	1	1	
LJ	Municipal	4	4	3	1	4			6 ²³
Minnesota									
GJ	District	276	6	205	71	260	9	3	3
									1 ²⁴
Mississippi									
GJ	Circuit	49	4	40	9	41	8		
LJ	Chancery	45	4	32	13	37	8		
LJ	County	26	4	20	6	21	5		
LJ	Municipal	253	LD ²⁵	228	25	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Justice	197	4	156	41	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Missouri									
GJ	Circuit	322 ²⁶	6 ²⁷	267	55	304 ²⁸	18		
LJ	Municipal	377	LD	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S

Table 3. Trial Courts and Trial Court Judges of the United States

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; AP=At pleasure; DU=Duration of service; LD=Locally determined; VA=Varies; ~ =Not applicable

		Gender				Race and ethnic composition*				
		Number of judges	Length of term (years)	Male	Female	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Other
Montana										
GJ	District	39 ²⁹	6	31	8	39				
GJ	Workers' Compensation	1	6	1		1				
GJ	Water	5	4	5		5				
LJ	Justice of the Peace	68 ³⁰	4	37	31	67		1		
LJ	Municipal	5	4	2	3	5				
LJ	City	72 ³⁰	4	37	35	72				
Nebraska										
GJ	District	55	6 ³¹	47	8	54				
LJ	Separate Juvenile	10	6 ³¹	7	3	8	2			
LJ	County	58	6 ³¹	49	9	56	2			
LJ	Workers' Compensation	7	6 ³¹	6	1	7				
Nevada										
GJ	District	60	6	41	19	37	1	1	1	20 ³²
LJ	Justice	62	6	37	25	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal	29	VA	20	9	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
New Hampshire										
GJ	Superior	26	To age 70	20	6	26				
LJ	District	68	To age 70	60	8	67			1	
LJ	Probate	10	To age 70	9	1	10				
New Jersey										
GJ	Superior	377	7 ³³	289	88	331	28	16	2	
LJ	Tax	7 ³⁴	7 ³³	6	1	7				
LJ	Municipal	345	3	306	39	223	24	14	1	83 ³⁵
New Mexico										
GJ	District	75	6	57	18	48	3	23		1 ³⁶
LJ	Magistrate	62	4	49	13	30		25		7 ³⁶
LJ	Metropolitan/Bernalillo County	16	4	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal	85	VA	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Probate	33	2	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
New York										
GJ	Supreme	498	14	368	130	415	50	20	5	10 ³⁷
GJ	County	111	10	100	11	105	4			2 ³⁷
GJ	Claims	60	9	53	7	48	2	3		7 ³⁷
LJ	Surrogates'	20	10 ³⁸	15	5	19				1 ³⁷
LJ	Family	95	10	48	47	84	5	4	1	1 ³⁷
LJ	District ³⁹	167	6	132	35	146	9			12 ³⁷
LJ	City	40	10	40	40	40	40			40
LJ	NYC Civil	132	10 ⁴¹	67	65	78	20	18	7	9 ⁴²
LJ	NYC Criminal	36	10	22	14	25	5	4		2 ³⁷
LJ	Town & Village Justice	2,300	VA	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
North Carolina										
GJ	Superior	105 ⁴³	8 ⁴⁴	97	8	86	17	1		1 ⁴⁵
LJ	District	234	4	168	66	202	29			3 ⁴⁵
North Dakota										
GJ	District	42	6	35	7	42				
LJ	Municipal	80	4	80		N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Ohio										
GJ	Common Pleas	384	6	303	81	353	11			20 ⁴⁶
LJ	Municipal	200	6	148	52	173	22			5 ⁴⁷
LJ	County	46	6	41	5	40	1			5 ⁴⁸
LJ	Claims	2	49	2		2				
LJ	Mayor's	322	DU	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Oklahoma										
GJ	District	221 ⁵⁰	4 ⁵¹	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal Not of Record	350	2	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal of Record	26	2	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Workers' Compensation	10	6	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Tax Review	3	DU	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S

Table 3. Trial Courts and Trial Court Judges of the United States

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; AP=At pleasure; DU=Duration of service; LD=Locally determined; VA=Varies; ~ =Not applicable

			Gender		Race and ethnic composition*				
			Male	Female	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Other
	Number of judges	Length of term (years)							
Oregon									
GJ Circuit	169	6	121	48	157	1	3	1	7 ⁵²
GJ Tax	1	6	1		1				
LJ County	7	6	5	2	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Justice	30	6	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal	225	LD	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Pennsylvania									
GJ Common Pleas	493 ⁵³	10	398	95	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Philadelphia Municipal	31 ⁵³	6	21	10	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Magisterial District Judge ⁵⁴	618 ⁵³	6	464	154	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Philadelphia Traffic	9 ⁵³	6	5	4	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Puerto Rico									
GJ First Instance	328 ⁵⁵	12 ⁵⁶	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island									
GJ Superior	26 ⁵⁷	Life	17	9	24	2			
LJ Workers' Compensation	9	VA	6	3	9				
LJ District	15 ⁵⁷	Life	10	5	13	1	1		
LJ Family	20 ⁵⁷	Life	11	9	20				
LJ Probate	39	2	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal	21	2	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Traffic Tribunal	7 ⁵⁷	VA	4	3	6	1			
South Carolina									
GJ Circuit	45 ⁵⁸	6	42	4	41	5			
LJ Family	51 ⁵⁸	6	38	14	51	1			
LJ Magistrate	309	4	233 ⁵⁹	57 ⁵⁹	238	76			
LJ Probate	46	4	23	23	44	2			
LJ Municipal	328	2-4	214 ⁶⁰	60 ⁶⁰	237	45		4	19 ⁶¹
South Dakota									
GJ Circuit	38	8	34	4	38				
LJ Magistrate	14	4	9	5	14				
Tennessee									
GJ Circuit	83	8	71	12	80	3			
GJ Chancery	34	8	27	7	31	3			
GJ Criminal	33	8	24	9	29	4			
GJ Probate	2	8	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Juvenile	17	8	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal	170	LD	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ General Sessions	154 ⁶²	8	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Texas									
GJ District	424	4	315	109	346	13	49	1 ⁶³	15 ⁶⁴
LJ County-level	481	4	390	91	347	6	48		80 ⁶⁵
LJ Justice of the Peace	826	4	547 ⁶⁶	262 ⁶⁶	451	19	87		269 ⁶⁷
LJ Municipal	1,343	LD	879 ⁶⁸	405 ⁶⁸	590	15	80	2 ⁶³	656 ⁶⁹
Utah									
GJ District	70	6 ⁷⁰	62	8	65	1	1	2	1 ⁷¹
LJ Justice	120	4	70	50	117	1	1	1	
LJ Juvenile	26	6 ⁷⁰	17	9	24		2		
Vermont									
GJ Superior	14	6	8	6	14				
GJ District	17	6	12	5	17				
GJ Family	5 ⁷²	6 ⁷²	1 ⁷²	4 ⁷²	5 ⁷²				
LJ Probate	18	4	11	7	17			1	
LJ Environmental	2	6	1	1	2				
LJ Judicial Bureau	3	6		3	3				
Virginia									
GJ Circuit	156	8	140	16	139	17			
LJ District	239	6	180	59	212	27			

Table 3. Trial Courts and Trial Court Judges of the United States

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; AP=At pleasure; DU=Duration of service; LD=Locally determined; VA=Varies; ~ =Not applicable

	Number of judges	Length of term (years)	Gender		Race and ethnic composition*				
			Male	Female	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Other
Washington									
GJ Superior	179	4	125 ⁷³	52 ⁷³	160	11	2	4	2 ⁷³
LJ District	109	4	79	30	105	1		3	
LJ Municipal	98	4	75 ⁷⁴	12 ⁷⁴	83	2	2		11 ⁷⁴
West Virginia									
GJ Circuit	65	8	63	2	63	2			
LJ Magistrate	158	4	95	63	157	1			
LJ Municipal	122	LD	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S			
LJ Family	35	8 ⁷⁵	21	14	35				
Wisconsin									
GJ Circuit	240	6	209	31	229	6	3		2 ⁷⁶
LJ Municipal	232	2-4	191	41	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Wyoming									
GJ District	20 ⁷⁷	6	18	2	20				
LJ Circuit	24	4	21	3	24				
LJ Municipal	81	LD	65	16	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S

*Some states, as a matter of policy, do not release information on the composition of their bench. In addition, in many states there is no state-level body with responsibility for collecting information on the bench of limited jurisdiction courts that are primarily or exclusively locally funded.

FOOTNOTES:

Alabama:

¹ The length of term for Municipal Court judges is two years if the position is part-time.

Alaska:

² The initial term for Superior Court judges is three years.

Arizona:

³ Includes the Superior Court judge/judges who also serve on the Tax Court.

⁴ Also includes Superior Court judges that are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

⁵ One judge of the Superior Court is American Indian/Alaska Native.

⁶ The length of term for the Municipal Court varies by court, but the minimum term is two years.

Colorado:

⁷ The initial term for District Court, Denver Probate Court, Denver Juvenile Court, and County Court judges is two years.

⁸ District Court judges serve as Water Court judges.

⁹ The length of term for Municipal Court judges varies by court, but the term is not less than two years.

Connecticut:

¹⁰ One Superior Court judge is a Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

Delaware:

¹¹ The initial term for Justices of the Peace is four years.

¹² One Common Pleas Court judge is American Indian/Alaska Native.

Florida:

¹³ The ethnicity of these judges is not known.

Georgia:

¹⁴ The ethnicity of these judges is not known.

¹⁵ Three Magistrate Court judges are American Indian/Alaska Native, and the ethnicity of 65 judges is not known.

¹⁶ One Municipal/City of Atlanta Court judge is multi-racial, and the ethnicity of 42 judges is not known.

Hawaii:

¹⁷ The Family Court is a division of the Circuit Court. Family Court judges are either Circuit Court judges assigned to the Family Court or are District Court-level judges (district/family judges).

¹⁸ Seven Circuit Court judges and eight District Court judges are Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

Iowa:

¹⁹ The number of District Court judges includes associate judges and magistrates.

²⁰ The initial term for District judges is at least one year. Associate judges serve a term of four years with an initial term of at least one year, and magistrate judges serve a term of four years.

Kansas:

²¹ The number of District Court judges includes magistrates.

Louisiana:

²² The ethnicity of one Justice of the Peace is not known.

Michigan:

²³ The ethnicity of six Probate Court judges is not known.

Minnesota:

²⁴ One District Court judge is an American Indian/Alaska Native.

Mississippi:

²⁵ Municipal Court judges usually serve a term of four years.

Missouri:

²⁶ The number of Circuit Court judges includes associate judges.

²⁷ Associate Circuit judges serve a term of four years.

²⁸ Includes Circuit Court judges that are Hispanic or Latino, Asian, and American Indian/Alaska Native.

Montana:

²⁹ There are actually 42 District Court judges. Three of those judges serve the Water Court and are included in the data for that court.

³⁰ The Justice of the Peace Court and the City Court share a number of judges. As such, the number of judges listed for these courts is inflated.

Nebraska:

³¹ The initial term for Nebraska judges is at least three but no more than five years.

Nevada:

³² The ethnicity of these judges is not known.

New Jersey:

³³ After an initial seven-year term, the reappointment term for Superior and Tax Court judges is open-ended until mandatory retirement at age 70.

³⁴ There are actually 12 authorized Tax Court judges. Five of those judges are temporarily assigned to the Superior Court and are included in the data for that court.

Table 3. Trial Courts and Trial Court Judges of the United States

³⁵ One Municipal Court judge is American Indian/Alaska Native and the ethnicity of 82 judges is unknown.

New Mexico:

³⁶ One District Court judge and seven Magistrate Court judges are American Indian/Alaska Native.

New York:

³⁷ The ethnicity of these judges is not known.

³⁸ Surrogate Court judges in New York City serve a term of 14 years.

³⁹ The number of judges and the gender/ethnic composition for the District Court includes City Court judges, but does not include part-time judicial positions.

⁴⁰ This information is Included in the District Court data.

⁴¹ Housing judges within the New York City Civil Court serve a term of five years.

⁴² One New York City Civil (Housing) Court judge is American Indian/Alaska Native and the ethnicity of eight judges is not known.

North Carolina:

⁴³ The number of Superior Court judges includes special judges.

⁴⁴ Special judges serve a term of four years.

⁴⁵ One Superior Court judge and three District Court judges are American Indian/Alaska Native.

Ohio:

⁴⁶ One Court of Common Pleas judge is American Indian/Alaska Native, four judges are bi-racial, and the ethnicity of 15 judges is not known.

⁴⁷ Two Municipal Court judges are bi-racial, and the ethnicity of three judges is not known.

⁴⁸ One County Court judge is bi-racial, and the ethnicity of four judges is not known.

⁴⁹ Court of Claims judges are temporarily assigned by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Oklahoma:

⁵⁰ The number of District Court judges includes associate judges and special judges.

⁵¹ District and associate judges serve terms of four years; special judges serve at pleasure.

Oregon:

⁵² Two Circuit Court judges are American Indian/Alaska Native and the ethnicity of five judges is not known.

Pennsylvania:

⁵³ These numbers include both active and senior judges.

⁵⁴ Effective January 2005 the Pittsburgh City Magistrate's Court merged with the District Justice Court, which was renamed the Magisterial District Judges Court.

Puerto Rico:

⁵⁵ The number of Court of First Instance judges includes Municipal Division judges.

⁵⁶ Municipal Division judges serve a term of eight years.

Rhode Island:

⁵⁷ The number of judges includes magistrates.

South Carolina:

⁵⁸ Four to five judges are currently working as active retired judges.

⁵⁹ The gender of 28 Magistrate Court judges is not known.

⁶⁰ The gender of 31 Municipal Court judges is not known.

⁶¹ The ethnicity of these judges is not known.

Tennessee:

⁶² The number of General Sessions Court judges includes judges that also serve the Juvenile Court.

Texas:

⁶³ This classification includes Pacific Islander.

⁶⁴ Two District Court judges are American Indian/Alaska Native, and the ethnicity of 13 judges is not known.

⁶⁵ The ethnicity of 80 County-level Court judges is not known.

⁶⁶ The gender of 17 Justices of the Peace is not known.

⁶⁷ One Justice of the Peace is American Indian/Alaska Native and the ethnicity of 268 justices is not known.

⁶⁸ The gender of 59 Municipal Court judges is not known.

⁶⁹ Five Municipal Court judges are American Indian/Alaska Native and the ethnicity of 656 judges is not known.

Utah:

⁷⁰ The initial term of appointment is until the next general election immediately following the third year from the time of the initial appointment.

⁷¹ One District Court judge is Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

Vermont:

⁷² Superior and District Court judges serve the Family Court.

Washington:

⁷³ The gender and race and ethnic composition data do not include two Superior Court judges.

⁷⁴ The gender and race and ethnic composition data do not include 11 Municipal Court judges.

West Virginia:

⁷⁵ The initial term for Family Court judges is six years.

Wisconsin:

⁷⁶ One Circuit Court judge is Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and the ethnicity of one judge is not known.

Wyoming:

⁷⁷ The number of District Court judges increased to 21 in 2005.

Part II: Judicial Selection and Service

How judges are selected and their terms of service on the bench differ sharply between the federal and state courts, and the differences among states are often nearly as significant. All federal judges are nominated by the President and serve “during good behavior” once confirmed by the U.S. Senate unless they resign or are impeached and convicted by the U.S. Congress. State court judges are likely to face an election as a part of their selection process and to serve fixed terms, which for COLR justices range between six and 14 years (15 years in the District of Columbia). Only Rhode Island offers appellate judges lifetime appointments, while the judges of Massachusetts’s and Puerto Rico’s Supreme Court serve until age 70 (Table 2).

Judicial selection occurs for three purposes in the state courts: to fill an unexpired term upon the retirement, resignation, or death of an incumbent judge; to select for a full term; and at the end of a special term. Table 4 describes the various ways in which appellate justices and judges are selected, for “unexpired” and “full” terms, as well as for subsequent terms, while Table 6 describes procedures for selecting trial court judges.

One marker for examining the diverse selection methods adopted by the states is the “Missouri Plan.” In 1940, the State of Missouri amended its constitution to establish a statewide nominating committee for appellate judgeships and circuit-level commissions for general jurisdiction trial court judgeships. A judge, representatives of the state bar association, and non-lawyers appointed by the governor make up the committee. The governor must appoint one of the committee’s three nominees to fill a vacancy. The new appointee then faces a retention election in one year’s time, running against their own record and further retention elections at 12-year intervals. Thirty-seven states use some form of judicial nominating commission in judicial selection, which became popular in the 1970s (Table 8), although only 15 combine such a commission with retention elections on the Missouri model (Tables 4 and 6).

Since 1998, two states changed from partisan to non-partisan judicial elections. In Arkansas the public voted in November 2000 to make all judicial elections non-partisan. North Carolina made that change for District Court trial judges in 2000 and for all appellate judges in 2002.

All appellate courts and most trial courts have a chief justice or judge. Table 4 explains how chief justices and chief judges of COLRs and IACs are selected in each state. The length of their term in office can also be found in the table. How trial court chief judges (sometimes termed presiding judges) are selected is detailed in Table 6. The judges in a district or circuit typically select one of their peers to serve as the

chief judge for a fixed number of years, but the appointment may be made at the state level by the governor, Chief Justice of the COLR, or the COLR collectively. In some instances a specific individual is elected or appointed as the chief judge and holds that title throughout their tenure. In other trial courts, seniority establishes who is selected as the chief judge.

Qualifications for service as a judge are stated in the constitutions and statutes of the various states. Tables 5 and 7 indicate the constitutionally or statutorily mandated qualifications in terms of residency, age, and legal credentials that are mandated for appellate and trial court judgeships, respectively. Many states require judges to participate in some form of legal education beyond the Continuing Legal Education expected of all state bar members. Mandatory judicial education is accomplished through a wide range of judicial branch and private entities and is funded by a variety of sources (Table 9).

Nineteen states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico make formal provision for an ongoing evaluation of judicial performance (Table 10). States with retention elections for judges are the most likely to evaluate performance and make public the results, but some with nonpartisan elections do so as well (Minnesota), as do many with a system of judicial appointments (Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont). Table 10 identifies the body responsible for operating the program, the implementing authority, the membership of the evaluating body, and how the evaluation is undertaken.

Judicial conduct organizations are the main arbiters of what constitutes judicial misconduct in the states. Conduct organizations investigate complaints against members of the judiciary and typically include a mix of judges, lawyers, and ordinary citizens. The adjudicatory function is usually exercised by the COLR, although sometimes the original conduct organization both investigates and adjudicates complaints. In such instances there is usually a right of appeal to the state’s COLR. Table 11 highlights the various investigating and adjudicating bodies as well as their respective organizational structure. This table also indicates which court or other entity adjudicates complaints, hears appeals, has final disciplinary authority, and at what point reprimands are made public.

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Tables 4 & 6

Hunter Center for Judicial Selection (American Judicature Society), *Judicial Selection in the States* <http://www.ajs.org/js> provides a comprehensive state-by-state resource on current methods of judicial selection for all court levels and extensive background material on the history of judicial selection.

Table 4. Selection of Appellate Court Judges

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NIS=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

		Appellate judges				Chief justice/judge	
		Method of selection		Method of retention	Geographic basis for selection	Method of appointment	Term (years)
		Unexpired term	Full term				
Alabama							
SC	Supreme Court	GU	PE	PE	SW	NP	6
IA	Court of Civil Appeals	GU	PE	PE	SW	CS	ID
IA	Court of Criminal Appeals	GU	PE	PE	SW	SN	ID
Alaska							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	GN	RE ¹	SW	CS	3
IA	Court of Appeals	GN	GN	RE ¹	SW	SCJ	2
Arizona							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	GN	RE	SW	CS	5
IA	Court of Appeals	GN	GN	RE	DS	CS	1
Arkansas							
SC	Supreme Court	GU	NP	NP	SW	NP	8
IA	Court of Appeals	GU	NP	NP	DS	SCJ	4
California							
SC	Supreme Court	GU	GU	RE	SW	GU	12
IA	Courts of Appeal	GU	GU	RE	DS	GU	12
Colorado							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	GN	RE	SW	CS	ID
IA	Court of Appeals	GN	GN	RE	SW	SCJ	AP
Connecticut							
SC	Supreme Court	GNL	GNL	GNL	SW	GNL	8
IA	Appellate Court	GNL	GNL	GNL	SW	SCJ	ID
Delaware							
SC	Supreme Court	GNL	GNL	GNL	SW	GU	12
District of Columbia							
SC	Court of Appeals	2	2	2	SW ³	JN	4
Florida							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	GN	RE	DS and SW ⁴	CS	2
IA	District Courts of Appeal	GN	GN	RE	DS	CS	2
Georgia							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	NP	NP	SW	CS	2
IA	Court of Appeals	GN	NP	NP	SW	SN	2
Hawaii							
SC	Supreme Court	GNL	GNL	JN	SW	GNL	10
IA	Intermediate Court of Appeals	GNL	GNL	JN	SW	GNL	10
Idaho							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	NP	NP	SW	CS	4
IA	Court of Appeals	GN	NP	NP	SW	SCJ	2
Illinois							
SC	Supreme Court	CS	PE	RE	DS	CS	3
IA	Appellate Court	SC	PE	RE	DS	CS	1
Indiana							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	GN	RE	SW	JN	5
IA	Court of Appeals	GN	GN	RE	DS	CS	3
IA	Tax Court	GN	GN	RE	SW	~	~
Iowa							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	GN	RE	SW	CS	8 ⁵
IA	Court of Appeals	GN	GN	RE	SW	CS	2
Kansas							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	GN	RE	SW	SN	ID
IA	Court of Appeals	GN	GN	RE	SW	SC	ID
Kentucky							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	NP	NP	DS	CS	4
IA	Court of Appeals	GN	NP	NP	DS	CS	4
Louisiana							
SC	Supreme Court	CS ⁶	PE ⁷	PE ⁷	DS	SN	DU
IA	Courts of Appeal	SC ⁶	PE ⁷	PE ⁷	DS	SN	DU

Table 4. Selection of Appellate Court Judges

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; N/S=Not stated; ~ = Not applicable

		Appellate judges			Chief justice/judge		
		Method of selection		Method of retention	Geographic basis for selection	Method of appointment	Term (years)
		Unexpired term	Full term				
Maine							
SC	Supreme Judicial Court	GL	GL	GL	SW	GU	7
Maryland							
SC	Court of Appeals	GNL	GNL	RE	DS	GU	ID
IA	Court of Special Appeals	GNL	GNL	RE	DS	GU	ID
Massachusetts							
SC	Supreme Judicial Court	~ ⁸	GNE ⁹	~ ¹⁰	SW	GE ¹¹	To age 70
IA	Appeals Court	~ ⁸	GNE ⁹	~ ¹⁰	SW	GE ¹¹	To age 70
Michigan							
SC	Supreme Court	GU	NP ¹²	NP ¹²	SW	CS	2
IA	Court of Appeals	GU	NP ¹²	NP ¹²	DS	SC	2
Minnesota							
SC	Supreme Court	GU	NP	NP	SW	GU	6
IA	Court of Appeals	GU	NP	NP	SW	GU	3
Mississippi							
SC	Supreme Court	GU	NP	NP	DS	SN	DU
IA	Court of Appeals	GU	NP	NP	DS	SCJ	4
Missouri							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	GN	RE	SW	CS	2
IA	Court of Appeals	GN	GN	RE	DS	CS	2 ¹³
Montana							
SC	Supreme Court	GNL	NP	NP ¹⁴	SW	NP	8
Nebraska							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	GN	RE	SW and DS ¹⁵	GN	DU
IA	Court of Appeals	GN	GN	RE	DS	CS ¹⁶	2
Nevada							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	NP	NP	SW	Rotation	2 ¹⁷
New Hampshire							
SC	Supreme Court	GE	GE	~ ¹⁸	SW	SN	5
New Jersey							
SC	Supreme Court	GL	GL	GL ¹⁹	SW	GL	DU
IA	Superior Court, Appellate Div.	GL	GL ¹⁹	GL ¹⁹	SW	SCJ	AP
New Mexico							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	PE	RE	SW	CS	2
IA	Court of Appeals	GN	PE	RE	SW	CS	2
New York							
SC	Court of Appeals	GNL	GNL	GNL	SW	GN	14
IA	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div.	GN	GN	GN	SW ²⁰	GN	DU
North Carolina							
SC	Supreme Court	GU	NP	NP	SW	NP	8
IA	Court of Appeals	GU	NP	NP	SW	SCJ	AP
North Dakota							
SC	Supreme Court	GN ²¹	NP	NP	SW	CS ²²	5 ²³
Ohio							
SC	Supreme Court	GU	PE ²⁴	PE ²⁴	SW	PE ²⁴	6
IA	Courts of Appeals	GU	PE ²⁴	PE ²⁴	DS	CS ²⁵	Calendar year
Oklahoma							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	GN	RE	DS	CS	DU
SC	Court of Criminal Appeals	GN	GN	RE	DS	CS	5
IA	Court of Civil Appeals	GN	GN	RE	DS	CS	5
Oregon							
SC	Supreme Court	GU	NP	NP	SW	CS	6
IA	Court of Appeals	GU	NP	NP	SW	SCJ	2

Table 4. Selection of Appellate Court Judges

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; N/S=Not stated; ~ = Not applicable

		Appellate judges			Chief justice/judge		
		Method of selection		Method of retention	Geographic basis for selection	Method of appointment	Term (years)
		Unexpired term	Full term				
Pennsylvania							
SC	Supreme Court	GL	PE	RE	SW	SN	DU
IA	Superior Court	GL	PE	RE	SW	CS	5
IA	Commonwealth Court	GL	PE	RE	SW	CS	5
Puerto Rico							
SC	Supreme Court	GL	GL	~ ²⁶	SW	GL	To age 70
IA	Court of Appeals	GL	GL	GL	SW	SCJ	At pleasure
Rhode Island							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	GN	~ ²⁷	SW	GN	Life
South Carolina							
SC	Supreme Court	LA	LA	LA	SW	LA	10
IA	Court of Appeals	LA	LA	LA	SW	LA	6
South Dakota							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	GN	RE	DS and SW ²⁸	CS	4
Tennessee							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	GN	RE	SW	CS	4
IA	Court of Appeals	GN	GN	RE	SW	CS	1 term
IA	Court of Criminal Appeals	GN	GN	RE	SW	CS	1 term
Texas							
SC	Supreme Court	GU	PE	PE	SW	PE	6
SC	Court of Criminal Appeals	GU	PE	PE	SW	PE	6
IA	Courts of Appeals	GU	PE	PE	DS	PE	6
Utah							
SC	Supreme Court	GNL	GNL	RE	SW	CS	4
IA	Court of Appeals	GNL	GNL	RE	SW	CS	2
Vermont							
SC	Supreme Court	GNL	GNL	LA	SW	GNL	6
Virginia							
SC	Supreme Court	GU ²⁹	LA	LA	SW	CS	4
IA	Court of Appeals	GU ²⁹	LA	LA	SW	CS	4
Washington							
SC	Supreme Court	GU	NP	NP	SW	CS	4
IA	Courts of Appeals	GU	NP	NP	DS	CS ³⁰	2 ³¹
West Virginia							
SC	Supreme Court of Appeals	GU ³²	PE	PE	SW	SN	1
Wisconsin							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	NP	NP	SW	SN	Until declined
IA	Court of Appeals	GN	NP	NP	DS	SC	3
Wyoming							
SC	Supreme Court	GN	GN	RE	SW	CS	4

ABBREVIATIONS:

AP = At pleasure
 CS = Court selection
 DS = District
 DU = Duration of service
 GE = Gubernatorial appointment with approval of elected executive council
 GL = Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the legislature
 GN = Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission
 GNE = Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with approval of elected executive council
 GNL = Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of the legislature

GU = Gubernatorial appointment
 ID = Indefinite
 JN = Judicial nominating commission appoints
 LA = Legislative appointment
 NP = Non-partisan election
 PE = Partisan election
 RE = Retention election
 SC = Court of last resort appoints
 SCJ = Chief justice/judge of the court of last resort appoints
 SN = Seniority
 SW = Statewide

Table 4. Selection of Appellate Court Judges

FOOTNOTES:

Alaska:

¹ A judge must run for a retention election at the next election, immediately following the third year from the time of initial appointment.

District of Columbia:

² Initial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. Six months prior to the expiration of the term of office, the judge's performance is reviewed by the tenure commission. Those found "well qualified" are automatically reappointed. If a judge is found to be "qualified" the President may nominate the judge for an additional term (subject to Senate confirmation). If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

³ The geographic basis of selection is the District of Columbia.

Florida:

⁴ Five justices are selected by region (based on the District Courts of Appeal) and two justices are selected statewide.

Iowa:

⁵ The Chief Justice serves either eight years or the duration of his/her term.

Louisiana:

⁶ The person selected by the Supreme Court is prohibited from running for that judgeship; an election is held within one year to serve the remainder of the term.

⁷ Louisiana uses a blanket primary, in which all candidates appear with party labels on the primary ballot. The two top vote getters compete in the general election.

Massachusetts:

⁸ There are no expired judicial terms. A judicial term expires upon the death, resignation, retirement, or removal of an incumbent.

⁹ The Executive (Governor's) Council is made up of nine people elected by geographical area and presided over by the Lieutenant Governor.

¹⁰ There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.

¹¹ Chief Justice, in the appellate courts, is a separate judicial office from that of an Associate Judge. Chief Justices are appointed, until age 70, by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive (Governor's) Council.

Michigan:

¹² Candidates may be nominated by political parties and are elected on a nonpartisan ballot.

Missouri:

¹³ Terms are two years in length in the Western and Southern districts; one year in length in the Eastern district.

Montana:

¹⁴ If the justice/judge is unopposed, a retention election is held.

Nebraska:

¹⁵ Chief Justices are selected statewide while Associate Justices are selected by district.

¹⁶ The Chief Justice/Judge is selected by a majority vote of the Court of Appeals with ratification of the selection by the Supreme Court.

Nevada:

¹⁷ The term may be split between eligible justices.

New Hampshire:

¹⁸ There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.

New Jersey:

¹⁹ All Superior Court judges, including Appellate Division judges, are subject to gubernatorial reappointment and consent by the Senate after an initial seven-year term. Among all the judges, the Chief Justice designates the judges of the Appellate Division.

New York:

²⁰ The Presiding Judge of each Appellate Division must be a resident of the department.

North Dakota:

²¹ The Governor may appoint from a list of names or call a special election at his discretion.

²² Selection is done by the judges of both the Supreme and District courts.

²³ The term of the Chief Justice is five years or until the judge's term expires, whichever occurs first.

Ohio:

²⁴ Party affiliation is not included on the ballot in the general election, but candidates are chosen through partisan primary nominations.

²⁵ Selection is done by the judges of each district.

Puerto Rico:

²⁶ There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.

Rhode Island:

²⁷ There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior for a life tenure.

South Dakota:

²⁸ Initial selection is by district, but retention selection is statewide.

Virginia:

²⁹ Gubernatorial appointment is for interim appointments.

Washington:

³⁰ The Chief Judge is chosen by the Division judges. The Presiding Chief Judge is chosen by court selection, but the position rotates among the three divisions.

³¹ The term of the Presiding Chief Judge is one year.

West Virginia:

³² Appointment is effective only until the next election year; the appointee may run for election to any remaining portion of the unexpired term.

Table 5. Qualifications to Serve as an Appellate Court Judge

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; ■=Yes (length of residency not specified)

Note: Blank spaces indicate that the statute does not specify qualifications.

		Residency requirement		Age		Legal credentials
		Local	State	Minimum	Maximum	
Alabama						
SC	Supreme Court		1 year		70 ¹	Licensed attorney
IA	Court of Civil Appeals		1 year		70	Licensed attorney
IA	Court of Criminal Appeals		1 year		70	Licensed attorney
Alaska						
SC	Supreme Court		5 years		70	8 years practice
IA	Court of Appeals		5 years		70	8 years practice
Arizona						
SC	Supreme Court		10 years		70	10 years state bar
IA	Court of Appeals	■	5 years	30	70	5 years state bar
Arkansas						
SC	Supreme Court		2 years	30		8 years licensed in state
IA	Court of Appeals	■	2 years	30		8 years licensed in state
California						
SC	Supreme Court					10 years state bar
IA	Courts of Appeal					10 years state bar
Colorado						
SC	Supreme Court		■		72	5 years state bar
IA	Court of Appeals		■		72	5 years state bar
Connecticut						
SC	Supreme Court		■		70	Licensed attorney
IA	Appellate Court		■		70	Licensed attorney
Delaware						
SC	Supreme Court		■			"Learned in law"
District of Columbia						
SC	Court of Appeals	90 days	■		74	5 years state bar
Florida						
SC	Supreme Court	■ ²	■ ³		70	10 years state bar
IA	District Courts of Appeal	■ ²	■ ³		70	10 years state bar
Georgia						
SC	Supreme Court		■		⁴	7 years state bar
IA	Court of Appeals		■		⁴	7 years state bar
Hawaii						
SC	Supreme Court		■		70	10 years state bar
IA	Intermediate Court of Appeals		■		70	10 years state bar
Idaho						
SC	Supreme Court		2 years	30		10 years state bar
IA	Court of Appeals		2 years	30		10 years state bar
Illinois						
SC	Supreme Court	■	■		75	Licensed attorney
IA	Appellate Court	■	■		75	Licensed attorney
Indiana						
SC	Supreme Court		■		75	10 years state bar ⁵
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■		75	10 years state bar ⁵
IA	Tax Court		2 years			5 years state bar
Iowa						
SC	Supreme Court		■		72	Licensed attorney
IA	Court of Appeals		■		72	Licensed attorney
Kansas						
SC	Supreme Court			30	70 ⁶	10 years active and continuous practice ⁷
IA	Court of Appeals			30	75	10 years active and continuous practice ⁷
Kentucky						
SC	Supreme Court	2 years	2 years			8 years state bar/licensed attorney
IA	Court of Appeals	2 years	2 years			8 years state bar/licensed attorney
Louisiana						
SC	Supreme Court	2 years	2 years		70 ⁸	5 years state bar
IA	Courts of Appeal	2 years	2 years		70 ⁸	5 years state bar

Table 5. Qualifications to Serve as an Appellate Court Judge

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; ■=Yes (length of residency not specified)

Note: Blank spaces indicate that the statute does not specify qualifications.

		Residency requirement		Age		Legal credentials
		Local	State	Minimum	Maximum	
Maine						
SC	Supreme Judicial Court					"Learned in law"
Maryland						
SC	Court of Appeals	6 months	5 years	30	70	State bar member
IA	Court of Special Appeals	6 months	5 years	30	70	State bar member
Massachusetts						
SC	Supreme Judicial Court				70	
IA	Appeals Court				70	
Michigan						
SC	Supreme Court		■		75 ¹⁰	State bar member; at least 5 years practice
IA	Court of Appeals	■ ⁹	■		75 ¹⁰	State bar member
Minnesota						
SC	Supreme Court				70	Licensed attorney
IA	Court of Appeals	Varies			70	Licensed attorney
Mississippi						
SC	Supreme Court	■ ¹¹	5 years	30		5 years state bar
IA	Court of Appeals	■ ¹¹	5 years	30		5 years state bar
Missouri						
SC	Supreme Court		9 years ¹²	30	70	State bar member
IA	Court of Appeals	■	9 years ¹²	30	70	State bar member
Montana						
SC	Supreme Court		2 years			5 years state bar
Nebraska						
SC	Supreme Court	■	3 years	30		5 years practice
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	30		5 years practice
Nevada						
SC	Supreme Court		2 years	25		State bar member ¹³
New Hampshire						
SC	Supreme Court				70	
New Jersey						
SC	Supreme Court				70	Minimum 10 years practice in state
IA	Superior Court, Appellate Div.				70	Minimum 10 years practice in state
New Mexico						
SC	Supreme Court		3 years	35		10 years practice and/or current state judge
IA	Court of Appeals		3 years	35		10 years practice and/or current state judge
New York						
SC	Court of Appeals		■		70	10 years state bar
IA	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div.	■ ¹⁴	■	18	70 ¹⁵	10 years state bar
North Carolina						
SC	Supreme Court				72	State bar member
IA	Court of Appeals				72	State bar member
North Dakota						
SC	Supreme Court		■			License to practice law
Ohio						
SC	Supreme Court		■		70	6 years practice
IA	Courts of Appeals	■ ¹⁶	■		70	6 years practice
Oklahoma						
SC	Supreme Court	1 year	■	30		5 years state bar
SC	Court of Criminal Appeals	1 year	■	30		5 years state bar
IA	Court of Civil Appeals	■ ¹⁷	■			¹⁸
Oregon						
SC	Supreme Court		3 years		75	State bar member
IA	Court of Appeals				75	State bar member

Table 5. Qualifications to Serve as an Appellate Court Judge

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; ■=Yes (length of residency not specified)

Note: Blank spaces indicate that the statute does not specify qualifications.

		Residency requirement		Age		Legal credentials
		Local	State	Minimum	Maximum	
Pennsylvania						
SC	Supreme Court		1 year		70	State bar member
IA	Superior Court		1 year		70	State bar member
IA	Commonwealth Court		1 year		70	State bar member
Puerto Rico						
SC	Supreme Court		5 years		70	10 years state bar
IA	Court of Appeals		5 years		70	10 years state bar
Rhode Island						
SC	Supreme Court			21		License to practice law
South Carolina						
SC	Supreme Court		5 years	32	72	8 years state bar
IA	Court of Appeals		5 years	32	72	8 years state bar
South Dakota						
SC	Supreme Court	■	■		70	State bar member
Tennessee						
SC	Supreme Court	■ ¹⁹	5 years	35		Qualified to practice law
IA	Court of Appeals	■ ²⁰	5 years	30		Qualified to practice law
IA	Court of Criminal Appeals	■ ²⁰	5 years	30		Qualified to practice law
Texas						
SC	Supreme Court		■	35	74	21
SC	Court of Criminal Appeals		■	35	74	21
IA	Courts of Appeals	■	■	35	74	21
Utah						
SC	Supreme Court		5 years	30	75	Admitted to practice law
IA	Court of Appeals		3 years	25	75	Admitted to practice law
Vermont						
SC	Supreme Court				90	5 years state bar
Virginia						
SC	Supreme Court				70 ²²	5 years state bar
IA	Court of Appeals				70 ²³	5 years state bar
Washington						
SC	Supreme Court	1 year	1 year		75	State bar member
IA	Courts of Appeals	1 year	1 year		75	5 years state bar
West Virginia						
SC	Supreme Court of Appeals		5 years	30		10 years state bar
Wisconsin						
SC	Supreme Court	10 days	10 days			5 years state bar
IA	Court of Appeals	10 days	10 days			5 years state bar
Wyoming						
SC	Supreme Court		3 years	30	70	9 years state bar

FOOTNOTES:

Alabama:

¹ The age prohibition of §6.16 is not a qualification for office; it only deals with retirement.

Florida:

² The candidate must be a resident of the district at the time of original appointment.

³ The candidate must reside within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.

Georgia:

⁴ There is a maximum retirement age in order to be eligible for certain benefits.

Indiana:

⁵ Five years of service as a general jurisdiction judge may be substituted.

Kansas:

⁶ A judge may complete the term in which age 70 is attained.

⁷ Relevant legal experience, such as being a member of a law faculty or sitting as a judge, may qualify under the 10-year requirement.

Louisiana:

⁸ Seventy-five is the maximum age for judges who began serving under the old constitution. Judges who attain the age of 70 while serving a term of office are allowed to complete that term.

Michigan:

⁹ A judge must reside within the district.

¹⁰ A judge may serve to age 75. He/she may not begin a term beyond age 70.

Mississippi:

¹¹ A judge must reside within the district.

Missouri:

¹² A judge must be a state voter for nine years.

Table 5. Qualifications to Serve as an Appellate Court Judge

Nevada:

¹³ Effective October 1, 2005 the required legal credentials changed to a minimum of two years state bar member and at least 15 years of legal practice.

New York:

¹⁴ The local residency requirement applies to the Presiding Judge.

¹⁵ A judge may serve up to age 76 if certified for continuing service.

Ohio:

¹⁶ A judge must reside within the district.

Oklahoma:

¹⁷ A judge must be a qualified elector in the district.

¹⁸ Appellate judges must be a member of the state bar and have at least four years experience as a practicing attorney or as a judge of a court of record.

Tennessee:

¹⁹ One justice is selected from each of three divisions and two seats at large; no more than two may be from any grand division.

²⁰ A justice must reside in the grand division served.

Texas:

²¹ A judge must have spent ten years practicing law or served as a lawyer and judge of a court of record for at least 10 years.

Virginia:

²² This applies only to those justices elected or appointed to an original or subsequent term commencing after July 1, 1993.

²³ This applies unless "grandfathered."

Table 6. Selection of Trial Court Judges

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction court; LJ=Limited jurisdiction court; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

	Trial judges				Presiding judge	
	Method of selection		Method of retention	Geographic basis for selection	Method of selection	Term (years)
	Unexpired term	Full term				
Alabama						
GJ Circuit	GU ¹	PE	PE	Circuit	CS ²	3
LJ District	GU ¹	PE	PE	County	PCJ ³	1
LJ Municipal	MU	MU	RA	Municipality	MA	AP
LJ Probate	GU	PE	PE	County	~	~
Alaska						
GJ Superior	GN	GN	RE ⁴	State ⁵	SCJ	1
LG District	GN	GN	RE ⁶	District	~	~
~ Magistrate's Division	PJ	PJ	PJ	District	~	~
Arizona						
GJ Superior	GN or VA ⁷	GN or NP ⁸	NP or RE ⁸	County	SC	5
LJ Justice of the Peace	CO	PE	PE	Precinct	CS ⁹	2
LJ Municipal	CC ¹⁰	CC ¹⁰	CC ¹⁰	Municipality	CS	LD
Arkansas						
GJ Circuit	GU ¹¹	NP	NP	Circuit	CS	2
LJ District	GU	NP	NP	District	~	~
LJ City	LD	LD	LD	City	~	~
California						
GJ Superior	GU	NP	NP ¹²	County	CS	1 ¹³
Colorado						
GJ District	GN	GN	RE	District	SCJ	AP
GJ Denver Probate	GN	GN	RE	District	SCJ	AP
GJ Denver Juvenile	GN	GN	RE	District	SCJ	AP
GJ Water	SC ¹⁴	SC ¹⁴	RE	District	SCJ	AP
LJ County	GN	GN ¹⁵	RE	County	CS ¹⁶	AP
LJ Municipal	MU	MU	RA	Municipality	~	~
Connecticut						
GJ Superior	GNL	GNL	GNL	State	CA	AP
LJ Probate	PE	PE	PE	District	~	~
Delaware						
GJ Superior	GNL	GNL	GNL	State	GU	12
LJ Chancery	GNL	GNL	GNL	State	GU	12
LJ Justice of the Peace	GNL ¹⁷	GNL ¹⁷	GU	County	GU	4
LJ Family	GNL	GNL	GNL	County	GU	12
LJ Common Pleas	GNL	GNL	GNL	County	GU	12
LJ Alderman's	LD	CC	LD	Town	~	~
District of Columbia						
GJ Superior	18	18	18	State ¹⁹	SCJ	4
Florida						
GJ Circuit	GN	NP	NP	Circuit	CS ²⁰	2
LJ County	GN	NP	NP	County	~	~
Georgia						
GJ Superior	GN	NP	NP	Circuit	CS	LD
LJ Juvenile	CS ²¹	CS ²¹	CS ²¹	County/Circuit	SN ²²	LD
LJ Civil	GU	PE	PE	County	SN	LD
LJ State	GU	NP	NP	County	SN	LD
LJ Probate	GU	PE ²³	PE ²³	County	~	~
LJ Magistrate	LD	LD ²⁴	LD ²⁴	County	Elected	4
LJ Municipal/of Columbus	MA	Elected	Elected	Municipality	~	~
LJ County Recorder's	LD	LD	LD	County	SN	LD
LJ Municipal/City of Atlanta	MU	MU	LD	Municipality	~	~
Hawaii						
GJ Circuit	GNL	GNL	JN	State	SCJ	AP
LJ District	SCJ ²⁵	SCJ ²⁵	JN	Circuit	SCJ	AP
Idaho						
GJ District	GN	NP	NP	District	CS ²⁶	3 ²⁶
LJ Magistrate's Division	JN ²⁷	JN ²⁷	RE	County	~	~

Table 6. Selection of Trial Court Judges

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction court; LJ=Limited jurisdiction court; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

Trial judges					Presiding judge		
		Method of selection		Method of retention	Geographic basis for selection	Method of selection	Term (years)
		Unexpired term	Full term				
Illinois							
GJ	Circuit	SC	PE	RE	Circuit/County ²⁸	CS	VA
~	Associate Division	SC	PE	RE	Circuit/County ²⁸	~	~
Indiana							
GJ	Superior	GU	PE ²⁹	PE ²⁹	County	VA	VA
GJ	Circuit	GU	PE ³⁰	PE ³⁰	County	VA	VA
GJ	Probate	GU	PE	PE	County	~	~
LJ	County	GU	PE	PE	County	VA	VA
LJ	City	GU	PE	PE	Municipality	VA	VA
LJ	Town	GU	PE	PE	Municipality	~	~
LJ	Small Claims/Marion County	GU	PE	PE	Township	VA	VA
Iowa							
GJ	District	GN ³¹	GN ³¹	RE ³¹	District	SCJ ³²	2
Kansas							
GJ	District	GN and PE ³³	GN and PE ³³	RE and PE ³³	District	SC	2
LJ	Municipal	MU	MU	MU	City	MU	AP
Kentucky							
GJ	Circuit	GN	NP	NP	Circuit	CS ³⁴	8
LJ	District	GN	NP	NP	District	CS ³⁴	4
Louisiana							
GJ	District	SC ³⁵	PE	PE	District	VA	VA
GJ	Juvenile & Family	SC ³⁵	PE	PE	District	VA	VA
LJ	Justice of the Peace	SC ³⁵	PE ³⁶	PE	Ward	~	~
LJ	Mayor's	MA	LD	LD	City	~	~
LJ	City & Parish	SC ³⁵	PE	PE	Ward	VA	VA
Maine							
GJ	Superior	GL	GL	GL	State	SCJ	AP
GJ	District	GL	GL	GL	State and District ³⁷	SCJ	AP
LJ	Probate	GU	PE	PE	County	~	~
Maryland							
GJ	Circuit	GNL	GNL	NP	County	SN ³⁸	AP
LJ	District	GNL	GNL	RA	District	SCJ ³⁹	AP
LJ	Orphan's	GU	PE ⁴⁰	PE ⁴⁰	County	LD	LD
Massachusetts							
GJ	Superior	~ ⁴¹	GNE ⁴²	~ ⁴³	State	SC ⁴⁴	5
LJ	District	~ ⁴¹	GNE ⁴²	~ ⁴³	State	SC ⁴⁴	5
LJ	Probate & Family	~ ⁴¹	GNE ⁴²	~ ⁴³	State	SC ⁴⁴	5
LJ	Juvenile	~ ⁴¹	GNE ⁴²	~ ⁴³	State	SC ⁴⁴	5
LJ	Housing	~ ⁴¹	GNE ⁴²	~ ⁴³	State	SC ⁴⁴	5
LJ	Boston Municipal	~ ⁴¹	GNE ⁴²	~ ⁴³	State	SC ⁴⁴	5
LJ	Land	~ ⁴¹	GNE ⁴²	~ ⁴³	State	SC ⁴⁴	5
Michigan							
GJ	Circuit	GU	NP	NP	Circuit	SC	2
GJ	Claims	GU	NP	NP	Circuit	SC	2
LJ	District	GU	NP	NP	District	SC	2
LJ	Probate	GU	NP	NP	District and Circuit	SC	2
LJ	Municipal	LD	NP	NP	City	SC	2
Minnesota							
GJ	District	GN	NP	NP	District	CS	2
Mississippi							
GJ	Circuit	GU	NP	NP	District	SN	DU
LJ	Chancery	GU	NP	NP	District	SN	DU
LJ	County	GU	NP	NP	County	~	~
LJ	Municipal	LD	LD	LD	Municipality	~	~
LJ	Justice	LD	PE	PE	District in County	~	~

Table 6. Selection of Trial Court Judges

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction court; LJ=Limited jurisdiction court; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

Trial judges					Presiding judge	
Method of selection		Method of retention	Geographic basis for selection	Method of selection	Term (years)	
Unexpired term	Full term					
Missouri						
GJ Circuit	GU and GN ⁴⁵	PE and GN ⁴⁶	PE and RE ⁴⁷	Circuit/County ⁴⁸	CS	2
LJ Municipal	LD	LD	LD	City	~	~
Montana						
GJ District	GN	NP	NP	District	VA	VA
GJ Workers' Compensation	GN	GN	RA	State	~	~
GJ Water	SCJ ⁴⁹	SCJ ⁴⁹	SCJ ⁵⁰	State	SCJ ⁴⁹	4
LJ Justice of the Peace	CO	NP	NP	County	~	~
LJ Municipal	MU	NP	NP	City	~	~
LJ City	CC	NP	NP	City	~	~
Nebraska						
GJ District	GN	GN	RE	District	CS	1
LJ Separate Juvenile	GN	GN	RE	District	CS	1
LJ County	GN	GN	RE	District	CS	1
LJ Workers' Compensation	GN	GN	RE	District	CS	1
Nevada						
GJ District	GN	NP	NP	District	VA	VA
LJ Justice	CO	NP	NP	Township	CS	1
LJ Municipal	CC	NP	NP	City	VA	VA
New Hampshire						
GJ Superior	GE	GE	~ ⁵¹	State	SCJ	To age 70
LJ District	GE	GE	~ ⁵¹	District	GE	To age 70
LJ Probate	GE	GE	~ ⁵¹	County	~	~
New Jersey						
GJ Superior	GL	GL	GL	County	SCJ	AP
LJ Tax	GL	GL	GL	State	SCJ	AP
LJ Municipal	MA or MU ⁵²	MA or MU ⁵²	MU	Municipality	MU	3
New Mexico						
GJ District	GN	PE	RE	District	CS	3
LJ Magistrate	GU	PE	PE	County	CA	VA
LJ Metropolitan/Bernalillo County	GN	PE	RE	County	CS	3
LJ Municipal	MU	PE	PE	City	~	~
LJ Probate	CO	PE	PE	County	~	~
New York						
GJ Supreme	GL	PE	PE	District	53	N/S
GJ County	GL	PE	PE	County	53	N/S
GJ Claims	GNL	GNL	GU	State	53	N/S
LJ Surrogates'	GNL	PE	PE	County	53	N/S
LJ Family	GNL and MU ⁵⁴	PE and MU ⁵⁴	PE and MU ⁵⁴	County and NYC	53	N/S
LJ District	⁵⁵	PE	PE	District	53	N/S
LJ City	Elected	Elected	LD	City	53	N/S
LJ NYC Civil	MA ⁵⁶	PE	PE	City	53	N/S
LJ NYC Criminal	MA	MA	MA	City	53	N/S
LJ Town & Village Justice	LD	LD	LD	Town or Village	53	N/S
North Carolina						
GJ Superior	GU	NP	NP	District	SN	8
LJ District	GU	NP	NP	District	SCJ	AP
North Dakota						
GJ District	GN	NP	NP	District	CS	3
LJ Municipal	MA	NP	NP	City	~	~
Ohio						
GJ Common Pleas	GU	PE ⁵⁷	PE ⁵⁷	County	CS	1
LJ Municipal	GU	PE ⁵⁷	PE ⁵⁷	County/City	CS	1
LJ County	GU	PE ⁵⁷	PE ⁵⁷	County	~	~
LJ Claims	SCJ	SCJ	SCJ	~	~	~
LJ Mayor's	Elected	PE	PE	City/Village	~	~

Table 6. Selection of Trial Court Judges

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction court; LJ=Limited jurisdiction court; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

		Trial judges			Presiding judge		
		Method of selection		Geographic basis for selection	Method of selection	Term (years)	
		Unexpired term	Full term				
Oklahoma							
GJ	District	GN ⁵⁸	NP ⁵⁸	NP ⁵⁸	District	CS	VA
LJ	Municipal Not of Record	MM	MM	MM	Municipality	~	~
LJ	Municipal of Record	MU	MU	MU	Municipality	MU	VA
LJ	Workers' Compensation	GN	GN	GN	State	GU	2
LJ	Tax Review	SCJ	SCJ	SCJ	District	~	~
Oregon							
GJ	Circuit	GU	NP	NP	District	SCJ	2
GJ	Tax	GU	NP	NP	State	NP ⁵⁹	DU
LJ	County	CO	NP	NP	County	~	~
LJ	Justice	GU	NP	NP	County	~	~
LJ	Municipal	CC	CC/Elected	CC/Elected	County ⁶⁰	~	~
Pennsylvania							
GJ	Common Pleas	GL	PE	RE	District	SN ⁶¹	5
LJ	Philadelphia Municipal	GL	PE	RE	City/County	CS	5
LJ	Magisterial District Judges	GL	PE	PE	District	~ ⁶²	~
LJ	Philadelphia Traffic	GL	PE	RE	City/County	GU	5 or AP
Puerto Rico							
GJ	First Instance	GL	GL	GL	State	~	~
Rhode Island							
GJ	Superior	GN	GN	~ ⁶³	State	GU	Life
LJ	Workers' Compensation	GN	GN	~ ⁶³	State	~	~
LJ	District	GN	GN	~ ⁶³	State	GU	Life
LJ	Family	GN	GN	~ ⁶³	State	GU	Life
LJ	Probate	CC	CC or MA	RA	Town	~	~
LJ	Municipal	CC	CC or MA	CC or MA	Town	~	~
LJ	Traffic Tribunal	GN	GN	~ ⁶³	State	~	~
South Carolina							
GJ	Circuit	LA ⁶⁴ and GN ⁶⁵	LA and GN ⁶⁵	LA and GL ⁶⁵	Circuit and State ⁶⁵	SCJ	6 months
LJ	Family	LA	LA	LA	Circuit	SCJ	6 months
LJ	Magistrate	GL	GL	GL	County	SCJ	6 months
LJ	Probate	GU	PE	PE	County	~	~
LJ	Municipal	CC	CC	CC	District	~	~
South Dakota							
GJ	Circuit	GN	NP	NP	Circuit	SCJ ⁶⁶	AP
LJ	Magistrate	PJS	PJS	PJS	Circuit	~	~
Tennessee							
GJ	Circuit	GU	PE ⁶⁷	PE	District	CS	1
GJ	Chancery	GU	PE ⁶⁷	PE	District	CS	1
GJ	Criminal	GU	PE ⁶⁷	PE	District	CS	1
GJ	Probate	⁶⁸	PE ⁶⁷	PE	District	~	~
LJ	Juvenile	⁶⁸	PE ⁶⁷	PE	County	~	~
LJ	Municipal	LD	LD	LD	Municipality	~	~
LJ	General Sessions	MU	PE ⁶⁷	PE	County	LD	LD
Texas							
GJ	District	GL	PE	PE	District	VA	2
LJ	Constitutional County	CO	PE	PE	County	~	~
LJ	Probate	CO	PE	PE	County	~	~
LJ	County at Law	CO	PE	PE	County	VA	2
LJ	Justice of the Peace	CO	PE	PE	Precinct	~	~
LJ	Municipal	CC	LD	LD	Municipality	VA	VA
Utah							
GJ	District	⁶⁹	GNL	RE	District	CS	2
LJ	Justice	MM ⁷⁰	MM ⁷⁰	RE and RA ⁷¹	County/Municipality	~	~
LJ	Juvenile	⁶⁹	GNL	RE	District	CS	2

Table 6. Selection of Trial Court Judges

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction court; LJ=Limited jurisdiction court; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

Trial judges					Presiding judge	
Method of selection			Method of retention	Geographic basis for selection	Method of selection	Term (years)
Unexpired term	Full term					
Vermont						
GJ Superior	GNL	GNL	LA	State	SC ⁷²	4 ⁷²
GJ District	GNL ⁷³	GNL ⁷³	LA ⁷³	State ⁷³	⁷²	⁷²
GJ Family					⁷²	⁷²
LJ Probate	GU	PE	PE	District	~	~
LJ Environmental	GNL	GNL	LA	State	⁷²	⁷²
LJ Judicial Bureau	PJ	PJ	AP	State	⁷²	⁷²
Virginia						
GJ Circuit	GU	LA	LA	Circuit	CS	2
LJ District	CS ⁷⁴	LA	LA	District	CS	2
Washington						
GJ Superior	GU	NP	NP	County	VA	VA
LJ District	CO	NP	NP	District	CS	VA
LJ Municipal	CC	MA/CC	MA/CC ⁷⁵	Municipality	CS	1
West Virginia						
GJ Circuit	GU	PE	PE	Circuit	CS	AP
LJ Magistrate	PJ	PE	PE	County	PJ	AP
LJ Municipal	LD	LD	LD	Municipality	~	~
LJ Family	GU	PE	PE	Circuit	~	~
Wisconsin						
GJ Circuit	GU	NP	NP	District	SC ⁷⁶	2
LJ Municipal	MU ⁷⁷	NP	NP	Municipality	LD ⁷⁸	LD
Wyoming						
GJ District	GN	GN	RE	District	~	~
LJ Circuit	GN	GN	RE	Circuit	~	~
LJ Municipal	MA	MA	LD	Municipality	~	~

ABBREVIATIONS:

AP = At pleasure
 CA = Court administrator appointment
 CC = City or town council/commission appointment
 CO = County board/commission appointment
 CS = Court selection
 DU = Duration of service
 GE = Gubernatorial appointment with approval of elected executive council
 GL = Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the legislature
 GN = Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission
 GNE = Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with approval of elected executive council
 GNL = Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of the legislature
 GU = Gubernatorial appointment
 JN = Judicial nominating commission appoints
 LA = Legislative appointment

LD = Locally determined
 MA = Mayoral appointment
 MC = Mayoral appointment with consent of city council
 MM = Mayoral appointment with consent of governing municipal body
 MU = Governing municipal body appointment
 NP = Non-partisan election
 PE = Partisan election
 PJ = Presiding judge of the general jurisdiction court appoints
 PJS = Presiding judge of the general jurisdiction court appoints with approval of the court of last resort
 RA = Reappointment
 RE = Retention election
 SC = Court of last resort appoints
 SCJ = Chief justice/judge of the court of last resort appoints
 SN = Seniority
 VA = Varies

FOOTNOTES:
Alabama:

¹ The counties of Baldwin, Jefferson, Madison, Mobile, and Tuscaloosa use gubernatorial appointment from the recommendations of the Judicial Nominating Commission.

² If a court cannot agree, the Supreme Court decides.

³ The Presiding Circuit Judge appoints with the advice and consent of the majority of the Circuit Court judges.

Alaska:

⁴ A judge must run for retention at the next election immediately following the third year from the time of the initial appointment.

⁵ Judges are selected on a statewide basis, but run for retention on a district-wide basis.

⁶ Judges must run for retention at the first general election held more than one year after appointment.

Arizona:

⁷ Maricopa and Pima counties use the gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission process. The method for submitting names for the other 13 counties varies.

⁸ Maricopa and Pima counties use the gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission process. The other 13 counties hold non-partisan elections.

⁹ There is one justice of the peace per precinct. In Maricopa County the presiding judge of the Superior Court presides over and administers the Justice Court. In the remaining counties having four or more justices of the peace, a presiding justice of the peace is chosen by a vote of the justices of the peace in

Table 6. Selection of Trial Court Judges

that county, with the advice and consent of the presiding judge of the Superior Court of that county.

¹⁰ Municipal court judges are usually appointed by the city or town council except in Yuma, where judges are elected.

Arkansas:

¹¹ The office can be held until December 31 following the next general election and then the judge must run in a non-partisan election for the remainder of the term.

California:

¹² If unopposed for reelection, incumbent's name does not appear on the ballot unless a petition was filed not less than 83 days before the election date indicating that a write-in campaign will be conducted for the office. An unopposed incumbent is not declared elected until the election date. This is for the general election; different timing may apply for the primary election (see Elec. Code §8203).

¹³ The term is not less than one year.

Colorado:

¹⁴ Judges are chosen by the Supreme Court from among District Court judges.

¹⁵ The mayor appoints Denver County Court judges.

¹⁶ District Court judges appoint the presiding judge of the County Court.

Delaware:

¹⁷ The Magistrate Screening Commission recommends candidates.

District of Columbia:

¹⁸ The Judicial Nomination Commission nominates for Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation. Not less than six months prior to the expiration of the term of office, the judge's performance is reviewed by the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure. A judge found "well qualified" is automatically reappointed for a new term of 15 years; a judge found "qualified" may be renominated by the President (and subject to Senate confirmation). A judge found "unqualified" is ineligible for reappointment or if the President does not wish to reappoint a judge, the Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

¹⁹ The geographic basis for selection is the District of Columbia.

Florida:

²⁰ Circuit and County Court judges select the presiding judge.

Georgia:

²¹ Juvenile Court judges are appointed by Superior Court judges in all but one county, in which juvenile judges are elected. Associate judges (formerly referees) must be a member of the state bar or law school graduates. They serve at the pleasure of the judge(s).

²² Most Juvenile Courts have only one judge, therefore no presiding judge.

²³ Probate judges are selected in non-partisan elections in 66 of 159 counties.

²⁴ Magistrate judges are selected in nonpartisan elections in 41 of 159 counties.

Hawaii:

²⁵ Selection occurs by means of Chief Justice appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission with consent of the Senate.

Idaho:

²⁶ The Supreme Court appoints the administrative judge for up to three years if the District Court judges are unable to elect one.

²⁷ The Magistrate Commission consists of the administrative judge, three mayors and two electors appointed by the governor, and two attorneys (nominated by the district bar and appointed by the state bar). There is one commission in each district.

Illinois:

²⁸ Cook County Circuit Court identifies local units within the county.

Indiana:

²⁹ Non-partisan elections are used in the Superior Courts in Allen and Vanderburgh counties. Nominating commissions are used in St. Joseph County and in some courts in Lake County. In those courts that use the nominating commission process for selection; retention elections are used as the method of retention.

³⁰ Non-partisan elections are used in the Circuit Courts in Vanderburgh County.

Iowa:

³¹ This applies to district judges only. Associate judges are selected by the district judges and retention is by a retention election. Magistrates are selected and retained by appointment from the County Judicial Magistrate Nominating Commission. The County Judicial Magistrate Nominating Commission consists of three members appointed by the county board and two elected by the county bar, presided over by a District Court judge.

³² The Chief Justice appoints with approval of the Supreme Court.

Kansas:

³³ Seventeen districts use gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission for selection and retention elections for retention. Fourteen districts use partisan elections for selection and retention.

Kentucky:

³⁴ In addition, there are 16 chief regional judges (eight circuit, eight district) selected by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for regional administration of cases.

Louisiana:

³⁵ Depending on the amount of time remaining, selection may be by election following a Supreme Court appointment.

³⁶ Louisiana uses a blanket primary in which all candidates appear with party labels on the primary ballot. The top two vote getters compete in the general election.

Maine:

³⁷ At least one judge who is a resident of the county in which the district lies must be appointed from each of the 13 districts.

Maryland:

³⁸ In addition to the chief judge, there are circuit and county administrative judges. The administrative judges are appointed by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. Presiding judges for trial are assigned by the county administrative judges.

³⁹ Administrative judges are appointed by the Chief Judge of the District Court with the approval of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

⁴⁰ Two exceptions are Hartford and Montgomery counties where Circuit Court judges are assigned.

Massachusetts:

⁴¹ There are no expired judicial terms. A judicial term expires upon the death, resignation, retirement, or removal of an incumbent.

⁴² The Executive (Governor's) Council is made up of eight people elected by geographical area and presided over by the lieutenant governor.

⁴³ There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.

⁴⁴ The administrative head of the trial court is the "Chief Justice for Administration and Management." Each department has a Chief Justice appointed by the "CJAM" to a five-year term.

Missouri:

⁴⁵ Gubernatorial appointment occurs in 40 partisan circuits; gubernatorial appointment from Judicial Nominating Commission takes place in five non-partisan circuits.

⁴⁶ Partisan elections occur in 40 circuits; gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission with a non-partisan election takes place in five circuits.

⁴⁷ Partisan elections take place in 40 circuits; retention elections occur in five metropolitan circuits.

⁴⁸ Associate circuit judges are selected on a county basis.

Montana:

⁴⁹ Selection occurs through Chief Justice appointment from Judicial Nominating Commission.

⁵⁰ Other judges are designated by the District Court judges.

New Hampshire:

⁵¹ There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.

New Jersey:

⁵² In multi-municipality, joint, or countywide municipal courts, selection is by gubernatorial appointment with consent of the Senate.

New York:

⁵³ District administrative judges for the trial courts outside of New York City are selected by the Chief Administrative Judge in consultation with the Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for the courts outside of New York City and the presiding judge of the appropriate appellate division. The method of selection for administrative judges for the courts within New York City is not stated.

⁵⁴ Mayoral appointment occurs in New York City.

⁵⁵ The appointment is made by the County Chief Executive Officer with confirmation by District Board of Supervisors.

⁵⁶ Housing judges are appointed by the Chief Administrator of the courts.

Ohio:

⁵⁷ Party affiliation is not included on the ballot in the general election, but candidates are chosen through partisan primary nominations.

Oklahoma:

⁵⁸ This applies to district and associate judges; special judges are selected by the district judges.

Table 6. Selection of Trial Court Judges

Oregon:

⁵⁹ There is one Tax Court judge that is elected for a full term or appointed by the governor for an unexpired term.

⁶⁰ The geographic basis for selection is the municipality for those judges that are elected. Judges that are either appointed or are under contract may be from other cities.

Pennsylvania:

⁶¹ The presiding judge is selected by the court if there are eight or more judges.

⁶² Supervisory authority is retained by the President Judge of the respective judicial district pursuant to Rule 17 of the Rules Governing Standards of Conduct of Magisterial District Judges.

Rhode Island:

⁶³ There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior for a life tenure.

South Carolina:

⁶⁴ The governor may appoint a candidate if the unexpired term is less than one year.

⁶⁵ In addition to Circuit Court judges, the Circuit Court has masters-in-equity whose jurisdiction is in matters referred to them in the Circuit Court. Masters-in-equity are selected by gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Merit Selection Commission, retained by gubernatorial appointment with the consent of the Senate, and the geographic basis for selection is the state.

South Dakota:

⁶⁶ The Circuit Court presiding judge serves the entire court, including the Magistrate Division.

Tennessee:

⁶⁷ Each county legislative body has the discretion to require elections to be non-partisan.

⁶⁸ The selection method used to fill an unexpired term is established by a special legislative act.

Utah:

⁶⁹ There are no expired terms; each new judge begins a new term.

⁷⁰ Appointment is by the local government executive with confirmation by the local government legislative body (may be either county or municipal government).

⁷¹ County judges are retained by retention election; municipal judges are reappointed by the city executive.

Vermont:

⁷² There is one presiding judge for all trial courts.

⁷³ Superior and District Court judges serve as Family Court judges.

Virginia:

⁷⁴ Circuit Court judges appoint.

Washington:

⁷⁵ Full-time municipal judges must stand for non-partisan election.

Wisconsin:

⁷⁶ The Chief Judge of a district can appoint a presiding judge in each multi-judge circuit.

⁷⁷ A permanent vacancy in the office of municipal judge may be filled by temporary appointment of the municipal governing body or jointly by the governing bodies of all municipalities served by the judge.

⁷⁸ There is only one multi-judge Municipal Court.

Table 7. Qualifications to Serve as a Trial Court Judge

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~ =Not applicable; LD=Locally determined; VA=Varies; ■=Yes (length of residency not specified)

Note: Blank spaces indicate that the statute does not specify qualifications.

		Residency (years)		Age		Legal credentials	
		Local	State	Minimum	Maximum	Law degree	Other
Alabama							
GJ	Circuit	1	1		70 ¹	■	Licensed attorney
LJ	District	1	1		70	■	Licensed attorney
LJ	Municipal	1	1	18	70	■	Licensed attorney
LJ	Probate	1 ²	Citizen ²		70		
Alaska							
GJ	Superior		5		70	■	5 yrs practice
LG	District		5	21	70	■	3 yrs practice or 7 yrs as a magistrate
~	Magistrate's Division		6 mos	21			
Arizona							
GJ	Superior	1	5	30	70	■	Admitted to practice law in AZ for 5 yrs
LJ	Justice of the Peace	■	■	18	70		
LJ	Municipal	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA
Arkansas							
GJ	Circuit	■	■			■	6 yrs licensed in state
LJ	District	■	■			■	4 yrs licensed in state
LJ	City	■	■				
California							
GJ	Superior					■	10 yrs state bar
Colorado							
GJ	District	■	■		72	■	5 yrs state bar
GJ	Denver Probate	■	■		72	■	5 yrs state bar
GJ	Denver Juvenile	■	■		72	■	5 yrs state bar
GJ	Water	■	■		72	■	5 yrs state bar
LJ	County	■	■		72	■	
LJ	Municipal				72		
Connecticut							
GJ	Superior		■		70	■	Member of the bar
LJ	Probate	■ ⁴	■	18	70		
Delaware							
GJ	Superior	■	■			■	"Learned in Law"
LJ	Chancery		■			■	"Learned in Law"
LJ	Justice of the Peace	■	■				
LJ	Family	■	5			■	5 yrs state bar
LJ	Common Pleas	■	■			■	5 yrs state bar
LJ	Alderman's					■	
District of Columbia							
GJ	Superior	90 days	■		74	■	5 yrs state bar ⁶
Florida							
GJ	Circuit	■ ⁷	■		70	■	5 yrs state bar
LJ	County	■	■		70	■	5 yrs state bar
Georgia							
GJ	Superior		3	30	8	■	7 yrs state bar
LJ	Juvenile		3	30		■	5 yrs state bar
LJ	Civil	VA	VA	VA		■	VA
LJ	State	■	3	25	9	■	5 yrs state bar
LJ	Probate	2	■	25 ¹⁰		■	7 yrs practice if pop. more than 96,000 ¹¹
LJ	Magistrate	1	■	25		VA	LD ¹¹
LJ	Municipal/of Columbus	■	■	25		■	5 yrs state bar
LJ	County Recorder's	VA	■	VA		■	VA
LJ	Municipal/City of Atlanta	VA	VA	VA	VA	■	VA
Hawaii							
GJ	Circuit		■		70	■	10 yrs state bar
LJ	District		■		70	■	5 yrs state bar

Table 7. Qualifications to Serve as a Trial Court Judge

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; LD=Locally determined; VA=Varies; ■=Yes (length of residency not specified)

Note: Blank spaces indicate that the statute does not specify qualifications.

		Residency (years)		Age		Legal credentials	
		Local	State	Minimum	Maximum	Law degree	Other
Idaho							
GJ	District		1	30		■	10 yrs state bar
LJ	Magistrate's Division		■	30		■	5 yrs state bar
Illinois							
GJ	Circuit	■	■		75	■	
Indiana							
GJ	Superior and Circuit	■	1			■	
GJ	Probate	■	1			■	
LJ	County	■	1			■	
LJ	City and Town	■	■			■	
LJ	Small Claims/Marion County	■	■			■ ¹²	
Iowa							
GJ	District	■	■	13	72	■	Admitted to state bar ¹⁴
Kansas							
GJ	District	■	■		75 ¹⁵	■ ¹⁶	5 yrs state bar
LJ	Municipal			18		VA ¹⁷	VA ¹⁷
Kentucky							
GJ	Circuit	2	2			■	8 yrs state bar
LJ	District	2	2			■	2 yrs state bar
Louisiana							
GJ	District	2	2		70 ¹⁸	■	5 yrs state bar
GJ	Juvenile & Family	2	2		70 ¹⁸	■	5 yrs state bar
LJ	Justice of the Peace	■	■		70 ¹⁸		
LJ	Mayor's						
LJ	City & Parish	2	2		70 ¹⁸	■	5 yrs state bar
Maine							
GJ	Superior						"Learned in the Law"
GJ	District		■			■	State bar member
LJ	Probate		■			■	State bar member
Maryland							
GJ	Circuit	6 mos	5	30	70	■	State bar member
LJ	District	6 mos	5	30	70	■	State bar member
LJ	Orphan's	1	■				
Massachusetts							
GJ	Superior				70		
LJ	District				70		
LJ	Probate & Family				70		
LJ	Juvenile				70		
LJ	Housing				70		
LJ	Boston Municipal				70		
LJ	Land				70		
Michigan							
GJ	Circuit	Circuit	■		19	■	State bar member
GJ	Claims	Circuit	■		19	■	State bar member
LJ	District	District	■		19	■	State bar member
LJ	Probate	County(ies)	■		19	■	State bar member
LJ	Municipal	■	■		19	■	State bar member
Minnesota							
GJ	District				70	■	Licensed attorney
Mississippi							
GJ	Circuit		5	26		■	5 yrs in practice
LJ	Chancery		5	26		■	5 yrs in practice
LJ	County	■	5	26		■	5 yrs in practice
LJ	Municipal	■	■			■ ²⁰	
LJ	Justice	■	■	18			

Table 7. Qualifications to Serve as a Trial Court Judge

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; LD=Locally determined; VA=Varies; ■=Yes (length of residency not specified)

Note: Blank spaces indicate that the statute does not specify qualifications.

		Residency (years)		Age		Legal credentials	
		Local	State	Minimum	Maximum	Law degree	Other
Missouri							
GJ	Circuit	Circuit ²¹	3 ²¹	30 ²¹	70	■	State bar member
LJ	Municipal	LD	■	21	75	VA	State bar member if pop. of 7,500 or more ²²
Montana							
GJ	District		2			■	5 yrs state bar
GJ	Workers' Compensation					■	
GJ	Water		2			■	5 yrs state bar
LJ	Justice of the Peace	1	■			23	23
LJ	Municipal	■	■				
LJ	City	County	■			■	2 yrs state bar
Nebraska							
GJ	District	■	■	30		■	5 yrs practice
LJ	Separate Juvenile	■	■	30		■	5 yrs practice
LJ	County	■	■	30		■	5 yrs practice
LJ	Workers' Compensation	■	■	30		■	5 yrs practice
Nevada							
GJ	District		2	25		■	State bar member ²⁴
LJ	Justice	30 days	6 mos			VA	VA ²⁵
LJ	Municipal	VA	VA			VA	VA
New Hampshire							
GJ	Superior				70		
LJ	District				70	■	State bar member
LJ	Probate				70		
New Jersey							
GJ	Superior	26	26		70	■	10 yrs practice law
LJ	Tax				70	■	10 yrs practice law
LJ	Municipal		■			■	5 yrs practice law
New Mexico							
GJ	District	■	3	35		■	6 yrs active practice
LJ	Magistrate	■	■	18			
LJ	Metropolitan/Bernalillo County	■	3			■	3 yrs active practice and state bar member
LJ	Municipal	■	■	18			
LJ	Probate	■	■	18			
New York							
GJ	Supreme		■	18	70 ²⁷	■	10 yrs state bar
GJ	County	County	■	18	70	■	5 yrs state bar
GJ	Claims		■	18	70	■	10 yrs state bar
LJ	Surrogates'	County	■	18	70	■	10 yrs state bar
LJ	Family	■	■	18	70	■	10 yrs state bar
LJ	District	■	■	18	70	■	5 yrs state bar
LJ	City	■	■	18	70	■	5 yrs state bar
LJ	NYC Civil	■	■	18	70	■	10 yrs state bar
LJ	NYC Criminal	■	■	18	70	■	10 yrs state bar
LJ	Town & Village Justice	■	■	18		■	
North Carolina							
GJ	Superior	28	■		72	29	State bar member
LJ	District	■	■		72	29	State bar member
North Dakota							
GJ	District	■	■			■	State bar member
LJ	Municipal	■	■			30	30
Ohio							
GJ	Common Pleas	County	■		70	■	6 yrs practice
LJ	Municipal	Territorial	■		70	■	6 yrs practice
LJ	County	Territorial	■		70	■	6 yrs practice
LJ	Claims		■			■	Incumbent or retired appellate or GJ judge
LJ	Mayor's		■			■	

Table 7. Qualifications to Serve as a Trial Court Judge

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; LD=Locally determined; VA=Varies; ■=Yes (length of residency not specified)

Note: Blank spaces indicate that the statute does not specify qualifications.

		Residency (years)		Age		Legal credentials	
		Local	State	Minimum	Maximum	Law degree	Other
Oklahoma							
GJ	District	District ³¹	6 mos ³¹			■ ³¹	4 yrs state bar or court of record judge ³¹
LJ	Municipal Not of Record		■			■	
LJ	Municipal of Record		■				2 yrs state bar or court of record judge
LJ	Workers' Compensation					■	
LJ	Tax Review					■	
Oregon							
GJ	Circuit	1	3		75	■	State bar member
GJ	Tax		3		75	■	3 yrs state bar
LJ	County				75		
LJ	Justice	1	3		75		
LJ	Municipal				75		
Pennsylvania							
GJ	Common Pleas	1	■		70	■	State bar member
LJ	Philadelphia Municipal	1	■		70	■	State bar member
LJ	Magisterial District Judges	1	■		70		State bar member or pass certifying exam
LJ	Philadelphia Traffic	1	■		70		State bar member or pass certifying exam
Puerto Rico							
GJ	First Instance				70	■	7 yrs state bar (3 yrs if Municipal Div. judge)
Rhode Island							
GJ	Superior					■	State bar member
LJ	Workers' Compensation					■	State bar member
LJ	District					■	State bar member
LJ	Family					■	State bar member
LJ	Probate					■	State bar member
LJ	Municipal					■	State bar member
LJ	Traffic Tribunal					■	State bar member
South Carolina							
GJ	Circuit	32	5	32	72 ³³	■	8 yrs state bar
LJ	Family	Circuit	5	32	72	■	8 yrs state bar
LJ	Magistrate		5	21	72		
LJ	Probate	34	Citizen	21			
LJ	Municipal						
South Dakota							
GJ	Circuit	■	■		70	■	State bar member
LJ	Magistrate	■	■			■ ³⁵	State bar member ³⁵
Tennessee							
GJ	Circuit	1	5	30		■	Qualified to practice law
GJ	Chancery	1	5	30		■	Qualified to practice law
GJ	Criminal	1	5	30		■	Qualified to practice law
GJ	Probate	1	5	30		■	Qualified to practice law
LJ	Juvenile	1	5	30		■	Qualified to practice law ³⁶
LJ	Municipal	1	5	30		VA	VA
LJ	General Sessions	1	5	30		■	Qualified to practice law ³⁶
Texas							
GJ	District	2		25	74	■	4 yrs practice in state or a judge in state
LJ	Constitutional County			25		■	4 yrs practice in state or a judge in state
LJ	Probate	2		25		■	4 yrs practice in state or a judge in state
LJ	County at Law	2		25		■	4 yrs practice in state or a judge in state
LJ	Justice of the Peace						VA
LJ	Municipal	VA		VA	VA	VA	
Utah							
GJ	District	■	3	25	75	■	Admitted to practice law
LJ	Justice	6 mos	3	25	75		
LJ	Juvenile	■	3	25	75	■	Admitted to practice law

Table 7. Qualifications to Serve as a Trial Court Judge

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; LD=Locally determined; VA=Varies; ■=Yes (length of residency not specified)

Note: Blank spaces indicate that the statute does not specify qualifications.

		Residency (years)		Age		Legal credentials	
		Local	State	Minimum	Maximum	Law degree	Other
Vermont							
GJ	Superior				90	■ ³⁷	5 yrs state bar
GJ	District				90	■	5 yrs state bar
GJ	Family	38	38	38	38	■	38
LJ	Probate				90		
LJ	Environmental				90		5 yrs state bar
LJ	Judicial Bureau	District	■			■	State bar
Virginia							
GJ	Circuit	■	■		70	■ ³⁹	5 yrs state bar
LJ	District	■	■		70	■ ³⁹	5 yrs state bar
Washington							
GJ	Superior	1	1		75	■	State bar member
LJ	District	1	1		75	■	
LJ	Municipal	County				■	
West Virginia							
GJ	Circuit	■	■	30		■ ⁴⁰	5 yrs state bar
LJ	Magistrate	■	■	21			
LJ	Municipal		■				
LJ	Family	Circuit	■			■	5 yrs state bar
Wisconsin							
GJ	Circuit	10 days	10 days			■	5 yrs state bar
LJ	Municipal	10 days	10 days			LD	LD
Wyoming							
GJ	District		2	28	70	■	
LJ	Circuit					■	
LJ	Municipal						

FOOTNOTES:

Alabama:

¹ The age prohibition of § 6.16 is not a qualification for office; it refers to the retirement age.

² One of the probate judgeships in Jefferson County requires that the judge be a resident of the county for one year, a minimum of 25 years of age, and learned in the law.

Colorado

³ A law degree is required for County Court judges in metropolitan areas.

Connecticut

⁴ Probate Court judges must be electors of a town within the district.

Delaware

⁵ In the city of Newark, aldermen are required to have a law degree.

District of Columbia

⁶ Superior Court judges must also be an active member of the unified District of Columbia bar and, during the five years immediately preceding the judicial nomination, have been engaged in the active practice of law in the District, been on the faculty of a law school in the District, or been employed as an attorney by either the United States or District of Columbia government.

Florida

⁷ Circuit and County Court judges must reside within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.

Georgia:

⁸ There is no maximum age stated for judges of the Superior Court; however, judges who are members of the 1976 retirement plan and serve beyond age 75 may not be eligible for retirement benefits.

⁹ There is no maximum age stated for judges of the State Court; however, benefits are forfeited for judges who are members of the Trial Judges Retirement Plan after 1/1/80 and serve beyond age 70.

¹⁰ The minimum age requirement for probate judges is 25. If law practice is required, the minimum age is 30.

¹¹ Probate and Magistrate Court judges must have a high school diploma or equivalent.

Indiana:

¹² A law degree is required for judges of the Small Claims Court of Marion County unless a non-attorney judge has been grandfathered in.

Iowa:

¹³ There is no minimum age stated for district or associate judges, but magistrates must be 18 years of age.

¹⁴ This applies to district judges. For magistrates there is a preference for "law trained" applicants.

Kansas:

¹⁵ Judges may complete the term in which they attain age 75.

¹⁶ A law degree is required for 161 out of the 239 District Court judgeships. The remaining 78 judgeships are district magistrate judges, not required to have a law degree, but must be certified by the Supreme Court if not an attorney.

¹⁷ Municipal courts in first class cities (24) require admission to practice law in Kansas; other municipal judges and district magistrate judges are required to be certified as qualified to serve by the Supreme Court, if not admitted to practice law in Kansas.

Louisiana:

¹⁸ Seventy-five is the maximum age for judges who began serving under the old constitution. Judges who attain the age of 70 while serving a term of office are allowed to complete that term.

Michigan:

¹⁹ Judges may not serve beyond age 75 nor begin a term beyond age 70.

Mississippi:

²⁰ This applies for cities with a population over 10,000.

Table 7. Qualifications to Serve as a Trial Court Judge

Missouri:

²¹ This applies to circuit judges (state residency requires state votes for three years and resident of the circuit for one year). Associate judges must be county and state residents, and the minimum age for an associate judge is 25.

²² If not an attorney, Municipal Court judges must complete a course prescribed by the Supreme Court.

Montana:

²³ Although a law degree is not required for justices of the peace, the judges may be attorneys, must have served in a judicial capacity for at least five years, and must have passed the certification exam (the requirement of passing the certification exam may be waived by the Supreme Court).

Nevada:

²⁴ Effective October 1, 2005 the required legal credentials changed to a minimum of two years state bar member and 10 years practice.

²⁵ Effective October 1, 2005 the required legal credentials changed to a minimum of state bar membership and five years practice.

New Jersey:

²⁶ Out of a total of 441 authorized judgeships, there are 283 restricted Superior Court judgeships that require residence within the particular county of assignment at the time of appointment and reappointment; there are 158 unrestricted judgeships for which the Chief Justice makes the assignment of county.

New York:

²⁷ The maximum age of 70 (for Supreme Court judges) may be extended up to three intervals of two years each.

North Carolina:

²⁸ Resident judges of the Superior Court are required to have local residency, but special judges are not.

²⁹ A law degree is not required for judges elected prior to January 1, 1981.

North Dakota:

³⁰ A law degree and state bar membership is required for Municipal Court judges in cities with a population of over 5,000.

Oklahoma:

³¹ District and associate judges must be state residents for six months if elected, and associate judges must be county residents. Special judges must be state residents, but no local residency requirement is stated. Associate judges must have a law degree and must be a state bar member for two years or be a judge of a court of record. Special judges are not required to have a law degree and no additional legal credentials are stated.

South Carolina:

³² Circuit judges must be county electors and residents of the circuit, but no local residency requirement is stated for Masters-In-Equity.

³³ There is no maximum age stated for Masters-In-Equity.

³⁴ Probate Court judges must be county electors.

South Dakota:

³⁵ This applies to law magistrates. Clerk magistrates are not required to have a law degree, but must be a high school graduate or have a GED.

Tennessee:

³⁶ The requirement of the Juvenile and General Sessions Court that judges be qualified to practice law does have grandfathering provisions.

Vermont:

³⁷ This is required only for Superior Court judges, not for assistant judges.

³⁸ Superior Court judges, District Court judges, and assistant judges are assigned to serve as family court judges; the qualifications are the same. Qualifications for Family Court magistrates were not provided.

Virginia:

³⁹ Circuit and District Courts judges must have a law degree or must have completed an approved three-year course of study under the supervision of a practicing attorney.

West Virginia:

⁴⁰ All magistrates shall have a high school education and must take a course in rudimentary principles of law before assuming duties.

Table 8. Judicial Nominating Commissions

Legend: I=Interim; F=Full; R=Retention

Note: Only those States with Judicial Nominating Commissions are included in this table

State/Name of commission	Offices encompassed	Authorization	Year created (year revised)	Terms covered
Alabama				
Judicial Commission	Baldwin County Circuit and District Court	Constitutional	1999	I
	Jefferson County Circuit Court	Constitutional	1950	I
	Madison County Circuit and District Court	Constitutional	1974 (1996)	I
	Mobile County Circuit and District Court	Constitutional	1982	I
	Talladega County Circuit and District Court	Constitutional	1996	I
	Tuscaloosa County Circuit and District Court	Constitutional	1990 (2002)	I
Alaska				
Judicial Council	Supreme Court, Superior Court, and District Court	Const./Statute	1959	I/F
	Court of Appeals	Const./Statute	1980 (1985)	I/F
Arizona				
Commission on Appellate Court Appointments	Supreme Court and Court of Appeals	Constitutional	1974 (1992)	I/F
Commission on Trial Court Appointments	Maricopa County Superior Court	Constitutional	1974 (1992)	I/F
	Pima County Superior Court	Constitutional	1974 (1992)	I/F
Colorado				
Appellate Court Nominating Division	Supreme Court and Court of Appeals	Constitutional	1967	F
Judicial District Nominating Commission	District Court and County Court	Constitutional	1967	F
Denver County Court Nominating Commission	Denver County Court	Charter/Ordinance	1960 (2002)	F
Connecticut				
Judicial Selection Commission	Supreme Court, Appellate Court, Superior Court	Const./Statute	1986	I/F/R
Delaware				
Judicial Nominating Committee	All judges (including Chief Magistrate)	Executive Order	1979	I/F/R
Magistrates Screening Committee	Justices of the Peace (excluding Chief Magistrate)	Executive Order	1979	I/F/R
District of Columbia				
Judicial Nominating Commission	Court of Appeals and Superior Court	Statutory	1973	F/R
Florida				
Judicial Nominating Commission	Supreme Court and District Court of Appeals	Constitutional	1973	I/F
	Circuit Court and County Court	Constitutional	1973	I
Georgia				
Judicial Nominating Commission	Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Superior Court, and State Court	Executive Order	1973	I
Hawaii				
Judicial Selection Commission	Supreme Court, Intermediate Court of Appeals, Circuit Court, and District Court ¹	Constitutional	1978	F/R
Idaho				
Judicial Council	Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, District Court	Statutory	1967	I
Indiana				
Judicial Nominating Commission	Supreme Court and Court of Appeals	Constitutional	1960	I/F
	Tax Court	Statutory	1985	I/F
	Allen County District Court	Statutory	1983	I/F
	Lake County District Court	Statutory	1973	I/F
	St. Joseph County District Court	Statutory	1973	I/F
Iowa				
State Judicial Nominating Commission	Supreme Court	Constitutional	1962	I/F
	Court of Appeals	Statutory	1976	I/F
District Judicial Nominating Commission	District Court	Constitutional	1962	I/F
Magistrate Appointing Commission	District Associate Judge ²	Statutory	1972	I/F
	Magistrate ²			
Kansas				
Supreme Court Nominating Commission	Supreme Court	Constitutional	1972	I/F
	Court of Appeals	Statutory	1977	I/F
District Judicial Nominating Commission	District Court	Statutory	1975	I/F

Table 8. Judicial Nominating Commissions

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State/Name of commission	Offices encompassed	Authorization	Year created (year revised)	Terms covered
Kentucky Judicial Nominating Commission	Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Circuit Court, and District Court	Constitutional	1976	I
Maryland Appellate Judicial Nominating Commission	Court of Appeals and Court of Special Appeals	Executive Order	1970	I/F
Massachusetts Trial Courts Judicial Nominating Commission	Circuit Court and District Court	Executive Order	1970	I/F/R ³
Massachusetts Judicial Nominating Commission	Supreme Judicial Court, Appeals Court, Trial Court, and some clerk-magistrates	Executive Order	1970	I/F
Minnesota Commission on Judicial Selection	District Court	Statutory	1983 ('90, '92)	I/F
Missouri Appellate Judicial Commission	Supreme Court and Court of Appeals	Constitutional	1940 (1976)	I/F
Circuit Judicial Commission	City of St. Louis Circuit Court	Constitutional	1940 (1976)	I/F
	Jackson County Circuit Court	Constitutional	1940 (1976)	I/F
	St. Louis County Circuit Court	Constitutional	1940 (1976)	I/F
	Clay County Circuit Court	Constitutional	1940 (1976)	I/F
	Platte County Circuit Court	Constitutional	1940 (1976)	I/F
Montana Judicial Nominating Committee	Supreme Court and District Court Worker's Compensation Court Chief Water Judge	Statutory Statutory Statutory	1973 (rev.) 1991 1987	I I/F/R I/F/R
Nebraska Judicial Nominating Commission	Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, District Court, County Court, Juvenile Court, and Worker's Compensation Court	Const./Statute	1972	F
Nevada Commission on Judicial Selection	Supreme Court and District Court ⁴	Constitutional	1976	I
New Hampshire Judicial Selection Commission	Supreme Court and Superior Court	Executive Order	2005	F
New Mexico Appellate Judges Nominating Commission	Supreme Court and Court of Appeals	Constitutional	1988	I/F
District Judges Nominating Committee	District Courts	Constitutional	1988	I/F
Metropolitan Court Judges Nominating Committee	Metropolitan Court	Constitutional	1988	I/F
New York Nominating Commission	Court of Appeals	Const./Statute	1977	I/F
State Judicial Screening Committee	Court of Claims	Executive Order	1983	I/F/R
Departmental Judicial Screening Committee	Supreme Court and Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court	Executive Order	1983	F/R
County Judicial Screening Committee	County Court, Surrogates' Court, and Family Court (non-NYC)	Executive Order	1983	I/R
Mayor's Committee on the Judiciary	NYC Criminal Court, NYC Civil Court, and NYC Family Court	Executive Order (Mayor)	1978	I/F ⁵
North Dakota Judicial Nominating Committee	Supreme Court and District Court	Constitutional	1981	I
Oklahoma Judicial Nominating Committee	Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals Court of Appeals, District Court, and Worker's Compensation Court	Constitutional Statutory	1967 1967	I/F I/F

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Legend: I=Interim; F=Full; R=Retention

Note: Only those States with Judicial Nominating Commissions are included in this table

State/Name of commission	Offices encompassed	Authorization	Year created (year revised)	Terms covered
Pennsylvania				
Office of General Counsel for Governor	Appellate Court	Executive Order	1970s	I
Judicial Advisory Commission	Trial Court	Executive Order	1970s	I
Rhode Island				
Judicial Nominating Commission	Supreme Court, Superior Court, Family Court, District Court, Worker's Compensation Court, and Traffic Tribunal	Constitutional	1994	F
South Carolina				
Judicial Merit Selection Commission	Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Circuit Court, Family Court, Administrative Law Judge, and Masters-In-Equity	Statutory	1975 (1996)	I/F/R
South Dakota				
Judicial Qualifications Committee	Supreme Court and Circuit Court	Constitutional	1972	I/F ⁶
Tennessee				
Judicial Selection Commission	Supreme Court	Statutory	1994	I/F
	Court of Appeals and Court of Criminal Appeals	Statutory	1971	I/F
	Trial Courts	Statutory	1994	I
Utah				
Appellate Court Nominating Commission	Supreme Court and Court of Appeals	Const./Statute	1984	F
Trial Court Nominating Commission	District Court and Juvenile Court	Const./Statute	1984	F
Vermont				
Judicial Nominating Board	Supreme Court, Superior Court, District Court, Environmental Court, and Family Court Magistrates	Const./Statute	1967	I/F
West Virginia				
Judicial Advisory Committee	Supreme Court of Appeals, Circuit Court	Executive Order	2002	I
Wisconsin				
Governor's Advisory Committee on Judicial Selection	Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, and Circuit Court	Constitutional	1973	I/F
Wyoming				
Judicial Nominating Committee	Supreme Court, District Court, and Circuit Court	Constitutional	1973	I/F

FOOTNOTES:**Hawaii:**

¹ The Chief Justice makes appointments to the District Courts.

Iowa:

² District judges appoint district associate judges from lists of nominees recommended by the County Magistrate Nominating Commission. The County Magistrate Nominating Commission appoints magistrates.

Maryland:

³ The Trial Courts Judicial Nominating Commission only covers judicial retention in the Circuit Court.

Nevada:

⁴ Nominations for vacancies are made by a commission with seven permanent members and five temporary members. The temporary members are appointed as each vacancy occurs until nominations have been submitted to the governor.

New York:

⁵ The Mayor's Committee on the Judiciary only covers full terms in the New York City Criminal Court and the New York City Family Court.

South Dakota:

⁶ The committee recommends nominees to the governor to fill all vacancies on the Supreme Court and interim vacancies on the Circuit Court.

Table 9. Provisions for Mandatory Judicial Education

Legend: ~ = Not applicable; N/S = None stated; S = State; L = Local; F = Fees; T = Tuition; ■ = Yes

	General jurisdiction court judges					
	Initial/Pre-Bench education			Continuing education		
	Required	Mandated hours	Sources of funding	Required	Mandated hours	Sources of funding
Alabama	■	None	S	■	None	S
Alaska		None	S	■	None	S ¹
Arizona	■	72 ³	S/L/T	■	16	S/L/T
Arkansas		None	S	■	12	S
California	■	120	S		None	S/L
Colorado	■ ⁷	60	S	■ ⁸	15	S
Connecticut	■	80 ⁹	S	■	16 ⁹	S
Delaware		None	~	■	23	S
District of Columbia		None	~		None	~
Florida	■	80	F	■	10	S/F
Georgia	■	12	S	■	12	S
Hawaii		None	~	■	32	S
Idaho		45	S	■	None	S
Illinois	■	None	S		None	~
Indiana	15	None	S	■	36	S/L/T
Iowa	16	None	S	■	15	S
Kansas		None	S	■	12	S/F
Kentucky	■	25	S	■	25 ¹⁷	S
Louisiana	18	None	~	■	12.5 ¹⁹	S/T
Maine	20	None	~	20	12	~
Maryland	■	None	S	■	28	S
Massachusetts	21	None	S	21	None	S
Michigan	■	6.5	S		None	S
Minnesota	■	None	S	■	45 ²²	S
Mississippi	■	N/S	F	■	12	S/F
Missouri		None	S	■	15 ²³	S/L
Montana		None	~	■	15	S
Nebraska	24	None	S		None	S
Nevada	■	84 ²⁵	F	■	12 ²⁶	F
New Hampshire	■	None	S	■	12	S
New Jersey	■	70	S	■	15	S
New Mexico		None	~	■	15	S/F/T
New York	■	35	L/S	■	12 ²⁸	S
North Carolina	■	15 ²⁹	S	■	15 ³⁰	S
North Dakota	■	None	S	■	15	S
Ohio		None	S	■	20	S/L/T
Oklahoma		None	~	■	12	S
Oregon	31	None	~	■	45 ³²	S
Pennsylvania	35	50	S		None	~
Puerto Rico	■	None	S			
Rhode Island	■ ³⁷	None	S	■	10	S
South Carolina	■	14	S	■	15 ³⁸	S/T
South Dakota		None	~	■	None	S
Tennessee		None	S	■	15	S
Texas	■	30	S ⁴⁰	■	16	S/L ⁴⁰
Utah	■	None	S	■	30	S
Vermont	■	100	S	■	64	S
Virginia	■	86	S	■	12	S
Washington	■ ⁴³	None	S	■ ⁴³	15	S
West Virginia	■	None	S	■	15	S
Wisconsin		None	~	■	30	S
Wyoming		None	~	■	15	S

Table 9. Provisions for Mandatory Judicial Education

Legend: ~ = Not applicable; N/S = None stated; S = State; L = Local; F = Fees; T = Tuition; ■ = Yes

	Limited jurisdiction court judges					
	Initial/Pre-Bench education			Continuing education		
	Required	Mandated hours	Sources of funding	Required	Mandated hours	Sources of funding
Alabama	■	None	S	■	None	S
Alaska		None	S	■	None	S ²
Arizona	■	120 ⁴	S/L/T	■	16	S/L/T
Arkansas		None	S	■	12	S
California	~	~	~	~	~	~
Colorado	■ ⁷	60	S	■ ⁸	15	S
Connecticut	■	20	~ ¹⁰	■	15	~ ¹⁰
Delaware	■	375	S	■	23	S
District of Columbia	~	~	~	~	~	~
Florida	■	80	F	■	10	L/F
Georgia	■	N/S ¹⁴	S/L/F	■	N/S ¹⁴	S/L/F
Hawaii		None	~	■	32	S
Idaho		45	S	■	None	S
Illinois		~	~	~	~	~
Indiana	15	None	S/L	■	36	S/L/T
Iowa	■	13	S	■	15	S
Kansas		None	S	■	12	S
Kentucky	■	25	S	■	25 ¹⁷	S
Louisiana	18	None	~	■	12.5 ¹⁹	T
Maine	20	None	~	20	12	~
Maryland	■	None	S	■	28	S
Massachusetts	21	None	S	21	None	S
Michigan	■	6.5	S	~	None	S
Minnesota	~	~	~	~	~	~
Mississippi	■	32	F	■	18	F
Missouri		None	S/L		15	S
Montana		None	~	■	80	S/L
Nebraska	24	None	S		10	S
Nevada	■	84	F	■	12 ^{26, 27}	L/F
New Hampshire	■	None	S	■	12	S
New Jersey	■	35	S/L	■	6	S/L
New Mexico	■	40	S/F	■	15	S/F
New York	■	35	S	■	12 ²⁸	S
North Carolina	■	15 ²⁹	S	■	15 ³⁰	S
North Dakota	■	16	L	■	8	L
Ohio		None	S	■	20	S/L/T
Oklahoma		None	~		None	~
Oregon	31	None	~		33	~
Pennsylvania	35	160 ³⁶	S		32- District 20- Traffic	S
Puerto Rico	■	None	S	■	None	S
Rhode Island	■ ³⁷	None	S	■	10	S
South Carolina	■	22/80/56 ³⁹	S	■	15/18/12 ³⁹	S/T
South Dakota		None	~	■	None	S
Tennessee		None	S/L	■	15	S/L
Texas	■	80/12-32 ⁴¹	S/L ⁴⁰	■	20/12 ⁴¹	S/L ⁴⁰
Utah	■	None	S	■	30	S/T
Vermont	■	100	S	■	64	S
Virginia	■	86	S	■	12	S
Washington	■ ⁴³	None	S	■ ⁴³	15	S
West Virginia	■	None	S	■	15	S
Wisconsin	■	12	L	■	12	L
Wyoming		None	~	■	15	S

Table 9. Provisions for Mandatory Judicial Education

Legend: ~ = Not applicable; N/S = None stated; S = State; L = Local; F = Fees; T = Tuition; ■ = Yes

	Initial/Pre-Bench education			Appellate court judges		
	Required	Mandated hours	Sources of funding	Required	Mandated hours	Sources of funding
Alabama		None	~		None	~
Alaska		None	S		None	S
Arizona	■	~ ⁵	~	■	None	S
Arkansas	6	None	S	■	16	S/T
California	■	None	S	■	12	S
Colorado	7	60	~	■	None	S
Connecticut	11	None	~	■ ⁸	15	S
Delaware		None	~	■	None	~
District of Columbia	13	None	~	■	23	S
Florida	■	40	F	■ ¹³	None	~
Georgia		None	~	■	10	F
Hawaii		None	~	■	12	S
Idaho		None	~	■	32	S
Illinois		None	~	■	None	S
Indiana	15	None	S	■	None	~
Iowa		None	~	■	36	S/T
Kansas		None	S	■	15	S
Kentucky		None	~	■	12	S
Louisiana	18	None	~	■	25 ¹⁷	S
Maine	20	None	~	■ ²⁰	12.5 ¹⁹	T
Maryland	■	None	S	■	12	~
Massachusetts	21	None	S	■	28	S
Michigan		None	S	■	None	S
Minnesota		6.5	S	~	None	S
Mississippi	■	None	S	■	15	S
Missouri		None	S/F	■	12	S
Montana		None	~	■	15	S/F
Nebraska	24	None	S	■	15	S
Nevada		None	~	■	15	S
New Hampshire		16	F/S	■	20 (every 2 yrs.)	S
New Jersey		None	~	■	12 ²⁶	F/S
New Mexico		None	~	■	12	S
New York		None	~	■	15	S
North Carolina		None	~	■	15	S/F/T
North Dakota		None	~	■	12 ²⁸	S
Ohio		None	S	■	15 ³⁰	S
Oklahoma		None	~	■	15	S
Oregon		None	~	■	20	S/L/T
Pennsylvania		None	~	■	12	S
Puerto Rico	■	None	S	■	45 ³⁴	T
Rhode Island	■ ³⁷	None	S	■	None	~
South Carolina	■	6	S	■	None	S
South Dakota		None	~	■	10	S
Tennessee		None	S	■	15 ³⁸	S/T
Texas	■	None	~	■	None	S
Utah		30	S	■	15	S
Vermont	■	None	~	■	16	S/L
Virginia		50	S	■ ⁴²	30	S
Washington		None	~	■	64	S
West Virginia		None	S	■	12	S
Wisconsin		None	~	■	15	S
Wyoming		None	~	■	15	S

Table 9. Provisions for Mandatory Judicial Education

FOOTNOTES:

Alaska:

¹ The court conducts a mandatory annual judicial training at the Judicial Conference. CLE credits are given if the curriculum is co-developed with the Alaska Bar Association. If funding is available, new judges are sent to the National Judicial College in the first year of appointment to the bench.

² Magistrates have an in-state training course and an annual conference.

Arizona:

³ Hours are completed during one program spanning several days.

⁴ Hours are completed during one program spanning several days.

⁵ The number of hours vary as they are determined individually.

Arkansas:

⁶ The Administrative Office of the Courts provides pre-bench training and all judges attend, but it is not required.

Colorado:

⁷ Initial/pre-bench education is a one-time training.

⁸ Continuing education is the requirement of the Colorado Bar Association, which requires forty-five hours every three years for all members.

Connecticut:

⁹ There is no credit-based requirement in Connecticut.

¹⁰ Funding comes from a probate administration fund. This is public money.

¹¹ Although not mandatory, many new appellate judges participate in initial appellate conferences/seminars.

¹² Although not mandatory, many of the appellate judges attend the annual New England Appellate Judges Conference.

District of Columbia:

¹³ By statute, the Chief Judge of the Appellate Court is required to hold an annual judicial training conference.

Georgia:

¹⁴ This varies by court.

Indiana:

¹⁵ Initial or pre-bench education is not required, but is provided through the Indiana Judicial Center.

Iowa:

¹⁶ It is offered but not required by law or rule. Most new judges attend the two-day in-state program and a three-week course at the National Judicial College.

Kentucky:

¹⁷ These are the number of hours required in a two-year period.

Louisiana:

¹⁸ New judges orientation is mandatory and is held just before or just after the majority of new judges take office. Orientation generally provides 15 hours of CLE credit.

¹⁹ It is strongly encouraged, but not mandatory.

Maine:

²⁰ Although neither pre-bench or continuing education is required, the Judicial Education Committee budgets for judges to attend courses at the National Judicial College and elsewhere and offers a number of seminars for the education of judges.

Massachusetts:

²¹ The Judicial Institute, a statutory body integrated into the organization of the Administrative Office of the Trial Court, conducts educational and training programs. The Judicial Institute is funded by state appropriations. The Flaschner Institute, a non-governmental charitable corporation supported by contributions, grants and contracts, also conducts educational programs for MA judges. While no requirement for on-going judicial education exists, judges are mandated to participate in specified programs and courses developed and identified on the basis of current and future needs of the system. The number of mandated programs varies each year.

Minnesota:

²² This is required every three years.

Missouri:

²³ As with any attorney, judges are required to complete 15 hours per year.

Family Court judges and commissioners are required to complete six additional hours per year.

Nebraska:

²⁴ Orientation is required, but there is no hourly requirement.

Nevada:

²⁵ Family Court judges have an additional 40-hour requirement (role of Family Court judges).

²⁶ Two of these hours must be ethics/professional conduct.

²⁷ This is required for attorney judges only. No requirement for non-attorney judges.

New York:

²⁸ Biannual cycle - 24 hours are required every two years.

North Carolina:

²⁹ Every judge in the general jurisdiction court and the limited jurisdiction court is required to attend a course of instructional orientation for new judges within the first year after appointment or election, which counts toward the thirty-hour biennial continuing education requirements.

³⁰ Every justice or judge is required to complete thirty hours biennially of continuing legal or judicial education and at least 15 hours of it shall be judicial education.

Oregon:

³¹ None mandatory; but the AOC offers a "New Judge Orientation" program for state judges that is strongly encouraged and attended by most. Limited jurisdiction court judges attend when space is available.

³² The same rules apply for all lawyers/judges: a mandatory CLE requirement through state bar and rules approved by state Supreme Court. No separate "judge" CLE requirement exists.

³³ Justices of the Peace must have 30 hours of CLE every two years or average 15 hours/year. Municipal judges who are lawyers must have 45 hours of CLE over 3 years or average 15 hours/year to meet the lawyers' MCLE requirement.

³⁴ Forty-five hours of CLE are required every 3 years or an average of 15 hours per year.

Pennsylvania:

³⁵ Initial education for trial court judges is offered, but is not required.

³⁶ A four-week certification course and test must be completed. Members of the Pennsylvania Bar are exempt from the course and the test.

Rhode Island:

³⁷ The pre-bench requirement is attendance at the National Judicial College.

South Carolina:

³⁸ In addition to the minimum of 15 hours of accredited judicial continuing legal education, judicial members attend any educational activity designated as mandatory by the Supreme Court of South Carolina or by the Commission on Continuing Legal Education and Specialization.

³⁹ This applies to Family Court/Magistrates/Municipal Court, respectively.

Texas:

⁴⁰ A fee assessed in all criminal convictions goes into a fund, Fund 540, which is specifically allocated for Judicial and Court Support Personnel Training. The Court of Criminal Appeals includes in its appropriations request to the legislature a line item for Fund 540. These funds are then available, through a grant application process, to various judicial education entities in the state.

⁴¹ Justices of the Peace are required to have 80 hours of initial/pre-bench education and 20 hours of continuing education. Municipal judges are required to have between 12 and 32 hours of initial/pre-bench education and 12 hours of continuing education.

Vermont:

⁴² Continuing education for appellate court judges, while not mandated, is available and provided on an as-needed basis.

Washington:

⁴³ Education requirements are set forth in GR.26. Non-compliance may be deemed in violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct and subject to reporting to the Commission on Judicial Conduct.

Table 10. Judicial Performance Evaluation

Legend: ~ = Not applicable; N/S = Not stated

Note: Only those States with official judicial performance evaluations are included in this table.

	Evaluating body/authorization	Evaluation committee	Evaluation procedures
Alaska	Alaska Judicial Council/ Statutes: §22.05.100 §22.07.060 §22.10.150 §22.15.155	7 members: 3 state bar appointed attorneys, 3 non- attorneys, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.	Judges are evaluated prior to retention elections. Evaluations are based on forms completed by court participants. Evaluation results are included in election pamphlets that are mailed to all registered Alaskan voters.
Arizona	Arizona Constitution Article 6, Section 42	30 members: includes the public, lawyers, and judges.	Evaluations based on public comment, hearings, and anonymous survey forms distributed to court participants. Court participant surveys seek evaluation of a judge's abilities and skills, including narrative comments. A factual report is issued in the judge's election year.
Colorado	State Commission on Judicial Performance/§13-5.5-101	10 members each: 4 attorneys, 6 non- attorneys. 4-year terms.	State Commission (for appellate judges) or District Commission (for trial judges) prepares evaluation profile on each judge standing for re-election and provides this to the public.
Connecticut	Judicial Performance Evaluation Program/Established by directive of the Chief Justice	The Advisory Panel consists of judges, attorneys, a law professor, and a state legislator.	Attorney and juror questionnaires are used to solicit information on the judges' courtroom performance in the areas of demeanor, legal ability, and judicial management skills. Evaluation reports are generated from the input received. The Chief Court Administrator, or designee, conducts individual interviews to aid judges in interpreting the data. Judges are also provided with self-assessment forms to assist them in assessing their own courtroom performance and placing the attorney and juror responses in perspective.
District of Columbia	D.C. Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure/Title 11 Appx. IV433	7 members: 1 appointed by the President of the U.S., 2 (1 must be an attorney) appointed by the Mayor, 1 appointed by the City Council of D.C., 1 appointed by the Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court for D.C. All must be residents of D.C. All serve six-year terms except for the President's appointee, who serves a five-year term.	Written evaluation upon an active associate judge's request for reappointment to another fifteen-year term. Committee must determine if the judge is well qualified (automatic reappointment), qualified (subject to nomination and approval), or unqualified.
Florida	Joint project of the state judiciary and the Florida Bar, authorized by the Supreme Court	~	A confidential means by which attorneys can communicate perceived strengths and weaknesses of judicial performance, thereby assisting judges in eliminating weaknesses and enhancing strengths. Evaluation forms go directly to judges; no committee reviews the evaluations. Evaluations are confidential under Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.05(c)(4). Participation is voluntary. Attorneys complete confidential questionnaires.
Hawaii	Judicial Performance Committee/Supreme Court Rule 19	Supreme Court special committee on judicial performance; 13 members: 3 non-lawyers, 6 lawyers, the Administrative Director of the Courts, and 3 judges.	
Idaho	Magistrates Commission	Magistrates commission consists of judges, attorneys, and elected officials.	Questionnaires distributed to practicing attorneys regarding performance of magistrate judges.
Illinois	Planning and Oversight Committee for a Judicial Performance Evaluation Program/SCR58	Actual evaluation is contracted out (currently to Bronner Group, L.L.C., Chicago, Illinois).	Details of confidential evaluation procedure determined by contractor.
Maryland	Judicial Administration Section Council/State Bar Association	18 State Bar Association members.	Exit polling of attorneys.

Table 10. Judicial Performance Evaluation

Legend: ~ = Not applicable; N/S = Not stated

Note: Only those States with official judicial performance evaluations are included in this table.

	Evaluating body/authorization	Evaluation committee	Evaluation procedures
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court/211§26-26b	Supreme Judicial Court and Chief Justice for Administration and Management.	Judges with four years' experience are evaluated once every 12-18 months; judges with at least four years experience are evaluated once every 18-36 months. Anonymous questionnaires are given to court participants in a representative sample of cases. Completed evaluations are made available to and discussed with judges.
Michigan	Supreme Court/§600.238	~	Provides for use of national trial court performance standards by trial judges.
Minnesota	Joint Supreme Court, Conference of Chief Judges, and Minnesota District Judges Association Committee	Trial and appellate court judges.	Joint committee offers technical assistance to judges and districts. Each judicial district has developed its own evaluation process and procedures. All evaluation processes are voluntary.
New Hampshire	Trial Court Administrative Judge	Administrative Judge.	Anonymous questionnaires are distributed to court staff and constituents; these are supplemented with self-assessment questionnaires. Administrative Judge reviews results with the judge under evaluation.
New Jersey	Judicial Performance Committee/RGA 1:35A-1	At least 6 judges, 3 attorneys, and 2 members of the public. Additional members fixed by Supreme Court. 3-year terms.	During a judge's review period of approximately nine months, anonymous surveys are sent to all attorneys who appeared before the judge and to appellate judges who have heard cases from the judge under review.
New Mexico	Judicial Performance Evaluation Commission/ NM Supreme Court	15 members: 8 lay persons and 7 lawyers. The Supreme Court appoints members from nominations submitted by representatives of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.	Confidential written surveys.
Puerto Rico	Judicial Evaluation Commission	9 members, including a Supreme Court judge, 1 member experienced in administrative/ managerial matters, and at least 1 non-attorney. 3-year terms.	Judges are evaluated every three years based on self-evaluations and surveys of attorneys, peers, jurors, and presiding judge. Reports are discussed with judges.
Rhode Island	Judicial Performance Evaluation Committee	6 judges, 3 state bar members, 2 members of the public familiar with the judicial system. 2-year terms.	All judges are evaluated biannually on the basis of "acceptable, professionally recognized methods of data collection."
Tennessee	Judicial Evaluation Commission (expires 6/30/2007)/§17-4-201, §4-29-223	12 members: 4 state court judges, 2 non-lawyers appointed by Judicial Council, 3 lawyers appointed by Speaker of the Senate, 3 members appointed from designated organizations by Speaker of the House of Representatives.	All appellate judges are evaluated based on personal interviews, evaluation surveys, self-reported personal information, and other comments and information. A final report of less than 600 words per judge is published not less than 180 days before the qualifying deadline in a general circulation daily newspaper in specified parts of the state.
Utah	Utah Judicial Council with Standing Committee on Judicial Performance Evaluation/CJA R3-11, 2-10 6 §78-3-21	14 members: Chief Justice of Supreme Court, 12 members to be elected by judges of various courts, 1 member of the Board of Commissioners. 3-year terms. ¹	N/S
Vermont	Judicial Performance Evaluation Committee/Supreme Court charge and designation	Under development ²	Under development ^{2,3}

Table 10. Judicial Performance Evaluation

Legend: ~ = Not applicable; N/S = Not stated

Note: Only those States with official judicial performance evaluations are included in this table.

	Evaluating body/authorization	Evaluation committee	Evaluation procedures
Virginia	Judicial Performance Evaluation Commission/Rule of Court	8 members appointed by the Chief Justice	Confidential surveys are sent to attorneys and jurors to solicit information on judges' courtroom demeanor, perceived fairness, knowledge of the law, and clarity of decisions, as well as other areas of judicial behavior. Survey results are provided to the evaluated judge and a mentor or "facilitator" judge, and to the General Assembly at time of re-election.

Note: The following States report judicial performance evaluation programs operated independently by their state bar association: Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

FOOTNOTES:**Utah:**

¹The evaluation of judges and court commissioners is conducted by the Utah Judicial Council. The Standing Committee on Judicial Performance Evaluation (SCJPE) administers the program and recommends policies and procedures. The membership of the SCJPE consists of two lawyers, one of whom serves as chair; three members of the public; one court commissioner; and one judge from each of the five levels of court.

Vermont:

²A pilot program was implemented. The Judicial Performance Evaluation Committee is currently reviewing the results of the pilot program.
³The pilot program used attorney questionnaires, litigant exit surveys, self-assessments and caseload management reports.

Table 11. Judicial Discipline: Investigating and Adjudicating Bodies

Legend: ~ = Not applicable

	Name	Investigating body			Adjudicating body	Appeals from adjudication are filed with:	Final disciplining body	Point at which reprimands are made public
		Number of:						
		Judges	Lawyers	Lay persons				
Alabama	Judicial Inquiry Committee	3	2	2	Court of the Judiciary	Supreme Court	Court of the Judiciary	Filing of the complaint with the Court of the Judiciary
Alaska	Committee on Judicial Conduct	3	3	3	Supreme Court	~	Supreme Court	Filing of recommendation with Supreme Court
Arizona	Commission on Judicial Conduct	6	2	3	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Discretionary with Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Commission on Judicial Conduct determines if there is probable cause to bring formal charges.
Arkansas	Judicial Discipline and Disability Committees	3	3	3	Commission	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	At disposition of case
California	Commission on Judicial Performance	3	2	6	Commission on Judicial Performance	Supreme Court has discretionary review	Commission on Judicial Performance	Upon commission determination ¹
Colorado	Committee on Judicial Discipline	4	2	4	Commission on Judicial Discipline	No appeal	Supreme Court	Adjudication
Connecticut	Judicial Review Council	3	3	6	Judicial Review Council; Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Public censure is issued at between 10 and 30 days after notice to the judge, provided that if the judge appeals, there is an automatic stay of disclosure.
	Council on Probate Judicial Conduct	1	1	2	Council on Probate Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	
Delaware	Preliminary Committee of the Court on the Judiciary	0	4	2	Court on the Judiciary	No appeal	Court on the Judiciary	Upon issuance of opinion and imposition of sanction
	Investigatory Committee of the Court on the Judiciary	7	0	0				
District of Columbia	Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	1	4	2	Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	Federal judge panel: 3 appointments by Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	Filing of order with D.C. Court of Appeals ²
Florida	Judicial Qualifications Commission	6 ³	4	5	Judicial Qualifications Commission ⁴	No appeal	Supreme Court ⁵	Filing of formal charges by Committee with Supreme Court Clerk
Georgia	Judicial Qualifications Commission	2	3	2	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Formal Hearing
Hawaii	Commission on Judicial Conduct	0	3	4	Commission on Judicial Conduct	No appeal	Supreme Court	Imposition of public discipline by Supreme Court
Idaho	Judicial Council	2	2	3	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Filing with Supreme Court
Illinois	Judicial Inquiry Board	2	3	4	Courts Commission	No appeal	Courts Commission	Filing of complaint by Judicial Inquiry Board to Courts Commission
Indiana	Judicial Qualifications Committee	1	3	3	Supreme Court	~	Supreme Court	Institution of Formal Proceedings

Table 11. Judicial Discipline: Investigating and Adjudicating Bodies

Legend: ~ = Not applicable

	Investigating body				Adjudicating body	Appeals from adjudication are filed with:	Final disciplining body	Point at which reprimands are made public
	Name	Judges	Lawyers	Lay persons				
Iowa	Judicial Qualifications Commission	1	2	4	Judicial Qualifications Commission	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Application by the commission to the Supreme Court
Kansas	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	6	4	4	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Reprimand is published by Supreme Court if approved by Supreme Court.
Kentucky	Judicial Conduct Committee	3	1	2	Judicial Conduct Committee	Supreme Court	Judicial Conduct Committee	Application of judge under investigation
Louisiana	Judiciary Commission	3	3	3	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of formal complaint by commission with Supreme Court
Maine	Committee on Judicial Responsibility and Disability	2	2	3	Supreme Judicial Court	No appeal	Supreme Judicial Court	Filing of report to Supreme Judicial Court
Maryland	Commission on Judicial Disabilities	3	3	5	Court of Appeals	~	Court of Appeals	Filing of record by Committee to Court of Appeals
Massachusetts	Commission on Judicial Conduct	3	3	3	Supreme Judicial Court	~	Supreme Judicial Court	After final of formal charges with the Supreme Judicial Court
Michigan	Judicial Tenure Commission	5	2	2	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Filing of formal complaint by commission with Supreme Court
Minnesota	Board of Judicial Standards	3	2	4	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of formal charges by Committee with Supreme Court
Mississippi	Commission on Judicial Performance	4	1	2	Supreme Court	~	Supreme Court	Recommendation of Commission to Supreme Court
Missouri	Commission on Retirement, Removal and Discipline	2	2	2	Commission on Retirement, Removal and Discipline	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Filing of recommendation by Committee to Supreme Court
Montana	Judicial Standards Commission	2	1	2	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of record by Committee with Supreme Court
Nebraska	Commission on Judicial Qualification	4	3	3	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Commission may issue a public reprimand
Nevada	Commission on Judicial Discipline	2	2	3	Commission on Judicial Discipline	Supreme Court	Commission on Judicial Discipline	Upon filing of report by Committee and service upon judge
New Hampshire	Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct	3 ⁶	2	5		Supreme Court	Supreme Court	On issuance of reprimand ⁷
New Jersey	Advisory Committee on Judicial Conduct	2 (retired)	3 (min)	4 (max)	Supreme Court	~	Supreme Court	Filing of formal complaint
New Mexico	Judicial Standards Commission	2 + one magistrate	2	6	Supreme Court	~	Supreme Court	Filing of record by Commission with Supreme Court

Table 11. Judicial Discipline: Investigating and Adjudicating Bodies

Legend: ~ = Not applicable

	Name	Investigating body			Adjudicating body	Appeals from adjudication are filed with:	Final disciplining body	Point at which reprimands are made public
		Judges	Lawyers	Lay persons				
New York	Commission on Judicial Conduct	4	1	2	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Court of Appeals	Commission on Judicial Conduct and Court of Appeals	Completion of service of record on respondent
North Carolina	Judicial Standards Commission	3	2	2	Supreme Court	No appeals	Supreme Court	Upon recommendation of Commission to Supreme Court
North Dakota	Commission on Judicial Conduct	2	1	4	Supreme Court	~	Supreme Court	At formal hearing
Ohio	Board of Commissioners on Grievance and Discipline ⁸	7	17	4	Board of Commissioners on Grievance and Discipline	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Adjudication
Oklahoma	Court on the Judiciary Trial Division Council	8	1	0	Court on the Judiciary Trial Division;	Court on the Judiciary Division;	Court on the Judiciary Appellate Division	Filing with clerk of the Appellate Court
	Council on Judicial Complaints	0	2	1	Council on Judicial Complaints	no appeal from Council on Judicial Complaints		
Oregon	Commission of Judicial Fitness and Disability ⁹	3	3	3	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	¹⁰
Pennsylvania	Judicial Conduct Board	3	3	6	Court of Judicial Discipline	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Once a final decision has been made
Puerto Rico	Disciplinary and Removal from office for health reasons	~	5	1	Supreme Court	~	Supreme Court	Filing of formal complaint to the Discipline Commission
Rhode Island	Commission on Judicial Tenure and Discipline	4 (+3 from General Assembly)	3	3	Supreme Court	No appeals	Supreme Court	When Supreme Court affirms a recommendation for reprimand or removal
South Carolina	Commissioners on Judicial Conduct	14	3	2	Supreme Court	~	Supreme Court	Adjudication
South Dakota	Judicial Qualifications Commission	2	3	2	Supreme Court	No appeals	Supreme Court	Filing with the Supreme Court
Tennessee	Court of the Judiciary	9	3	2	Court of the Judiciary	Supreme Court, then General Assembly	Supreme Court or General Assembly	Filing of complaint in Appellate Court Clerk's office
Texas	State Commission on Judicial Conduct	5	2	4	Supreme Court, Commission on Judicial Conduct, or review tribunal consisting of Justices of Courts of Appeals	Supreme Court	Supreme Court, Commission on Judicial Conduct, or review tribunal consisting of Justices of the Courts of Appeals	Convening of formal hearing by the Commission on Judicial Conduct
Utah	Judicial Conduct Commission	2	2	3 ¹¹	Judicial Conduct Commission	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	10 days after filing appeal

Table 11. Judicial Discipline: Investigating and Adjudicating Bodies

Legend: ~ = Not applicable

	Investigating body			Adjudicating body	Appeals from adjudication are filed with:	Final disciplining body	Point at which reprimands are made public
	Name	Judges	Lawyers	Lay persons			
Vermont	Judicial Conduct Board	2	2	3	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Filing of formal charges by Board with Supreme Court
Virginia	Judicial Inquiry and Review Commission	3	2	2	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Filing of formal complaint by Committee with Supreme Court
Washington	Commission on Judicial Conduct	3	2	6	Supreme Court	No appeal	Beginning of fact finding hearing by Committee
West Virginia	Judicial Investigation Committee and Judicial Hearing Board	3 + one magistrate	2	3	Judicial Hearing Board (JHB)	JHB recommends to SCA ¹³	Upon decision by Supreme Court of Appeals ¹²
Wisconsin	Judicial Commission	2	2	5	Supreme Court ¹³	No appeal	Filing of petitioner formal complaint by Judicial Commission w/Supreme Court
Wyoming	Commission on Judicial Conduct and Ethics	3	3	6	Supreme Court	~	Filing with Supreme Court

FOOTNOTES:

California:

¹ In cases involving more serious misconduct, the commission may issue a public admonishment or public censure. The nature and impact of the misconduct generally determine the level of discipline. Both public admonishments and public censures are notices sent to the judge describing the improper conduct and stating the findings made by the commission. These notices are also made available to the press and the general public.

District of Columbia:

² This only applies in cases of removal or involuntary retirement wherein the Chief Justice appoints a three-member federal judge panel to review commission's order of removal.

Florida:

³ This figure is comprised of two judges of each of the District Courts of Appeal, Circuit, and County courts.

⁴ The Judicial Qualifications Commission investigates and makes recommendations to the Supreme Court for discipline or removal.

⁵ The Supreme Court power of removal is alternative and cumulative to the power of impeachment and suspension by the Governor and Senate.

New Hampshire:

⁶ One Clerk of Court is also part of the investigating body.

⁷ The Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct may admonish, reprimand or order conditions, and the Supreme Court may impose formal discipline.

Ohio:

⁸ Initial review is carried out by a panel of three commissioners.

Oregon:

⁹ Technically, the Commission of Judicial Fitness and Disability does not adjudicate disciplinary matters. It hears the evidence and makes recommendations to the Supreme Court, which must review the records, or any stipulation for discipline and can hear additional evidence. Technically, then, there is no appeal. The Supreme Court orders any discipline, including any stipulated sanction.

¹⁰ In Oregon, the allegations become public when the Commission issues a notice of public hearing, generally 14 days in advance of the hearing (although it can be less in the public interest). The actual complaint is not made public then, but the notice includes the general nature of the allegations. In a disciplinary case (but not a disability case), the Commission hearing, the evidence received there, and the Commission's decisions and recommendations are public. The Supreme Court decision is public when the Court files its opinion. There is no reprimand or other sanction until the Supreme Court decision.

Utah:

¹¹ In addition, four legislators are on the commission.

West Virginia

¹² The final disciplining body is the same for both the Commission and Judicial Hearing Board.

Wisconsin:

¹³ The Judicial Conduct and Disability Panel, through an ad hoc three-judge panel (two must be Court of Appeals judges, one can be a retired, reserve judge or Court of Appeals judge appointed as a hearing examiner) makes a report to the Supreme Court.

Part III: The Judicial Branch: Governance, Funding, and Administration

Each state as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico has an independent judicial branch. As indicated in Table 12, either the Court of Last Resort (COLR) (fifteen states) or the Chief Justice of the Court of Last Resort (34 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia) is the designated head of the judicial branch. In Utah, the Judicial Council is the designated head.

The formulation of rules for court procedure is basic to the governance of the judicial branch. Table 13 indicates whether the state constitution or the legislative branch grants the rule-making authority of the COLR in key procedural areas. The specific areas covered in Table 13 are appellate and trial court administration; appellate, civil, and criminal procedure; rules of evidence; attorney and judicial discipline; and trial court costs and fees assessment.

Many state judicial branches incorporate councils or conferences in either a policy-making or advisory capacity. Table 14 lists the relevant bodies that report to the state's COLR and cites their purpose, statutory or constitutional authority, and the year in which they were established. Most councils or conferences are established by statute, but they may also be established by the state constitution or by a COLR rule.

Twenty-three states have established Judicial Compensation Commissions that meet periodically to set the salaries of judicial officials. Table 15 offers information on the statutory or constitutional authority, composition, and meeting schedule of these commissions. Whether the respective commissions report to the legislature, executive, or the judiciary as well as the effects of their recommendations is also stated in this table.

Table 16 explains the preparation of the judicial branch's budget. In most states the budget is initially prepared by the state's administrative office of the courts, generally followed by a central review of budget submissions by the state's COLR or administrative office of the courts. The situation in many states is complex, which is reflected in the number of footnotes appended to the table. Table 16 also focuses on the role of the executive and legislative branches in submitting and possibly amending the judicial branch budget, and provides an estimate of the percentage of the total state budget accounted for by the judicial branch. There is some new budget-related information in the 2004 edition. Specifically, the table gives the number of budget line items in the judicial branch budget and states whether that branch can move funds between those budget lines.

Table 17 begins with the expenditures for trial court operations, distinguishing (where possible) between state and local funding sources. The table also describes

some specific expenditures that fall within the trial court budget. Table 17 lists 18 expenditure areas, noting whether the source of funding is the state, county/local government, or fees. Often expenditures are funded through several sources. In using this table it should be noted that it refers only to the funding of trial courts, and is therefore not directly comparable to the dollar amounts offered in Table 16, which describes the entire judicial branch budget. Table 17 highlights important differences in the scope of state judicial branches, specifically whether they encompass functions such as child support enforcement, juvenile probation and detention, or indigent defense. Such differences in scope, along with differences in which expenditures are state funded and which are locally funded or fee supported, explain to a substantial extent differences in the proportion of the state budget designated for the judicial branch as well as staffing levels of administrative offices of the courts.

Appellate courts have a designated clerk with responsibilities that range from administrative tasks to legal research. Table 18 indicates whether a clerk's office has total, shared, or no responsibility for 29 functional areas. In addition, this table reports the total number of full time equivalent staff that report to the clerk of court.

In most states, the appellate court clerk is appointed by the members of the court and serves at the pleasure of the court. (The clerk of the Supreme Court in Montana is an elected official, as are the clerks of the 12 regional intermediate appellate courts in Ohio). In 14 states, the clerk of the court of last resort also serves as clerk of the state's other appellate court(s). Minimum qualifications for clerks vary dramatically between states. Some call for a high school diploma, while others require admittance to the state bar. Details are in Table 19.

Law clerks provide direct support to appellate court justices and judges, or to the court in general through a central staff. The number of law clerks allocated to the chief justice or judge and to the associate justices or judges of each appellate court can be found in Table 20. The number of central law staff is also indicated.

Every state has a central office that has day to day administrative responsibilities for the state courts. The head of that office, the state court administrator, is usually an appointee of the state judiciary, with the chief justice or the COLR exercising the appointment authority. The administrative office's role in the budget process was described in Table 16. A more comprehensive description of what administrative offices do is provided in Table 21, which indicates the nature of the responsibility of the administrative office for 25 functional areas relating to a state's trial court. The first column of the table reports the number of staff in the

administrative office, expressed as full-time equivalent positions. The size of the administrative office staff reflects both the degree to which there is centralized coordination of key functions and the allocation of some substantial responsibilities, such as juvenile probation, to the administrative office of the courts.

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Table 12. Governance of the Judicial Branch

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; N/S=Not stated

	Who is the head of the judicial branch?			What authority establishes the head of the judicial branch?			Source of authority
	SC Chief Justice	SC	Other	Constitution	Statute	Other	
Alabama	■			■			AL Const. AM 328 § 6.10
Alaska	■			■			AK Const. Art IV § 16
Arizona	■			■			AZ Const. Art VI § 3
Arkansas		■		■			AR Const. Amend. 80
California	■			■			CA Const. Art VI § 6
Colorado	■			■			CO Const. Art VI § 5
Connecticut	■				■		C.G.S. § 51-1b(a)
Delaware	■			■			DE Const. Art IV § 13
District of Columbia	■				■		DC § 11-1701
Florida	■			■			FL Const. Art V § 2
Georgia		■		■			GA Const. Art 6 § 9 Para. 1
Hawaii	■			■			HI Const. Art VI § 6
Idaho		■		■			ID Const. Art 5 § 2
Illinois	■			■			IL Const. Art 6 § 16
Indiana	■			■	■		IN Const. Art VII § 3
Iowa		■		■	■		IA Const. Art V § 4; Iowa Code § 602.1201
Kansas	■			■	■		KS Const. Art III § 1; K.S. § 20101
Kentucky	■			■			KY Const. § 110(5(b))
Louisiana	■			■			LA Const. Art V § 6
Maine	■				■		4 M.R.S.A. § 1
Maryland	■			■			MD Const. Art IV § 18B
Massachusetts		■		■	■		MGL C.h. 211 § 3; MA Const. Pt. I, Art 29
Michigan		■		■			MI Const. Art VI § 3-4
Minnesota	■				■		MS § 2.724 Subd. 4
Mississippi	■				■		MSC § 9-3-61; V9-3-39; § 9-21-3
Missouri		■		■			MO Const. Art V § 4
Montana		■		■			MT Const. Art VII § 2
Nebraska	■			■			NE Const. Art V § 1
Nevada	■			■			NV Const. Art VI § 19
New Hampshire	■			■			NH Const. Pt. 2 Art. 73-A
New Jersey	■			■			NJ Const. Art 6 § 7 Pt. 1
New Mexico		■		■			NM Const. Art 6 § 3
New York	■			■			NY Const. Art VI § 28
North Carolina		■		■	■		NC Const. Art IV § 13; NCGS § 7A 33, 34
North Dakota	■			■	■		ND Const. Art VI, 33; NDCC § 27-02-05.1
Ohio	■			■			OH Const. Art IV § 5
Oklahoma	■			■			OK Const. Art 7 § 6
Oregon	■				■		ORS § 1.002 (1)
Pennsylvania		■		■			PA Const. Art V § 10; 42 Pa.C.S. Sec. 1701
Puerto Rico	■			■	■		N/S
Rhode Island	■				■		RI GL § 8-15-2
South Carolina	■			■			SC Const. Art V § 4
South Dakota	■			■			SD Const. Art V § 11
Tennessee		■			■	■ ¹	TCA 16-3-501-502; S. Ct. R. 11
Texas		■		■	■		TX Const. Art 5 § 31; TX Gov't Code Ch. 74
Utah			■ ²	■			UT Const. Art 8 § 12
Vermont		■		■			VT Const. Ch. II § 30
Virginia	■			■			VA Const. Art VI § 4
Washington		■		■			WA Const. Art 4 § 1
West Virginia	■			■			WV Const. Art 8 § 3
Wisconsin	■			■			WI Const. Art 7 § 4 (3)
Wyoming	■			■	■		WY Const. Art 5 § 2; W.S. § 52-102

Table 12. Governance of the Judicial Branch

FOOTNOTES:

Tennessee:

¹ Judicial branch rule is the other authority that establishes the head of the judicial branch.

Utah:

² The Judicial Council is the head of the judicial branch.

Table 13. The Source of Rule Making Authority of Courts of Last Resort by Specific Areas

Legend: L=Legislature; C=Constitution

	Rules of:							
	Court administration		Procedure			Discipline		Trial court costs and fees assessment
	<u>Appellate</u>	<u>Trial</u>	<u>Appellate</u>	<u>Civil and Criminal</u>	<u>Evidence</u>	<u>Judicial</u>	<u>Attorney</u>	
Alabama	C	C	C	L/C	L/C	L/C	C	L/C ¹
Alaska	C	C	C ²	C	C	L/C ³	C	L/C ⁴
Arizona	L/C	L/C	C	C	C	C	C	L/C ⁵
Arkansas	C	C	C	C	L/C	C	C	L
California	L ⁶	L ⁶	L/C ⁷	L ⁸	C	C	L/C	L
Colorado	C	C ⁹	C	C	C	C	C	L
Connecticut	L/C ¹⁰	11,12	C ¹³	14	C	L ¹⁵	16	L ¹⁷
Delaware	C	C	L/C	C	C	C	C	L/C ¹⁸
District of Columbia	L	19	L	L ²⁰	21	22	L	23
Florida	C	C	C	C	C	L ²⁴	C	L
Georgia	C ²⁵	C ²⁶	L/C ²⁷	L/C	L	C	C	L
Hawaii	C	C	C	C	L	C	C	L ²⁸
Idaho	L/C	L/C	L/C	L/C	L/C	C	L	L
Illinois	C	C ²⁹	L/C ³⁰	L ³⁰	L/C	C	C	L
Indiana	C	C	C	L/C	L/C	C	C	L
Iowa	L/C	L/C	L/C ³¹	L ³¹	L	L/C	L/C	L
Kansas	L/C	L/C	L/C	L/C ³²	L	C	L	L
Kentucky	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	L ³³
Louisiana	L/C ³⁴	L/C ³⁴	L/C ³⁵	L/C ³⁵	C	C	C	L/C ³⁶
Maine	L/C	L/C	L/C	L/C	L/C	L/C	L/C	L
Maryland	L/C	L/C	L/C	L/C	C	L/C	L	L/C ³⁷
Massachusetts	C	L/C ³⁸	L/C ³⁹	L/C ³⁹	L/C ³⁹	L/C ⁴⁰	C	L ⁴¹
Michigan	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	L
Minnesota	C	C	C	L/C	L	L/C	L/C	L
Mississippi	C	C	C ⁴²	C	C	C	C	L
Missouri	C	C	L/C ⁴³	L/C ⁴³	C	L ⁴⁴	C	L
Montana	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	L
Nebraska	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	L
Nevada	C	C	C	L/C	C	L	L	L/C ⁴⁵
New Hampshire	C	C	C	C	C	C	L/C	L/C
New Jersey	C	C	C	C	C	L/C	C	L/C ⁴⁶
New Mexico	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	L
New York	C ⁴⁷	C	L ⁴⁸	L	L	L ⁴⁹	L	L
North Carolina	C	L/C ⁵⁰	C	L/C ⁵¹	L	L/C ⁵²	L/C ⁵³	L
North Dakota	C	C	C	C	C	L	L	L
Ohio	C ⁵⁴	C ⁵⁴	C	C	C	C	C	L
Oklahoma	L/C	L/C	L/C	L/C	L/C	L/C	L/C	L
Oregon	L	C	L	L ⁵⁵	L	L	L ⁵⁶	L ⁵⁷
Pennsylvania	L/C	L/C	L/C	L/C	C	C	C	L/C ⁵⁸
Puerto Rico	C	C	L	L/C ⁵⁹	L/C	C	C	L
Rhode Island	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
South Carolina	L/C	L/C	L/C	L/C ⁶⁰	L/C	L/C	L/C	L
South Dakota	L/C	L/C	L/C	L/C ⁶¹	L/C	C	C	L
Tennessee	L ⁶²	L/C ⁶³	L/C ⁶⁴	L/C ⁶⁵	L/C	L/C ⁶⁶	L	L/C ⁶⁷
Texas	L/C	L/C	L	L/C	L	C	L	L
Utah	C ⁶⁸	C	L/C ⁶⁹	L/C ⁶⁹	C	L/C ⁷⁰	C	L
Vermont	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	L
Virginia	L/C ⁷¹	L/C ⁷¹	L/C ⁷²	L/C ⁷²	L/C	L ⁷³	L ⁷⁴	L ⁷⁵
Washington	L/C	L/C	L/C	L/C	L/C	C	L/C	L/C
West Virginia	L/C	L/C	L/C	L/C ⁷⁶	L/C	C	L/C	L
Wisconsin	C	C	L/C ⁷⁸	L/C ⁷⁷	L	L/C ^{78, 79}	L/C	L ⁸⁰
Wyoming	L/C	C	L/C	L/C	L/C	C	L	L/C ⁸¹

Table 13. The Source of Rule Making Authority of Courts of Last Resort by Specific Areas

FOOTNOTES:

Alabama:

¹ Although court costs are generally assessed pursuant to legislation, the Supreme Court has established fees by rule in certain instances (i.e., transcript fees, appellate docket fees, docket fees for post-conviction petitions, etc.).

Alaska:

² The Supreme Court has the authority to adopt rules governing practice and procedures in state courts. The legislature has the power to amend rules, but not adopt them.

³ The constitution specifies the powers and duties of the Judicial Conduct Commission, and the basis for judicial disqualification is established by law. The Code of Judicial Conduct is promulgated by the Supreme Court.

⁴ The legislature can set court fees and surcharges for filing and court use; the Supreme Court sets awards for attorneys' fees and costs.

Arizona:

⁵ The Supreme Court establishes all rules, but does not establish fees unless given statutory authority.

California:

⁶ The Judicial Council also has authority.

⁷ The Judicial Council also has policy setting and rule making authority. The Council's rules must be consistent with any statutes passed by the legislature. The court may adopt rules for its own procedures not inconsistent with the rules of the Council or statute.

⁸ The legislature is the higher authority. The Judicial Council rules must not be inconsistent with statute.

Colorado:

⁹ Rules are established by the Supreme Court; however, some may be modified at the district level.

Connecticut:

¹⁰ The appellate courts do not have formal "rules of administration." The Supreme Court and the Appellate Court are served by the same administrative offices and by one appellate clerk's office. There is one chief administrative judge for the appellate courts.

¹¹ The Superior Court does not have formal "rules of administration." The chief court administrator directly, and through the Court Operations' Division, issues administrative policies for the trial courts and the judicial branch.

¹² For the Superior Court, statutes designate the powers and duties of the chief court administrator who serves at the pleasure of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

¹³ Both the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court have input into the *Rules of Appellate Procedure*.

¹⁴ Superior Court judges establish the rules of civil and criminal procedure.

¹⁵ Connecticut has adopted a Code of Judicial Conduct. There also exists a Judicial Review Council within the legislative branch that examines the conduct of judicial officers.

¹⁶ The Superior Court has adopted Rules of Professional Conduct for attorneys. Additionally, the courts have adopted Grievance Rules to be followed for the discipline of attorneys.

¹⁷ Court costs are assessed by the courts. The Superior Court has the ability to charge fees in connection with the regulation of attorneys.

Delaware:

¹⁸ Court costs and fees are set by statute for Justice of the Peace courts. All other court fees and costs are set by individual court rules.

District of Columbia:

¹⁹ Trial courts make their own rules of administration under statutory authority provided to them. Some rules are also based on inherent authority.

²⁰ The trial court establishes its own rules of civil procedure. If there is a conflict with federal rules, the Appeals Court establishes rules.

²¹ Trial courts establish their own rules of evidence under statutory authority provided to them.

²² The DC Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure was created as a part of the Home Rule Charter for the District of Columbia. The responsibility for judicial discipline resides with the Commission.

²³ Trial courts establish their own rules concerning trial court costs and fees under the statutory authority provided to them.

Florida:

²⁴ The Judicial Qualifications Commission, established by the Florida constitution, adopts rules, such as its proceedings on judicial discipline. The Supreme Court establishes the Code of Judicial Conduct.

Georgia:

²⁵ This also applies to the Court of Appeals.

²⁶ The advice of the Trial Court Council is also a source of authority.

²⁷ The Supreme Court shall have full power and authority to make all rules. It may, by rules, provide and declare when the court shall sit, how its minutes shall be kept, and how the cases on its dockets shall be apportioned; and it generally may make all regulations as to practice and procedure.

Hawaii:

²⁸ The legislature has given the Supreme Court the authority to modify and add to some statutory fees.

Illinois:

²⁹ Supreme Court Rule 21 (b) allows Chief Judges to enter orders relating to the assignment of judges, times of holding court, etc. Trial judges in each circuit also adopt local administrative rules, usually by a majority vote.

³⁰ The Supreme Court has power to make rules of pleading, practice, and procedure for the Circuit, Appellate, and Supreme courts. Subject to the rules of the Supreme Court, the Circuit and Appellate courts may make rules regulating their dockets, calendars, and business. General rules apply to both civil and criminal proceedings. The rules on proceedings in trial courts, together with the Civil Practice Law and the Code of Criminal Procedure, govern all proceedings in the trial court, except those regulated by statute. The rules on appeals govern all appeals.

Iowa:

³¹ The Iowa constitution makes a general jurisdictional statement granting to the Supreme Court "supervisory and administrative control over all inferior judicial tribunals." The legislature codified what that meant to include procedural rule-making authority and disciplinary power over judges and attorneys.

Kansas:

³² The legislature creates rules for civil procedure; the Supreme Court makes case law.

Kentucky:

³³ The legislature sets fines and most fees. The Supreme Court can set filing fees, but must notify the legislature when changing them.

Louisiana:

³⁴ The legislature establishes rules of administration for the appellate courts through the enactment of statutes. The Supreme Court also has the constitutional inherent authority to establish rules of administration.

³⁵ The legislature establishes procedure through the enactment of the Louisiana Revised Statutes. Courts promulgate the Uniform Rules of Appellate Procedure sanctioned by the Supreme Court.

³⁶ The legislature has the constitutional authority to establish limits on fees and costs. However, statutes also allow the Supreme Court to establish costs and fees in certain circumstances.

Maryland:

³⁷ Both have equal power.

Massachusetts:

³⁸ Statutory rule making authority is dispersed throughout the judicial department. However, all such rules must be approved by the Supreme Judicial Court.

³⁹ It has never been determined whether procedural rule making authority ultimately resides in the courts, i.e., in the Supreme Judicial Court or in the legislature. Since the mid-1970s a cooperative relationship has developed between the judicial and legislative branches with respect to the adoption of court rules in appropriate circumstances and the enactment or repeal, as necessary, of corollary legislation.

⁴⁰ The Supreme Judicial Court has adopted, as a court rule, the Code of Judicial Conduct. The legislature has established, by statute, the Commission on Judicial Conduct to investigate allegations of judicial misconduct, including violations of the Code of Judicial Conduct. The Commission adopts its own rules subject to the approval of the Supreme Judicial Court.

⁴¹ The Supreme Judicial Court has not established court fees and costs by court rule. The legislature has, at times, established court costs and fees by statute and, at other times, has delegated such authority to judicial personnel.

Mississippi:

⁴² Under all categories, legislative enactments, which do not impede any court ordered rules, are allowed.

Missouri:

⁴³ The Missouri constitution provides that the rules of practice and procedure, with limited exceptions, may be adopted by the Supreme Court. The general assembly may amend any such rule in a bill limited to that purpose.

⁴⁴ The basis for discipline is the constitution, and the Commission on Retirement, Removal and Discipline, which is a constitutional body, investigates allegations of misconduct. The Supreme Court reviews Commission recommendations for discipline and makes the final decision. Within the constitutional language,

Table 13. The Source of Rule Making Authority of Courts of Last Resort by Specific Areas

violations of the Code of Ethics may constitute grounds for discipline, and impeachment is an alternative means of discipline.

Nevada:

⁴⁵ The court has the authority to establish rules through the adoption of court rules. The legislature has the ability to establish rules by enacting legislation concerning trial court costs and fees assessments.

New Jersey:

⁴⁶ The court has exercised authority to set costs and fees when the statute specifically gives the court that authority.

New York:

⁴⁷ Rules of administration for both the trial and appellate courts are established by the chief administrator of the courts on behalf of the Chief Judge of New York State (State Const., Art. VI, § 28). The Chief Judge has delegated back to the appellate courts the power to adopt most administrative rules for their respective courts; the chief administrator's rules predominately affect the trial courts.

⁴⁸ The power to promulgate rules of practice and procedure in the courts of the New York State Unified Court System – both trial and appellate, both civil and criminal – is placed in the legislature (State Const., Art. VI, § 30), which in turn has the power to delegate that authority to a court. The legislature has enacted a comprehensive series of practice and procedure statutes for all courts, both civil and criminal, and has also delegated, by statute, to the Court of Appeals, each appellate division, and to the chief administrator of the courts the power to promulgate additional rules of practice and procedure not inconsistent with statute. Individual trial courts retain the power to enact their own rules as long as they are consistent with statute and general rules (as set forth in Art. VI, § 30).

⁴⁹ Judicial discipline is regulated and enforced by an independent State Commission on Judicial Conduct (State Const., Art. VI, § 22).

North Carolina:

⁵⁰ The senior resident Superior Court judge and the chief District Court judge have statutory and constitutional administrative authorities over the trial courts in their districts. The Supreme Court also has supervisory authorities.

⁵¹ Authority to make rules of procedure and practice for the trial courts is constitutionally placed with the general assembly which has delegated this authority to the Supreme Court, as allowed for in the constitutional provision.

⁵² The legislature has delineated the grounds for censure or removal; the Supreme Court is authorized, by rule, to prescribe standards of judicial conduct. The legislature has also established the Judicial Standards Commission to investigate allegations of judicial misconduct and to make recommendations for disciplinary action to the Supreme Court.

⁵³ The NC State Bar, established by statute, makes rules regarding attorney discipline that are subject to certain review by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Ohio:

⁵⁴ The legislature creates the courts and boundaries, creates judgeships, and makes other statutory provisions. The rules of operation are promulgated by the Supreme Court.

Oregon:

⁵⁵ Although there is a Council of Court Procedures that makes changes to the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure, the legislature amends them before they go into effect, as they are part of the statutes.

⁵⁶ Some requirements are statutory, e.g., minimum standards. The actual authority is with the Supreme Court (through state bar association committees usually) to approve the detailed rules and changes.

⁵⁷ Filing fees are statutory. Fees for certain incidental charges (e.g., costs of duplicating tapes, test costs, etc.) are by Chief Justice Order pursuant to statutory authority.

Pennsylvania:

⁵⁸ The Supreme Court enacts these rules to ensure the efficient and effective administration of justice. In general, the legislature enacts cost and fee legislation to implement newly passed initiatives.

Puerto Rico:

⁵⁹ The constitution authorizes the Supreme Court to establish the rules. The rules should be submitted to the legislature for approval.

South Carolina:

⁶⁰ SC Code § 14-3-950 requires rules governing practice and procedure in all courts to be submitted to the judiciary committees of both houses. They become effective 90 days after submission unless disapproved by 3/5 of the members of each house voting.

South Dakota:

⁶¹ The Supreme Court has authority to adopt rules of practice and procedure, which may then be amended by the legislature.

Tennessee:

⁶² This also applies to intermediate courts.

⁶³ The legislature authorizes the courts to establish rules of trial court administration.

⁶⁴ By legislative authority, the Supreme Court appoints an advisory Commission on Rules of Appellate Procedure. Revisions are adopted by court order and sent to the legislature for approval. The Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Court of Criminal Appeals may make and amend rules governing practice not inconsistent with the Commission's rules.

⁶⁵ An advisory committee, statutorily created but appointed by the Supreme Court, recommends or submits revisions to the Supreme Court. The court then adopts them by court order and introduces them to the legislature for joint resolution passage.

⁶⁶ The Legislature gives the authority to the Supreme Court.

⁶⁷ The legislature has this authority by statute and court rules.

Utah:

⁶⁸ The rules of administration are the exclusive responsibility of the Utah Judicial Council.

⁶⁹ The Supreme Court can adopt and amend rules of procedure. The legislature can amend rules of procedure by a 2/3 majority of both houses.

⁷⁰ The Supreme Court adopts and amends the Code of Judicial Conduct. The legislature provides for the composition and procedures of the Judicial Conduct Commission. The Supreme Court reviews the orders of the Judicial Conduct Commission.

Virginia:

⁷¹ The court can make rules not inconsistent with legislative enactments.

⁷² The court can establish rules that do not conflict with statutory provisions.

⁷³ The Supreme Court promulgates canons of judicial discipline.

⁷⁴ The Supreme Court can promulgate only rules that are consistent with enactments of the legislature.

⁷⁵ The legislature has delegated to the Supreme Court the authority to set the amount for certain offenses if they are "pre-paid" before trial.

West Virginia:

⁷⁶ The legislature may establish rules of civil and criminal procedure, but the court may supercede these rules.

Wisconsin:

⁷⁷ The legislature and the Supreme Court have independent and complementary roles (see section 751.12 Wisconsin statutes).

⁷⁸ The rules do not overlap. The legislature establishes the procedures for investigation, and the Supreme Court establishes the Code of Judicial Conduct.

⁷⁹ The legislature makes its rules of judicial discipline under constitutional authority. The Supreme Court makes its rules of judicial discipline under constitutional and inherent authority.

⁸⁰ Rules concerning trial court costs and fee assessments are the exclusive domain of the legislature with the exception of the hourly rate of court appointed counsel, which is set by Supreme Court rule.

Wyoming:

⁸¹ What the legislature prescribes in terms of fees and costs governs; however, absent legislation preemption, the Supreme Court has established court costs.

Table 14. Judicial Councils and Conferences

Legend: CLE=Continuing legal education; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

	Name of council/conference	Function	Authority	Year established	Reports to:
Alabama	Rules Committees	Procedural rules	\$6.11, Amend #328, AL Const. 1901	1975	Supreme Court
	Judicial Conference	Recommendations on administration of justice	\$12-8-1, Code of ALA (1975)	1961	~
Alaska	Alaska Bar Association	Attorney ethics	AK Rules of Court, Statutes	1960	Supreme Court
		CLE	AK Rules of Court, Statutes	1981	Supreme Court
		Gender fairness	AK Rules of Court, Statutes	1993	Supreme Court
	Judicial Council	Collect and analyze statistics	Art. 4 §8, AK Const.	1959	~
Arizona	Rules Committees	Procedural rules	\$4.15 AK Const., Supreme Ct. Order	1959	Supreme Court
	Disciplinary Commission	Attorney ethics	AZ Rules of Court, AZ Constitution	1999	Chief Justice
	Judicial Council	Budget preparation, recommendations to legislature	AZ Code of Judicial Administration	1990	Chief Justice
	Mandatory continuing legal education	CLE	AZ Rules of Court	1989	State Bar of AZ
	Commission on Minorities	Minority fairness	AZ Code of Judicial Administration	1990	Judicial Council
	Comm. on Ltd Jurisdiction Courts, Comm. on Superior Court	Procedural rules	AZ Code of Judicial Administration	1990	Judicial Council
	Domestic Relations Committee	Procedural rules	\$25.323.02, AZ Rev. Statutes	2002	Chief Justice
Arkansas	Comm. on Professional Conduct	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court rule	1965	Supreme Court
	Office of Professional Programs	CLE	Supreme Court rule	1988	Supreme Court
	Several Supreme Ct. committees	Procedural rules	Supreme Court rules	Varies	Supreme Court
	Access to Justice Commission	Legal services	Supreme Court rule	2004	Supreme Court
California	Work group	Budget prep.	Chief Justice	2004	~
	Judicial Council Advisory Comm. on Access and Fairness	Gender and minority fairness	CA Constitution	1987	Judicial Council
	Rules and Projects Committees	Procedural rules	Judicial Council	Varies	Judicial Council
Colorado	Attorney Regulation Counsel	Attorney ethics	C.R.C.P. Rule 251.3	1999	Supreme Court
	Board of Cont. Legal & Judicial Ed	CLE	C.R.C.P. Rule 260	1978	Supreme Court
	Judicial Ethics Advisory Board	Provides advisory opinions regarding compliance	Chief Justice Directive 94-01	1994	Chief Justice & State Court Administrator
	Judicial Advisory Committee	Improve judicial system	C.I.D. 85-30	1985	Chief Justice
	Court Improvement Committee	Dependency & neglect case processing improvements	Federally funded grant	1995	Chief Justice
	Commission on Families	Case processing improvements	Federally funded grant	1999	Chief Justice
	Statewide Grievance Committee	Attorney ethics	Statute/ Court practice book	1986	~
Connecticut	Executive Committee	Personnel policies	Judges of the Superior Court	1978	~
	Rules Committee	Procedural rules	Judges of the Superior Court	pre 1978	~

Table 14. Judicial Councils and Conferences

Legend: CLE=Continuing legal education; NR=No response; NIS=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

	Name of council/conference	Function	Authority	Year established	Reports to:
Delaware	Office of Disciplinary Council	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court rule	1984	Supreme Court
	Comm. on Continuing Legal Ed.	CLE	Supreme Court rule	1987	Supreme Court
	Supreme Court Legislative Comm.	Recommendations to the legislature	Chief Justice	2004	Supreme Court
District of Columbia	Office of Bar Counsel	Attorney ethics	Statute	1972	Court of Appeals
	Standing Comm. on Fairness & Access	Gender fairness, minority fairness	Order	1997	Joint Committee
Florida	Trial Court Budget Commission	Budget prep.	Supreme Court	2000	Chief Justice
	District Court Budget Commission	Budget prep.	Administrative order	2000	Chief Justice
	Standing Comm. on Fairness and Diversity	Minority fairness	Administrative order	2004	Chief Justice
Georgia	Institute of Continuing Legal Education	CLE	Supreme Court rule	1976	Supreme Court
	Georgia Commission on Access and Fairness	Gender and minority fairness	Supreme Court rule	2004 ¹	Supreme Court
	Rules Committees	Procedural rules	Constitution	N/S	Supreme Court
Hawaii	Disciplinary Board & Office of Disciplinary Counsel	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court rule	1929	~
	Committee on Equality and Access to the Courts	Access, gender fairness, minority fairness	Supreme Court order	1989	Supreme Court
	Committee on Court Interpreters	Minority fairness	Supreme Court order	1995	Supreme Court
	Rules committees	Procedural rules	Chief Justice orders	Varies	Supreme Court
	Statewide Policy Advisory Comm.	Recommendations to the legislature	Chief Justice Memorandum	1996	Chief Justice
	Administrative Conference	Budget prep.	Supreme Court Appointment	N/S	Supreme Court
	Judicial Education	CLE	Supreme Court order	1994	Supreme Court
Idaho	Fairness & Equality Commission	Gender fairness, minority fairness	Supreme Court order	1995	Supreme Court
	Administrative Conference	Personnel policies, recommendations to the legislature	Supreme Court appointment	N/S	Supreme Court
	Supreme Court Advisory Comm.	Procedural rules	Supreme Court Order	N/S	Supreme Court
	Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission	Attorney ethics	Rule-making	1973	Supreme Court
Illinois	Capital Litigation Trial Bar	CLE	Supreme Court rule/order	2001	Supreme Court
	Supreme Court Rules Committee	Procedural rules	Supreme Court Rules	1981	Supreme Court
	Article V Comm. of Chief Judges				
Indiana	Disciplinary Commission	Attorney ethics	Admission and Discipline Rule 23	1949	Supreme Court
	Commission for Continuing CLE	CLE	Admission and Discipline Rule 29	1986	Supreme Court
	Race & Gender Fairness Commission	Gender fairness, minority fairness	IN Admin. Rule 4 (C)	1999	Supreme Court
	Supreme Court Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure	Procedural rules	IN Trial Rule 80	1972	Supreme Court

Table 14. Judicial Councils and Conferences

Legend: CLE=Continuing legal education; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

	Name of council/conference	Function	Authority	Year established	Reports to:
Iowa	Attorney Disciplinary Board	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court	1964	Supreme Court
	Grievance Commission	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court	1974	Supreme Court
	Comm. on Continuing Legal Ed.	CLE	Court rule	1975	Supreme Court
	Judicial Council	Personnel policies	Court rule & statutory	1972	Supreme Court
	Rules committees	Procedural rules	Court rule	Varies	Supreme Court
Kansas	Disciplinary Administrator	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court rule	1972	Supreme Court
	CLE Commission	CLE	Supreme Court rule	1985	Supreme Court
Kentucky	~	~	~	~	~
Louisiana	Attorney Disciplinary Board	Attorney ethics	LASC Rule XIX	1990	Supreme Court
	Judicial Budgetary Control Board	Budget prep.	LASC Rules, Part G, §4	1977	Supreme Court
	Mandatory CLE Committee	CLE	LASC Rule XXX	1992	Supreme Court
	Judicial Council	Collect and analyze statistics and make recommendations to the legislature	LASC Rule XXII	1975	Supreme Court
	Task Force on Women in the Courts	Gender fairness	LASC order	1990	Supreme Court
	Task Force on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Courts	Minority fairness	LASC order	1993	Supreme Court
	Human Resource Comm. and Human Resource Advisory Comm.	Personnel policies	LASC order	1994	Supreme Court
	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maine	~	~	~	~	~
Maryland	Attorney Grievance Committee	Attorney ethics	Rule	N/S	Court of Appeals
	Rules Committee	Procedural rules	Rule	N/S	Court of Appeals
Massachusetts	Board of Bar Overseers	Attorney ethics	Supreme Judicial Court Rule 4:1	1974	~
	Gender Equality Advisory Board	Gender fairness	CJ for Administration & Mgmt inherent statutory authority	1989	Chief Justice for Admin. & Mgmt.
	Racial and Ethnic Access and Fairness Board	Minority fairness	CJ for Administration & Mgmt inherent statutory authority	1978	Chief Justice for Admin. & Mgmt.
	Advisory Committee on Personnel Standards	Personnel policies	Statute G.L. 211B, §8	1978	Chief Justice for Admin. & Mgmt.
	Standing Advisory Committee on the Rules of Civil Procedure	Procedural rules	Supreme Judicial Court inherent rule-making authority	1974	Supreme Judicial Court
	Standing Advisory Committee on the Rules of Criminal Procedure	Procedural rules	Supreme Judicial Court inherent rule-making authority	1979	Supreme Judicial Court
	State Drug Treatment Court Advisory Committee	Monitor drug treatment courts & programs	Statute 600.1082	2005	Legislature, Supreme Court
Michigan	~	~	~	~	~
Minnesota	Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board	Attorney ethics	Court rule	Pre 1970	Supreme Court
	Conference of Chief Judges; Court of Appeals; Supreme Court	Budget prep.	M.S. 2.724	1978/1986	Chief Justice
	Board of Continuing Legal Ed.	CLE	Court rule	1973	Supreme Court
	Gender Fairness Committee	Gender fairness	Supreme Court order	1987	Supreme Court

Table 14. Judicial Councils and Conferences

Legend: CLE=Continuing legal education; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

	Name of council/conference	Function	Authority	Year established	Reports to:
Minnesota (continued)	Racial Fairness Committee	Minority fairness	Supreme Court order	1990	Supreme Court
	Conferences of Chief Judges; Supreme Court	Personnel policies	M.S. 480.181	1978/1989	Supreme Court
	Ind. committees for specific areas	Procedural rules	480.05; 480.059; 480.0591; 480.0595	1970s	Supreme Court
	Lawyer Trust Account Board, Legal Services Advisory Committee	Funding for civil legal services	M.S. 480.242	1983	Supreme Court
Mississippi	Commission on Professional Responsibility	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court rule	N/S	N/S
	MS Commission on Continuing Legal Education	CLE	Supreme Court rule	N/S	N/S
	Gender Fairness Task Force	Gender fairness	Supreme Court order	N/S	N/S
	Rules Advisory Committee	Procedural rules	Supreme Court order	N/S	N/S
Missouri	Judicial Advisory Study Commission	Recommendations to the legislature	Statute	N/S	N/S
	Advisory Committee/ Regional Disciplinary Committees	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court Rule 5	1974	Supreme Court
	Circuit Court Budget Committee	Budget preparation and personnel policies	Supreme Court Rule 7	1978	Supreme Court
	Coordinating Commission for Judicial Education	CLE	Supreme Court order	1998	Supreme Court
Montana	Commission on Judicial Resources	Collect and analyze statistics	Section 476.415, RSMo	1989	Supreme Court
	Supreme Court Civil Rules Comm.	Procedural rules	Supreme Court	1994	²
	Committee on Procedure in Criminal Cases	Procedural rules	Supreme Court	2000	²
	Commission on Code of Judicial Conduct	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court order	2003	Supreme Court
Montana	Commission on Continuing Legal Education	CLE	Supreme Court order	1982	Supreme Court
	Gender Fairness Commission	Gender fairness	Supreme Court order	1990	Supreme Court
	Equal Justice Task Force	Minority fairness	Supreme Court order	2000	Supreme Court
	Advisory Commission on Rules of Civil and Appellate Procedure	Procedural rules	Supreme Court order	1963	Supreme Court
	Commission on Rules of Evidence	Procedural rules	Supreme Court order	1974	Supreme Court
	Uniform District Court Rules Commission	Procedural rules	Supreme Court order	1961	Supreme Court
	Civil Jury Instructions Guidelines Commission	Jury instructions	Supreme Court order	N/S	Supreme Court
	Criminal Jury Instructions Commission	Jury instructions	Supreme Court order	1976	Supreme Court
	Commission on Self-Represented Litigants	Access to justice	Supreme Court order	2000	Supreme Court

Table 14. Judicial Councils and Conferences

Legend: CLE=Continuing legal education; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~ =Not applicable

	Name of council/conference	Function	Authority	Year established	Reports to:
Montana (continued)	Commission on Courts of Limited Jurisdiction	Training	Supreme Court order	1974	Supreme Court
	Commission on Technology	Tech. standards	Supreme Court order	2002	Supreme Court
	District Court Council	Administration	Statute	2001	Supreme Court
Nebraska	Judicial Ethics Committee	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court rule	N/S	Supreme Court
	Gender Fairness Implementation Committee	Gender fairness	Supreme Court order	N/S	Bar Association, Supreme Court
	Minority and Justice Implementation Committee	Minority fairness	Supreme Court order	N/S	Supreme Court
Nevada	CLE Board	CLE	Court Rule 207 et. seq.	1982	~
	Judicial Council	Recommendations to the legislature	Court Rule 9	1977	Supreme Court
New Hampshire	Supreme Court Committee on Professional Conduct	Attorney ethics	Statute, NH Constitution	1974	Supreme Court
	Minimum Continuing Legal Education Board	CLE	NH Constitution	1991	Supreme Court
	Supreme Court Comm. on Rules	Procedural rules	NH Constitution	1985	Supreme Court
New Jersey	Disciplinary Oversight Committee, Office of Attorney Ethics, Disciplinary Review Board, District Ethics Committees, and District Fee Arbitration Committees	Attorney ethics	Court Rule 1:20, et. seq./NJ Constitution	1978	Supreme Court
	Committee on Women in the Courts	Gender fairness	Supreme Court standing committee	1983	Supreme Court
	Committee on Judicial Salaries and Pensions	Judicial salaries	Supreme Court standing committee	1976	Supreme Court
New Mexico	Committee on Minority Concerns	Minority fairness	Supreme Court standing committee	1985	Supreme Court
	Rules Committees	Procedural rules	Supreme Court standing committees	N/S	Supreme Court
	Disciplinary Board, Code of Professional Conduct Committee	Attorney ethics	N/S	N/S	Supreme Court
New York	Budget Committee	Budget preparation	N/S	1998	Supreme Court
	Judicial Continuing Legal Education Committee, Judicial Education and Training Advisory Committee, and Minimum Continuing Legal Education Board	CLE	N/S	N/S	Supreme Court
	Judicial Branch Personnel Grievance Committee and Judicial Branch Personnel Rules Committee	Personnel policies	N/S	N/S	Supreme Court
New York	Rules Committees	Procedural rules	N/S	N/S	Supreme Court
	Grievance Committees	Attorney ethics	Statute	1977	N/S
	CLE Board	CLE	22NYCRR§1500.3	1997	Admin. Board
New York	NYS Judicial Committee on Women in the Courts	Gender fairness	N/S	1986	Chief Judge
	Franklin H. Williams Commission on Minorities	Minority fairness	N/S	1991	Chief Judge
	Administrative Board	Procedural rules	Constitution Article 6, §28	1977	N/S

Table 14. Judicial Councils and Conferences

Legend: CLE=Continuing legal education; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

	Name of council/conference	Function	Authority	Year established	Reports to:
New York (continued)	Advisory Committee on Judicial Ethics	Judicial ethics	Judiciary Law §212 (2) (1)	N/S	Chief Admin. Judge
	Advisory Committees	Recommendations to the legislature	Judiciary Law §212 (1) (q)	Varies	Chief Admin. Judge
	Housing Court Advisory Council	Judicial qualification	NYCCCA §110[g]	1973	Chief Admin. Judge
	Judicial Hearing Officer Selection Advisory Committees	Judicial qualification	NYCCCA §122	1984	Chief Admin. Judge
	Permanent Commission on Justice for Children	Children's issues	N/S	1988	Chief Judge
North Carolina	Parent Education Advisory Board	Education	N/S	2001	Chief Judge
	Chief Justice's Committee on Professionalism	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court rule	1998	Supreme Court, state bar
	Judicial Council	Recommendations to the legislature	Statute	1999	Chief Justice
North Dakota	Education Commission	CLE	N/S	1994	Supreme Court
	Personnel Policy Board	Personnel policies	N/S	1995	Supreme Court
	Joint Procedure Committee	Procedural rules	N/S	1978	Supreme Court
Ohio	Supreme Court Commission on Continuing Legal Education	CLE	Rules for the government of the bar	1988	Supreme Court
	Supreme Court Rules Advisory Committee	Procedural rules	Rules for the government of the bar	1990	Supreme Court
	~	~	~	~	~
Oklahoma	~	~	~	~	~
Oregon	Professional Responsibility Board/ Bar Board of Governors	Attorney ethics	ORS 9.490 et seq.	1983	Bar Board of Gov. Supreme Court
	MCLE Committee	CLE	MCLE rules and regulations	1987	Bar Board of Gov. Supreme Court
	Access to Justice for All Committee	Gender fairness, racial fairness	Chief Justice order	1997	Chief Justice, Court Admin.
	Council on Court Procedures	Procedural rules	ORS 1.725	1993	Presiding judge
	Uniform Trial Court Rules Comm.	Procedural rules	ORS 1.002, 1.006, Chief Justice order	1993	Chief Justice
	Local Criminal Justice Advisory Councils	Criminal law procedure	ORS 1.851	1993	~
	Local Public Safety Coordinating Councils	Community corrections	ORS 423.560	1995	~
	Family Law Advisory Comm.	Family law	ORS 3.436	1997	Court Admin.
	Oregon Bench and Bar Commission of Professionalism	Professionalism	Chief Justice order	1994	
	Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court	Attorney ethics	PA Const. Art. V Sec. 10; Rules of Disciplinary Enforcement	1972	Supreme Court
Pennsylvania	Continuing Legal Education Board	CLE	PA Const. Art. V Sec. 10; Cont. Legal Ed. Board Regulations	1992	Supreme Court
	Rules Committees	Procedural rules	PA Const. Art. V, Sec. 10; Supreme Court order	Varies	Supreme Court

Table 14. Judicial Councils and Conferences

Legend: CLE=Continuing legal education; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

	Name of council/conference	Function	Authority	Year established	Reports to:
Pennsylvania (continued)	Judicial Council	Recommendations on judicial branch administration	PA Const. Art. V, Sec. 10; Rule Judicial Admin. 103	1972	Supreme Court
Puerto Rico	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island	Ethics Advisory Council	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court rule	1986	Supreme Court
	Committee on Character/Fitness	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court rule	1988	Supreme Court
	Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court rule	1975	Supreme Court
	Mandatory CLE Commission	CLE	Supreme Court rule	1993	Supreme Court
	Women and Minorities in Courts	Gender and minority fairness	Supreme Court order	1989	Chief Justice
	Advisory Committee for the Code of Judicial Conduct	Judicial discipline	Supreme Court rule	1993	Supreme Court
South Carolina	Commission on Lawyer Conduct	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court rule	1977	Supreme Court
	Commission on CLE/Specialization	CLE	Supreme Court rule	1990	Supreme Court
	Family Court, Circuit Court, Probate, Clerk of Court, Adv. Comm.	Procedural rules	Chief Justice order	N/S	Chief Justice
	Judicial Council	Recommendations to the legislature	Statute	1962	Supreme Court
South Dakota	Disciplinary Board of the State Bar and Ethics Committee	Attorney ethics	SDCL Ch. 16-19	1978	Supreme Court
	Equal Justice Commission	Gender fairness, minority fairness	Supreme Court order	2004	Supreme Court
	Planning and Administrative Advisory Council	Administrative and procedural matters	N/S	N/S	Supreme Court
	Presiding Judge Council	Trial courts administration	N/S	N/S	Supreme Court
	Clerks Advisory	Recommendations on administrative procedures and communication	N/S	N/S	Supreme Court
Tennessee	UJS Technology Committee	Technology	N/S	N/S	Supreme Court
	Board of Professional Responsibility	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court Rule 9	N/S	Supreme Court
	Comm. on Continuing Legal Ed.	CLE	Supreme Court Rule 21	N/S	N/S
	Judicial Council	Recommendations to the legislature	TCA 16-3-601	1940	N/S
	Advisory Commission on Rules of Practiced Procedure	Procedural rules	Supreme Court Rule 31	N/S	N/S
	ADR Commission	ADR	Supreme Court Rule 9	N/S	N/S
	Judicial Ethics Committee	Judicial ethics	TCA 17-4-201	N/S	N/S
Texas	Judicial Council	Judicial policy and data	Gov't Code Ch. 71	1929	Chief Justice and Presiding Judge
	Judicial Committee on Information Technology	Court technology standards	Gov't Code Ch. 77	1997	Chief Justice

Table 14. Judicial Councils and Conferences

Legend: CLE=Continuing legal education; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

	Name of council/conference	Function	Authority	Year established	Reports to:
Texas (continued)	Regional Presiding Judges	Trial courts administration	Gov't Code, Family Code, Supreme Court rules	N/S	Chief Justice
	Task Force on Foster Care	Court Improvement Project	Supreme Court Order	1994	Supreme Court
	Equal Access to Justice Foundation	Civil legal services	Supreme Court Order	2001	Supreme Court
	Council of Chief Justices	Administration of intermediate appellate courts	N/S	N/S	N/A
Utah	Supreme Court Rules Advisory Committee	Procedural rules	Supreme Court order	1939	Supreme Court
	Office of Professional Conduct	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court	1998	District Court
	Rules Committees	Procedural rules	Supreme Court	Varies	Supreme Court
Vermont	Professional Responsibility Board	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court Admin. Order 9	1999	Supreme Court
	Board of Continuing Legal Ed.	CLE	Supreme Court rules	1984	Supreme Court
	Committee on Fairness and Equal Access to Justice	Gender fairness, minority fairness	Supreme Court charge and designation	1995	Supreme Court
Virginia	Rules Committees	Procedural rules	Administrative Orders	Varies	Supreme Court
	Bar Association	Attorney ethics	Statute	1950s	Supreme Court
	Judicial Council	Procedural rules, recommendations to the legislature	Statute	1930s	Supreme Court
Washington	Bar Association	Attorney ethics, procedural rules	Statute & court rule	1889	Supreme Court
	Board for Court Education	CLE	Supreme Court order	1981	Supreme Court
	Gender and Justice Commission	Gender fairness	Supreme Court order	1994	Supreme Court
	Minority and Justice Commission	Minority fairness	Supreme Court order	1990	Supreme Court
	Board for Judicial Administration	Procedural rules, recommendations to the legislature	Court rule	1986	~
	Superior Court Judges Assn.	Procedural rules	Statute	1933	Supreme Court
	District & Municipal Court Judges Association	Procedural rules	Statute	1961	Supreme Court
	Office of Disciplinary Counsel	Attorney ethics	Court rules	N/S	Supreme Court
	Judicial Hearing Board	Judicial ethics	Court rules	N/S	Supreme Court
	Judicial Education Committee and Family Court Education Committee	CLE	N/S	N/S	N/S
West Virginia	Equality Commission	Gender and minority fairness	N/S	N/S	N/S
	Commission on the Evaluation of the Rules of Professional Conduct	Attorney ethics	Supreme Court	2002	Supreme Court
	Judicial Education Committee	CLE	Supreme Court	1971	Supreme Court
	Special Committee on Gender Neutrality	Gender fairness	Supreme Court	1993	Supreme Court
	Benchbook Committees	Procedural rules	Office of Judicial Education	1982/1992	Director of State Courts
Wisconsin					

Table 14. Judicial Councils and Conferences

Legend: CLE=Continuing legal education; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

	Name of council/conference	Function	Authority	Year established	Reports to:
Wisconsin (continued)	Legislative Committee	Recommendations to the legislature	Judicial Conference	1978	Supreme Court
	Planning & Policy Advisory Comm.	Long range strategic planning, budget preparation	Supreme Court	1992	Supreme Court
	Judicial Council	Procedure and practice	Statute	1951	Supreme Court, Legislature
	Judicial Conference	Court forms and other court studies	Statute, Court rules	1979	Supreme Court
Wyoming	Board of Professional Resp.	Attorney ethics	Bar by-laws; S. Ct. rule	N/S	Supreme Court
	Board of Continuing Legal Ed.	CLE	Bar by-laws; S. Ct. rule	N/S	Supreme Court
	Board of Judicial Policy & Admin.	Recommendations to the legislature	Supreme Court order	2000	Judicial branch
	Permanent Rules Advisory Comm.	Procedural rules	N/S	N/S	Supreme Court

FOOTNOTES:**Georgia:**

¹ The Commission on Gender Bias in the Judicial System was originally created in 1989, and the Supreme Court Commission on Racial and Ethnic Bias in the Courts was created in 1993. In 1995, these commissions were combined into the Supreme Court Commission on Equality, which was renamed the Georgia Commission on Access and Fairness in the Courts in 2004.

Missouri:

² All rules recommended by these two committees must be reviewed and promulgated by the Supreme Court.

Table 15. Judicial Compensation Commissions

Note: Only those States with Judicial Compensation Commissions are included in this table.

State commission name (year established)	Authorization: CN=constitution ST=statute	Number of members – appointment process	Does commission review non- judicial positions?	Meeting schedule	Commission reports to: EX = Executive LG = Legislature JD = Judicial			Effect of commission recommendation
					EX	LG	JD	
Alabama Judicial Compensation Commission (1973)	CN: Amend. 328 § 6.09 and 426; ST: Code §§ 12:10-1 et seq	5 – 1 appointed by governor, 1 by president of the Senate, 1 by speaker of the house, 2 by governing body of the state bar; no member shall hold any public or political party office; members serve a four-year term	1	Annually		■		Implemented upon confirmation by legislature
Alaska State Officers Compensation Commission (1986)	ST: § 39.23.200- 400	7 – appointed by governor, subject to confirmation by the legislature; staggered four-year terms; includes 1 business executive, 1 representative of a nonpartisan voters' organization, 1 person with experience in public administration, 1 labor organization representative; no state employees or holders of public office	■	Biennially		■		Advisory
Arizona Commission on Salaries for Elective State Officers (1970)	CN: Art. V, §13 ST: Ann. §41- 1901-1905	5 – 2 appointed by governor, 1 by president of the Senate, 1 by speaker of the house, 1 by Chief Justice; new members appointed biennially; all members appointed from the private sector	■	Biennially	■			Becomes law unless rejected by legislature
Colorado State Officials' Compensation Commission (1973)	ST: §2-3-801- 901	9 – 2 appointed by president of the Senate and speaker of the house (only these 2 members may be members of the general assembly), 3 appointed by governor and 2 by Chief Justice (these members may not be elected or appointed officials, nor state employees); staggered terms of two and four years	■	Biennially	■	■	■	Advisory
Connecticut Compensation Commission for Elected State Officers and Judges (1971)	ST: §2-9a	11- 3 appointed by governor, 2 by president pro tem of the Senate, 2 by speaker of the house, 2 by Senate majority leader, 2 by house minority leader; no state officials or employees; four-year terms	■ ²	Quarterly		■		Advisory
Delaware Delaware Compensation Commission (1984)	ST: Code Ann., tit. 29, §3301- 3304	6 – 2 appointed by governor, 1 by president pro tem of the Senate, 1 by speaker of the house; president of Delaware Roundtable and state personnel director shall also be members; no other state officers or employees; six-year terms	■	Every four years	■	■	■	Becomes law unless rejected by legislature
Georgia State Commission on Compensation (1981)	CN: Art. 5; ST: Code Ann. §45-7-90-96	12 – 4 appointed by governor, 2 by lt. governor, ³ 2 by speaker of the house, ³ 4 by Supreme Court justices; 1 with business background; four-year terms; no state officers or employees	■	Annually	■	■	■	Advisory
Hawaii Judicial Salary Commission (1989)	CN: Art. 6 §3; ST: Stat. §608- 1.5	5 – 1 appointed by governor, 2 by president of the Senate, 2 by speaker of the house		November 2003 and every 8 years thereafter		■		Becomes law unless rejected by legislature

Table 15. Judicial Compensation Commission

Note: Only those states with Judicial Compensation Commissions are included in this table.

State commission name (year established)	Authorization: CN=constitution ST=statute	Number of members – appointment process	Does commission review non- judicial positions?	Meeting schedule	Commission reports to:			Effect of commission recommendation
					EX = Executive	LG = Legislature	JD = Judicial	
Illinois Compensation Review Board (1984)	ST: Ann. ch. 25 para. 120	12 – 3 appointed by speaker of the house, 3 by house minority leader, 3 by president of the Senate, 3 by Senate minority leader; no current or past state employees; staggered three- year terms	■	Biennially		■		Becomes law unless rejected by legislature
Indiana Public Officers Compensation Advisory Commission (2004)	ST: IC 2-5-1.5	9 – 2 members appointed by speaker of the house, 2 appointed by president pro tempore of the Senate, 2 by governor, 2 by Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1 by Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; four-year terms, reappointment permitted	■	As necessary		■		Advisory
Iowa Judicial Compensation Commission (1987)	ST: Code Ann. §602.1514	8 – 4 appointed by governor, 4 by legislative council; no state officials or employees; four-year terms		Biennially	■	■		Advisory
Louisiana Judicial Compensation Commission (1989)	ST: Ann. §13:41- 13:49	10 – 1 appointed by governor, 2 by president of the Senate, 2 by speaker of the house, 1 by Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1 by Conference of Court of Appeals, 1 by District Judges Association, 1 by City Judges Association, 1 by state bar association; members confirmed by the Senate; four-year terms		Biennially		■		Implemented upon confirmation by legislature
Maine Judicial Compensation Commission (1995)	ST: Ann., title 4 §1701	3 – selected from registered voters of the state; 1 appointed by governor, 1 by president of the Senate, 1 by speaker of the house; staggered four-year terms		As necessary		■		Advisory
Maryland Judicial Compensation Commission (1980)	ST: Code Ann. Cts. & Jud. Proc. §1-708	7 – governor appoints 2 from list of 5 submitted by president of the Senate, 2 from list of 5 submitted by speaker of the house, 1 from list of 3 submitted by state bar, and 2 at large; staggered six-year terms		Biennially	■	■		Becomes law unless rejected by legislature
Michigan State Officers Compensation Commission (1984)	CN: Art. 4, §12; Comp. Laws Ann., §15-211-17	7 – appointed by governor; may not be reappointed; cannot be government employee; staggered four-year terms	■	Biennially		■		Becomes law unless rejected by legislature
Minnesota Minnesota State Compensation Council (1983)	ST: Ann. §15A	16 – 2 house members appointed by speaker of the house, 2 Senate members appointed by Senate majority leader, 1 house member appointed by minority leader, 1 Senate member appointed by minority leader, 2 non-judges appointed by chief judge, 1 member appointed by governor from each of the 8 congressional districts (no more than 4 may belong to the same political party); two-year terms	■	Biennially		■		May be expressly modified or rejected

Table 15. Judicial Compensation Commissions

Note: Only those States with Judicial Compensation Commissions are included in this table.

State commission name (year established)	Authorization: CN=constitution ST=statute	Number of members – appointment process	Does commission review non- judicial positions?	Meeting schedule	Commission reports to:			Effect of commission recommendation
					EX = Executive	LG = Legislature	JD = Judicial	
Missouri Missouri Citizens' Commission on Compensation for Elected Officials (1996)	CN: Art. 13, §3	22 – 1 randomly selected from each of the 9 congressional districts, 12 appointed by governor, 1 retired judge appointed by Supreme Court; four-year terms	■	Biennially	■			Becomes law unless rejected by legislature
New Jersey Public Officers Salary Review Commission (1999)	ST: 52:14-15.115	7 – 2 appointed by governor, 1 appointed by president of the Senate, 1 by Senate minority leader, 1 by speaker of the general assembly, 1 by general assembly minority leader, 1 by Chief Justice of the Supreme Court	■	As necessary	■	■		Advisory
New Mexico Judicial Compensation Commission (2005)	ST: Laws of NM, Chapter 85	5 – 1 appointed by the governor, 1 by the president pro tem of the Senate, 1 by the speaker of the house, and 1 by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The fifth member is the president of the state bar (or designee) and the chair is the dean of the University of New Mexico School of Law		Annually	■		■	Advisory
Oregon Public Officials Compensation Commission (1983)	ST: §292.907- 930	7 – 2 appointed by governor, 2 by speaker of the house, 2 by president of the Senate, 1 by Chief Justice; four-year terms	■	As necessary		■		Advisory
Rhode Island Unclassified pay Plan Board (1978)	Gen. Laws §36- 4-16	7 – director of administration, state court administrator, general treasurer, 2 house members appointed by speaker of the house, 2 Senate members appointed by Senate majority leader; no terms	■	Annually		■		Becomes law unless rejected by legislature
Utah Executive and Judicial Compensation Commission (1981)	ST: Code Ann. §67-8-1	6 – 1 appointed by governor, 1 by president of the Senate, 1 by speaker of the house, 2 by the first 3 appointed members, 1 by the state bar commission; four- year terms	■	Annually		■		Advisory
Washington Citizens' Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials (1987)	ST: Code §43.03.305	16 – 9 drawn by lot from voter lists, 7 appointed by speakers of Senate and house; four-year terms	■	Biennially	■			Becomes law unless rejected by legislature

FOOTNOTES:

Alabama:

¹ Probate Court and Municipal Court judges are not reviewed.

Connecticut:

² Probate judges are not reviewed.

Georgia:

³ One member appointed by the lieutenant governor and one member appointed by the speaker of the house are to have labor-management relations experience.

Oregon:

⁴ Justices of the Peace, County Court judges, and Municipal Court judges are not reviewed.

Table 16. Preparation and Submission of the Judicial Branch Budget for State Funding

Legend: NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~ =Not applicable; ■ =Yes

	Who prepares the budget?			Who reviews the budget?			Budget submitted to:		Can funds roll-over from one year to the next?	Judicial % of State budget	
	AOC=Administrative Office of the Courts			SC=Court of Last Resort			EX=Executive LG=Legislative				
	AQC	SC	Other	AQC	SC	Other	EX	LG			
									Budget period		
									Annual	Biennial	
Alabama	■			■			■		Oct 1-Sep 30		2.0
Alaska			■ ¹		■			■	Jul 1-Jun 30		2.5
Arizona	■					■ ²	■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30		1.7
Arkansas	■				■			■		Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ³ 0.5
California	■			■			■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30		2.5
Colorado	■			■				■	Jul 1-Jun 30		1.7
Connecticut	■			■				■		Jul 1-Jun 30	3.0
Delaware	■					■ ⁶	■		Jul 1-Jun 30		2.6
District of Columbia	■ ⁷					■ ⁸	■	■	Oct 1-Sep 30		3.0
Florida	■				■			■	Jul 1- Jun 30		0.6
Georgia		■				■ ¹²		■	Jul 1-Jun 30		1.0
Hawaii			■ ¹⁴	■				■		Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ¹³ 2.8
Idaho	■			■				■	Jul 1-Jun 30		1.2
Illinois	■				■			■	Jul 1-Jun 30		Less than 1
Indiana	■				■		■			Jul 1-Jun 30	1.4
Iowa	■				■			■	Jul 1-Jun 30		2.3
Kansas	■				■		■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30		1.0
Kentucky	■			■		■ ¹⁶		■		Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ¹⁷ 3.0
Louisiana	■					■ ¹⁸		■	Jul 1-Jun 30		0.06
Maine	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland	■					■ ¹⁹		■	Jul 1-Jun 30		1.3
Massachusetts	■				■		■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30		2.3
Michigan		■ ²⁰			■			■	Oct 1-Sep 30		0.6
Minnesota	■					■ ²²	■			Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ²¹ 1.7
Mississippi		■			■			■	Jul 1-Jun 30		1.0
Missouri	■				■		■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30		1.2
Montana	■			■	■		■			Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ²⁴ 1.0
Nebraska	■			■			■			Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ²⁵ 1.4
Nevada	■				■			■		Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ²⁶ .88
New Hampshire	■				■		■			Jul 1-Jun 30	2.1
New Jersey	■			■			■		Jul 1-Jun 30		2.4
New Mexico	■ ²⁷		■ ²⁷	■	■	■ ²⁸	■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30		1.5
New York			■ ²⁹	■	■		■	■	Apr 1-Mar 31		3.0
North Carolina	■			■			■	■		Jul 1-Jun 30	2.6
North Dakota	■			■			■	■		Jul 1-Jun 30	2.0
Ohio		■				■ ³¹	■			Jul 1-Jun 30	0.4
Oklahoma	■	■			■			■	Jul 1-Jun 30		1.0
Oregon	■			■			■			Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ³² 2.0
Pennsylvania	■			■	■		■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30		.59
Puerto Rico	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island	■			■			■		Jul 1-Jun 30		2.4
South Carolina			■ ³³			■ ³³	■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30		.33
South Dakota	■				■		■		Jul 1-Jun 30		2.8
Tennessee	■				■		■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30		.05
Texas			■ ³⁴			■ ³⁵		■		Sep 1-Aug 31	■ ³⁶ 0.4
Utah	■					■ ³⁷	■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30		5.0
Vermont	■				■			■	Jul 1-Jun 30		2.0
Virginia	■				■		■			Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ³⁹ 1.0
Washington	■				■		■			Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ⁴⁰ 4.0
West Virginia	■			■				■	Jul 1-Jun 30		2.8
Wisconsin	■				■		■	■		Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ⁴¹ .85
Wyoming	■ ⁴²		■ ⁴²			■ ⁴³		■		Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ⁴⁴ 2.0

Table 16. Preparation and Submission of the Judicial Branch Budget for State Funding

Legend: NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~ =Not applicable; ■ =Yes

	Can executive branch amend the budget?	Is the judicial appropriation filed as a separate bill?	Number of budget line items	Can the judicial branch move funds between line items?
Alabama	■		Varies	With approval from Finance Director
Alaska			3	■
Arizona			25	Upon review from legislature
Arkansas		4	8	Up to 3% of the budget
California	■		8	■
Colorado			70	Up to 6% of the budget & \$1 mil. at year end
Connecticut	■		5	
Delaware	■		87	
District of Columbia	■		5	10
Florida			Varies	Up to 5% of the budget
Georgia			7	
Hawaii		■	6	■
Idaho		■	1	~
Illinois		■	99	Up to 2% of the budget
Indiana	Occurs occasionally		Varies	
Iowa		■	2	■
Kansas			1	~
Kentucky		■	3	■
Louisiana		■	61	■
Maine	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland			442	Up to 1.33% of the budget
Massachusetts	■		148	Up to 2.3% of the budget
Michigan		■	31	■
Minnesota			3	■
Mississippi		■	7	■
Missouri	■		14	Within administrative limits
Montana	■		6	Within statutory limits (25% of the budget)
Nebraska	■		79	■
Nevada			Varies	■
New Hampshire			42	Up to 1.3% of the budget
New Jersey	■		80	■
New Mexico			3	■
New York		■	90	Up to 5% of the budget
North Carolina			75	Up to 10% of the budget
North Dakota			10	■
Ohio			1	~
Oklahoma			2	Up to 10% of the budget
Oregon	Occurs occasionally	■	2	
Pennsylvania	■		36	■
Puerto Rico	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island			5	
South Carolina			Varies	■
South Dakota			2	■
Tennessee	Occurs occasionally		30	■
Texas	Governor can veto individual line items		62	With approval of Legislative Budget Board & Governor
Utah			5	
Vermont			2	■
Virginia	■		12	Subject to approval of Governor's Budget Office
Washington			Varies	
West Virginia			N/S	■
Wisconsin	■		23	With legislative and executive branch approval
Wyoming			4	■

Table 16. Preparation and Submission of the Judicial Branch Budget for State Funding

FOOTNOTES:

Alaska:

¹ Trial court administrators prepare the budget.

Arizona:

² The Chief Justice and Vice Chief Justice review the budget.

Arkansas:

³ This only applies when specific authority is granted in the appropriation bill.

⁴ Judicial salaries are contained in a general bill with salaries of all elected officials; other judicial appropriations are separate.

California:

⁵ Nearly the entire judicial branch budget is appropriated on an annual basis. However, approximately six percent of the budget (FY 2003-2004) consists of special funds that are continuously appropriated.

Delaware:

⁶ The Council of Court Administrators and Chief Justices review the budget.

District of Columbia:

⁷ The Executive Office of the District of Columbia Courts functions as the Administrative Office of the Courts.

⁸ The Joint Committee on Judicial Administration reviews the budget.

⁹ Only funds within the Defender Services Account roll-over.

¹⁰ Following 30 days notice, the courts can reallocate up to \$1 million for operations and up to 4% for capital.

Florida:

¹¹ Roll-over is restricted to trust funds only.

Georgia:

¹² The Judicial Council of Georgia reviews the budget.

¹³ Funds must have been encumbered by June 30.

Hawaii:

¹⁴ Individual courts prepare the budget.

Idaho:

¹⁵ General funds do not roll-over, but "other" funds do.

Kentucky:

¹⁶ The Chief Justice reviews the budget.

¹⁷ Only agency and federal funds can roll-over. General funds dollars lapse in the Court Operations budget but do not lapse in the Local Facilities Budget.

Louisiana:

¹⁸ The Judicial Budgetary Control Board reviews the budget.

Maryland:

¹⁹ The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals reviews the budget.

Michigan:

²⁰ The Supreme Court works with the Department of Management and Budget's Budget Office on the initial submission.

²¹ Funds can be rolled over if provided by statute. Funds can also be rolled forward as a work project request requiring approval of both the Executive and the Legislative branch.

Minnesota:

²² The Intercourt Committee reviews the budget.

Mississippi:

²³ Roll-over restricted to special funds; general funds do not roll-over.

Montana:

²⁴ Funds can roll-over only if appropriation authority is biennial and if it is necessary to move money back from the second year to cover shortages in the first year.

Nevada:

²⁵ Roll-over is restricted to non-state funds.

New Jersey:

²⁶ Roll-over funds are authorized and restricted by the language in the annual Appropriation Act.

New Mexico:

²⁷ The AOC prepares the Magistrate Court budget. Appellate and District courts prepare their own budgets.

²⁸ The Budget Committee of the Chief Judges Council reviews the budget.

New York:

²⁹ Individual courts prepare the budget.

³⁰ Roll-over only occurs if funds are reappropriated by the legislature.

Ohio:

³¹ There is no central judicial branch review of the budget.

Oregon:

³² General funds do not roll-over, but "other" funds do.

South Carolina:

³³ The Chief Justice/Finance Office prepares and reviews the budget.

Texas:

³⁴ Individual courts prepare the budget.

³⁵ There is no central judicial branch review of the budget.

³⁶ Roll-over allowed between years in the biennium only, not from one biennium to the next.

Utah:

³⁷ The Judicial Council reviews the budget.

³⁸ Funds may only roll-over with legislative approval.

Virginia:

³⁹ Roll-over is subject to approval by the Governor's Budget Office.

Washington:

⁴⁰ Roll-over is limited to Public Safety and Education Account and Judicial Information System Account funds.

Wisconsin:

⁴¹ Roll-over is limited to continuing program revenue appropriations only.

Wyoming:

⁴² The AOC prepares the budget for the Supreme Court and the Circuit Court; District Courts prepare their own budgets.

⁴³ There is no central judicial branch review of the budget.

⁴⁴ Funds cannot roll-over from one biennial budget cycle to another.

Table 17. Trial Court Expenditures and Funding Sources for Selected Expenditure Items

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; S=State; C=County/Locality; F=Fees; US=Federal

	Judicial expenditures (millions)			Source of salaries for:				
	\$ Total	Paid by State	Paid by Locality	Judicial	Clerks of court	Trial court administrators	Court reporters	Other court personnel
Alabama								
GJ Circuit	151 ₁	N/S ₁	N/S ₁	S	S	S	S	S
LJ District				S	S	S	S	S
LJ Municipal	N/S	0	100%	C	C	C	C	C
LJ Probate	N/S	0	100%	~	~	~	~	~
Alaska								
GJ Superior	53 ₂	95% ₂	N/S ₂	S	S	S	~	S
LJ District				S	S	S	~	S
Arizona								
GJ Superior	345	93	252	S/C	C	C	C	C
LJ Justice of the Peace	36	2	34	S/C	C	C	C	C
LJ Municipal	75	.1	75	C	C	C	C	C
Arkansas								
GJ Circuit	N/S	71	N/S	S	C	C	S	S
LJ District	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	~	C
LJ City	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	~	~	C
California								
GJ Superior	2,123	1,950	173	S	S	S	S	S/C
Colorado								
GJ District	123	N/S	N/S	S	S	S	S	S/US
GJ Denver Probate	868 ₄	868 ₄	0 ₄	S	S	S	S	S
GJ Denver Juvenile	5	5	5	S	S	S	S	S
GJ Water	5	5	5	S	S	S	S	S
LJ County	5	5	5	S	S	S	S	S/US
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	C	C
Connecticut								
GJ Superior	200	200	0	S	S	~	S	S
LJ Probate	21	0	2 ^b	F	F	F	~	F
Delaware								
GJ Superior	18	17	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Chancery	4	4	0	S	F	S/F	S	S
LJ Justice of the Peace	15	15	0	S	S	S	~	S
LJ Family	19	16	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Common Pleas	9	8	0 ⁷	S	S	S	S	S/F
LJ Alderman's	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	N/S	C	C
District of Columbia								
GJ Superior	N/S ^a	0	0	US	US	US	US	US
Florida								
GJ Circuit	N/S ₉	331 ₉	N/S ₉	S	C	S	S	S/C
LJ County				S	C	S	S	S/C
Georgia								
GJ Superior	N/S	N/S	N/S	S	C	S/C	S/C	S/C/F
LJ Juvenile	N/S	N/S	N/S	S/C	C	C	C	C
LJ Civil	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	C	C
LJ State	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	C	C
LJ Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	~	C	C
LJ Magistrate	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	~	C	C
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	C	C
LJ County Recorder's	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	~	C	C
LJ Municipal/City of Atlanta	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	C	C
Hawaii								
GJ Circuit	10 ₁₀	10 ₁₀	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ District	10	10	0	S	S	S	S	S
Idaho								
GJ District	79 ₁₁	19 ₁₁	60 ₁₁	S	C	S	S	S/C
LJ Magistrate's Division				S	C	S	S	S/C
Illinois								
GJ Circuit	N/S	N/S	N/S	S	S/C	S/C	S	S/C

Table 17. Trial Court Expenditures and Funding Sources for Selected Expenditure Items

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~ =Not applicable; NR=No response; NIS=Not stated; S=State; C=County/Locality; F=Fees; US=Federal

US=Federal

		Equipment		Court record for appeal	Buildings/ Real property	Travel expenses	General operating expenses	Indigent defense	Child support enforcement
		Automation	Other capital						
Alabama									
GJ	Circuit	S/F	S	S	C	S	S	S/F	US
LJ	District	S/F	S	S	C	S	S	S/F	US
LJ	Municipal	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LJ	Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Alaska									
GJ	Superior	S	S	S	S	S	S	~	~
LG	District	S	S	S	S	S	S	~	~
Arizona									
GJ	Superior	S/C/F	C	C	C	C	C	C	S/C
LJ	Justice of the Peace	S/C/F	C	C	C	C	C	S/C	~
LJ	Municipal	S/C	C	C	C	C	C	C	~
Arkansas									
GJ	Circuit	S/C/F	S/C	S	C	S/C	C	S	S
LJ	District	C	C	C	C	C	C	S	~
LJ	City	C	C	~	C	C	C	~	~
California									
GJ	Superior	S/C	S/C	S	C	S	S/C	S/C	S/US
Colorado									
GJ	District	S	S	S	C	S	S	~	S
GJ	Denver Probate	S	S	S	C	S	S	~	~
GJ	Denver Juvenile	S	S	S	S	S	S	~	~
GJ	Water	S	S	S	C	S	S	~	~
LJ	County	S	S	S	C	S	S	S	S
LJ	Municipal	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Connecticut									
GJ	Superior	S	S	S	S	S	S	~	S
LJ	Probate	F	F	F	C	F	F	F	~
Delaware									
GJ	Superior	S	S	F	S	S	S	S	S
LJ	Chancery	S	S	~	S	S	S	~	~
LJ	Justice of the Peace	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	~
LJ	Family	S	S	F	S	S	S	S	S
LJ	Common Pleas	S	S	F	S	S	S	S	S
LJ	Alderman's	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	~
District of Columbia									
GJ	Superior	US	US	US	US	US	US	US	US
Florida									
GJ	Circuit	C	S/C	S	C	S	S/C	S	S/US
LJ	County	C	S/C	S	C	S	S/C	S	S/US
Georgia									
GJ	Superior	S/C/US	S/C	C	C	S/C	S/C	C/US	S
LJ	Juvenile	S/C	C	C	C	C	C	C	~
LJ	Civil	C	C	C	C	C	C	~	~
LJ	State	S/C	C	C	C	S/C	C	~	~
LJ	Probate	S/C	C	C	C	C	C	S/C	~
LJ	Magistrate	S/C	C	C	C	C	C	S/C	~
LJ	Municipal	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	~
LJ	County Recorder's	C	C	C	C	C	C	S/C	~
LJ	Municipal/City of Atlanta	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	~
Hawaii									
GJ	Circuit	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	~
LJ	District	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	~
Idaho									
GJ	District	S	C	C	C	S	C	C	~
LJ	Magistrate's Division	S	C	C	C	S	C	C	~
Illinois									
GJ	Circuit	S/C/F	C	S/C	C	S/C	C/F/US	C	C

Table 17. Trial Court Expenditures and Funding Sources for Selected Expenditure Items

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~ =Not applicable; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; S=State; C=County/Locality; F=Fees; US=Federal

US=Federal	Juvenile probation/ detention	Security	Foreign	Sign	Jury costs	Pretrial services	Adult probation	ADA compliance
Alabama								
GJ Circuit	S/C	C	S	S	S	C	S	C
LJ District	S/C	C	S	S	S	C	S	C
LJ Municipal	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LJ Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Alaska								
GJ Superior	~	S	S	S ³	S	S	~	S
LG District	~	S	~	~ ³	S	S	~	S
Arizona								
GJ Superior	S/C/F/US	C	C	C	C/F	C	S/C/F/US	C
LJ Justice of the Peace	~	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LJ Municipal	S/C	C	C	C	C	C	S/C	C
Arkansas								
GJ Circuit	S	C	S/C	S	C	~	S	C
LJ District	~	C	S/C	S	~	C	C	C
LJ City	~	C	S/C	S/C	~	~	C	C
California								
GJ Superior	S/C	S	S	S	S/Parties	S/C	C	C
Colorado								
GJ District	S/US	C	S	S	S	~	S/US	S
GJ Denver Probate	~	C	S	S	~	~	~	S
GJ Denver Juvenile	S/US	~	S	S	S	~	~	S
GJ Water	~	C	S	S	S	~	~	S
LJ County	S/US	C	S	S	S	S	S/US	S
LJ Municipal	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Connecticut								
GJ Superior	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Probate	~	~	F	F	~	~	~	C
Delaware								
GJ Superior	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Chancery	~	S	S	S	~	~	~	S
LJ Justice of the Peace	S	S	S	S	S	~	S	S
LJ Family	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Common Pleas	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Alderman's	~	C	C	C	~	N/S	N/S	C
District of Columbia								
GJ Superior	US	US	US	US	US	~	~	US
Florida								
GJ Circuit	S	C	S	S	S/C	C	~	S/C
LJ County	S	C	S	S	S/C	C	~	S/C
Georgia								
GJ Superior	~	C	C	C	C	C	~	C
LJ Juvenile	~	C	C	C	C	C	~	C
LJ Civil	~	C	~	~	C	C	~	C
LJ Civil	~	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LJ State	~	C	C	C	C	C	~	C
LJ Probate	~	C	C	C	~	C	C	C
LJ Magistrate	~	C	C	C	C	C	~	C
LJ Municipal	~	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LJ County Recorder's	~	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LJ Municipal/City of Atlanta	~	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Hawaii								
GJ Circuit	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
LJ District	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Idaho								
GJ District	S/C	C	C	C	C	C	S/C	C
LJ Magistrate's Division	S/C	C	C	C	C	C	~	C
Illinois								
GJ Circuit	C/F/S/US	C/F	C	C	S/C	C/F/S/US	C/F/S/US	~

Table 17. Trial Court Expenditures and Funding Sources for Selected Expenditure Items

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; S=State; C=County/Locality; F=Fees; US=Federal

	Judicial expenditures (millions)			Source of salaries for:				
	\$ Total	Paid by State	Paid by locality	Judicial	Clerks of court	Trial court administrators	Court reporters	Other court personnel
Indiana								
GJ Superior and Circuit	252	77	175	S/C	C	C	C	C
GJ Probate	2	.09	2	S/C	C	C	C	C
LJ County	2	.36	2	S/C	C	C	C	C
LJ City and Town	9	0	9	C	C	C	~	C
LJ Small Claims/Marion County	2	0	2	C	C	C	~	F
Iowa								
GJ District	N/S	120	N/S	S	S	S	S	S
Kansas								
GJ District	112	90	22	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	C	C
Kentucky								
GJ Circuit	34	31	0 ¹²	S	S	S	S	S
LJ District	17	17	0	S	S	S	~	S
Louisiana								
GJ District	96	30	26	S/F	F/C	S/F/C	S/F/C	S/F/C
GJ Juvenile & Family	13	2	9 ¹³	S	F/C	F/C	S/F/C	F/C
LJ Justice of the Peace	3	.3	1 ¹⁴	S/F/C	~	~	~	F/C
LJ Mayor's	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	~	~	~	~
LJ City & Parish	37	2	17 ¹⁵	S/F/C	F/C	F/C	F/C	F/C
Maine								
GJ Superior	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
GJ District	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
LJ Probate	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland								
GJ Circuit	107	107	0	S	S	S/C	F/C	C
LJ District	104	104	0	S	S	~	S	S
LJ Orphan's	N/S	N/S	N/S	S	~	~	~	~
Massachusetts								
GJ Superior	27	27	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ District	49	49	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Probate & Family	23	23	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Juvenile	12	12	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Housing	5	5	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Boston Municipal	12	12	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Land	3	3	0	S	S	S	S	S
Michigan								
GJ Circuit	N/S	N/S	N/S	S	C	C	C	C
GJ Claims	N/S	N/S	N/S	S	C	S/C	S/C	S/C
LJ District	N/S	N/S	N/S	S	C	C	C	C
LJ Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	S/C	C	C	C	C
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	C	C
Minnesota								
GJ District	218	197	21	S	S/C	S	S	S/C
Mississippi								
GJ Circuit	N/S	8	N/S	S	C	S/C	C	S/C
LJ Chancery	N/S	8	N/S	S	C	S/C	C	S/C
LJ County	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	C	C
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	~	~	C
LJ Justice	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	~	~	C
Missouri								
GJ Circuit	202	105	97	S	S/C	S/C	S/C	S/C
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	~	C

Table 17. Trial Court Expenditures and Funding Sources for Selected Expenditure Items

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; S=State; C=County/Locality; F=Fees; US=Federal

		Equipment		Court	Buildings/	Travel	General	Indigent	Child support
		Automation	Other capital	record for appeal	Real property	expenses	operating expenses	defense	enforcement
Indiana									
GJ	Superior and Circuit	F/US	~	C	C	S	C	S/C	~
GJ	Probate	C	C	C	C	C	C	~	~
LJ	County	C	C	C	C	C	C	S/C	C
LJ	City and Town	C	C	~	C	C	C	C	~
LJ	Small Claims/Marion County	C	C	~	C	C	C	~	~
Iowa									
GJ	District	S	S	S	C	S	S	S	S
Kansas									
GJ	District	S/C	C	C	C	S/C	C	S	S
LJ	Municipal	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	~
Kentucky									
GJ	Circuit	S	S	S	S	S	S	~	~
LJ	District	S	S	S	S	S	S	~	~
Louisiana									
GJ	District	F/C	F/C	F/C	C	S/F/C	S/F/C	S/F	F
GJ	Juvenile & Family	F/C	F/C	F/C	C	S/F/C	S/F/C	S/F/C	F/US
LJ	Justice of the Peace	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Mayor's	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	City & Parish	F/C	F/C	F/C	C	F/C	F/C	F/S	F
Maine									
GJ	Superior	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
GJ	District	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
LJ	Probate	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland									
GJ	Circuit	S/C	C	S/C	C	S/C	C	~	~
LJ	District	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	~
LJ	Orphan's	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Massachusetts									
GJ	Superior	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	~
LJ	District	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	~
LJ	Probate & Family	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	~
LJ	Juvenile	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	~
LJ	Housing	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	~
LJ	Boston Municipal	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	~
LJ	Land	S	S	S	S	S	S	~	~
Michigan									
GJ	Circuit	S/C	C	C	C	S/C	C	S/C	S/C/US
GJ	Claims	S/C	S/C	S/C	S/C	S/C	S/C	S/C	~
LJ	District	S/C	C	C	C	C	C	C	~
LJ	Probate	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	~
LJ	Municipal	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	~
Minnesota									
GJ	District	S	S/C	S/C	C	S	S/C	S	~
Mississippi									
GJ	Circuit	S/C	C	C	C	S/C	S	C	S
LJ	Chancery	S/C	S/C	~	C	S/C	S	N/S	S
LJ	County	C	C	~	C	C	C	C	C
LJ	Municipal	C	C	~	C	C	C	N/S	N/S
LJ	Justice	C	C	~	C	C	C	N/S	N/S
Missouri									
GJ	Circuit	S/C	C	S/F	C	S/C	C	S	~
LJ	Municipal	F/C	C	~	C	C	C	C	~

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	Juvenile probation/ detention	Language Interpreters					Pretrial services	Adult probation	ADA compliance
		Security	Foreign	Sign	Jury costs				
Indiana									
GJ Superior and Circuit	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
GJ Probate	~	C	C	C	C	C	~	C	
LJ County	~	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
LJ City and Town	~	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
LJ Small Claims/Marion County	~	C	C	C	~	C	~	C	
Iowa									
GJ District	S/C	C	S/F	C	S	S	S	C	
Kansas									
GJ District	S/C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
LJ Municipal	C	C	C	C	~	C	C	C	
Kentucky									
GJ Circuit	~	S	S	S	~	S	~	S/C	
LJ District	~	S	S	S	~	S	~	S/C	
Louisiana									
GJ District	S/F/C	F/C	F/C	F/C	F/C	F/C	F/C	F/C	
GJ Juvenile & Family	S/F/C	F/C	F/C	F/C	~	F/C	~	F/C	
LJ Justice of the Peace	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
LJ Mayor's	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
LJ City & Parish	S/F/C	F/C	F/C	F/C	~	F/C	S/F/C	F/C	
Maine									
GJ Superior	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
GJ District	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
LJ Probate	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Maryland									
GJ Circuit	~	C	S	S	S/C	C	~	S/C	
LJ District	S	S	S	S	~	S	S	S	
LJ Orphan's	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
Massachusetts									
GJ Superior	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
LJ District	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
LJ Probate & Family	~	S	S	S	~	S	S	S	
LJ Juvenile	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
LJ Housing	~	S	S	S	S	S	~	S	
LJ Boston Municipal	~	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
LJ Land	~	S	S	S	~	~	~	S	
Michigan									
GJ Circuit	C	C	C	C	S/C	C	S	C	
GJ Claims	~	C	S/C	S/C	S/C	~	~	C	
LJ District	~	C	C	C	S/C	C	C	C	
LJ Probate	~	C	C	C	C	~	~	C	
LJ Municipal	~	C	C	C	S/C	C	C	C	
Minnesota									
GJ District	~	S/C	S	S	S	~	~	S/C	
Mississippi									
GJ Circuit	C	C	C	C	C	N/S	N/S	C	
LJ Chancery	C	C	C	C	C	N/S	N/S	C	
LJ County	C	C	C	C	C	N/S	N/S	C	
LJ Municipal	N/S	C	C	C	C	N/S	N/S	C	
LJ Justice	N/S	C	C	C	C	N/S	N/S	C	
Missouri									
GJ Circuit	S/C	C	S/C/US	S	S/C	C	~	S/C	
LJ Municipal	~	C	S	S	C	C	C	C	

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Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; S=State; C=County/Locality; F=Fees; US=Federal

	Judicial expenditures (millions)			Source of salaries for:				
	\$ Total	Paid by State	Paid by locality	Judicial	Clerks of court	Trial court administrators	Court reporters	Other court personnel
Montana								
GJ District	30.4 ¹⁶	30.4 ¹⁶	0	S	C	S	S	S
GJ Workers' Compensation	.4	.4	0	S	S	~	~	S
GJ Water	.75	.75	0	S	S	S	~	S
LJ Justice of the Peace	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	~	~	C
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	~	C	C
LJ City	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	~	C
Nebraska								
GJ District	20	10	10	S	C	C	S	C
LJ Separate Juvenile	4	2	2	S	C	C	S	C
LJ County	20	15	5	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Workers' Compensation	4 ¹⁷	0	0	17	17	17	17	17
Nevada								
GJ District	100	10	90	S	C	C	C	C
LJ Justice	30	.1	26 ¹⁸	C	C	C	C	C
LJ Municipal	31	0	31	C	C	C	~	C
New Hampshire								
GJ Superior	18	17	0 ¹⁹	S	S	S	S	S
LJ District	16	16	0	S	S	S	~	S
LJ Probate	4	4	0	S	S	S	~	S
New Jersey								
GJ Superior	404	348	0 ²⁰	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Tax	3	3	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	C	C
New Mexico								
GJ District	56	49	3 ²¹	S	S	S	S/Attorneys	S
LJ Magistrate	20	17	.8 ²²	S	S	~	~	S/F
LJ Metropolitan/Bernalillo County	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
New York								
GJ Supreme	452 ²³	452 ²³	0 ²³	S	S	S	S	S
GJ County				S	S	S	S	S
GJ Claims	14	14	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Surrogates'	37	37	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Family	161	161	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ District and City	100	100	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ NYC Civil	56	56	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ NYC Criminal	101	101	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Town & Village Justice	N/S	1 ²⁴	100%	C	C	S	~	C
North Carolina								
GJ Superior	32	32	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ District	70	70	0	S	S	S	S	S
North Dakota								
GJ District	36	36	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	N/S	N/S	C
Ohio								
GJ Common Pleas	N/S	N/S	N/S	S/C	S/C	F/C	C	C
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	S/C	C	C	C	C
LJ County	N/S	N/S	N/S	S/C	C	C	C	C
LJ Claims	2	2	N/S	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Mayor's	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	C	C
Oklahoma								
GJ District	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal Not of Record	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal of Record	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	C	C
LJ Workers' Compensation	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Tax Review	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S

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Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~ =Not applicable; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; S=State; C=County/Locality; F=Fees; US=Federal

		Equipment		Court	Buildings/	General			
		Automation	Other capital	record for appeal	Real property	Travel expenses	operating expenses	Indigent defense	Child support enforcement
Montana									
GJ	District	S	S	S	C	S	S	S	~
GJ	Workers' Compensation	S	S	S	S	S	S	~	~
GJ	Water	S	S	S	S	S	S	~	~
LJ	Justice of the Peace	S	C	~	C	C	C	C	~
LJ	Municipal	S	C	C	C	C	C	C	~
LJ	City	S	C	~	C	C	C	C	~
Nebraska									
GJ	District	S/C	C	S	C	S/C	C	C	S/C
LJ	Separate Juvenile	S/C	C	C	C	S	C	C	~
LJ	County	S	C	S	C	S	C	C	~
LJ	Workers' Compensation	17	17	17	17	17	17	~	~
Nevada									
GJ	District	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	~
LJ	Justice	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	~
LJ	Municipal	C	C	~	C	C	C	C	~
New Hampshire									
GJ	Superior	S	S	Parties	S	S	S	~	~
LJ	District	S	S	Parties	S	S	S	~	~
LJ	Probate	S	S	Parties	S	S	S	~	~
New Jersey									
GJ	Superior	S	S	S	C	S	S	~	S/US
LJ	Tax	S	S	S	S	S	S	~	~
LJ	Municipal	S	C	C	C	C	C	C	~
New Mexico									
GJ	District	S/F	S	S/Parties	C	S	S	S	S/US
LJ	Magistrate	S/F	S	~	S	S	S/F	S	~
LJ	Metropolitan/Bernalillo County	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
New York									
GJ	Supreme	S	C	C	S/C	S	S	C	C
GJ	County	S	C	C	S/C	S	S	C	C
GJ	Claims	S	C	C	S/C	S	S	C	C
LJ	Surrogates'	S	C	~	S/C	S	S	~	~
LJ	Family	S	C	C	S/C	S	S	C	C
LJ	District and City	S	C	C	S/C	S	S	C	C
LJ	NYC Civil	S	C	C	S/C	S	S	C	C
LJ	NYC Criminal	S	S	S	S/C	S	S	C	C
LJ	Town & Village Justice	S/C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
North Carolina									
GJ	Superior	S	S	S/F	C	S	S	S	S/C
LJ	District	S	S	S/F	C	S	S	S	S/C
North Dakota									
GJ	District	S	S	~	C	S	S	S	S
LJ	Municipal	S	S	~	C	C	C	C	~
Ohio									
GJ	Common Pleas	F/C	C	C	C	C	C	S/C/F	S/C
LJ	Municipal	F/C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LJ	County	F/C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LJ	Claims	S	S	S	S	S	S	~	~
LJ	Mayor's	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Oklahoma									
GJ	District	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal Not of Record	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal of Record	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	~
LJ	Workers' Compensation	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Tax Review	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S

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		Juvenile	Language interpreters						
		probation/ detention	Security	Foreign	Sign	Jury costs	Pretrial services	Adult probation	ADA compliance
Montana									
GJ	District	S	C	S	S	S	S	~	S
GJ	Workers' Compensation	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
GJ	Water	~	C	S	S	~	S	~	S
LJ	Justice of the Peace	~	C	C	C	C	C	~	C
LJ	Municipal	~	C	C	C	C	C	~	C
LJ	City	~	C	C	C	C	C	~	C
Nebraska									
GJ	District	S/C	C	S	S	C	C	S	S/C
LJ	Separate Juvenile	S/C	~	S	S	~	C	S	S/C
LJ	County	S/C	~	S	S	C	C	S	S/C
LJ	Workers' Compensation	~	17	S	S	~	~	~	17
Nevada									
GJ	District	C	C	C	N/S	F/C	~	~	N/S
LJ	Justice	~	C	C	C	N/S	~	~	N/S
LJ	Municipal	~	C	C	C	~	C	C	N/S
New Hampshire									
GJ	Superior	~	S	S	S	S	~	~	S
LJ	District	~	S	S	S	~	~	~	S
LJ	Probate	~	S	S	S	~	~	~	S
New Jersey									
GJ	Superior	S/C	S/C	S	S	S	S/C	S	S
LJ	Tax	~	S	S	S	~	~	~	S
LJ	Municipal	~	C	C	C	~	~	S	C
New Mexico									
GJ	District	S/C	S/C	S	S	S/Parties	S	S	S
LJ	Magistrate	~	S	S	S	S/F	~	C	S
LJ	Metropolitan/Bernalillo County	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
New York									
GJ	Supreme	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	C
GJ	County	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	C
GJ	Claims	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	C
LJ	Surrogates'	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	C
LJ	Family	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	C
LJ	District and City	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	C
LJ	NYC Civil	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	C
LJ	NYC Criminal	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	C
LJ	Town & Village Justice	S	C	C	C	S	C	C	C
North Carolina									
GJ	Superior	~	C	S/F	S	S	~	~	S/C
LJ	District	~	C	S/F	S	S	~	~	S/C
North Dakota									
GJ	District	S	C	S	S	S	C	S	C
LJ	Municipal	~	C	C	C	~	C	~	C
Ohio									
GJ	Common Pleas	S/C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LJ	Municipal	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LJ	County	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LJ	Claims	~	S	S	S	S	~	~	S
LJ	Mayor's	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Oklahoma									
GJ	District	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal Not of Record	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal of Record	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LJ	Workers' Compensation	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Tax Review	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S

Table 17. Trial Court Expenditures and Funding Sources for Selected Expenditure Items

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~ =Not applicable; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; S=State; C=County/Locality; F=Fees; US=Federal

	Judicial expenditures (millions)			Source of salaries for:				
	\$ Total	Paid by State	Paid by locality	Judicial	Clerks of court	Trial court administrators	Court reporters	Other court personnel
Oregon								
GJ Circuit	200	184	0 ²⁵	S	~	S	S	S
GJ Tax	3	3	0	S	~	S	S	S
LJ County	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	C	C
LJ Justice	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	C	C
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	C	C
Pennsylvania								
GJ Common Pleas	N/S	105	N/S	S	C	S	C	C
LJ Philadelphia Municipal	N/S	5	N/S	S	C	S	~	C
LJ Magisterial District Judges	N/S	52	N/S	S	C	S	~	C
LJ Philadelphia Traffic	N/S	.7	N/S	S	C	S	~	S
Puerto Rico								
GJ First Instance	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island								
GJ Superior	17	17	0	S/US	S	S	S	S
LJ Workers' Compensation	7	.8	0 ²⁷	F	F	F	F	F
LJ District	8	8	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Family	17	14	0 ²⁸	S/US	S	S	S	S/US
LJ Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Traffic Tribunal	6	6	0	S	S	S	S	S
South Carolina								
GJ Circuit	N/S	10	N/S	S	C	~	S	S/C
LJ Family	N/S	9	N/S	S	C	~	S	S/C
LJ Magistrate	32	0	32	C	C	C	~	C
LJ Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	~	~	C
LJ Municipal	14	0	14	C	C	C	~	C
South Dakota								
GJ Circuit	26.5 ²⁹	26.5 ²⁹	0 ²⁹	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Magistrate				S	S	S	S	S
Tennessee								
GJ Circuit	N/S	N/S	N/S	S	C	C	S	S
GJ Chancery	N/S	N/S	N/S	S	C	C	S	C
GJ Criminal	N/S	N/S	N/S	S	C	C	S	C
GJ Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Juvenile	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	C	C
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	C	C
LJ General Sessions	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	C	C
Texas								
GJ District	N/S	N/S	N/S	S/C	C	C	C	C
LJ County-level	N/S	N/S	N/S	S/C	C	C	C	C
LJ Justice of the Peace	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	~	~	C
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	C	C
Utah								
GJ District	33	32	1	S	S	S	S/F	S
LJ Justice	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	C	~	C
LJ Juvenile	25	24.25	0 ³⁰	S	S	S	S	S
Vermont								
GJ Superior	6	3	3	S	S	S	S	C
GJ District	8	8	0	S	S	S	S	S
GJ Family	9	9	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Probate	3	3	.4	S	S	~	S	S
LJ Environmental	.3	.3	0	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Judicial Bureau	1	1	0	S	S	S	S	S
Virginia								
GJ Circuit	N/S	112	N/S	S	S/C	~	~	S/C
LJ District	157	157	0	S	S	~	~	S

Table 17. Trial Court Expenditures and Funding Sources for Selected Expenditure Items

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; S=State; C=County/Locality; F=Fees; US=Federal

	Equipment		Court record for appeal	Buildings/ Real property	Travel expenses	General operating expenses	Indigent defense	Child support enforcement
	Automation	Other capital						
Oregon								
GJ Circuit	S	S	S/C	C	S/US	S	S	S/C
GJ Tax	S	S	S	S	S	S	~	~
LJ County	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LJ Justice	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	~
LJ Municipal	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	~
Pennsylvania								
GJ Common Pleas	S/C	C	C	C	S/C	C	C	S/C/US
LJ Philadelphia Municipal	C	C	C	C	S/C	C	C	US
LJ Magisterial District Judges	S/C	C	C	C	S/C	C	C	~
LJ Philadelphia Traffic	C	C	C	C	S/C	C	~	~
Puerto Rico								
GJ First Instance	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island								
GJ Superior	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	~
LJ Workers' Compensation	F	F	F	S	F	F	~	~
LJ District	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	~
LJ Family	S	S	S/Attorneys	S	S/US	S	S	S/US
LJ Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Traffic Tribunal	S	S	S	S	S	S	~	~
South Carolina								
GJ Circuit	S/US/C	S/C	~	C	S	S/C	S	~
LJ Family	S/US/C	S/C	C	C	S	S/C	S	S/C
LJ Magistrate	US/C	C	C	C	C	C	S/C	~
LJ Probate	C	C	C	C	C	C	~	~
LJ Municipal	US/C	C	C	C	C	C	S/C	~
South Dakota								
GJ Circuit	S	S	S	C	S	S	C	~
LJ Magistrate	S	S	S	C	S	S	C	~
Tennessee								
GJ Circuit	S	S	C	C	S	S	S	S/US
GJ Chancery	S	S	C	C	S	S	S	S/US
GJ Criminal	S	S	C	C	S	S	S	S/US
GJ Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Juvenile	C	C	C	C	C	C	S	S/US
LJ Municipal	C	C	C	C	C	C	S	S/US
LJ General Sessions	C	C	C	C	C	C	S	S/US
Texas								
GJ District	C	C	C	C	S/C	C	S/C	S/C
LJ County-level	C	C	C	C	C	C	S/C	S/C
LJ Justice of the Peace	C	C	C	C	C	C	~	~
LJ Municipal	C	C	C	C	C	C	~	~
Utah								
GJ District	S	S	F	S	S	S	C	S/US
LJ Justice	C/F/S	C/F	C	C	C	C	C	~
LJ Juvenile	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	S
Vermont								
GJ Superior	S/US/C	C	S	C	S	S/C	~	~
GJ District	S	S	S	~	S	S	~	~
GJ Family	S	S	S	~	S	S	~	~
LJ Probate	C	C	S	C	S	S/C	~	~
LJ Environmental	S	S	S	~	S	S	~	~
LJ Judicial Bureau	S	S	S	~	S	S	~	~
Virginia								
GJ Circuit	S/C	C	S/C	C	S/C	S/C	S/C	~
LJ District	S/C	C	~	C	S	S	S/C	~

Table 17. Trial Court Expenditures and Funding Sources for Selected Expenditure Items

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~ =Not applicable; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; S=State; C=County/Locality; F=Fees; US=Federal

	US=Federal	Juvenile		Language interpreters			Pretrial services	Adult probation	ADA compliance
		probation/ detention	Security	Foreign	Sign	Jury costs			
Oregon									
GJ Circuit		C	S/C ²⁶	S	S	S	C	C	S/US
GJ Tax		~	S	S	S	~	~	~	S
LJ County		C	C	C	C	~	C	~	C
LJ Justice		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
LJ Municipal		~	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Pennsylvania									
GJ Common Pleas		~	C	C	C	S/C	C	~	C
LJ Philadelphia Municipal		~	C	C	C	C	C	~	C
LJ Magisterial District Judges		~	C	C	C	~	~	~	C
LJ Philadelphia Traffic		~	C	C	C	~	~	~	C
Puerto Rico									
GJ First Instance		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island									
GJ Superior		~	S	S	S	S	S	~	S
LJ Workers' Compensation		~	S	Attorneys	Attorneys	~	~	~	S/F
LJ District		~	S	S	S	~	~	~	S
LJ Family		~	S	S	S	S	S/US	~	S
LJ Probate		N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal		N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Traffic Tribunal		~	S	S	S	~	~	~	S
South Carolina									
GJ Circuit		~	C	S/C	S/C	C	~	S	C
LJ Family		S	C	S/C	S/C	~	~	~	C
LJ Magistrate		~	C	S/C	S/C	C	C	~	C
LJ Probate		~	C	S/C	S/C	C	~	~	C
LJ Municipal		~	C	S/C	S/C	C	C	~	C
South Dakota									
GJ Circuit		S	C	C	C	C	~	S	C
LJ Magistrate		S	C	C	C	C	~	S	C
Tennessee									
GJ Circuit		C	C	S/C	S/C	C	C	S	C
GJ Chancery		C	C	S/C	S/C	C	C	S	C
GJ Criminal		C	C	S/C	S/C	C	C	C	C
GJ Probate		N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Juvenile		C	C	S	C	C	C	~	C
LJ Municipal		C	C	S	C	~	~	~	C
LJ General Sessions		C	C	S	C	C	C	C	C
Texas									
GJ District		S/C	C	C	C	C	C	S/C	C
LJ County-level		C	C	C	C	C	C	S/C	C
LJ Justice of the Peace		~	C	C	C	C	~	~	C
LJ Municipal		~	C	C	C	C	~	~	C
Utah									
GJ District		S	S	S	S	S	C	S	S
LJ Justice		~	C/F	C	C	C	C	~	C
LJ Juvenile		S	S/C	S	S	S	C	S	S
Vermont									
GJ Superior		~	S/C	S	S	S	~	~	S/C
GJ District		~	S	S	S	~	~	~	S
GJ Family		~	S	S	S	~	~	~	S
LJ Probate		~	C	S	S	~	~	~	S
LJ Environmental		~	S	S	S	~	~	~	S
LJ Judicial Bureau		~	S	S	S	~	~	~	S
Virginia									
GJ Circuit		~	C	S	S	S	~	~	S/C
LJ District		~	C	S	S	~	~	~	S/C

Table 17. Trial Court Expenditures and Funding Sources for Selected Expenditure Items

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~ =Not applicable; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; S=State; C=County/Locality; F=Fees; US=Federal

	Judicial expenditures (millions)			Source of salaries for:				
	\$ Total	Paid by State	Paid by locality	Judicial	Clerks of court	Trial court administrators	Court reporters	Other court personnel
Washington								
GJ Superior	234 ³¹	45 ³¹	189 ³¹	S/C	C	C	C	C
LJ District	65 ³¹	0	65 ³¹	C/F	C/F	C/F	~	C
LJ Municipal	43 ³¹	0	43 ³¹	C	C	C/F	~	C
West Virginia								
GJ Circuit	N/S	N/S	N/S	S	C	S	S	S
LJ Magistrate	N/S	N/S	N/S	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Family	7	N/S	N/S ³³	S	C	C	~	S
Wisconsin								
GJ Circuit	187	90	97	S	C	S	S	C
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Wyoming								
GJ District	25	10	15	S	C	~	S	S/C
LJ Circuit	17	17	.5	S	S	~	~	S
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	C	C	~	~	C

FOOTNOTES:

Alabama:

¹ Circuit and District Court funding is unified. The total budget for both courts is \$151 million.

Alaska:

² The court system does not break down trial court costs between the Superior and District courts. Total expenses equaled \$44 million in FY 2004.

³ Although the judicial branch is generally not responsible for providing foreign language interpreters, there are some instances where it is provided. In that case, 60 percent of the funding comes from the state and 40 percent from the federal government.

Colorado:

⁴ The expenses for the Denver Juvenile Court are included in the Denver District Court budget.

⁵ The expenses for the Water and County Courts are included in the District Court budget.

Connecticut:

⁶ Approximately 93 percent of the Probate Court budget is generated by fees and surcharges.

Delaware:

⁷ Approximately 2.4 percent of the total Court of Common Pleas budget is generated by fees and surcharges.

District of Columbia:

⁸ The Superior Court receives funding directly from Congress.

Florida:

⁹ Circuit and County Court funding is unified. The total budget for both courts is \$331 million.

Hawaii:

¹⁰ Expenditures are tracked by geographical circuits rather than by levels of court.

Idaho:

¹¹ The expenses for the Magistrate's Division are included in the District Court budget.

Kentucky:

¹² The remainder of Circuit Court expenditures are paid by federal funds.

Louisiana:

¹³ Approximately 15 percent of the Juvenile and Family Court budget is generated by fees and surcharges.

¹⁴ Approximately 53 percent of the Justice of the Peace Court budget is generated by fees and surcharges.

¹⁵ Approximately 48 percent of the City and Parish Court budget is generated by fees and surcharges.

Montana:

¹⁶ Includes \$11.5 million of variable costs, which are primarily public defender costs paid by the judiciary.

Nebraska:

¹⁷ The Worker's Compensation Court is funded by a cash fund which is supported by assessments against Workers' Compensation insurers, self insured employers and intergovernmental risk management pools.

Nevada:

¹⁸ Approximately four percent of the Justice Court budget is generated by fees and surcharges.

New Hampshire:

¹⁹ The remainder of Superior Court expenditures are paid by federal funds.

New Jersey:

²⁰ The Superior Court generates approximately \$60 million in fees that are returned to the general fund.

New Mexico:

²¹ Approximately one percent of the District Court budget is generated by fees and surcharges.

²² Approximately 13 percent of the Magistrate Court budget is generated by fees and surcharges.

New York:

²³ The expenses for the County Court are included in the Supreme Court budget.

²⁴ The state funds the Town and Village Resource Center and the Justice Court Assistance Program for the Town and Village Courts.

Oregon:

²⁵ The remainder of Circuit Court expenditures are paid by federal and grant funds.

²⁶ Some Circuit Courts cover security improvements with their operating budget, which is funded by the state.

Rhode Island:

²⁷ Approximately 90 percent of the Worker's Compensation Court budget is generated by assessment fees that are paid by insurance carriers and self-insured employers and that are based on gross premiums of Worker's Compensation insurance.

²⁸ The remainder of Family Court expenditures are paid by federal funds.

South Dakota:

²⁹ The expenses for the Magistrate Court are included in the Circuit Court budget.

Utah:

³⁰ Approximately three percent of the Juvenile Court budget is generated by fees and surcharges.

Table 17. Trial Court Expenditures and Funding Sources for Selected Expenditure Items

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; S=State; C=County/Locality; F=Fees; US=Federal

	Equipment		Court record for appeal	Buildings/ Real property	Travel expenses	General operating expenses	Indigent defense	Child support enforcement
	Automation	Other capital						
Washington								
GJ Superior	S/C	C	C	C	S/C	C	C	C
LJ District	S/C	C	C	C	C	C	C/F	~
LJ Municipal	C	C	C	C	C	C	C/F	~
West Virginia								
GJ Circuit	S	C	S ³²	C	S	C	S	S
LJ Magistrate	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Family	S	S	C	S	S	S	~	S
Wisconsin								
GJ Circuit	S	C	F	C	S	C	S/C ³⁴	~
LJ Municipal	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	~	~
Wyoming								
GJ District	S/C	S/C	C	C	S	S/C	~	S/C
LJ Circuit	S	C	Litigant	C	S	S	~	~
LJ Municipal	S/C	C	C	C	C	C	~	~

Washington:

³¹ These are fiscal year 2000 expenditures. All dollar amounts exclude the cost of indigent defense. Total indigent defense expenditures are estimated at \$79 million and are paid by the counties/localities with some cost recoupment from fees levied as part of the judgment and sentence for convictions in the District and Municipal Courts.

West Virginia:

³² The state pays for the court record for appeal only in cases where the defendant is indigent.

³³ Approximately 12 percent of the Family Court budget is generated by fees and surcharges.

Wisconsin:

³⁴ The county/locality pays the indigent defense costs for those who do not meet the state public defender indigency standards, but the judge has determined are indigent.

Table 17. Trial Court Expenditures and Funding Sources for Selected Expenditure Items

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; S=State; C=County/Locality; F=Fees; US=Federal

		Juvenile probation/ detention	Language interpreters			Jury costs	Pretrial services	Adult probation	ADA compliance
			Security	Foreign	Sign				
Washington									
GJ	Superior	S/C	C	C	C	C	~	~	C
LJ	District	~	C	C	C	C	C	C/F	C
LJ	Municipal	~	C	C	C	C	C	C/F	C
West Virginia									
GJ	Circuit	S	C	S	S	S	C	S	C
LJ	Magistrate	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
LJ	Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Family	~	C	S	S	~	~	~	S
Wisconsin									
GJ	Circuit	~	C	S/C	S/C	C	~	~	C
LJ	Municipal	~	C/F	C/F	C/F	~	C/F	~	C/F
Wyoming									
GJ	District	~	C	S/C	S/C	C	~	~	C
LJ	Circuit	~	S/US/C	S	S	S	~	~	N/S
LJ	Municipal	~	C	C	C	C	~	~	~

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ◐=Shared responsibility; ○=No responsibility; ~=Not applicable

		Total staff	Appointments/Assignments for:					
			Accounting	Accounts payable	Administrative meetings	Sitting justices	Supplemental justices	Administrative staff
Alabama								
SC	Supreme Court	13	●	●	○	○	○	●
IA	Court of Civil Appeals	6	●	●	●	○	○	●
IA	Court of Criminal Appeals	8	●	●	○	○	○	○
Alaska								
SC	Supreme Court	12	○	○	●	○	○	●
IA	Court of Appeals	2	●	○	●	○	○	●
Arizona								
SC	Supreme Court	14	●	●	○	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeal, Division One	22	●	●	○	○	○	●
IA	Court of Appeal, Division Two	10	●	●	●	○	●	○
Arkansas								
SC	Supreme Court	14	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeals	3	○	○	○	○	○	○
California								
SC	Supreme Court	22	●	●	●	○	○	●
IA	Courts of Appeal, 1 st District	30	●	●	●	○	○	●
IA	Courts of Appeal, 2 nd District	37	●	●	●	●	●	●
IA	Courts of Appeal, 3 rd District	23	●	●	○	○	○	●
IA	Courts of Appeal, 4 th District	12	●	●	●	○	○	●
IA	Courts of Appeal, 5 th District	17	○	●	○	○	○	●
IA	Courts of Appeal, 6 th District	10	●	●	●	○	○	○
Colorado								
SC	Supreme Court	6	○	●	○	○	○	●
IA	Court of Appeals	9	●	●	○	●	●	●
Connecticut								
SC	Supreme Court	16	○	○	●	○	○	●
IA	Appellate Court	6	○	○	●	○	○	●
Delaware								
SC	Supreme Court	5	○	●	○	○	●	●
District of Columbia								
SC	Court of Appeals	N/S	●	●	●	○	○	●
Florida								
SC	Supreme Court	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
IA	First District Court of Appeal	17	○	○	●	○	○	●
IA	Second District Court of Appeal	16	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA	Third District Court of Appeal	13	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA	Fourth District Court of Appeal	15	○	○	○	●	○	○
IA	Fifth District Court of Appeal	10	○	○	○	○	○	●
Georgia								
SC	Supreme Court	10	●	●	●	●	●	●
IA	Court of Appeals	11	○	○	●	○	●	●
Hawaii								
SC	Supreme Court	13	●	●	○	○	○	●
IA	Intermediate Court of Appeals	7	●	●	○	○	○	●
Idaho								
SC	Supreme Court	7	○	○	○	●	●	○
IA	Court of Appeals	8	○	○	○	●	●	○
Illinois								
SC	Supreme Court	16	●	●	○	●	○	○
IA	First District Court of Appeals	29	●	●	○	○	○	○
IA	Second District Court of Appeals	13	●	○	●	○	○	○
IA	Third District Court of Appeals	20	●	●	○	○	○	○
IA	Fourth District Court of Appeals	7	●	●	●	○	○	○
IA	Fifth District Court of Appeals	14	●	●	●	○	○	○
Indiana								
SC	Supreme Court	14	●	●	●	○	○	●
IA	Court of Appeals	9	●	●	●	○	○	○
IA	Tax Court	9	○	○	○	○	○	○

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ◐=Shared responsibility; ○=No responsibility; ~≈Not applicable

	Attorney admissions	Attorney registration	Audits	Bar grievance matters	Budget preparation	Commissions and boards
Alabama						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA Court of Civil Appeals	○	○	●	○	●	○
IA Court of Criminal Appeals	○	○	○	○	●	○
Alaska						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	○	●	●	○
Arizona						
SC Supreme Court	●	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeal, Division One	○	○	○	○	●	○
IA Court of Appeal, Division Two	○	●	○	○	●	○
Arkansas						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	●	○	○	○	○
California						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	●
IA Courts of Appeal, 1 st District	●	○	○	○	●	●
IA Courts of Appeal, 2 nd District	●	○	○	○	●	●
IA Courts of Appeal, 3 rd District	●	○	○	○	●	●
IA Courts of Appeal, 4 th District	●	○	○	○	●	○
IA Courts of Appeal, 5 th District	●	○	○	○	●	○
IA Courts of Appeal, 6 th District	○	○	●	○	●	○
Colorado						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	●	○
Connecticut						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	○	○	●
IA Appellate Court	●	●	○	○	○	●
Delaware						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	○	○
District of Columbia						
SC Court of Appeals	●	●	○	●	●	○
Florida						
SC Supreme Court	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
IA First District Court of Appeal	○	○	○	○	●	●
IA Second District Court of Appeal	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Third District Court of Appeal	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Fourth District Court of Appeal	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Fifth District Court of Appeal	○	○	○	○	○	○
Georgia						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	●
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hawaii						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	○	●	○
IA Intermediate Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	●	○
Idaho						
SC Supreme Court	●	○	○	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals	●	○	○	○	●	○
Illinois						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	○	○	●
IA First District Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Second District Court of Appeals	●	○	○	○	●	○
IA Third District Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Fourth District Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Fifth District Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Indiana						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	○	●	●
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	○	○	○	○
IA Tax Court	●	●	○	○	○	○

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ◐=Shared responsibility;
○=No responsibility; ~=Not applicable

	Community outreach	Data processing	Facilities management	Generate court statistics	Information/Computer systems	Judicial education
Alabama						
SC Supreme Court	◐	●	○	●	●	○
IA Court of Civil Appeals	●	●	●	●	●	●
IA Court of Criminal Appeals	○	●	○	●	●	●
Alaska						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	●	●	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	●	●	●	○	○
Arizona						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	○	●	○	○
IA Court of Appeal, Division One	●	●	○	●	●	●
IA Court of Appeal, Division Two	○	○	○	●	●	○
Arkansas						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	●	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	●	●	●	●	○
California						
SC Supreme Court	●	○	●	●	●	○
IA Courts of Appeal, 1 st District	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA Courts of Appeal, 2 nd District	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA Courts of Appeal, 3 rd District	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA Courts of Appeal, 4 th District	●	○	●	●	●	○
IA Courts of Appeal, 5 th District	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA Courts of Appeal, 6 th District	●	●	●	●	●	○
Colorado						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	●	○
Connecticut						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	●	●
IA Appellate Court	●	●	○	●	●	●
Delaware						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	●	●	●	○
District of Columbia						
SC Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	●	○
Florida						
SC Supreme Court	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
IA First District Court of Appeal	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA Second District Court of Appeal	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Third District Court of Appeal	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Fourth District Court of Appeal	○	●	○	●	○	○
IA Fifth District Court of Appeal	○	○	○	●	○	○
Georgia						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	●
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hawaii						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	○	○
IA Intermediate Court of Appeals	●	●	○	●	○	○
Idaho						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	●	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	●	○	○
Illinois						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	○	●	●	○
IA First District Court of Appeal	○	○	○	●	○	○
IA Second District Court of Appeals	○	○	○	●	○	○
IA Third District Court of Appeals	○	○	○	●	○	○
IA Fourth District Court of Appeals	○	○	○	●	○	○
IA Fifth District Court of Appeals	○	○	○	●	○	○
Indiana						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	○	●	○
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	●	○	●	○
IA Tax Court	○	●	○	○	○	○

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ◐=Shared responsibility; ○=No responsibility; ~=Not applicable

	Judicial qualifications	Law libraries	Legal research	Lialson with legislature	Payroll	Personnel
Alabama						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	●	●
IA Court of Civil Appeals	○	○	●	●	●	●
IA Court of Criminal Appeals	○	○	●	●	●	●
Alaska						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	○	●
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	●	○	○	●
Arizona						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	●	●
IA Court of Appeal, Division One	○	●	●	○	●	●
IA Court of Appeal, Division Two	○	●	●	○	●	●
Arkansas						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	●	●
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	●	●
California						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	●	●	●
IA Courts of Appeal, 1 st District	○	○	●	○	●	●
IA Courts of Appeal, 2 nd District	○	○	●	○	●	●
IA Courts of Appeal, 3 rd District	○	○	●	○	●	●
IA Courts of Appeal, 4 th District	○	○	○	○	●	●
IA Courts of Appeal, 5 th District	○	○	○	○	●	●
IA Courts of Appeal, 6 th District	○	○	○	○	●	●
Colorado						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	●	●
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	●	●
Connecticut						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	○	●
IA Appellate Court	○	○	●	○	○	●
Delaware						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	○	○
District of Columbia						
SC Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	●	●
Florida						
SC Supreme Court	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
IA First District Court of Appeal	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Second District Court of Appeal	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Third District Court of Appeal	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Fourth District Court of Appeal	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Fifth District Court of Appeal	○	○	○	○	○	○
Georgia						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	●	●
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	●	○	●	●
Hawaii						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Intermediate Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Idaho						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Illinois						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	○	○
IA First District Court of Appeal	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Second District Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Third District Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Fourth District Court of Appeal	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Fifth District Court of Appeal	○	○	○	○	○	○
Indiana						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Tax Court	○	○	○	○	○	○

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ●=Shared responsibility;
○=No responsibility; ~≈Not applicable

	Property control	Purchasing	Records management	Research/ Planning	Security	Other
Alabama						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Court of Civil Appeals	●	●	●	●	○	1
IA Court of Criminal Appeals	●	●	●	●	○	
Alaska						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	●	●	●	
Arizona						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Court of Appeal, Division One	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Court of Appeal, Division Two	●	●	●	●	○	
Arkansas						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	●	○	○	
California						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Courts of Appeal, 1 st District	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Courts of Appeal, 2 nd District	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Courts of Appeal, 3 rd District	●	●	○	●	○	4
IA Courts of Appeal, 4 th District	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Courts of Appeal, 5 th District	●	●	●	○	○	
IA Courts of Appeal, 6 th District	●	●	●	○	○	
Colorado						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	○	5
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	○	
Connecticut						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	●	●	○	
IA Appellate Court	○	●	●	●	○	
Delaware						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	○	
District of Columbia						
SC Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	○	
Florida						
SC Supreme Court	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
IA First District Court of Appeal	○	○	●	○	○	
IA Second District Court of Appeal	○	○	●	○	○	
IA Third District Court of Appeal	○	○	●	○	○	
IA Fourth District Court of Appeal	○	○	●	○	○	
IA Fifth District Court of Appeal	○	○	●	○	○	
Georgia						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	○	
Hawaii						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	○	○	
IA Intermediate Court of Appeals	●	●	●	○	○	
Idaho						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	●	○	○	
Illinois						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	○	
IA First District Court of Appeal	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Second District Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Third District Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Fourth District Court of Appeal	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Fifth District Court of Appeal	●	●	●	●	○	
Indiana						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	●	○	○	
IA Tax Court	○	○	●	○	○	

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ◐=Shared responsibility; ○=No responsibility; ~≈=Not applicable

			Appointments/Assignments for:						
			Total staff	Accounting	Accounts payable	Administrative meetings	Sitting justices	Supplemental justices	Administrative staff
Iowa									
SC	Supreme Court	8	○	○	●	○	○	○	
IA	Court of Appeals	10	○	○	○	○	○	○	
Kansas									
SC	Supreme Court	16	●	○	●	○	○	●	
IA	Court of Appeals	11	●	○	●	○	○	●	
Kentucky									
SC	Supreme Court	7	●	●	●	○	○	●	
IA	Court of Appeals	13	○	●	●	●	●	●	
Louisiana									
SC	Supreme Court	42	●	●	●	●	●	●	
IA	First Circuit Court of Appeals	16	●	●	●	●	○	●	
IA	Second Circuit Court of Appeals	14	●	●	○	○	○	●	
IA	Third Circuit Court of Appeals	74	○	○	○	○	○	○	
IA	Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals	14	○	○	○	○	○	○	
IA	Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals	18	●	●	○	○	○	○	
Maine									
SC	Supreme Judicial Court	3	○	○	○	○	○	○	
Maryland									
SC	Court of Appeals	9	●	○	○	●	●	○	
IA	Court of Special Appeals	15	●	●			○	○	
Massachusetts									
SC	Supreme Judicial Court ¹³	3	○	○	●	○	○	○	
~	Suffolk Office ¹³	4	●	●	●	●	○	○	
IA	Appeals Court	16	●	●	○	●	○	●	
Michigan									
SC	Supreme Court	6	●	○	○	○	○	○	
IA	Court of Appeals	57	○	○	●	○	●	○	
Minnesota									
SC	Supreme Court	10	○	○	○	○	○	○	
IA	Court of Appeals	14	○	○			○		
Mississippi									
SC	Supreme Court	15	○	●	○	○	○	○	
IA	Court of Appeals	15	○	○	○	○	○	○	
Missouri									
SC	Supreme Court	N/S	●	●	●	●	N/S	N/S	
IA	Court of Appeals, Eastern	N/S	●	●	●	○	N/S	○	
IA	Court of Appeals, Southern	25	●	●	●	○	○	○	
IA	Court of Appeals, Western	12	●	●	●	●	○	○	
Montana									
SC	Supreme Court	6	●	○	○	○	○	●	
Nebraska									
SC	Supreme Court	6	●	○	○	○	○	●	
IA	Court of Appeals	16	●	○	●	○	○	○	
Nevada									
SC	Supreme Court	22	○	○	●	●	●	○	
New Hampshire									
SC	Supreme Court	14	○	○	○	●	●	●	
New Jersey									
SC	Supreme Court	28	○	●	●	○	○	○	
IA	Superior Court, Appellate Div.	N/S	○	●	○	○	○	●	
New Mexico									
SC	Supreme Court	8	●	●	○	○	○	○	
IA	Court of Appeals	10	●	●	○	○	○	○	

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ●=Shared responsibility;
○=No responsibility; ~=Not applicable

	Attorney admissions	Attorney registration	Audits	Bar grievance matters	Budget preparation	Commissions and boards
Iowa						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	○	●
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Kansas						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	●	●
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	○	●	●	●
Kentucky						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Louisiana						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	●
IA First Circuit Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Second Circuit Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Third Circuit Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Maine						
SC Supreme Judicial Court	○	○	○	●	○	○
Maryland						
SC Court of Appeals	●	●	○	●	●	●
IA Court of Special Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Massachusetts						
SC Supreme Judicial Court	○	○	○	●	○	○
~ Suffolk Office	●	○	○	●	○	○
IA Appeals Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
Michigan						
SC Supreme Court	●	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Minnesota						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	●	○	○	○	○
Mississippi						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	○	○	○	○
Missouri						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, Eastern	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, Southern	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, Western	○	○	○	○	○	○
Montana						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	○	○
Nebraska						
SC Supreme Court	●	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Nevada						
SC Supreme Court	●	○	○	○	○	○
New Hampshire						
SC Supreme Court	●	○	○	○	○	○
New Jersey						
SC Supreme Court	●	○	○	○	○	○
IA Superior Court, Appellate Div.	○	○	○	○	○	○
New Mexico						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ◐=Shared responsibility; ○=No responsibility; ~=Not applicable

	Community outreach	Data processing	Facilities management	Generate court statistics	Information/Computer systems	Judicial education
Iowa						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	●	◐	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	●	◐	○
Kansas						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	○	●	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	●	○	●	○	○
Kentucky						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	●
IA Court of Appeals	○	●	○	●	●	○
Louisiana						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA First Circuit Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA Second Circuit Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA Third Circuit Court of Appeals	●	○	●	●	○	○
IA Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals	●	○	●	●	○	○
IA Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals	○	●	●	●	●	○
Maine						
SC Supreme Judicial Court	○	○	○	●	○	○
Maryland						
SC Court of Appeals	○	○	○	●	○	○
IA Court of Special Appeals	●	●	○	●	○	○
Massachusetts						
SC Supreme Judicial Court	○	○	○	●	○	○
~ Suffolk Office	○	○	○	●	○	○
IA Appeals Court	●	●	○	●	○	○
Michigan						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	●	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	●	●	●	○	○
Minnesota						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Mississippi						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	●	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	●	○	○
Missouri						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, Eastern	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
IA Court of Appeals, Southern	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, Western	●	●	●	●	●	○
Montana						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	○	○
Nebraska						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	●	○
Nevada						
SC Supreme Court	●	○	●	●	○	○
New Hampshire						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	●	○	○
New Jersey						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA Superior Court, Appellate Div.	○	●	●	●	○	○
New Mexico						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	●	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	○	○

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ◐=Shared responsibility; ○=No responsibility; ~=Not applicable

	Judicial qualifications	Law libraries	Legal research	Liaison with legislature	Payroll	Personnel
Iowa						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	●
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Kansas						
SC Supreme Court	●	○	●	○	○	●
IA Court of Appeals	●	○	●	○	○	○
Kentucky						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	●	○	●
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	●	○	○	○
Louisiana						
SC Supreme Court	●	○	●	●	●	●
IA First Circuit Court of Appeals	○	○	●	●	●	●
IA Second Circuit Court of Appeals	○	●	●	○	●	●
IA Third Circuit Court of Appeals	○	●	○	○	○	●
IA Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	●
IA Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals	○	●	○	○	○	○
Maine						
SC Supreme Judicial Court	○	○	●	○	○	○
Maryland						
SC Court of Appeals	○	●	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Special Appeals	○	○	●	○	○	○
Massachusetts						
SC Supreme Judicial Court	○	○	●	○	○	○
~ Suffolk Office	○	○	●	○	○	○
IA Appeals Court	○	○	●	○	○	○
Michigan						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	●	○	○	○
Minnesota						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Mississippi						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Missouri						
SC Supreme Court	●	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
IA Court of Appeals, Eastern	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
IA Court of Appeals, Southern	○	●	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, Western	○	●	○	○	○	○
Montana						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	○	○
Nebraska						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	○	○	○	○
Nevada						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
New Hampshire						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	○	○
New Jersey						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	●	○	○	○
IA Superior Court, Appellate Div.	○	●	○	○	○	○
New Mexico						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ◐=Shared responsibility; ○=No responsibility; ~=Not applicable

	Property control	Purchasing	Records management	Research/ Planning	Security	Other
Iowa						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	●	○	○	
Kansas						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	●	●	○	
IA Court of Appeals	○	●	●	●	○	
Kentucky						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	●	●	○	
Louisiana						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	
IA First Circuit Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Second Circuit Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	○	12
IA Third Circuit Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	○	
Maine						
SC Supreme Judicial Court	○	○	●	○	○	
Maryland						
SC Court of Appeals	○	●	●	●	○	
IA Court of Special Appeals	○	●	●	●	○	
Massachusetts						
SC Supreme Judicial Court	○	○	●	●	○	
~ Suffolk Office	○	●	●	●	○	
IA Appeals Court	○	●	●	●	○	
Michigan						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	●	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals	○	●	●	○	○	
Minnesota						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	
Mississippi						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	●	○	○	
Missouri						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals, Eastern	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
IA Court of Appeals, Southern	●	●	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals, Western	●	●	●	●	●	
Montana						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	
Nebraska						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals	○	●	●	●	●	
Nevada						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	○	17
New Hampshire						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	○	
New Jersey						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Superior Court, Appellate Div.	●	●	●	●	○	
New Mexico						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	●	

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ●=Shared responsibility;
○=No responsibility; ~=Not applicable

			Appointments/Assignments for:						
			Total staff	Accounting	Accounts payable	Administrative meetings	Sitting justices	Supplemental justices	Administrative staff
New York									
SC	Court of Appeals	36							
IA	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 1 st	277							
IA	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 2 nd	136							
IA	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 3 rd	36							
IA	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 4 th	37							
North Carolina									
SC	Supreme Court	12							
IA	Court of Appeals	10							
North Dakota									
SC	Supreme Court	7							
Ohio									
SC	Supreme Court	14							
IA	Court of Appeals, 1 st District	5							
IA	Court of Appeals, 2 nd District	N/S							
IA	Court of Appeals, 3 rd District	N/S							
IA	Court of Appeals, 4 th District	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
IA	Court of Appeals, 5 th District	N/S							
IA	Court of Appeals, 6 th District	43							
IA	Court of Appeals, 7 th District	6							
IA	Court of Appeals, 8 th District	3							
IA	Court of Appeals, 9 th District	N/S							
IA	Court of Appeals, 10 th District	12							
IA	Court of Appeals, 11 th District	N/S							
IA	Court of Appeals, 12 th District	N/S							
Oklahoma									
SC	Supreme Court	9							
SC	Court of Criminal Appeals	22							
IA	Court of Civil Appeals	22							
Oregon									
SC	Supreme Court	23							
IA	Court of Appeals	23							
Pennsylvania									
SC	Supreme Court	22							
IA	Superior Court	44							
IA	Commonwealth Court	54							
Puerto Rico									
SC	Supreme Court	N/S							
IA	Court of Appeals	N/S							
Rhode Island									
SC	Supreme Court	5							
South Carolina									
SC	Supreme Court	16							
IA	Court of Appeals	15							
South Dakota									
SC	Supreme Court	3							
Tennessee									
SC	Supreme Court	33							
IA	Court of Appeals	24							
IA	Court of Criminal Appeals	24							

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ●=Shared responsibility;
○=No responsibility; ~≈=Not applicable

	Attorney admissions	Attorney registration	Audits	Bar grievance matters	Budget preparation	Commissions and boards
New York						
SC Court of Appeals	●	○	○	●	●	○
IA Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 1 st	●	○	○	●	○	○
IA Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 2 nd	●	○	○	●	○	○
IA Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 3 rd	●	○	○	○	●	○
IA Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 4 th	●	○	○	●	●	○
North Carolina						
SC Supreme Court	●	○	○	○	●	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	●	○	○	○	○
North Dakota						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	○	●
Ohio						
SC Supreme Court	●	○	○	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 1 st District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 2 nd District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 3 rd District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 4 th District	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
IA Court of Appeals, 5 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 6 th District	○	○	●	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 7 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 8 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 9 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 10 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 11 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 12 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
Oklahoma						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	○	○
SC Court of Criminal Appeals	●	●	○	●	○	○
IA Court of Civil Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Oregon						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	●	●
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Pennsylvania						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	○	○
IA Superior Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Commonwealth Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
Puerto Rico						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	●
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Rhode Island						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	●	●
South Carolina						
SC Supreme Court	●	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
South Dakota						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	●	●
Tennessee						
SC Supreme Court	●	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Criminal Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ●=Shared responsibility;
○=No responsibility; ~=Not applicable

	Community outreach	Data processing	Facilities management	Generate court statistics	Information/Computer systems	Judicial education
New York						
SC Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 1 st	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 2 nd	○	●	●	●	○	○
IA Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 3 rd	○	●	●	●	●	○
IA Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 4 th	○	●	●	●	●	○
North Carolina						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	●	●	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	●	●	●	○	○
North Dakota						
SC Supreme Court	●	○	●	●	●	○
Ohio						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 1 st District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 2 nd District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 3 rd District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 4 th District	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
IA Court of Appeals, 5 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 6 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 7 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 8 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 9 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 10 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 11 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 12 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
Oklahoma						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	●	○
SC Court of Criminal Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Civil Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Oregon						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Pennsylvania						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Superior Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Commonwealth Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
Puerto Rico						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Rhode Island						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
South Carolina						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
South Dakota						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
Tennessee						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Criminal Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ◐=Shared responsibility; ○=No responsibility; ~=Not applicable

	Judicial qualifications	Law libraries	Legal research	Liaison with legislature	Payroll	Personnel
New York						
SC Court of Appeals	○	●	●	○	●	●
IA Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 1 st	○	●	●	○	○	○
IA Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 2 nd	○	○	●	○	○	○
IA Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 3 rd	○	●	○	○	●	○
IA Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 4 th	○	●	●	○	●	●
North Carolina						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	●
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
North Dakota						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	●	○	●
Ohio						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 1 st District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 2 nd District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 3 rd District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 4 th District	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
IA Court of Appeals, 5 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 6 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 7 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 8 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 9 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 10 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 11 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 12 th District	○	○	○	○	○	○
Oklahoma						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	●	●	●
SC Court of Criminal Appeals	○	○	○	●	●	●
IA Court of Civil Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Oregon						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	○	●	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Pennsylvania						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	●	○	○	○
IA Superior Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Commonwealth Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
Puerto Rico						
SC Supreme Court	N/S	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Rhode Island						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
South Carolina						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
South Dakota						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
Tennessee						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Criminal Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ◐=Shared responsibility; ○=No responsibility; ~ =Not applicable

	Property control	Purchasing	Records management	Research/ Planning	Security	Other
New York						
SC Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	●	
IA Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 1 st	●	●	●	●	◐	18
IA Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 2 nd	○	○	●	●	○	
IA Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 3 rd	●	●	●	○	●	19
IA Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 4 th	●	●	●	●	●	
North Carolina						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	●	○	○	
North Dakota						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	●	●	●	20
Ohio						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	●	○	21
IA Court of Appeals, 1 st District	●	○	●	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals, 2 nd District	●	○	●	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals, 3 rd District	○	○	●	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals, 4 th District	○	○	○	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals, 5 th District	●	○	●	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals, 6 th District	●	○	●	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals, 7 th District	○	○	○	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals, 8 th District	○	○	○	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals, 9 th District	●	○	○	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals, 10 th District	●	○	○	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals, 11 th District	●	○	○	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals, 12 th District	●	○	○	○	○	
Oklahoma						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	
SC Court of Criminal Appeals	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Court of Civil Appeals	○	○	●	○	○	
Oregon						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	●	○	○	
Pennsylvania						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	●	●	
IA Superior Court	○	○	●	○	○	
IA Commonwealth Court	○	○	○	○	○	
Puerto Rico						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	●	○	○	
Rhode Island						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	●	●	○	
South Carolina						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	
South Dakota						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	
Tennessee						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	●	○	○	
IA Court of Criminal Appeals	○	○	●	○	○	

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ◐=Shared responsibility; ○=No responsibility; ~=Not applicable

		Total staff	Appointments/Assignments for:					
			Accounting	Accounts payable	Administrative meetings	Sitting justices	Supplemental justices	Administrative staff
Texas								
SC	Supreme Court	9	○	○	●	○	○	○
SC	Court of Criminal Appeals	13	●	●	●	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeals, 1 st District	6	●	●	●	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeals, 2 nd District	9	●	●	○	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeals, 3 rd District	12	●	●	●	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeals, 4 th District	13	●	●	●	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeals, 5 th District	10	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeals, 6 th District	4	●	●	●	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeals, 7 th District	5	●	●	○	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeals, 8 th District	14	●	●	●	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeals, 9 th District	20	●	●	●	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeals, 10 th District	5	●	●	●	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeals, 11 th District	8	●	●	○	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeals, 12 th District	3	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeals, 13 th District	5	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeals, 14 th District	9	●	●	●	○	○	○
Utah								
SC	Supreme Court	27	●	●	○	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeals	35	●	●	○	○	○	○
Vermont								
SC	Supreme Court	2.5	●	○	○	○	○	○
Virginia								
SC	Supreme Court	12	●	●	●	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeals	14.5	●	●	●	○	○	○
Washington²⁵								
SC	Supreme Court	12	●	●	●	○	○	○
IA	Courts of Appeals, Division One	12	●	●	●	○	○	○
West Virginia								
SC	Supreme Court of Appeals	13	●	●	●	○	○	○
Wisconsin								
SC	Supreme Court	15	●	○	○	○	○	○
IA	Court of Appeals	29	●	○	○	○	○	○
Wyoming								
SC	Supreme Court	2	●	○	●	○	○	○

FOOTNOTES:

Alabama:

¹ The clerk's office of the Court of Criminal Appeals has total responsibility for case management, which involves administrative functions associated with appellate cases (e.g. docketing, notices, etc.).

Alaska:

² One clerk's office serves both appellate courts.

Arkansas:

³ One clerk's office serves both appellate courts.

California:

⁴ The clerk's office of the Courts of Appeal, 3rd District has shared responsibility for travel and training.

Colorado:

⁵ The clerk's office of the Court of Appeals has total responsibility for case processing.

Connecticut:

⁶ One clerk's office serves both appellate courts.

Hawaii:

⁷ One clerk's office serves both appellate courts.

Idaho:

⁸ One clerk's office serves both appellate courts.

Indiana:

⁹ One clerk's office serves all three appellate courts.

Iowa:

¹⁰ One clerk's office serves both appellate courts.

Kansas:

¹¹ One clerk's office serves both appellate courts.

Louisiana:

¹² The clerk's office of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals has total responsibility for disaster planning and safety.

Massachusetts:

¹³ The clerk's office of the Supreme Judicial Court has two locations. The responsibilities of the main, or Commonwealth, office are represented here as the responsibilities for the Supreme Judicial Court. The second location is the Suffolk office.

Minnesota:

¹⁴ One clerk's office serves both appellate courts.

Mississippi:

¹⁵ One clerk's office serves both appellate courts.

Nebraska:

¹⁶ One clerk's office serves both appellate courts.

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ◐=Shared responsibility; ○=No responsibility; ~=Not applicable

	Attorney admissions	Attorney registration	Audits	Bar grievance matters	Budget preparation	Commissions and boards
Texas						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	●	●
SC Court of Criminal Appeals	○	○	○	○	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 1 st District	○	○	○	○	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 2 nd District	○	○	○	○	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 3 rd District	○	○	○	○	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 4 th District	○	○	○	○	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 5 th District	○	○	○	○	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 6 th District	○	○	○	○	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 7 th District	○	○	○	○	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 8 th District	○	○	○	○	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 9 th District	○	○	○	○	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 10 th District	○	○	○	○	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 11 th District	○	○	○	○	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 12 th District	○	○	○	○	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 13 th District	○	○	○	○	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 14 th District	○	○	○	○	●	○
Utah						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Vermont						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
Virginia						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	●	○
Washington						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	●	○
IA Courts of Appeals, Division One	○	○	○	○	○	○
West Virginia						
SC Supreme Court of Appeals	●	●	○	○	●	●
Wisconsin						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wyoming						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	○	●	○	●

Nevada:

¹⁷ The clerk's office of the Supreme Court has shared responsibility for rule drafting.

New York:

¹⁸ The clerk's office of the Supreme Court, 2nd Appellate Division has total responsibility for the general clerk's office.

¹⁹ The clerk's office of the Supreme Court, 4th Appellate Division has shared responsibility for legal research.

North Dakota:

²⁰ The clerk's office of the Supreme Court has total responsibility for case processing.

Ohio:

²¹ The clerk's office of the Supreme Court has total responsibility for case management.

Oklahoma:

²² One clerk's office serves all three appellate courts.

Oregon:

²³ The state court administrator (SCA) is the appellate courts' court administrator (formerly "clerk") by statute. The SCA has delegated many appellate court clerk

functions to the Appellate Court Services Division (32 staff) and the Appellate Court Record Section, in particular.

Tennessee:

²⁴ One clerk's office serves all three appellate courts.

Washington:

²⁵ The Court of Appeals, Division Two and Court of Appeals, Division Three are not included as those courts did not respond.

²⁶ The clerk's office of the Supreme Court has total responsibility for case flow management.

²⁷ The clerk's office of the Court of Appeals, Division One has total responsibility for calendar preparation/ management.

West Virginia:

²⁸ The clerk's office of the Supreme Court of Appeals has shared responsibility for drafting and promulgating court rules.

Wisconsin:

²⁹ One clerk's office serves both appellate courts.

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ◐=Shared responsibility; ○=No responsibility, ~=Not applicable

	Community outreach	Data processing	Facilities management	Generate court statistics	Information/Computer systems	Judicial education
Texas						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	○
SC Court of Criminal Appeals	○	●	○	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 1 st District	●	●	●	●	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 2 nd District	○	●	●	●	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 3 rd District	○	●	●	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 4 th District	○	●	●	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 5 th District	○	●	○	●	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 6 th District	○	●	○	●	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 7 th District	○	●	○	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 8 th District	○	●	○	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 9 th District	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 10 th District	○	●	●	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 11 th District	○	●	●	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals, 12 th District	○	●	○	●	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 13 th District	○	●	○	●	○	○
IA Court of Appeals, 14 th District	●	●	●	●	○	○
Utah						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Vermont						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
Virginia						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	●	●	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	●	●	●	○	○
Washington						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	●	●	○	○
IA Courts of Appeals, Division One	○	●	●	●	○	○
West Virginia						
SC Supreme Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	○	○
Wisconsin						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	●	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	●	○	○
Wyoming						
SC Supreme Court	●	○	○	●	○	○

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ●=Shared responsibility;
○=No responsibility; ~≈Not applicable

	Judicial qualifications	Law libraries	Legal research	Liaison with legislature	Payroll	Personnel
Texas						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	●	○	●
SC Court of Criminal Appeals	○	●	○	●	●	●
IA Court of Appeals, 1 st District	○	●	●	●	●	●
IA Court of Appeals, 2 nd District	○	●	○	○	●	●
IA Court of Appeals, 3 rd District	○	●	○	●	●	●
IA Court of Appeals, 4 th District	○	○	○	○	●	●
IA Court of Appeals, 5 th District	○	○	○	○	○	●
IA Court of Appeals, 6 th District	○	●	○	○	●	●
IA Court of Appeals, 7 th District	○	●	○	○	●	●
IA Court of Appeals, 8 th District	○	●	○	○	●	●
IA Court of Appeals, 9 th District	○	●	○	○	●	●
IA Court of Appeals, 10 th District	○	●	○	○	●	●
IA Court of Appeals, 11 th District	○	●	○	○	●	●
IA Court of Appeals, 12 th District	○	●	○	○	○	●
IA Court of Appeals, 13 th District	○	○	○	○	○	●
IA Court of Appeals, 14 th District	○	●	○	○	○	●
Utah						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	●	●
IA Court of Appeals	○	●	○	○	○	○
Vermont						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	○	○	○	○
Virginia						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	○	●
IA Court of Appeals	○	●	●	○	○	○
Washington						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	○	●
IA Courts of Appeals, Division One	○	○	○	○	○	○
West Virginia						
SC Supreme Court of Appeals	○	○	●	○	○	○
Wisconsin						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	○	○
IA Court of Appeals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wyoming						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	○	○

Table 18. Appellate Court Clerks' Office: Staffing and Responsibilities by Function

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ◐=Shared responsibility; ○=No responsibility, ~≈=Not applicable

	Property control	Purchasing	Records management	Research/ Planning	Security	Other
Texas						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	
SC Court of Criminal Appeals	●	●	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals, 1 st District	●	●	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals, 2 nd District	●	●	●	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals, 3 rd District	●	●	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals, 4 th District	●	●	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals, 5 th District	○	○	●	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals, 6 th District	●	●	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals, 7 th District	●	●	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals, 8 th District	●	●	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals, 9 th District	●	●	●	○	○	
IA Court of Appeals, 10 th District	●	●	●	○	●	
IA Court of Appeals, 11 th District	●	●	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals, 12 th District	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Court of Appeals, 13 th District	●	●	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals, 14 th District	●	●	●	●	●	
Utah						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	○	●	
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	●	○	●	
Vermont						
SC Supreme Court	○	●	○	○	○	
Virginia						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	○	
IA Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	○	
Washington						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	26
IA Courts of Appeals, Division One	●	●	●	●	●	27
West Virginia						
SC Supreme Court of Appeals	●	●	●	●	○	28
Wisconsin						
SC Supreme Court	●	●	●	●	●	
IA Court of Appeals	○	●	●	●	●	
Wyoming						
SC Supreme Court	○	○	●	○	●	

Table 19. Clerks of Appellate Courts: Number and Method of Selection

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; AP=At pleasure; CJ=Chief Justice; PJ=Presiding Judge; N/S=Not stated

	Number of clerks	Method of appointment	Term of office (years or AP)	Minimum qualifications
Alabama				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	N/S
IA Court of Civil Appeals	1	IA	AP	N/S
IA Court of Criminal Appeals	1	IA	AP	N/S
Alaska				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	Law degree, admittance to the bar
IA Court of Appeals	(same as SC)			
Arizona				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	Law degree
IA Court of Appeals	2	IA	AP	N/S
Arkansas				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	6	N/S
IA Court of Appeals	(same as SC)			
California				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	N/S
IA Courts of Appeal	6	IA	AP	Bachelor's degree, 6 yrs management experience
Colorado				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	Bachelor's degree, administrative and supervisory experience
IA Court of Appeals	1	IA	AP	Degree in business, public or judicial administration; 6 yrs court administration experience; 2 yrs at supervisory level
Connecticut				
SC Supreme Court	8 ¹	SC ²	AP	Admittance to the bar
IA Appellate Court	(same as SC)			
Delaware				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	N/S
District of Columbia				
SC Court of Appeals	1	Executive officer subject to CJ's approval	AP	Law degree, 10 yrs legal and managerial experience
Florida				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	N/S
IA District Courts of Appeal	5	IA	AP	N/S
Georgia				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	6	N/S ³
IA Court of Appeals	1 ⁴	IA	AP	Admittance to bar
Hawaii				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	Civil service	High school diploma
IA Intermediate Court of Appeals	(same as SC)			
Idaho				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	N/S
IA Court of Appeals	(same as SC)			
Illinois				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	N/S
IA Appellate Court	5	IA	AP	N/S
Indiana				
SC Supreme Court	1	CJ	AP	N/S
IA Court of Appeals	(same as SC)			
IA Tax Court	(same as SC)			
Iowa				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	N/S
IA Court of Appeals	(same as SC)			
Kansas				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	2	Admittance to bar
IA Court of Appeals	(same as SC)			
Kentucky				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	N/S
IA Court of Appeals	1	IA	AP	N/S

Table 19. Clerks of Appellate Courts: Number and Method of Selection

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; AP=At pleasure; CJ=Chief Justice; PJ=Presiding Judge; N/S=Not stated

	Number of clerks	Method of appointment	Term of office (years or AP)	Minimum qualifications
Louisiana				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	N/S
IA Courts of Appeal	5	IA	AP	N/S
Maine				
SC Supreme Judicial Court	1	Tenure after 6 months	— ⁵	Admittance to bar
Maryland				
SC Court of Appeals	1	SC	AP	Admittance to bar
IA Court of Special Appeals	1	IA	AP	Admittance to bar
Massachusetts				
SC Supreme Judicial Court	2 ⁶	SC	5	N/S
IA Appeals Court	1	IA	5	N/S
Michigan				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	Law degree, admittance to bar
IA Court of Appeals	1	IA	AP	N/S
Minnesota				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC, IA	AP	N/S
IA Court of Appeals	(same as SC)			
Mississippi				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	N/S
IA Court of Appeals	(same as SC)			
Missouri				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	N/S ⁷
IA Court of Appeals	3	IA	AP	N/S ⁷
Montana				
SC Supreme Court	1	Elected	6	N/S
Nebraska				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	N/S
IA Court of Appeals	(same as SC)			
Nevada				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	Law degree, admittance to bar, 21 yrs of age, state citizen 1 yr
New Hampshire				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	Law degree, admittance to bar
New Jersey				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	Law degree, admittance to bar
IA Superior Court, Appellate Div.	1	SC	AP	N/S
New Mexico				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	Law degree, admittance to bar
IA Court of Appeals	1	IA	AP	Law degree, admittance to bar
New York				
SC Court of Appeals	1	SC	AP	Admission to NY bar, 10 yrs relevant legal experience
IA Supreme Ct., Appellate Div.	4	IA	AP	Admission to NY bar, 10 yrs relevant legal experience
North Carolina				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	Law degree, legal experience
IA Court of Appeals	1	IA	AP	Law degree
North Dakota				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	Law degree, 5 yrs experience in court or legal setting
Ohio				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	N/S
IA Courts of Appeals	12 ⁸	Elected	4	N/S
Oklahoma				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	Admittance to bar
SC Court of Criminal Appeals	(same as SC)			
IA Court of Civil Appeals	(same as SC)			
Oregon				
SC Supreme Court	1 ⁹	CJ	AP	N/S
IA Court of Appeals	(same as SC)			

Table 19. Clerks of Appellate Courts: Number and Method of Selection

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; AP=At pleasure; CJ=Chief Justice; PJ=Presiding Judge; NIS=Not stated

	Number of clerks	Method of appointment	Term of office (years or AP)	Minimum qualifications
Pennsylvania				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	Lawyer
IA Superior Court	1	PJ	AP	Lawyer
IA Commonwealth Court	1	PJ	AP	Lawyer
Puerto Rico				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	Admittance to bar
IA Court of Appeals ¹⁰	1	PJ	AP	Admittance to bar
Rhode Island				
SC Supreme Court	1	CJ with approval of state Senate	5	N/S
South Carolina				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	N/S
IA Court of Appeals	1	IA	AP	N/S
South Dakota				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	N/S
Tennessee				
SC Supreme Court	1 ¹¹	SC	6	N/S
IA Court of Appeals	1 ¹¹			
IA Court of Criminal Appeals	1 ¹¹			
Texas				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	4	N/S
SC Court of Criminal Appeals	1	SC	4	N/S
IA Courts of Appeals	14	IA	4	N/S
Utah				
SC Supreme Court	1	Appellate court administrator with approval of justices ¹²	AP	8 yrs progressively responsible experience in court operations, or bachelor's degree plus 4 yrs experience in court operations
IA Court of Appeals	1	Appellate court administrator with approval of judges ¹²	AP	8 yrs progressively responsible experience in court operations, or bachelor's degree plus 4 yrs experience in court operations
Vermont				
SC Supreme Court	1 ¹³	SC	AP	N/S
Virginia				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	N/S
IA Court of Appeals	1	IA	AP	N/S
Washington				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	Admittance to bar
IA Courts of Appeals	3	IA	AP	Bachelor's degree and 6 yrs experience, or JD and 3 yrs experience
West Virginia				
SC Supreme Court of Appeals	1	SC	AP	N/S
Wisconsin				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	N/S ¹⁴
IA Court of Appeals	(same as SC)			
Wyoming				
SC Supreme Court	1	SC	AP	N/S

FOOTNOTES:
Connecticut:

¹ There is one chief clerk, one deputy clerk, and six assistant clerks.

² The chief clerk is hired by the Supreme Court; the deputy and assistant clerks are hired by the chief clerk.

Georgia:

³ The court's practice is to appoint an attorney.

⁴ One individual serves in dual capacity as clerk and court administrator.

Maine:

⁵ The term of office is subject to a collective bargaining contract.

Table 19. Clerks of Appellate Courts: Number and Method of Selection

Massachusetts:

⁶ The clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court (SJC) for the Commonwealth is appointed by the justices for a five-year term; the jurisdiction of the court's purely appellate function comes under the Commonwealth Office. The clerk of the SJC for Suffolk County is elected to a six-year term by the voters of Suffolk County; this office processes bar applications, bar disciplines and complaints which by statute fall within the court's original jurisdiction (for the most part, concurrently with the trial court).

Missouri:

⁷ The court's practice has been to appoint an attorney.

Ohio:

⁸ The clerk of the Court of Common Pleas is also clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Oregon:

⁹ The state court administrator is the clerk of the appellate courts.

Puerto Rico:

¹⁰ The first intermediate appellate court of Puerto Rico was established in November 1992, but abolished in August, 1993. A Circuit Court of Appeals was

later established by law in the Judicial Branch's Reorganization Plan of July 28, 1994. The Circuit Court of Appeals consists of 33 judges and is divided into seven circuits.

Tennessee:

¹¹ The court of last resort appoints one chief clerk to serve all three appellate courts. The court of last resort also appoints three chief deputy clerks, one serving the court of last resort and the intermediate appellate court in each region.

Utah:

¹² The appellate court administrator must have a law degree and is selected by the state court administrator with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the court of last resort and the presiding judge of the intermediate appellate court.

Vermont:

¹³ The clerk is the same as state court administrator.

Wisconsin:

¹⁴ Court position descriptions are currently under review.

Table 20. Provision of Law Clerks to Appellate Court Judges

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; ~=Not applicable

		Number of:		
		<u>Clerks for chief justices/judges</u>	<u>Clerks for each associate justice/judge</u>	<u>Central law staff</u>
Alabama				
SC	Supreme Court	3 ¹	3 ¹	4
IA	Court of Civil Appeals	4	4	1
IA	Court of Criminal Appeals	3	3	0
Alaska				
SC	Supreme Court	3	3	1
IA	Court of Appeals	2	2	2
Arizona				
SC	Supreme Court	2	2	8
IA	Court of Appeals	2	3.5	27
Arkansas				
SC	Supreme Court	2	2	1
IA	Court of Appeals	2	2	5
California				
SC	Supreme Court	8	5	43
IA	Courts of Appeal	2	2 ²	Varies
Colorado				
SC	Supreme Court	2	2	1
IA	Court of Appeals	1	1	16
Connecticut				
SC	Supreme Court	2	2	3
IA	Appellate Court	2	2	1
Delaware				
SC	Supreme Court	2	1	3
District of Columbia				
SC	Court of Appeals	3	2	6
Florida				
SC	Supreme Court	3	2	6
IA	District Courts of Appeal	2	2	19 ³
Georgia				
SC	Supreme Court	3	2	6
IA	Court of Appeals	3	3	5
Hawaii				
SC	Supreme Court	3	2	5
IA	Intermediate Court of Appeals	2	2	0
Idaho				
SC	Supreme Court	2	2	1
IA	Court of Appeals	2	2	1
Illinois				
SC	Supreme Court	3	3	19 ⁴
IA	Appellate Court	2	2	88
Indiana				
SC	Supreme Court	3	2	5
IA	Court of Appeals	3 ⁵	3 ⁵	7
IA	Tax Court	3	~	0
Iowa				
SC	Supreme Court	1	1	6.5
IA	Court of Appeals	1	1	6
Kansas				
SC	Supreme Court	1	1	4
IA	Court of Appeals	1	1	14
Kentucky				
SC	Supreme Court	2	2	7 ⁶
IA	Court of Appeals	2	2	8
Louisiana				
SC	Supreme Court	3 ⁷	3	19
IA	Courts of Appeal	3	2	55

Table 20. Provision of Law Clerks to Appellate Court Judges

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; ~=Not applicable

		Number of:		
		<u>Clerks for chief justices/judges</u>	<u>Clerks for each associate justice/judge</u>	<u>Central law staff</u>
Maine				
SC	Supreme Judicial Court	3	2	1
Maryland				
SC	Court of Appeals	2	2	0
IA	Court of Special Appeals	2	2	8
Massachusetts				
SC	Supreme Judicial Court	2	2	20
IA	Appeals Court	2	1	18
Michigan				
SC	Supreme Court	3	3	17
IA	Court of Appeals	1	1	80 ⁸
Minnesota				
SC	Supreme Court	2	1.5	4
IA	Court of Appeals	2	2	15
Mississippi				
SC	Supreme Court	2	2	8
IA	Court of Appeals	2	2	5
Missouri				
SC	Supreme Court	2	2	5
IA	Court of Appeals	2	2	2
Montana				
SC	Supreme Court	3	2 ⁹	17
Nebraska				
SC	Supreme Court	2	2	2
IA	Court of Appeals	2	2	1
Nevada				
SC	Supreme Court	2	2	19
New Hampshire				
SC	Supreme Court	2.5	2	2.5
New Jersey				
SC	Supreme Court	4-5 ¹⁰	3	5
IA	Superior Court, Appellate Div.	2	1-2	27
New Mexico				
SC	Supreme Court	2	2	0
IA	Court of Appeals	1	1	14
New York				
SC	Court of Appeals	4	3	15.5 ¹¹
IA	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div.	1	1	110
North Carolina				
SC	Supreme Court	3	2	1
IA	Court of Appeals	3	2	7
North Dakota				
SC	Supreme Court	1	1	5
Ohio				
SC	Supreme Court	3	3	10
IA	Courts of Appeals	2	2	Varies
Oklahoma				
SC	Supreme Court	2	2	5
SC	Court of Criminal Appeals	2	2	5
IA	Court of Civil Appeals	2	2	1
Oregon				
SC	Supreme Court	1-2	1-2	4
IA	Court of Appeals	2 staff attorneys	Varies ¹²	5
Pennsylvania				
SC	Supreme Court	6	6	~ ¹³
IA	Superior Court	4	4	22
IA	Commonwealth Court	6	4	2-3

Table 20. Provision of Law Clerks to Appellate Court Judges

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; ~=Not applicable

		Number of:		
		<u>Clerks for chief justices/judges</u>	<u>Clerks for each associate justice/judge</u>	<u>Central law staff</u>
Puerto Rico				
SC	Supreme Court	4	3	10
IA	Court of Appeals	2	1	19
Rhode Island				
SC	Supreme Court	3	2	14
South Carolina				
SC	Supreme Court	3	2	9
IA	Court of Appeals	2	2	9
South Dakota				
SC	Supreme Court	1	1	3
Tennessee				
SC	Supreme Court	2	2	8
IA	Court of Appeals	2	2	3
IA	Court of Criminal Appeals	2	2	3
Texas				
SC	Supreme Court	3 ¹⁵	3 ¹⁵	3
SC	Court of Criminal Appeals	2 ¹⁵	2 ¹⁵	14
IA	Courts of Appeals	2 ¹⁶	2 ¹⁶	0
Utah				
SC	Supreme Court	2	2	2
IA	Court of Appeals	2	2	4
Vermont				
SC	Supreme Court	1	1	4
Virginia				
SC	Supreme Court	1	1	10 ¹⁷
IA	Court of Appeals	1	1	9
Washington				
SC	Supreme Court	2	2	8
IA	Courts of Appeals	2	2	Varies ¹⁸
West Virginia				
SC	Supreme Court of Appeals	4	4	Varies ¹⁹
Wisconsin				
SC	Supreme Court	1	1	4
IA	Court of Appeals	1	1	15
Wyoming				
SC	Supreme Court	2	2	1

FOOTNOTES:

Alabama:

¹ Justices may have three positions. No more than two can be staff attorneys; the remainder may be law clerks.

California:

² A pilot project in the Fifth District allows three per justice.

Florida:

³ This is the total number of central law staff for all five courts of appeal in Florida. Individual courts have varying numbers of staff; the Fourth District has six.

Illinois:

⁴ Seven attorneys are in the research department; ten in the administrative office of the courts, and two in the clerk's office.

Indiana:

⁵ Judges may, at their own discretion, have more than three clerks.

Kentucky:

⁶ One attorney serves as Supreme Court administrator and general counsel.

Louisiana:

⁷ In addition, an attorney serves as executive counsel.

Michigan:

⁸ The Court of Appeals has 40 temporary, 32 permanent, and eight supervisory staff.

Montana:

⁹ Associate justices have two clerks each; three other justices share two "floating" clerks.

New Jersey:

¹⁰ The Chief Justice has four or five clerks, one or two of whom handle death penalty appeals.

New York:

¹¹ The Court of Appeals has one chief court attorney, one deputy chief court attorney, one and one half principal court attorneys, seven senior court attorneys, and five court attorneys.

Oregon:

¹² There are 17 clerks in total: seven judges have two clerks each; two judges have one clerk; there is one motions clerk.

Pennsylvania:

¹³ The Supreme Court does not employ central staff attorneys.

Table 20. Provision of Law Clerks to Appellate Court Judges

Rhode Island:

¹⁴ The law clerks assigned to the Supreme Court judges serve as the central law staff (total law clerks: 11).

Texas:

¹⁵ Generally, two law clerks and one permanent staff attorney are assigned to the Chief Justice and each justice of the Supreme Court, and one law clerk and one staff attorney are assigned to the presiding judge and each judge on the Court of Criminal Appeals.

¹⁶ Generally, two legal staff are employed for the Chief Justice and each justice of the 14 Courts of Appeals. These legal staff are distributed between law clerks and staff attorneys as determined by each Court of Appeals. The current trend is to staff with permanent attorneys, rather than law clerks.

Virginia:

¹⁷ Five are part-time employees.

Washington:

¹⁸ Division I with 10 judges has seven and one-half attorneys; Division II with seven judges has four, and Division III with five judges has one. Their duties vary.

West Virginia:

¹⁹ Clerks screen applications, but do not draft opinions or orders.

Table 21. Administrative Office of the Courts: Staffing and Responsibilities for Trial Court Functions

Legend: NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ◐=Shared responsibility; ○=No responsibility

	Total staff	Accounting	Alternative dispute resolution	Assignments for:		Audits	Budget preparation
				Sitting judges	Supplemental judges		
Alabama	76	●	○	○	●	○	●
Alaska	83	●	●	●	○	●	●
Arizona	434	●	●	○	○	●	●
Arkansas	79	●	●	●	●	○	●
California	491	●	●	○	●	●	●
Colorado	98	●	○	●	●	●	●
Connecticut	150	●	●	●	●	●	●
Delaware	N/S	●	○	○	○	○	●
District of Columbia	N/S	●	○	○	○	○	●
Florida	496	●	●	○	○	●	●
Georgia	91	●	○	○	○	○	●
Hawaii	214	●	●	○	○	●	●
Idaho	37	●	●	●	●	○	●
Illinois	136	●	●	●	●	●	●
Indiana	55	●	○	○	●	●	●
Iowa	60	●	○	○	○	●	●
Kansas	46	●	●	●	●	○	●
Kentucky	745	●	●	○	●	●	●
Louisiana	77	●	○	●	●	●	●
Maine	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland	398	●	●	○	○	○	●
Massachusetts	154	●	●	○	○	●	●
Michigan	113	●	●	●	●	●	●
Minnesota	187	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mississippi	14	●	N/S	○	○	○	●
Missouri	233	●	○	●	●	○	●
Montana	31	●	○	○	○	●	●
Nebraska	23	●	●	●	●	○	●
Nevada	29	●	○	●	●	●	●
New Hampshire	44	●	○	○	○	●	●
New Jersey	619	●	●	○	○	●	●
New Mexico	68	●	●	○	●	●	●
New York	223	●	●	●	●	●	●
North Carolina	271	●	●	●	●	●	●
North Dakota	22	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ohio	N/S	●	●	●	●	●	●
Oklahoma	42	●	○	○	●	○	●
Oregon	186	●	●	○	●	●	●
Pennsylvania	308	●	○	○	●	●	●
Puerto Rico	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island	145	●	○	○	○	●	●
South Carolina	21	○	○	●	●	○	○
South Dakota	32	●	○	○	○	●	●
Tennessee	72	●	●	●	●	●	●
Texas	58	○	○	○	○	○	○
Utah	99	●	●	○	●	●	●
Vermont	29	●	●	○	●	●	●
Virginia	135	●	●	○	●	●	●
Washington	164	●	○	○	○	○	○
West Virginia	40	●	●	○	○	○	○
Wisconsin	123	●	●	●	●	●	●
Wyoming	9	●	○	○	○	●	●

Table 21. Administrative Office of the Courts: Staffing and Responsibilities for Trial Court Functions

Legend: NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ◐=Shared responsibility; ○=No responsibility

	Facilities management	Foster care review	Human resources	Information			Judicial education
				Data entry	Records management	IT staff (technical)	
Alabama	○	○	●	○	●	●	●
Alaska	●	○	●	○	●	●	●
Arizona	●	●	●	○	●	●	●
Arkansas	●	○	●	●	●	●	●
California	●	○	●	●	○	●	●
Colorado	●	○	●	●	●	●	●
Connecticut	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Delaware	●	○	●	○	●	●	●
District of Columbia	●	○	●	○	○	●	●
Florida	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
Georgia	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
Hawaii	●	○	●	●	●	●	●
Idaho	●	○	●	○	●	●	●
Illinois	●	○	●	●	●	●	○
Indiana	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
Iowa	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
Kansas	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kentucky	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
Louisiana	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
Maine	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Massachusetts	●	○	●	●	●	●	●
Michigan	○	●	○	○	●	○	●
Minnesota	●	○	●	○	●	●	●
Mississippi	●	○	●	●	●	●	●
Missouri	●	○	●	●	●	●	●
Montana	●	○	●	○	●	●	●
Nebraska	●	○	●	○	●	●	●
Nevada	○	○	●	○	●	●	●
New Hampshire	●	○	●	○	●	●	○
New Jersey	●	●	●	○	○	●	○
New Mexico	●	●	●	○	○	●	●
New York	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
North Carolina	○	○	●	●	●	●	●
North Dakota	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ohio	●	○	●	●	●	●	●
Oklahoma	●	○	●	●	●	●	●
Oregon	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pennsylvania	●	○	●	○	NR	NR	NR
Puerto Rico	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island	●	○	●	○	○	●	●
South Carolina	○	○	○	●	●	○	●
South Dakota	●	○	●	●	●	●	●
Tennessee	●	○	●	●	●	●	●
Texas	○	●	○	●	○	●	○
Utah	●	○	●	○	●	●	●
Vermont	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Virginia	○	●	●	○	●	●	●
Washington	○	○	○	●	○	●	●
West Virginia	●	○	○	●	○	●	●
Wisconsin	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Wyoming	●	○	●	●	●	●	●

Table 21. Administrative Office of the Courts: Staffing and Responsibilities for Trial Court Functions

Legend: NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ◐=Shared responsibility; ○=No responsibility

	Law libraries	Legal research (Law clerks)	Legal representation/ general counsel	Legal services (other)	Liaison with legislature	Probation— adult	Probation— juvenile
Alabama	○	●	●	◐	●	○	●
Alaska	●	○	●	○	●	○	○
Arizona	○	○	○	●	●	●	●
Arkansas	●	●	○	●	●	○	○
California	○	○	●	●	●	○	○
Colorado	○	○	○	○	●	●	●
Connecticut	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Delaware	●	○	○	●	●	○	○
District of Columbia		○	●	○	●	○	○
Florida	○	●	●	○	●	○	○
Georgia	○	○	○	●	●	○	○
Hawaii	●	○	●	●	●	○	○
Idaho	●	○	●	●	●	○	○
Illinois	●	●	●	○	●	○	○
Indiana	○	○	○	○	●	○	○
Iowa	●	●	○	○	●	○	●
Kansas	●	●	●	●	●	○	○
Kentucky	●	●	●	●	●	○	○
Louisiana	○	○	○	○	NR	NR	NR
Maine	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland		○	●	○	○	○	○
Massachusetts	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Michigan	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Minnesota	○	○	●	●	●	○	○
Mississippi	○	●	○	N/S	○	○	○
Missouri	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Montana	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Nebraska	●	●	○	○	●	●	●
Nevada	○	○	●	●	○	○	○
New Hampshire	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
New Jersey	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
New Mexico	○	●	●	●	○	○	○
New York	●	●	●	●	●	○	○
North Carolina	○	●	○	○	○	○	○
North Dakota	●	○	●	●	○	○	○
Ohio	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Oklahoma	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Oregon	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Pennsylvania	○	○	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Puerto Rico	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island	●	●	●	●	○	○	○
South Carolina	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
South Dakota	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Tennessee	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Texas	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Utah	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Vermont	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Virginia	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
Washington	○	○	○	N/S	○	○	○
West Virginia	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wisconsin	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wyoming	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Table 21. Administrative Office of the Courts: Staffing and Responsibilities for Trial Court Functions

Legend: NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ●=Total responsibility; ●=Shared responsibility; ○=No responsibility

	Public information	Purchasing	Research/ planning	Security	Technical assistance to courts	Other
Alabama	●	●	●	●	●	
Alaska	●	●	●	●	●	
Arizona	●	●	●	●	●	
Arkansas	●	●	●	●	●	● Interpreters, record audits, Court Appointed Special Advocates
California	●	●	●	●	●	● Improving court services
Colorado	●	●	●	○	●	
Connecticut	●	●	●	●	●	
Delaware	●	●	●	●	●	● Interpreters ● Staff training
District of Columbia	●	●	●	●	●	
Florida	●	●	●	○	●	● Emergency preparedness
Georgia	●	●	●	○	●	● Emergency preparedness
Hawaii	●	●	●	●	●	
Idaho	●	●	●	●	●	● Court leadership ● Media relations
Illinois	●	●	●	●	●	
Indiana	●	●	●	●	●	
Iowa	●	●	●	●	●	● Judicial Qualifications Commission; judicial retirement system
Kansas	●	●	●	●	●	
Kentucky	●	●	●	●	●	
Louisiana	●	●	●	○	●	● New judgeship review; court cost review
Maine	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland	●	●	●	●	●	● Family/child services; interpreters; staff Jud. Conf. committees
Massachusetts	●	●	●	●	●	
Michigan	●	○	●	●	●	
Minnesota	●	●	●	○	●	● Child support magistrates ● Interpreters; guardians ad litem
Mississippi	●	●	●	●	●	
Missouri	○	●	●	●	●	
Montana	●	●	●	●	●	
Nebraska	●	●	●	●	●	
Nevada	●	●	●	○	●	
New Hampshire	●	●	●	●	●	
New Jersey	●	●	●	○	●	● Printing ● Volunteer management ● Interpreters
New Mexico	●	●	●	●	●	
New York	●	●	●	●	●	
North Carolina	●	●	●	○	●	
North Dakota	●	●	●	●	●	
Ohio	●	●	●	●	●	
Oklahoma	●	●	●	●	●	
Oregon	●	●	●	●	●	● Interpreters; foster care review
Pennsylvania	●	○	●	●	●	
Puerto Rico	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island	●	●	●	●	●	
South Carolina	●	○	●	○	●	
South Dakota	●	●	●	●	●	
Tennessee	●	●	●	●	●	
Texas	●	○	●	○	●	
Utah	●	●	●	●	●	
Vermont	●	●	●	●	●	
Virginia	●	●	●	●	●	
Washington	●	●	●	○	●	
West Virginia	●	●	●	●	●	
Wisconsin	●	●	●	●	●	
Wyoming	●	●	●	●	N/S	

Part IV: Appellate Courts: Jurisdiction and Procedures

Appellate courts do not determine guilt in criminal cases, or liability in civil cases, nor do they ensure that trial proceedings in lower courts are flawless. Instead, appellate courts are charged with assessing whether or not errors have been committed at trial.

Courts of last resort were established early in a state's history, while intermediate appellate courts are a more contemporary development. In 1957, only 13 states had a permanent intermediate appellate court. Some states, however, had previously established and then disbanded such a court. Currently 39 states have both types of appellate courts. In these states parties wishing to challenge a trial court decision typically bring their appeal first to the intermediate appellate court. For most criminal appeals the intermediate appellate court must accept the case because the court's jurisdiction is mandatory. Because intermediate appellate courts tend to have some discretion to decide whether to hear civil appeals, not all civil cases are necessarily accepted.

Once the intermediate appellate court hears a case and reaches a decision, a dissatisfied party may petition the court of last resort for further review. The COLR, which generally has broad discretionary jurisdiction in both civil and criminal appeals, must first decide whether to accept the case for review. If the petition is granted, the court hears the case and renders a decision. However, if the petition is denied, the litigation is terminated and the ruling of the intermediate appellate court stands. The major exceptions to this scenario are death-penalty cases. In those states with capital punishment, death-penalty appeals are invariably filed directly in the court of last resort as a mandatory appeal.

Table 22 describes the allocation of mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction for eight types of appeal. In ten states and the District of Columbia, there is a single appellate court. Generally, a court of last resort in a state with no other appellate court has mandatory jurisdiction for most categories of appeal. There are exceptions to this rule such as West Virginia which has discretionary jurisdiction.

Intermediate appellate courts typically conduct their business in panels rather than en banc. The information on panel structure contained in Table 23 is therefore basic to these courts. The number of panels in each appellate court, their size, whether they are permanent or rotating, and the frequency of rotation are indicated in this table.

Appellate courts with discretionary jurisdiction require procedures for selecting the cases to be reviewed. Table 24 indicates who makes the decision to grant a petition in each appellate court with discretionary jurisdiction: the court en banc, a panel, a commissioner, or a single justice. The decision-ratio used for granting

review is also indicated where the decision is made by the court en banc or a panel of justices/judges. In all but four states and the District of Columbia, the court of last resort reviews petitions en banc (the exceptions are Florida, Iowa, Virginia, and Washington), although some COLRs use a combination of en banc proceedings, panels, or a single justice depending on the nature of the case. A majority of the court or panel must agree to accept the case in most courts of last resort. In 15 states, a minority, and, in a few courts, a single member of the full court or panel can grant review. The decision rule may vary by the type of case under consideration.

Most appellate courts provide for expediting procedures that allow especially time-sensitive cases to be heard more expeditiously. Table 25 describes the types of expedited appeals for each appellate court as well as the respective procedures applied in processing appeals.

Appellate courts may restrict oral argument for routine cases. Table 26 indicates the time limit imposed on both appellants and respondents, whether a formal request for oral argument must be filed, and under what circumstances oral argument is automatically scheduled.

Appellate courts often review the decisions of administrative agencies. Table 27 describes which courts have jurisdiction to review the decisions made by eight categories of administrative agencies in each state. That review is sometimes undertaken by trial courts exercising their "incidental appellate jurisdiction."

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Table 22. Mandatory and Discretionary Jurisdiction of Appellate Courts

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; ■=Mandatory jurisdiction; □=Discretionary jurisdiction; ■□=Both mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction

Note: Blank spaces indicate that the court does not have jurisdiction.

		Appeals				Extraordinary writs	Guilty pleas	Post conviction relief	Death penalty cases	Sentencing issues
		Civil	Criminal	Administrative agency						
Alabama										
SC	Supreme Court	■		■	■		□	■		□
IA	Court of Civil Appeals	■		■	□					
IA	Court of Criminal Appeals		■		■		■	■	■	■
Alaska										
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	■	■		■			□
IA	Court of Appeals		■		■		■			■
Arizona										
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	□	□	□	□	■		
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	■ ¹	■					■ ²
Arkansas										
SC	Supreme Court	■	□	□	■		■	■	■	□
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	■						■
California										
SC	Supreme Court	□	□	□	□	□	□	■		□
IA	Courts of Appeal	■	■	□	□	■	□			■
Colorado										
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	■	■	□	□	■		□
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	■		■	■			■
Connecticut										
SC	Supreme Court	□	■ ³	□		□ ³	□	■		
IA	Appellate Court	■		■	■					
Delaware										
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
District of Columbia										
SC	Court of Appeals	■	■	■	■	4	■			■
Florida										
SC	Supreme Court	■	■ ⁵	■ ⁶	□	7	■ ⁵	■		■
IA	District Courts of Appeal		■		□		■			■
Georgia										
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	□	■	■	□	■		■
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	□		■				■
Hawaii										
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	■	□	■	■			■
IA	Intermediate Court of Appeals	■	■	■	■	■				■
Idaho										
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■			■	■			■
Illinois										
SC	Supreme Court	□	■	■	□	□	□	■		□
IA	Appellate Court	■ ⁸	■	■		■	■			■
Indiana										
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	□	■	■	■	■	■	■
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	■	■	■	■			■
IA	Tax Court			■						
Iowa										
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	■	■	■	■			■
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	■	■	■	■			■
Kansas										
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	■	■	■	■			■
Kentucky										
SC	Supreme Court	■	■ ⁹	■	■	■ ⁹	■ ⁹	■		■ ¹⁰
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	■	■					■

Table 22. Mandatory and Discretionary Jurisdiction of Appellate Courts

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; ■=Mandatory jurisdiction; □=Discretionary jurisdiction; ■□=Both mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction

Note: Blank spaces indicate that the court does not have jurisdiction.

		Appeals			Extraordinary writs	Guilty pleas	Post conviction relief	Death penalty cases	Sentencing issues
		Civil	Criminal	Administrative agency					
Louisiana									
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	■	□	■	□	■	□
IA	Courts of Appeal	■	■	■	□	■	□		□
Maine									
SC	Supreme Judicial Court	■	■ ¹¹	■ ¹²		■	□		□
Maryland									
SC	Court of Appeals	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□
IA	Court of Special Appeals	■	■	■	■	□	□		□
Massachusetts									
SC	Supreme Judicial Court	■	■	■	□		□		
IA	Appeals Court	■	■	■	□		□		
Michigan									
SC	Supreme Court ¹³	□	□	□	■	□	□		□
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	■	□	□	■		■
Minnesota									
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	□	□	□	□		□
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
Mississippi									
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	■	■		■	■	
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	■	■		■		
Missouri									
SC	Supreme Court	■	□	□	□	□	□	■	□
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
Montana									
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	□	□	■	■	■	¹⁴
Nebraska									
SC	Supreme Court	□	□	□	■	□	□	■	□
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
Nevada									
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
New Hampshire									
SC	Supreme Court	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□
New Jersey									
SC	Supreme Court ¹⁵	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
IA	Superior Court, Appellate Div.	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
New Mexico									
SC	Supreme Court	■	■ ¹⁶	■ ¹⁷	□		□	■	
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	■		■			■
New York									
SC	Court of Appeals	■	■	■	■	□	□	■	□
IA	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. ¹⁸	■	■	■	■	■	□		■
North Carolina									
SC	Supreme Court	□	□	■	□	□	□	■	■
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
North Dakota									
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	■	□	■	■		■
Ohio									
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	■	■	□	□	■	□
IA	Courts of Appeals	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Oklahoma									
SC	Supreme Court	■		■	■				
SC	Court of Criminal Appeals		■		■				
IA	Court of Civil Appeals ¹⁹	■		■	■	■	■	■	■

Table 22. Mandatory and Discretionary Jurisdiction of Appellate Courts

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; ■=Mandatory jurisdiction; □=Discretionary jurisdiction; ■□=Both mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction

Note: Blank spaces indicate that the court does not have jurisdiction.

		Appeals				Guilty pleas	Post conviction relief	Death penalty cases	Sentencing issues
		Civil	Criminal	Administrative agency	Extraordinary writs				
Oregon									
SC	Supreme Court								
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Pennsylvania									
SC	Supreme Court								
IA	Superior Court	■	■	■	■		■	■	
IA	Commonwealth Court	■	■	■	■		■		■
Puerto Rico									
SC	Supreme Court	□	□	□	□	□	□		
IA	Court of Appeals	□	□	□	□	□	□		■
Rhode Island									
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	■	■		■		■
South Carolina									
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	■		■		■	
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	■	■		■		■
South Dakota									
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Tennessee									
SC	Supreme Court	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□
IA	Court of Appeals	■		■	■		■		
IA	Court of Criminal Appeals		■		■	■		■	■
Texas									
SC	Supreme Court	□		□	■				
SC	Court of Criminal Appeals		■		■				
IA	Courts of Appeals	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Utah									
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	■	□	■	□	■	■
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	■	□	■	□		■
Vermont									
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	■	■	■	■		□
Virginia									
SC	Supreme Court								
IA	Court of Appeals	□	□	■	□	□	□	■	□
Washington									
SC	Supreme Court	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□
IA	Courts of Appeals	■	■	■		■	■		■
West Virginia									
SC	Supreme Court of Appeals	□	□	□	□	□	□		□
Wisconsin									
SC	Supreme Court	□	□	□		□	□		
IA	Court of Appeals	■	■	■	■	■	■		□
Wyoming									
SC	Supreme Court	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	■

FOOTNOTES:

Arizona:

- ¹ Division I has discretion in unemployment appeals.
² Sentencing issues might be raised in any case.

Connecticut:

- ³ Mandatory jurisdiction exists if the maximum sentence that could be imposed for a felony offense exceeds 20 years.

District of Columbia:

- ⁴ There 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:

- ⁵ The court has mandatory jurisdiction in death penalty cases.
⁶ The Public Service Commission hears these appeals.
⁷ The court has no jurisdiction over the conviction, but mandatory jurisdiction over the sentence after the guilty plea.

Table 22. Mandatory and Discretionary Jurisdiction of Appellate Courts

Illinois:

⁸ There is discretionary jurisdiction for Rule 306 and Rule 308 interlocutory appeals.

Kentucky:

⁹ The court has mandatory jurisdiction if sentence is more than 20 years, life, or death.

¹⁰ The court has mandatory jurisdiction in capital cases.

Maine:

¹¹ Extradition cases, which are discretionary, are an exception.

¹² Workers' compensation appeals, which are discretionary, are an exception.

Michigan:

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

Montana:

¹⁴ Sentencing issues are handled by a sentence review division.

New Jersey:

¹⁵ The court has mandatory jurisdiction when there is a dissent in the Appellate Division or when substantial constitutional question of first impression is presented.

New Mexico:

¹⁶ Original jurisdiction exists only in murder cases if a life or death sentence was imposed.

¹⁷ The court has mandatory jurisdiction only in administrative agency appeals from the Public Regulatory Commission, not other administrative agencies.

New York:

¹⁸ Appellate Terms of the Supreme Court has mandatory jurisdiction in civil appeals, criminal appeals, extraordinary writs, guilty pleas, and post conviction relief.

Oklahoma:

¹⁹ This Includes cases assigned by the Supreme Court.

Table 23. The Structure of Appellate Court Panels

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; VA=Varies; ~=Not applicable

Note: Only those courts that sit in panels are included in this table.

	Number of panels	Size	Membership (permanent or rotating)	Frequency of rotation
Alabama				
SC Supreme Court	2	5	Permanent	~
Arizona				
SC Supreme Court	Rotating ¹	3	Rotating	VA
IA Court of Appeals	7 ²	3	Rotating	3 times/ year
Arkansas				
IA Court of Appeals	4	3	Rotating	3
California				
IA Courts of Appeal	VA	3	⁴	Case/ calendar
Colorado				
IA Court of Appeals	3 ⁵	3	Rotating	3 times/ year
Delaware				
SC Supreme Court	10	3	Rotating	By case
District of Columbia				
SC Court of Appeals	VA ⁶	3	Rotating	Daily ⁶
Florida				
SC Supreme Court	VA ⁷	~	Rotating	VA
IA District Courts of Appeal	VA	3	Rotating	VA
Georgia				
IA Court of Appeals	3	3	Rotating	Yearly
Hawaii				
IA Intermediate Court of Appeals	VA	3	Rotating	VA
Illinois				
IA Appellate Court	VA	3 ⁸	Rotating	By case ⁹
Indiana				
IA Court of Appeals	5	3	Permanent	~
Iowa				
IA Court of Appeals	3	3	Rotating	Monthly
Kansas				
IA Court of Appeals	3 or 4 ¹⁰	3	Rotating	11
Kentucky				
IA Court of Appeals	4	3	Rotating	Monthly
Louisiana				
IA Courts of Appeal	VA	3 or 5	Rotating	Monthly
Maryland				
IA Court of Special Appeals	VA	3	Rotating	VA
Massachusetts				
SC Supreme Judicial Court	1	7	Permanent	~
IA Appeals Court	7	3	Rotating	Monthly
Michigan				
IA Court of Appeals	9	3	Rotating	Monthly
Minnesota				
SC Supreme Court	VA	3	Rotating	Monthly
IA Court of Appeals	4	3	Rotating	Monthly
Mississippi				
SC Supreme Court	3	3	Rotating	Every 6 weeks
IA Court of Appeals	3	3	Rotating	Every 6 weeks
Missouri				
IA Court of Appeals	12	13	Rotating	14
Montana				
SC Supreme Court	2	5	Rotating	By case
Nebraska				
IA Court of Appeals	2	3	Rotating	3 months

Table 23. The Structure of Appellate Court Panels

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; VA=Varies; ~=Not applicable

Note: Only those courts that sit in panels are included in this table.

	Number of panels	Size	Membership (permanent or rotating)	Frequency of rotation
Nevada				
SC Supreme Court	2	3	Rotating	12 months
New Jersey				
IA Superior Court, Appellate Div.	8 parts of 4-5 judges	2-3	Rotating	15
New Mexico				
IA Court of Appeals	VA	3	Rotating	By case
New York				
IA Supreme Ct., Appellate Div.	VA	~ ¹⁶	Rotating	Daily
North Carolina				
IA Court of Appeals	5	3	Rotating	VA
Ohio				
IA Courts of Appeals	VA	3	Rotating	Weekly
Oklahoma				
IA Court of Appeals	4	3	Rotating	Annually
Oregon				
IA Court of Appeals	3	3	Rotating	17
Pennsylvania				
IA Superior Court	VA	3	Rotating ¹⁸	Discretionary
IA Commonwealth Court	VA	3	Rotating	Discretionary
Puerto Rico				
IA Court of Appeals	11	3	Rotating	Yearly
Rhode Island				
SC Supreme Court	19	19	19	19
South Carolina				
IA Court of Appeals	3	3	Rotating	Quarterly
Tennessee				
IA Court of Appeals	3	3	Permanent	~
IA Court of Criminal Appeals	3	3	Permanent	~
Texas				
IA Courts of Appeals	VA	3	Rotating	VA
Utah				
IA Court of Appeals	VA	3	Rotating	Monthly
Vermont				
SC Supreme Court	20	3	Rotating	Monthly
Virginia				
SC Supreme Court	3	3	Permanent	~
IA Court of Appeals	VA	3	Rotating	VA
Washington				
IA Courts of Appeals	VA	3	Rotating	Varies by division
Wisconsin				
IA Court of Appeals	4	3	²¹	By case

FOOTNOTES:

Arizona:

¹ Rotating panels are used for select categories of cases.

² Five are in Division 1; two are in Division 2.

Arkansas:

³ Rotation occurs every four weeks during submissions.

California:

⁴ Court of Appeals: divisions of three judges are permanent; divisions of four or more rotate within the division.

Colorado:

⁵ Court of Appeals: the panels draft all opinions and then submit drafts to full court for final approval.

District of Columbia:

⁶ These decisions are made by a "motions division" of three judges who are assigned to consider matters such as this. In addition to panels selected to hear cases scheduled for argument/submissions without argument after briefing, there is a monthly three-judge panel selected to consider and decide substantive and policy-implicating procedural motions and other matters.

Florida:

⁷ Oral arguments and merit panel are en banc. Five are on the original writ panel.

Table 23. The Structure of Appellate Court Panels

Illinois:

⁸ An exception is the "Industrial Division" of the intermediate appellate court, which sits in a panel of five.

⁹ In Cook County there are six divisions of four judges each. They sit in rotating panels of three.

Kansas:

¹⁰ Court 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.

¹¹ The Chief Judge designates as necessary; rotation occurs once every four weeks.

Missouri:

¹² There are four panels in the western district, five in the eastern district, and two in the southern district.

¹³ Panels are made up of three members in western and eastern districts; the southern district has one three-member panel and one four-member panel.

¹⁴ Rotation occurs yearly in the eastern and southern districts; quarterly in the western district.

New Jersey:

¹⁵ Rotation occurs yearly for parts; panels rotate by case.

New York:

¹⁶ Appellate Divisions of Supreme Court: Panels are made up of four members in the Second Division; five in First, Third, and Fourth Departments.

Oregon:

¹⁷ Rotation occurs at the discretion of the Chief Judge.

Pennsylvania:

¹⁸ Members are appointed by the President Judge.

Rhode Island

¹⁹ For purposes of the initial review of a petition, the Court does not sit in panels. If the matter is assigned for argument (i.e., after granting a writ of certiorari), the Court by Rule may sit in a panel of three, although the general practice is to hear all matters en banc.

Vermont:

²⁰ The court sits in panels on "fast track" cases.

Wisconsin:

²¹ Panels are permanent in District 3. Judges in Districts 1, 2, and 4 rotate.

Table 24. Reviewing Discretionary Petitions

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; VA=Varies; ~=Not applicable

Note: Only those courts with discretionary jurisdiction are included in this table.

	Number of judges		Who makes decision on granting petitions?
	Deciding whether to grant review	Necessary to grant review	
Alabama			
SC Supreme Court	9	5	En banc, panel
Alaska			
SC Supreme Court	5	3	En banc ¹
IA Court of Appeals	3	2	En banc ¹
Arizona			
SC Supreme Court	5	3	En banc, sometimes panel
IA Court of Appeals	3	2	Panel
Arkansas			
SC Supreme Court	7	4	En banc
California			
SC Supreme Court	7	4	En banc ²
IA Courts of Appeal	3	2	Panel ²
Colorado			
SC Supreme Court	3	3	En banc
Connecticut			
SC Supreme Court	7	3	En banc
IA Appellate Court	9	2	En banc
Delaware			
SC Supreme Court	3	3	En banc, panel
District of Columbia			
SC Court of Appeals	3	1 or 2 ³	Panel
Florida			
SC Supreme Court	5	4	Panel
IA District Courts of Appeal	3	2	Panel
Georgia			
SC Supreme Court	7	4	En banc
IA Court of Appeals	3	1	Panel
Hawaii			
SC Supreme Court	5	3	En banc
IA Intermediate Court of Appeals	3	2	Panel ⁴
Idaho			
SC Supreme Court	5	3	En banc
Illinois			
SC Supreme Court	7	4	En banc
IA Appellate Court	3	2	Panel
Indiana			
SC Supreme Court	5	3	En banc
IA Court of Appeals	3	2	Panel
Iowa			
SC Supreme Court	1	1	Single justice
Kansas			
SC Supreme Court	7	3	En banc
Kentucky			
SC Supreme Court	4	4	En banc
IA Court of Appeals	3	2	Panel
Louisiana			
SC Supreme Court	7	1 ⁵	En banc
IA Courts of Appeal	3	2	Panel
Maine			
SC Supreme Judicial Court	VA	VA	En banc and panel ⁶
Maryland			
SC Court of Appeals	7	3	En banc
IA Court of Special Appeals	VA	VA	Panel and single justice

Table 24. Reviewing Discretionary Petitions

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; VA=Varies; ~=Not applicable

Note: Only those courts with discretionary jurisdiction are included in this table.

		Number of judges		Who makes decision on granting petitions?
		Deciding whether to grant review	Necessary to grant review	
Massachusetts				
SC	Supreme Judicial Court	7	2 or 3 ⁷	En banc Single justice
IA	Appeals Court	1	1	
Michigan				
SC	Supreme Court	7	4	En banc Panel
IA	Court of Appeals	3	2	
Minnesota				
SC	Supreme Court	7	3	En banc Panel
IA	Court of Appeals	3	2	
Mississippi				
SC	Supreme Court	VA	VA	En banc, panel, and single justice ⁸
Missouri				
SC	Supreme Court	7	4	En banc
Montana				
SC	Supreme Court	7	4	En banc
Nebraska				
SC	Supreme Court	7	4	En banc Panel
IA	Court of Appeals	3	2	
New Hampshire				
SC	Supreme Court	5	1	En banc ⁹
New Jersey				
SC	Supreme Court	7	3	En banc Panel ¹⁰
IA	Superior Court, Appellate Div.	2	2 ¹⁰	
New Mexico				
SC	Supreme Court	5	2	En banc Single justice ¹¹
IA	Court of Appeals	1	1 ¹¹	
New York				
SC	Court of Appeals	7 (civil)	2 (civil)	En banc and single justice ¹² Panel
IA	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div.	4 or 5 ¹³	3	
North Carolina				
SC	Supreme Court	7	3	En banc Panel
IA	Court of Appeals	3	2	
North Dakota				
SC	Supreme Court	5	3	En banc
Ohio				
SC	Supreme Court	7	4	En banc
Oklahoma				
SC	Supreme Court	9	5	En banc
SC	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	3	En banc
Oregon				
SC	Supreme Court	7	3	En banc
Pennsylvania				
SC	Supreme Court	3	3	En banc Panel
IA	Superior Court	3	Majority	
Puerto Rico				
SC	Supreme Court	4	4	En banc Panel
IA	Court of Appeals	3	2	
Rhode Island				
SC	Supreme Court	5	2	En banc
South Carolina				
SC	Supreme Court	5	2	En banc
South Dakota				
SC	Supreme Court	5	3	En banc

Table 24. Reviewing Discretionary Petitions

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; VA=Varies; ~=Not applicable

Note: Only those courts with discretionary jurisdiction are included in this table.

		Number of judges		Who makes decision on granting petitions?
		Deciding whether to grant review	Necessary to grant review	
Tennessee				
SC	Supreme Court	5	2	
IA	Court of Appeals	3	2	En banc
IA	Court of Criminal Appeals	3	2	Panel
Texas				
SC	Supreme Court	9	4	En banc
SC	Court of Criminal Appeals	9	4	En banc
Utah				
SC	Supreme Court	5	3	
IA	Court of Appeals	3	2	En banc
Vermont				
SC	Supreme Court	5	3	En banc
Virginia				
SC	Supreme Court	3	1	Panel and single justice
IA	Court of Appeals	4	1	Panel and single justice
Washington				
SC	Supreme Court	5	5	Panel and commissioner ¹⁴
IA	Courts of Appeals	1 ¹⁵	1	Commissioner
West Virginia				
SC	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	3	En banc
Wisconsin				
SC	Supreme Court	16	3-4	En banc
IA	Court of Appeals	3	2	Panel and single justice ¹⁷
Wyoming				
SC	Supreme Court	5	3	En banc

FOOTNOTES:

Alaska:

¹ A single justice or Court of Appeals judge makes a recommendation to the full court, which then votes en banc.

California:

² This is theoretically possible in habeas cases, but not done by single justices.

District of Columbia:

³ Usually one is necessary to grant review, two are necessary for interlocutory appeals only.

Hawaii:

⁴ Discretionary jurisdiction only applies if assigned by Supreme Court.

Louisiana:

⁵ Any one justice may issue order, however, four must concur to render judgment (LA Constitution, Art. 5, Sect. 2 & 3).

Maine:

⁶ The court sits in panel during sentence review cases only.

Massachusetts:

⁷ Direct 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. 11. 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:

⁸ The decision depends upon the emergency nature of the situation.

New Hampshire:

⁹ The court does not sit in panels to decide whether to grant review, but a case may be heard and decided by three-judge panel.

New Jersey:

¹⁰ Court of Appeals: This applies to interlocutory appeals only. The presiding judge of a panel makes the final determination as to whether a matter will be decided by two or three judges.

New Mexico:

¹¹ In Court of Appeals, for interlocutory appeals, one calendaring judge may grant review; to deny review, one judge must concur.

New York:

¹² Court of Appeals: A single judge grants review for criminal cases.

¹³ Appellate Divisions of Supreme Court: This varies by department.

Washington:

¹⁴ The decision is made by a panel in reviews from trial courts and by a commissioner in reviews from the Court of Appeals.

¹⁵ At the Court of Appeals a commissioner rules on a motion for discretionary review.

Wisconsin:

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ Either a panel of three or one judge may make the decision to grant or deny discretionary petitions for leave to appeal, determined by case type and interpreted through statute.

Table 25. Expediting Procedures in Appellate Courts

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; ~=Not applicable

		Types of expedited appeals	Types of expedited procedures
Alabama			
SC	Supreme Court	Extraordinary writs, original writs, attorney discipline, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, and cases designated by statute as a priority	Special Calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing
IA	Court of Civil Appeals	Court discretion	Expedited briefing, submission on briefs, mediation
IA	Court of Criminal Appeals	Extraordinary writs and juvenile delinquency	Judge required to give case priority
Alaska			
SC	Supreme Court	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, election redistricting, domestic violence, guardianship of minors, juvenile cases, and judicial bypass of parental consent to abortion	Advance queue, expedited briefing, specialized briefing forms, scheduling conferences, special service requirements for redistricting cases
IA	Court of Appeals	Extradition and jury challenges	Advance queue, expedited briefing, specialized briefing forms
Arizona			
SC	Supreme Court	Minor abortions	Court discretion
IA	Court of Appeal, Division One	Extraordinary writs, workers' compensation, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, mental health appeals, appeals from juvenile court	Special calendars, expedited briefing, oral argument in lieu of briefs, submission on briefs
IA	Court of Appeal, Division Two	Extraordinary writs, workers' compensation, adoption, child placement, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, and mental health appeals	Pre-argument settlement conference, advance queue, expedited briefing, oral argument in lieu of briefs, submission on briefs
Arkansas			
SC	Supreme Court	Extraordinary writs and at court's discretion	Expedited briefing
IA	Court of Appeals	Extraordinary writs and at court's discretion	Expedited briefing
California			
SC	Supreme Court	Extraordinary writs, original writs, child placement, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Expedited briefing
IA	Courts of Appeal, 1 st District	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Expedited briefing, not allowing extensions of time on briefing
IA	Courts of Appeal, 2 nd District	Child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, election cases, and eminent domain	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing
IA	Courts of Appeal, 3 rd District	Extraordinary writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, juvenile delinquency, guardianship, election disputes, and environmental cases	Advance queue, expedited briefing
IA	Courts of Appeal, 4 th District	Child placement, termination of parental rights, child custody, and at court's discretion	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs
IA	Courts of Appeal, 5 th District	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, contested elections, and cases with a party over 70 years of age	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing
IA	Courts of Appeal, 6 th District	Extraordinary writs, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody	Advance queue, expedited briefing
Colorado			
SC	Supreme Court	Original writs, workers' compensation, child abuse and neglect, and termination of parental rights	Expedited briefing, submission on briefs
IA	Court of Appeals	Workers' compensation, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, and termination of parental rights	Special calendars, pre-argument settlement conference, advance queue, expedited briefing

Table 25. Expediting Procedures in Appellate Courts

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; ~=Not applicable

	Types of expedited appeals	Types of expedited procedures
Connecticut		
SC Supreme Court	Extraordinary writs, child placement, child abuse and neglect, and child in need of assistance	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs, penalties for delay
IA Appellate Court	Extraordinary writs, child placement, child abuse and neglect, and child in need of assistance	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs, penalties for delay
Delaware		
SC Supreme Court	Chancery Court cases	Expedited briefing
District of Columbia		
SC Court of Appeals	Adoptions, child placement, child abuse and neglect, termination of parental rights, child custody, utility/telephone rate matters, cases required by statute, and at the request of the parties	Pre-argument settlement conference, advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs
Florida		
SC Supreme Court	NR	NR
IA First District Court of Appeal	Extraordinary writs, original writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, and at the court's discretion	Advance queue, expedited briefing
IA Second District Court of Appeal	Adoption and termination of parental rights	Special calendars, expedited briefing, penalties for delay
IA Third District Court of Appeal	Extraordinary writs, original writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs, penalties for delay
IA Fourth District Court of Appeal	Adoption, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing
IA Fifth District Court of Appeal	Termination of parental rights and dependency adjudications	Advance queue, expedited briefing
Georgia		
SC Supreme Court	Election cases and when requested by parties	Expedited briefing, submission on briefs
IA Court of Appeals	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, cases required by statute, and at the court's discretion	Judge required to give case priority
Hawaii		
SC Supreme Court	Extraordinary writs, original writs, adoption, and termination of parental rights	Submission on briefs, penalties for delay, alternative dispute resolution
IA Intermediate Court of Appeals	Extraordinary writs, original writs, adoption, and termination of parental rights	Submission on briefs, penalties for delay, alternative dispute resolution
Idaho		
SC Supreme Court	Extraordinary writs, original writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, termination of parental rights, child custody, death penalty, and petitions for rehearing and review	Advance queue, expedited briefing
IA Court of Appeals	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, and at request of parties	Advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs
Illinois		
SC Supreme Court	Court discretion	Expedited briefing
IA First District Court of Appeals	Adoption, child placement, termination of parental rights, child custody, election matters, and at request of parties	Pre-argument settlement conference, advance queue, expedited briefing
IA Second District Court of Appeals	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, certain interlocutory appeals, and temporary restraining orders	Advance queue, expedited briefing
IA Third District Court of Appeals	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing, penalties for delay

Table 25. Expediting Procedures in Appellate Courts

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; ~=Not applicable

		Types of expedited appeals	Types of expedited procedures
Illinois (continued)			
IA	Fourth District Court of Appeals	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs, penalties for delay
IA	Fifth District Court of Appeals	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Advance queue, expedited briefing
Indiana			
SC	Supreme Court	Extraordinary writs, original writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, and interlocutory appeals	Advance queue, expedited briefing
IA	Court of Appeals	Extraordinary writs, original writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, and interlocutory appeals	Advance queue, expedited briefing
IA	Tax Court	~	~
Iowa			
SC	Supreme Court	Attorney discipline, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Advance queue, expedited briefing, specialized briefing forms, submission on briefs, penalties for delay
IA	Court of Appeals	Child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, and direct criminal appeals	Expedited briefing, specialized briefing forms, submission on briefs
Kansas			
SC	Supreme Court	Attorney discipline and other cases with statutory priority	Advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on the record without briefs
IA	Court of Appeals	Attorney discipline, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on the record without briefs
Kentucky			
SC	Supreme Court	Extraordinary writs in death penalty cases, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Advance queue
IA	Court of Appeals	Extraordinary writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, domestic violence orders, paternity, and incarceration of juveniles	Pre-argument settlement conference, expedited briefing, reduced certification time, advancement on the docket
Louisiana			
SC	Supreme Court	Adoption, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, child custody, and election cases	Advance queue, expedited briefing
IA	First Circuit Court of Appeals	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, election cases, and as required by statute	Pre-argument settlement conference, advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs
IA	Second Circuit Court of Appeals	Extraordinary writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, and as required by statute	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs
IA	Third Circuit Court of Appeals	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, public works cases, and election cases	Advance queue, expedited briefing
IA	Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals	Adoption, election cases, juvenile matters, bond forfeitures, and as required by statute	Expedited briefing
IA	Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals	Extraordinary writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Expedited briefing, submission on briefs, penalties for delay
Maine			
SC	Supreme Judicial Court	Termination of parental rights and at the court's discretion	Special calendars, expedited briefing

Table 25. Expediting Procedures in Appellate Courts

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; ~=Not applicable

	Types of expedited appeals	Types of expedited procedures
Maryland		
SC Court of Appeals	Extraordinary writs and cases pending in lower courts	Advance queue, expedited briefing
IA Court of Special Appeals	Adoption, child placement, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, injunctive relief, and certain criminal matters	Pre-argument settlement conference, advance queue, expedited briefing
Massachusetts		
SC Supreme Judicial Court	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Advance queue, expedited briefing, specialized briefing forms, submission on briefs, electronic filing of records
IA Appeals Court	Extraordinary writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Advance queue, expedited briefing, oral argument in lieu of briefs
Michigan		
SC Supreme Court	Termination of parental rights, child custody, prosecutor appeals, and criminal interlocutory matters	Advance queue
IA Court of Appeals	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, termination of parental rights, child custody, and criminal interlocutory matters	Special calendars, pre-argument settlement conference, advance queue, expedited briefing, specialized briefing forms, submission on briefs, electronic filing of records, penalties for delay
Minnesota		
SC Supreme Court	Extraordinary writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Advance queue, expedited briefing
IA Court of Appeals	Extraordinary writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, and mental commitment	Advance queue, expedited briefing
Mississippi		
SC Supreme Court	Child placement and child abuse and neglect	Special calendars
IA Court of Appeals	~	~
Missouri		
SC Supreme Court	Child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, and at court's discretion	Special calendars, expedited briefing, oral argument in lieu of briefs, submission on briefs
IA Court of Appeals, Southern	Extraordinary writs, original writs, adoption, and termination of parental rights	Special calendars, expedited briefing
IA Court of Appeals, Western	Extraordinary writs, original writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Special calendars, expedited briefing
Montana		
SC Supreme Court	Child abuse and neglect and termination of parental rights	Expedited briefing
Nebraska		
SC Supreme Court	Original actions, workers' compensation, attorney discipline, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, criminal appeals, Tax Equalization and Review Commission appeals, and Department of Water Resources appeals	Advance queue
IA Court of Appeals	Workers' compensation, attorney discipline, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, criminal appeals, Tax Equalization and Review Commission appeals, and Department of Water Resources appeals	Advance queue
Nevada		
SC Supreme Court	Adoption, child placement, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, venue, injunctions, ballot questions, direct criminal appeals, and pretrial criminal appeals	Advance queue, expedited briefing, specialized briefing forms, submission on briefs, penalties for delay, pre-briefing settlement conference

Table 25. Expediting Procedures in Appellate Courts

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; ~=Not applicable

		Types of expedited appeals	Types of expedited procedures
New Hampshire			
SC	Supreme Court	Extraordinary writs, original writs, attorney discipline, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, and interlocutory appeals	Special calendars, pre-argument settlement conference, advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs
New Jersey			
SC	Supreme Court	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, termination of parental rights, child custody, Megan's Law cases, and interlocutory appeals	Advance queue, expedited briefing
IA	Superior Court, Appellate Div.	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, interlocutory matters, and at the court's discretion	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing, oral argument in lieu of briefs
New Mexico			
SC	Supreme Court	~	~
IA	Court of Appeals	Court's discretion	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing, ruling from bench after oral argument, opinion filed within 24 hours
New York			
SC	Court of Appeals	Time-sensitive appeals and primary election cases	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing, specialized briefing forms, oral argument in lieu of briefs, submission on briefs
IA	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 1 st	Extraordinary writs, original writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, and at the request of parties	Pre-argument settlement conference, expedited briefing, submission on briefs
IA	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 2 nd	Extraordinary writs, original writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, election appeals, excessive sentence appeals, and at court's discretion	Advance queue, expedited briefing, specialized briefing forms, active case management
IA	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 3 rd	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, and election appeals	Special calendars, pre-argument settlement conference, advance queue, expedited briefing
IA	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 4 th	Original writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Expedited briefing, submission on briefs
North Carolina			
SC	Supreme Court	Extraordinary writs, election cases, and time sensitive appeals	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs, electronic filing of records
IA	Court of Appeals	~	~
North Dakota			
SC	Supreme Court	Mental health	Advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs
Ohio			
SC	Supreme Court	Adoption, termination of parental rights, and original writs in election cases if within 90 days of the next election	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing
IA	Court of Appeals, 1 st District	Extraordinary writs, adoption, termination of parental rights, and abortion without parental consent	Advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs, electronic filing of records
IA	Court of Appeals, 2 nd District	Extraordinary writs, original writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, abortion without parental consent, unruly or delinquent child, state appeals in criminal cases, local fiscal emergency cases, election contests, and at the court's discretion	Advance queue, expedited briefing and argument, limited filing extensions

Table 25. Expediting Procedures in Appellate Courts

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; ~=Not applicable

	Types of expedited appeals	Types of expedited procedures
Ohio (continued)		
IA Court of Appeals, 3 rd District	Extraordinary writs, original writs, adoption, and termination of parental rights	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing
IA Court of Appeals, 4 th District	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, and at court's discretion	Special calendars, pre-argument settlement conference, expedited briefing, submission on briefs, penalties for delay
IA Court of Appeals, 5 th District	Extraordinary writs, original writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs
IA Court of Appeals, 6 th District	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, juvenile delinquency, and state appeals	Expedited briefing, submission on briefs
IA Court of Appeals, 7 th District	Extraordinary writs, adoption, and termination of parental rights	Advance queue, expedited briefing
IA Court of Appeals, 8 th District	Extraordinary writs and termination of parental rights	Special calendars, pre-argument settlement conference, advance queue, expedited briefing, specialized briefing forms, submission on briefs
IA Court of Appeals, 9 th District	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, abortion appeals from orders requiring parental consent	Advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs
IA Court of Appeals, 10 th District	Extraordinary writs, adoption, child placement, termination of parental rights, and juvenile abortion by-pass cases	Pre-argument settlement conferences, advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs
IA Court of Appeals, 11 th District	Adoption and termination of parental rights	Special calendars
IA Court of Appeals, 12 th District	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Special calendars, pre-argument settlement conference, expedited briefing, submission on briefs
Oklahoma		
SC Supreme Court	Extraordinary writs, workers' compensation, termination of parental rights, child custody, and driver's license revocation	Pre-argument settlement conference, advance queue, expedited briefing, submissions on briefs
SC Court of Criminal Appeals	Extraordinary writs and death penalty	Advance queue, expedited briefing
IA Court of Civil Appeals	~	~
Oregon		
SC Supreme Court	Death penalty, judicial review of corrections facility, and administrative agency reviews	Special calendars, pre-argument settlement conference, advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs
IA Court of Appeals	Executive orders, LUBA orders, juvenile proceedings, judicial review of correctional facility, violation of ORS 433.735 (mass gatherings), utility cases, and workers' compensation	Special calendars, pre-argument settlement conference, advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs
Pennsylvania		
SC Supreme Court	Extraordinary writs, original writs, workers' compensation, attorney discipline, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, and child custody	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs
IA Superior Court	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, and child support	Advance queue, expedited briefing
IA Commonwealth Court	Election appeals	Advance queue; expedited briefing, argument, and disposition

Table 25. Expediting Procedures in Appellate Courts

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; ~=Not applicable

	Types of expedited appeals	Types of expedited procedures
Puerto Rico		
SC Supreme Court	Extraordinary writs, original writs, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, child custody, and at court's discretion	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs, penalties for delay
IA Court of Appeals	Extraordinary writs, original writs, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, child custody, and at court's discretion	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs, penalties for delay
Rhode Island		
SC Supreme Court	Adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody, criminal matters, at request of parties, and at court's discretion	Expedited briefing, mediation, pre-briefing conferences
South Carolina		
SC Supreme Court	Court discretion	Expedited briefing, submission on briefs
IA Court of Appeals	Extraordinary writs and at request of parties	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs, procedures for emergency motions
South Dakota		
SC Supreme Court	Child abuse and neglect	Expedited briefing
Tennessee		
SC Supreme Court	Worker's compensation and at court's discretion	Advance queue
IA Court of Appeals	Termination of parental rights and at court's discretion	Advance queue, expedited briefing
IA Court of Criminal Appeals	Court discretion	Advance queue, expedited briefing
Texas		
SC Supreme Court	Extraordinary writs, original writs, termination of parental rights, and parental notification for abortion	Special calendars, expedited briefing, reduced extensions, dedicated staff attorneys
SC Court of Criminal Appeals	Extraordinary writs and original writs	Expedited briefing, submission on briefs
IA Courts of Appeals	Original writs, extraordinary writs, interlocutory appeals, termination of parental rights, parental notification of abortion, and some other family law matters	May include advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs, special calendars
Utah		
SC Supreme Court	Court discretion	Advance queue, expedited briefing
IA Court of Appeals	Court discretion	Pre-argument settlement conference, advance queue, expedited briefing, specialized briefing forms
Vermont		
SC Supreme Court	Extraordinary writs, child abuse and neglect, and termination of parental rights	Advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs
Virginia		
SC Supreme Court	Court discretion	Advance queue, expedited briefing
IA Court of Appeals	Extraordinary writs, original writs, workers' compensation, termination of parental rights, criminal appeals, pre-trial appeals by the Commonwealth	Advance queue, expedited briefing
Washington²		
SC Supreme Court	Court discretion	Expedited briefing, submission on briefs, electronic filing of records, penalties for delay, special settings
IA Courts of Appeals, Division One	Extraordinary writs, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, child custody	Special calendars, advance queue, expedited briefing, penalties for delay
West Virginia		
SC Supreme Court of Appeals	Extraordinary writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, termination of parental rights, and at request of parties	Advance queue, expedited briefing, submission on briefs

Table 25. Expediting Procedures in Appellate Courts

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; ~=Not applicable

	Types of expedited appeals	Types of expedited procedures
Wisconsin		
SC Supreme Court	~	~
IA Court of Appeals	Court discretion	Advance queue, expedited briefing, mediation
Wyoming		
SC Supreme Court	Extraordinary writs, original writs, adoption, child placement, child abuse and neglect, child in need of assistance, termination of parental rights, and ballot issues	Expedited briefing, submission on briefs

FOOTNOTES:

Missouri:

¹ The Court of Appeals, Eastern District is not included as that court did not respond.

Washington:

² The Court of Appeal, Division Two and Court of Appeal, Division Three are not included as those courts did not respond.

Table 26. Limitations on Oral Arguments in Appellate Courts

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ■=Yes

		Time limit (each side in minutes)	Must formally request oral argument	Argument is automatically scheduled for:				
				All cases	Granted writ applications	All appeals	Depends on the case	Other
Alabama								
SC	Supreme Court	30	■					
IA	Court of Civil Appeals	30	■					
IA	Court of Criminal Appeals	30	■					
Alaska								
SC	Supreme Court	15	■					1
IA	Court of Appeals	15	■					
Arizona								
SC	Supreme Court	20	■					2
IA	Court of Appeal, Division One	20	■					
IA	Court of Appeal, Division Two	25	■					
Arkansas								
SC	Supreme Court	20	■					
IA	Court of Appeals	20	■					
California								
SC	Supreme Court	30 ³		■				
IA	Courts of Appeal, 1 st District	30	■					
IA	Courts of Appeal, 2 nd District	30			■	■		
IA	Courts of Appeal, 3 rd District	15		■				
IA	Courts of Appeal, 4 th District	15	■					
IA	Courts of Appeal, 5 th District	30					■	
IA	Courts of Appeal, 6 th District	30	■					
Colorado								
SC	Supreme Court	15 or 30 ⁴	■					
IA	Court of Appeals	15	■					
Connecticut								
SC	Supreme Court	30					■	
IA	Appellate Court	20					■	
Delaware								
SC	Supreme Court	20 or 25 ⁵					■	
District of Columbia								
SC	Court of Appeals	15, 30, or 45 ⁶					■	
Florida								
SC	Supreme Court	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
IA	First District Court of Appeal	20 ⁷	■					
IA	Second District Court of Appeal	20	■					
IA	Third District Court of Appeal	10, 15, or 20	■					
IA	Fourth District Court of Appeal	10, 15, or 20	■					
IA	Fifth District Court of Appeal	15 (criminal), 20 (civil)	■					
Georgia								
SC	Supreme Court	20 ⁸	■					9
IA	Court of Appeals	15	■					
Hawaii								
SC	Supreme Court	30	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
IA	Intermediate Court of Appeals	30	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Idaho								
SC	Supreme Court	30					■	
IA	Court of Appeals	30					■	
Illinois								
SC	Supreme Court	20 ¹⁰	■					
IA	First District Court of Appeals	20	■					
IA	Second District Court of Appeals	15	■					
IA	Third District Court of Appeals	15	■					
IA	Fourth District Court of Appeals	20	■					
IA	Fifth District Court of Appeals	10 (criminal), 20 (civil)	■					
Indiana								
SC	Supreme Court	30	■					
IA	Court of Appeals	30	■					
IA	Tax Court	N/S					■	

Table 26. Limitations on Oral Arguments in Appellate Courts

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ■=Yes

		Time limit (each side in minutes)	Must formally request oral argument	Argument is automatically scheduled for:				
				All cases	Granted writ applications	All appeals	Depends on the case	Other
Iowa								
SC	Supreme Court	10	■					
IA	Court of Appeals	10	■					
Kansas								
SC	Supreme Court	15					■	
IA	Court of Appeals	15					■	
Kentucky								
SC	Supreme Court	15 ¹¹	■					
IA	Court of Appeals	15					■	
Louisiana								
SC	Supreme Court	20-40 ¹²			■	■		
IA	First Circuit Court of Appeals	20	■		■			
IA	Second Circuit Court of Appeals	20	■					
IA	Third Circuit Court of Appeals	20	■					
IA	Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals	20	■					
IA	Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals	15	■					■ ¹³
Maine								
SC	Supreme Judicial Court	20					■	
Maryland								
SC	Court of Appeals	30			■		■	
IA	Court of Special Appeals	30		■				
Massachusetts								
SC	Supreme Judicial Court	15 ¹⁴					■	
IA	Appeals Court	15 ¹⁴					■	
Michigan								
SC	Supreme Court	30 ¹⁵		■				
IA	Court of Appeals	30 ¹⁵	■					
Minnesota								
SC	Supreme Court	30 (appel.), 25 (resp.)	■				■	
IA	Court of Appeals	30 (appel.), 20 (resp.)	■				■	
Mississippi								
SC	Supreme Court	20-30	■					■ ¹⁶
IA	Court of Appeals	20	■					
Missouri ¹⁷								
SC	Supreme Court	15 ¹⁸		■				
IA	Court of Appeals, Southern	20 (appel.), 15 (resp.)	■					
IA	Court of Appeals, Western	10 or 15					■	
Montana								
SC	Supreme Court	40 (appel.), 30 (resp.)					■	
Nebraska								
SC	Supreme Court	10					■	
IA	Court of Appeals	10		■				
Nevada								
SC	Supreme Court	15	■					
New Hampshire								
SC	Supreme Court	15					■	
New Jersey								
SC	Supreme Court	30			■			■ ¹⁹
IA	Superior Court, Appellate Div.	30	■					
New Mexico								
SC	Supreme Court	30 ²⁰	■					
IA	Court of Appeals	30	■					■ ²¹
New York								
SC	Court of Appeals	Court discretion	■					
IA	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 1 st	Court discretion	■					
IA	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 2 nd	15 or 30 ²²	■					
IA	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 3 rd	10	■					
IA	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. 4 th	30	■					

Table 26. Limitations on Oral Arguments in Appellate Courts

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ■=Yes

		Time limit (each side in minutes)	Must formally request oral argument	Argument is automatically scheduled for:			
				All cases	Granted writ applications	All appeals	Depends on the case
North Carolina							
SC	Supreme Court	30				■	
IA	Court of Appeals	30					■
North Dakota							
SC	Supreme Court	30 (appel.), 20 (resp.)		■			
Ohio							
SC	Supreme Court	15 ²³					■
IA	Court of Appeals, 1 st District	15			■		
IA	Court of Appeals, 2 nd District	15	■				
IA	Court of Appeals, 3 rd District	15	■				
IA	Court of Appeals, 4 th District	15	■				
IA	Court of Appeals, 5 th District	30			■		
IA	Court of Appeals, 6 th District	15					■
IA	Court of Appeals, 7 th District	15	■				
IA	Court of Appeals, 8 th District	15			■		
IA	Court of Appeals, 9 th District	15			■		
IA	Court of Appeals, 10 th District	15			■		
IA	Court of Appeals, 11 th District	15					■
IA	Court of Appeals, 12 th District	15	■				
Oklahoma							
SC	Supreme Court	20	■				
SC	Court of Criminal Appeals	Court discretion					■
IA	Court of Civil Appeals	20	■				
Oregon							
SC	Supreme Court	15 or 30					■
IA	Court of Appeals	15 or 30					■
Pennsylvania							
SC	Supreme Court	Court discretion					■
IA	Superior Court	15	■				
IA	Commonwealth Court	10 or 15 ²⁴					■
Puerto Rico							
SC	Supreme Court	Court discretion	■				
IA	Court of Appeals	Court discretion	■				
Rhode Island							
SC	Supreme Court	10 or 30 ²⁵					■
South Carolina							
SC	Supreme Court	Court discretion	N/S				
IA	Court of Appeals	10-30					■
South Dakota							
SC	Supreme Court	20					■
Tennessee							
SC	Supreme Court	30	■				
IA	Court of Appeals	15	■				
IA	Court of Criminal Appeals	15	■				
Texas							
SC	Supreme Court	20					■ ²⁶
SC	Court of Criminal Appeals	20					■
IA	Courts of Appeals	15-30 ²⁷	■				
Utah							
SC	Supreme Court	20		■			
IA	Court of Appeals	15					■
Vermont							
SC	Supreme Court	5 or 15	■				
Virginia							
SC	Supreme Court	Varies		■		■ ³⁰	
IA	Court of Appeals	10 or 15 ²⁸	■ ²⁹			■	

Table 26. Limitations on Oral Arguments in Appellate Courts

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ■=Yes

	Time limit (each side in minutes)	Must formally request oral argument	Argument is automatically scheduled for:				
			All cases	Granted writ applications	All appeals	Depends on the case	Other
Washington ³¹							
SC Supreme Court	20					■	
IA Courts of Appeals, Division One	10					■	
West Virginia							
SC Supreme Court of Appeals	30	■				■	
Wisconsin							
SC Supreme Court	30					■	
IA Court of Appeals	30					■	
Wyoming							
SC Supreme Court	30					■	

FOOTNOTES:

Alaska:

¹ The Supreme Court automatically schedules oral argument for election redistricting cases and judicial bypass of parental consent to abortion.

Arizona:

² The Supreme Court automatically schedules oral argument for death penalty cases.

California:

³ The Supreme Court time limit for oral argument in death penalty cases is 45 minutes.

Colorado:

⁴ The time limit for oral argument in the Supreme Court depends on the number and/or complexity of the issues in the case.

Delaware:

⁵ The time limit for oral argument in the Supreme Court is 20 minutes per side if the court is in panel and 25 minutes per side if the court is sitting en banc.

District of Columbia:

⁶ The time limit for oral argument in the Supreme Court is 15 minutes for cases on the summary calendar, but oral argument must be requested; the time limit is 30 minutes for cases on the regular calendar; and 45 minutes for cases heard en banc.

Florida:

⁷ The First District Court of Appeal time limit for oral argument in death penalty cases is 30 minutes.

Georgia:

⁸ The Supreme Court time limit for oral argument in domestic relations cases is 10 minutes; the time limit for oral argument in death penalty cases is 30 minutes.

⁹ The Supreme Court automatically schedules oral argument for death penalty cases and for granted writs of certiorari.

Illinois:

¹⁰ The Supreme Court time limit for death penalty cases is 30 minutes.

Kentucky:

¹¹ The Supreme Court time limit for oral argument in death penalty cases is 30 minutes.

Louisiana:

¹² The Supreme Court time limit for oral argument varies by case type: attorney discipline and criminal cases have 20 minutes, judicial discipline and civil cases have 30 minutes, and death penalty cases have 40 minutes.

¹³ The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals automatically schedules oral argument for election cases.

Massachusetts:

¹⁴ The time limit for oral argument is 20 minutes for first-degree murder.

Michigan:

¹⁵ The time limit for oral argument is 15 minutes for cases in which only one side appears and for cases argued on application for leave to appeal.

Mississippi:

¹⁶ The Supreme Court automatically schedules oral argument for death penalty cases.

Missouri:

¹⁷ The Court of Appeals, Eastern District is not included as that court did not respond.

¹⁸ The Supreme Court time limit for oral argument in death penalty cases is 20 minutes.

New Jersey:

¹⁹ The Supreme Court automatically schedules oral argument for some appeals as of right and for disciplinary matters.

New Mexico:

²⁰ The Supreme Court time limit for oral argument is 20 minutes for writs, attorney discipline, and judicial discipline.

²¹ The Court of Appeals automatically schedules oral argument for expedited bench decision cases.

New York:

²² The Appellate Division, 2nd Department time limit for oral argument is 15 minutes for cases in which there was no trial or hearing and 30 minutes for appeals in which there was a trial or hearing.

Ohio:

²³ The Supreme Court time limit for oral argument in death penalty cases is 30 minutes.

Pennsylvania:

²⁴ The Commonwealth Court time limit for oral argument is 7.5 – 10 minutes if court sits in panels and 15 minutes if court sits en banc.

Rhode Island:

²⁵ The Supreme Court time limit for oral argument is 30 minutes for plenary matters and 10 minutes for summary matters.

Texas:

²⁶ The Supreme Court generally schedules oral argument in most cases where a petition for review is granted and some mandamus cases.

²⁷ The time limit for oral argument varies by court.

Virginia:

²⁸ The time limit for oral argument is 10 minutes for appellant in criminal petition cases, 15 minutes on merit appeals.

²⁹ Oral argument must be formally requested on criminal petition cases.

³⁰ Oral argument is automatically scheduled unless the case was summarily affirmed or defaulted or oral argument was waived.

Washington:

³¹ The Court of Appeals, Division Two and Court of Appeals, Division Three are not included as those courts did not respond.

Table 27. Type of Court Hearing Administrative Agency Appeals

Legend: SC=Court of last resort; IA=Intermediate appellate court; GJ=General jurisdiction court; LJ=Limited jurisdiction court; ~=Not applicable

	Medical malpractice	Workers' compensation	Public service	Unemployment insurance	Public welfare	Insurance	Tax review	Other agencies
Alabama	~	~	GJ	GJ	~	GJ	GJ	GJ
Alaska	~	SC	GJ-SC	GJ-SC	GJ-SC	GJ-SC	GJ-SC	GJ-SC
Arizona	~	GJ-IA-SC	GJ	IA	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ
Arkansas	~	IA	IA	IA	~	~	~	GJ
California	GJ	IA	IA-SC	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ
Colorado	~	IA	SC	IA	IA	GJ	IA	~
Connecticut	~	IA	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	~
Delaware	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ
District of Columbia	SC	SC	SC	SC	SC	GJ	GJ	SC ¹ -GJ
Florida	~ ²	IA	IA-SC	IA	IA ³	IA	IA	IA
Georgia ⁴	GJ ⁵	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ
Hawaii	SC ⁶	SC ⁶	SC ⁶	GJ-SC ⁶	GJ	GJ	~ ⁷	SC ⁶
Idaho	~ ⁸	SC	SC	SC	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ
Illinois	~	IA	IA	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	IA
Indiana	GJ	IA	IA	IA	~	~	IA ⁹	GJ
Iowa	~	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ
Kansas	GJ	IA	GJ ¹⁰	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ-IA	GJ-SC
Kentucky	~	IA	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ
Louisiana	GJ	IA	GJ-SC	GJ	~	GJ	GJ	GJ-IA
Maine	~	SC	SC	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ
Maryland	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ
Massachusetts	~	IA-SC	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ
Michigan	~	LJ	LJ	LJ	LJ	LJ	LJ	LJ
Minnesota	~	SC	IA	IA	~	~	SC	~
Mississippi	GJ	GJ	SC	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ
Missouri	~	GJ-IA	GJ	IA	GJ	GJ	IA ¹¹	GJ
Montana	GJ	GJ	GJ	~	~	~	GJ	GJ
Nebraska	~	IA	IA	IA	IA	~	IA	IA
Nevada	~	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ
New Hampshire	~	SC	SC	SC	~ ¹²	SC	SC	SC
New Jersey	~	IA ¹³	IA ¹³	IA ¹³	IA ¹³	IA ¹³	IA ^{13, 14}	IA ¹³
New Mexico	~	IA	SC	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
New York ¹⁵	~	IA	IA	IA	GJ	IA	GJ-IA	GJ-IA
North Carolina	~	IA	IA	GJ	IA	IA	IA	~ ¹⁶
North Dakota	~	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ
Ohio	~	IA-SC	IA-SC	GJ	~	~	IA-SC	~
Oklahoma	~	~ ¹⁷	GJ or IA-SC	GJ or IA-SC	~	GJ-SC	IA-SC	~
Oregon	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	SC	IA
Pennsylvania	SC or IA	SC or IA	SC or IA	SC or IA	SC or IA	SC or IA	SC or IA	SC or IA
Puerto Rico	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA	IA
Rhode Island	~	SC	SC	LJ	IA	GJ	LJ	GJ
South Carolina	~	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ
South Dakota	~	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ
Tennessee	~ ¹⁸	GJ	IA	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ
Texas	GJ	GJ or LJ	GJ or LJ	GJ or LJ	~	GJ	GJ	GJ
Utah	GJ	IA	SC	IA	GJ	GJ	GJ-SC	GJ-IA-SC
Vermont	GJ	SC	SC	SC	GJ	GJ	SC	SC
Virginia	GJ	IA	GJ	GJ	GJ	SC	GJ	GJ or LJ
Washington	~	GJ-IA ¹⁹	GJ-IA ¹⁹	GJ-IA ¹⁹	GJ-IA ¹⁹	GJ-IA ¹⁹	GJ-IA ¹⁹	GJ-IA ¹⁹
West Virginia	~	SC	GJ	GJ	~	~	GJ	GJ
Wisconsin	~ ²⁰	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ	GJ
Wyoming	~ ²¹	GJ ²²	GJ ²²	GJ ²²	~	GJ ²²	GJ ²²	~

Table 27. Type of Court Hearing Administrative Agency Appeals

FOOTNOTES:

District of Columbia:

¹ The court of last resort hears appeals, if the agency provided a trial-type hearing in a contested case; otherwise the general jurisdiction court will hear the appeal.

Florida:

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

³ Final agency actions regarding recovery of overpayments of welfare fraud appeals are heard by the intermediate appellate court.

Georgia:

⁴ If the case is brought by discretionary application such as workers' compensation or unemployment insurance, any one of three judges on the division may grant the application. On a direct appeal, a dissent of one judge on the panel causes the case to be reviewed by that division, 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 10 judges, then the case will be reviewed by all 10 judges.

⁵ These cases are tried in general jurisdiction court or as an alternative process with appeal in a general jurisdiction court.

Hawaii:

⁶ The court of last resort may transfer a case to the intermediate appellate court.

⁷ Cases are heard by a Tax Appeal Court (a specialized court) presided over by a Circuit Court judge.

Idaho:

⁸ Cases are initially brought to a medical malpractice hearing panel (conclusions are not binding); a case may be filed in the District Court (general jurisdiction).

Indiana:

⁹ The cases are heard in Tax Court (intermediate appellate court).

Kansas:

¹⁰ Rate cases go to the intermediate appellate court.

Missouri:

¹¹ Tax review cases may be transferred to the Supreme Court.

New Hampshire:

¹² Petition for writ of certiorari must be filed to the Superior or Supreme Court (concurrent jurisdiction).

New Jersey:

¹³ The court of last resort 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.

¹⁴ Appeals from county boards of taxation are heard by the Tax Court (limited jurisdiction).

New York:

¹⁵ Appeals of final decisions of all administrative agencies go to either the Supreme Court or the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Article 78 proceedings.

North Carolina:

¹⁶ Cases go to Superior Court; some to the intermediate appellate court; the court of last resort hears general rate cases from the Utilities Commission.

Oklahoma:

¹⁷ These cases go to Workers' Compensation Court (limited jurisdiction).

Tennessee:

¹⁸ Cases are heard by the Chancery Court of Davidson County (general jurisdiction).

Washington:

¹⁹ Most administrative agency rulings are appealed first to the Superior Court (general jurisdiction) and then to the intermediate appellate court. Only cases meeting specific statutory criteria are reviewed by the intermediate appellate court directly from the administrative ruling.

Wisconsin:

²⁰ Cases are taken to the Circuit Court (general jurisdiction) and are required to go through a medical mediation panel, organized through the administrative office of the courts.

Wyoming:

²¹ Medical malpractice tribunals have been eliminated.

²² District Courts may hear appeals or certify directly to the court of last resort.

Part V: Trial Courts: Administration, Specialized Jurisdiction, and Procedures

Perhaps the most fundamental feature of state trial court systems is the distribution of subject matter jurisdiction. The pattern followed in each state and the differences among states are most readily identified by means of the court structure charts found in Part VIII.

Trial court administration generally involves judges with managerial responsibility (presiding, chief, or administrative judges of the court or of divisions within the court), clerks of court, and trial court administrators. A chief or presiding judge generally serves as an executive overseer who ensures that court policy is implemented. Their method of selection and terms of office are described in Table 6, whereas Table 28 highlights their specific responsibilities across nine areas. This is a substantially enhanced coverage of the role of the administrative judge from that provided in 1998.

The vital administrative tasks of a clerk of court are typically the responsibility of an elected or appointed official. The method of selection may vary among the general jurisdiction courts of the individual states. Court administrators, by contrast, are not elected officials and are most often appointed by the chief or presiding judge. Table 29 reports the number of clerks and administrators serving each court system in a state and their method of selection.

A clerk of court typically has responsibility for docketing cases, collecting court fees, overseeing jury selection, and maintaining all court records. While clerks of court are traditional positions in almost all state court systems, trial court administrators are more recent participants in the management of court operations. They are responsible for the non-judicial aspects of court administration including staffing, budgets, efficient caseload processing, etc. In some trial court systems, the same official is both the administrator and the clerk. Information on the specific responsibilities in ten functional areas of both clerks of court and trial court administrators can be found in Table 30.

Problem solving courts have emerged in most states over the past several years and specialize in targeting issue areas such as domestic violence and drug addiction. Table 31 lists six different types of problem solving courts and indicates the number of each type operational in the individual states. By far, the most common problem solving courts are drug courts and family courts. In most cases, family courts are a unit of a district, circuit, trial, or superior court rather than being independent. The jurisdiction assigned to family courts in each state is detailed in Table 32. The table also indicates whether family courts exist statewide or only in a limited number of local jurisdictions.

Table 33 recognizes the significant role that Native American tribal courts have in many states by indicating the number and types of tribal courts that are in place in each state. Public Law 280 (1953) extended state jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases to Native American lands. Table 33 indicates whether a state has assumed that jurisdiction. This listing is not a comprehensive guide to the presence of tribal courts. The table is compiled from several sources, listed below, and cannot be regarded as definitive. The territory of tribal lands is not necessarily bounded within a state, making the presentation of accurate descriptive information on tribal courts problematic for this volume's format. Moreover, there is a complex division of jurisdiction over civil disputes and criminal offenses between federal, state, and tribal courts. As such, there are Tribal Court-State Court Forums in a number of states, with the Tribal Courts and State Courts: *The Prevention and Resolution of Jurisdictional Disputes Project*, established in 1989, as an example. Additional information on tribal courts can be obtained by contacting the organizations responsible for the volumes used as sources or the individual courts.

The status of cameras in trial and appellate courts is described on a state-by-state basis in Table 34. Television cameras may be allowed in some courts and for some types of proceedings within a given state. Whether camera coverage is carried out on an experimental basis or has permanent status is indicated, as is whether the consent of the parties is required.

All but three states (Idaho, Montana and Utah) provide for an insanity defense. For the other states, Table 35 indicates the legal test for insanity and highlights pre-trial, trial, and post-trial standards and procedures for each state.

Recent scientific advances have enabled law enforcement to solve crimes by extracting DNA from a mere speck of blood or a strand of hair left at a crime scene. Table 36 provides information on the 45 states that have adopted a statute regarding post-conviction analysis of DNA evidence. This table, included for the first time in the 2004 edition, specifies the time limit for relief, convictions for which relief may be sought, the length of time biological evidence must be preserved, and the standard for granting DNA testing.

Finally, the methods employed by each state's trial courts to make the trial record available can be found in Table 37. This topic was last addressed in *State Court Organization 1993*. The table first indicates whether or not a trial court makes a verbatim record. If a record is made, four specific methods are listed, with a provision for states to fill in any other methods being used.

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Table 28. Presiding Judges: Authority and Responsibilities

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; VA=Varies; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

"Presiding Judge" is defined as the judge responsible for the administrative management of a court.

		Authority		Does the presiding judge:		
	Title	Source	Geographic extent	Receive extra compensation?	Continue to hear cases?	Have a reduced caseload?
Alabama						
GJ Circuit	Presiding Judge	Statute/Rules	Ind. circuit	~	■	~
LJ District	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Municipal	Presiding Judge	Statute/Rules	City	■	~	~
LJ Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~
Alaska						
GJ Superior	Presiding Judge	Statute/Rules	Ind. circuit	~	■	~
LG District	Presiding Judge	Statute/Rules	Ind. circuit	~	■	~
Arizona						
GJ Superior	Presiding Judge	Const/Rules/Order	County	~	■	■
LJ Justice of the Peace	Presiding Justice of the Peace	Administrative Order	County	~	~	~
LJ Municipal	Presiding Judge	Administrative Order	City	VA	VA	VA
Arkansas						
GJ Circuit	Administrative Judge	Rules	Ind. circuit	~	■	~
LJ District	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ City	~	~	~	~	~	~
California						
GJ Superior	Presiding Judge	Statute/Rules	County	■	■	■
Colorado						
GJ District	Chief Judge	Chief Justice	Mult. circuits	~	■	~
GJ Denver Probate	Presiding Judge	Chief Justice	Ind. circuit	~	■	~
GJ Denver Juvenile	Chief Judge	Chief Justice	Ind. circuit	■	~	~
GJ Water	Water Court Judge	Chief Justice	Ind. circuit	■	~	~
LJ County	Presiding County Court Judge	Chief Justice	County	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Connecticut						
GJ Superior	Administrative Judge	Statute	Ind. circuit	■	■	~
LJ Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~
Delaware						
GJ Superior	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Chancery	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Justice of the Peace	Chief Magistrate	Constitution	State	■	■	■
LJ Family	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Common Pleas	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Alderman's	~	~	~	~	~	~
District of Columbia						
GJ Superior	Chief Judge	Chief Justice	District	■	■	~
Florida						
GJ Circuit	Chief Judge	Statute/Rules	Ind. circuit	~	VA	VA
LJ County	Chief Judge	Statute/Rules	Ind. circuit	~	VA	VA
Georgia						
GJ Superior	Chief Judge	Rules	Ind. circuit	~	■	~
LJ Juvenile	Chief Judge	Rules	County	~	■	~
LJ Civil	Chief Judge	Rules	County	N/S	N/S	~
LJ State	Chief Judge	Rules	County	N/S	■	~
LJ Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Magistrate	Chief Magistrate	Rules	County	■	■	~
LJ Municipal	Chief Judge	Rules	City	N/S	■	~
LJ County Recorder's	Chief Judge	Rules	County	■	■	~
LJ Municipal/City of Atlanta	Chief Judge	Rules	City	■	■	~
Hawaii						
GJ Circuit	Administrative Judge	Statute/Rules	Ind. circuit	~	■	~
LJ District	Administrative Judge	Statute/Rules	Ind. circuit	~	~	N/S

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Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; VA=Varies; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~ =Not applicable; ■=Yes

"Presiding Judge" is defined as the judge responsible for the administrative management of a court.

		Responsibilities of presiding judge:								
		Supervise non-judicial employees	Assign cases to judges	Assign judges to court divisions	Request & assign visiting judges	Select quasi-judicial officers	Supervise fiscal affairs	Establish special committees	Represent the court in community relations	Maintain statistical & mgmt. data
Alabama										
GJ	Circuit		■	■	■		■	■	■	■
LJ	District	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Municipal	■	■	■	■	~	~	■	■	~
LJ	Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Alaska										
GJ	Superior	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LG	District	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Arizona										
GJ	Superior	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ	Justice of the Peace	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ	Municipal	■	VA		■	■	■	■	■	■
Arkansas										
GJ	Circuit	■	■		■		■		■	■
LJ	District	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	City	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
California										
GJ	Superior	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Colorado										
GJ	District	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■
GJ	Denver Probate	■				■	■	■	■	■
GJ	Denver Juvenile	■				■	■	■	■	■
GJ	Water	■							■	
LJ	County					■	N/S	■	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Connecticut										
GJ	Superior	■	■	~	~	~	~	~	■	~
LJ	Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Delaware										
GJ	Superior	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Chancery	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Justice of the Peace	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
LJ	Family	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Common Pleas	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Alderman's	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
District of Columbia										
GJ	Superior	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Florida										
GJ	Circuit		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ	County		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Georgia										
GJ	Superior	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ	Juvenile		■	■		■	■	■	■	
LJ	Civil	■	■	VA		■	■	■	■	■
LJ	State	VA		■	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Magistrate	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ	Municipal	■	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	■	■
LJ	County Recorder's	■			■		■	■	■	■
LJ	Municipal/City of Atlanta	■			■		■	■	■	■
Hawaii										
GJ	Circuit		■	■	■		■	■	■	■
LJ	District		■	■	■		■	■	■	

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"Presiding Judge" is defined as the judge responsible for the administrative management of a court.

		Authority		Does the presiding judge:		
	Title	Source	Geographic extent	Receive extra compensation?	Continue to hear cases?	Have a reduced caseload?
Idaho						
GJ District	Admin. District Judge	Statute/Rules	Ind. circuit	■	■	■
LJ Magistrate's Division	Admin. District Judge	Statute/Rules	Ind. circuit	■	■	
Illinois						
GJ Circuit	Chief Circuit Judge	Constitution	Ind. circuit		■	■
Indiana						
GJ Superior and Circuit	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA
GJ Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ County	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ City and Town	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Small Claims/Marion County	~	~	~	~	~	~
Iowa						
GJ District	Chief Judge	Statute/Rules	Ind. circuit	■	■	■
Kansas						
GJ District	Chief Judge	Statute/Rules	Ind. district	■	■	VA
LJ Municipal	Chief Judge ²	Appointing authority	City	N/S	■	N/S
Kentucky						
GJ Circuit	Chief Judge	Rules	Ind/Mult circuit	■	■	
LJ District	Chief Judge	Rules	Ind/Mult circuit	■	■	
Louisiana						
GJ District	Chief Judge (may vary)	Rules	Ind. circuit		■	
GJ Juvenile & Family	Chief Judge (may vary)	Rules	Ind. circuit		■	
LJ Justice of the Peace	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Mayor's	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ City & Parish	Chief Judge (may vary)	Rules	County or city		■	
Maine						
GJ Superior	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
GJ District	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
LJ Probate	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland						
GJ Circuit	Administrative Judge	N/S	Ind. circuit		■	
LJ District	Administrative Judge	N/S	Ind. district		■	
LJ Orphan's	~	~	~	~	~	~
Massachusetts						
GJ Superior	Regional Admin. Justice	Appointing authority	Region		■	
LJ District	First Justice	Statute	Division		■	
LJ Probate & Family	First Justice	Statute	Division		■	
LJ Juvenile	First Justice	Statute	Division		■	
LJ Housing	First Justice	Statute	Division ³		■	
LJ Boston Municipal	First Justice	Statute	Division		■	
LJ Land	Chief Justice	Statute	State		■	
Michigan						
GJ Circuit	Chief Judge	Rules	Ind. circuit		■	
GJ Claims	Chief Judge	Rules	Ind. circuit		■	
LJ District	Chief Judge	Rules	Ind. circuit		■	
LJ Probate	Chief Judge	Rules	County		■	
LJ Municipal	Chief Judge	Rules	City		■	
Minnesota						
GJ District	Chief Judge	Chief Justice	Ind. circuit	■	■	■

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Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; VA=Varies; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

"Presiding Judge" is defined as the judge responsible for the administrative management of a court.

	Responsibilities of presiding judge:								
	Supervise non-judicial employees	Assign cases to judges	Assign judges to court divisions	Request & assign visiting judges	Select quasi-judicial officers	Supervise fiscal affairs	Establish special committees	Represent the court in community relations	Maintain statistical & mgmt. data
Idaho									
GJ District	■	■	■	■		1	■	■	
LJ Magistrate's Division	■	■	■	■			■	■	
Illinois									
GJ Circuit	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Indiana									
GJ Superior and Circuit	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA	VA
GJ Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ County	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ City and Town	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Small Claims/Marion County	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Iowa									
GJ District	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Kansas									
GJ District	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Municipal	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Kentucky									
GJ Circuit	■			■	■				
LJ District	■			■	■				
Louisiana									
GJ District	■				■	■	■	■	■
GJ Juvenile & Family	■				■	■	■	■	■
LJ Justice of the Peace	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Mayor's					~	~	~	~	~
LJ City & Parish	■				■	■	■	■	■
Maine									
GJ Superior	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
GJ District	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
LJ Probate	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland									
GJ Circuit	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ District		■	■	■		■	■	■	■
LJ Orphan's	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Massachusetts									
GJ Superior	■	■		■		■		■	■
LJ District	■	■		■	■	■		■	■
LJ Probate & Family	■	■		■	■	■		■	■
LJ Juvenile	■	■		■	■	■		■	■
LJ Housing	■	■		■	■	■		■	■
LJ Boston Municipal	■	■		■	■	■		■	■
LJ Land	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■
Michigan									
GJ Circuit	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
GJ Claims	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ District	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Probate	■			■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Municipal	■			■	■	■	■	■	■
Minnesota									
GJ District	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Table 28. Presiding Judges: Authority and Responsibilities

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; VA=Varies; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

"Presiding Judge" is defined as the judge responsible for the administrative management of a court.

		Authority		Does the presiding judge:		
	Title	Source	Geographic extent	Receive extra compensation?	Continue to hear cases?	Have a reduced caseload?
Mississippi						
GJ Circuit	Senior Judge	Statute	Ind. circuit		■	
LJ Chancery	Senior Judge	Statute	Ind. circuit		■	
LJ County	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Municipal	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Justice	~	~	~	~	~	~
Missouri						
GJ Circuit	Presiding Judge	Constitution	Ind. circuit		■	VA
LJ Municipal	VA	Constitution	City	VA	■	VA
Montana						
GJ District	Chief Judge	Constitution	Ind. circuit		■	
GJ Workers' Compensation	~	~	~	~	~	~
GJ Water	Chief Water Judge	Statute	State		■	
LJ Justice of the Peace	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Municipal	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ City	~	~	~	~	~	~
Nebraska						
GJ District	Presiding Judge	N/S	Ind. circuit		■	
LJ Separate Juvenile	Presiding Judge	N/S	County		■	
LJ County	Presiding Judge	N/S	Ind. circuit		■	
LJ Workers' Compensation	Presiding Judge	N/S	State		■	■
Nevada						
GJ District	Chief Judge	Statute	Ind. circuit		■	■
LJ Justice	Chief or Admin. Judge	Statute	Township		■	
LJ Municipal	Chief or Admin Judge	City charter	City ⁴		■	N/S
New Hampshire						
GJ Superior	Supervisory Judge	Chief Justice	County		■	
LJ District	Justice	Statute	City		■	
LJ Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~
New Jersey						
GJ Superior	Assignment Judge	Rules	Vicinage	■	■	■
LJ Tax	Presiding Judge	Statute	State		■	
LJ Municipal	Presiding Judge	Statute	Vicinage	■	■	
New Mexico						
GJ District	Chief Judge	Statute	Ind. district	■	■	VA
LJ Magistrate	Chief Magistrate	Policy directive	Court	VA	■	
LJ Metropolitan/Bernalillo County	Chief Judge	Statute	Ind. district	■	■	
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
New York						
GJ Supreme	District Admin Judge ⁷	N/S	Ind. district	■		
GJ County	District Admin Judge	N/S	Ind. district	■		
GJ Claims	Presiding Judge	N/S	State	■	■	■
LJ Surrogates'	District Admin Judge	N/S	Ind. district	■		
LJ Family	District Admin Judge ⁸	N/S	Ind. district	■		
LJ District and City	District Admin Judge	N/S	Ind. district	■		
LJ NYC Civil	Administrative Judge	N/S	City	■		
LJ NYC Criminal	Administrative Judge	N/S	City	■		
LJ Town & Village Justice	District Admin Judge	N/S	Ind. district	■		
North Carolina						
GJ Superior	Senior Resident Judge	Statute	Ind. circuit	■	■	
LJ District	Chief District Ct. Judge	Statute	Ind. circuit	■	■	
North Dakota						
GJ District	Presiding Judge	Statute	Ind. circuit	■	■	
LJ Municipal	~	~	~	~	~	~

Table 28. Presiding Judges: Authority and Responsibilities

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; VA=Varies; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~ =Not applicable; ■ =Yes

"Presiding Judge" is defined as the judge responsible for the administrative management of a court.

	Responsibilities of Presiding Judge:								
	Supervise non-judicial employees	Assign cases to judges	Assign judges to court divisions	Request & assign visiting judges	Select quasi-judicial officers	Supervise fiscal affairs	Establish special committees	Represent the court in community relations	Maintain statistical & mgmt. data
Mississippi									
GJ Circuit	■				■	■	■	■	
LJ Chancery	■				■	■	■	■	
LJ County	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Municipal	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Justice	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Missouri									
GJ Circuit	VA	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
LJ Municipal	■	■	■	■		■		■	■
Montana									
GJ District	■			■	■	■	VA	■	VA
GJ Workers' Compensation	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
GJ Water	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Justice of the Peace	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Municipal	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ City	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Nebraska									
GJ District	■			■	■		■	■	■
LJ Separate Juvenile	■			■	■		■	■	■
LJ County	■			■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Workers' Compensation	■	■		■		■	■	■	■
Nevada									
GJ District	5	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Justice	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	■	N/S
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
New Hampshire									
GJ Superior	■						■	■	
LJ District	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
New Jersey									
GJ Superior	■	■	6	■		■	■	■	■
LJ Tax	■	■		■		■	■	■	■
LJ Municipal				■		■	■	■	■
New Mexico									
GJ District	■			■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Magistrate	■			■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Metropolitan/Bernalillo County	■			■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
New York									
GJ Supreme	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
GJ County	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
GJ Claims	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Surrogates'	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
LJ Family	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
LJ District and City	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■
LJ NYC Civil	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ NYC Criminal	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Town & Village Justice	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
North Carolina									
GJ Superior	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ District	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
North Dakota									
GJ District	~	~	■	■	■	~	■	■	~
LJ Municipal	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

Table 28. Presiding Judges: Authority and Responsibilities

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; VA=Varies; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

"Presiding Judge" is defined as the judge responsible for the administrative management of a court.

		Authority		Does the presiding judge:		
	Title	Source	Geographic extent	Receive extra compensation?	Continue to hear cases?	Have a reduced caseload?
Ohio						
GJ	Common Pleas	Admin or Presiding Judge	Statute/Rules	County	■	■
LJ	Municipal	Admin or Presiding Judge	Statute/Rules	County or city	■	■
LJ	County	Admin or Presiding Judge	Statute/Rules	VA	■	■
LJ	Claims	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Mayor's	~	~	~	~	~
Oklahoma						
GJ	District	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal Not of Record	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal of Record	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Workers' Compensation	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Tax Review	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Oregon						
GJ	Circuit	Presiding Judge	Statute	Ind. circuit	■	9
GJ	Tax	Tax Court Judge	Statute	State	■	■
LJ	County	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Justice	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Municipal	~	~	~	~	~
Pennsylvania						
GJ	Common Pleas	President Judge	Statute	Ind. circuit	■	VA
LJ	Philadelphia Municipal	President Judge	Statute ¹⁰	Ind. circuit ¹⁰	■	VA
LJ	Magisterial District Judges	~	~	~	■	VA
LJ	Philadelphia Traffic	President/Admin Judge	Statute	Ind. circuit	■	■
Puerto Rico						
GJ	First Instance	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island						
GJ	Superior	Presiding Justice	Statute	State	■	■
LJ	Workers' Compensation	Chief Judge	Statute	State	■	■
LJ	District	Chief Judge	Statute	State	■	■
LJ	Family	Chief Judge	Statute	State	■	■
LJ	Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Traffic Tribunal	Chief Judge	Statute	State	■	■
South Carolina						
GJ	Circuit	Chief Judge	Chief Justice	Ind. circuit ¹¹	■	■
LJ	Family	Chief Judge	Chief Justice	Circuit	■	VA
LJ	Magistrate	Chief Magistrate	Chief Justice	County	■	■
LJ	Probate	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Municipal	Chief Judge	Chief Justice	City	■	■
South Dakota						
GJ	Circuit	Presiding Circuit Judge	Statute	Ind. circuit	■	■
LJ	Magistrate	~	~	~	~	~
Tennessee						
GJ	Circuit	Presiding Judge	N/S	Ind. circuit	■	■
GJ	Chancery	Presiding Judge	N/S	Ind. circuit	■	■
GJ	Criminal	Presiding Judge	N/S	Ind. circuit	■	■
GJ	Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Juvenile	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Municipal	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	General Sessions	~	~	~	~	~
Texas						
GJ	District	Admin. District Judge	Statute	County	VA	■
LJ	County-level	Admin. County Ct. Judge	Statute	County	VA	■
LJ	Justice of the Peace	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Municipal	Presiding Judge	VA	City	N/S	N/S

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Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; VA=Varies; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~ =Not applicable; ■ =Yes

"Presiding Judge" is defined as the judge responsible for the administrative management of a court.

		Responsibilities of presiding judge:								
		Supervise non-judicial employees	Assign cases to judges	Assign judges to court divisions	Request & assign visiting judges	Select quasi-judicial officers	Supervise fiscal affairs	Establish special committees	Represent the court in community relations	Maintain statistical & mgmt. data
Ohio										
GJ	Common Pleas	■	■		■		■	■	■	■
LJ	Municipal	■	■		■	■	■			■
LJ	County	■	■		■		■	■	■	■
LJ	Claims	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Mayor's	~	~		~	~	~	~	~	~
Oklahoma										
GJ	District	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal Not of Record	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal of Record	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Workers' Compensation	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Tax Review	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Oregon										
GJ	Circuit	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
GJ	Tax	■			■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ	County	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Justice	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Municipal	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Pennsylvania										
GJ	Common Pleas	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ	Philadelphia Municipal	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ	Magisterial District Judges	■			■		■			■
LJ	Philadelphia Traffic	■	■	■	■		■	■		■
Puerto Rico										
GJ	First Instance	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island										
GJ	Superior	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ	Workers' Compensation	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
LJ	District	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■
LJ	Family	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■
LJ	Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Traffic Tribunal	■		■		■	■		■	■
South Carolina										
GJ	Circuit		■		■					
LJ	Family		■		■					
LJ	Magistrate	■	■	■			■		■	■
LJ	Probate	~		~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Municipal	■	■				■		■	■
South Dakota										
GJ	Circuit	■	■	■	■		■		■	■
LJ	Magistrate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Tennessee										
GJ	Circuit	■	■	■	■				■	
GJ	Chancery	■	■	■	■				■	
GJ	Criminal	■	■	■	■				■	
GJ	Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Juvenile	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Municipal	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	General Sessions	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Texas										
GJ	District	■	■		■ ¹²		■	■	■	■
LJ	County-level	■	■		■ ¹²		■	■	■	■
LJ	Justice of the Peace	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Municipal	■	■	■	■	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S

Table 28. Presiding Judges: Authority and Responsibilities

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"Presiding Judge" is defined as the judge responsible for the administrative management of a court.

		Authority		Does the presiding judge:		
		Source	Geographic extent	Receive extra compensation?	Continue to hear cases?	Have a reduced caseload?
Utah						
GJ District	Presiding Judge	Statute	Ind. circuit	■	■	■
LJ Justice	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Juvenile	Presiding Judge	Statute	Ind. circuit	■	■	■
Vermont ¹³						
GJ Superior	Administrative Judge for	Statute/Order	State	■	■	■
GJ District	13 Trial Courts	13	13	13	13	13
GJ Family	13	13	13	13	13	13
LJ Probate	13	13	13	13	13	13
LJ Environmental	13	13	13	13	13	13
LJ Judicial Bureau	13	13	13	13	13	13
Virginia						
GJ Circuit	Chief Judge	N/S	Ind. circuit		■	
LJ District	Chief Judge	N/S	Ind. circuit		■	
Washington						
GJ Superior	Presiding Judge	Rules	Jud. district		■	
LJ District	Presiding Judge	Rules	County		■	■
LJ Municipal	Presiding Judge	Rules	City		■	
West Virginia						
GJ Circuit	Chief Judge	N/S	Ind. circuit		■	
LJ Magistrate	Chief Judge	N/S	County		■	
LJ Municipal	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Family	Chief Judge	N/S	Ind. Circuit		■	
Wisconsin						
GJ Circuit	Chief Judge	Statute	Mult. Circuit ¹⁴		■	VA
LJ Municipal ¹⁵	Presiding Judge	VA	City		■	
Wyoming						
GJ District	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Circuit	Supervising Judge	N/S	Ind. circuit	~	■	~
LJ Municipal	~	~	~	~	~	~

FOOTNOTES:

Idaho:

¹ The Administrative District Judge of the District Court makes state and county budget recommendations.

Kansas:

² Only the three largest Municipal Courts have a Chief Judge.

Massachusetts:

³ Four divisions are multi-city; one comprises only the City of Boston.

Nevada:

⁴ The municipalities often have different boundaries than the general city geographic boundaries. The court only has jurisdiction within the municipality boundaries.

⁵ One district Chief Judge has ultimate decision on appeals of personnel matters.

New Jersey:

⁶ The assignment judge recommends to the Chief Justice the assignment of judges to court divisions.

New York:

⁷ Within New York City, there are six presiding judges of the Supreme Court. Each presiding judge, titled Administrative Judge, has administrative authority over a county or counties. The responsibilities of the Administrative Judge are the same as that of the District Administrative Judge with the exception of the following: the Administrative Judge does continue to hear cases, but has a reduced caseload and the Administrative Judge does establish standing or special committees of judges.

⁸ Within New York City, there is one Administrative Judge of the New York City Family Court. The administrative Judge has administrative authority over the entire city, and the responsibilities of the Administrative Judge are the same as that of a District Administrative judge with the exception that the Administrative Judge can establish standing or special committees of judges.

Oregon:

⁹ The Presiding Judge in the largest courts has a reduced caseload.

Pennsylvania:

¹⁰ The Common Pleas Court President Judge for each judicial district is also the President Judge for all Magisterial District Judges Courts in the judicial district.

South Carolina:

¹¹ The 9th Circuit has a Chief Judge for every county in the circuit.

Texas:

¹² Local administrative judges may request that judges be assigned; however, assignments are made by the regional presiding judges.

Vermont:

¹³ Vermont employs one statewide Administrative Judge that oversees all of the trial courts.

Wisconsin:

¹⁴ Except District 1, which is an individual circuit (Milwaukee County).

¹⁵ This court is only in Milwaukee.

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"Presiding Judge" is defined as the judge responsible for the administrative management of a court.

		Responsibilities of presiding judge:								
		Supervise non-judicial employees	Assign cases to judges	Assign judges to court divisions	Request & assign visiting judges	Select quasi-judicial officers	Supervise fiscal affairs	Establish special committees	Represent the court in community relations	Maintain statistical & mgmt. data
Utah										
GJ	District		■	■	■	■				
LJ	Justice	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	~
LJ	Juvenile		■	■	■	■		■	■	■
Vermont										
GJ	Superior	13	13	13	13	13		13	13	
GJ	District	13	13	13	13	13		13	13	
GJ	Family	13	13	13	13	13		13	13	
LJ	Probate	13	13	13	13	13		13	13	
LJ	Environmental	13	13	13	13	13		13	13	
LJ	Judicial Bureau	13	13	13	13	13		13	13	
Virginia										
GJ	Circuit	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ	District	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Washington										
GJ	Superior		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ	District		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ	Municipal		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
West Virginia										
GJ	Circuit	■	■		■	■		■	■	
LJ	Magistrate	■				■	■	■	■	■
LJ	Municipal	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Family							■		
Wisconsin										
GJ	Circuit	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ	Municipal	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Wyoming										
GJ	District	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Circuit	■								
LJ	Municipal	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

Table 29. Selection and Number of Trial Court Clerks and Trial Court Administrators

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~ =Not applicable

	Clerks of court			Trial court administrators				
	Number of clerks that are:			Appointed by:			Number that serve by:	
	Elected	Appointed by judicial branch	Appointed by non-judicial branch body	AOC	Judges	Other	Region	Individual court
Alabama								
GJ Circuit	68			~	■	~	~	5
LJ District	1			~	~	~	~	2
LJ Municipal			256	■	~	~	~	~
LJ Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Alaska								
GJ Superior		43				■	4	
LG District		3					3	
Arizona								
GJ Superior	15			■		■		15
LJ Justice of the Peace		80		■		■		4
LJ Municipal		62		■		■		
Arkansas								
GJ Circuit	75					■		3
LJ District	5	5		~	~	~	~	~
LJ City	6	6		~	~	~	~	~
California								
GJ Superior	~	~	~			■	58	
Colorado								
GJ District		62 ⁷				■	22 ⁸	
GJ Denver Probate	~	~	~			■		1
GJ Denver Juvenile		1				■		1
GJ Water ⁹		7				■		7
LJ County		69 ⁷				■	8	
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Connecticut								
GJ Superior		13		~	~	~	~	~
LJ Probate		310		~	~	~	~	~
Delaware								
GJ Superior		3				■	1	1
LJ Chancery	~		~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Justice of the Peace		20				■		1
LJ Family		3				■	1	1
LJ Common Pleas		3				■	1	1
LJ Alderman's			1 or 2	~	~	~	~	~
District of Columbia								
GJ Superior			1	~	~	~	~	~
Florida								
GJ Circuit	67					■		20
LJ County	10							10
Georgia								
GJ Superior	159 ¹¹			■				41
LJ Juvenile		29 ¹¹		■		■	28	14
LJ Civil		N/S		~	~	~	~	~
LJ State		12		~	~	~	~	~
LJ Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Magistrate		~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	■	~	■	~	3
LJ County Recorder's	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Municipal/City of Atlanta		1		■		■		1
Hawaii								
GJ Circuit		4 ¹²			12		12	
LJ District		12			12		12	
Idaho								
GJ District	44				13	■	7	
LJ Magistrate's Division	13						13	

Table 29. Selection and Number of Trial Court Clerks and Trial Court Administrators

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

	Clerks of court			Trial court administrators				
	Number of clerks that are:			Appointed by:			Number that serve by:	
	Elected	Appointed by judicial branch	Appointed by non-judicial branch body	AOC	Judges	Other	Region	Individual court
Illinois								
GJ Circuit	102					■	17	
Indiana								
GJ Superior and Circuit	92			14	14	14	14	14
GJ Probate		4				■		2
LJ County	1			~	~	~	~	~
LJ City and Town		43		■				10
LJ Small Claims/Marion County	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Iowa								
GJ District		99				■	8	
Kansas								
GJ District		105				■		14
LJ Municipal			380			■		5
Kentucky								
GJ Circuit	120					■		30
LJ District	15					■		3
Louisiana								
GJ District	67			■		■		24
GJ Juvenile & Family	4	1		■		■		5
LJ Justice of the Peace	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Mayor's	~			~	~	~	~	~
LJ City & Parish	2	71 ¹⁶		■				18 ¹⁶
Maine								
GJ Superior	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
GJ District	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
LJ Probate	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland								
GJ Circuit	24					■	3	10
LJ District		12						
LJ Orphan's	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Massachusetts								
GJ Superior	15			■			1	
LJ District			62	■			1	
LJ Probate & Family	14			■			1	
LJ Juvenile			12	■			1	
LJ Housing			6	■			1	
LJ Boston Municipal			8	■			1	
LJ Land			1	■			1	
Michigan								
GJ Circuit	83					■		57
GJ Claims	1					■		1
LJ District		N/S				■		131
LJ Probate		N/S				■		43
LJ Municipal		4				■		4
Minnesota								
GJ District		80				■	10	1
Mississippi								
GJ Circuit	82 ¹⁷					■		40
LJ Chancery	82					■		32
LJ County	17					■		12
LJ Municipal			N/S	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Justice			86					
Missouri								
GJ Circuit	110	5			■	■		6
LJ Municipal		N/S	N/S	■		■		300-400 ¹⁸

Table 29. Selection and Number of Trial Court Clerks and Trial Court Administrators

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

	Clerks of court			Trial court administrators				
	Number of clerks that are:			Appointed by:			Number that serve by:	
	Elected	Appointed by judicial branch	Appointed by non-judicial branch body	AOC	Judges	Other	Region	Individual court
Montana								
GJ District	56					■		6
GJ Workers' Compensation	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
GJ Water		1		~	~	~	~	~
LJ Justice of the Peace		N/S		~	~	~	~	~
LJ Municipal		5		~	~	~	~	~
LJ City		N/S		~	~	~	~	~
Nebraska								
GJ District	93					■		1
LJ Separate Juvenile	3			~	~	■	~	~
LJ County		93				■		1
LJ Workers' Compensation		1				■		1
Nevada								
GJ District	16	1			■	■		2
LJ Justice		N/S	N/S		■	■		10
LJ Municipal	4				■	■		3
New Hampshire								
GJ Superior		11		~	~	~	~	~
LJ District		36		■		■	3	
LJ Probate	10	1				■	1	
New Jersey								
GJ Superior		1		■	■	~	15	
LJ Tax		1		~	~	~	~	~
LJ Municipal			1 or 2 per court	■	■		15	
New Mexico								
GJ District		13		■			13	1
LJ Magistrate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Metropolitan/Bernalillo County		~	~		■		1	1
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
New York								
GJ Supreme		45 ¹⁹		■			9	
GJ County		37 ¹⁹		~	~	~	~	~
GJ Claims		1		~	~	~	~	~
LJ Surrogates'		66		~	~	~	~	~
LJ Family		86		~	~	~	~	~
LJ District and City		1		~	~	~	~	~
LJ NYC Civil		1		~	~	~	~	~
LJ NYC Criminal		1		~	~	~	~	~
LJ Town & Village Justice			1,471	~	~	~	~	~
North Carolina								
GJ Superior	100					■	12	
LJ District	100					■	21	
North Dakota								
GJ District	30	11	12		■		4	
LJ Municipal	42	11			■		21	
Ohio								
GJ Common Pleas	88					■	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal	N/S ²³	N/S ²³				■		33
LJ County		1				■		6
LJ Claims		1		~	~	~	~	~
LJ Mayor's			1	~	~	~	~	~

Table 29. Selection and Number of Trial Court Clerks and Trial Court Administrators

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

	Clerks of court			Trial court administrators				
	Number of clerks that are:			Appointed by:			Number that serve by:	
	Elected	Appointed by judicial branch	Appointed by non-judicial branch body	AOC	Judges	Other	Region	Individual court
Oklahoma								
GJ District	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal Not of Record	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal of Record	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Workers' Compensation	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Tax Review	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Oregon								
GJ Circuit	~	~	~		24			27
GJ Tax	~	~	~		24			1
LJ County	~	~	~	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Justice	~	~	~	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Pennsylvania								
GJ Common Pleas	60			25	25			61
LJ Philadelphia Municipal	25							25
LJ Magisterial District Judges	~	~	~					61
LJ Philadelphia Traffic	~	~	~					1
Puerto Rico								
GJ First Instance	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island								
GJ Superior		4						1
LJ Workers' Compensation		1						1
LJ District		4	1					1
LJ Family		4					1	1
LJ Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Traffic Tribunal		1						1
South Carolina								
GJ Circuit	46			~	~	~	~	~
LJ Family	26			~	~	~	~	~
LJ Magistrate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Municipal	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
South Dakota								
GJ Circuit		61					7	
LJ Magistrate		27					27	
Tennessee								
GJ Circuit	95			~	~	~	~	~
GJ Chancery		95		~	~	~	~	~
GJ Criminal	95			~	~	~	~	~
GJ Probate	1			~	~	~	~	~
LJ Juvenile	N/S	N/S		N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	~	~	~	~	~
LJ General Sessions		N/S		N/S			N/S	N/S
Texas								
GJ District	254						19	456 ²⁸
LJ County-level	254						9	300 ²⁸
LJ Justice of the Peace		827		~	~	~	~	~
LJ Municipal		29	29	~	~	~	~	~
Utah								
GJ District		13 ³⁰					8 ³⁰	
LJ Justice	~		~					6
LJ Juvenile		12 ³⁰					8 ³⁰	

Table 29. Selection and Number of Trial Court Clerks and Trial Court Administrators

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~ =Not applicable

	Clerks of court			Trial court administrators				
	Number of clerks that are:			Appointed by:			Number that serve by:	
	Elected	Appointed by judicial branch	Appointed by non-judicial branch body	AOC	Judges	Other	Region	Individual court
Vermont								
GJ Superior		14				32	1 ³²	
GJ District			14 ³¹			32	32	
GJ Family			14 ³¹			32	32	
LJ Probate		18				32	32	
LJ Environmental			1 ³¹			32	32	
LJ Judicial Bureau			1 ³¹			32	32	
Virginia								
GJ Circuit	120			~	~	~	~	~
LJ District		195		~	~	~	~	~
Washington								
GJ Superior	35	1 ³³	3		■		4	30
LJ District		33			■			55 ³³
LJ Municipal					■			124 ³³
West Virginia								
GJ Circuit	55			~	■	~	~	2
LJ Magistrate			55					~
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Family	55			■			1	
Wisconsin								
GJ Circuit	72				■	■	10	
LJ Municipal		235				■		2
Wyoming								
GJ District	23			~	~	~	~	~
LJ Circuit		116 ³⁴	34	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Municipal				~	~	~	~	~

FOOTNOTES:
Alabama:

¹ Clerks of court serve both the Circuit and District Courts.

² Only the larger municipalities have trial court administrators.

Alaska:

³ Clerks of court and trial court administrators serve both the Superior and District Courts.

Arizona:

⁴ Some of the larger Justice of the Peace and Municipal Courts have trial court administrators.

Arkansas:

⁵ The District Court has a total of 124 clerks of court that are either elected or appointed by the judiciary.

⁶ The City Court has a total of 93 clerks of court that are either elected or appointed by the judiciary.

Colorado:

⁷ The District Court clerks of court also serve the County Court.

⁸ The District Court trial court administrators also serve the County court, and three trial court administrators serve as District and County Court clerks.

⁹ Clerks of court and trial court administrators are not specifically assigned to the Water Court; they oversee all functions of the District Courts, which includes the Water Court.

Florida:

¹⁰ Clerks of court and trial court administrators serve both the Circuit and County Courts.

Georgia:

¹¹ One hundred twenty-five Superior Court clerks also serve the Juvenile Court.

Hawaii:

¹² The chief court administrator in each circuit is both the clerk of court and the trial court administrator.

Idaho:

¹³ Clerks of court and trial court administrators serve both the District Court and the Magistrate's Division.

Indiana:

¹⁴ Whether or not the Superior and Circuit Courts have a trial court administrator and the method of selection for the trial court administrator vary by county.

Kentucky:

¹⁵ Clerks of court serve both the Circuit and District Courts.

Louisiana:

¹⁶ Many of the City and Parish Court trial court administrators also serve as clerks of court.

Mississippi:

¹⁷ Nineteen of the 82 Circuit Court clerks of court also serve the County Courts.

Missouri:

¹⁸ The Municipal Courts use the terms clerk of court and trial court administrator interchangeably. Many of these positions are part-time, and the title and method of selection vary based on municipal ordinance.

New York:

¹⁹ Twenty clerks of court serve both the Supreme and County Courts.

²⁰ Trial court administrators serve both the Supreme and County Courts.

North Carolina:

²¹ Trial court administrators serve both the Superior and District Courts.

Table 29. Selection and Number of Trial Court Clerks and Trial Court Administrators

North Dakota:

²² Trial court administrators serve both the District and Municipal Courts.

Ohio:

²³ Clerks of court are appointed by the bench in counties with less than 100,000 residents, but are elected in counties with populations of 100,000 or more.

Oregon:

²⁴ The presiding judge appoints the trial court administrator.

Pennsylvania:

²⁵ The clerk of court and trial court administrator for Philadelphia County serve the Philadelphia Municipal Court.

South Carolina:

²⁶ Clerks of court serve both the Circuit and Family Courts.

South Dakota:

²⁷ Clerks of court and trial court administrators serve both the Circuit and Magistrate Courts.

Texas:

²⁸ These are court coordinators who are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the court.

²⁹ The Municipal Court has approximately 1,345 clerks of court that are either appointed by the bench or by a non-judicial branch government body.

Utah:

³⁰ Clerks of court are appointed by the trial court administrator. Nine clerks of court and five trial court administrators serve both the District and Juvenile Courts.

Vermont:

³¹ Clerks of court are appointed by the state court administrator.

³² Vermont employs one statewide trial court administrator that oversees all trial courts and is appointed by the state court administrator.

Washington:

³³ The District and Municipal Courts use the terms clerk of court and trial court administrator interchangeably.

Wyoming:

³⁴ The Municipal Court has a total of 81 clerks of court that are either appointed by the judicial branch or are hired by the city.

Table 30. Clerk of Court and Trial Court Administrator (TCA) Responsibilities by Selected Function

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; TCA=Trial court administrator; VA=Varies; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

	Caseflow management		Collect fines and fees		Courthouse facilities management		Jury selection		Maintain the court record	
	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA
Alabama										
GJ Circuit	■	■	■	~			■	■	■	~
LJ District	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~
LJ Municipal	■	■	■	~	■	■	~	~	■	~
LJ Probate	~	■	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Alaska										
GJ Superior		■	■			■	■		■	■
LG District		■	■			■	■		■	■
Arizona										
GJ Superior	■	■	■	■		■	■		■	
LJ Justice of the Peace	■	■	■	■		■	■		■	
LJ Municipal	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Arkansas										
GJ Circuit	■	■					■		■	
LJ District	■	~	■	~		~	~	~	■	~
LJ City	■	~	■	~					■	
California										
GJ Superior	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
Colorado										
GJ District	■	■	■	■					■	
GJ Denver Probate		■		■						■
GJ Denver Juvenile	■	■	■	■					■	
GJ Water	■	■	■	■					■	
LJ County	■	■	■	■					■	
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Connecticut										
GJ Superior	■	~		~	■	~	■	~	■	~
LJ Probate	■	~		~					■	~
Delaware										
GJ Superior	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■
LJ Chancery	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Justice of the Peace	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■
LJ Family										
LJ Common Pleas	■	■	■	■					■	■
LJ Alderman's	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S	~
District of Columbia										
GJ Superior	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~
Florida										
GJ Circuit	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ County	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Georgia										
GJ Superior	VA	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Juvenile		■	■	■					■	
LJ Civil	■	~	■	~			■	~	■	~
LJ State	■	■	■	■			■	~	■	~
LJ Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Magistrate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ County Recorder's	~									
LJ Municipal/City of Atlanta		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Hawaii										
GJ Circuit	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~
LJ District	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~
Idaho										
GJ District		■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
LJ Magistrate's Division		■	■	■	■	■	■		■	

Table 30. Clerk of Court and Trial Court Administrator (TCA) Responsibilities by Selected Function

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; TCA=Trial court administrator; VA=Varies; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

	Marriage licenses		Mortgage records		Record/Maintain conveyance records		Repository of birth certificates		Supervise court reporters	
	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA
Alabama										
GJ Circuit										
LJ District		~		~		~		~		~
LJ Municipal										
LJ Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Alaska										
GJ Superior	■									
LG District	■									
Arizona										
GJ Superior	■									■
LJ Justice of the Peace										
LJ Municipal										
Arkansas										
GJ Circuit	■		■		■					
LJ District		~		~		~		~		~
LJ City										
California										
GJ Superior	~		~		~		~		~	■
Colorado										
GJ District										
GJ Denver Probate									■	
GJ Denver Juvenile										
GJ Water										
LJ County										
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Connecticut										
GJ Superior		~		~		~		~	■	~
LJ Probate		~		~		~		~		~
Delaware										
GJ Superior		~		~		~		~	■	■
LJ Chancery	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Justice of the Peace										
LJ Family	■	■	■	■					■	■
LJ Common Pleas										~
LJ Alderman's	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S	~
District of Columbia										
GJ Superior	■	~		~	■	~	■	~	■	~
Florida										
GJ Circuit	■				■		■			■
LJ County	■				■		■			■
Georgia										
GJ Superior			■		■				■	■
LJ Juvenile									■	■
LJ Civil		~		~		~		~		~
LJ State									■	
LJ Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Magistrate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Municipal/of Columbus										
LJ County Recorder's	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Municipal/City of Atlanta									■	■
Hawaii										
GJ Circuit		~		~		~		~	■	~
LJ District										■
Idaho										
GJ District					■					■
LJ Magistrate's Division	■		■		■					■

Table 30. Clerk of Court and Trial Court Administrator (TCA) Responsibilities by Selected Function

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; TCA=Trial court administrator; VA=Varies; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~ =Not applicable; ■ =Yes

	Caseflow management		Collect fines and fees		Courthouse facilities management		Jury selection		Maintain the court record	
	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA
Illinois										
GJ Circuit	■	■	■			■	■	■	■	
Indiana										
GJ Superior and Circuit	VA	VA	■						■	
GJ Probate	■	■	■				■	■	■	■
LJ County	■	~	■	~		~	■	~	■	~
LJ City and Town	■	■	■	■			~	~	■	~
LJ Small Claims/Marion County	~	~	~				~	~	~	~
Iowa										
GJ District		■	■			■	■	■	■	
Kansas										
GJ District	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ Municipal	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■
Kentucky										
GJ Circuit	■	■	■				■	■	■	
LJ District	■	■	■				■	■	■	
Louisiana										
GJ District	■	■	■			■	■	■	■	
GJ Juvenile & Family	■	■	■						■	
LJ Justice of the Peace	■	■	■	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Mayor's	~	~	~	■	■	■	~	~	~	~
LJ City & Parish	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■
Maine										
GJ Superior	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
GJ District	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
LJ Probate	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland										
GJ Circuit	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~
LJ District	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Orphan's	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Massachusetts										
GJ Superior	■	■	■						■	
LJ District	■	■	■						■	
LJ Probate & Family	■	■	■						■	
LJ Juvenile	■	■	■						■	
LJ Housing	■	■	■						■	
LJ Boston Municipal	■	■	■						■	
LJ Land	■	■	■						■	
Michigan										
GJ Circuit	■	■	■	■		■	■		■	■
GJ Claims	■	■	■	■			■		■	
LJ District	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Probate	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■
LJ Municipal	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■
Minnesota										
GJ District	■		■				■		■	
Mississippi										
GJ Circuit	■	■	■				■		■	
LJ Chancery	■	■	■				■		■	
LJ County	■	■	■				■		■	
LJ Municipal	■	~	■	~		~	■	~	■	~
LJ Justice	■	~	■	~		~	■	~	■	~
Missouri										
GJ Circuit	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Municipal	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■

Table 30. Clerk of Court and Trial Court Administrator (TCA) Responsibilities by Selected Function

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; TCA=Trial court administrator; VA=Varies; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

	Marriage licenses		Mortgage records		Record/Maintain conveyance records		Repository of birth certificates		Supervise court reporters	
	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA
Illinois										
GJ Circuit										■
Indiana										
GJ Superior and Circuit	■		■		■					■
GJ Probate										■
LJ County	■	~		~		~		~		~
LJ City and Town										
LJ Small Claims/Marion County	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Iowa										
GJ District										■
Kansas										
GJ District	■		■		■		■			■
LJ Municipal										
Kentucky										
GJ Circuit										
LJ District										
Louisiana										
GJ District			■		■					■
GJ Juvenile & Family										■
LJ Justice of the Peace	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Mayor's	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ City & Parish									■	■
Maine										
GJ Superior	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
GJ District	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
LJ Probate	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland										
GJ Circuit	■		■		■					■
LJ District		~		~		~		~		~
LJ Orphan's	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Massachusetts										
GJ Superior										■
LJ District										
LJ Probate & Family										
LJ Juvenile										
LJ Housing										
LJ Boston Municipal										
LJ Land										
Michigan										
GJ Circuit										
GJ Claims										
LJ District										
LJ Probate										
LJ Municipal										
Minnesota										
GJ District										
Mississippi										
GJ Circuit	■		■		■					■
LJ Chancery	■		■		■					■
LJ County	■									■
LJ Municipal		~		~		~		~		~
LJ Justice										
Missouri										
GJ Circuit										
LJ Municipal										

Table 30. Clerk of Court and Trial Court Administrator (TCA) Responsibilities by Selected Function

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; TCA=Trial court administrator; VA=Varies; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~ =Not applicable; ■ =Yes

	Caseflow management		Collect fines and fees		Courthouse facilities management		Jury selection		Maintain the court record	
	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA
Montana										
GJ District	■	■	■	~	~	~	■	~	■	~
GJ Workers' Compensation	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
GJ Water	■	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	■	~
LJ Justice of the Peace	■	~	■	~	~	~	■	~	~	~
LJ Municipal	■	~	■	~	~	~	■	~	■	~
LJ City	■	~	■	~	~	~	■	~	~	~
Nebraska										
GJ District	■	■	■	~	■	■	■	■	■	~
LJ Separate Juvenile	■	■	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~
LJ County	■	~	■	~	■	~	~	~	■	~
LJ Workers' Compensation	■	■	■	~	~	~	~	~	■	~
Nevada										
GJ District	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Justice	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Municipal	■	■	■	■	■	■	~	~	■	■
New Hampshire										
GJ Superior	■	~	■	~	~	~	■	~	■	~
LJ District	■	~	■	~	~	~	~	~	■	~
LJ Probate	■	~	■	~	~	~	~	~	■	~
New Jersey										
GJ Superior	■	■	■	■	~	~	~	~	■	■
LJ Tax	■	~	■	~	~	~	~	~	■	~
LJ Municipal	■	■	■	~	■	■	~	~	■	~
New Mexico										
GJ District	VA	~	■	■	~	~	VA	~	~	■
LJ Magistrate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Metropolitan/Bernalillo County	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
New York										
GJ Supreme	■	■	■	~	■	■	VA	~	■	~
GJ County	■	~	■	~	■	■	VA	~	■	~
GJ Claims	■	~	■	~	■	~	~	~	■	~
LJ Surrogates'	■	~	■	~	~	~	~	~	■	~
LJ Family	■	~	■	~	~	~	~	~	■	~
LJ District and City	■	~	■	~	~	~	~	~	■	~
LJ NYC Civil	■	~	■	~	~	~	~	~	■	~
LJ NYC Criminal	■	~	■	~	~	~	~	~	■	~
LJ Town & Village Justice	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~
North Carolina										
GJ Superior	■	■	■	~	■	■	■	■	■	~
LJ District	■	■	■	~	■	■	■	■	■	~
North Dakota										
GJ District	■	■	■	~	~	~	■	■	■	~
LJ Municipal	■	■	■	~	■	~	~	~	■	~
Ohio										
GJ Common Pleas	■	~	■	~	~	~	■	■	■	~
LJ Municipal	■	~	■	~	~	~	■	■	■	~
LJ County	■	~	■	~	~	~	~	~	■	~
LJ Claims	■	~	■	~	~	~	~	~	■	~
LJ Mayor's	■	~	■	~	~	~	~	~	■	~

Table 30. Clerk of Court and Trial Court Administrator (TCA) Responsibilities by Selected Function

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; TCA=Trial court administrator; VA=Varies; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

	Marriage licenses		Mortgage records		Record/Maintain conveyance records		Repository of birth certificates		Supervise court reporters	
	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA
Montana										
GJ District	■									
GJ Workers' Compensation	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
GJ Water		~		~		~		~		~
LJ Justice of the Peace		~		~		~		~		~
LJ Municipal		~		~		~		~		~
LJ City		~		~		~		~		~
Nebraska										
GJ District										■
LJ Separate Juvenile									■	~
LJ County		~		~		~		~		
LJ Workers' Compensation										
Nevada										
GJ District									■	■
LJ Justice										
LJ Municipal										
New Hampshire										
GJ Superior		~		~		~		~		~
LJ District										■
LJ Probate										
New Jersey										
GJ Superior										■
LJ Tax		~		~		~		~		~
LJ Municipal										
New Mexico										
GJ District	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	VA	■
LJ Magistrate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Metropolitan/Bernalillo County	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
New York										
GJ Supreme									■	■
GJ County									■	■
GJ Claims		~		~		~		~	■	~
LJ Surrogates'		~		~		~		~	■	~
LJ Family		~		~		~		~	■	~
LJ District and City		~		~		~		~	■	~
LJ NYC Civil		~		~		~		~	■	~
LJ NYC Criminal		~		~		~		~	■	~
LJ Town & Village Justice		~		~		~		~	■	~
North Carolina										
GJ Superior										■
LJ District										■
North Dakota										
GJ District			■							■
LJ Municipal										
Ohio										
GJ Common Pleas	■						■		■	■
LJ Municipal									■	■
LJ County									■	■
LJ Claims		~		~		~		~	■	~
LJ Mayor's									■	

Table 30. Clerk of Court and Trial Court Administrator (TCA) Responsibilities by Selected Function

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; TCA=Trial court administrator; VA=Varies; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

		Caseflow management		Collect fines and fees		Courthouse facilities management		Jury selection		Maintain the court record	
		Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA
Oklahoma											
GJ	District	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal Not of Record	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal of Record	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Workers' Compensation	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Tax Review	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Oregon											
GJ	Circuit	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
GJ	Tax	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	County	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S
LJ	Justice	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S
LJ	Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Pennsylvania											
GJ	Common Pleas	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	Philadelphia Municipal	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	Magisterial District Judges	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	Philadelphia Traffic	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
Puerto Rico											
GJ	First Instance	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island											
GJ	Superior	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	Workers' Compensation	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	District	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	Family	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	Traffic Tribunal	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
South Carolina											
GJ	Circuit	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	Family	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	Magistrate	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	Probate	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	Municipal	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
South Dakota											
GJ	Circuit	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	Magistrate	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
Tennessee											
GJ	Circuit	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
GJ	Chancery	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
GJ	Criminal	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
GJ	Probate	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	Juvenile	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S
LJ	Municipal	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	General Sessions	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
Texas											
GJ	District	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	County-level	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	Justice of the Peace	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	Municipal	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
Utah											
GJ	District	~	VA	~	VA	~	VA	~	VA	~	VA
LJ	Justice	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■
LJ	Juvenile	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■	~	■

Table 30. Clerk of Court and Trial Court Administrator (TCA) Responsibilities by Selected Function

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; TCA=Trial court administrator; VA=Varies; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~ =Not applicable; ■ =Yes

		Marriage licenses		Mortgage records		Record/Maintain conveyance records		Repository of birth certificates		Supervise court reporters	
		Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA
Oklahoma											
GJ	District	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal Not of Record	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal of Record	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Workers' Compensation	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Tax Review	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Oregon											
GJ	Circuit	~		~		~		~		~	■
GJ	Tax	~		~		~		~		~	■
LJ	County	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S
LJ	Justice	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S	~	N/S
LJ	Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Pennsylvania											
GJ	Common Pleas	■		■		■					■
LJ	Philadelphia Municipal										■
LJ	Magisterial District Judges	~		~		~		~		~	
LJ	Philadelphia Traffic	~		~		~		~		~	■
Puerto Rico											
GJ	First Instance	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island											
GJ	Superior										■
LJ	Workers' Compensation									■	■
LJ	District										■
LJ	Family									N/S	N/S
LJ	Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Traffic Tribunal									■	■
South Carolina											
GJ	Circuit		~	■	~	■	~		~		~
LJ	Family		~		~		~		~		~
LJ	Magistrate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Municipal	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
South Dakota											
GJ	Circuit	■				■					■
LJ	Magistrate	■				■					
Tennessee											
GJ	Circuit		~		~		~		~		~
GJ	Chancery		~		~		~		~		~
GJ	Criminal		~		~		~		~		~
GJ	Probate		~		~		~		~		~
LJ	Juvenile		N/S		N/S		N/S		N/S		N/S
LJ	Municipal		~		~		~		~		~
LJ	General Sessions										
Texas											
GJ	District							■			
LJ	County-level										
LJ	Justice of the Peace		~		~		~		~		~
LJ	Municipal		~		~		~		~		~
Utah											
GJ	District		■		VA		VA		VA		VA
LJ	Justice	~	VA	~	VA	~	VA	~	VA	~	VA
LJ	Juvenile					■					

Table 30. Clerk of Court and Trial Court Administrator (TCA) Responsibilities by Selected Function

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; TCA=Trial court administrator; VA=Varies; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~ =Not applicable; ■ =Yes

	Caseflow management		Collect fines and fees		Courthouse facilities management		Jury selection		Maintain the court record	
	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA	Clerk	TCA
Vermont										
GJ Superior	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
GJ District	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
GJ Family	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Probate	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Environmental	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Judicial Bureau	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Virginia										
GJ Circuit	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ District	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Washington										
GJ Superior	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ District	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Municipal	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
West Virginia										
GJ Circuit	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Magistrate	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Family	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Wisconsin										
GJ Circuit	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Municipal	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Wyoming										
GJ District	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Circuit	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Municipal	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Table 30. Clerk of Court and Trial Court Administrator (TCA) Responsibilities by Selected Function

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; TCA=Trial court administrator; VA=Varies; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ~ =Not applicable; ■ =Yes

	Marriage licenses		Mortgage records		Record/Maintain conveyance records		Repository of birth certificates		Supervise court reporters	
	<u>Clerk</u>	<u>TCA</u>	<u>Clerk</u>	<u>TCA</u>	<u>Clerk</u>	<u>TCA</u>	<u>Clerk</u>	<u>TCA</u>	<u>Clerk</u>	<u>TCA</u>
Vermont										
GJ Superior									■	■
GJ District									■	■
GJ Family									■	■
LJ Probate		~		~		~		~	■	~
LJ Environmental									■	■
LJ Judicial Bureau									■	■
Virginia										
GJ Circuit	■	~	■	~	■	~		~		~
LJ District		~		~		~		~		~
Washington										
GJ Superior						■				■
LJ District										
LJ Municipal										
West Virginia										
GJ Circuit	■		■		■		■			
LJ Magistrate		~		~		~		~		~
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Family										
Wisconsin										
GJ Circuit										VA
LJ Municipal										
Wyoming										
GJ District		~		~		~		~		~
LJ Circuit		~		~		~		~		~
LJ Municipal		~		~		~		~		~

Table 31. Specialized Jurisdiction: Problem Solving Courts

Legend: NR=No response; N/S=Not stated

	Type and number of problem solving courts						
	<u>Community</u>	<u>Drug</u>	<u>Domestic violence</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Mental health</u>	<u>Re-entry</u>	<u>Other</u>
Alabama	0	33	3	16	2	0	0
Alaska	0	6	0	1	2	0	0
Arizona	0	17	4	3	5	0	18 ¹
Arkansas	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
California	5	150	33	5	19	1	29 ²
Colorado	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Connecticut	2	3 ³	3 ³	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	17	0	3	1	2	0
District of Columbia	1	3	1	1	N/S	0	0
Florida	1	85	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	1	33	0	1	6	0	3 ⁴
Hawaii	0	9	0	4	1	0	1 ⁵
Idaho	0	38	1	0 ⁶	3	1	0
Illinois	0	19	2	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	22	3	0 ⁷	0	2	0
Iowa	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	58	0	21	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	39	0	0	0	2	0
Maine	0	12	5	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	11	0	0 ⁸	1	0	0
Massachusetts	0	17	1	0	0	0	1 ⁹
Michigan	0	51	4	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	8	2	1	1	2	4
Mississippi	0	4	11	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	90	0	12	8	0	4 ¹⁰
Montana	0	10	0	0	1	0	0
Nebraska	0	9	0	2	0	0	0
Nevada	0	17	0	3	2	2	0
New Hampshire	0	7	0	8	1	0	0
New Jersey	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	29	2	0	3	0	0
New York	3	124	15	0	5	0	18 ¹¹
North Carolina	0	31	0	9	1	0	0
North Dakota	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	47	1	14	24	0	3 ¹²
Oklahoma	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Oregon	4	27 ¹³	6	10 ¹³	5 ¹⁴	0	1 ¹⁵
Pennsylvania	6	15	3	0	4	0	1 ¹⁶
Puerto Rico	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	8	4	Statewide	1	1	3 ¹⁷
South Carolina	0	20	13	0	4	0	1 ¹⁸
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	23	0	0	1	0	0
Texas	2	44	6	15	2	1	108 ¹⁹
Utah	0	23	1	0	1	0	0
Vermont	0	3	0	14	1	0	0
Virginia	0	29	0	0	1	0	0
Washington	0	29	3	3	4	0	0
West Virginia	0	7	0	55	5	0 ²⁰	0
Wisconsin	0	7	1	1	0	0	29 ²¹
Wyoming	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Table 31. Specialized Jurisdiction: Problem Solving Courts**FOOTNOTES:****Arizona:**

¹ The "other" category includes 10 Teen Courts, two Truancy Courts, three Child Support Courts, one Homeless Court, one Veteran's Court, and one Probation Violation Court.

California:

² The "other" category includes eight Homeless Courts, four Elder Courts, 15 Peer/Teen Courts, and one Truancy Court.

Connecticut:

³ Connecticut refers to drug and domestic violence courts as "dockets" and not specifically as problem solving courts but included them because of their integrative properties and treatment component.

Georgia:

⁴ The "other" category includes DUI Courts.

Hawaii:

⁵ The "other" category includes a Girls' Court and a Business Court.

Idaho:

⁶ Youth Courts and coordinated family services (operational in all counties of the state, although not specifically listed under family problem-solving courts) include parent education, mediation, ADR assessments, supervised access and visitation, and court assistance officers for pro se litigants; most with a full range of services and forms.

Indiana:

⁷ There are "Family Court Projects" in 18 counties.

Maryland:

⁸ Maryland has family court divisions in all large jurisdictions with five or more judges. All other jurisdictions have family law programs that are specific to these matters. These localities were not listed.

Massachusetts:

⁹ The "other" category includes Business Court.

Missouri:

¹⁰ The "other" category includes two Child Support Courts and two Driving While Suspended/Driving While Revoked Courts.

New York:

¹¹ New York has Domestic Violence Courts and Integrated Domestic Violence Courts. The latter are recorded under the "other" category.

Ohio:

¹² The "other" category includes DUI Courts.

Oregon:

¹³ One Family Court is also a Family Drug Court and is counted in both categories.

¹⁴ Mental Health Courts include a Co-occurring Disorders Court.

¹⁵ The "other" category includes DUI Courts.

Pennsylvania:

¹⁶ The "other" category includes Truancy Courts.

Rhode Island:

¹⁷ The "other" category includes Gun Court, Business Calendar, and Truancy Court.

South Carolina:

¹⁸ The "other" category includes Civil Abuse and Neglect Courts.

Texas:

¹⁹ All numbers are tentative except for Drug Courts and Family Courts. Family Court numbers refer to Child Protection Courts. The "other" category includes Teen Courts.

West Virginia:

²⁰ There are no Reentry Courts in West Virginia, but there is a juvenile reentry program in 10 counties.

Wisconsin:

²¹ The "other" category includes Teen Courts.

Table 32. Specialized Court Jurisdiction: Family Courts

Legend: N/S=Not stated; ■=Yes (blank spaces indicate that the court does not have jurisdiction for that case type)

Note: Only those States with Family Courts are included in this table.

	Court (year founded)	Locality	Domestic relations jurisdiction						
			Marriage dissolution	Paternity	Custody/ Visitation	Support	Adoption	Protection order	Other
Alabama	Circuit (varies)	8 circuits	■		■	■			■
Arizona	Superior (N/S)	1 county	■	■	■	■		■	
California	Superior (N/S)	Statewide	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Colorado	District (1997)	3 districts	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Delaware	Independent (1971)	Statewide	■	■	■	■	■	■	
District of Columbia	Superior (1970) ³	District	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Florida	Circuit (1992)	Statewide	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Georgia	Superior (1998)	1 county	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Hawaii	Circuit (1965)	Statewide	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Illinois	Circuit (1986)	1 county	■		■	■		■	
Indiana ⁹	Trial courts (2001)	17 counties		■					
Kentucky	Circuit (1991) ¹¹	42 counties	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Louisiana	District (1954)	3 Parishes	■	■	■	■			
Maine	District (1998)	Statewide	■	■		■		■	
Maryland	Circuit (1997)	5 counties ¹³	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Massachusetts	Independent (1978)	Statewide	■	■	■	■	■	■	15
Michigan	Circuit (1998)	Statewide	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Minnesota	District (1971)	2 districts	■	■					
Mississippi	District (N/S)	1 county	■			■	■		
Missouri	Circuit (1993)	12 counties	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Nevada	District (1991)	2 districts	■	■	■	■	■	■	
New Hampshire	Independent (1996)	2 counties	■	■	■	■	■	■	
New Jersey	Superior (1983)	Statewide	■	■	■	■	■	■	22
New Mexico	District (N/S)	3 districts ²³	■	■	■	■		■	
New York	Independent (1962)	Statewide		■	■	■			
North Carolina	District (1999)	16 counties	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Ohio ²⁶	Common Pleas (1953)	83 counties							26
Oklahoma	District (1997)	2 districts	■	■	■	■			
Oregon	Circuit (1993)	8 counties ²⁷	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Pennsylvania	Common Pleas (1978)	Local	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Rhode Island	Independent (1961)	Statewide	■	■	■	■	■	■	
South Carolina	Independent (1977)	Statewide	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Vermont	Independent (1990)	Statewide	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Washington	Superior (1949)	Statewide	■	■	■	■	■	■	
West Virginia	Circuit (2002)	Statewide	■	■	■	■		■	

FOOTNOTES:
Alabama:

¹ Other domestic relations jurisdiction includes all other domestic and marital matters over which the Circuit Court has jurisdiction.

Delaware:

² Other criminal jurisdiction includes criminal non-support.

District of Columbia:

³ The Family Court Act of 2001 resulted in a substantial reform of the Family Division and re-designation of the Family Division as the Family Court. Moreover, the Act fundamentally changed the manner in which the Superior Court manages its family cases by establishing the position of magistrate judge, requiring a one family-one judge approach, and requiring longer terms of service for judges who serve on the Family Court. Notwithstanding these sweeping changes, the jurisdiction of the new Family Court remains the same.

⁴ Other probate jurisdiction includes name changes, and other criminal jurisdiction includes criminal non-support.

Florida:

⁵ Other probate jurisdiction includes name changes.

Georgia:

⁶ Other criminal jurisdiction includes criminal non-support and legitimacy child molestation.

Hawaii:

⁷ Other juvenile jurisdiction includes juvenile law violations and status offenses, other probate jurisdiction includes withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining medical procedures, and other criminal jurisdiction includes family-related crimes.

Illinois:

⁸ Other juvenile jurisdiction includes juvenile delinquency.

Table 32. Specialized Court Jurisdiction: Family Courts

Legend: N/S=Not stated; ■=Yes (blank spaces indicate that the court does not have jurisdiction for that case type)

Note: Only those States with Family Courts are included in this table.

	Juvenile jurisdiction				Probate jurisdiction		Civil jurisdiction	Criminal jurisdiction	
	Abuse/ Neglect	Dependency	Termination of parental rights	Other	Guardianship	Other	Mental health	Domestic violence	Other
Alabama									
Arizona									
California		■	■		■				
Colorado	■	■	■						
Delaware	■	■	■		■			■	2
District of Columbia	■	■	■		■	4			4
Florida						5			
Georgia	■	■	■		■				6
Hawaii	■	■			■	7	■	■	7
Illinois	■			8					
Indiana		■		10					
Kentucky	■	■	■	12					
Louisiana									
Maine			■						
Maryland		■	■		■			■	14
Massachusetts		■	■		■	15			16
Michigan		■	■	16	■	16			17
Minnesota									18
Mississippi						18	■		19
Missouri	■	■	■	19		19			20
Nevada	■	■	■		■	20			21
New Hampshire	■	■	■	21	■	21			22
New Jersey	■	■	■	22				■	22
New Mexico			■					■	
New York	■	■	■	24			■		
North Carolina	■		■	25	■		■		
Ohio				26		26			
Oklahoma			■						
Oregon	■	■	■		■		■	■	
Pennsylvania	■	■	■	28					
Rhode Island		■	■	29	■	29	■		29
South Carolina	■	■	■	30		30			30
Vermont	■	■	■			31	■		31
Washington	■	■	■				■	■	
West Virginia									

Indiana:

⁹ In 2001, Indiana initiated the "Family Court Project," which links cases involving a family or household for purposes of case coordination. The individual cases maintain their separate integrity and separate docket number, but may be given a common family court designation. The individual cases may all be transferred to one judge, or may remain in the separate courts in which they were originally filed. Currently, 17 counties participate.

¹⁰ Other juvenile jurisdiction includes juvenile delinquency and status offenses.

Kentucky:

¹¹ With an affirmative vote from the public, Family Court became a constitutional division of Circuit Court in 2002.

¹² Other juvenile jurisdiction includes status offenses.

Maryland:

¹³ There are family coordinators in the remaining 19 counties. All family matters are heard in the Circuit Courts.

¹⁴ Other criminal jurisdiction is criminal non-support.

Massachusetts:

¹⁵ Other domestic relations jurisdiction includes general equity and real property partitions. Other probate jurisdiction includes probate of wills, administration of trusts and estates, appointment of conservators, and name changes.

Michigan:

¹⁶ Other juvenile jurisdiction includes minor abortions, other probate jurisdiction includes name changes, and other criminal jurisdiction includes criminal non-support.

Minnesota:

¹⁷ Other criminal jurisdiction includes criminal non-support.

Mississippi:

¹⁸ Other probate jurisdiction includes estates, name changes, and insurance settlements to minors.

Table 32. Specialized Court Jurisdiction: Family Courts

Missouri:

¹⁹ Other juvenile jurisdiction includes status offenses and delinquency. Other probate jurisdiction includes name changes. Other criminal jurisdiction includes misdemeanors, as transferred.

Nevada:

²⁰ Other probate jurisdiction includes name changes and other criminal jurisdiction includes criminal non-support.

New Hampshire:

²¹ Other juvenile jurisdiction includes juvenile delinquency and other probate jurisdiction includes name changes.

New Jersey:

²² Other domestic relations jurisdiction includes termination of domestic partnerships. Other juvenile jurisdiction includes juvenile delinquency. Other criminal jurisdiction includes criminal non-support, violation of certain restraining orders, and interference with custody.

New Mexico:

²³ Currently requesting three new judges in the upcoming legislature session to serve as Family Court Judges.

New York:

²⁴ Other juvenile jurisdiction includes juvenile delinquency.

North Carolina:

²⁵ Other juvenile jurisdiction includes juvenile delinquency and abortion consent waivers.

Ohio:

²⁶ Specific case type jurisdiction not stated, but there are 19 courts with domestic relations jurisdiction only, six courts with domestic relations and juvenile jurisdiction, 11 courts with juvenile jurisdiction only, 64 courts with juvenile and probate jurisdiction, and three courts with domestic relations, juvenile, and probate jurisdiction.

Oregon:

²⁷ Nineteen of 27 districts have family law facilitation programs (to help litigants, especially pro se) navigate the system.

Pennsylvania:

²⁸ Other juvenile jurisdiction includes juvenile delinquency.

Rhode Island:

²⁹ Other juvenile jurisdiction includes requests by minors for abortion. Other probate jurisdiction includes name changes and withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining medical procedures, and other criminal jurisdiction includes criminal non-support.

South Carolina:

³⁰ Other juvenile jurisdiction includes juvenile delinquency and abortions for minors, other probate jurisdiction includes name changes, and other criminal jurisdiction includes criminal non-support.

Vermont:

³¹ Other probate jurisdiction includes name changes, and other criminal jurisdiction includes criminal non-support.

Table 33. Tribal Courts

Legend: ~ = Not applicable

Note: Only those States with federally recognized tribes are included in this table.

	Number of:			State jurisdiction under Public Law 280 ⁴	Treatment "as if" under Public Law 280 ⁵
	Federally recognized tribes ¹	Tribal justice forums ²	CFR courts ³		
Alabama	1	1	~	~	~
Alaska	225	32	~	Mandatory ⁶	~
Arizona	20	37	~	Optional ⁷	~ ⁸
California	105	9	1	Mandatory	~
Colorado	2	2	1	~	Parts of the Southern Ute Reservation ⁹
Connecticut	2	5	~	~	Mashentucket Pequot Tribe ¹⁰
Florida	2	2	~	Optional ¹¹	~
Idaho	5	5	~	Optional ¹²	~
Iowa	1	1	~	Optional ¹³	~
Kansas	4	4	~	~	Statewide ¹⁴
Louisiana	4	3	~	~	~
Maine	4	4	~	~	Passamaquoddy, Penobscot, and Houlton Tribes ¹⁵
Massachusetts	1	1	~	~	Gay Head Wampanoag Tribe ¹⁶
Michigan	12	14	~	~	~
Minnesota	6	15	~	Mandatory ¹⁷ (except Red Lake)	~
Mississippi	1	1	~	~	~
Montana	7	7	~	Optional ¹⁸	~
Nebraska	4	3	~	Mandatory ¹⁹	~
Nevada	17	17	2	Optional ²⁰	~
New Mexico	21	25	~	~	~
New York	7	8	~	~	Statewide ²¹
North Carolina	1	2	1	~	~
North Dakota	4	5	~	Optional ²²	~
Oklahoma	38	39	17	~	~
Oregon	9	10	~	Mandatory ²³ (except Warm Springs Reservation)	Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians; ²⁴ Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon; ²⁵ Klamath Tribe; ²⁶ Coquille Tribe ²⁷
Rhode Island	1	1	~	~	Narragansett Tribe ²⁸
South Carolina	1	1	~	~	~
South Dakota	8	8	~	Optional ²⁹	~
Texas	3	3	~	~	Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo; ³⁰ Alabama and Coushatta Tribe; ³¹ Texas Band of Kickapoo Indians ³²
Utah	5	3	1	Optional ³³	~
Washington	29	28	~	Optional ³⁴	~
Wisconsin	11	11	~	Mandatory (except Menominee) ³⁵	~
Wyoming	2	1	~	~	~
Totals:	562	309	23	~	~

Table 33. Tribal Courts

FOOTNOTES:

¹ The number of Federally Recognized Tribes was obtained from the Federal Register (67 F.R. 46327), July 12, 2002. Transtate tribes are counted in the state where the tribal office or capital is located.

² The number of tribal justice forums was compiled from the National American Indian Court Judges Association (NAICJA) database of all known tribal justice forums operating in the United States. These may include "...traditional forums for dispute resolution, trial courts, appellate courts, alternative dispute resolution systems, and inter-tribal systems established by inherent tribal authority whether or not they constitute a court or record." In some cases a court serves more than one tribe; in other cases a tribal justice system contains more than one type of justice forum. Appellate courts are not consistently listed separately in the database.

³ Court of Indian Offenses (CFR) are "federally recognized" and were established by the Department of the Interior in 1884. These courts are held to be instrumentalities of the federal government.

⁴ For most of Indian Country, in terms of area and population, the Department of Justice provides general felony law enforcement concerning crimes by or against Indians. Tribal law enforcement agencies act as first responders to felony and misdemeanor crime. Further, tribal courts are vested with jurisdiction over crimes by Indians and have authority to stop, detain, and transport non-Indian offenders to federal or state law enforcement agencies. Other areas of Indian Country are under Public Law 280, which delegated general law enforcement authority over crimes by and against Indians to the states. In these areas, Indian tribes retain their original, inherent jurisdiction over misdemeanor crimes by Indians and may stop, detain, and transport other offenders to the relevant federal or state authorities. Public Law 280, enacted in 1953, was the first comprehensive federal legislation to introduce state criminal jurisdiction into Indian Country. Public Law 280 identified six "mandatory" states where state criminal jurisdiction over offenses by Indians would immediately supplant federal Indian Country criminal jurisdiction. It also identified optional states that were permitted to assume complete or partial jurisdiction over crimes committed by Indians within Indian Country. For more detailed information about the application of Public Law 280, see Carole Goldberg-Ambrose, *Planting Tail Feathers: Tribal Survival and Public Law 280* (UCLA American Studies Center: 1997)(with Tim Seward).

⁵ Since Public Law 280 was enacted, several land settlement, restoration, and recognition acts have provided for state jurisdiction "in accordance with" Public Law 280 (in mandatory states) or "as if" it had been properly assumed under Public Law 280 (in optional states). In some post-1953 federal statutes delegating jurisdiction to states, there is no reference to Public Law 280. Prior to Public Law 280 the following states were delegated similar jurisdiction: New York (civil and criminal statewide) and Kansas (criminal).

Alaska:

⁶ Concurrent jurisdiction is authorized over the Annette Islands Reservation by the Metlakatla Indian Community.

Arizona:

⁷ Arizona accepted jurisdiction over air and water pollution only. The state subsequently repealed the provision concerning water pollution because this jurisdiction is almost entirely regulatory in nature.

⁸ Jurisdiction was conferred upon Arizona over Pascua Yaqui Tribe, later retroceded (25 U.S.C. §1300f(c)).

Colorado:

⁹ The applicable statute is Pub.L.98-290, May 21, 1984, 98 Stat.201 Sec. 5.

Connecticut:

¹⁰ The applicable statute is 25 U.S.C. §1755.

Florida:

¹¹ Florida assumed full Public Law 280 jurisdiction, except for the Miccosukee Reserve Area Act of 1999 (16 U.S.C. § 410).

Idaho:

¹² Idaho accepted jurisdiction over seven subject areas and full Public Law 280 jurisdiction with tribal consent. Idaho Code §§67-5101 to 67-5103 (1963).

Iowa:

¹³ Iowa assumed civil jurisdiction over the Sac and Fox Reservation, Tama County. Partial criminal jurisdiction has been delegated to Iowa in an earlier and separate federal statute.

Kansas:

¹⁴ This includes Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, Kickapoo of Kansas, Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians, and Sac and Fox of Missouri.

Maine:

¹⁵ The applicable statute is 25 U.S.C. §1725.

Massachusetts:

¹⁶ The applicable statute is 25 U.S.C. §1771e.

Minnesota:

¹⁷ Jurisdiction over the Nett Lake reservation has been retroceded.

Montana:

¹⁸ In Montana, the governor was empowered to proclaim state criminal or civil jurisdiction at the request of any tribe and with the consent of affected counties. Tribal consent was revocable within two years of the governor's proclamation. Mont. Stat. Ann. §§2-1-301 through 2-1-306 (1963). The confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes consented to jurisdiction under this provision, some of which was subsequently retroceded by the state.

Nebraska:

¹⁹ Jurisdiction over the Omaha and Winnebago reservations have been retroceded.

Nevada:

²⁰ Nevada originally accepted full Public Law 280 jurisdiction, but permitted individual counties to exclude themselves from acceptance of jurisdiction. This provision was amended in 1971 to require tribal consent. A 1975 amendment provided for retrocession except for those tribes already subject to the Act who consented to continue. Nev. Rev. Stat. §41.430 (1968). Jurisdiction now has been retroceded for most reservations.

New York:

²¹ Includes Cayuga Nation, Oneida Nation, Onondaga Nation, Seneca Nation, Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians, Tuscarora Nation, and St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians.

North Dakota:

²² North Dakota accepted civil jurisdiction only, subject to tribal or individual consent. N.D. Cent. Code §§27-19-01 to 27-10-13 (1963). Both the condition of individual acceptance and the condition of tribal acceptance (§§27-19-05, 27-19-06) have been declared invalid under federal law. Criminal jurisdiction over Devils Lake Reservation was delegated to North Dakota prior to Public Law 280 in a separate federal statute.

Oregon:

²³ Jurisdiction over the Umatilla reservation has been retroceded.

²⁴ The applicable statute is 25 U.S.C. §714e(c).

²⁵ The applicable statute is 25 U.S.C. §713f(c)(6).

²⁶ The applicable statute is 25 U.S.C. §566e.

²⁷ The applicable statute is 25 U.S.C. §715(d).

Rhode Island:

²⁸ The applicable statute is 25 U.S.C. §1708.

South Dakota:

²⁹ South Dakota assumed jurisdiction over criminal offenses and civil causes of action arising on highways, and conditioned acceptance of full Public Law 280 jurisdiction on federal government reimbursement to the state for the cost of the additional jurisdiction assumed. S.D. Compiled Laws Ann. §§1-1-12 to 1-1-21 (1957). This acceptance was ruled invalid in *Rosebud Sioux Tribe v. South Dakota*, 900 F.2d 1164 (8th Cir. 1990).

Texas:

³⁰ The applicable statute is 25 U.S.C. § 13009-4(f).

³¹ The applicable statute is 25 U.S.C. §736(f).

³² The applicable statute is 25 U.S.C. § 1300b-15.

Utah:

³³ In 1971, Utah passed legislation accepting jurisdiction subject to subsequent tribal consent. No tribe has consented.

Washington:

³⁴ Washington assumed full Public Law 280 jurisdiction over non-Indians and over Indians on trust land. Jurisdiction over Indians on trust land was limited to eight subject areas unless a tribe consents to full Public Law 280 jurisdiction. Wash. Rev. Code Ann. §§37.12.010, 37.12.21, 37.12.30, 37.12.40 (1963) – 37.12.050 and 37.12.070 (1957) (§37.12.020 repealed by Laws 1963, ch.36, §6). Washington has retroceded jurisdiction for a number of tribes, including the Port Madison Reservation, the Quinault Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Quileute Reservation and the Swinomish Tribal Community, and the Colville Tribe.

Wisconsin:

³⁵ Wisconsin retroceded jurisdiction over the Menominee Reservation in connection with the Menominee Restoration Act (Public Law 93-197).

Table 34. Cameras and Audio Coverage in the Courtroom

Legend: AS=Audio systems; SC=Still cameras; SP=Still photographers; TV=Television cameras; ~=Not applicable

Note: Only those States and courts that allow media coverage are included in this table.

State- effective date/ court	Who must consent?	Who may object?	Effect of objection	Limitation on coverage		Type of participants
				Cameras and audio	Type of proceedings	
Alabama – 2/1/76 Appellate courts	Attorneys, parties present, and judge	Witness, attorney, party, or judge	Personal exclusion	4 SP, 2 TV	~	Objecting participant
Trial courts	Judge, accused, prosecution, plaintiffs, and defendants	Witness, juror, attorney, or party	Personal exclusion	~	~	Objecting participant
Alaska ¹ – 1/15/90 All courts	Judge, victim, all parties in family proceedings	~	~	2 AS, 2 SP, 2 TV	Conferences of counsel	Jurors, except for return of verdict
Arizona – 7/1/83 All courts	Judge	Party, witness	Judge's discretion	At judge's discretion	Juvenile court, adoption proceedings, conference of counsel	Adversely impacted witnesses, jurors
Arkansas – 3/8/82 Supreme, Appeals, and Circuit	Judge	Party, attorney, or witness	Total exclusion for party or attorney, personal exclusion for witness	1 AS, 1 SP, 1 TV	Conferences of counsel, juvenile and domestic relations proceedings	Objecting witness, jurors, victims of sex offenses, undercover police, informants, minors without parental consent
California – 7/1/84 All courts	Judge	~	~	1 SP, 1 TV	Proceedings held in chambers or closed to public, jury selection, conferences of counsel	Jurors, spectators
Colorado ² – 12/1/85 Supreme, Appeals, District, Denver Probate, Denver Juvenile, Water, and County	Judge	Witness, party	Judge's discretion	1 AS, 1 SP, 1 TV (2 TV with permission)	Pretrial hearings other than advisements and arraignments, voir dire, conferences of counsel	Jury
Connecticut – 1982 Appellate courts	Appellate jurists	Counsel or pro se party of record	Decision to permit/ exclude coverage rests with the appellate jurists	1 AS, 1 SC 1 TV	Limited to civil and criminal trials in the Supreme Court. Camera coverage is excluded from the following: family relations matters, cases involving trade secrets recess, cases involving sexual offense charges, cases closed to the public to comply with provisions of state law, during recesses, conferences of jurors	~
Superior	Administrative judge and trial judge	Participants in the trial	Trial judge may prohibit broadcasting, television, recording, or photographing of any participant at the trial	1 AS, 1 SC 1 TV	Camera coverage is excluded from: family relations matters; sentencing hearings unless previously broadcast, televised, recorded, or photographed; trials involving trade secrets; in jury trials, all proceedings held in the absence of the jury; trials of sexual offense charges; trials of cases which were closed to the public to comply with the provisions of state law; during recesses; conferences of jurors	Jury
Delaware – 5/1/82 Supreme	None required	~	~	1 AS, 1 SP, 1 TV	Family relations, Board on Professional Responsibility	~

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Note: Only those States and courts that allow media coverage are included in this table.

State- effective date/ court	Who must consent?	Who may object?	Effect of objection	Limitation on coverage		
				Cameras and audio	Type of proceedings	Type of participants
Florida – 1/1/93						
Appellate courts	Judge	~	~	1 AS, 2 SP, 2 TV	Conference of counsel	~
Trial courts	Judge	~	~	1 AS, 1 SP, 1 TV	Conference of counsel	~
Georgia						
Supreme – 5/12/77	~	~	~	4 SP, 4 TV	~	~
Superior and State – 5/12/77	Judge	~	~	1 AS, 1 SP, 1 TV	~	Jurors
Juvenile – 3/21/91	Judge	~	~	1 AS, 1 TV, 1 SP	~	Juvenile
Probate – 7/1/85	Judge	~	~	1 AS, 1 TV, 1 SP	~	~
Magistrate – 12/19/02	Judge	~	~	1 AS, 1 TV, 1 SP	~	~
Hawaii ³ – 12/7/87						
Appellate courts	None required	Party, judge	Hearing	1 AS, 1 SP, 1 TV (2 SP, TV with judge's permission)	Conferences of counsel, proceedings in judicial chambers, confidential cases, proceeding closed by the judge for good cause	Jurors
Trial courts	Judge	Party, judge	Hearing	1 AS, 1 SP, 1 TV (2 SP, TV with judge's permission)	Conferences of counsel, proceedings in judicial chambers	Jurors
Idaho						
Supreme Court ⁴	~	Court	Total exclusion	~	Conferences of counsel	~
Court of Appeals – 11/12/81	~	Court	Total exclusion	~	~	~
Illinois – 1/2/85						
Appellate courts	None required	Judge	Total exclusion	1 AS, 1 SP, 1 TV	Conferences of counsel	~
Indiana – 1996						
Supreme Court	None required	~	~	2 AS, 2 SC, 2 TV	~	~
Iowa – 1/1/82						
All courts	Judge	Witness, victim	Personal exclusion ⁵	1 AS, 2 SP, 2 TV	Juvenile dissolution, adoption, child custody, trade secrets, voir dire, conferences of counsel	Jurors (except return of verdict)
Kansas – 1988						
All courts	~	Judge, witness, victim, informant, undercover agent, relocated witness, juvenile	Personal exclusion, total exclusion possible by judge	1 AS, 1 SP, 1 TV	Conferences of counsel, audio, evidentiary suppression hearing, trade secrets	Jurors, accused while in restraints
Kentucky – 7/1/81						
Appellate courts	Judge	~	~	1 AS, 1 SP, 2 TV	Conferences of counsel	~
Trial courts	Judge	~	~	1 AS, 1 SP, 1 TV	Conferences of counsel	~

Table 34. Cameras and Audio Coverage in the Courtroom

Legend: AS=Audio systems; SC=Still cameras; SP=Still photographers; TV=Television cameras; ~=Not applicable

Note: Only those States and courts that allow media coverage are included in this table.

State- effective date/ court	Who must consent?	Who may object?	Effect of objection	Limitation on coverage		
				Cameras and audio	Type of proceedings	Type of participants
Louisiana – 4/30/85 Appellate courts	Judge	Party, attorney	Presiding judge makes non- reviewable decision	1 AS, 2 SC, 1 SP, 2 TV	Private proceedings, proceedings in chambers, recess, conferences between counsel and client or co- counsel	~
Maine – 3/13/84 Appellate court	Court	~	~	1 AS, 1 SP, 1 TV	~	~
Maryland Appellate courts – 7/1/82 Trial courts – 7/1/84	All parties except a government party, judge	Party, witness, juror	Hearing	1 AS, 1 SP, 1 TV	Divorce and custody, evidence suppression proceedings, cases involving trade secrets, private hearings, conferences of counsel, criminal cases	Determined by judge
Massachusetts – 1/1/83 All courts	Judge	~	~	1 SP, 1 TV	Voir dire, hearing of motions to suppress or dismiss or of probable cause, conferences of counsel	Persons likely to incur harm due to coverage, jurors
Michigan – 3/1/89 All courts	Judge	~	~	1 AS, 3 SC, 2 SP, 3 TV	Conferences of counsel	Witnesses as determined by judge, jurors
Minnesota Appellate courts – 9/28/83 Trial court – 4/18/83	~ Judge and all parties	~ Witness	~ Personal exclusion	2 SP, 1 TV 1 AS, 1 SP, 1 TV	~ Voir dire, hearings away from jury, judge not present, child custody, divorce, sex crimes, and trade secrets	~ Objecting witness, jurors, informants, relocated witnesses, and undercover agents
Mississippi – 7/1/03 All courts	Judge	~	~	1 AS, 1 SP, 1 TV	Divorce, child custody, support, guardianship, conservatorship, commitment, waiver of parental consent to abortion, adoption, delinquency and neglect of minors, determination of paternity, termination of parental rights, domestic abuse, motions to suppress evidence, proceedings involving trade secrets, jury selection, conferences of counsel, and in camera proceedings	Jurors, potential jurors, police informants, minors, undercover agents, relocated witnesses, victims and families of victims of sex crimes, and victims of domestic abuse
Missouri – 8/21/95 All courts	Judge	Any participant	Partial/ personal exclusion	1 AS, 2 SC, 1 SP, 1 TV	Private, juvenile, or family proceedings; jury selection; conferences of counsel or bench	Jurors
Montana – 4/18/80 Supreme and District	No consent required	~	~	~	~	~

Table 34. Cameras and Audio Coverage in the Courtroom

Legend: AS=Audio systems; SC=Still cameras; SP=Still photographers; TV=Television cameras; ~=Not applicable

Note: Only those States and courts that allow media coverage are included in this table.

State- effective date/ court	Who must consent?	Who may object?	Effect of objection	Limitation on coverage		
				Cameras and audio	Type of proceedings	Type of participants
Nebraska Supreme – 10/1/83 Appeals – 1/1/92	No consent required	Any person authorized by Chief Justice	At discretion of Chief Justice	1 AS, 1 SC, 1 TV	Conferences of counsel	None
Trial courts	All trial courts subject to Supreme Court Rule 18 prohibiting cameras and recording in the courtroom.	~	~	~	~	~
Nevada – 5/30/88 All courts	Judge	Attorneys, participants	Court's discretion	1 AS, 1 SP, 1 TV	Conferences of counsel, voir dire (only public proceedings)	Jury ⁶
New Hampshire – 3/97 Supreme and Superior	Judge	~	~	~	~	~
District and Probate	Court Judge	~	~	~	~	~
New Jersey Appellate courts – 10/8/80 Superior and Tax – 6/9/81 Municipal – 9/1/86	Judge ⁷	~	~	1 AS, 2 SC, 2 TV	Conferences of counsel, charges of sexual contact or sexual penetration, juvenile cases, termination of parental rights cases, domestic violence proceedings, child abuse/neglect matters, cases involving custody of children, trade secrets	Jury
New Mexico Supreme, Appeals, and District – 1/1/83 ⁸ Bernalillo County Metropolitan – 3/1/87 ⁸	No consent required	~	~	2 AS, 2 SP, 1 TV	Conferences of counsel or bench, jury selection, admissibility hearings	Jury, certain witnesses at discretion of court
New York – 1/1/81 Appellate courts	Court	Counsel and parties, for good cause only	Court's discretion	1 AS, 2 SC, 2 TV	Conferences of counsel	~
North Carolina – 6/13/90 All courts	No consent required	~	~	1 AS, 1 SC, 2 TV	Proceedings involving children or families, probable cause hearings, evidence suppression, trade secrets, proceedings in camera, proceedings before clerks of court and magistrates, jury selection, conferences of counsel	Jury, certain categories of witnesses
North Dakota – 7/1/80⁹ All courts	Court	Any party or any person specifically authorized by judge	Total/ partial exclusion on good cause shown	1 AS, 1 SC 1 TV	Prosecution of sex offenses	Certain witnesses, juveniles if illegal sexual activity is part of the offense

Table 34. Cameras and Audio Coverage in the Courtroom

Legend: AS=Audio systems; SC=Still cameras; SP=Still photographers; TV=Television cameras; ~=Not applicable

Note: Only those States and courts that allow media coverage are included in this table.

State- effective date/ court	Who must consent?	Who may object?	Effect of objection	Limitation on coverage		
				Cameras and audio	Type of proceedings	Type of participants
Ohio – 1/1/82 Supreme Court	Chief Justice	~	~	Existing feed or determined by court	Proceedings while court not in session	~
Courts of Appeal	Chief Judge	~	~	1 portable camera 1 AS, 1 SC	Proceedings while court not in session, conferences of counsel	~
Common Pleas, Municipal, and County	Judge	Victims, witnesses	Personal exclusion	1 AS, 1 SC, 1 TV	Conferences of counsel	Jurors
Oklahoma – 2/22/82 ¹⁰ All courts	Judge; accused in criminal trial	Party, witness, juror	Personal exclusion	~	Private proceedings	~
Oregon Appellate courts – 8/1/94 Circuit – 8/1/90 Tax, County, Justice, and Municipal	Judge	Sex offense victim, party	Personal Exclusion	1 TV	At victim's request, in sex offense proceedings, proceedings in chambers, proceedings without the jury, voir dire, conferences of counsel and bench conferences, family/ children proceedings, mental commitment, trade secret, stalking order proceedings, recesses, any juror anywhere during the course of the trial	Jurors, some witnesses
Pennsylvania – 10/1/80 Commonwealth, Common Pleas, and Philadelphia Municipal	All parties, witnesses	Any party or witness	Total exclusion for party, personal exclusion for witness	1 TV	Only civil, non-jury proceedings may be recorded	~
Rhode Island – 3/8/93 Supreme, Superior, Workers' Compensation, and District	Judge	Any participant	Personal exclusion	1 AS, 2 SC, 2 TV	Hearings taking place outside presence of jury, conferences of counsel, voir dire	Jurors
Family, Probate, and Municipal	No consent required	Any participant	Personal exclusion	1 AS, 2 SC, 1 TV	Hearings taking place outside presence of jury, conferences of counsel, voir dire, juvenile/ adoption proceedings	Jurors, juveniles
South Carolina – 10/21/93 All courts	Judge	~	~	2 SC, 2 TV, 1 radio recorder	Procedures which are closed to the public; conferences of counsel	Juveniles
South Dakota – 7/24/01 Supreme Court	No consent required	Party	At discretion of court	1 AS, 4 SC, 2 SP, 2 TV	Conferences between attorneys and their clients, co-counsel, or justices; in- chambers court conferences	~

Table 34. Cameras and Audio Coverage in the Courtroom

Legend: AS=Audio systems; SC=Still cameras; SP=Still photographers; TV=Television cameras; ~=Not applicable

Note: Only those States and courts that allow media coverage are included in this table.

State- effective date/ court	Who must consent?	Who may object?	Effect of objection	Limitation on coverage		
				Cameras and audio	Type of proceedings	Type of participants
Tennessee¹¹ – 1/1/96 Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Court of Criminal Appeals, Circuit, Chancery, Criminal, Probate, Municipal, and General Sessions	Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 30, the presiding judge has the discretion to refuse, limit, terminate, or temporarily suspend media coverage of an entire case or portions thereof, in order to (i) control the conduct of the proceedings before the court; (ii) maintain decorum and prevent distractions; (iii) guarantee the safety of any party, witness or juror; and (iv) ensure the fair administration of justice in the pending cause.			1 AS, 2 SC, 2 TV	Jury selection, closed proceedings, conferences of counsel, any proceeding when jury out, out-of-court activities of sequestered jurors	Jurors, juveniles
Juvenile Court	Accused parties; witnesses	Witness, accused party (criminal case), any party (civil case)	Total exclusion if party, partial exclusion if witness	1 AS, 2 SC, 2TV	Jury selection, closed proceedings, conferences of counsel, any proceeding when jury out, out-of-court activities of sequestered jurors	Jurors, juveniles
Texas – Unknown Appellate courts and District	Court	Any party	At discretion of court	~	~	~
Utah¹² – 4/1/97 Appellate courts	Court	Any party	Total exclusion at discretion of court	1 SC, 1 TV	~	~
Trial courts ¹³	Judge	Any party	Personal or total exclusion at discretion of court	SC only	~	Jurors
Vermont – 3/12/92 Appellate court	No consent required	~	~	1 AS, 1 SP with 2 SC, 2 TV	Conferences of counsel or bench	~
Superior, District, Probate, Family (except juvenile) Environmental, and Judicial Bureau	No consent required	Party or witness	Total exclusion if court grants motion	1 AS, 1 SP with 2 SC, 1 TV	Court recesses, conferences of counsel	Jurors
Virginia – 7/1/92 All courts	No consent required	Parties	Partial/total at discretion of judge	1 AS, 1 SP with 2 SC	Jury selection, conferences of counsel, family proceedings, juvenile proceedings, trade secrets, sex offenses, in camera proceedings	Certain categories of witnesses, jurors, juveniles
Washington – 9/20/76 All courts	Judge	~	~	~	~	~
West Virginia – 2/1/89 Appellate court	AOC Information Services Director	Parties, witnesses, counsel	Partial exclusion	1 AS, 2 SP, 1 TV	Proceedings closed to public, conferences of counsel	~
Circuit and Magistrate	Presiding judge; presiding magistrate	Parties, witnesses, counsel	Partial exclusion	1 AS, 2 SP, 1 TV	Proceedings closed to public, conferences of counsel	~

Table 34. Cameras and Audio Coverage in the Courtroom

Legend: AS=Audio systems; SC=Still cameras; SP=Still photographers; TV=Television cameras; ~=Not applicable

Note: Only those States and courts that allow media coverage are included in this table.

State- effective date/ court	Who must consent?	Who may object?	Effect of objection	Limitation on coverage		
				Cameras and audio	Type of proceedings	Type of participants
Wisconsin – 7/1/79 All courts	No consent required	Any participant	Partial/total exclusion at discretion of judge but presumption favors coverage	1 AS, 3 SP, 3 TV	Conferences of counsel, recesses of court	Jurors (unless they consent)
Wyoming Appellate court – 9/2/82 Trial courts – 12/27/91	Court	Any participant	Personal exclusion	~	Conferences of counsel	Jury

FOOTNOTES:**Alaska:**

¹ Interlocutory appellate review is available.

Colorado:

² A party may seek review of ruling by original proceeding, if otherwise appropriate. Any party or media representatives aggrieved by any decision of the court concerning coverage may seek review by original proceeding or if otherwise appropriate.

Hawaii:

³ Interlocutory appellate review is available.

Idaho:

⁴ The start date for the Supreme Court in Boise was 8/27/79 and 10/1/80 for the Supreme Court on circuit.

Iowa:

⁵ Only victims of sex offenses get automatic exclusion; other victim and witness objections are presumed valid but may be rebutted.

Nevada:

⁶ Rule 238 recognizes that it may be impossible not to photograph some jurors as part of the proceedings, but the media may not deliberately photograph the jury.

New Jersey:

⁷ Any party or media representative aggrieved by any decision of the court concerning coverage may move for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division.

New Mexico:

⁸ This was amended effective 9/1/89.

North Dakota:

⁹ This was amended effective 7/1/95.

Oklahoma:

¹⁰ This was amended effective 11/1/97.

Tennessee:

¹¹ The rules listed on this table for Tennessee were formerly articulated in its Canons of Judicial Conduct (Supreme Court Rule 10, Canon 3(A)(7)). Several Tennessee courts adopted rules for the media pursuant to those guidelines and have kept those rules despite the removal of media guidelines from the Canons in 1996. The media rules adopted by the individual types of courts tend to be more limiting than the rules listed on the table.

Utah:

¹² Only still photography is allowed in trial courts.

¹³ Still photography in the juvenile courts is subject to the same regulations as in district court but becomes applicable only in hearings designated by statute or rule as public hearings.

Table 35. The Defense of Insanity: Standards and Procedures

Legend: B=Beyond a reasonable doubt; C=Clear and convincing evidence; P=Preponderance of the evidence; M=Mandatory; D=Discretionary; ■=Yes (see end of table for additional abbreviations and definitions)

	Pre-trial				Trial					Post-trial				
	Standard of proof			Bifurcated	Standard of proof			Burden of proof	Jury informed of verdict consequences	Test for insanity	Insanity verdict	Treatment		Court has release authority
	B	C	P		Defendant (D) Prosecutor (P)	M	D							
Alabama	■				■			D		M'N	NGBD		■	■
Alaska	■							D	■	M'N (nature and quality prong only) ¹	NGBI/GBMI	■	■	■
Arizona	■				■			D		M'N (nature and quality) ²	GBI	■		■
Arkansas			■ ³					D	■	A.L.I. (minus substantial)	NGBD		■	■
California	■			■				D	■	M'N	NGBI		■	■
Colorado			■		■			P	■	M'N and irresistible impulse	NGBI	■		■
Connecticut	■							D	■	A.L.I. (requires lack of capacity to conform)	NGBD		■	■
Delaware			■ ⁴					D		A.L.I. (criminal prong only)	NGBI	■		■
District of Columbia			■ ⁴	■ ⁵				D	■	A.L.I.	NGBI	■		■
Florida	■			■	■			D	■	M'N	NGBI		■	■
Georgia	■				■ ⁶	■ ⁶		D	■	M'N and delusional compulsion	NGBI/GBMI/GBMR	■	■	■
Hawaii			■ ⁷					P		A.L.I. ⁸	Acquitted for physical or mental disease, disorder, or defect excluding responsibility		■	■
Idaho ⁹			■ ¹⁰					No insanity defense			GBI		■	■
Illinois			■		■			D		A.L.I. (requires lack of substantial capacity to conform)	NGBI		■	■
Indiana			■		■			P		A.L.I. (no control prong) ¹¹	Not responsible by insanity/GBMI		■	■
Iowa	■							D		M'N	NGBI	■		■
Kansas	■				■			P	■	M'N	NGBD	■		■
Kentucky			■ ¹²					D	■	A.L.I.	NGBI		■	■
Louisiana	■				■			D		M'N	NGBI	■ ¹³		■

Table 35. The Defense of Insanity: Standards and Procedures

Legend: B=Beyond a reasonable doubt; C=Clear and convincing evidence; P=Preponderance of the evidence; M=Mandatory; D=Discretionary; ■=Yes (see end of table for additional abbreviations and definitions)

	Pre-trial				Trial					Post-trial				
	Standard of proof			Bifurcated	Standard of proof			Burden of proof	Jury informed of verdict consequences	Test for insanity	Insanity verdict	Treatment		Court has release authority
	B	C	P		B	C	P	Defendant (D) Prosecutor (P)				M	D	
Maine			■	■			■	D		A.L.I. (no control prong) ¹⁴	NGBI	■		■
Maryland	■			■			■	D	■	A.L.I.	Not responsible by reason of insanity		■	■
Massachusetts			■		■			P	■	A.L.I.	NGBI		■	State Hospital ¹⁵
Michigan			■				■	D		A.L.I.	NGBI	■		N/S
Minnesota			■	■			■	D		M'N	NGBI	■		■
Mississippi			■	■	■			P		M'N	ABI	■ ¹⁶		■
Missouri			■				■	D		M'N and incapacity to conform conduct to requirement of the law	NGBD	■		■
Montana ¹⁷			■					No insanity defense			GBI		■	■
Nebraska			■ ¹⁸				■	D		M'N	NGBI		■	■
Nevada			■				■	D		M'N	NGBI		■	■
New Hampshire			■	■			■	D	■	¹⁹	NGBI	■		■
New Jersey			■				■	D	■	M'N	NGBI		■	■
New Mexico			■		■			P		M'N or irresistible impulse	NGBI		■	■
New York			■				■	D	■	A.L.I.	Not responsible by reason of mental defect		■	■
North Carolina			■				■	D	■	M'N	NGBI	■		■
North Dakota ²⁰			■	■			■	D	■	A.L.I.	NG, lack of criminal responsibility		■	Annual review
Ohio			■				■	D		M'N	NGBI		■	■
Oklahoma	■			■	■			P		M'N	ABI		■	■
Oregon			■				■	D	■	A.L.I.	Guilty except for insanity		■	Psych. Security Review Board
Pennsylvania			■	■	■			P	■	M'N	NGBI/GBMI	■		■
Puerto Rico	Reasonable Grounds						■	D		A.L.I.	NGBI		■ ²¹	■
Rhode Island			■				■	D		A.L.I.	NGBI		■	■
South Carolina			■				■	D	■ ²²	M'N	NGBI		■	Chief Admin. Judge
South Dakota			■				■	D		M'N	NGBI		■ ^(120 days)	■

Table 35. The Defense of Insanity: Standards and Procedures

Legend: B=Beyond a reasonable doubt; C=Clear and convincing evidence; P=Preponderance of the evidence; M=Mandatory; D=Discretionary; ■=Yes (see end of table for additional abbreviations and definitions)

	Pre-trial				Trial						Post-Trial			
	Standard of proof				Standard of proof			Burden of proof	Jury informed of verdict consequences	Test for insanity	Insanity verdict	Treatment		Court has release authority
	B	C	P	Bifurcated	B	C	P	Defendant (D) Prosecutor (P)				M	D	
Tennessee			■			■		D	■	A.L.I.	NGBI	■		■
Texas			■				■	D		M'N and irresistible impulse	NGBI	■	■	■
Utah ²³								No insanity defense			GBI		■	■
Vermont			■			■		P		A.L.I.	NGBI		■	■ ²⁴
Virginia			■				■	D		M'N and irresistible impulse	ABI		■	■
Washington			■				■	D		M'N	NGBI		■	■
West Virginia			■			■		P	■	A.L.I.	NGBD	■		■
Wisconsin			Greater weight of the credible evidence	■			Greater weight of the credible evidence	D	■	A.L.I.	NGBD		■	■
Wyoming			■				■	D		A.L.I.	NGBD		■	■

ABBREVIATIONS:

ABI=Acquitted by reason of insanity
GBI=Guilty but insane
GBMI=Guilty but mentally ill

GBMR=Guilty but mentally retarded
NGBD=Not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect
NGBI=Not guilty by reason of insanity

DEFINITIONS:

American Legal Institute (A.L.I.): Accused lacks substantial capacity to appreciate the criminality (wrongfulness) of his/her conduct or conform his/her conduct to the requirements of law.

Irresistible Impulse: If a mental disorder caused the individual to experience an irresistible impulse to commit the offense, even if he/she remained able to understand the nature of the offense and its wrongfulness.

M'Naghten (M'N): The accused party, at the time of committing the act, was laboring under a defect of reason from disease of the mind, not to know the nature and quality of the act he/she was doing, or if he/she did not know it was wrong.

FOOTNOTES:

Alaska:

¹ Wrongfulness prong is the basis for the guilty but mentally ill verdict.

Arizona:

² Wrongfulness prong is the basis for the guilty but insane verdict.

Arkansas:

³ Burden of proof is not explicitly stated, but sounds like preponderance of the evidence in case law.

District of Columbia:

⁴ Burden of proof is not explicitly stated, but case law sounds like preponderance of the evidence with heavy reliance on expert witness conclusions.

⁵ This is at the discretion of trial court.

Georgia:

⁶ Standard of proof is preponderance of the evidence for not guilty by reason of insanity verdict and beyond a reasonable doubt for guilty but mentally ill or guilty but mentally retarded verdict.

Hawaii:

⁷ The issue is for determination by the trier of fact.

⁸ The disability defense is expanded so conduct can be a result of 'physical or mental disease, disorder, or defect'.

Idaho:

⁹ The Insanity defense was abolished; evidence of mental defect may negate an offense element.

¹⁰ Burden of proof is not explicitly stated, but sounds like preponderance of the evidence in case law.

Indiana:

¹⁰ A Mental disease/defect must be a severely abnormal mental condition that grossly and demonstrably impairs perception.

Kentucky:

¹² Burden of proof is not explicitly stated, but sounds like preponderance of the evidence in case law.

Louisiana:

¹³ This is mandatory in capital cases. In non-capital cases there is a contradictory hearing with the burden of proof on the defendant.

Maine:

¹⁴ Mental disease/defect must be a severely abnormal mental condition that grossly and demonstrably impairs perception.

Massachusetts:

¹⁵ The district attorney must be informed of the release and given opportunity to file civil commitment.

Mississippi:

¹⁶ This applies if the jury still finds the defendant insane and dangerous.

Montana:

¹⁷ The Insanity defense was abolished; evidence of mental defect may negate an offense element.

Nebraska:

¹⁸ Burden of proof is not explicitly stated, but sounds like preponderance of the evidence in case law.

Table 35. The Defense of Insanity: Standards and Procedures

New Hampshire:

¹⁹ The legislature has not adopted a test; courts have held that the insanity must negate criminal intent for the not guilty by reason of insanity verdict.

North Dakota:

²⁰ Availability of an insanity defense is tied to the elements of offense. This effectively abolishes insanity defense for crimes not requiring intention, knowledge, or recklessness.

Puerto Rico:

²¹ Treatment is ordered if the court has reasonable grounds to believe imposition is necessary due the defendant's dangerous character.

South Carolina:

²² The jury is informed only if they have the right to fix punishment as well as decide guilt or innocence.

Utah:

²³ The Insanity defense was abolished; evidence of mental defect may negate an offense element.

Vermont:

²⁴ The court may retain the release authority, but usually delegates it to DEV/Mental Health Services.

Table 36. DNA Evidence: Post-Conviction Analysis

Legend: RP=Reasonable probability; CC=Clear and convincing evidence; PE=Preponderance of the evidence; PN=Potential for new, relevant evidence; N/S=Not stated; ■=Yes

State/Statute	Time limit for relief	Convictions for which relief may be sought			Length of time biological evidence must be preserved		Standard for granting DNA testing (likelihood of producing new evidence)				Court believes that granting DNA testing would result in	
		Any crime	Felony	Other	Duration of sentence	Other	RP	CC	PE	PN	Actual Innocence	More favorable verdict
Alabama Code 36-18-20 ¹	No limit		■			Forever				■	■	
Alaska N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Arizona Rev. Stat. § 13-4240	No limit		■		N/S	N/S	■					■
Arkansas Code Ann. § 16-112-201, 205, 207	N/S	■				At least 7 years ²		■			■	
California Penal Code § 1405	N/S	■			■		■					■
Colorado SB 03-164	N/S	■			N/S	N/S			■		■	
Connecticut HB 6700	N/S	■			■		■				■	
Delaware Code Ann. Tit. 11 § 4504	3 years	■			N/S	N/S		■			■	
District of Columbia Code Ann. § 4031 to 4035	N/S			Violent crime	N/S	N/S	■				N/S	N/S
Florida Stat. Ann § 925.11	2 years ³	■				2 years	■					■
Georgia SB 119	N/S			Serious violent felony ⁴	N/S	N/S	■				■	
Hawaii 2005 Act 112	No limit	■			N/S	N/S	■				■	
Idaho Code § 19-4902	1 year ⁶	■			■ ⁵	■ ⁵				■	■	
Illinois 725 Comp. Stat. 5/116-3	N/S		■		N/S	N/S				■	■	
Indiana Code Ann. 35-38-7-1 to 19	N/S			Murder or class A, B, or C felony	N/S	N/S	■					■
Iowa N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Kansas Stat. Ann. § 21-2512	N/S			Murder or rape	N/S	N/S				■		■
Kentucky Rev. Stat. Ann. § 422.285 to 287	N/S			Capital offense	N/S	N/S	■					■
Louisiana Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 926.1 ⁷		■					■				■	
Maine Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 15 § 2136 to 2138	N/S			Crime with sentence over 20 years	■					■	■	

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Legend: RP=Reasonable probability; CC=Clear and convincing evidence; PE=Preponderance of the evidence; PN=Potential for new, relevant evidence; N/S=Not stated; ■=Yes

State/Statute	Time limit for relief	Convictions for which relief may be sought			Length of time biological evidence must be preserved		Standard for granting DNA testing (likelihood of producing new evidence)				Court believes that granting DNA testing would result in	
		Any crime	Felony	Other	Duration of sentence	Other	RP	CC	PE	PN	Actual Innocence	More favorable verdict
Maryland												
Code Ann. Crim. Proc. § 8-201	N/S			Homicide or sexual offense		3 years ⁹	■				■	
Massachusetts												
N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Michigan												
Comp. Laws 770.16	¹⁰		■ ¹¹		■					■	■	
Minnesota												
Stat. 590.01	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S				■	■	
Mississippi												
N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Missouri												
Rev. Stat. 547.035	N/S	■			N/S	N/S	■				■	
Montana												
HB 77 (2003)	N/S		■			3 years	■				■	
Nebraska												
Rev. Stat. 29-4117 to 4125	N/S	■			■					■		■
Nevada												
2003 Stat. 335	N/S			Death sentence	N/S	N/S	■				■	
New Hampshire												
Tit. LXII Chp. 651 D	N/S	■			■	or 5 years		■				■
New Jersey												
Stat. Ann. § 2A: 84A-32a	N/S	■			N/S	N/S	■				■	
New Mexico												
2003 Laws 27	N/S	■			N/S	N/S	■				■	
New York												
Crim. Proc. Law § 440.30	N/S			Before 1-1-96	N/S	N/S	■					■
North Carolina												
Gen. Stat. § 15A-269	N/S	■			N/S	N/S	■					■
North Dakota												
Code sect. 29-32.1-15	N/S	■				Permanent				■	■	
Ohio												
Code sect. 2953.71-83	¹²		■		■	Plus 2 years				■		■
Oklahoma												
Stat. tit. 22 § 1371, 1371.1	N/S		■		■			■			■	
Oregon												
2001 Or. Laws 697	¹³			Aggravated murder or "person felony" ¹⁴		No minimum	■				■	
Pennsylvania												
Stat. Ann. tit. 42 § 9543.1	N/S	■ ¹⁵			N/S	N/S	■				■ ¹⁶	■ ¹⁶
Puerto Rico												
N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Rhode Island												
Gen. Laws § 10-9.1-10	N/S	■				¹⁷	■				■	

Table 36. DNA Evidence: Post-Conviction Analysis

Legend: RP=Reasonable probability; CC=Clear and convincing evidence; PE=Preponderance of the evidence; PN=Potential for new, relevant evidence; N/S=Not stated; ■=Yes

State/Statute	Time limit for relief	Convictions for which relief may be sought			Length of time biological evidence must be preserved		Standard for granting DNA testing (likelihood of producing new evidence)				Court believes that granting DNA testing would result in	
		Any crime	Felony	Other	Duration of sentence	Other	RP	CC	PE	PN	Actual innocence	More favorable verdict
South Carolina 17-27-10 et. Seq.	1 year ¹⁸	■				N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
South Dakota Under case law <i>Jenner v. Dooley</i> N.W. 2d 463, 471-2 (SD 1999)	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Tennessee Code Ann. § 40-30-401 to 413	N/S			Violent crime	N/S	N/S	■					■
Texas Code Crim. Proc. Ch. 64	N/S	■			N/S	N/S			■		■	
Utah Code Ann. § 78-35a-301 to 304	N/S		■		N/S	N/S				■	■	
Vermont N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Virginia Code Ann. § 19.2-327.1	N/S		■			Up to 15 years ¹⁹		■			■	
Washington RCW § 10.73.170	During imprisonment		■			Court determines	■				■	
West Virginia Code sect. 15-2B-14	N/S		■		N/S	N/S	■					■
Wisconsin Stat. § 974.07; 757.54	N/S	■			■		■					■ ²⁰
Wyoming N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S

FOOTNOTES:

Alabama:

¹ Code sect. 36-18-20 covers DNA evidence but does not specifically mention post-conviction analysis.

Arkansas:

² DNA is stored permanently for a violent offense, 25 years for a sex offense, seven years for any other offense for which DNA must be taken.

Florida:

³ Post conviction relief is available for two years after the conviction is final, or by October 1, 2003, whichever is later.

Georgia:

⁴ This is defined in § 17-10-6.1.

Hawaii:

⁵ The later of either 1) the exhaustion of all appeals or 2) the completion of the sentence.

Idaho:

⁶ Post conviction relief is available for forty-two days from the final judgment in a capital case.

Louisiana:

⁷ A person convicted of a felony prior to 8-31-07 may request relief under the provisions of CCRP Article 926.1 (Application for DNA Testing), and anyone sentenced to death prior to 8-15-01 may request relief under those provisions. On or after 8-31-07, a petitioner may request DNA testing under the provisions of CCRP Article 930.4 or 930.8, which places a time limit of "two years after the judgment of conviction and sentence has become final."

⁸ For those cases concluded by 8-15-01 with a verdict of guilty or a plea of guilty, all DNA evidence shall be preserved until 8-31-07. For those cases in which the defendant was sentenced to death prior to 8-15-01, all DNA evidence shall be preserved until the execution of the sentence is completed. For those cases concluded on or after 8-15-01, all DNA evidence shall be preserved until the case has been finally resolved by the court.

Maryland:

⁹ The court may specify that the evidence be preserved for a longer time period.

Michigan:

¹⁰ A defendant convicted of a felony at trial before 1-8-01 may petition for DNA testing and a new trial until 1-1-09. Otherwise, in cases appealable as of right, a motion for a new trial shall be made within 60 days after entry of judgment, with exceptions made to this time limit should good cause be shown.

¹¹ This only applies to felons convicted before January 8, 2001.

Ohio:

¹² As of July 1, 2003, SB 11 had passed the House and the Senate and was awaiting the governor's signature. SB 11 provides a one-year window from its enactment for all felons to have evidence tested "if exclusion result obtained will be outcome determinative."

Oregon:

¹⁴ Post conviction relief is available for those incarcerated for "aggravated murder or a person felony," or "not in custody but has been convicted of aggravated murder, murder, or a sex crime." (2001 Or. Laws 697)

Table 36. DNA Evidence: Post-Conviction Analysis

Pennsylvania:

¹⁵ Post conviction relief is available for any incarcerated petitioner except one convicted after January 1995 who did not request DNA testing at trial.

¹⁶ The result would be actual innocence except in capital cases, where the standard is a more favorable verdict/sentence.

Rhode Island:

¹⁷ Duration of incarceration resulting from conviction after trial.

South Carolina:

¹⁸ One year after conviction or one year after sending a remitter to the lower court from an appeal or the final decision upon an appeal, whichever is later.

Virginia:

¹⁹ In a non-death-sentence case, the defendant must make a motion to preserve evidence for up to 15 years. In a death penalty case, the evidence is preserved until the sentence is executed.

Wisconsin:

²⁰ If the petitioner would not have been convicted, the court must allow DNA testing. If the petitioner asserts that the verdict would have been more favorable, the court has discretion to allow testing.

Table 37. Making the Trial Record

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ■=Yes

		Methods used to create the record					
		Does the court make a verbatim record of trials?	Steno type (court reporter)	Steno mask	Audio recording	Video recording	Other
Alabama							
GJ	Circuit	■	■		■		
LJ	District		~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Municipal		~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Probate		~	~	~	~	~
Alaska							
GJ	Superior	■			■		
LG	District	■			■		
Arizona							
GJ	Superior	■	■		■	■	
LJ	Justice of the Peace	■			■		
LJ	Municipal	■			■		
Arkansas							
GJ	Circuit	■	■	■	■		
LJ	District		~	~	~	~	~
LJ	City		~	~	~		
California							
GJ	Superior	■	■		■ ¹		
Colorado							
GJ	District	■	■				
GJ	Denver Probate	■	■				
GJ	Denver Juvenile	■	■				
GJ	Water	■	■				
LJ	County	■	■				
LJ	Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Connecticut							
GJ	Superior	■	■		■		
LJ	Probate		~	~	~	~	~
Delaware							
GJ	Superior	■	■		■		
LJ	Chancery		~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Justice of the Peace		~	~	~		
LJ	Family	■			■		
LJ	Common Pleas				■		
LJ	Alderman's	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
District of Columbia							
GJ	Superior	■	■	■	■		Digital recorder
Florida							
GJ	Circuit	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ	County	■	■	■	■	■	
Georgia							
GJ	Superior	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ	Juvenile		■	■	■	■	
LJ	Civil	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	State	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ	Probate		~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Magistrate		~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Municipal		~	~	~	~	~
LJ	County Recorder's	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ	Municipal/City of Atlanta	■	■	■	■	■	
Hawaii							
GJ	Circuit	■	■		■	■	
LJ	District	■	■		■	■	
Idaho							
GJ	District	■	■		■		
LJ	Magistrate's Division	■			■		
Illinois							
GJ	Circuit	■	■		■	■	

Table 37. Making the Trial Record

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ■=Yes

		Does the court make a verbatim record of trials?	Methods used to create the record			
			Steno type (court reporter)	Steno mask	Audio recording	Video recording
Indiana						
GJ	Superior and Circuit	■	■	■	■	■
GJ	Probate	■	■	■	■	
LJ	County	■	■	■	■	
LJ	City and Town		~	~	~	~
LJ	Small Claims/Marion County		~	~	~	~
Iowa						
GJ	District	■	■	■		Real-time
Kansas						
GJ	District	■	■	■	■	~
LJ	Municipal		~			
Kentucky						
GJ	Circuit	■	■	■	■	
LJ	District	■		■	■	
Louisiana						
GJ	District	■	■	■	■	
GJ	Juvenile & Family	■	■	■		
LJ	Justice of the Peace		~	~	~	~
LJ	Mayor's		~	~	~	~
LJ	City & Parish	■	■	■	■	
Maine						
GJ	Superior	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
GJ	District	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
LJ	Probate	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland						
GJ	Circuit	■	■	■	■	■
LJ	District					
LJ	Orphan's	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Massachusetts						
GJ	Superior	■	■	■	■	
LJ	District	■		■	■	
LJ	Probate & Family	■		■	■	
LJ	Juvenile	■		■	■	
LJ	Housing	■		■	■	
LJ	Boston Municipal	■		■	■	
LJ	Land	■		■	■	
Michigan						
GJ	Circuit	■	■	■	■	■
GJ	Claims	■	■	■	■	■
LJ	District	■	■	■	■	■
LJ	Probate	■	■	■	■	■
LJ	Municipal	■	■	■	■	■
Minnesota						
GJ	District	■	■	■	■	
Mississippi						
GJ	Circuit	■	■	■	■	
LJ	Chancery	■	■	■	■	
LJ	County	■	■	■	■	
LJ	Municipal		~	~	~	~
LJ	Justice		~	~	~	~
Missouri						
GJ	Circuit	■	■	■	■	
LJ	Municipal		~	~	~	~

Table 37. Making the Trial Record

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ■=Yes

		Does the court make a verbatim record of trials?	Methods used to create the record				
			Steno type (court reporter)	Steno mask	Audio recording	Video recording	Other
Montana							
GJ	District	■	■	■	■	■	~
GJ	Workers' Compensation		~	~	~	~	
GJ	Water	■	■	■	■	■	~
LJ	Justice of the Peace		~	~	~	~	
LJ	Municipal	■	■	■	■	■	~
LJ	City		~	~	~	~	
Nebraska							
GJ	District	■	■		■		
LJ	Separate Juvenile	■	■		■		
LJ	County	■			■	■	
LJ	Workers' Compensation	■	■		■		
Nevada							
GJ	District	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ	Justice	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ	Municipal	■	■	■	■	■	
New Hampshire							
GJ	Superior	■	■		■		
LJ	District	■			■		
LJ	Probate	■			■		
New Jersey							
GJ	Superior	■	■		■	■	
LJ	Tax	■			■		
LJ	Municipal	■			■		
New Mexico							
GJ	District	■	■	■	■	~	~
LJ	Magistrate		~	~	~	~	
LJ	Metropolitan/Bernalillo County	■			■	~	~
LJ	Municipal		~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Probate		~	~	~	~	
New York							
GJ	Supreme	■	■		■		
GJ	County	■	■		■		
GJ	Claims	■			■		
LJ	Surrogates'	■	■		■		
LJ	Family	■	■		■		
LJ	District and City	■	■		■		
LJ	NYC Civil		~	~	~	~	~
LJ	NYC Criminal		~	~	~	~	~
LJ	Town & Village Justice	■	■		■		
North Carolina							
GJ	Superior	■	■	■		■	
LJ	District	■			■		
North Dakota							
GJ	District	■	■		■	~	~
LJ	Municipal		~	~	~	~	
Ohio							
GJ	Common Pleas	■		■	■	■	
LJ	Municipal	■		■	■	■	
LJ	County	■		■	■	■	
LJ	Claims	■		■	■	■	
LJ	Mayor's	■		■	■	■	
Oklahoma							
GJ	District	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal Not of Record	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal of Record	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Workers' Compensation	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ	Tax Review	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S

Table 37. Making the Trial Record

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~ =Not applicable; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ■ =Yes

	Does the court make a verbatim record of trials?	Methods used to create the record				
		Steno type (court reporter)	Steno mask	Audio recording	Video recording	Other
Oregon						
GJ Circuit	■	■		■	■	
GJ Tax	■	~	~	■	~	~
LJ County	2	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Justice	2	~	~	~	~	~
LJ Municipal		~		~	~	
Pennsylvania						
GJ Common Pleas	■	■ ³	■	■	■	
LJ Philadelphia Municipal	■	■ ³	■	■	■	~
LJ Magisterial District Judges		~	~	~	~	~
LJ Philadelphia Traffic		~				
Puerto Rico						
GJ First Instance	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island						
GJ Superior	■	■		■		
LJ Workers' Compensation	■	■		■		
LJ District	■			■		
LJ Family	■	■		■		
LJ Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Traffic Tribunal	■			■		
South Carolina						
GJ Circuit	■	■	■	■		
LJ Family	■	■		■	■ ⁴	
LJ Magistrate	■			■		
LJ Probate	■			■		
LJ Municipal	■			■	■ ⁴	
South Dakota						
GJ Circuit	■	■				Digital recorder
LJ Magistrate	■					
Tennessee						
GJ Circuit		~	~	~	~	
GJ Chancery						
GJ Criminal	■	■	■	■	■	
GJ Probate	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Juvenile	■	■	■	■	■	~
LJ Municipal		~	~	~	~	~
LJ General Sessions		~	~	~	~	
Texas						
GJ District	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ County-level	■	■	■	■	■	~
LJ Justice of the Peace		~	~	~	~	
LJ Municipal	■	■	■	■	■	
Utah						
GJ District	■	■		■	■	
LJ Justice		~	~	~	~	~
LJ Juvenile	■	■		■	■	
Vermont						
GJ Superior	■	■		■	■	
GJ District	■	■		■	■	
GJ Family	■	■		■	■	
LJ Probate	■	■		■	■	
LJ Environmental	■	■		■	■	
LJ Judicial Bureau	■			■		
Virginia						
GJ Circuit	■	■	■	■	■	~
LJ District		~	~	~	~	

Table 37. Making the Trial Record

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; NR=No response; N/S=Not stated; ■=Yes

		Does the court make a verbatim record of trials?	Methods used to create the record				
			Steno type (court reporter)	Steno mask	Audio recording	Video recording	Other
Washington							
GJ	Superior	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ	District	■			■	■	
LJ	Municipal	■			■	■	
West Virginia							
GJ	Circuit	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ	Magistrate		~	~	~	~	
LJ	Municipal	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	
LJ	Family	■		■	■		
Wisconsin							
GJ	Circuit	■	■	■	■		
LJ	Municipal		~	~	~	~	
Wyoming							
GJ	District	■	■				
LJ	Circuit	■		■			
LJ	Municipal		~	~	~	~	

FOOTNOTES:

California:

¹ Audio recording is permitted in traffic, misdemeanor, small claims, and limited civil cases when a court reporter is unavailable.

Oregon:

² These courts are not required to make a record, but they may choose to do so.

Pennsylvania:

³ While these courts generally use court reporters (or audio equipment in some counties) for making the trial record, they may allow/order alternative recording methods in individual cases.

South Carolina:

⁴ Video recording is permitted in those courts that allow video conferencing.

Part VI: The Jury

This section uses several tables to describe jury selection, jury verdict rules in the state courts, and the composition and function of the grand jury in state courts.

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or other infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment at a grand jury." That clause from the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution applies to all felony prosecutions in the federal courts. The information in Table 38 shows that while most states retain the option of a grand jury indictment, few require it to begin felony proceedings. A diminished role for the state grand jury in processing felony cases can be seen early in this century. Grand jury indictments were largely replaced by the practice of prosecutors filing a document called a criminal information, a practice ultimately upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court (*In re McNaught*, 1909; *Palko v. Connecticut*, 1937). Table 38 indicates whether a grand jury indictment is required for all felony prosecutions, the size of the grand jury, the number needed to indict, the statutory term of grand jury sittings, and the civic duties undertaken by grand juries.

Table 39 starts the description of trial juries by indicating the basis for the master list from which the jury pool is drawn and the relevant state statute. Most states use a variety of sources to compile a master list. Sources followed by an asterisk must be used; others are generally used at the discretion of local jury commissioners. Qualifications for jury service in terms of age, time elapsed since a prior jury service, residency, and English proficiency are specified. The table indicates, through footnotes, the states that have adopted the provisions of the Uniform Jury Selection and Service Act, which was drafted in 1970 by the National Conference of Commissions on Uniform State Laws.

Table 40 lists the factors that exempt an individual from jury duty. Exemptions are generally based on age or occupation. Twenty-four states and the District of Columbia do not grant automatic occupational exemptions; several other states limit exemptions to those on active military service. Excusals from jury service follow from claims of undue hardship, extreme inconvenience, public necessity, or mental disability. Table 40 also details the obligations that employers bear in each state toward maintaining the salaries of employees while on jury service. The daily fee, if any, paid to serving jurors is also indicated.

The allocation of peremptory challenges is described in Table 41. The number of peremptory challenges available to the parties to a dispute is indicated for civil and criminal cases. Criminal cases are subdivided into capital, felony, and misdemeanor cases. In criminal cases, the number of peremptory challenges may be different for the state and the defense. Additional

provisions for peremptory challenges are sometimes specified for the selection of alternate juries and in cases involving multiple parties.

Since 1970, U.S. Supreme Court decisions have allowed states to move away from the traditional federal jury standard of 12 members who must reach a unanimous verdict. Specifically, six-member juries were found to be constitutional in *Williams v. Florida*, 399 U.S. 78 (1970) and non-unanimous verdicts in *Apodaca v. Oregon*, 406 U.S. 404 (1972). Table 42 specifies jury size and verdict rules for felony, misdemeanor, and civil cases. The relaxation of traditional size and verdict requirements is most prevalent for misdemeanor criminal cases. Four states use eight- (Arizona and Utah) or six-member juries (Connecticut and Florida) in their courts of general jurisdiction for non-capital felonies, and two states (Louisiana and Oregon) and Puerto Rico do not require a unanimous verdict in such cases. States that continue to use a 12-member, unanimous verdict jury typically allow the parties to agree to a smaller, non-unanimous jury.

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Henry Stacey, *Evaluation of Grand Jury Cases Ignored and Indicted Within Sixty Days: Resources Used by the Criminal Justice Community*, Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 2004.

Michael Vitiello and J. Clark Kelso, *Final Recommendation Reform of California Grand Jury Statutes*, Sacramento, CA: Capital Center for Government Law and Policy, 2003.

Michael Vitiello and J. Clark Kelso, *Grand Jury Background Study*, Sacramento, CA: Capital Center for Government Law and Policy, 2001.

For links to prominent web-sites devoted to jury issues, see <http://www.ncsconline.org/Juries/links.htm>.

Table 42:

NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, *Death Row U.S.A.* (a periodical).

Patrick E. Higginbotham, "Juries and the Death Penalty," *Case Western Reserve Law Review*, Volume 41, Number 4, 1991.

"'Black Box Decisions' on Life or Death--If They're Arbitrary, Don't Blame the Jury: A Reply to Judge Patrick Higginbotham," *Case Western Reserve Law Review*, Volume 41, Number 4, 1991.

Table 38. Grand Juries: Composition and Function

Legend: ~ = Not applicable; N/S = Not stated; ■ = Yes

	Indictment required for all felonies?*	Grand jury size	Size of quorum	Number needed to indict	Statutory term	Special civil duties
Alabama	■	18	13	12	Less than 50,000 population, not less than two per year; over 50,000 population, minimum of four per year	Inspect jails, examine county treasurer and education superintendent bookkeeping
Alaska	■	12 to 18	12	Majority	Up to four months, unless extended for good cause	Investigate and make recommendations about public safety and welfare
Arizona		12 to 16	9	9	County grand jury, up to 120 days; statewide grand jury, six months	Investigate corruption of public officers
Arkansas		16	12	12	1 year maximum	Inspect prisons, investigate corruption of public officers
California		23/19/11 ¹	14/12/8 ¹	14/12/8 ¹	1 year	Investigate operation of local government, public records
Colorado		23/12 ²	12/9 ²	12/9 ²	12 months, may be extended by six months	~
Connecticut		1-3 ³	~	~	Varies	~
Delaware	■	15/10 ⁴	9/7 ⁴	9/7 ⁴	Serve for three months in NCC, and one year in Kent and Sussex	~
District of Columbia	■ ⁵	16 to 23	16	12	Up to 18 months, may be extended by six months	~
Florida	■ ⁶	15 to 21 ⁷	12	12	12 months, may be extended by six months	Investigate political corruption, election rules violations
Georgia		16 to 23	16	12	Coterminous with term of court for which summoned	Inspect jails, public buildings, offices of superior and probate courts, county treasurer, district attorney, school superintendent; appoint committee to inspect other county offices and officers
Hawaii		16	8	3/4, but not less than 8 of the jurors present	1 year	~
Idaho		16	12	12	6 months	~
Illinois		16	12	9	18 months maximum	Inspect jails
Indiana		6	5	5	Up to six months, may be extended up to two years	Submit status report on county homes and correctional facilities
Iowa		7	5	5	1 year, may be extended until investigation completed	Inspect public prisons, county institutions, places of detention, investigate misconduct of public officers
Kansas		15	12	12	3 months, may be extended to six	~
Kentucky		12	9	9	20 court days, 90 days for special grand jury	Investigate public corruption, election rules violations
Louisiana		12	9	9	4 to 8 months, one year in Cameron Parish	Inspect jails and other public facilities
Maine	■	13 to 23	13	12	1 year maximum	~
Maryland		23	13	12	Coterminous with term of court for which summoned	Inspect local jail conditions
Massachusetts		23	12	12	3 months, may be extended	~
Michigan ⁸		13 to 17	13	9	6 months, may be extended up to one year	~

Table 38. Grand Juries: Composition and Function

Legend: ~ = Not applicable; N/S = Not stated; ■ = Yes

	Indictment required for all felonies?*	Grand jury size	Size of quorum	Number needed to indict	Statutory term	Special civil duties
Minnesota		16 to 23	16	12	1 year maximum	Inspect prison management, investigate public corruption
Mississippi	■	20	15	12	6 months	Inspect county offices, jails, tax books
Missouri	9	12	12	9	Up to six months; may be extended 60 days to complete work	Inspect public buildings, investigate conduct of public officers
Montana		11	11	8	Varies	Inspect prisons, county books and records, investigate public corruption
Nebraska		16	12	12	Varies	Inspect county jails
Nevada ¹⁰		17	12	12	1 year	Inspect prisons and public records, investigate conduct of public officers
New Hampshire	■	23	12	12	30 days maximum	
New Jersey	■	23	12	12	20 weeks maximum	Investigate public affairs and conditions
New Mexico		12	12	8	3 months	Inspect jails
New York	■	16 to 23	16	12	No set term	Investigate conduct of public officers
North Carolina	■	12 to 18	12	12	1 year (if judge finds burden on jurors and their employers is too great, may fix term at six months)	Inspect jails and other county offices or agencies
North Dakota		8 to 11	8	6	10 days	Inspect prisons, investigate public corruption
Ohio	■	15	9	12	Up to four months, may be extended to nine months	Inspect jails
Oklahoma		12	12	9	18 months, may be extended by six months	Investigate public officer conduct, prison management
Oregon		7	5	5	Varies by county	Inspect jails and youth detention facilities
Pennsylvania		23	15	~	18 months, may be extended by six months	~
Puerto Rico	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Rhode Island	11	13 to 23	13 to 23	12	18 months maximum	~
South Carolina	■	18	12	12	2 year maximum	Investigate conduct of public officers
South Dakota		6 to 10	6	6	18 months maximum	Inspect prisons, investigate conduct of public officers, examine public records
Tennessee	■	13	12	12	Foreperson serves for two years. The other 12 serve until dismissed by the judge or until the next term.	Inspect conditions and management of prisons and other county buildings, investigate conduct of public officers, inquire into county treasury
Texas	■	12	9	9	Varies	~
Utah		9 to 15	9	3/4 of jury	18 months, may be extended by six months	~
Vermont		18 to 23	18	12	6 months	~
Virginia	■	5 to 7	5	4	1 year, may be extended by six months	~
Washington		12	12	3/4 of jury	60 days, may be extended by 60 days	Investigate public corruption
West Virginia	■	16	15	12	1 term (4 months), may be extended	~
Wisconsin ¹²		17	14	12	31 consecutive days, or time necessary to complete proceedings	~

Table 38. Grand Juries: Composition and Function

Legend: ~ = Not applicable; N/S = Not stated; ■ = Yes

	Indictment required for all felonies?*	Grand jury size	Size of quorum	Number needed to indict	Statutory term	Special civil duties
Wyoming		12	9	9	Up to 1 year, may be extended by six months	Inspect jails

*Unless waived by the accused; "No" = not required, but available.

Note: Grand juries in all states have the power to investigate crimes. In all but two states, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, grand juries also return indictments.

FOOTNOTES:

California:

¹ In counties with populations exceeding four million, there are 23 members on a grand jury, with 14 as the number needed for a quorum and to indict; in counties having a population less than 20,000, there are 11 members on the grand jury, with eight as the number needed for a quorum and to indict; in all other counties, there are 19 members on the grand jury, with 12 as the number needed for a quorum and to indict.

Colorado:

² Upon motion by district attorney and for good cause, a grand jury may consist of 23 jurors, with 12 as the number needed for a quorum and to indict; otherwise, grand juries consist of 12 members, with nine as the number needed for a quorum and to indict.

Connecticut:

³ The grand jury is composed of judges.

Delaware:

⁴ In New Castle County a grand jury consists of 15 members, with indictment by nine. In Kent and Sussex Counties a grand jury is composed of 10 members, with indictment by seven.

District of Columbia

⁵ A defendant may waive his/her right to a grand jury in non-capital cases.

Florida:

⁶ A grand jury indictment is required for capital felonies, but optional for other felonies.

⁷ Statewide, a grand jury consists of 18 jurors, with 15 as the number needed for a quorum, and 12 as the number needed to indict.

Michigan:

⁸ For multi-county grand juries, the Court of Appeals shall designate the number of jurors to be drawn. (MCL 767.7e)

Missouri:

⁹ Grand juries may be called by the Circuit Court.

Nevada:

¹⁰ Every public offense must be prosecuted by indictment or information, except removal of civil officer, offenses arising in militia, and offenses tried in municipal or justice court.

Rhode Island:

¹¹ A grand jury indictment is required in capital and life imprisonment cases only.

Wisconsin:

¹² Wisconsin has not convened a grand jury in at least 30 years, although the grand jury statute is still on the books. As a practical matter, it serves no function.

Table 39. Trial Juries: Qualifications and Source Lists for Juror Service

Legend: ~ = Not applicable; ■ = Yes (see end of table for additional abbreviations and definitions)

Note: All States require jurors to be U.S. Citizens.

State/ Statutory authority	Permissible sources of master list	Minimum age (yrs)	Time since prior jury service	Are convicted felons disqualified?	Residency requirement	English** required?
Alabama § 12-16-60	May include VR, DL, and other lists such as UC, TR, and MVR ¹	19	~	Yes, if lost right to vote for any crime involving moral turpitude	1 year county resident	■
Alaska §09.20.050	DL, and applicants for permanent fund income*	18	1 year or no more than 3 months in a two-year period	Yes	District resident	■
Arizona §21	VR, DL, and persons from other lists as determined by the Supreme Court*	18	Varies	Yes, unless civil rights are restored	Resident of jurisdiction	■
Arkansas §16-31-101	VR*, DL	18	2 years	Yes	County resident, registered voter	■ ²
California CCP 190-237	May include, in addition to other lists, customer mailing lists, TD, UC, VR, DL ³	18	1 year	Yes, and those whose civil rights have not been restored, also "malfeasance in office"	County resident	■
Colorado §13-71	VR supplemented with DL and non-driver identification cards, and modified by other lists	18	1 year	No, except as grand jurors	County resident- more than 50% of time	■
Connecticut §51-217	TR, VR, DL*, Department of Labor	18	3 years (juror must request excuse)	Yes, for 7 years following conviction or a defendant in a pending felony case	Electors and state residents	■
Delaware §4501	VR* and DL	18	~	Yes, unless civil rights are restored	County resident	■
District of Columbia §11-1906	TR, DL, VR*, and names from other sources or lists as may be provided in the jury system plan	18	2 years	Yes	Resident of DC	■
Florida §5-40	DHSMV database* and volunteers who execute an affidavit at the office of the clerk, even if not on the DHSMV database list*	18	1 year	Yes, includes bribery, forgery, perjury, and larceny, unless civil rights are restored, and any person under prosecution for any crime	County resident	■
Georgia §15-12	DL, non-driver ID cards, and VR, supplemented with other sources if necessary to assure a fairly representative cross section*; discretion exercised by the board of jury commissioners	18	No more than 4 weeks in one year	Yes, including service as grand jurors	Grand juror - citizen of county 6 months prior to service	■
Hawaii §612	VR, supplemented with other lists such as TR, DL	18	1 year	Yes, unless pardoned	Resident of circuit	■
Idaho §2-201	VR supplemented with names from other lists, such as UC, TR, DL MVR, "which the Supreme Court from time to time designates"	18	No more than 10 days in two years	Yes, if lost the right to vote because of felony conviction and has not had that right reinstated	County resident	■
Illinois 705 ILCS 305	VR, DL, Illinois Disabled Person ID card*, and Illinois ID Card holder	18	~	Yes, free from all legal exception	County resident	■
Indiana ⁵ §33-28	VR, supplemented with other lists such as UC, TR, CD, DL, TD, MVR*. ⁶	18	1 year	Yes, and rights not restored or any person under a sentence, except in Lake County, which is felony conviction only	County resident	■

Table 39. Trial Juries: Qualifications and Source Lists for Juror Service

Legend: ~ = Not applicable; ■ = Yes (see end of table for additional abbreviations and definitions)

Note: All states require jurors to be U.S. Citizens.

State/ Statutory authority	Permissible sources of master list	Minimum age (yrs)	Time since prior jury service	Are convicted felons disqualified?	Residency requirement	English** required?
Iowa §607A.4	VR, DL*; may use other lists including, but not limited to UC, which the jury commission or jury manager determines suitable	18	Not to exceed 3 months of service in a two-year period	Yes, unless civil rights restored	County resident or division of county	■
Kansas §43-155	VR, DL*; lists of state-issued non-drivers' identification cards may be used	18	1 year	Yes, within 10 years of conviction, guilty plea, or nolo contendere to felony charge	County resident for at least 20 days, qualifications of elector	■
Kentucky §29A	VR, TR, DL*	18	24 months	Yes, and rights not restored or presently under indictment	County resident	■
Louisiana ⁸ S.Ct.R. 25; La. CCRP, Art. 401 et seq.	VR, DL (discretionary), sometimes supplemented with other lists as determined by each judicial district	18	2 years; District Courts may change this to four	Yes, or presently under indictment	1 year parish resident	■
Maine ⁹ S. 1201-A	DL, Volunteers* (these lists may be supplemented with names from other lists specified by the Supreme Judicial Court), ID card holders	18	No more than 15 days in five years	~	County resident	■
Maryland §8-207	DL, non-driver ID cards	18	3 years ¹⁰	Yes, or a charge pending for crime exceeding \$500 or six months punishment	Qualified to vote in county	■
Massachusetts 234A	Numbered resident list*	18	3 years	Convicted of felony within past 7 years, or defendant in felony case, or is in custody of a correctional institution	District resident	■ ¹¹
Michigan §600.1307a	DL, personal identification cardholder lists*	18	1 year	Must not be under sentence for felony at time of selection	County resident	■
Minnesota §593	VR, DL*, and personal identification cardholder list. Source list may be supplemented with names from other lists specified in the jury administration plan	18	2 years	Yes, unless civil rights restored	County resident	■
Mississippi ¹¹ §13-5-1	VR*	21	2 years	Convicted of an infamous crime, bootleggers, habitual drunkards, and common gamblers	Qualified elector or 1 year as resident freeholder	■
Missouri §494.4	"One or more public records** plus DL, VR on request	21	1 year ¹³	Yes, unless civil rights restored	County resident or resident of city not within a county	■
Montana §3-15	VR*	18	1 year	Malfeasance in office or any felony or high crime	Registered elector	■
Nebraska §25-1601	VR, DL*	19	Not more than 4 weeks in any five year period	Yes, and all other legal exceptions	County resident	■
Nevada §6.045	VR*, other lists; discretion exercised by county jury commissioners	18	1 year	Yes, if convicted of treason, felony, or other infamous crime (unless civil rights restored)	Qualified elector	■
New Hampshire §500A	DL, VR	18	3 years	Yes, unless annulled	~ ¹⁴	■

Table 39. Trial Juries: Qualifications and Source Lists for Juror Service

Legend: ~ = Not applicable; ■ = Yes (see end of table for additional abbreviations and definitions)

Note: All States require jurors to be U.S. Citizens.

State/ Statutory authority	Permissible sources of master list	Minimum age (yrs)	Time since prior jury service	Are convicted felons disqualified?	Residency requirement	English** required?
New Jersey §2B:20	DL*, VR*, TR*, and homestead rebate filers*	18	3 years	Yes	County resident	■
New Mexico §38-5-1	VR, DL*	18	3 years	Yes	County resident	15
New York §16-506	VR, DL, TR, UC, unemployment, welfare, and volunteers	18	4 years	Yes	County resident	■
North Carolina §9-3	VR, DL*, may use other sources deemed to be reliable	18	2 years	Yes, or pleaded nolo contendere to indictment charging a felony	State citizen, county resident	■
North Dakota ¹⁶ §27.091-08	Actual voters, supplemented with other lists such as UC, TR, DL, and MVR, which the Supreme Court designates	18	2 years	Yes, if also lost right to vote	County and state resident	■
Ohio §2313.06, §1901.25, §1907.28	VR, DL* ¹⁷	18, eligible if driver	1 year	Yes	County or municipality's territory	
Oklahoma §38s28	DL, Volunteers* ¹⁸	18	2 years	Yes, unless civil rights are restored	State residents and qualified electors	
Oregon ORS Ch. 10	VR, DL, "and any other sources approved by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court that will furnish a fair cross section"	18	2 years	Yes, unless civil rights are restored	County resident	
Pennsylvania Chapter 45 of the Judicial Code 42 P.A.C.S. §4501 et seq	VR*, may supplement with lists such as TD, CD, TR, persons participating in any state, local or federal program, school census list, and volunteers	18	3 years if service more than 3 days, 1 year otherwise	Yes	Commonwealth citizen, county resident	■
Puerto Rico LPRA title 34A, rule 96	List of actual voters	18	1 year	Yes, as well as "offense of moral turpitude"	Resident of PR 1 year and 90 days within judicial district	19
Rhode Island §9-9-1.1	VR*, MVR, TR, unemployment lists	18	3 years	Yes, until sentence completion	Resident (30 days)	■
South Carolina §14-7-110 et seq	DL, VR*; discretion exercised by a jury commission composed of civil servants	18	3 years	Yes, unless civil rights are restored	County resident	■
South Dakota §16-13-10	VR, supplemented with DL*	18	2 years	Yes, unless civil rights are restored	State citizen, and jury or county resident	■
Tennessee §22-1-101	TR, DL, VR, or other available and reliable sources, "but shall not include the VR as the sole or primary source;" discretion exercised by a jury commission composed of civil servants	18	2 years	Yes, if convicted of infamous offenses, theft, or perjury	County resident for 12 months	

Table 39. Trial Juries: Qualifications and Source Lists for Juror Service

Legend: ~ = Not applicable; ■ = Yes (see end of table for additional abbreviations and definitions)

Note: All states require jurors to be U.S. Citizens.

State/ Statutory authority	Permissible sources of master list	Minimum age (yrs)	Time since prior jury service	Are convicted felons disqualified?	Residency requirement	English** required?
Texas Gov. Code, Ch. 62	VR, DL*	18	3 months County Court; 6 months District Court	Yes, and if under indictment or other legal accusation for misdemeanor theft or a felony	State citizen, county resident, and qualified elector	■
Utah §78-46-7	DL*, VR* ²⁰	18	2 years	Yes, unless expunged	County resident	■
Vermont VSA title IV, §962	VR, Census, and other general source of names	18	No more than 3 times in two years	Yes	Resident of court's geographical jurisdiction	■
Virginia §8.01-337	VR, and, where feasible, DL, CD, TD, TR, and "other such lists as approved by the chief judge of the circuit"	18	3 years	Yes, and treason	1 year commonwealth resident, 6 months local; excludes military stationed in Virginia	■
Washington RCW 2.36.070	VR*, DL*	18	1 year (only if served more than two weeks)	Yes, unless civil rights are restored	County resident	■
West Virginia §52-1-8	Not less than two of the following: TR, VR, DL or chauffeurs license*	18	2 years	Yes, and perjury, false swearing or other infamous crime	County resident	■ ²¹
Wisconsin §756	DL*, may be supplemented with other lists, including, but not limited to, VR, TD, UC, TR, high school graduates, and welfare lists ²²	18	4 years ²³	Yes, unless civil rights are restored	Resident of Circuit Court area	■
Wyoming §1-11-101	VR*, DL	18	Remainder of jury term and next term in court's discretion	Yes, unless pardoned or civil rights restored	County resident 30 days	■

**Must be able to read, speak, and understand English.

ABBREVIATIONS:

CD=City/County directories
DL=Driver's license
MVR=Motor vehicle registration
TD=Telephone directory

TR=Tax roll
UC=Utility customer
VR=Voter registration
*=Mandatory list

Definition:

UJSSA: The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the Uniform Jury Selection and Service Act (1970).

FOOTNOTES:

Alabama:

¹ All counties use an automated one-step juror summoning and qualification program, which uses the state's driver's license list, except for Montgomery County and Tuscaloosa County, which use the voter's registration list.

Arkansas:

² A judge may waive this requirement for persons found otherwise capable.

California:

³ The VR and DL lists alone, if purged of duplicate names, shall be considered a representative cross section.

Florida:

⁴ The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) database is used rather than the "driver's license" list, because that is discriminatory against persons with disabilities and other individuals who do not drive.

Indiana:

⁵ Indiana has adopted the UJSSA.

⁶ Discretion exercised by court-appointed commissioners.

Iowa:

⁷ Manually signed mode of English is acceptable.

Louisiana:

⁸ A judge may disqualify a juror when there is reasonable doubt of his/her competency.

Maine:

⁹ Maine has adopted the UJSSA.

Table 39. Trial Juries: Qualifications and Source Lists for Juror Service

Maryland:

¹⁰ In cases where petit juror service is less than five days, the limitation is reduced to one year.

Massachusetts:

¹¹ G.L. c 234A §4 does not require the ability to read English.

Mississippi:

¹² Mississippi has adopted the UJSSA.

Missouri:

¹³ Any person who has served on a state or federal petit or grand jury within the preceding year shall be excused upon timely application to the court.

New Hampshire:

¹⁴ By statute, prospective juror must state on the juror qualification form whether he/she is a citizen of United States and resident of the county. The Constitution requires the trial for a crime to be held in the county or judicial district it was committed in.

New Mexico:

¹⁵ Article VII, Section 3 of the New Mexico constitution declares that the right of citizens to sit on juries shall not be denied because of inability to read, speak or write English or Spanish.

North Dakota:

¹⁶ North Dakota has adopted the UJSSA.

Ohio:

¹⁷ The list is compiled through random selection followed by a personal interview with two-member citizen jury commission.

Oklahoma:

¹⁸ Discretion is exercised by a jury commission except in Oklahoma and Tulsa counties.

Puerto Rico:

¹⁹ An individual must be able to read and write Spanish to be eligible.

Utah:

²⁰ The Judicial Council shall designate one or more regularly maintained lists of persons as the source for the master lists. In San Juan County, the Council has designated the Navajo Tribal Roll as a third source list.

West Virginia:

²¹ The ability to communicate in American Sign Language is acceptable.

Wisconsin:

²² Each year the Department of Transportation prepares and transmits by county a master list of all persons licensed or holding DOT identification cards in that county. Each county has the option of using the master list only, or in combination with any other comparable list, from which to randomly select potential jurors.

²³ A one-day rule exists in those jurisdictions that choose to adopt it in which jurors are not required to do more than a day in any two-year period.

Table 40. Trial Juries: Exemptions, Excusals, and Fees

Legend: ~ = Not applicable; N/S = Not stated; ■ = Yes

	Age	Exemptions	Term of service	Employer pays?	Juror compensation:	
		Professions: Judicial Officers (JO), Public Officials (PO), Elected Legislators (EL), Physicians (DR), Attorneys (AT)			Base pay (per day)	Increase at X day of service
Alabama	N/S	~	Varies ¹	■ ²	\$10	~
Alaska	70 and request in writing	JO, health exemption if expected to last more than two years, teachers from schools failing to make adequate yearly progress under the No Child Left Behind Act	Varies ³		\$12.50 for half day. Anchorage: \$5.00 for half day, then \$12.50 for half day thereafter	Only in Anchorage, where the regular rate of \$12.50 is paid only on service after first half day
Arizona	N/S	No exemptions	Varies ⁴		\$12	~
Arkansas	N/S	No exemptions	24 days ⁵		\$15	~
California	N/S	No exemptions	1-day/1-trial		\$15	No fee for first day, \$15 thereafter.
Colorado	N/S	No exemptions	1-day/1-trial	■ First 3 days	\$50 ⁶	State pays for all days after third day
Connecticut	70	JO and EL disqualified while General Assembly in session. Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney General	~	■ First 5 days only	\$50	\$0 for 5 days, then \$50 ⁷
Delaware	N/S	No exemptions	1-day/1-trial		\$20	No fee for first day, \$20 thereafter
District of Columbia	N/S	No exemptions	1-day/1-trial	■	\$30	\$4 for first day, \$30 thereafter
Florida	70	JO, PO, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, cabinet officer, clerk of court	1-day/1-trial		\$30	\$15 for 1st 3 days, \$30 thereafter ⁸
Georgia	70 ⁹	EL while General Assembly is in session. Permanently mentally or physically disabled	No more than 4 weeks in one year		\$5-\$35 – varies by county ¹⁰	~
Hawaii	N/S	JO, PO, EL, DR, AT, police, active military, clergy, dentists, fire fighters, any person who has served as juror in Hawaii within one year preceding the time of filling out the juror qualification form	1-day/1-trial, not more often than once a year		\$30	~
Idaho	70 and request in writing	No exemptions	10 days ¹¹		\$10 ¹²	\$5 for half day \$10 for more than half day
Illinois	N/S	No exemptions	~		\$4 - \$15.50, as determined by county board	~
Indiana	65	JO, PO, EL and active military, dentists, veterinarians, police, and firefighters	1-day/1-trial		\$15-17.50 for reporting for jury duty, \$40 if sworn	~
Iowa	N/S	No exemptions	Not more than 3 months in a two-year period		\$10	~

Table 40. Trial Juries: Exemptions, Excusals, and Fees

Legend: ~ = Not applicable; N/S = Not stated; ■ = Yes

	Exemptions			Juror compensation:		
	Age	Professions: Judicial Officers (JO), Public Officials (PO), Elected Legislators (EL), Physicians (DR), Attorneys (AT)	Term of service	Employer pays?	Base pay (per day)	Increase at X day of service
Kansas	N/S	Persons required elsewhere for public welfare, health, or safety. Observers of the Sabbath shall be exempt from jury service on Saturday	No person shall sit as juror more than once per year		\$10	~
Kentucky	None	No exemptions	No more than 30 days in 24 months		\$12.50: \$5 service plus \$7.50 expenses	~
Louisiana	70	No exemptions ¹³	Varies by district court local rules ¹⁴	■ 1 day of wages during jury service	\$12 ¹⁵	~
Maine	N/S	Governor, JO, AT, physicians and dentists providing active patient care, sheriffs, active military	No more than 15 days of service in a five-year period		\$10	~
Maryland	70 and request in writing	No exemptions, except military	No more than 1 term or trial in three years		\$15-30 depending on jurisdiction	~
Massachusetts	70 and request in writing	No exemptions	1-day/1-trial	■ First 3 days	\$50	Employer pays first 3 days, then state pays \$50/day ¹⁶
Michigan	70	No exemptions	1-day/1-trial		\$25 for first full day and 12.50 for half day	\$40 after first day for a full day, and \$20 for half day
Minnesota	70	JO	Varies based on jurisdiction ¹⁷		\$20	~
Mississippi	65	No exemptions	No more than 1 week in two years, unless deficiency of jurors		\$25	~
Missouri	N/S	DR, JO, active military, less than age 21, felonies, unable to speak, read, or write English (except hearing or sight impairment), mental or physical infirmity	No more than 2 days in 5 circuits, 20 days in 40 circuits		\$6 ¹⁸	~
Montana	N/S	No exemptions	1 year on jury list.		\$12-\$25	\$12 per day for reporting, \$13 additional per day if sworn
Nebraska	65	JO, court clerks, jailers, sheriffs, husband and wife not allowed on same panel, and parties to a pending suit	No more than 4 calendar weeks in five years	■ ¹⁹	\$35	~
Nevada	70, 65 if lives 65+ miles from court	EL and legislative employee during session	1 year ²⁰		\$40 per day after 2 nd day of selection, and \$40 per day for each day of service ²¹	~
New Hampshire	70	JO, EL while in session	No more than 30 days, unless completing a trial		\$10 per half day	~
New Jersey	75 and request in writing	No exemptions	Varies from 1 day to 1 week ²²		\$5	\$40 per day after third day

Table 40. Trial Juries: Exemptions, Excusals, and Fees

Legend: ~ = Not applicable; N/S = Not stated; ■ = Yes

	Age	Exemptions	Term of service	Employer pays?	Juror compensation:	
		Professions: Judicial Officers (JO), Public Officials (PO), Elected Legislators (EL), Physicians (DR), Attorneys (AT)			Base pay (per day)	Increase at X day of service
New Mexico	N/S	No exemptions	Varies ²³		State minimum wage	~
New York	N/S	No exemptions	5 days or until end of trial	Partial ²⁴	\$40	~
North Carolina	65	No exemptions	Varies by county: 1 week or 1-day/1-trial		\$12	\$12 for first 5 days, then \$30 per day
North Dakota	N/S	No exemptions	No more than 10 days in two years or one trial		\$25	\$25 for first day, \$50 per day thereafter
Ohio	Older than 75, if requested	Members of the Amish community	2 weeks or one trial		Varies among counties	After 10 days ²⁵
Oklahoma	70	JO, sheriffs, jailers, police, AT, EL	18 days or one trial		\$20	~
Oregon	70	No exemptions	No more than 10 days, but changing to 1-day/1-trial		\$10 first 2 days	On 3 rd day, increases to \$25
Pennsylvania	N/S	No exemptions except active military, and families of criminal homicide victims	3 days ²⁶		\$9 first 3 days	On 4 th day, increases to \$25
Puerto Rico	N/S	PO, JO, EL, DR, AT, military, public employees, clergy, school employees, hospital/medical employees, morticians, employees of prisons, employees of ships/shippers, carrier employees, police, news employees, public transportation employees, small business owners, US District Court jurors	No more than 3 months total in a year; no more than 1 month in a row unless hearing a case		\$6 per day. \$8 per day if juror travels from Culebra or Vieques	~
Rhode Island	N/S	EL, JO, AT, sheriffs, marshals, police, firemen, active military, probation/parole officers, clerk of court, staff of the Jury Commissioner's Office	½ days or end of trial		\$15	~
South Carolina	65	"Any person employed within the walls of any courthouse"	1-day/1-trial		\$2-12.50	~
South Dakota	N/S	Clergy if conflicts with religious beliefs, penitentiary employees	N/S		\$10 appearance fee, \$50 per day if empanelled	~
Tennessee	65	EL, AT, DR, teachers, firemen, national guard, pharmacists, PO, JO, sole proprietors of businesses, nurses, certified public accountants, persons not fully possessed of sight or hearing, clergy	Varies ²⁷	■ ²⁸	\$10 minimum; may be supplemented by local body	~
Texas	70	Officer or an employee of the Senate, house of representatives, or any department commission, board, office, or other agency in the legislative branch of state government, active-duty military, students, parents needing to care for children younger than 10, primary caretaker of invalid person	N/S		Not less than \$6 for the first day	Not less than \$40 for the 2 nd and subsequent days
Utah	None	No exemptions	1-day/1-trial		\$18.50	Day 1 = \$18.50; subsequent days = \$49

Table 40. Trial Juries: Exemptions, Excusals, and Fees

Legend: ~ = Not applicable; N/S = Not stated; ■ = Yes

	Exemptions			Juror compensation:	
	Age	Professions: Judicial Officers (JO), Public Officials (PO), Elected Legislators (EL), Physicians (DR), Attorneys (AT)	Term of service	Employer pays?	Base pay (per day) Increase at X day of service
Vermont	N/S	No exemptions	Must appear for venire for no more than 3 times in two years or one trial		Between \$15 and \$30 Varies
Virginia	70	President and Vice President of U.S., JO, EL, PO, AT, sheriffs, police, correctional employees, sole proprietors	Must be available for 1 full term of court; actual length varies		\$30 ~
Washington	N/S	No exemptions	Varies among counties		\$10 - \$25, varies among counties ~
West Virginia	65	No exemptions	30 days or one full trial		\$40 ~
Wisconsin	N/S	No exemptions	1-day/1-trial or 1 time in 4 years		\$16 minimum per day ~
Wyoming	72	EL, elected PO, police, firemen	Varies ²⁹		\$30 \$30 for first 5 days, then \$50 at discretion of the court

FOOTNOTES:

Alabama:

¹ Jury service rarely exceeds five days.

² Full-time employees are entitled to their regular wages from employers, less any amount received as a juror fee by the juror from the state.

Alaska:

³ The term of service depends on the population of the locality. No more than five consecutive days are required in Anchorage. Terms range from 30 or 90 days to one year in other areas.

Arizona:

⁴ The counties of La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, and Pinal employ a 1-day/1-trial policy.

Arkansas:

⁵ No juror shall be required to report for more than six months, nor for more than 24 days, unless completing a trial on which the juror has been selected to serve.

Colorado:

⁶ Fees include expenses to unemployed jurors.

Connecticut:

⁷ An employer pays full-time employed jurors' regular wages for the first five days. Part-time employed jurors and unemployed jurors are reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses.

Florida:

⁸ If the juror continues to receive compensation from his/her employer while serving on a jury, then the juror is not entitled to juror fees for the first three days of service, but will receive \$30 per day after the third day.

Georgia:

⁹ A person 70 years or older can request to have their name removed from the juror list.

¹⁰ The first grand jury at the Fall term of the Superior Court of the several counties shall fix an expense allowance for jurors between \$5 and \$35.

Idaho:

¹¹ In any two-year period, no juror will be required to serve as a juror in more than one proceeding, nor be required to be available for service for more than six months, nor be required to attend court as a prospective juror for more than 10 days.

¹² If a juror must travel more than 30 miles to attend court, then they will receive \$10 for a half-day, rather than \$5.

Louisiana:

¹³ All exemptions were eliminated in 1994.

¹⁴ This varies by local district court rule. Some districts use 1-day/1-trial while other may require a term of service from one to three weeks.

¹⁵ Jurors are compensated \$12 for civil cases, not less than \$12 for criminal cases nor more than \$25 for each day of attendance in court. Orleans Parish civil cases are \$16.

Massachusetts:

¹⁶ Fees include expenses to unemployed jurors. Such expenses may be paid from the first day of service.

Minnesota:

¹⁷ In jurisdictions with populations greater than 100,000, the juror's maximum term of service is two weeks or one trial. In jurisdictions with populations less than 100,000 but more than 50,000 the maximum term is two months or one trial. In smaller jurisdictions the maximum term is four months or one trial.

Missouri:

¹⁸ A county can increase the base pay. If the county increases the base pay to \$18 per day, the state pays \$6 per day. The statute allows one circuit to have a graduated amount (no payment for the first two days, \$50 per day thereafter).

Nebraska:

¹⁹ An employer may not subject an employee to loss of pay for missing work for jury duty; however, the employer may deduct from the employee's wages the amount paid by the court to the employee.

Nevada:

²⁰ If drawn from the jury box, a juror is liable to respond to a venire at any time unless the juror has been called and actually served in attendance on a jury in the previous year.

²¹ Jurors also receive mileage and lodging allowance if travel is more than 65 miles from the court.

New Jersey:

²² The term of service is determined by the assignment judge, but cannot be more than one week per Supreme Court policy. Eleven of 21 counties have one or two day terms of service. Once selected, a juror will not be called again for three years.

New Mexico:

²³ No juror will be called to a venire more than six months in any year, or, in counties with populations over 300,000, no more than three months in any year. No juror will be called as a member of a panel for more than six weeks in any year, unless engaged in a trial. After actual service on a jury panel, a juror will not be liable to serve again for 36 months.

Table 40. Trial Juries: Exemptions, Excusals, and Fees

New York:

²⁴ Employers with more than 10 employees pay \$40 for the first three days; thereafter, the state pays. If the employer pays the entire salary the state pays nothing. Jurors who work for employers with 10 or fewer employees (who do not pay regular wages while on jury duty) or jurors who are not employed receive \$40 per day from the state.

Ohio:

²⁵ After 10 days the juror fee increases to 1.5 times the normal rate or \$15, whichever is greater.

Pennsylvania:

²⁶ If a juror serves a term of more than three days, that juror will not be liable to serve again for three years. If the juror serves a term of less than three days, the juror will not be liable to serve again for one year.

Tennessee:

²⁷ In counties with a population over 600,000 juror service is limited to no more than 15 days in any year, unless necessary to complete a trial.

²⁸ Employer must pay the juror the regular compensation the juror would have received for that day, had the juror not been required to serve jury duty. The employer may deduct from the juror's pay the amount paid to the juror as juror fees. Small employers with less than five employees do not have to pay employees for the time they serve on jury duty.

Wyoming:

²⁹ After serving on a trial, a juror is exempt for the rest of that jury term. The court has discretion to allow the juror to remain exempt for the next jury term as well.

Table 41. Trial Juries: The Allocation of Peremptory Challenges

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; N/S=Not stated; ~ =Not applicable; ■ =Yes

Note: Only those courts that hold jury trials are included in this table.

		Number of peremptory challenges											
		Criminal								Civil			
		Capital		Felony		Misdemeanor		Additional		Civil cases	Per alternate	Multiple parties	
		State	Defense	State	Defense	State	Defense	Per alternate	Multiple parties				
Alabama													
GJ	Circuit	12	12	6	6	3	3	1	6/def	6	1	■	
Alaska													
GJ	Superior	~	~	10	10	3	3	1 or 2 ¹	■	3	1	■	
LJ	District	~	~	~	~	3	3	1 or 2 ¹	■	3	1	■	
Arizona													
GJ	Superior	10	10	6	6	6	6	0	■	4	2	■	
LJ	Justice of the Peace	~	~	~	~	2	2	0	■	3	2	■	
LJ	Municipal	~	~	~	~	2	2	0	■	~	~	~	
Arkansas													
GJ	Circuit	10	12	6	8	3	3	1		3	1	N/S	
California													
GJ	Superior	20	20	20/10 ³	20/10 ³	10/6 ³	10/6 ³	1	■	6	1	■	
Colorado													
GJ	District	10	10	5	5	3	3	1	■	4	1	■	
GJ	Denver Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	4	N/S	N/S	
GJ	Water	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	4	N/S	N/S	
LJ	County	~	~	~	~	3	3	N/S	N/S	1	N/S	N/S	
Connecticut													
GJ	Superior	25	25	15/6 ⁴	15/6 ⁴	3	3	5	N/S	3	1	■	
Delaware													
GJ	Superior	12	20	6	6	6	6	6	■	3	6	■	
LJ	Justice of the Peace	~	~	~	~	6	6	6	■	3	6	■	
LJ	Common Pleas	~	~	~	~	6	6	6	■	3	6	■	
District of Columbia													
GJ	Superior	~	~	10	10	3	3	7	■	3		■	
Florida													
GJ	Circuit	10	10	10/6 ⁸	10/6 ⁸	3	3	1	■	3	9	■	
LJ	County	~	~	~	~	3	3	1	■	3	9	■	
Georgia													
GJ	Superior	10	20	6	12	2	4	~	■	6/3 ¹⁰	1	■	
LJ	Civil	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	3	1	■	
LJ	State	~	~	~	~	2	4	~	■	6/3 ¹⁰	1	■	
LJ	Probate	~	~	~	~	3	3	1	■	3	1	■	
Hawaii													
GJ	Circuit	~	~	12/3 ¹¹	12/3 ¹¹	3	3	1		3	12	■	
Idaho													
GJ	District	10	10	10/6 ¹³	10/6 ¹³	4	4	14	■	4	14	■	
Illinois													
GJ	Circuit	14	14	7	7	5	5	1	■	5	1	■	
Indiana													
GJ	Superior and Circuit	20	20	10	10	5	5	15	■	3	15	■	
LJ	County	~	~	10	10	5	5	15	■	3	15	■	
Iowa													
GJ	District	~	~	10/6 ¹⁶	10/6 ¹⁶	4	4	N/S	N/S	4	N/S	N/S	
Kansas													
GJ	District	12	12	12/8/6 ¹⁷	12/8/6 ¹⁷	3	3	1	■	3	1	■	

Table 41. Trial Juries: The Allocation of Peremptory Challenges

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

Note: Only those courts that hold jury trials are included in this table.

	Number of peremptory challenges									
	Criminal								Civil	
	Capital		Felony		Misdemeanor		Additional		Civil cases	Additional
	State	Defense	State	Defense	State	Defense	Per alternate	Multiple parties		
Kentucky										
GJ Circuit	8	8	8	8	3	3	1	1	3	1
LJ District	~	~	~	~	3	3	1	1	3	1
Louisiana										
GJ District	12	12	12/6 ¹⁸	12/6 ¹⁸	6	6	19	■	6/3 ²⁰	19
Maine										
GJ Superior	~	~	10/8 ²¹	10/8 ²¹	4	4	1	■	3	1 ²²
Maryland										
GJ Circuit	10	20	5	10	4	4	2	■	4	1 per 3
Massachusetts										
GJ Superior	~	~	12/4 ²³	12/4 ²³	4	4	24	25	4	26
LJ District	~	~	2	2	2	2	24	25	4	26
LJ Boston Municipal	~	~	2	2	2	2	24	25	4	26
Michigan										
GJ Circuit	~	~	12/5 ²⁷	12/5 ²⁷	5	5		■	3	
LJ District	~	~	~	~	3	3		■	3	
LJ Probate	~	~	5	5	5	5		■	~	~
LJ Municipal	~	~	~	~	3	3		■	3	
Minnesota										
GJ District	~	~	9/3 ²⁸	15/5 ²⁸	3	5		■	2	
Mississippi										
GJ Circuit	12	12	6	6	6	6	29		4	1
LJ Chancery	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	4	1
LJ County	~	~	~	~	4/2 ³⁰	4/2 ³⁰	29		4/2 ³⁰	1
LJ Justice	~	~	~	~	2	2	29		2	1
Missouri										
GJ Circuit	9	9	6	6	2	2	1 per 2	■	3	1 per 2
LJ Magistrate ³¹	~	~	~	~	2	2	1 per 2	■	~	~
Montana										
GJ District	8	8	6/3 ³²	6/3 ³²	6/3 ³²	6/3 ³²	1	■	4	1 per 2
LJ Justice of the Peace	~	~	~	~	6/3	6/3	1	■	4/2 ³³	1 per 2
LJ Municipal	~	~	~	~	6/3	6/3	1	■	4/2 ³³	1 per 2
LJ City	~	~	~	~	6/3	6/3	1	■	4/2 ³³	1 per 2
Nebraska										
GJ District	12	12	6	6	3	3	1	■	3	N/S
LJ County	~	~	~	~	3	3	1	■	3	N/S
Nevada										
GJ District	8	8	4	4	4	4	34	■	4	34
LJ Justice	~	~	~	~	4	4	34	■	4	34
New Hampshire										
GJ Superior	10	20	15/3 ³⁵	15/3 ³⁵	3	3	N/S	■	3	N/S
New Jersey										
GJ Superior	12 ³⁶	20 ³⁶	12	20	10	10	N/S	■	6	N/S
New Mexico										
GJ District	8	12	3	5	3	5	37	2/party	5/3 ³⁸	37
LJ Magistrate	~	~	~	~	2/1 ³⁹	2/1 ³⁹	37	2/party	1	37
LJ Metropolitan/Bernalillo County	~	~	~	~	2/1 ³⁹	2/1 ³⁹	37	2/party	1	37

Table 41. Trial Juries: The Allocation of Peremptory Challenges

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; N/S=Not stated; ~ =Not applicable; ■ =Yes

Note: Only those courts that hold jury trials are included in this table.

		Number of peremptory challenges										
		Criminal								Civil		
		Capital		Felony		Misdemeanor		Additional		Civil cases	Additional	
State	Defense	State	Defense	State	Defense	Per alternate	Multiple parties	Per alternate	Multiple parties			
New York												
GJ	Supreme	20	20	20/15/ 10 ⁴⁰	20/15/ 10 ⁴⁰	10	10	N/S	N/S	3	N/S	N/S
GJ	County	20	20	20/15/ 10 ⁴⁰	20/15/ 10 ⁴⁰	10	10	N/S	N/S	3	N/S	N/S
LJ	District	~	~	~	~	10	10	N/S	N/S	3	N/S	N/S
LJ	City	~	~	~	~	10	10	N/S	N/S	3	N/S	N/S
LJ	NYC Civil	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	3	N/S	N/S
LJ	NYC Criminal	~	~	~	~	10	10	N/S	N/S	~	~	~
LJ	Town & Village Justice	~	~	~	~	10	10	N/S	N/S	3	N/S	N/S
North Carolina												
GJ	Superior	14	14	6	6	6	6	1	■	8	2	■
LJ	District	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	8	2	■
North Dakota												
GJ	District	~	~	6/4 ⁴¹	6/4 ⁴¹	6/4 ⁴¹	6/4 ⁴¹	■ ⁴²	■	4 ⁴³	■ ⁴⁴	■
Ohio												
GJ	Common Pleas	6	6	4	4	3	3	■ ⁴⁵	■	3	■ ⁴⁶	■
LJ	Municipal	~	~	~	~	3	3	■ ⁴⁵	■	3	■ ⁴⁶	■
LJ	County	~	~	~	~	3	3	■ ⁴⁵	■	3	■ ⁴⁶	■
LJ	Claims	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	3	■ ⁴⁶	■
Oklahoma												
GJ	District	9	9	5	5	3	3	1	■	3		■
Oregon												
GJ	Circuit	12	12	6	6	6/3 ⁴⁷	6/3 ⁴⁷	■ ⁴⁸	■	3	■ ⁴⁸	■
LJ	Justice	~	~	~	~	2	2	■ ⁴⁸	■	3	■ ⁴⁸	■
LJ	Municipal	~	~	~	~	6	6	■ ⁴⁸	■	3	■ ⁴⁸	■
Pennsylvania												
GJ	Common Pleas	20	20	7	7	5	5	1 per 2	■	4 ⁴⁹		■
Puerto Rico												
GJ	First Instance	~	~	10/5 ⁵⁰	10/5 ⁵⁰	5	5	1	■	~	~	~
Rhode Island												
GJ	Superior	~	~	6	6	3	3	■ ⁵¹	■	52	1	N/S
LJ	Family	~	~	6	6	~	~	■ ⁵¹	■	52	1	N/S
South Carolina												
GJ	Circuit	5	10	5	10	5	5	■ ⁵³	■	4	N/S	N/S
LJ	Magistrate	~	~	~	~	6	6	■ ⁵³	■	6	N/S	N/S
LJ	Municipal	~	~	~	~	6	6	■ ⁵³	■	~	~	~
South Dakota												
GJ	Circuit	20	20	20/10 ⁵⁴	20/10 ⁵⁴	3	3		■	3	■ ⁵⁵	■
Tennessee												
GJ	Circuit	15	15	8	8	3	3	1 per def	■	4	■ ⁵⁶	■
GJ	Chancery	~	~	~	~	~	~			4	■	■
GJ	Criminal	15	15	8	8	3	3	1 per def	■	~	~	~
Texas												
GJ	District	15	15	10	10	5	5	■ ⁵⁷	■	6		
LJ	County-level	~	~	~	~	3	3	■ ⁵⁷	■	3		
LJ	Justice of the Peace	~	~	~	~	3	3	■ ⁵⁷	■	3		
LJ	Municipal	~	~	~	~	3	3	■ ⁵⁷	■		~	~
Utah												
GJ	District	10	10	4	4	3	3	■ ⁵⁸	■	3	■ ⁵⁸	N/S
LJ	Justice	~	~	~	~	3	3	■ ⁵⁸	■	~	~	~

Table 41. Trial Juries: The Allocation of Peremptory Challenges

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; NIS=Not stated; ~=Not applicable; ■ =Yes

Note: Only those courts that hold jury trials are included in this table.

	Number of peremptory challenges									
	Criminal								Civil	
	Capital		Felony		Misdemeanor		Additional		Civil cases	Additional
	State	Defense	State	Defense	State	Defense	Per alternate	Multiple parties		Per alternate
Vermont										
GJ Superior	~	~	6	6	6	6	■ ⁵⁹	■	6	1
GJ District	~	~	6	6	6	6	■ ⁵⁹	■	6	1
Virginia										
GJ Circuit	4	4	4	4	3	3	■ ⁶⁰	■	3	■ ⁶⁰
Washington										
GJ Superior	12	12	6	6	3	3	■ ⁶¹	■	3	■ ⁶²
LJ District	~	~	~	~	3	3	■ ⁶¹	■	3	1
LJ Municipal	~	~	~	~	3	3	■ ⁶¹	■	3	1
West Virginia										
GJ Circuit	~	~	2	6	4	4	■ ⁶³	■	2	■ ⁶⁴
LJ Magistrate	~	~	~	~	4	4	■ ⁶³	■	2	■ ⁶⁴
Wisconsin										
GJ Circuit	~	~	6/4 ⁶⁵	6/4 ⁶⁵	4	4	1	■	3	1
Wyoming										
GJ District	12	12	8	8	4	4	■ ⁶⁶	■	3	■ ⁶⁶
LJ Circuit	~	~	~	~	4	4	■ ⁶⁶	■	3	■ ⁶⁶
LJ Municipal	~	~	~	~	4	4	■ ⁶⁶	■	~	~

Note:

The following states do not have a death penalty statute: Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

FOOTNOTES:

Alaska:

¹One additional challenge if one or two alternates selected; two additional challenges if three or four alternates selected.

Arizona:

²If one or two alternates selected, one additional challenge. If three or four are selected, then two additional challenges. If five or six are selected, then three additional challenges.

California:

³Twenty challenges for a penalty of life in prison, six challenges for a penalty of 90 days or less, 10 challenges for other offenses.

Connecticut:

⁴Fifteen peremptory challenges if offense is punishable for life, six for other.

⁵If alternates are selected in a trial where the possible maximum punishment is death, five additional challenges will be allowed; if the maximum possible is life, three additional challenges. If the offense is a felony, but no life sentence, two additional challenges shall be allowed, and one additional challenge for all other offenses.

Delaware:

⁶If one or two alternates are selected, one additional challenge will be granted. If three or four alternates are selected, two additional challenges will be granted. If five or six alternates are selected, three additional challenges will be granted.

District of Columbia:

⁷If one or two alternates are selected, one additional challenge will be granted. If three or four alternates are selected, two additional challenges will be granted. If five or six alternates are selected, three additional challenges will be granted.

Florida:

⁸Ten challenges allowed for each side when the defendant faces life imprisonment; six for all other cases.

⁹When multiple defendants are tried jointly, each will have the number of challenges allowed if tried alone.

Georgia:

¹⁰Six challenges are allowed for each side when a party requests a jury of 12 (minimum of \$10,000 at stake); three challenges for all other cases.

Hawaii:

¹¹Twelve challenges allowed for each side when the defendant faces life imprisonment; three for all other cases.

¹²If one or two alternates are selected, one additional challenge shall be granted. If three or four alternates are selected, two additional challenges shall be granted. If five or six alternates are selected, three additional challenges shall be granted.

Idaho:

¹³Each side has 10 peremptory challenges if the charged offense has a life term as the maximum sentence; otherwise, each side has 6 peremptory challenges.

¹⁴If one or two alternates are selected, one additional challenge shall be allowed. If more than two are selected, two additional challenges shall be allowed.

Indiana:

¹⁵If one or two alternates are selected, one additional challenge shall be granted. If three or four alternates are selected, two additional challenges shall be granted.

Iowa:

¹⁶Ten if a class A felony.

Kansas:

¹⁷After July 1, 1993, 12 for off-grid or any severity Level 1, eight for severity Level 2-6 person felonies, or greater non-person felony or severity Level 2 or 3 drug felony, six for any other felony.

Louisiana:

¹⁸Louisiana's criminal statutes provide that some felonies are punishable "with or without hard labor" For those punishable without hard labor, the state and the defense have six peremptory challenges each.

¹⁹The number of challenges allotted must be equal on both sides.

Table 41. Trial Juries: The Allocation of Peremptory Challenges

²⁰ If a trial is by a jury of 12, each side is allowed six peremptory challenges. If a trial is by a jury of six, each side is allowed three peremptory challenges.

Maine:

²¹ Ten if charged with murder.

²² One additional challenge shall be allowed if one or two alternates are selected. Two additional challenges shall be allowed if three alternates are selected.

Massachusetts:

²³ Twelve challenges if the offense is punishable by life imprisonment, otherwise four.

²⁴ If the offense is punishable by life, one additional challenge for each additional juror for each defendant.

²⁵ In a criminal case the Commonwealth gets as many challenges as equal the whole number to which all the defendants in the case are entitled.

²⁶ If one or two alternates are selected, one additional challenge shall be granted. If three or four alternates are selected, two additional challenges shall be granted.

Michigan:

²⁷ Twelve challenges if tried for life imprisonment, otherwise five.

Minnesota:

²⁸ Nine for state, 15 for defense if life imprisonment possible.

Mississippi:

²⁹ In capital cases, one challenge shall be allowed per alternate selected. In all other cases, one challenge shall be allowed for every two alternates selected. There is one challenge total in justice courts.

³⁰ Four for 12-person jury, two for six-person.

Missouri:

³¹ One Municipal Court has jurisdiction to hold jury trials in municipal ordinance cases.

Montana:

³² Six challenges for 12-person jury, three for six-person jury.

³³ Two for six-person jury, not to exceed a total of four challenges if jury is less than 12 persons.

Nevada:

³⁴ Each party shall be allowed one additional challenge if one or two alternates are selected, two challenges if three or four alternates are selected, and three challenges if five or six alternates are selected.

New Hampshire:

³⁵ If offense is first-degree murder, then 15 per side.

New Jersey:

³⁶ New Jersey does not use felony and misdemeanor classifications, but instead uses degrees of crime (first – fourth). In specifying the number of peremptory challenges, NJSA 2B: 23-13 lists 14 crimes for which a defendant will, at trial, receive 20 peremptory challenges and the state will receive 12 peremptory challenges. In trials for other crimes, both the state and the defendant receive 10 peremptory challenges each.

New Mexico:

³⁷ Each party shall be allowed one additional challenge if one or two alternates are selected, two challenges if three or four alternates are selected, and three challenges if five or six alternates are selected.

³⁸ Five for 12-person jury, three for six-person.

³⁹ One for petty misdemeanors, two for others.

New York:

⁴⁰ Twenty for Class A felony; 15 for Class B or C felony, 10 for all other.

North Dakota:

⁴¹ Six challenges for 12-person jury, four for six-person jury.

⁴² Each party shall be allowed one additional challenge if one or two alternates are selected, two challenges if three or four alternates are selected.

⁴³ Four challenges for a nine-person or six-person jury.

⁴⁴ Each party shall be allowed one additional challenge if one or two alternates are selected.

Ohio:

⁴⁵ Each party shall be allowed one additional challenge if one or two alternates are selected, two challenges if three or four alternates are selected, and three

challenges if five or six alternates are selected.

⁴⁶ Each party shall be allowed one additional challenge if one or two alternates are selected, two challenges if three or four alternates are selected.

Oregon:

⁴⁷ Six challenges if tried before a jury of 12, three challenges if tried before a jury of six.

⁴⁸ Each party shall be allowed one additional challenge if one or two alternates are selected, two challenges if three or four alternates are selected, and three challenges if five or six alternates are selected.

Pennsylvania:

⁴⁹ May be varied to achieve a fair distribution of challenges.

Puerto Rico:

⁵⁰ Ten peremptory challenges if punishable by life imprisonment, five for all other felonies.

Rhode Island:

⁵¹ Each party shall be allowed one additional challenge if one or two alternates are selected, two challenges if more than two are selected.

⁵² Peremptory challenges not to exceed 1/3 of qualified jurors (qualified jurors are jurors who are not subject to challenge for cause).

South Carolina:

⁵³ Each defendant is entitled to two challenges per alternate selected. The prosecution is entitled to one per alternate.

South Dakota:

⁵⁴ Twenty peremptory challenges when life imprisonment is a potential penalty, 10 challenges for all other charges.

⁵⁵ Each party shall be allowed one additional challenge if one or two alternates are selected, two challenges if three or four alternates are selected, and three challenges if five or six alternates are selected.

Tennessee:

⁵⁶ Each party is entitled to one challenge per additional juror, up to the maximum.

Texas:

⁵⁷ The state and the defendant shall have one additional challenge if one or two alternates are selected, and two additional challenges if three or four alternates are selected.

Utah:

⁵⁸ Each side shall have one additional challenge per alternate chosen.

Vermont:

⁵⁹ Each side shall have one additional challenge if one or two alternates are selected, and two additional challenges if three or four alternates are selected.

Virginia:

⁶⁰ One challenge shall be allowed to each party for every two additional alternate jurors selected.

Washington:

⁶¹ Each party shall have one additional challenge per alternate juror selected.

⁶² Each side is entitled to one additional challenge if one or two alternates are selected, two additional challenges if three or four alternates are selected, and three if five or six alternates are selected.

West Virginia:

⁶³ Each side is entitled to one additional challenge if one or two alternates are selected, two additional challenges if three or four alternates are selected, and three if five or six alternates are selected.

⁶⁴ Each side is entitled to one additional challenge if up to three alternates are selected and two challenges if four or more alternates are selected.

Wisconsin:

⁶⁵ Six peremptory challenges per side for life sentence; otherwise, four peremptory challenges per side.

Wyoming:

⁶⁶ Each party shall be allowed one additional challenge if one or two alternates are selected, two challenges if three or four alternates are selected, and three challenges if five or six alternates are selected.

Table 42. Trial Juries: Size and Verdict Rules

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

Note: Only those courts that hold jury trials are included in this table.

	Trial type								
	Felony			Misdemeanor			Civil		
	Decision-rule			Decision-rule			Decision-rule		
	Size	Unanimous	Other	Size	Unanimous	Other	Size	Unanimous	Other
Alabama									
GJ Circuit	12	■		12	■		12	■	
Alaska									
GJ Superior	12	■		12	■		12		5/6
LJ District	~	~	~	6	■		6		5/6
Arizona									
GJ Superior	12/8 ¹	■		8	■		8		3/4
LJ Justice of the Peace	~	~	~	6	■		6		5/6
LJ Municipal	~	~	~	6	■		~	~	~
Arkansas									
GJ Circuit	12	■		12 ²	■		12		3/4
California									
GJ Superior	12	■		12 ³	■		12 ³		3/4
Colorado									
GJ District	12	■		6	■		6	■	
GJ Denver Probate	~	~	~	~	~	~	6	■	
GJ Water	~	~	~	~	~	~	6	■	
LJ County	~	~	~	6	■		6	■	
Connecticut									
GJ Superior	6 ⁴	■		6	■		6	■	
Delaware									
GJ Superior	12	■		12	■		12	■	
LJ Justice of the Peace	~	~	~	12	■		6	■	
LJ Common Pleas	~	~	~	12	■		6	■	
District of Columbia									
GJ Superior	12	■		12	■		6 ⁵	■	
Florida									
GJ Circuit	6 ⁶	■		6	■		6 ⁶	■	
LJ County	~	~	~	6	■		6	■	
Georgia									
GJ Superior	12	■		6	■		12	■	
LJ Civil	~	~	~	~	~	~	6	■	
LJ State	~	~	~	6	■		6 ⁷	■	
LJ Probate	~	~	~	6	■		6	■	
Hawaii									
GJ Circuit	12	■		12 ⁸	■		12 ⁹		5/6 ¹⁰
Idaho									
GJ District	12	■		6	■		12/6 ¹¹		3/4
Illinois									
GJ Circuit	12	■		12	■		12/6 ¹²	■	
Indiana									
GJ Superior and Circuit	12/6 ¹³	■		6	■		6	■	
LJ County	6 ¹⁴	■		6	■		6	■	
Iowa									
GJ District	12	■		12/6 ¹⁵	■		8	■ ¹⁶	7/8 ¹⁶
Kansas									
GJ District	12	■		6	■		12/6 ¹⁷	■ ¹⁸	5/6 ¹⁸

Table 42. Trial Juries: Size and Verdict Rules

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

Note: Only those courts that hold jury trials are included in this table.

	Trial type								
	Felony			Misdemeanor			Civil		
	Decision-rule			Decision-rule			Decision-rule		
	Size	Unanimous	Other	Size	Unanimous	Other	Size	Unanimous	Other
Kentucky									
GJ Circuit	12	■		12	■		12		3/4
LJ District	~	~		6	■		6		5/6
Louisiana									
GJ District	12 ¹⁹	■ ²⁰	10/12 ²⁰	6	■		12 ²¹		5/6, 9/12
Maine									
GJ Superior	12	■		12	■		8		3/4
Maryland									
GJ Circuit	12	■		12	■		6	■	
Massachusetts									
GJ Superior	12	■		12	■		12		5/6
LJ District	6	■		6	■		6		5/6
LJ Boston Municipal	6	■		6	■		6		5/6
Michigan									
GJ Circuit	12	■		12	■		6		5/6
LJ District	~	~	~	6	■		6		5/6
LJ Probate	12	■		6	■		~	~	~
LJ Municipal	~	~	~	6	■		6		5/6
Minnesota									
GJ District	12	■		6	■		6 ²²	■ ²³	5/6 ²³
Mississippi									
GJ Circuit	12	■		6	■		12		3/4
LJ Chancery	~	~	~	~	~	~	12		3/4
LJ County	~	~	~	6	■		6		5/6
LJ Justice	~	~	~	6	■		6	■	
Missouri									
GJ Circuit	12	■		12 ²⁴	■		12		3/4
Montana									
GJ District	12	■		12	■		12		2/3
LJ Justice of the Peace	~	~	~	6	■		6		2/3
LJ Municipal	~	~	~	6	■		6		2/3
LJ City	~	~	~	6	■		6		2/3
Nebraska									
GJ District	12	■		12	■		12	■ ²⁵	5/6 ²⁵
LJ County	~	~	~	6	■		6	■ ²⁵	5/6 ²⁵
Nevada									
GJ District	12	■		12	■		12 ²⁶		3/4
LJ Justice	~	~	~	6	■		6 ²⁶		3/4
New Hampshire									
GJ Superior	12	■		6	■		12	■	
New Jersey									
GJ Superior	12 ²⁷	■		12 ²⁷	■		12/6 ²⁸		5/6
New Mexico									
GJ District	12	■		12	■		12		5/6
LJ Magistrate	~	~		6	■		6		5/6
LJ Metropolitan/Bernalillo County	~	~		6	■		6		5/6

Table 42. Trial Juries: Size and Verdict Rules

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

Note: Only those courts that hold jury trials are included in this table.

		Trial type								
		Felony			Misdemeanor			Civil		
		Decision-rule			Decision-rule			Decision-rule		
		Size	Unanimous	Other	Size	Unanimous	Other	Size	Unanimous	Other
New York										
GJ	Supreme	12	■		12	■		6		5/6
GJ	County	12	■		12	■		6		5/6
LJ	District	~	~	~	6	■		6		5/6
LJ	City	~	~	~	6	■		6		5/6
LJ	NYC Civil	~	~	~	~	~		6		5/6
LJ	NYC Criminal	~	~	~	6	■	~	~	~	~
LJ	Town & Village Justice	~	~	~	6	■		6		5/6
North Carolina										
GJ	Superior	12	■		12	■		12	■	
LJ	District	~	~	~	~	~	~	12	■	
North Dakota										
GJ	District	12	■		12/6 ²⁹	■		9/6 ³⁰	■	
Ohio										
GJ	Common Pleas	12	■		8	■		12/8 ³¹		3/4
LJ	Municipal	~	~	~	8	■		8		3/4
LJ	County	~	~	~	8	■		8		3/4
LJ	Claims	~	~	~	~	~	~	8		3/4
Oklahoma										
GJ	District	12	■		6 ³²	■		12/6 ³³	■	
Oregon										
GJ	Circuit	12		10/12 ³⁴	6	■		12/6 ³⁵		3/4
LJ	Justice	~	~	~	6	■		6		5/6
LJ	Municipal	~	~	~	6	■		6	■	
Pennsylvania										
GJ	Common Pleas	12 ³⁶	■		12 ³⁶	■		12 ³⁷		5/6
Puerto Rico										
GJ	First Instance	12		9	12		9	~	~	~
Rhode Island										
GJ	Superior	12	■		12	■		6	■	
LJ	Family	12	■		~	~	~	6	■	
South Carolina										
GJ	Circuit	12	■		12	■		12	■	
LJ	Magistrate	~	~	~	6	■		6	■	
LJ	Municipal	~	~	~	6	■		~	~	~
South Dakota										
GJ	Circuit	12	■		12	■		12		5/6
Tennessee										
GJ	Circuit	12	■		12	■		12	■	
GJ	Chancery	~	~	~	~	~	~	12	■	
GJ	Criminal	12	■		12	■		~	~	~
Texas										
GJ	District	12	■		6	■		12 ³⁸	³⁹	10/12 ³⁹
LJ	County-level	~	~	~	6	■		6		5/6
LJ	Justice of the Peace	~	~	~	6	■		6		5/6
LJ	Municipal	~	~	~	6	■		~	~	~
Utah										
GJ	District	12/8 ⁴⁰	■		6/4 ⁴¹	■		8 ⁴²		3/4
LJ	Justice	~	~	~	6/4 ⁴¹	■		~	~	~

Table 42. Trial Juries: Size and Verdict Rules

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

Note: Only those courts that hold jury trials are included in this table.

	Trial type								
	Felony			Misdemeanor			Civil		
	Decision-rule			Decision-rule			Decision-rule		
	Size	Unanimous	Other	Size	Unanimous	Other	Size	Unanimous	Other
Vermont									
GJ Superior	12	■		12	■		12	■	
GJ District	12	■		12	■		12	■	
Virginia									
GJ Circuit	12	■		7	■		7/5 ⁴³	■	
Washington									
GJ Superior	12 ⁴⁴	■		12 ⁴⁴	■		12 ⁴⁵		5/6 ⁴⁵
LJ District	~	~		6	■		12		5/6
LJ Municipal	~	~		6	■		12		5/6
West Virginia									
GJ Circuit	12	■		12	■		6 ⁴⁶	■	
LJ Magistrate	~	~	~	6	■		6	■	
LJ Municipal	~	~	~	12	■		6	■	
Wisconsin									
GJ Circuit	12	■		6	■		12 ⁴⁷		5/6
Wyoming									
GJ District	12	■		6	■		6 ⁴⁸	■	
LJ Circuit	~	~	~	6	■		6 ⁴⁸	■	
LJ Municipal	~	~	~	6	■		~	~	~

FOOTNOTES:

Arizona:

¹ A twelve-member jury is required if the death penalty or a sentence of 30 years or more are being sought.

Arkansas:

² The number of jurors may be fewer if the parties agree.

California:

³ The number of jurors may be fewer if the parties agree.

Connecticut:

⁴ A twelve-member jury is used in capital cases, but the defendant may elect otherwise.

District of Columbia:

⁵ There may be 12 jurors, if the court deems it necessary.

Florida:

⁶ Capital and eminent domain cases require a 12-member jury (unanimous verdict).

Georgia:

⁷ In State Court civil trials, a 12-member jury may be demanded if damages are greater than \$25,000, otherwise the jury consists of six members.

Hawaii:

⁸ This applies to crimes punishable by six months or more.

⁹ May stipulate that the jury consist of any number less than 12 or that a verdict on finding of a stated majority of jurors is taken as the verdict or finding of the jury.

¹⁰ Can stipulate to six-member with 5/6-rule.

Idaho:

¹¹ Limited to six in cases involving less than \$500.00.

Illinois:

¹² In civil trials, six jurors if damages are less than \$15,000, unless 12 jurors are requested.

Indiana:

¹³ Twelve for class A, B, and C felonies, or enhanced penalty; six for other felonies.

¹⁴ Only tries class D felonies.

Iowa:

¹⁵ In misdemeanor trials, 12-member jury if "serious" or "aggravated," six if "simple."

¹⁶ In civil trials, 7/8-rule applies after six hours of deliberation.

Kansas:

¹⁷ In civil trials, 12-member jury if damages are greater than \$10,000, otherwise six.

¹⁸ In civil trials, 5/6-rule if 12 jurors, otherwise must be unanimous.

Louisiana:

¹⁹ Capital cases and cases where punishment necessarily is confinement at hard labor - 12 jurors. Cases where punishment may be confinement at hard labor - six jurors.

²⁰ Capital cases and cases where punishment necessarily is confinement at hard labor - unanimous; cases where punishment may be confinement at hard labor - 10/12.

²¹ Parties may stipulate to a six-person jury.

Minnesota:

²² Court has discretion to seat as many as 12 jurors, when the circumstances warrant.

²³ If deliberate more than six hours.

Missouri:

²⁴ In practice, juries consist of 12 members. However, if the case is tried before an associate judge, the parties agree upon a number of jurors.

Nebraska:

²⁵ In civil trials, 5/6-rule after six hours deliberation.

Nevada:

²⁶ Parties may stipulate to a jury of 4-8.

Table 42. Trial Juries: Size and Verdict Rules

New Jersey:

²⁷ Juries in criminal cases consist of 12 persons. Except in trials for crimes punishable by death, parties may stipulate in writing that the jury shall consist of less than 12 persons.

²⁸ Juries in civil cases consist of six persons unless party demands a jury of 12, or court chooses 12 jurors when good cause is shown.

North Dakota:

²⁹ In class A misdemeanor, defendant may make motion for 12 jurors.

³⁰ A civil jury must consist of six qualified jurors unless any party makes a demand for a jury of nine.

Ohio:

³¹ Twelve person only when action for appropriation of right-of-way by a corporation.

Oklahoma:

³² In cases where imprisonment is authorized for more than six months, all jurors must concur in the verdict.

³³ In civil trials, 12-member jury if damages are greater than \$10,000, otherwise six.

Oregon:

³⁴ In murder or aggravated murder trials, verdict must be at least 11 of 12 jurors.

³⁵ Six person if cause of action less than \$10,000.00.

Pennsylvania:

³⁶ Upon consent, may be less than 12, but not less than six.

³⁷ Twelve is subject to waiver.

Texas:

³⁸ Parties may agree to fewer than 12 jurors.

³⁹ An unanimous verdict is required for awards of exemplary damages.

Utah:

⁴⁰ A 12-member jury is required for a capital offense.

⁴¹ For misdemeanors: if potential sentence is over six months, then six jurors, if shorter than six months, then four jurors.

⁴² Four jurors in civil case with damages less than \$20,000.

Virginia:

⁴³ Five persons from a panel of 11 shall constitute a jury in a civil case when the amount involved (exclusive of interest and costs) does not exceed the maximum jurisdictional limits. Seven persons from a panel of 13 shall constitute a jury in all other civil cases except that when a special jury is allowed, 12 persons from a panel of 20 shall constitute a jury.

Washington:

⁴⁴ In non-capital cases, a defendant may elect trial before a six-member jury.

⁴⁵ In a civil trial, a defendant may demand a 12-member jury. The court shall seat not less than six and not more than 12 jurors. The decision rule for a 12-person jury is 10/12.

West Virginia:

⁴⁶ In medical malpractice claims, jury of 12. Nine of 12 required for verdict.

Wisconsin:

⁴⁷ In civil or traffic cases, jury shall consist of six, unless a party requests a greater number not to exceed 12. The court on its own motion may require a greater number, not to exceed 12.

Wyoming:

⁴⁸ In civil trials, six-member jury unless demand made for 12.

Part VII: The Sentencing Context

The five tables in this section describe facets of the sentencing process. The fundamental statutory framework for felony and misdemeanor sentencing is outlined in Table 43. Minimum and maximum sentences are indicated for both felonies and misdemeanors followed by the dollar fine range for felonies. Mandatory minimum sentences facing those convicted of a felony involving a firearm or deadly weapon also are described. The definition, if any, of a habitual offender is given and the attendant penalties stated. Finally, the table indicates the most severe sentence other than the death penalty in a state. In most states, provisions exist for a sentence of "life without the possibility of parole" (LWOP). For those states with capital punishment, that sentence is often the default if the jury cannot agree on the appropriate sentence.

Courts of general jurisdiction have unlimited authority to hear and dispose of felony cases. However, courts of limited jurisdiction in most states conduct preliminary hearings and bind over felony defendants for trial and in the course of doing so may have the jurisdiction to accept a guilty plea to a misdemeanor and then impose sentence. In some states, this extends to accepting a guilty plea to a felony charge but rarely to imposing a sentence. Table 44 describes how jurisdiction over felony cases is distributed within each state's court system. The authority of a trial court judge or an appellate court to alter a sentence once it has been implemented also is indicated.

Table 45 describes the sentencing responsibilities of judges and juries for both capital and non-capital felony cases. The table indicates whether the judge or the jury sets the original sentence in death penalty cases, whether it must be unanimous, if there is an automatic default to life without parole if the jury fails to agree, and whether the judge can alter the jury's sentence. Table 45 also explains who is responsible for sentencing in non-capital cases. Most states have a sentencing hearing that is separate from the trial for non-capital felonies. In *Blakely vs. Washington* (June 2004) the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that a judge may not increase a sentence beyond what is known "solely on the basis of the facts related in the jury verdict or admitted by the defendant." The implications for the judicial role in sentencing are reviewed in the Wool and Stemen reference in the bibliography.

Table 46 offers a detailed look at sentencing commissions. Topics covered include the name of the commission, when it was established, membership composition, and responsibilities. The table notes whether guidelines developed by a commission are voluntary or mandatory.

Conviction for a felony offense can bring certain "civil disabilities" in the form of collateral consequences. These typically extend beyond the point at which a person leaves prison or is released from probation or parole supervision. However, states differ in whether collateral consequences apply to all convicted felons or only to those incarcerated. Table 47 considers the impact that a felony conviction has on voting rights, eligibility for public employment, jury service, firearm ownership, and parental rights. Whether there is a registration requirement for convicted sex-offenders is also described.

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Table 43. Sentencing Statutes: Key Definitions and Provisions for Sentence Enhancement

Legend: MM=Mandatory minimum sentence; LWOP=Life without parole; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

	Sentences (years)		Felony fine range	Deadly weapon use – MM (years)	Habitual offender*	Most serious non-capital sentence	
	Felony range	Misdemeanor maximum				LWOP	Note
Alabama	1 to death	1	\$0-20,000 or twice the pecuniary gain. Up to \$500,000 for drug trafficking.	>20 Class A; > 10 Class B felony.	Next highest class of felony for each prior conviction. On conviction of Class A felony after 3 priors, LWOP.	■	Governor may not commute sentence.
Alaska	1 to 99	1	\$0-1,000,000 (\$500,000 for organizations).	7-11 for Class A felony.	Class A, 2 nd felony, 10-14 years; Class A 3 rd felony, 15-20 years.		20-99 years, prescribed minimum may not be reduced.
Arizona	.5 to death	5 months – 1 st offense; up to 22 months – 2 nd offense	\$0-150,000	7 for Class 2 felony.	2 nd Class 2 felony 6 yrs; 3 rd Class 2 felony 14 yrs.	■	
Arkansas	0 to death	1	\$0-15,000	Up to 15 additional.	Enhanced after 2 nd and 4 th offenses.	■	
California	1.25 to death ¹	1	No minimum, maximum varies according to crime. ²	1 to 25-to-life.	Felony sentence doubled if 1 prior "serious" or "violent" felony. If 2 "serious" or "violent" felonies, LWOP (25 to life). 3 rd violent felony, LWOP. Additional years for each prior serious felony conviction.	■	
Colorado	1 to death	2	\$0-1 million	Midpoint presumptive to 2 times max.	3 rd offense within past 10 yrs, 3x the presumptive range maximum. 4 th offense, 4 times presumptive range maximum.	■	
Connecticut	1 to death	1	\$0-20,000 ³	5	Upon 3 rd felony conviction, use next most serious felony.	■	
Delaware	0 to death	1	No min/max. For corporations: 2.3 times amount of gain or \$11,500.	2 – Class B felony.	4 th or subsequent, up to LWOP; 3 rd conviction of serious felony, LWOP.	■	
District of Columbia	1 yr/life	1	\$0 minimum, maximum varies according to crime. Mandatory victims of violent crime assessment.	5 – 1 st offense; 3x minimum (not less than 5 yrs) for 2 nd or subsequent offense.	2 nd felony, up to 1½ maximum sentence; 3 rd or more conviction, up to and including life.	■	
Florida	1 to death	1	\$0-\$500,000	Up to 8 additional for any of several specified felonies.	2 prior felonies: 1 st degree – up to life; 2 nd degree – up to 30 yrs.	■	
Georgia	1 to death	1	\$0-100,000 individual; up to \$1 million for an organization.	10 – 1 st offense; life – 2 nd or subsequent offense.	2 nd felony, longest for that offense; 4 th felony, max sentence w/o parole; 2 nd serious violent felony, LWOP.		30 yrs w/o parole.
Hawaii	0 to LWOP, may be commuted after 20 years ⁴	1	No minimum, maximum varies according to crime; \$50,000 maximum for Class A felony.	Decided by parole authority unless the court makes a finding that a firearm was used.	2 or more felonies and murder in the 2 nd degree, LWOP; Class A felony, life; Class B felony, 20 yrs; Class C felony, 10 yrs. ⁵	■	Governor may commute after 20 yrs. ⁴
Idaho	0 to death	1	\$0-50,000	15 added to sentence.	3 rd felony, 5 yrs extendible to life.	■	
Illinois	1 to death	<1	For individual \$0-25,000 (corporation \$0-50,000) or amount specified in the offense, whichever is greater.	Up to 25.	3 rd offense (only Class X felony, criminal sexual assault, aggravated kidnapping, or 1 st degree murder) within 20 yrs - life	■	

Table 43. Sentencing Statutes: Key Definitions and Provisions for Sentence Enhancement

Legend: MM=Mandatory minimum sentence; LWOP=Life without parole; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

	Sentences (years)		Felony fine range	Deadly weapon use – MM (years)	Habitual offender*	Most serious non-capital sentence	
	Felony range	Misdemeanor maximum				LWOP	Note
Indiana	.5 to death	1	\$0-10,000	20 added to sentence.	3 rd or subsequent felony, sentence for current conviction; max=3x presumptive sentence, additional may not exceed 30 yrs.	■	
Iowa	0 ⁶ to LWOP	2 for aggravated; 1 otherwise	\$0-10,000 + surcharge of 30% for criminal justice programs.	5	3 rd offense, not eligible for parole until served at least 3 yrs.	■	
Kansas	0 to death	1	\$500,000 maximum	~	Criminal history used in every sentencing decision.		Life, parole possible after 25 yrs.
Kentucky	1 to death	1	\$1,000-10,000 for individual; \$20,000 for corporation.	~	2 nd felony, sentenced for next highest degree, no probation or conditional discharge. 3 rd or more, not less than 20 nor more than life, 10 yrs served w/o parole.		Life w/o parole for 25 yrs, life or a term of years not less than 20.
Louisiana	0 to death	1 ⁷	No minimum, maximum varies according to crime.	5 or maximum sentence for crime where used.	2 nd felony, not less than ½ max term. 3 rd not less than 2/3 max. 3 rd serious felony or 4 th or subsequent, LWOP.	■	
Maine	0 to life ⁸	<364 days ⁸	\$0-50,000 or twice pecuniary gain. \$100,000 for organizations.	1-4. Sentencing class for crime one class higher than normal	~	■	Or any term of yrs not less than 25.
Maryland	1.5 to death	3	\$500 minimum, maximum varies.	5 – no parole.	4 th crime of violence, life no parole; 3 rd offense, 25 yrs w/o parole.	■	Life=25 yrs.
Massachusetts	0 to life	2.5	No minimum, maximum varies according to crime.	1	3 rd felony punished by maximum term provided by law for the felony for which he is to be sentenced.	■	Life=15 yrs.
Michigan	1 to life	<1	\$0-10,000 for any indictable common law offense. Other limits vary with offense.	2 – 1 st offense; 5 – 2 nd offense; 10 – 3 rd or more offense.	Max sentence: 1.5 times for 2 nd ; 2 times for 3 rd .	■	Life=15 yrs.
Minnesota	1 to life	<90 days; 1 for gross misdemeanors	\$0-50,000 and \$72 surcharge.	3 – 1 st offense; 5 – 2 nd or subsequent offense.	Enhanced sentences for dangerous repeat offenders.	■	Life=30 yrs.
Mississippi	1 to death	1	No minimum; maximum varies according to crime.	3 for robbery.	2 nd or subsequent violent offense=LWOP; 3 rd offenders sentenced to maximum possible term.	■	Only for Habitual Offenders.
Missouri	1 to death	1	\$0-5,000 (10,000 for corporations) or twice gain; not more than \$20,000.	3 additional – 1 st offense; 5 additional – 2 nd offense; 10 additional – 3 rd offense or more.	Up to 30 yrs. Extended terms for persistent offenders convicted of 2 or more felonies committed at different times.	■	
Montana	1 to death	1	\$0-50,000	2 additional – 1 st offense; 4 additional – 2 nd offense.	If 21 or older, 5 yrs for 2 nd or subsequent offense, 10 yrs if prior was within past 5 yrs	■	LWOP ⁹ , life or a term of years not less than 10 nor more than 100.
Nebraska	0 to death	1	\$0-25,000	1	3 rd offense =10 yrs. 25 years for violent felonies. 60 years maximum.		Life, indeterminate sentencing.

Table 43. Sentencing Statutes: Key Definitions and Provisions for Sentence Enhancement

Legend: MM=Mandatory minimum sentence; LWOP=Life without parole; ~ = Not applicable; ■ = Yes

	Sentences (years)		Felony fine range	Deadly weapon use – MM (years)	Habitual offender*	Most serious non-capital sentence	
	Felony range	Misdemeanor maximum				LWOP	Note
Nevada	1 to death	.5 gross misdemeanor; 1 otherwise	\$0-10,000 unless greater provided by statute (i.e., up to \$500,000 for drug trafficking).	2 times the sentence of underlying crime.	For 3 rd felony, 5 to 20 years or 10 to life w/o possibility of parole.	■	LWOP or life w/o parole for 20 yrs.
New Hampshire	1 to death ¹⁰	1	\$0-4,000 (100,000 for corporations).	3 – 1 st offense; 6 – 2 nd offense.		■	Life w/o eligibility of parole.
New Jersey¹¹	5 to life 1 st and 2 nd degree "crime" – death possible for capital murder.	.5 for "offenses"; 3-5 – 3 rd degree; up to 1.5 – 4 th degree ¹²	\$0-200,000 for 1 st degree; \$0-150,000 for 2 nd degree "crime."	1/3 or ½ of sentence or 3 yrs whichever is greater.	May be sentenced to extended term of imprisonment.		30 yrs to life, no parole for 30 yrs.
New Mexico	1 to death	364 days	\$0-15,000	1 additional – 1 st offense; 3 additional – 2 nd or subsequent; life – 3 rd violent felony or 2 nd violent sexual offense.	Additional 1 yr for 2 nd offense; 4 yrs additional for 3 rd ; 8 yrs for 3 rd or subsequent.	■	Life=No parole for 30 yrs.
New York	1 to death	1	\$0-5,000 (10,000 for corporations) or twice gain +\$155 surcharge. ¹³	~	3 rd violent felony=20, 16, or 12 yr minimums; 3 rd felony may be sentenced as a higher severity.	■	
North Carolina	.25 to death	150 days	Fine set at the discretion of the court unless the statute specifies.	5	3 prior felony convictions, increase in sentence to Class C felony unless convicted of A-B felony. 2 prior violent felonies LWOP.	■	
North Dakota	0 to LWOP	1	\$0-10,000 (\$50,000 for organizations)+ crime stoppers reward. ¹⁴	4 – Class A or B felony; 2 – Class C + no parole.	LWOP for Class A; 20 yrs for B; 10 yrs for C; Habitual offenders=2 previous felony convictions.	■	
Ohio	1 to death	1	Drug cases mandatory fines start at \$1,500. ¹⁵ Otherwise \$0-25,000.	3-6 additional term.	Additional 1-10 yrs.	■	
Oklahoma	1 to death	1	\$0-10,000	Increase by 2 sentencing levels on sentencing matrices.	If subsequent felony occurs within 10 yrs of last, increase 1-6 levels on sentencing matrices for each prior depending on type of offense.	■	LWOP or life – for parole purposes only, life is considered 45 yrs.
Oregon	1 to death	1	\$0-375,000 or double the amount of gain (\$50,000 for corporations). ¹⁶	5 – 1 st ; 10 – 2 nd ; 30 – 3 rd offense. ¹⁷	The maximum indeterminate sentence of imprisonment for a "Dangerous Offender" is 30 yrs.	■	Life=30 yrs minimum.
Pennsylvania	0 to death	5	Minimum and maximum varies according to crime. \$0-500,000.	5	10 yrs for 2 nd offense, 25 yrs or life for 3 rd violent offense.	■	
Puerto Rico	.5-99	.5 or \$500 or both	\$0-5,000	Maximum penalty for the crime. Carrying firearm: 1-5.	2 nd conviction, penalty increased again by half; aggravated recidivism, 20 yrs.		99 yrs w/o eligibility for parole for 25 yrs.

Table 43. Sentencing Statutes: Key Definitions and Provisions for Sentence Enhancement

Legend: MM=Mandatory minimum sentence; LWOP=Life without parole; ~ = Not applicable; ■ = Yes

	Sentences (years)		Felony fine range	Deadly weapon use – MM (years)	Habitual offender*	Most serious non-capital sentence	
	Felony range	Misdemeanor maximum				LWOP	Note
Rhode Island	1 to LWOP	1	\$1,000-50,000 ¹⁸	3 – 1 st ; 10 – 2 nd ; 15 – 3 rd offense	3 rd or subsequent offense may be sentenced to additional term not exceeding 25 yrs.	■	
South Carolina	.25 to death	0	No minimum, maximum varies according to crime.	5	Add 1-5 yrs for any subsequent conviction depending on length of time since last conviction. LWOP for 2 nd conviction (if previous conviction was "most serious") or for 3 rd conviction (if previous convictions were "serious" offenses).	■	
South Dakota	0 to death	1 or \$1,000 or both	\$0-25,000	5 – 1 st ; 10 – 2 nd or subsequent offenses.	2 nd or subsequent felony, sentence enhanced by changing class to next most severe.	■	
Tennessee	1 to death	11 months 29 days	\$0-50,000 (350,000 for corporations). ¹⁹	~	Repeat violent offenders (2 prior violent offense convictions)=LWOP; multiple offenders=increase in sentencing range; career offenders=maximum sentence.	■	LWOP (no less than 25 full calendar yrs).
Texas	.5 to death	1	\$0-10,000 (20,000 for corporations; 50,000 for corporations if serious bodily injury or death).	~	2 nd felony, 15 to 99 yrs, if 1 st degree felony; for 2 nd or 3 rd degree felony, increase sentence to next degree. Life if 2 nd sexual offense conviction.		Life, no parole for 40 yrs.
Utah	0 to death	1	\$0-10,000 (20,000 for corporations) or twice damages.	Not less than 5.	Additional 3 yr term for each prior felony sex offense, LWOP for 3 rd conviction. Violent habitual offender=2 previous convictions of a violent felony. Increases sentence to that of 1 st degree felony for 2 nd or 3 rd degree felony; for 1 st degree felony, penalty is the same but no chance for parole.	■	
Vermont	2 to life	2	\$0-10,000	~	4 th felony may be sentenced to life or LWOP ²⁰ or 3 rd felony for crimes of violence.	■	
Virginia	1 to death	1	\$0-100,000	3 – 1 st offense; 5 – 2 nd or subsequent.	2 previous convictions for acts of violence=LWOP.	■	
Washington	1 to death	1 – gross misdemeanor; 90 days for misdemeanor.	\$0-50,000	Additional range .5 to 5 depending on weapon.	Mandatory prison sentence.	■	
West Virginia	1 to LWOP	1	No minimum; maximum varies according to crime.	Armed felon not eligible for probation.	2 nd felony, maximum increased by 5 yrs. 3 rd or subsequent, must be sentenced to life. 2 nd conviction for petit larceny a felony (1 yr).		Life, indeterminate sentencing (with eligibility for parole).
Wisconsin	0 to life	.75	\$10-100,000	Up to 5.	Max may be increased 2, 4, 6 yrs. Repeater if convicted of a felony during 5 yr period preceding crime or for misdemeanors on 3 separate occasions during the same period.		Life
Wyoming	1 to death	1	\$500 minimum; maximum varies.	Additional time: 10 – 1 st offense; 20 – 2 nd offense.	If convicted of violent felony, 10 yrs for 3 rd offense; life for 3 rd or subsequent.	■	

Table 43. Sentencing Statutes: Key Definitions and Provisions for Sentence Enhancement

*Where habitual offender statutes are especially complex, only the minimum sentence for the maximum class of offense is stated.

DEFINITION:

Life: Listed here for capital offenses is the "minimum maximum" (short of death); usually "life" does not mean that the inmate will die incarcerated and often "Life without parole" does not mean the same as "life without the possibility of parole."

FOOTNOTES:

California:

¹ Felony minimums; state does not divide felonies into classes and some crimes may be either felonies or misdemeanors with prison or less than 1 year in county jail as options.

² Fines vary by offense circumstances. For example, a 2nd or subsequent money laundering offense carries a maximum fine of \$500,000 or 5 times amount gained.

Connecticut:

³ The court can impose an alternative fine, where the defendant has gained money or property through the commission of any felony, misdemeanor or violation, up to an amount fixed by the court, which cannot exceed double the amount of the defendant's gain.

Hawaii:

⁴ Indeterminate sentencing is used; there is no definite sentence distinction between felony and misdemeanor. Minimum sentence, even in "life without parole," is determined by paroling authority. HRS 706-656 (1) requires sentencing judge to order director of Public Safety and Parking Authority to prepare an application for the governor to commute a LWOP sentence to life imprisonment with parole after 20 years.

⁵ Hawaii does not have a "habitual" offender statute. Criteria for "persistent" offender include "previously convicted of two felonies committed at different times" HRS 706-622 (1). Criteria for "multiple" offender include "being sentenced for two or more felonies" HRS 706-662 (4).

Iowa:

⁶ First felony offense for certain controlled substances, court may sentence less than mandatory minimum if mitigating circumstances exist.

Louisiana:

⁷ In Louisiana, the distinction between a felony and a misdemeanor is not based on the length of the sentence. Felonies are defined as any crime that is punishable by death or imprisonment at hard labor. Misdemeanors are any other crimes.

Maine:

⁸ Criminal code does not use felony, misdemeanor terminology. Crimes are classed as murder or A - E crimes.

Montana:

⁹ Court may impose restriction that defendant be ineligible for parole. The court must state the reasons for this in writing as part of the judgment. Life without parole may be applied to any felony, not just habitual offenders or 1st degree murder.

New Hampshire:

¹⁰ One hundred-fifty days are added to each year of a sentence; these days may be subtracted for good behavior at rates of 12 1/2 days for each month of good behavior.

New Jersey:

¹¹ Crimes are classified as "crimes" (1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th degree) and "offenses" (lesser degree of severity).

¹² 3rd degree "crimes" include "high misdemeanors"; 4th degree crimes include "misdemeanors."

New York:

¹³ Fine amounts include \$155 mandatory surcharge of which \$5 is for victim assistance. Maximum may be up to \$100,000 if for drug trafficking crimes.

North Dakota:

¹⁴ Convicted felons must also repay awards paid by "crimestoppers" program. Reparations may also include treatment costs for sex offender victims.

Ohio:

¹⁵ In drug cases the maximum fine may be \$25,000. Certain crimes require convicted felon to reimburse agencies for their investigation and prosecution costs.

Oregon:

¹⁶ Up to \$500,000 for murder and aggravated murder.

¹⁷ Enhanced penalty for use of firearm doubles to 10 and 20 years, respectively, if the firearm is a machine gun, short-barreled rifle or shotgun, or has a silencer.

Rhode Island:

¹⁸ Fines vary, e.g., money laundering is \$500,000 or 2 times value, in bribery, fine is up to three times gift amount.

Tennessee:

¹⁹ In drug cases the mandatory minimum felony fine is \$1,000 up to a maximum of \$500,000.

Vermont:

²⁰ Governor has the power to commute a life without parole sentence to a term of years.

Table 44. Jurisdiction for Adjudication and Sentencing of Felony Cases

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

Note: Only those courts with felony jurisdiction are included in this table.

	Does the court have jurisdiction for:					Can felonies in this court be:			Can sentence be altered after it begins?	
	Preliminary hearings		Guilty pleas		Trial judge				Appellate judge	
	Available	Prohibited	Reduced to misdemeanor	Felony cases		Filed	Dismissed	Sentenced		
Alabama										
GJ Circuit		1	■	■	■ ²	■	■	■ ³	■	
LJ District	■		■	■	■ ¹	■	■	■ ³	■	
Alaska										
GJ Superior	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ District	■		■		■	■		■	■	
Arizona										
GJ Superior	■		■	■	■	■	■	■ ⁴	■	
LJ Justice of the Peace	■		■		■ ⁵	■ ⁵	■	■	■	
Arkansas										
GJ Circuit	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ District	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ City	■		■		■			■	■	
California										
GJ Superior	■		■	■	■	■	■	■ ⁶	■ ⁷	
Colorado										
GJ District	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
GJ Denver Juvenile	N/S	N/S	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ County	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Connecticut										
GJ Superior	8		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Delaware										
GJ Superior	N/S	N/S	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ Justice of the Peace	N/S	N/S	■		■	■	■	■	■	
LJ Family	N/S	N/S	■		■	■	■	■	■	
LJ Common Pleas	N/S	N/S	■		■	■	■	■	■	
LJ Alderman's	N/S	N/S	■		■	■	■	■	■	
District of Columbia										
GJ Superior	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Florida										
GJ Circuit	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ County	N/S	N/S	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Georgia										
GJ Superior	■		■	■	■	■ ⁹	■	■	■	
LJ Civil	■		■		■	■ ⁹		■	■	
LJ State	■					■ ⁹		■	■	
LJ Magistrate	■					■ ⁹		■	■	
LJ County Recorder's	■					■ ⁹		■	■	
LJ Municipal/City of Atlanta	■					■ ⁹		■	■	
Hawaii										
GJ Circuit	■		■	■	■ ¹⁰	■ ¹¹	■	■	■	
LJ District	■				■ ¹⁰	■ ¹¹		■	■	
Idaho										
GJ District		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ Magistrate's Division	■		■		■	■	■	■	■	
Illinois										
GJ Circuit	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Indiana										
GJ Superior and Circuit	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ County	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	

Table 44. Jurisdiction for Adjudication and Sentencing of Felony Cases

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

Note: Only those courts with felony jurisdiction are included in this table.

	Does the court have jurisdiction for:						Can sentence be altered after it begins?		
	Preliminary hearings		Guilty pleas		Can felonies in this court be:			Trial judge	Appellate judge
	Available	Prohibited	Reduced to misdemeanor	Felony cases	Filed	Dismissed	Sentenced		
Iowa									
GJ District	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	
Kansas									
GJ District	■		■	■	■	■	■	12	■
Kentucky									
GJ Circuit	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ District	■		■		■	■		~	~
Louisiana									
GJ District	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maine									
GJ Superior		■	■	■	■	■	■	13	
GJ District	■		■	■	■			13	
Maryland									
GJ Circuit	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ District	■		■		■	■	■	■	
Massachusetts ¹⁴									
GJ Superior	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	15
LJ District	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Juvenile	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Housing	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ Boston Municipal	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Michigan									
GJ Circuit		■	■	■		■	■	■	
LJ District	■		■		■	■		~	~
LJ Municipal	■		■		■	■			~
Minnesota									
GJ District	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	
Mississippi									
GJ Circuit	■		■	■	■	■	■		■
LJ County	■		■	■	■	■	■	N/S	N/S
LJ Municipal	■				■	■		~	~
Missouri									
GJ Circuit	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Montana									
GJ District	■		■	■	■	■	N/S	N/S	N/S
LJ Justice of the Peace	N/S	N/S	■		■	■	N/S	N/S	N/S
Nebraska									
GJ District	■		■	■	■	■	■	~	~
LJ County	■		■			■			
Nevada									
GJ District	N/S	N/S	■	■		■	■	16	
LJ Justice	■		■		17	■		~	~
New Hampshire									
GJ Superior			■	■	■	■	■	18	■
LJ District	■				■	■		~	~
New Jersey									
GJ Superior	19		■	■	20	■	■	21	■
LJ Municipal	■		■		■			~	~

Table 44. Jurisdiction for Adjudication and Sentencing of Felony Cases

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

Note: Only those courts with felony jurisdiction are included in this table.

		Does the court have jurisdiction for:					Can sentence be altered after it begins?			
		Preliminary hearings		Guilty pleas		Can felonies in this court be:			Trial judge	Appellate judge
		Available	Prohibited	Reduced to misdemeanor	Felony cases	Filed	Dismissed	Sentenced		
New Mexico										
GJ	District	■		■	■	■	■	■	22	
LJ	Magistrate	■		■		■	■		~	~
LJ	Metropolitan/Bernalillo County	■		■		■	■		~	~
New York										
GJ	Supreme	N/S	N/S	■	■	■	■	■	23	24
GJ	County	N/S	N/S	■	■	■	■	■	23	24
LJ	District	N/S	N/S	■		■	■		~	~
LJ	City	N/S	N/S	■		■	■		~	~
LJ	NYC Criminal	N/S	N/S	■		■	■		~	~
LJ	Town & Village Justice	N/S	N/S	■		■	■		~	~
North Carolina										
GJ	Superior	■		■	■ ²⁵	■	■	■	■	~
LJ	District	■							~	~
North Dakota										
GJ	District	■		■	■	■	■	■	26	
Ohio										
GJ	Common Pleas	N/S	N/S	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LJ	Municipal	N/S	N/S	■		■	■		~	~
LJ	County	N/S	N/S	■		■	■		~	~
Oklahoma										
GJ	District	N/S	N/S	■	■	■	■	■	27	
Oregon										
GJ	Circuit	■		■	■	■	■	■	28	
LJ	Justice	■		■		■	■		~	~
Pennsylvania										
GJ	Common Pleas	■		■	■ ²⁹	■	■	■	■	~
LJ	Philadelphia Municipal	■		■ ³⁰	■	■	■		~	~
LJ	Magisterial District Judges	■				■			~	~
Puerto Rico										
GJ	First Instance	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Rhode Island										
GJ	Superior	31		■	■ ³²	■	■	■	■	■
LJ	District	■		■	■	■	■		■	■
South Carolina										
GJ	Circuit	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
South Dakota										
GJ	Circuit	■		■	■	■	■	■	33	■
Tennessee										
GJ	Circuit	N/S	N/S	■	■		■	■	■	■
GJ	Criminal	N/S	N/S	■	■		■	■	■	■
Texas										
GJ	District	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	N/S
LJ	County-level	■		Some	Some	Some	Some	Some	■	N/S
Utah										
GJ	District	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	~
LJ	Justice	N/S	N/S	■	■	■	■		~	~
LJ	Juvenile	■							~	~
Vermont										
GJ	Superior	N/S	N/S	■	■	34	■	■	■	N/S
GJ	District	N/S	N/S	■	■	■	■	■	N/S	N/S

Table 44. Jurisdiction for Adjudication and Sentencing of Felony Cases

Legend: GJ=General jurisdiction; LJ=Limited jurisdiction; N/S=Not stated; ~ =Not applicable; ■ =Yes

Note: Only those courts with felony jurisdiction are included in this table.

	Does the court have jurisdiction for:							Can sentence be altered after it begins?	
	Preliminary hearings		Guilty pleas		Can felonies in this court be:			Trial judge	Appellate judge
	Available	Prohibited	Reduced to misdemeanor	Felony cases	Filed	Dismissed	Sentenced		
Virginia									35
GJ Circuit		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ District	■		■	■	■	■	■		
Washington									
GJ Superior	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	
LJ District	■		■	■	■	■	■	~	~
West Virginia									
GJ Circuit	N/S	N/S	■	■	■	■	■	~	~
LJ Magistrate	■				■	■			
Wisconsin									
GJ Circuit	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	
Wyoming									
GJ District	■		■	■	■	■	■	~	~
LJ Circuit	■		■		■	■			

FOOTNOTES:

Alabama:

¹ The District Court has exclusive original jurisdiction to hold preliminary hearings and concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court to receive guilty pleas.

² Felony cases can be filed in the Circuit Court after indictment.

³ If sentenced pursuant to Alabama's split sentence law.

Arizona:

⁴ The trial judge may alter a Superior Court felony sentence only in limited circumstances.

⁵ Felony preliminary hearing cases can be filed and dismissed in the Justice of the Peace court.

California:

⁶ The trial judge may alter a felony sentence, but only for a limited time.

⁷ The appellate judge may alter a felony sentence if it is found to be unlawful on appeal.

Connecticut:

⁸ Preliminary hearing cases are available in the Superior Court subsequent to arraignment.

Georgia:

⁹ Only courts acting as committal court.

Hawaii:

¹⁰ For preliminary hearing.

¹¹ If they can find no probable cause.

Kansas:

¹² A statutory procedure is provided in lieu of habeas corpus, which begins in the trial court that imposed the sentence.

Maine:

¹³ The trial judge may alter a felony sentence within one year after it begins.

Massachusetts:

¹⁴ A felony is a crime punishable by imprisonment in a state prison; all other crimes are misdemeanors. Some courts, District Court and Boston Municipal Court, can try felonies punishable by up to 5 years in prison, but can only sentence to 2 ½ years in jail. Most major felonies are tried in the Superior Court but it is possible to try limited classes of felonies in the Juvenile Courts or Housing Courts.

¹⁵ The appellate judge may reduce a sentence after it begins.

Nevada:

¹⁶ The trial judge may alter a District Court felony sentence upon petition by the parole board.

¹⁷ Preliminary hearings are conducted only in Justice Court.

New Hampshire:

¹⁸ The review board may alter a Superior Court felony sentence; the trial judge may not.

New Jersey:

¹⁹ A finding of probable cause may occur in the Superior Court, but it is rare.

²⁰ Most felony cases are filed initially in the Municipal Court.

²¹ The trial judge may alter a Superior Court felony sentence within 75 days after it begins.

New Mexico:

²² The trial judge may alter a District Court felony sentence within 90 days after it begins.

New York:

²³ Trial judges may alter felony sentences if they are illegal, unauthorized, or invalid.

²⁴ Appellate judges can only remand to the trial courts.

North Carolina:

²⁵ Under G.S. 7A-272 of the N.C. General Statute: With the consent of the presiding District Court judge, the prosecutor, and the defendant, the District Court has jurisdiction to accept a defendant's plea of guilty or no contest to a Class H or I felony if: (1) the defendant is charged with a felony in an information filed pursuant to G.S. 15A-644.1, the felony is pending in District Court, and the defendant has not been indicted for the offense; or (2) the defendant has been indicted for a criminal offense but the defendant's case is transferred from Superior Court to District Court pursuant to G.S. 15A-1029.

North Dakota:

²⁶ The trial judge may alter a District Court felony sentence within 120 days after it begins or at any time if the sentence is illegal.

Oklahoma:

²⁷ The trial judge may alter a District Court felony sentence within 12 months after it begins.

Oregon:

²⁸ The trial judge may alter a Circuit Court felony sentence in order to correct certain errors.

Pennsylvania:

²⁹ Philadelphia Municipal Court may accept guilty pleas for felony cases with a maximum five-year sentence.

³⁰ Magisterial District Court may accept guilty pleas for felony cases that are reduced to misdemeanors with limited exceptions.

Table 44. Jurisdiction for Adjudication and Sentencing of Felony Cases

Rhode Island:

³¹ Superior Court may determine probable cause.

³² District Court can take a felony plea by agreement of counsel. No jury trials.

South Dakota:

³³ The trial judge may alter a Circuit Court felony sentence within one year after it begins.

Vermont:

³⁴ Superior Court is authorized to accept the filing of felony cases, but it is rare.

Virginia:

³⁵ May convert death penalty to life imprisonment.

³⁶ When treated as adults, no preliminary hearing available.

Washington:

³⁷ Except for Title 75.

West Virginia:

³⁸ If not bound over to Circuit Court.

Table 45. Sentencing Procedures in Capital and Non-Capital Felony Cases

Legend: LWOP=Life without parole; ~=Not applicable; ■=Yes

	Capital felony cases				Applicable code provisions	Non-Capital felony cases		
	Original sentence set by:	Unanimous jury required	LWOP if no jury agreement	Judge can alter jury sentence		Original sentence set by:	Judge can alter jury sentence	Separate sentencing hearing?
Alabama	Judge with jury recommendation	1		■	ALA. Code §§ 13A5-46-13A-347 (2003)	Judge	~	■
Alaska	No death penalty	~	~	~		Judge	~	■
Arizona	Jury	■			ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 13-703.01 (Michie 2002)	Judge	~	■
Arkansas ²	Jury	■	■		ARK. CODE ANN. § 5-4-603 (Michie 1987-2003)	Judge or jury	■	■
California	Jury	■	■	■ ³	CAL. PENAL CODE § 190.1 – 190.4 (West 2003)	Judge	~	■
Colorado	Jury	■	■	■ ⁴	COLO. REV. STAT. § 18-1.3-1201 (2003)	Judge	~	■
Connecticut	Jury	■	■		CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 53a-46a (West 2003)	Judge	~	■
Delaware	Judge with jury recommendation	■		■	DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 11 § 4209 amended effective June 30, 2003	Judge	~	■
District of Columbia	No death penalty	~	~	~		Judge	~	■ ⁵
Florida	Judge with jury recommendation			■	FLA. STAT. ANN. § 921.141 (West 2003)	Judge	~	■
Georgia	Judge with jury recommendation ⁶	■		■ ⁶	GA. CODE ANN. §§ 17-10-2 – 17-10-31 (2003)	Judge	~	■ ⁷
Hawaii	No death penalty	~	~	~		Judge	~	■
Idaho	Jury	■	■ ⁸		2003 Idaho Sess. Laws 19 (amending IDAHO CODE § 19-2515 (Michie 1948-2002))	Judge	~	■
Illinois ⁹	Jury, if waived then judge	■			720 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 5/9-1 (West 2003)	Judge	~	■
Indiana	Jury	■			IND. CODE ANN. § 35-50-2-9 (West 2003)	Judge or jury ¹⁰	■	■
Iowa	No death penalty	~	~	~		Judge	~	■
Kansas	Jury	■		■	KAN. STAT. ANN. § 21-4624 (2002)	Judge	~	■
Kentucky	Judge with jury recommendation	■		■	KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 532.025 (Banks-Baldwin 2003)	Jury	■	■
Louisiana	Jury	■	■	■ ¹¹	LA. CODE CRIM. PROC. ANN. arts. 905 – 905.9 (West 2003)	Judge	~	■ ¹²
Maine	No death penalty	~	~	~		Judge	~	■ ¹³
Maryland	Jury	■			MD. CODE ANN., CRIM. LAW § 2-303 (2003)	Judge	~	■ ¹⁴
Massachusetts	No death penalty	~	~	~		Judge	~	■
Michigan	No death penalty	~	~	~		Judge	~	■
Minnesota	No death penalty	~	~	~		Judge	~	■
Mississippi	Jury	■	■		MISS. CODE ANN., § 97-3-21 & § 99-19-101 & -103 (Rev. 2000); § 47-7-3 (1)(f) (Supp. 2003)	Judge	~	■ ¹⁵

Table 45. Sentencing Procedures in Capital and Non-Capital Felony Cases

Legend: LWOP=Life without parole; ~ = Not applicable; ■ = Yes

	Capital felony cases				Non-Capital felony cases			
	Original sentence set by:	Unanimous jury required	LWOP if no jury agreement	Judge can alter jury sentence	Applicable code provisions	Original sentence set by:	Judge can alter jury sentence	Separate sentencing hearing?
Missouri	Jury	■	■		MO. REV. STAT. § 565.030 (2002)	Jury	■	■ ¹⁶
Montana	Judge with jury input ¹⁷	■		■	MONT. CODE ANN. § 46-18-301 (2002)	Judge	~	■
Nebraska	3 judge panel if jury determines 1 or more aggravators	■		~	NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 29-2520 – 29-2521 (Michie 2003)	Judge	~	■
Nevada	Jury ¹⁸	■			NEV. REV. STAT. 175.552 – 175.556 (2003)	Judge	~	■
New Hampshire	Jury	■	■		N.H. REV. STAT ANN. § 630:5 (2003)	Judge	~	■ ¹⁹
New Jersey	Jury	■	■		N.J. STAT. ANN. § 2C:11-3 (West 2003)	Judge	~	■
New Mexico	Jury	■			N.M. STAT. ANN. §§ 31-20A-1 – 31-20a (2003)	Judge	~	■ ²⁰
New York	Jury	■			N.Y. CRIM. PROC. LAW § 400.27 (McKinney 2003)	Judge	~	■
North Carolina	Jury ²¹	■			N.C. GEN. STAT. § 15A-2000 (2003)	Judge	~	■
North Dakota	No death penalty	~	~	~	~	Judge	~	■
Ohio	Judge with jury recommendation	■		■ ²²	OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2929.03 (West 2003)	Judge	~	■
Oklahoma	Jury	■		■	OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 21 §§ 701.10 – 701.11 (West 2003)	Judge		■ ²³
Oregon	Jury	■			OR. REV. STAT. § 163.150 (2003)	Judge	~	■ ²⁴
Pennsylvania	Judge or jury	■	■		42 PA. CONS. STAT. ANN. § 9711 (2003)	Judge	~	■
Puerto Rico	No death penalty	~	~	~	~	Judge	~	■
Rhode Island	No death penalty	~	~	~	~	Judge	~	■
South Carolina	Jury	■	■	■ ²⁵	S.C. CODE ANN. § 16-3-20 (Law Co-op. 2002)	Judge	~	■
South Dakota	Jury	■	■		S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 23A-27A-4 (Thomson/West 2004)	Judge	~	■ ²⁶
Tennessee	Jury	■			TENN. CODE ANN. § 39-13-204 (2003)	Judge	~	■
Texas	Jury	■ ²⁷			TEX. CRIM. PROC. CODE ANN. § 37.071 (Vernon 2003)	Judge or jury		■
Utah	Jury	■	■ ²⁸		UTAH CODE ANN. § 76-3-207 (2002)	Judge	~	■
Vermont	No death penalty	~	~	~	~	Judge	~	■
Virginia	Jury	■		■	VA. CODE ANN. § 19.2-264.4 (Michie 2003)	Jury	■	■
Washington	Jury	■	■		WASH. REV. CODE ANN. 10.95.050 – 10.95.080 (West 2003)	Judge	~	■
West Virginia	No death penalty	~	~	~	~	Judge ²⁹	~	■

Table 45. Sentencing Procedures in Capital and Non-Capital Felony Cases

Legend: LWOP=Life without parole; ~ = Not applicable; ■ = Yes

	Capital felony cases					Non-Capital felony cases		
	Original sentence set by:	Unanimous jury required	LWOP if no jury agreement	Judge can alter jury sentence	Applicable code provisions	Original sentence set by:	Judge can alter jury sentence	Separate sentencing hearing?
Wisconsin	No death penalty	~	~	~		Judge	~	■
Wyoming	Jury	■	30		WYO. STAT. ANN. § 6-2-102 (Lexis Nexis 1977-2003)	Judge	~	■

FOOTNOTES:

Alabama:

¹ Jury must be unanimous in guilt phase, but unanimity is not required (10 of 12 jurors) in sentencing recommendation phase.

Arkansas:

² Jury verdict must contain written findings of certain enumerated aggravating circumstances.

California:

³ Sentence can only be reduced.

Colorado:

⁴ If judge determines jury's death sentence to be "clearly erroneous," may sentence defendant to life imprisonment.

District of Columbia

⁵ The judge has the discretion to sentence at the time of the verdict.

Georgia:

⁶ Where there is a trial by jury, the judge may not impose the death sentence unless the verdict contains at least one statutory aggravating circumstance and a recommendation that such a sentence be imposed.

⁷ The judge has the discretion to sentence at the time of the verdict.

Idaho:

⁸ Sentence is life without parole if the jury finds aggravating circumstances, but does not impose the death penalty.

Illinois:

⁹ Sentencing phase is bifurcated into a phase on the existence of statutory aggravating factors justifying eligibility for the death penalty followed by a separate phase on whether the penalty will actually be imposed.

Indiana:

¹⁰ If state seeks increased penalty under repeat offender statute, then trial jury shall reconvene to assess penalty. Otherwise, judge determines sentence.

Louisiana:

¹¹ Can alter downwards under certain circumstances.

¹² Unless waived.

Maine:

¹³ The judge has the discretion to sentence without a hearing for Class D and E felonies.

Maryland:

¹⁴ The judge has the discretion to sentence at the time of the verdict.

Mississippi:

¹⁵ The judge has the discretion to sentence at the time of the verdict.

Missouri:

¹⁶ See §557.036: Requires separate sentencing except where defendant waives jury sentencing or defendant is principle offender, persistent offender, dangerous offender, persistent sexual offender, or predatory sexual offender.

Montana:

¹⁷ The jury must unanimously find at least one aggravating factor before the judge may pronounce a death sentence.

Nevada:

¹⁸ Jury decides punishment for first-degree murder whether or not death penalty is sought.

New Hampshire:

¹⁹ The judge has the discretion to sentence at the time of the verdict.

New Mexico:

²⁰ The judge has the discretion to sentence at the time of the verdict.

North Carolina:

²¹ Jury renders a sentence recommendation, and the judge imposes such sentence.

Ohio:

²² Upon jury recommendation of death sentence, court must find beyond a reasonable doubt that aggravating factors outweigh mitigating factors before imposing sentence.

Oklahoma:

²³ A separate sentencing hearing is conducted only if the defendant is a repeat offender; prior convictions are then taken into account.

Oregon:

²⁴ The judge has the discretion to sentence at the time of the verdict.

South Carolina:

²⁵ Before pronouncing death sentence, judge must verify that death penalty was warranted under the evidence of the case and was not a result of prejudice, passion, or any other arbitrary factor.

South Dakota:

²⁶ Court may order a separate sentencing hearing, but it is not mandatory.

Texas:

²⁷ Requires a jury determination even when defendant pleads guilty.

Utah:

²⁸ If the jury is unable to agree on death sentence, the court shall instruct the jury to determine by a ten to two vote whether the penalty of life imprisonment without parole should be imposed. If the jury is unable to agree on life without parole, the court will sentence to life imprisonment.

West Virginia:

²⁹ Though the state does not have death penalty, certain offenses are considered capital felonies and carry penalty of life with or life without mercy (eligibility for parole). In these cases, the jury determines the sentence, which the judge may not alter.

Wyoming:

³⁰ If the jury is not unanimous on death sentence, then they must decide on sentence of life without parole. If the jury not unanimous on life without parole, then judge gives life sentence.

Table 46. Active Sentencing Commissions/Sentencing Guideline Systems

Legend: N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

Note: Only those States with Sentencing commissions/Sentencing guidelines are included in this table.

State/ Commission name	Sentencing commission characteristics			Sentencing guidelines		
	Established	Membership	Responsibilities	Established	Mandatory	Voluntary
Alabama Sentencing Commission	2000	16 voting members including the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or another sitting or retired judge, governor and attorney general or their designees, 1 district attorney, 2 active or retired circuit judges, 1 active or retired district judge, 1 victim or immediate family member of a victim of a violent felony, chairs of House and Senate Judiciary Committees or their designees, 1 private criminal defense attorney, 1 other private attorney specializing in criminal law, 1 county commissioner, commissioner of Department of Corrections and chair of Board of Pardons and Parole or their designees, 1 academic; advisory council consisting of representatives from state and non-state agencies and organizations; 4-year terms, or term of public office or position	Review existing sentencing structure and recommend changes to the legislature to create a fair, efficient, and uniform system of sentencing; provide accurate information to parties involved in a criminal case about the length and nature of sentence; prevent prison overcrowding and premature release of prisoners; provide judges with flexibility and meaningful discretion in sentencing; create a wider array of sentencing options in appropriate cases; limit the discretion of district attorneys in determining the charge or crime	1		■
Arkansas Sentencing Commission	1993	9 voting members composed of 3 judges, 2 prosecuting attorneys, 2 public defenders, and 2 private citizens appointed by the governor to five-year terms. The chair of the House Judiciary Committee and the Senate Judiciary Committee serve as non-voting members	Evaluate effect of sentencing laws and make revisions to sentencing standards	1994	■	
Delaware Sentencing Accountability Commission	1983	11 members including 4 members of the judiciary appointed by the Chief Justice; attorney general or designee; public defender or designee; commissioner of corrections; 4 other members-at-large with knowledge of Delaware sentencing practices, including 2 appointed by governor, 1 by president pro tempore of Senate, and 1 by speaker of the house; 4-year terms	Develop and recommend sentencing guidelines emphasizing accountability of the offender to the criminal justice system and accountability of the criminal justice system to the public, and ensuring certainty and consistency of punishment commensurate with seriousness of offense and with due regard for resource availability and cost	1987		■
District of Columbia Sentencing Commission	1998	N/S	Conduct an annual review of sentencing data, policies, and practices in the District of Columbia; ensure appropriateness of all felony sentences; provide for the use of intermediate sanctions in appropriate cases; make such other recommendations appropriate to enhance the fairness and effectiveness of criminal sentencing policies and practices	2000	N/S	N/S

Table 46. Active Sentencing Commissions/Sentencing Guideline Systems

Legend: N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

Note: Only those States with Sentencing commissions/Sentencing guidelines are included in this table.

State/ Commission name	Sentencing commission characteristics			Sentencing guidelines		
	Established	Membership	Responsibilities	Established	Mandatory	Voluntary
Kansas Sentencing Commission	1989	17 members including 3 judges, 1 representative of the attorney general, chief court service officer, 1 community corrections representative, 1 corrections representative, 1 defense attorney, 1 Parole Board representative, 1 district attorney, 1 public defender, 4 legislators, and 2 members of the public appointed by the governor	Implement and enforce Kansas Sentencing Guidelines	7/1/1993	■ May deviate with sufficient justification	
Kentucky Blue Ribbon Commission on Sentencing	2005	N/S	N/S			
Louisiana Sentencing Commission	1987	19 voting members including 1 house member appointed by house speaker, chairman of House Committee on Administration of Criminal Justice, 1 Senate member appointed by Senate president, chairman of Senate Committee on Judiciary; 2 district attorneys, 2 criminal defense attorneys, 2 sheriffs, 1 Court of Appeal judge, 5 District Court judges, 1 City Court judge, 1 Supreme Court justice, 1 felony victim or family member of felony victim, all appointed by governor subject to Senate confirmation and serving terms concurrent with that of governor; 4 nonvoting members	Conduct annual review of state sentencing structure; recommend legislation to achieve a uniform sentencing policy	1/1/1992 ²		■
Maryland State Commission on Criminal Sentencing Policy	1999	19 members including chairman appointed by governor; chief judge of Court of Appeals or designee who is a judge or former judge of the Court of Appeals or the Court of Special Appeals; 1 Circuit Court judge; 1 District Court judge; attorney general or designee; 1 state's attorney; public defender or designee; 1 criminal defense attorney; 2 Senate members, including at least 1 member of Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee, appointed by Senate president; 2 house members, including at least 1 member of House Judiciary Committee, appointed by house speaker; secretary of Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services or designee; 1 representative from Victims' Advocacy Group, 1 representative from law enforcement, 1 expert in criminal justice or corrections policy, 1 representative of local correctional facilities, and 2 representatives of the public, appointed by governor; staggered 4-year terms	Adopt existing sentencing guidelines for sentencing within the limits established by law; adopt guidelines to identify defendants appropriate for participation in corrections options programs; monitor circuit court sentencing practice and adopt changes to the guidelines consistent with legislative intent; conduct guidelines training and orientation for system participants and other interested parties; provide formal fiscal and statistical information on proposed legislation concerning sentencing and correctional practice	1983		■

Table 46. Active Sentencing Commissions/Sentencing Guideline Systems

Legend: N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

Note: Only those States with Sentencing commissions/Sentencing guidelines are included in this table.

State/ Commission name	Sentencing commission characteristics			Sentencing guidelines		
	Established	Membership	Responsibilities	Established	Mandatory	Voluntary
Massachusetts Sentencing Commission	1994	9 voting members and 6 nonvoting members including judicial representatives, attorneys, and law enforcement officers	Recommend Guideline system to legislature and provide other evaluations of sentencing efficiency	~	~	~
Michigan Guidelines Advisory Committee	1995	19 members including legislators, judges, law enforcement and corrections officers, and private citizens	Review, revise and recommend guidelines to legislature	1998	■ May depart with reason	
Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission	1978	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1 Court of Appeals judge, 2 District Court judges appointed by the Chief Justice, public defender, county attorney, representatives from law enforcement and corrections, and 2 members of the public chosen by the governor. 4 year terms	Establish guidelines and modify as necessary	1978	■ May depart from guidelines only with written justification	
Missouri Sentencing Advisory Commission	1990	11 including 1 appointment by speaker of house, 1 by president pro tem of Senate, 6 by governor from following: Public Defender Commission; citizens' organizations; Board of Probation and Parole; prosecutors, and members of state bar. 2 members appointed by Supreme Court	Establish system of recommended sentences and study its implementation	1995		■
New Jersey Commission to Review Criminal Sentencing	2004	15 members including 2 Senate members from different political parties, appointed by Senate president; 2 general assembly members from different political parties appointed by speaker; attorney general or designee; commissioner of corrections or designee; public defender or designee; Chief Justice or designee; chairman of state Parole Board or designee; president of New Jersey County Prosecutors Association or representative; president of New Jersey State Bar association or representative; 1 public member appointed by Senate president; 1 public member appointed by speaker of general assembly; 2 public members from different political parties, appointed by governor; members serve during their terms of public office or until the commission expires	Review statutory law pertaining to criminal sentences and make recommendations for legislation to ensure these sentences are fair and proportionate to other sentences imposed for criminal offenses	~	~	~

Table 46. Active Sentencing Commissions/Sentencing Guideline Systems

Legend: N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

Note: Only those States with Sentencing commissions/Sentencing guidelines are included in this table.

State/ Commission name	Sentencing commission characteristics			Sentencing guidelines		
	Established	Membership	Responsibilities	Established	Mandatory	Voluntary
New Mexico Sentencing Commission	2003	23 members including representatives of all 3 branches of government and community organizations	Advise executive, judicial, and legislative branches on policy matters relating to criminal and juvenile justice; make recommendations to the legislature to improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems; annually assess, monitor, and report to the legislature on the impact of any enacted sentencing standards and guidelines on state and local correctional resources and programs and the need for further sentencing reform; monitor any enacted sentencing guidelines with respect to uniformity and proportionality; conduct research; review proposed legislation and conduct impact estimates	~	~	~
North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission	1990	28 members: Chief Justice appointee (chair); 1 judge each: Court of Appeals, Superior Court, District Court; 3 each: house and Senate; attorney general; 1 each: district attorney, defense attorney, sheriff, police chief, county commissioner; 1 representative each: academic, bar, business, community sentencing, corrections, Crime Control and Public Safety Department, Justice Fellowship Task Force, Parole Commission, public, Victim Assistance Network; 1 appointee each: lieutenant governor, commission chair.	Revamp sentencing laws by recommending structured sentencing policies; develop comprehensive community corrections strategy; outline correctional costs; study restitution policies, evaluate sentencing laws and policies, and availability of sentencing options; develop corrections simulation model; gather/maintain statistical data; report on recidivism	Adopted 7/1/1993; effective 1/1/1995	■	
Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission	1991	31 members: Chief Justice of Supreme Court, 1 appellate judge, 3 Municipal or County Court judges, 6 Court of Common Pleas judges (3 must be juvenile judges), superintendent of state highway patrol, state public defender, director of youth services, director of rehabilitation and corrections, sheriff; 1 county prosecutor; 1 municipal prosecutor, 1 juvenile prosecutor, 2 defense attorneys, 2 police chiefs, 1 crime victim, 1 state bar member, 1 county commissioner, 1 mayor, 2 senators; 2 representatives	Recommends/implements sentencing structure; study criminal statutes, sentencing patterns, and correctional study impact of sentencing structure; review and advise General Assembly in implementation/ revision of laws	7/1/1996	■	
Oklahoma Sentencing Commission	1997	10 members, staggered 5 year terms: 1 Supreme Court justice; 1 indigent defender; 2 state representatives (1 Rep & 1 Dem); 2 state senators (1 Rep & 1 Dem); 1 DA; AG; director of state finance; 1 defense attorney is gubernatorial appointee	Establish sentencing criteria; classify criminal offenses; promulgate matrices; long-range planning/recommendations; monitor and review criminal justice and corrections system; review proposed legislation; collect and maintain statistical data	1998	■	

Table 46. Active Sentencing Commissions/Sentencing Guideline Systems

Legend: N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

Note: Only those States with Sentencing commissions/Sentencing guidelines are included in this table.

State/ Commission name	Sentencing commission characteristics			Sentencing guidelines		
	Established	Membership	Responsibilities	Established	Mandatory	Voluntary
Oregon Criminal Justice Commission	1985	7 voting members; 1 senator and 1 representative as nonvoting members; 4-year term. No more than 4 members from either political party or geographic region	Amends sentencing guidelines, develops and maintains state criminal justice policy	11/1/1989	■ May deviate for compelling reasons	
Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing	1978	11 members: 2 members of house and 2 from the Senate, 4 judges of record chosen by the Chief Justice, a district attorney, a defense attorney, and a professor of law or criminologist chosen by the governor. 2-year terms	Adopts guidelines for sentencing, systematically monitors compliance with guidelines and mandatory sentencing laws. Also serves as a clearinghouse for sentencing practices and in a consulting capacity to courts and state agencies. Makes recommendations to general assembly on sentencing/corrections and studies effectiveness of sentencing	1982 (Revised 1988)	■	
South Dakota Corrections Commission		9 members, including 3 appointed by the governor from industry, retail, and labor; 2 senators, 1 from each political party; 2 house members, 1 from each political party; 2 appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; each member serves at the pleasure of the appointing authority	Assist Department of Corrections in examining criminal justice issues and developing initiatives to address problems in corrections and the criminal justice system; undertake a continuing study of criminal sanctions in South Dakota, which shall include a review of current felonies, felony sentences, and sentencing options	~	~	~
Utah Sentencing Commission	1983	27 members: 2 members of house and Senate, representatives from corrections, Board of Pardons, legal defender, attorney general, sheriff's association, police, a rehabilitation professional, 2 victim's rights members, a citizen, 3 judges, one appellate, the director of youth corrections, chair of Youth Parole Authority, 2 juvenile judges, a juvenile prosecutor, and juvenile rehabilitation professional	Develop guidelines and propose recommendations to Legislature, Governor, and Judicial Council about sentencing and release policies for juveniles and adults; enhance discretion of judges while preserving role of Board of Pardons	7/1/1985 Revised 1988	■ May deviate	
Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission	1994	17 members: 6 judges/justices, attorney general, 1 person appointed by Chief Justice as chairperson, 3 people appointed by the speaker of the house of delegates, 2 people appointed by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and 4 people appointed by the governor	Develop statewide guidelines; prepare worksheets to record reasons for departure; prepare guidelines for determining appropriate candidates for alternative sanctions; develop risk assessment instrument; forecasts, study felony statutes for judge and jury sentencing; report on work annually to the General Assembly, Governor, and Chief Justice	1995		■

Table 46. Active Sentencing Commissions/Sentencing Guideline Systems

Legend: N/S=Not stated; ~=Not applicable

Note: Only those States with Sentencing commissions/Sentencing guidelines are included in this table.

State/ Commission name	Sentencing commission characteristics			Sentencing guidelines		
	Established	Membership	Responsibilities	Established	Mandatory	Voluntary
Washington Sentencing Guidelines Commission	1981	20 members include directors of corrections and financial management, chairman of Indeterminate Sentence Board, 2 prosecuting attorneys, 2 defense attorneys, 4 Superior Court judges, 4 lay persons, one chief law enforcement officer, 1 county elected government official, 1 city elected government official, 1 administrator of Juvenile Court Services	Evaluate state sentencing policy; recommend changes in sentencing ranges to state legislature; study criminal code and propose changes; serve as information center for sentencing practices; assume powers/duties of juvenile dispositions standards commission; evaluate disposition standards; solicit comments and make recommendations; report to governor and legislature on 1) racial disproportionality in sentencing; 2) facility capacity; and 3) recidivism rates	1984	■ Must impose within range unless a substantial and compelling reason for departure is found.	
Wisconsin Sentencing Commission	2002	21 members representing criminal justice agencies and groups from across the state	Provides sentencing data and information to courts, policymakers, practitioners, and the public; makes recommendations about sentencing policy to all three branches of state government	2002 ³		■

DEFINITION:

Commissions may be either a body that reviews actual individual sentences (review) or a policy-making body that develops and maintains guidelines for future use (advisory).

FOOTNOTES:

Alabama:

¹ The deadline to recommend is either 2006 or 2008 (a revision has passed in the House, but may not have reached the Senate). Some or all of the guidelines were recommended in 2004 and passed by the House in 2005, but may not have reached a vote in the Senate.

Louisiana:

² The advisory sentencing guidelines became voluntary in 1995.

Wisconsin:

³ Temporary advisory sentencing guidelines were enacted in 2002.

Table 47. Collateral Consequences of a Felony Conviction

Legend: ■=Yes

	Voting rights restorable	Public employment		Jury service duty		Firearm ownership		Sex offender registration	Offenses for which parental rights are terminated
		Barred	Restorable	Forfeited	Restorable	Forfeited	Restorable		
Alabama	■	■		■ For crime of moral turpitude		■ Concealed weapons		■ Also habitual offenders (3 or more felonies)	
Alaska	■		■	■ For crime of moral turpitude		■ Concealed weapons		■	■ Sexual or child abuse
Arizona	■	■ If public office, other public employment permitted			■		■	■	
Arkansas		■			■		■	■	■ Abandonment, neglect, unfitness
California	■	■ For specified crimes			■	■ Concealed weapons		■	
Colorado	■		■		■		■ After 10 yrs	■	
Connecticut	■	■ If public office, until rights regained		■ For 7 yrs		■ Concealed weapons		■	■ Abandonment or neglect
Delaware	■	■ If for conviction of infamous crime			■		■	■	■ Crime involved or harmed child
District of Columbia	■		■	■		■ Concealed weapons		■	
Florida	■	■ If directly related to position of employment			■	■		■	
Georgia	■	■ If felony involved moral turpitude		■			■	■	
Hawaii	■	■ If public office	■ With exceptions for specified crimes	■ If not pardoned		■		■ Certain sex crimes only	
Idaho	■		■		■			■	
Illinois	■		■		■ Must be free of legal exception		■ Can petition after 5 yrs	■ Certain sex crimes only	■ Sex offenders and specified murderers

Table 47. Collateral Consequences of a Felony Conviction

Legend: ■=Yes

	Voting rights restorable	Public employment		Jury service duty		Firearm ownership		Sex offender registration	Offenses for which parental rights are terminated
		Barred	Restorable	Forfeited	Restorable	Forfeited	Restorable		
Indiana	■	■			■	■		■	
Iowa	■	■			■	■		■	
Kansas	■		■	■		Forfeit for 5 yrs, 10 yrs, or life		■	
Kentucky			Except if bribery		■	■		■	Abandonment, neglect, or abuse
Louisiana	■	■		■		■		■	
		If convicted while in state employment							
Maine	■		■		■		Can petition after 5 yrs for concealable		
Maryland	■		■	■		■		■	
				If fined over \$500 or sentenced to 6+ months; restored via pardon					
Massachusetts	■		■	■		■		■	
			Except for judicial branch employment		For 7 yrs				
Michigan	■	■		■			After 3-5 yrs		
		From Dept. of Corrections		While serving sentence					
Minnesota	■	■			■		After 10 yrs		Abandonment, murder, manslaughter, or assault of another child of the parent
		Where crime relates to position							
Mississippi			■	■		■		■	
				If infamous crime		Unless pardoned			
Missouri	■		■	■		■		■	
			Except felony connected w/ right of suffrage		Unless restored to civil rights		Also crimes against minors		
Montana	■		■	■			Lifetime supervision		If unfit and convicted of violent crime
Nebraska	■		■		■	■		■	Abandonment, neglect, or abuse

Table 47. Collateral Consequences of a Felony Conviction

Legend: ■=Yes

	Voting rights restorable	Public employment		Jury service duty		Firearm ownership		Sex offender registration	Offenses for which parental rights are terminated
		Barred	Restorable	Forfeited	Restorable	Forfeited	Restorable		
Nevada	■	■			■		■	■	
New Hampshire	■		■		■	■		■	
New Jersey	■		■	■		■		■	Abandonment, neglect, or abuse
New Mexico	■	■ From elected or appointed office			■	■		■	Abandonment, neglect, or abuse
New York ⁵	■		■ Except public officials	■		■ Rifles/shotguns	■ After 5 yrs	■	Permanent neglect
North Carolina	■		■ Except police or sheriffs		■ Not "qualified" and subject to challenge for cause	■		■ Also certain crimes against children	Abandonment, abuse, or neglect
North Dakota	■		■	■			■ After 10 yrs	■ Also crimes against children	Abandonment or neglect
Ohio	■	■		■		■		■	Abandonment
Oklahoma	■		■ Except public officials		■	■		■	Child abuse or death of a child
Oregon	■		■		■	■ Unless conviction expunged		■	Abuse, neglect, unfitness, extreme conduct, abandonment
Pennsylvania	■		■ Unless subversive person	■		■		■ Also child kidnapping	Abandonment or neglect
Puerto Rico			■	■			■		Misconduct
Rhode Island	■	■ For 3 yrs			■		■ After 2 yrs if non violent crime	■ Also crimes against children	Unfitness, abusive, or abandonment
South Carolina	■ Elected or appointed office	■		■		■		■	Abandonment, neglect, or abuse
South Dakota	■		■		■	■		■	Murder, sex offense, crimes against children
Tennessee			■		■	■		■	Abandonment, neglect, or abuse; incarcerated 10+ yrs & child under 8

Table 47. Collateral Consequences of a Felony Conviction

Legend: ■=Yes

	Voting rights restorable	Public employment		Jury service duty		Firearm ownership		Sex offender registration	Offenses for which parental rights are terminated
		Barred	Restorable	Forfeited	Restorable	Forfeited	Restorable		
Texas	■			■			■ After 5 yrs	■	Murder, assault, sexual offenses causing death or serious injury to a child
Utah	■ Not for treason, bribery, election fraud		■ May be removed from public office as part of sentence	■ Unless conviction expunged		■		■	
Vermont	■		■	■		■		■	Unfitness
Virginia	■		■	■ Unless pardoned		■ Unless pardoned		■ Also crimes against minors	Abandonment or neglect
Washington			■ Except for public officials		■	■		■	
West Virginia	■		■	■ If perjury or infamous crime		■		■	
Wisconsin	■		■		■	■		■	
Wyoming	■		■		■	■		■	Unfitness

FOOTNOTES:

Arizona:

¹ Judges may require registration at time of sentencing.

Connecticut:

² Exception, civil rights are not impaired for failure to pay support (a felony).

Idaho:

³ Still has "civil death" statutes for felons sentenced to life imprisonment. However, these laws have been partially abrogated by holdings of appellate courts that denial of access to courts is a violation of equal protection.

New Hampshire:

⁴ Except bribery, treason, or willful violation of election laws, which require restoration by Supreme Court.

New York:

⁵ Still has "civil death" statutes for felons sentenced to life imprisonment. However, these laws have been partially abrogated by holdings of appellate courts that denial of access to courts is a violation of equal protection.

North Carolina:

⁶ Five years from the last of these events: conviction of that felony; unconditional discharge from prison; or termination of suspended sentence, or parole. No possession of firearms less than 26 inches in length or weapons of mass destruction for 10 years after final discharge if convicted of a violent felony except that any firearm is okay to keep in the home or lawful place of business.

Wisconsin:

⁷ May terminate if parent has caused death/injury to a child/children resulting in a felony conviction or if parent intentionally/recklessly killed other parent.

Part VIII: Court Structure Charts

The court structure charts summarize in one-page diagrams the key features of each State's court organization. The format meets two objectives: (1) it is comprehensive, indicating all court systems in the state and their interrelationship, and (2) it describes the jurisdiction of the court systems, using a standard set of terminology and symbols. The court structure charts employ the common terminology developed by the National Center for State Courts' Court Statistics Project (CSP) for reporting caseload statistics.

The first chart is a prototype. It represents a state court organization in which there is one of each of the four court system levels recognized by the Court Statistics Project: courts of last resort, intermediate appellate courts, general jurisdiction trial courts, and limited jurisdiction trial courts. Routes of appeal from one court to another are indicated by lines, with an arrow showing which court receives the appeal or petition.

The charts also provide basic descriptive information, such as the number of authorized justices, judges, and magistrates (or other judicial officers). Each court system's subject matter jurisdiction is indicated using the Court Statistics Project case types. Information is also provided on the use of districts, circuits, or divisions in organizing the courts within the system and the number of courts.

CSP Case Types

The *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting* organizes cases into a three-level hierarchy. The first, and broadest, level is the case *category*, which consists of civil, domestic relations, criminal, juvenile, and traffic/other violations cases. The second level, the case *sub-category*, refers to classes of cases within the case category. For example, tort cases are a sub-category of civil cases and felony cases are a sub-category of criminal cases. The third level of the organizational hierarchy is the case *type*. The case type is the most precise descriptor of the case in question. Case types can further refine the cases within a sub-category (e.g., DWI/DUI is a case type within the sub-categories of both felony and misdemeanor cases) or they can describe a case within a case category (e.g., adoption is a case type within the domestic relations case category).

For the purposes of both simplicity and consistency with previous volumes of this publication, the court structure charts use the term "case type" to refer to each court system's subject matter jurisdiction, even if the

jurisdiction listed is actually a case category or a case sub-category. In most instances, the case category is listed when the court in question has jurisdiction over all of the case types within the category. In turn, the case sub-category is listed when the court has jurisdiction over all of the case types within the case sub-category. Case types are listed individually when (1) the case type does not fall under a case sub-category, (2) the court has jurisdiction only over that specific case type, or (3) specific attention is being drawn to the case type (such as DWI/DUI and domestic violence jurisdiction).

Appellate Courts

The rectangle representing each appellate court contains information on the number of authorized justices; the number of geographic divisions, if any; whether court decisions are made en banc, in panels, or both; and the Court Statistics Project case types that are heard by the court. The case types are shown separately for mandatory and discretionary cases. The case types themselves are defined in other Court Statistics Project publications, specifically the *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting*.

An appellate court can have both mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction over the same Court Statistics Project case type. This arises, in part, because the Court Statistics Project case types are defined broadly to be applicable to every State's courts. There are, for example, only two appellate Court Statistics Project case types for criminal appeals: capital and noncapital. A court may have mandatory jurisdiction over felony cases, but discretionary jurisdiction over misdemeanors. The list of case types would include "criminal" for both mandatory and discretionary jurisdiction. The duplication of a case type under both headings can also occur if appeals from one lower court for that case type are mandatory while appeals from another lower court are discretionary. Also, statutory provisions or court rules in some states automatically convert a mandatory appeal into a discretionary petition—for example, when an appeal is not filed within a specified time limit. A more comprehensive description of each appellate court's subject matter jurisdiction can be found in *Appellate Court Procedures, 1998*.

Trial Courts

The rectangle representing each trial court also lists the applicable Court Statistics Project case types. These include civil, domestic relations, criminal, traffic/other violation, and juvenile. If a case type is

simply listed, the court system shares jurisdiction over it with other courts. The presence of exclusive jurisdiction is always explicitly stated.

The absence of a case type from a list means that the court does not have that subject matter jurisdiction. The dollar amount jurisdiction is shown when there is an upper or a lower limit to the cases that can be filed in a court. A dollar limit is not listed if a court does not have a minimum or maximum dollar amount jurisdiction for general civil cases. In criminal cases, jurisdiction is distinguished between “felony,” which means the court can try a felony case to verdict and sentencing, and “preliminary hearings,” which applies to those limited jurisdiction courts that can conduct preliminary hearings that bind a defendant over for trial in a higher court.

Trial courts can have what is termed incidental appellate jurisdiction. The presence of such jurisdiction over the decisions of other courts is noted in the list of case types as either “civil appeals,” “criminal appeals,” or “administrative agency appeals.” A trial court that hears appeals directly from an administrative agency has an “A” in the upper-right corner of the rectangle.

For each trial court, the chart states the authorized number of judges and whether the court can impanel a jury. The rectangle representing the court also indicates the number of districts, divisions, or circuits into which the court system is divided. These subdivisions are stated using the court system’s own terminology. The descriptions, therefore, are not standardized across states or court systems.

Some trial courts are totally funded from local sources; others receive some form of State funds. Locally funded court systems are drawn with broken lines. A solid line indicates that some or all of the funding is derived from State funds.

Symbols and Abbreviations

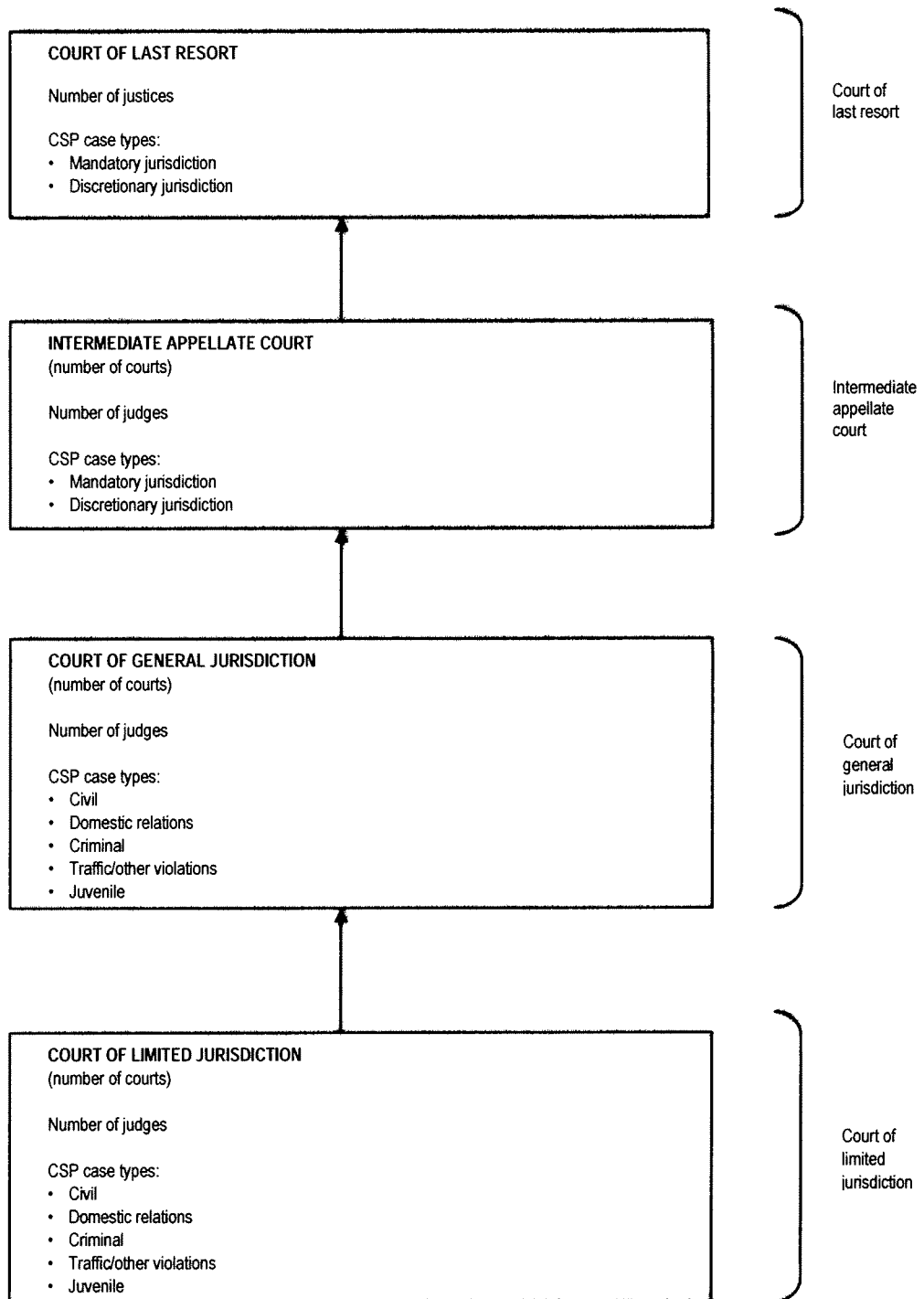
An “A” in the upper-right corner of a rectangle, representing either an appellate court or a trial court, indicates that the court receives appeals directly from the decision of an administrative agency. If “administrative agency appeals” is listed as a case type, the court hears appeals from decisions of another court on an administrative agency’s actions. It is possible for a court to have both an “A” designation and to have “administrative agency appeals” listed as a case type. Such a court hears appeals directly from an administrative agency (“A”) and has appellate jurisdiction over the decision of a lower court that has already reviewed the decision of the administrative agency.

The number of justices or judges is sometimes stated as “FTE.” This represents “full-time equivalent” authorized judicial positions. “DWI/DUI” stands for “driving while intoxicated/driving under the influence.” The dollar amount jurisdiction for civil cases is indicated in parentheses with a dollar sign. Where the small claims dollar amount jurisdiction is different, it is noted.

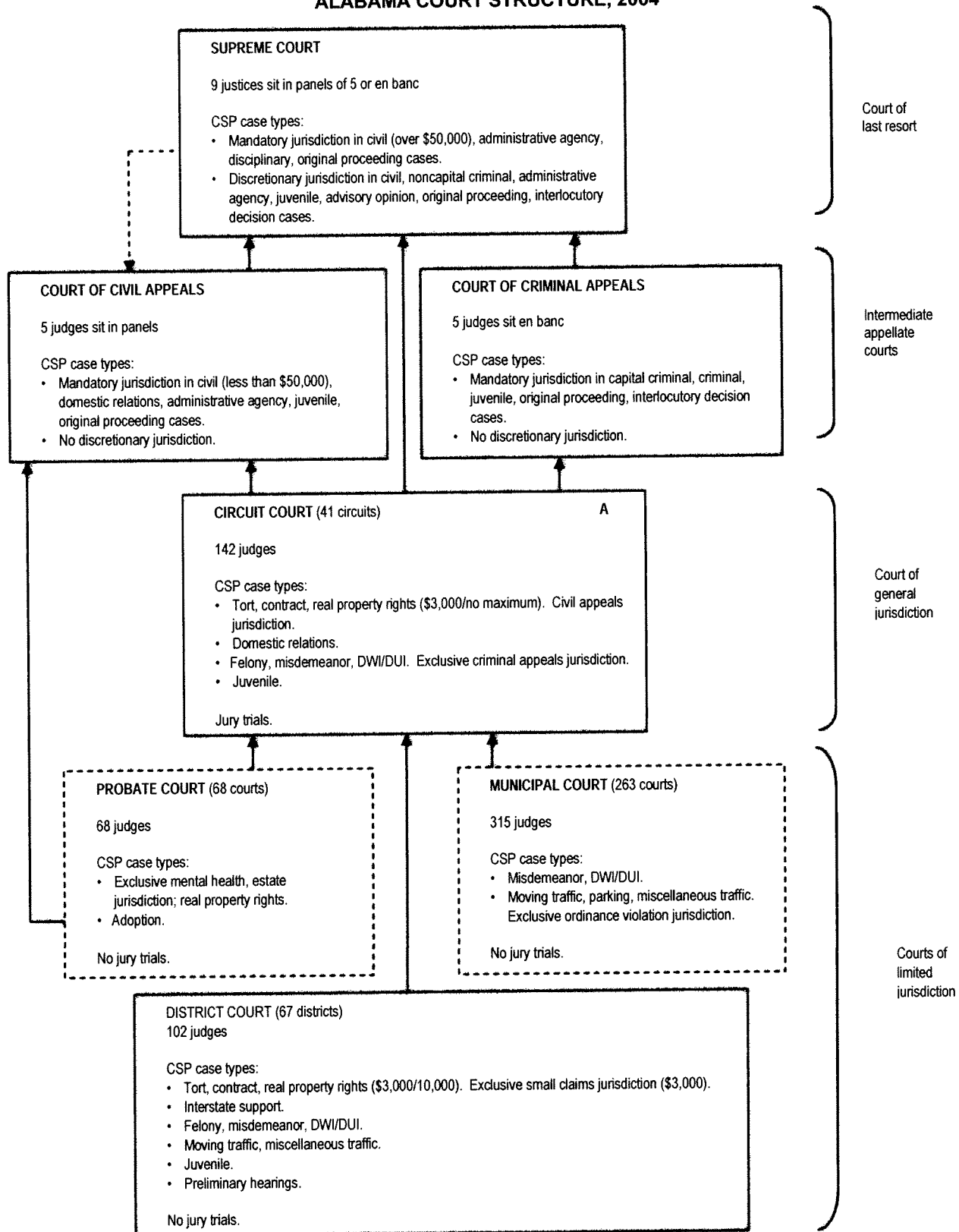
The court structure charts are convenient summaries. They do not substitute for the detailed descriptive material contained in the 47 tables of *State Court Organization 2004*. Moreover, they are based on the Court Statistics Project’s terminology and categories. This means that a state may have established courts that are not included in these charts. Some states have courts of special jurisdiction to receive complaints on matters that are more typically directed to administrative boards and agencies. Since these courts adjudicate matters that do not fall within the Court Statistics Project case types, they are not included in the charts. The existence of such courts, however, is recognized in a footnote to the state’s court structure chart.

Finally, the Court Statistics Project updates court structure charts in its annual *State Court Caseload Statistics* series. For current court structure information, access http://www.ncsconline.org/D_Research/csp/CSP_Main_Page.html.

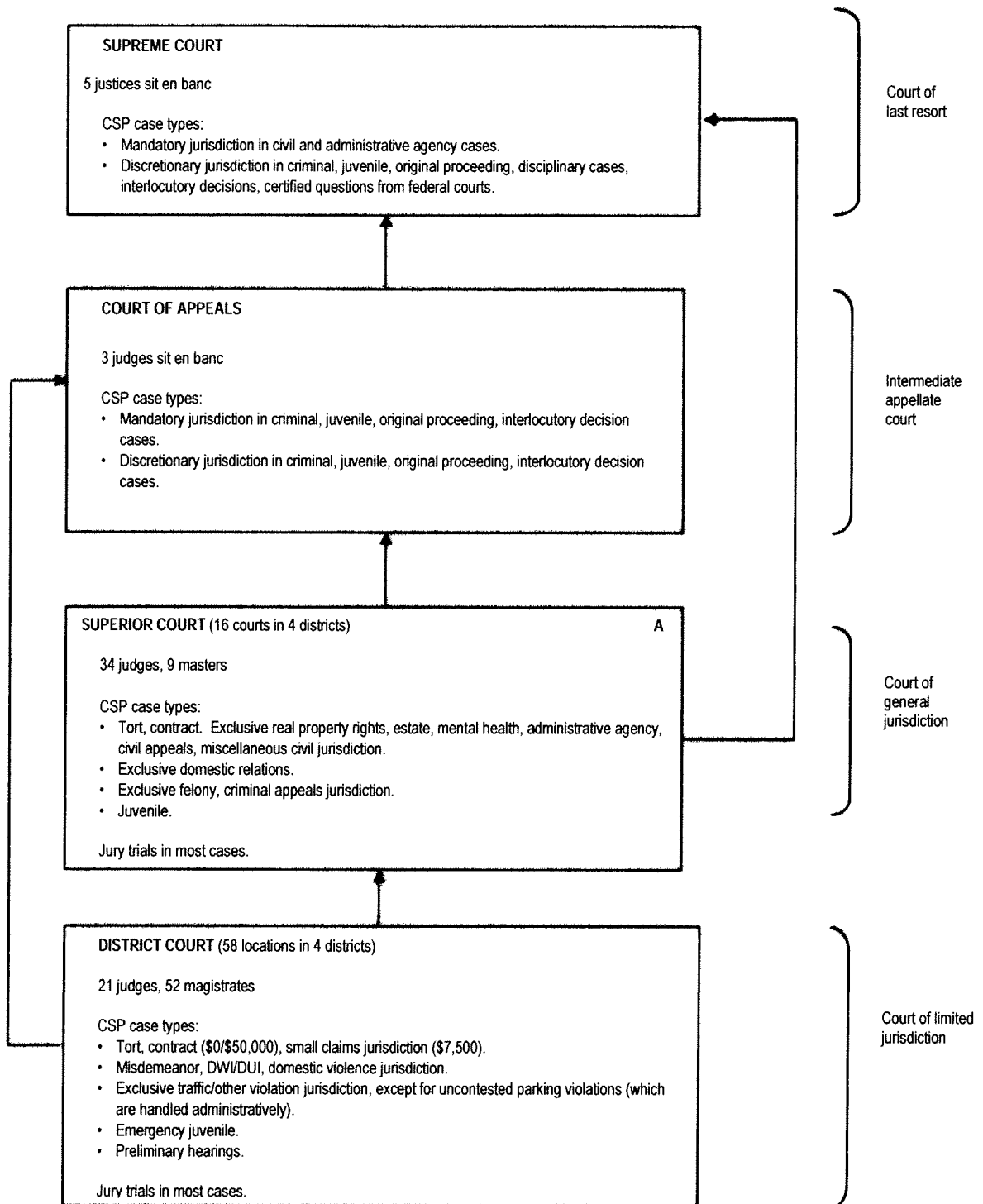
STATE COURT STRUCTURE PROTOTYPE, 2004



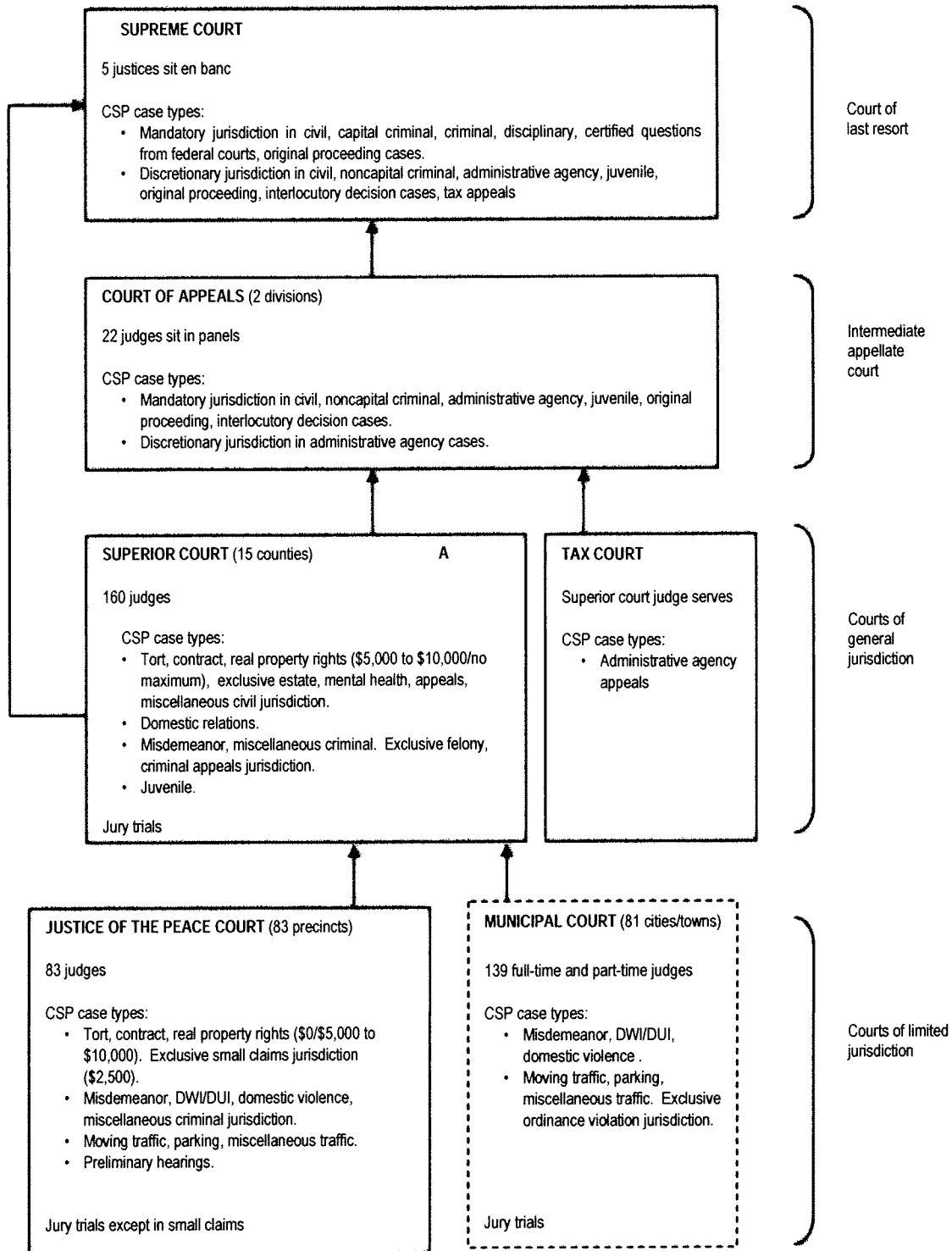
ALABAMA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



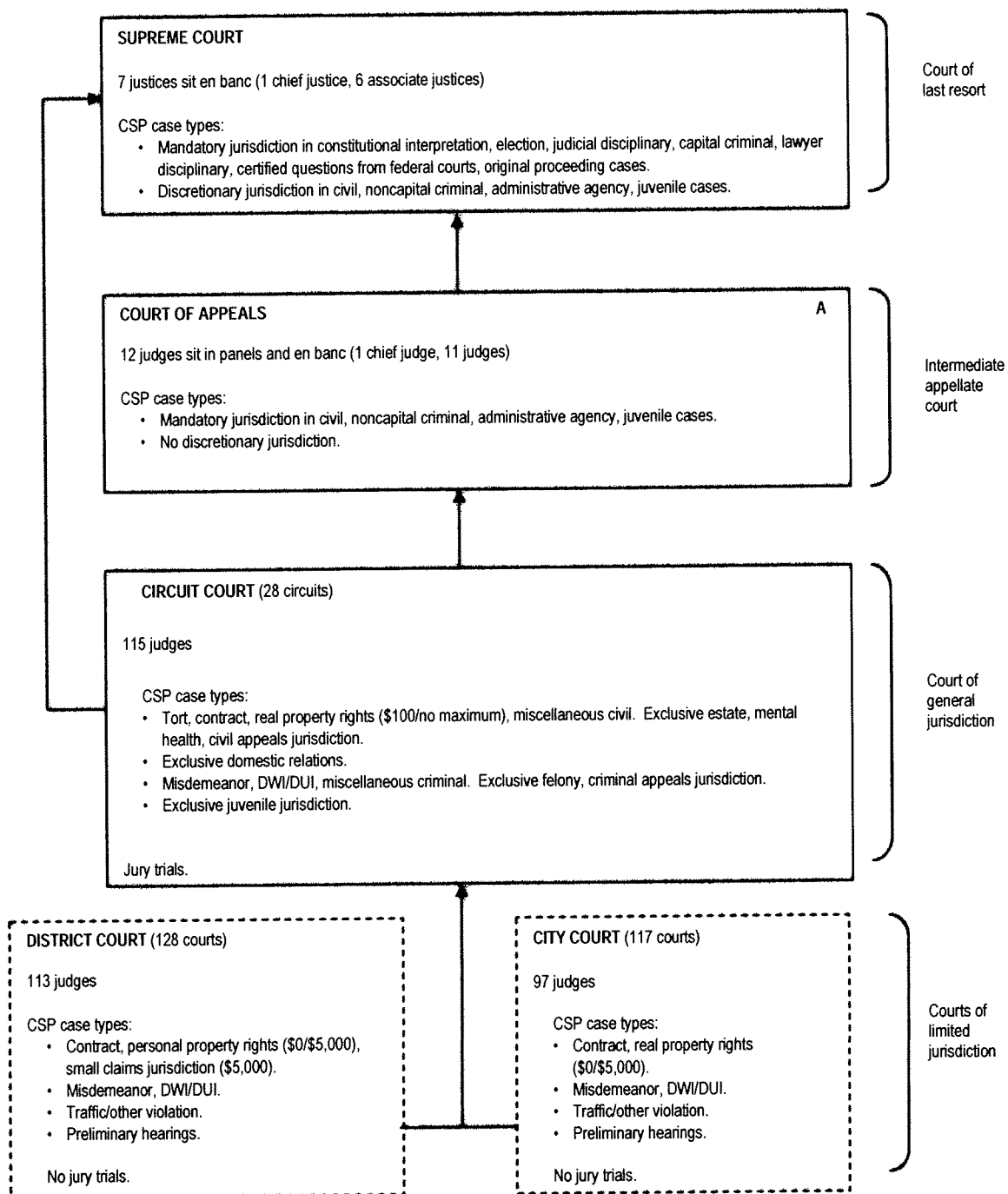
ALASKA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



ARIZONA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

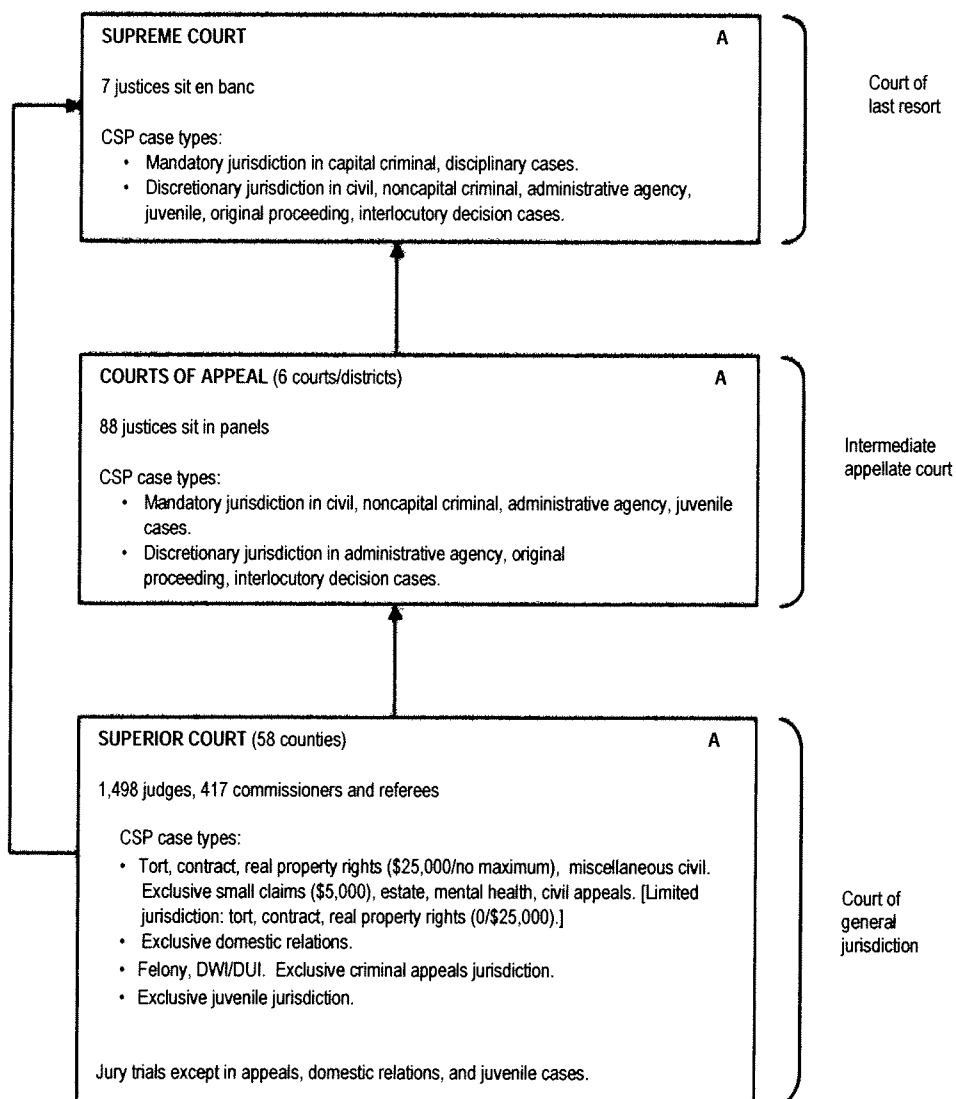


ARKANSAS COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

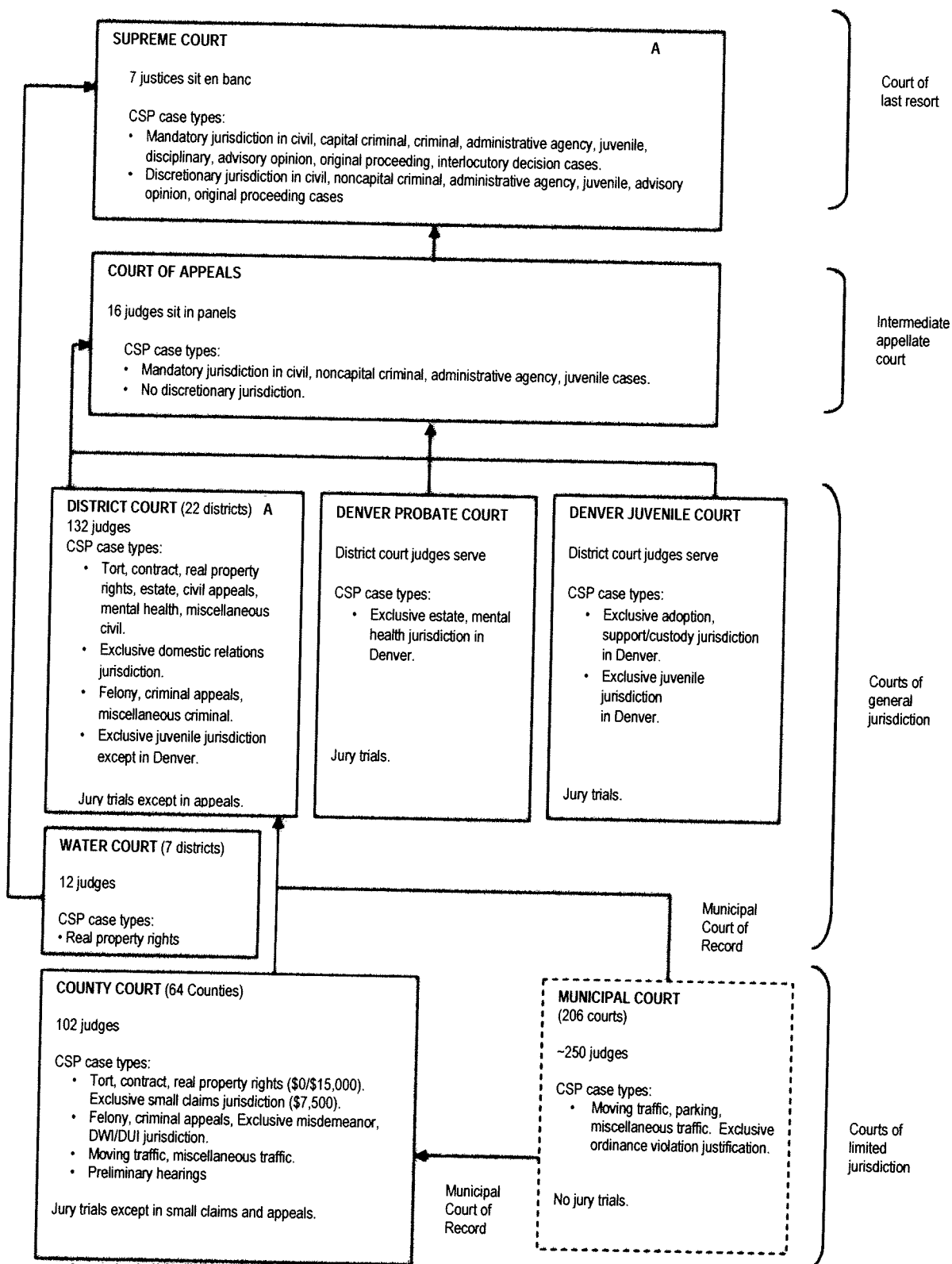


Note: In 2001, Arkansas combined the Chancery and Probate Court with the Circuit Court and reduced the number of limited jurisdiction courts from six to two by combining the County, Police, Common Pleas, and Justice of the Peace Courts into the Municipal Court which was renamed and is now the District Court.

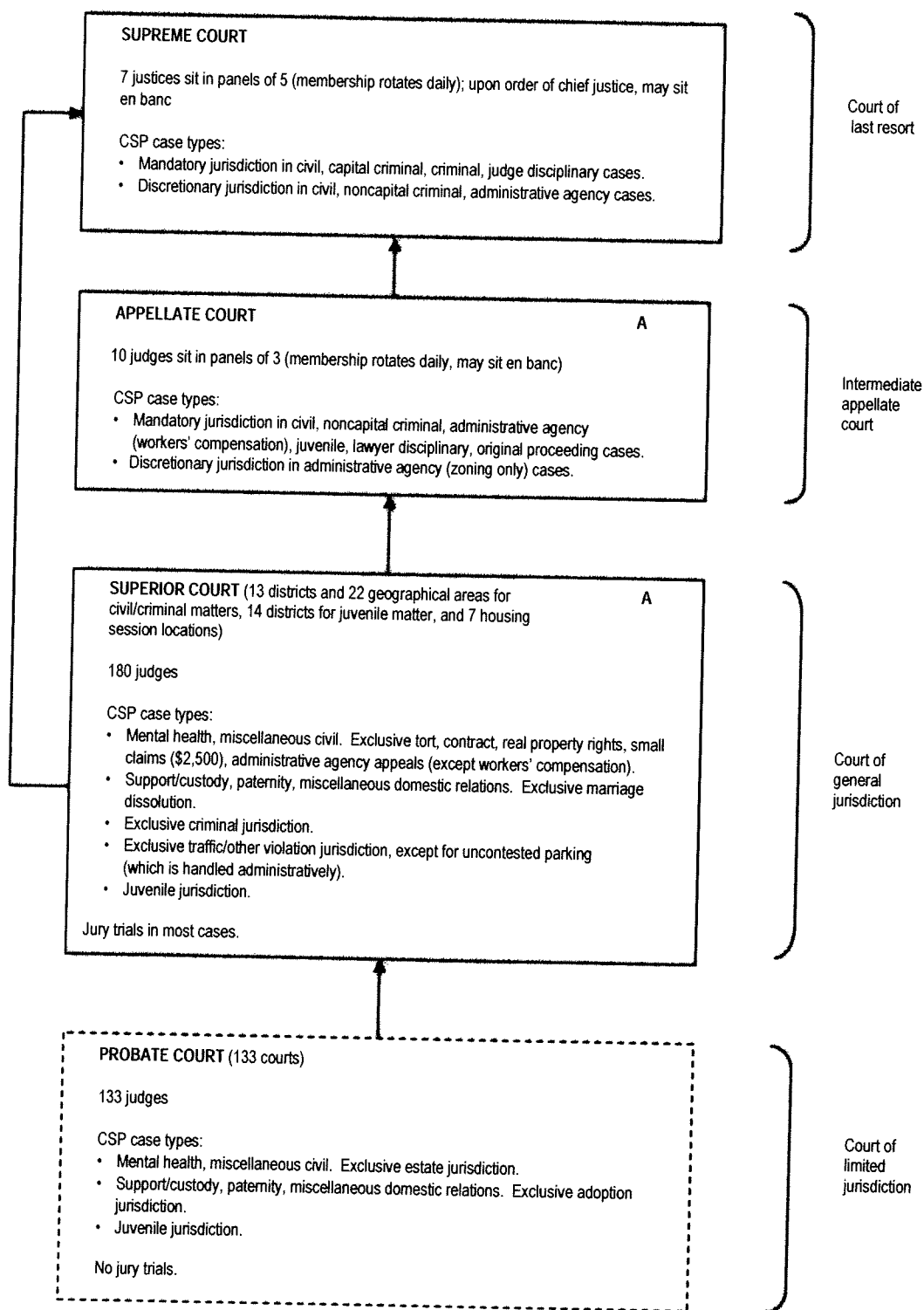
CALIFORNIA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



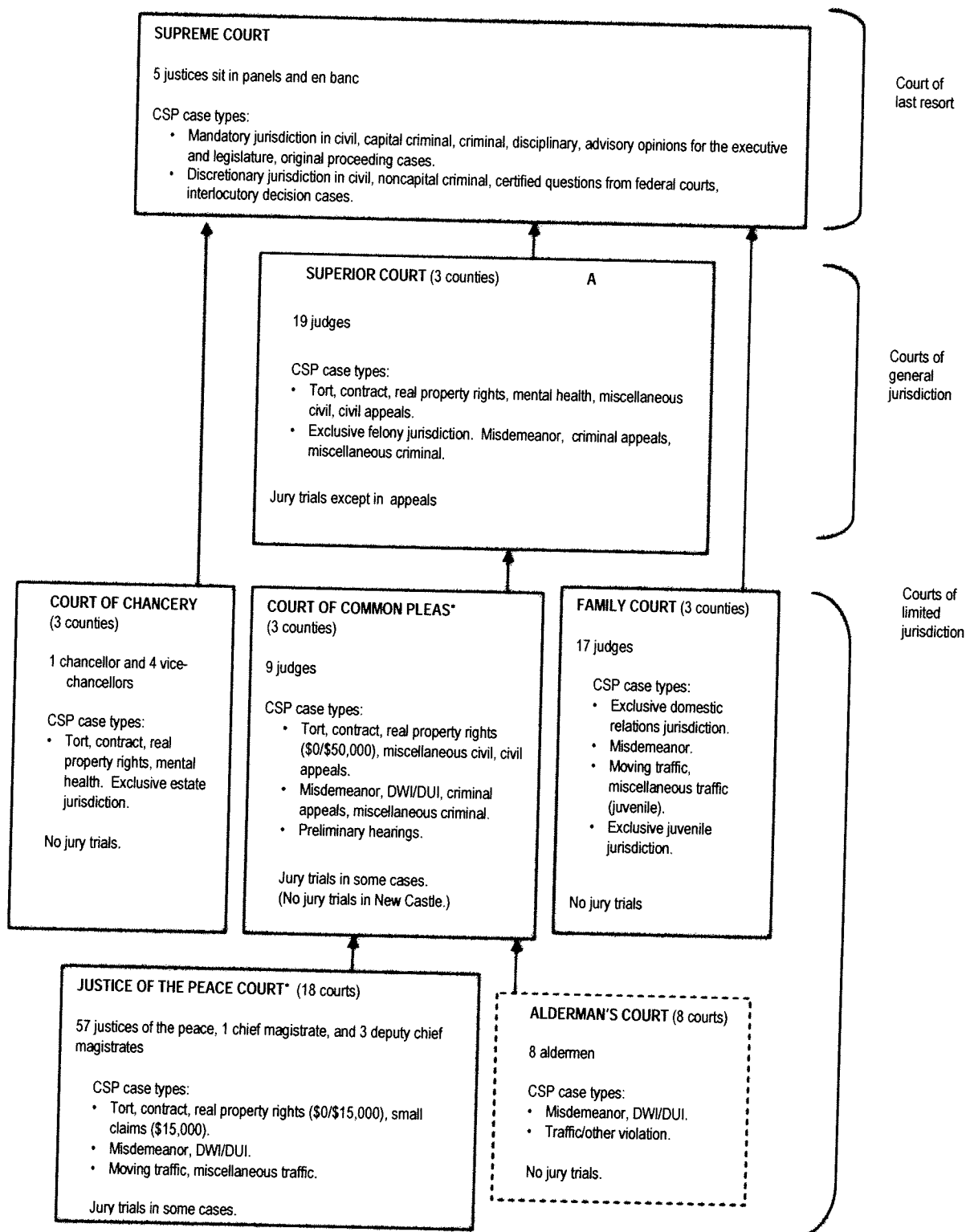
COLORADO COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



CONNECTICUT COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

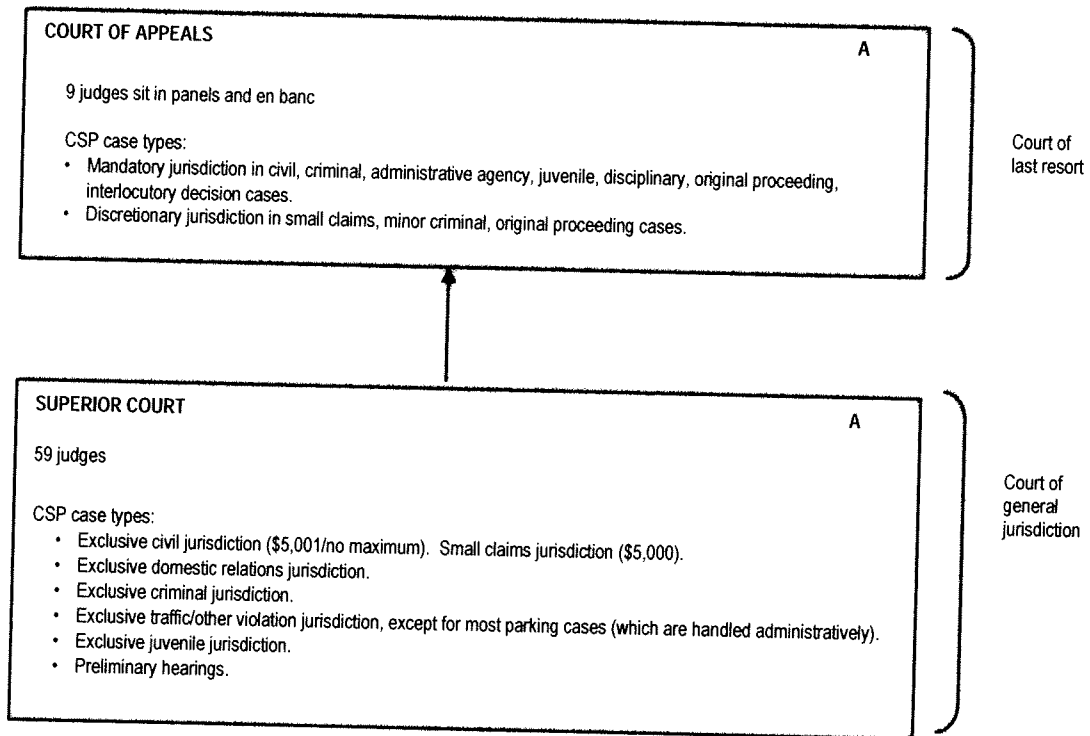


DELAWARE COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

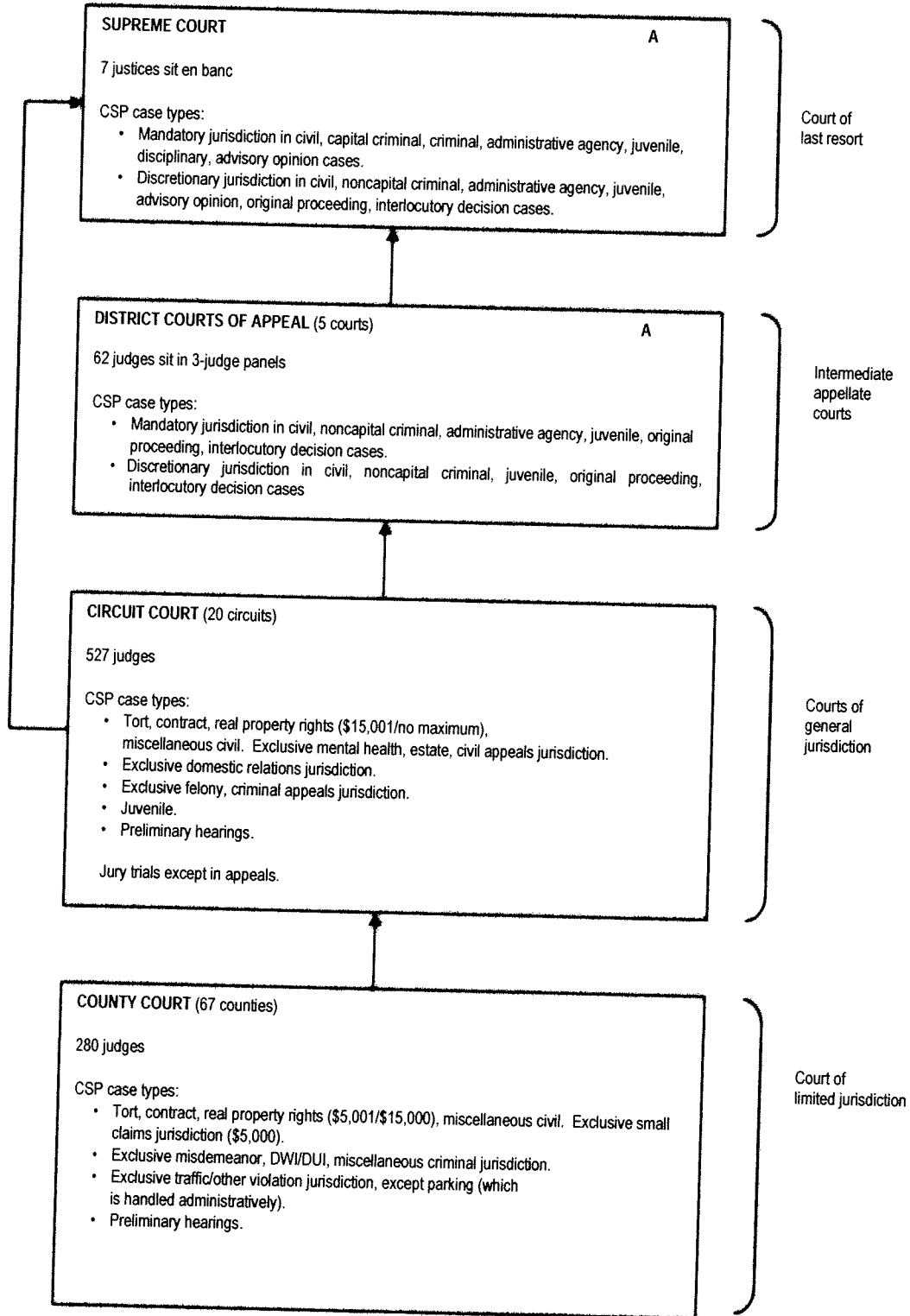


* The Municipal Court of Wilmington was eliminated effective May 1, 1998, and a new Justice of the Peace Court was created in Wilmington.

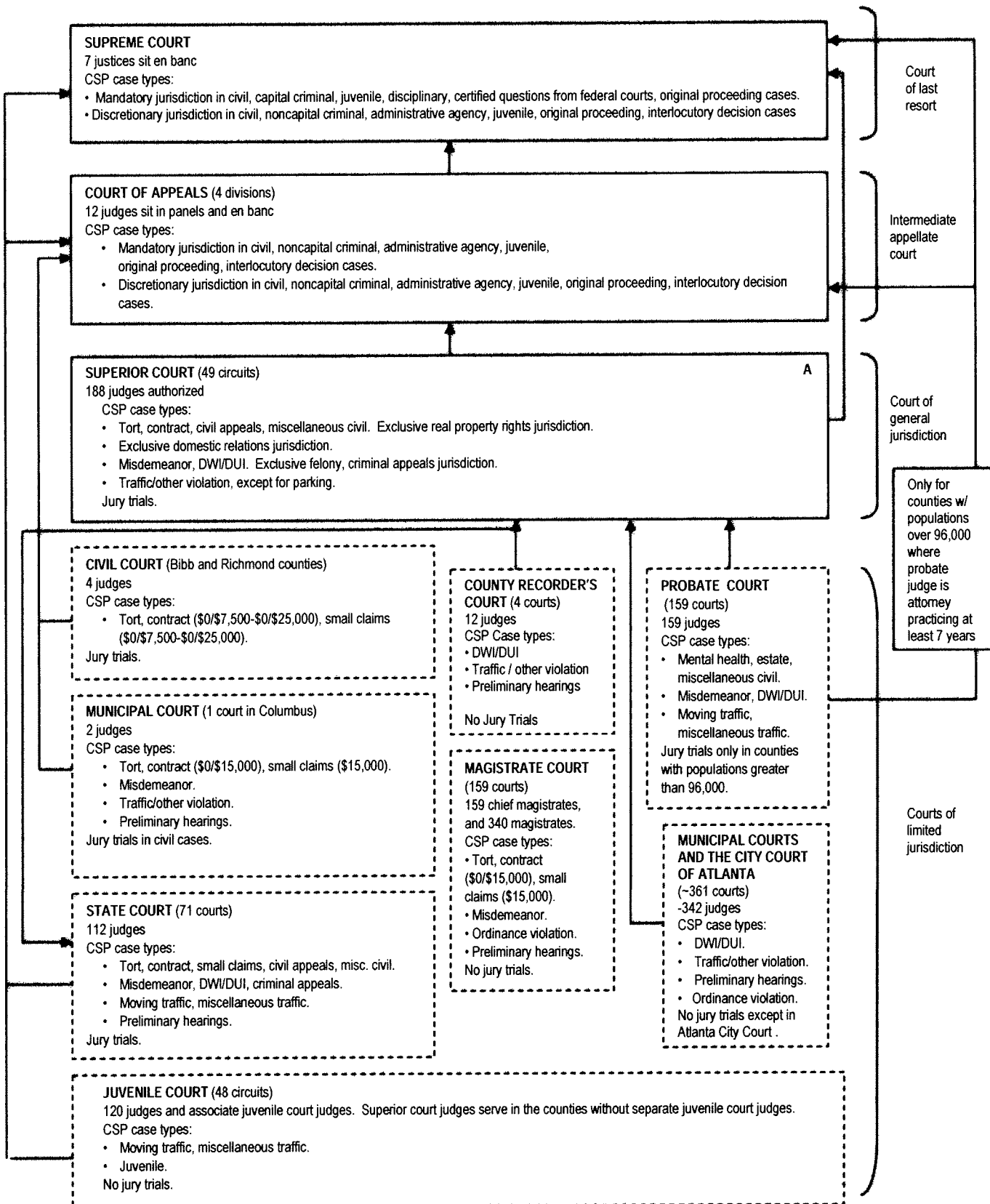
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



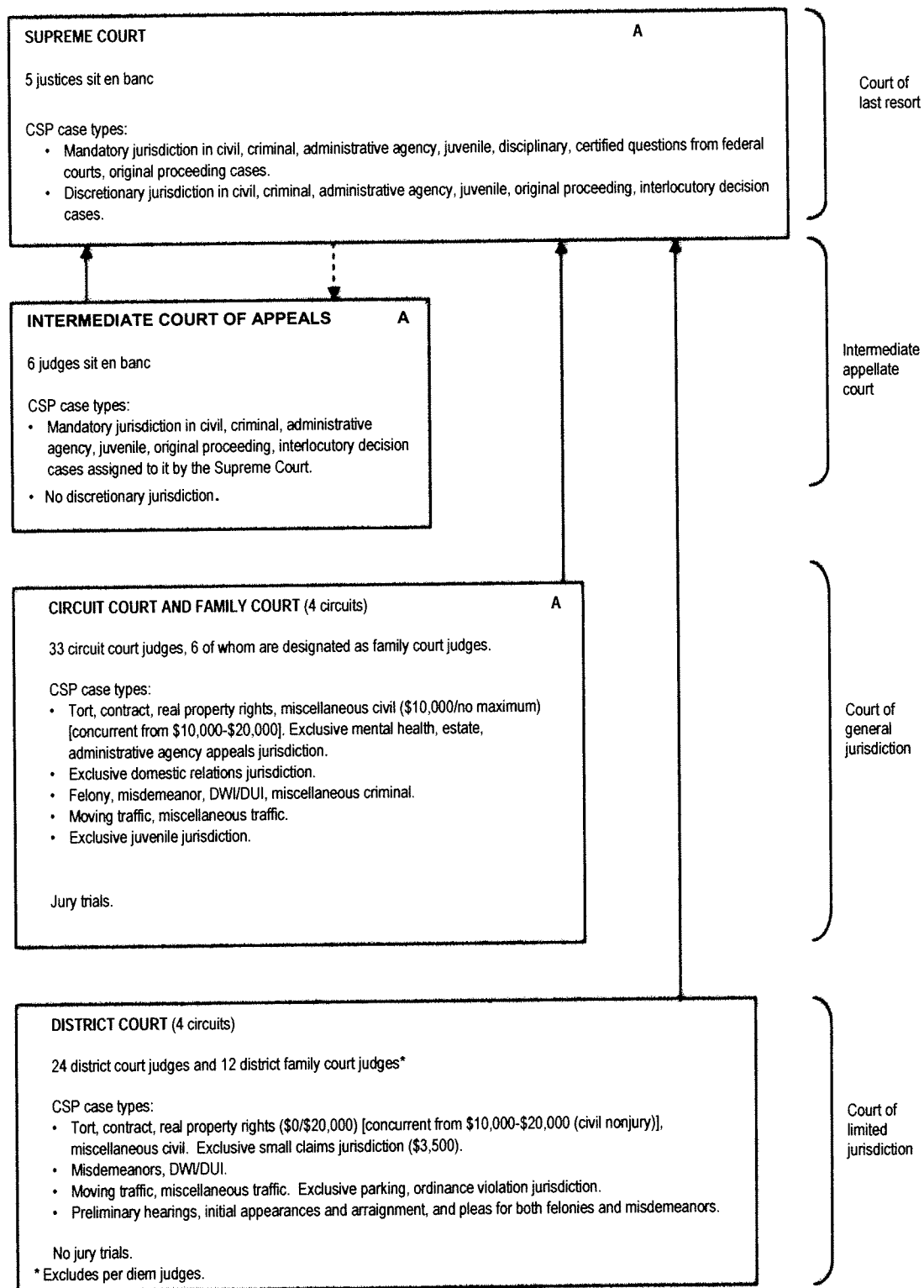
FLORIDA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



GEORGIA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

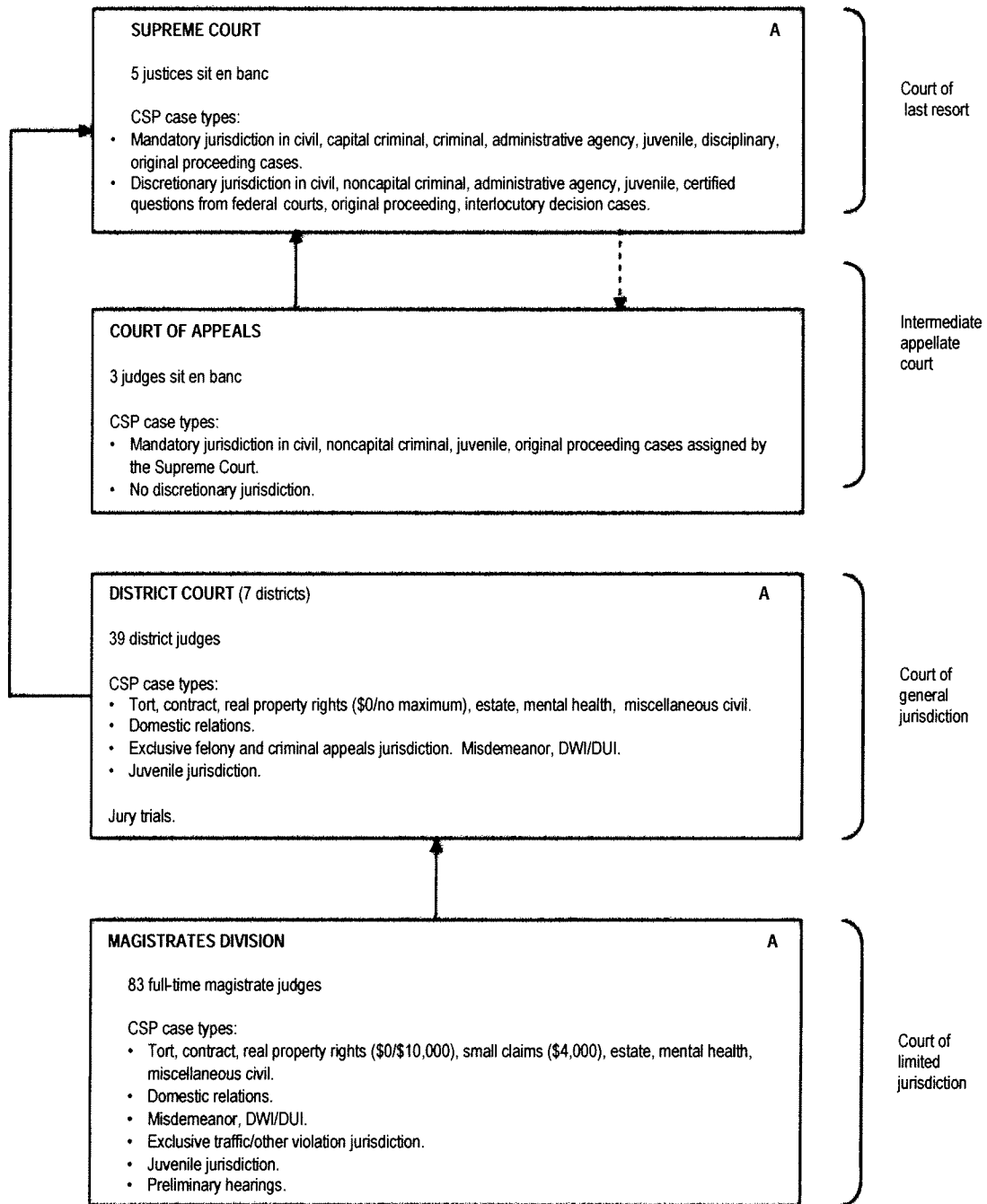


HAWAII COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



----- Indicates assignment of cases.

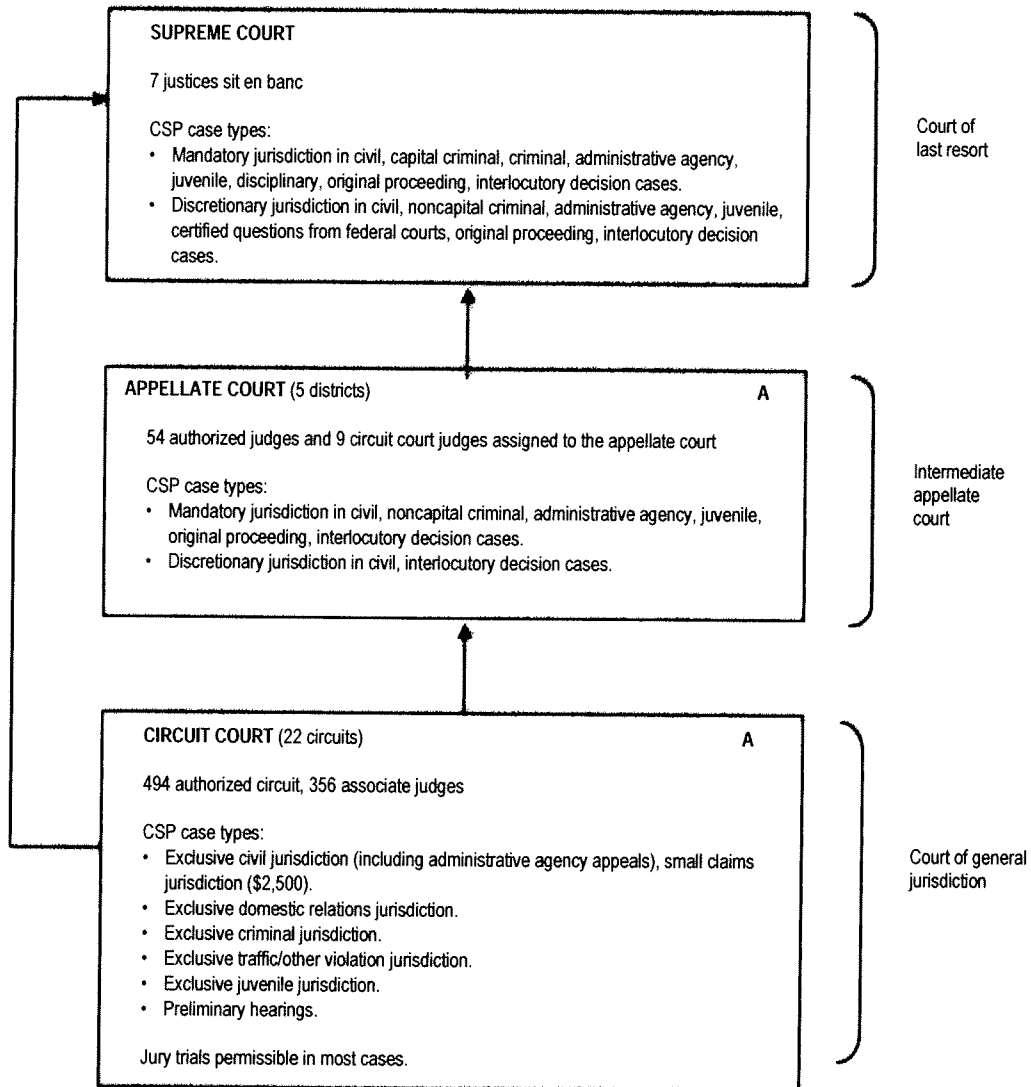
IDAHO COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



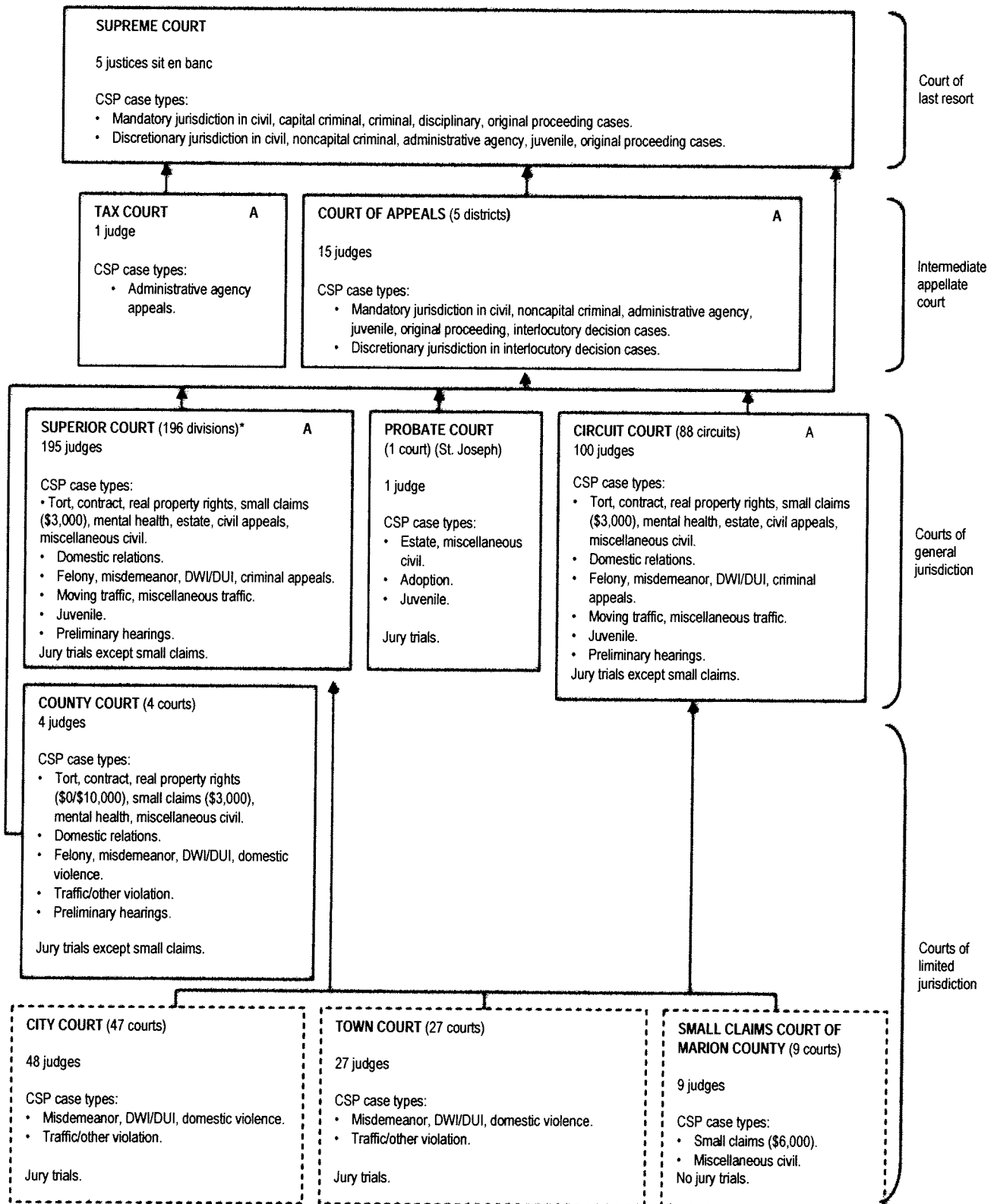
----- Indicates assignment of cases.

Note: The Magistrates Division of the District Court functions as a limited jurisdiction court.

ILLINOIS COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

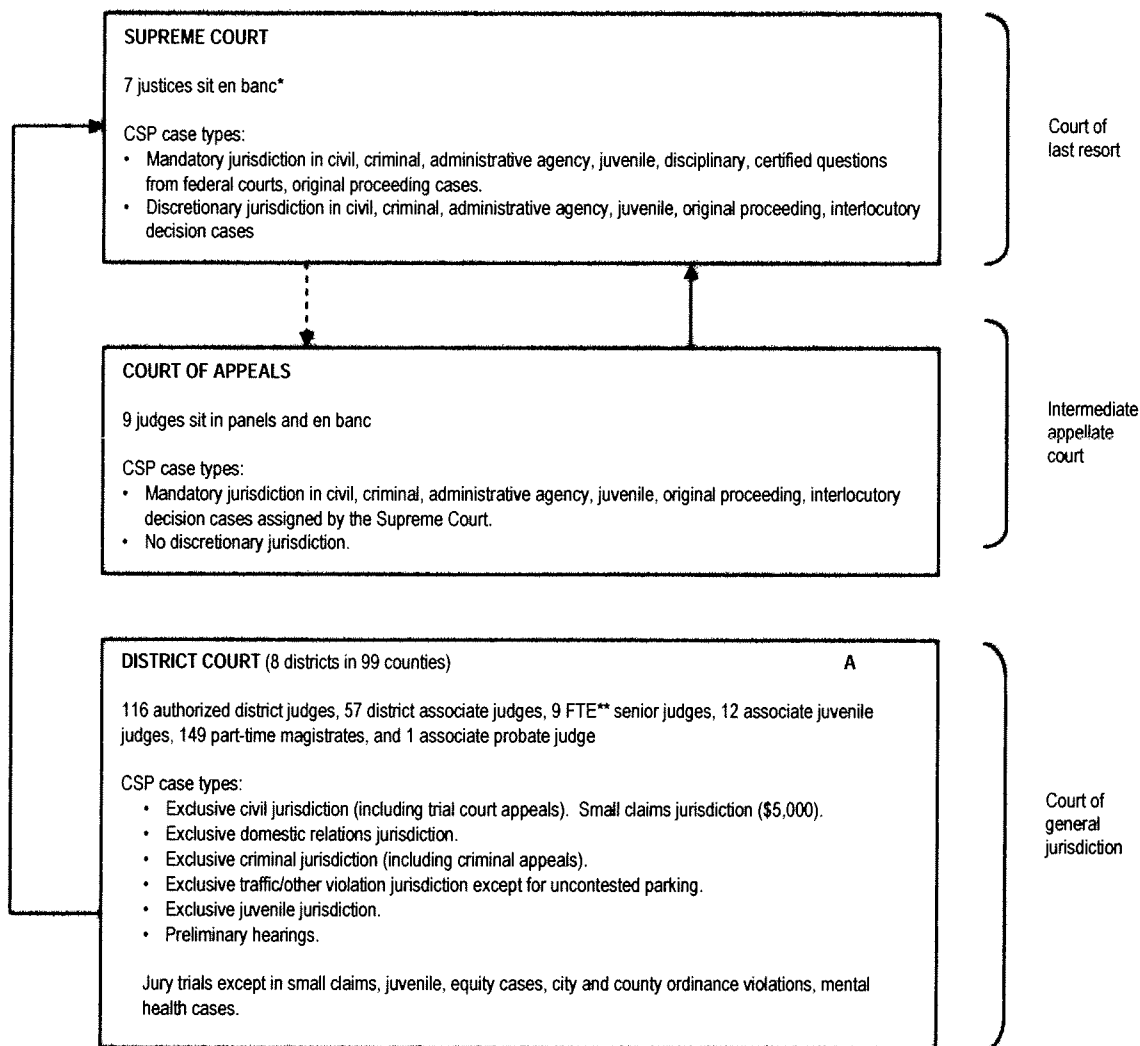


INDIANA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



*Effective January 1, 1996, all Municipal Courts became Superior Courts.

IOWA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

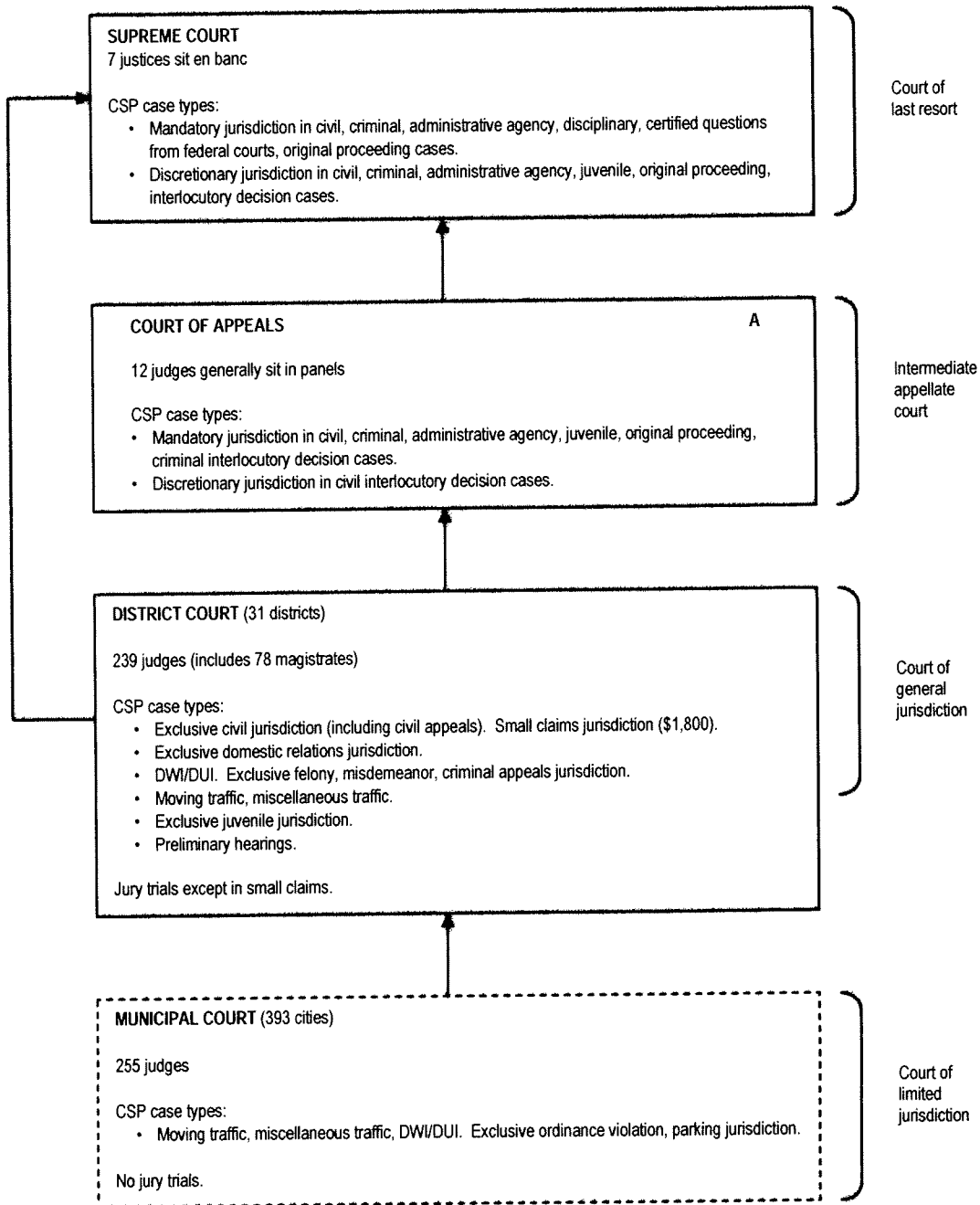


* As of January 2000, the court no longer sits in panels; it decides en banc.

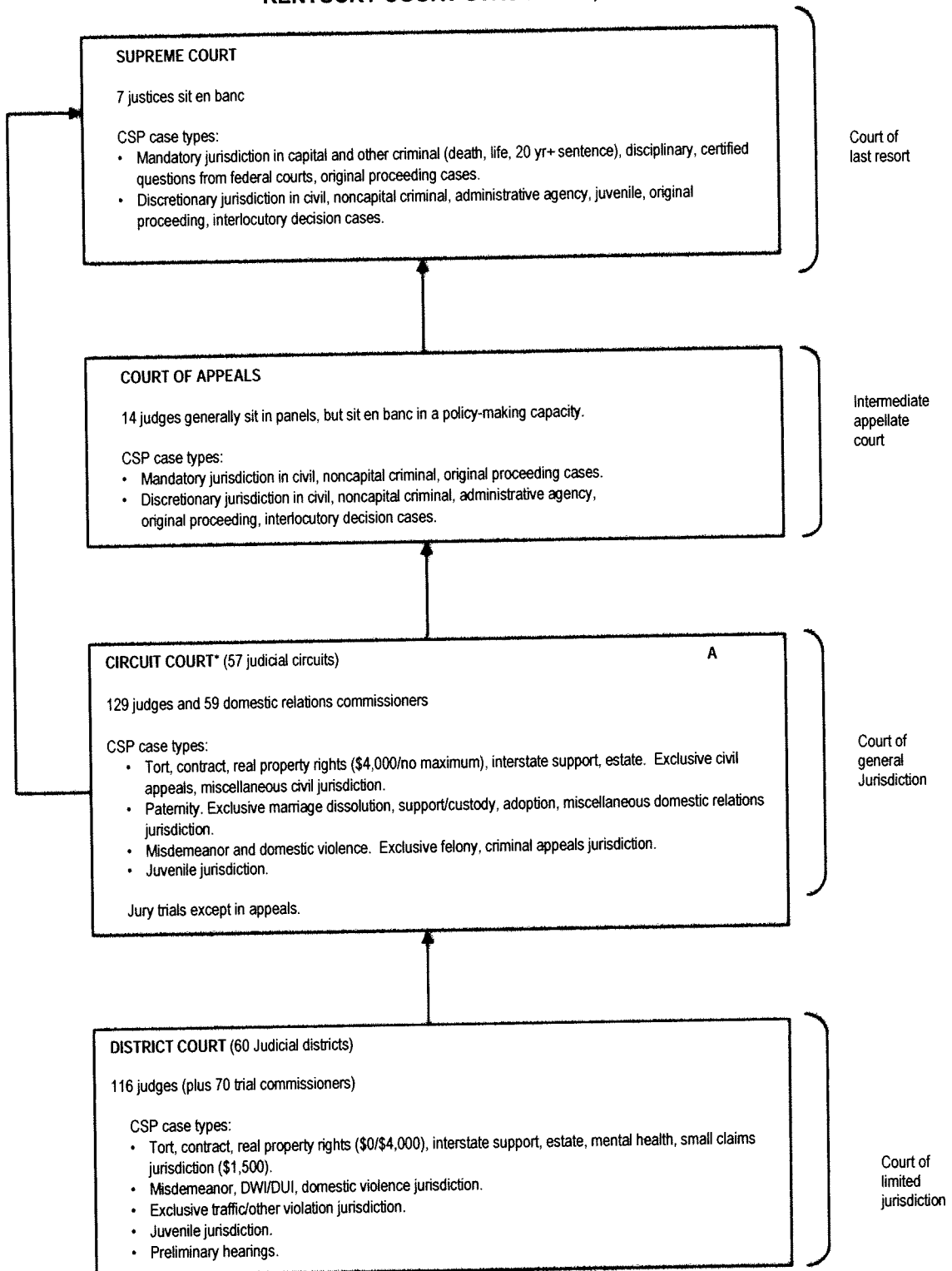
** Includes 37 senior judges who work 1/4 time (13 weeks/year).

- - - - - Indicates assignment of cases

KANSAS COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

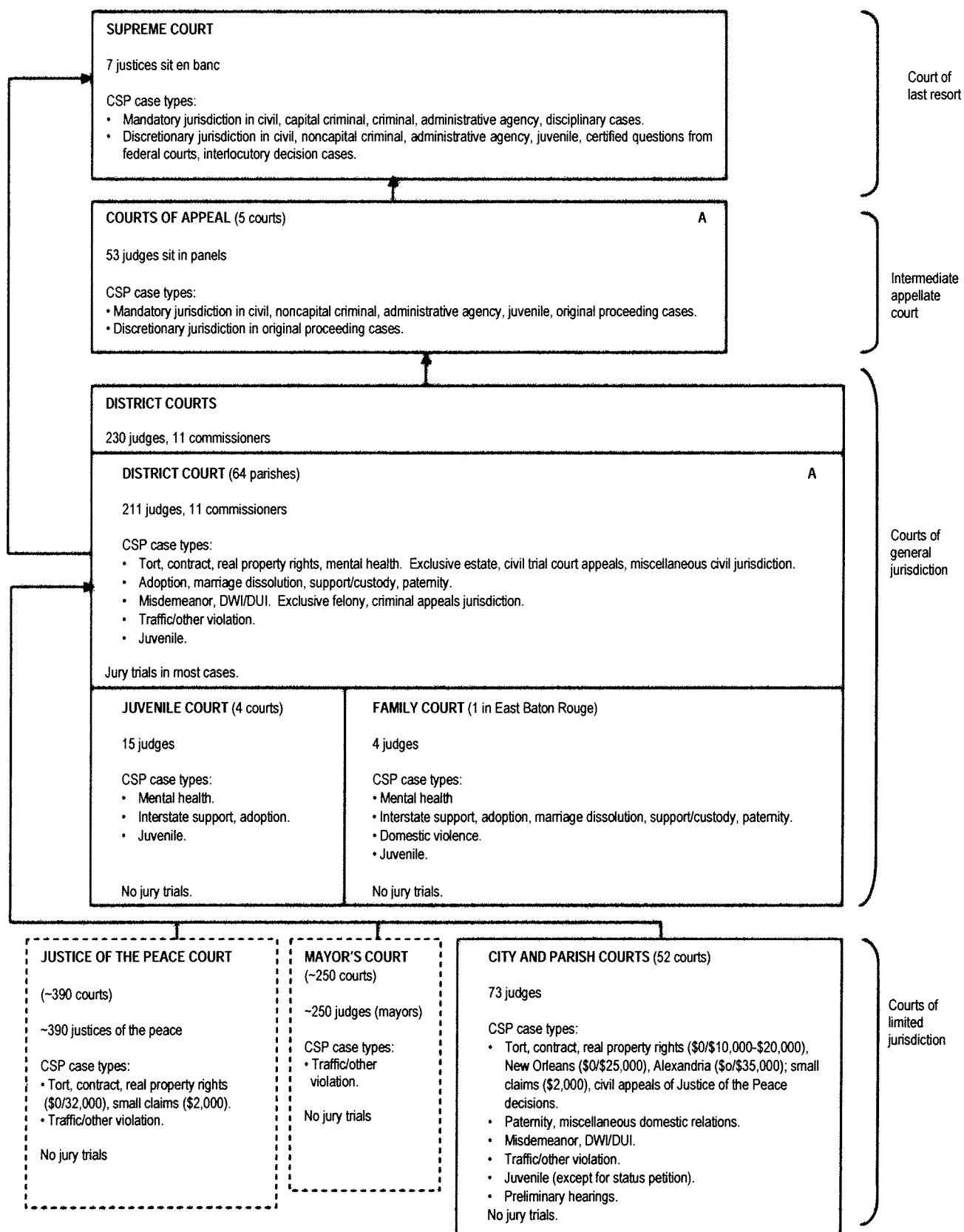


KENTUCKY COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

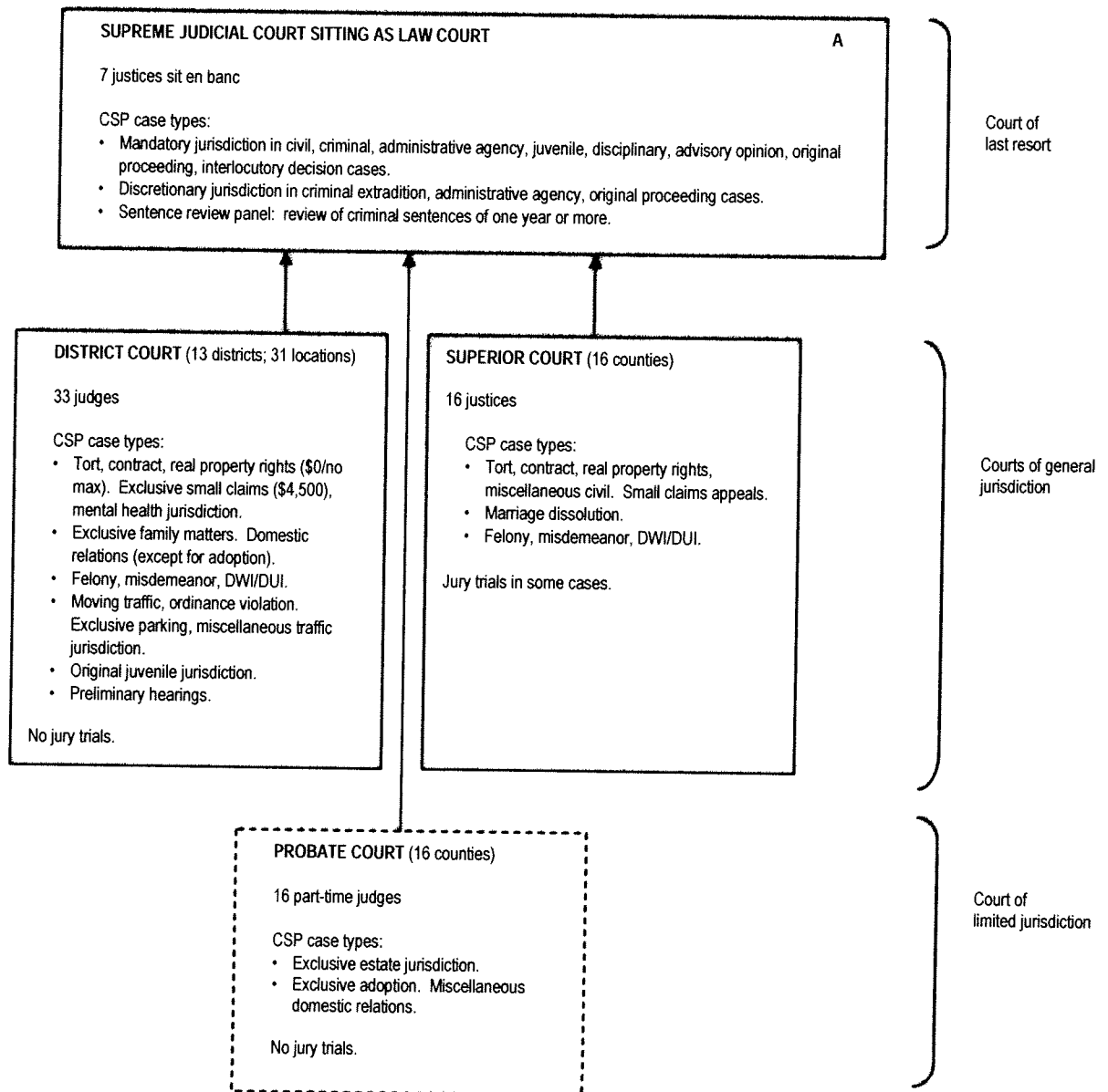


*The Family Court was created in November 2002 as a division of the Circuit Court. The Family Court has 33 judges and is located in 42 counties.

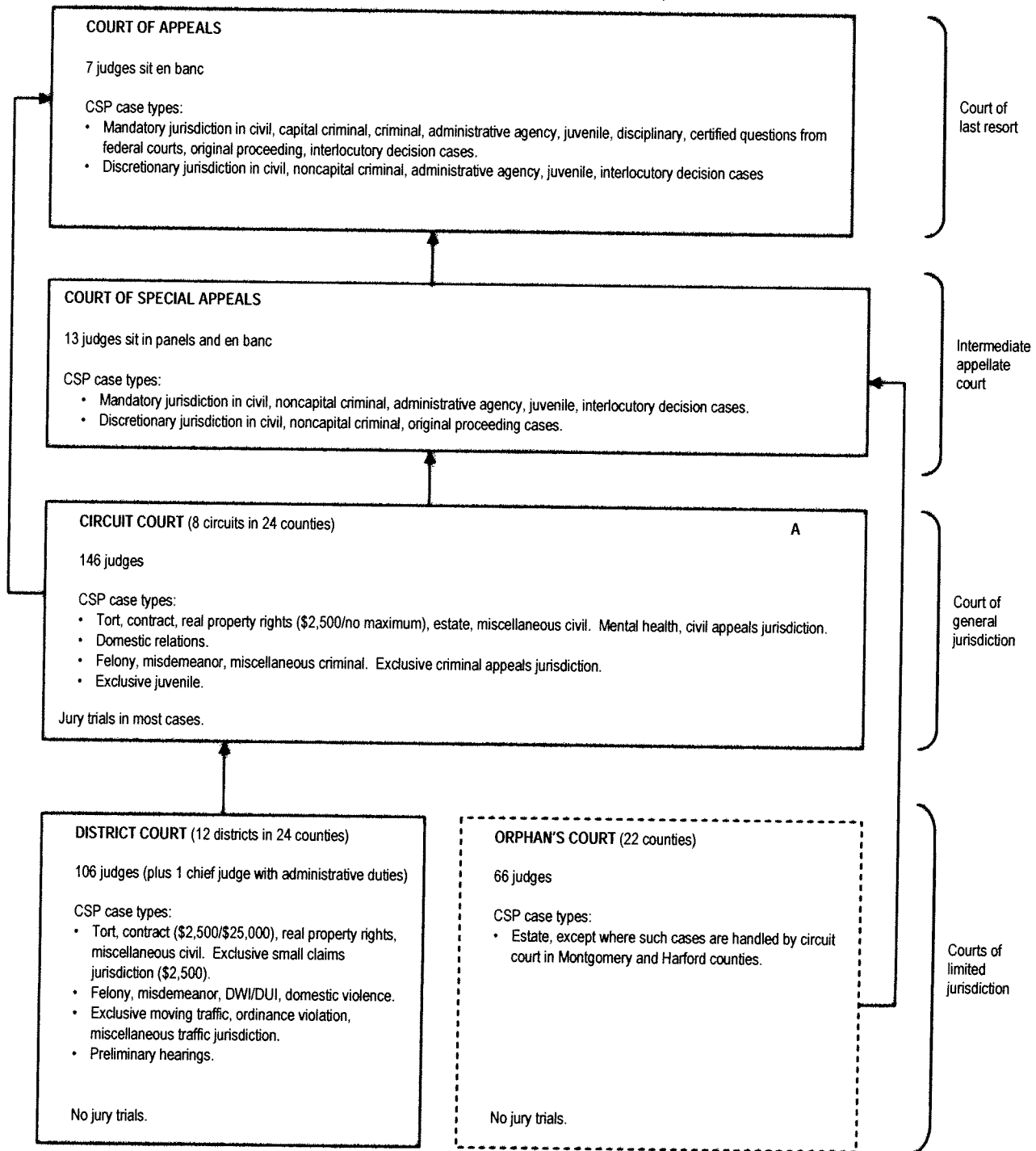
LOUISIANA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



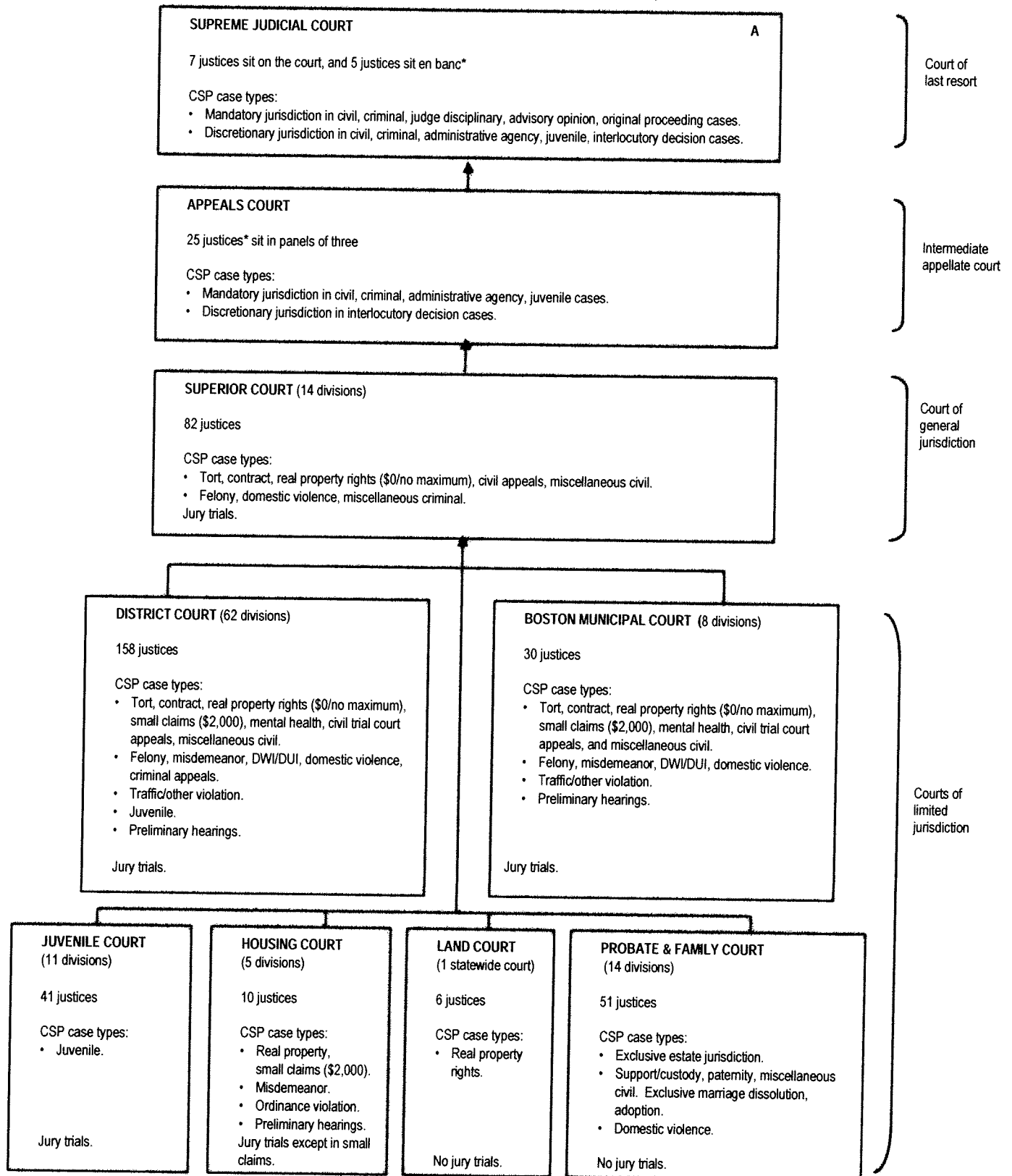
MAINE COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



MARYLAND COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

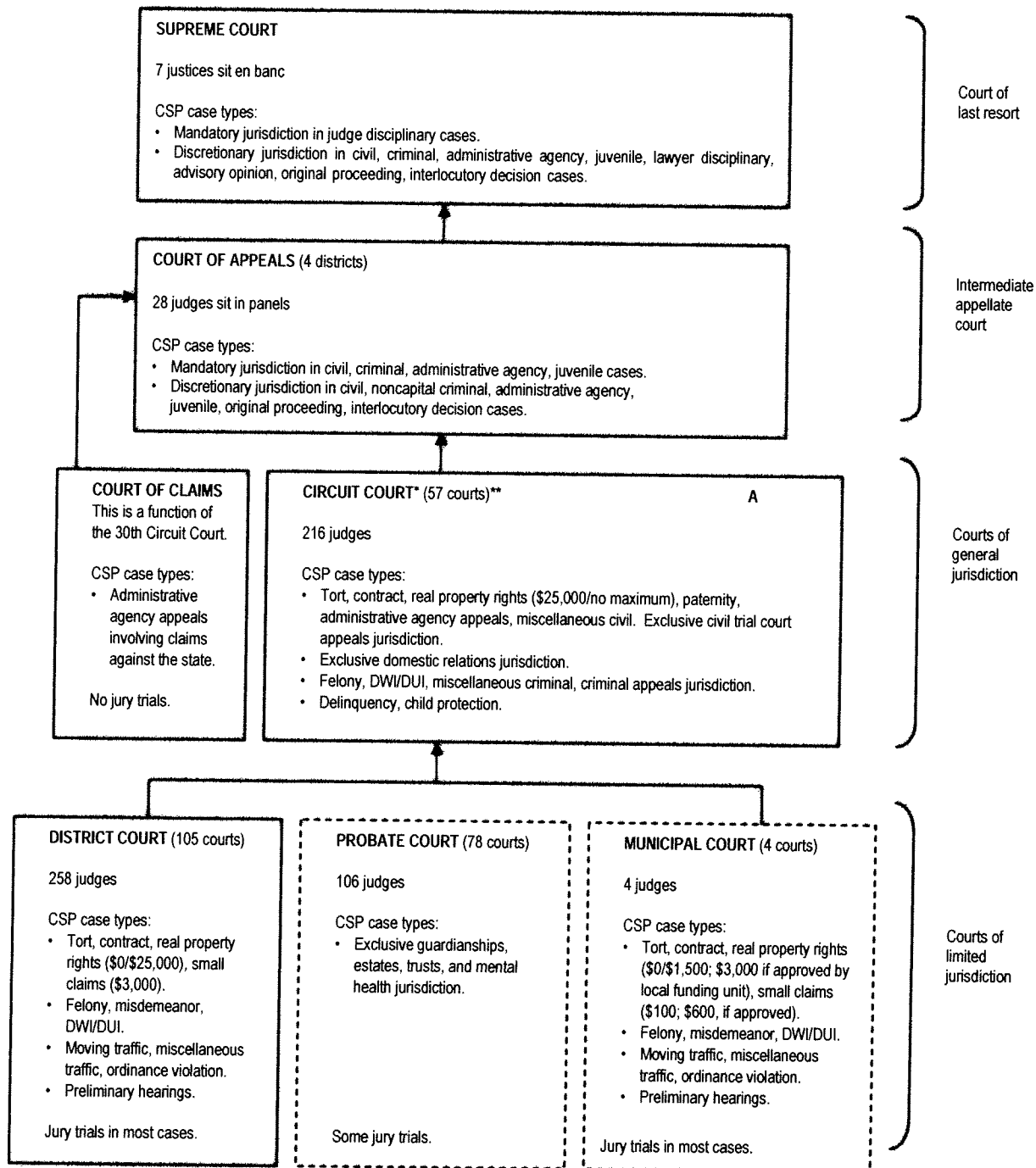


MASSACHUSETTS COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



*The justices also sit individually in the "single justice" side of the court, on a rotating basis.

MICHIGAN COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

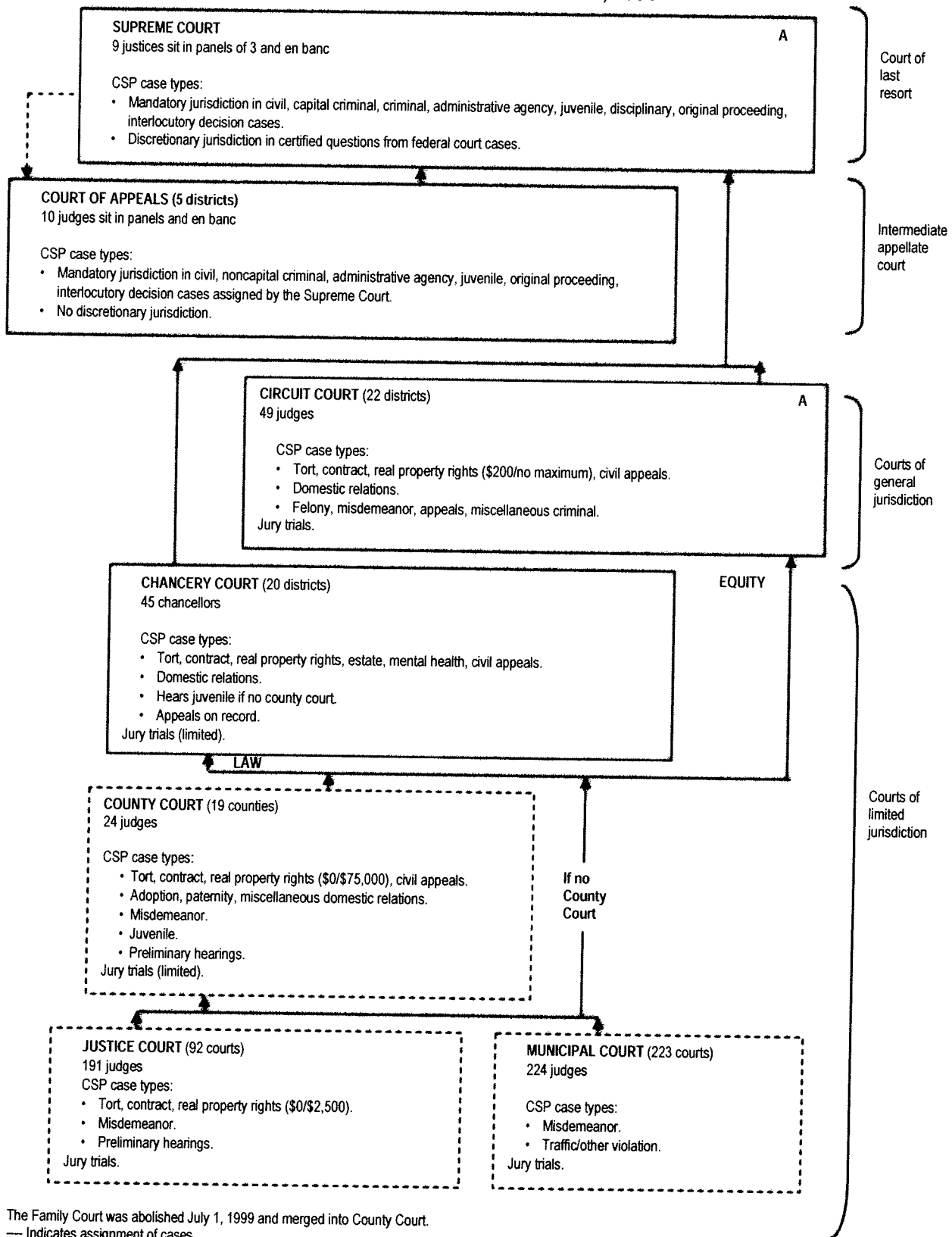


* The Recorder's Court of Detroit merged with the Circuit Court effective October 1, 1997.

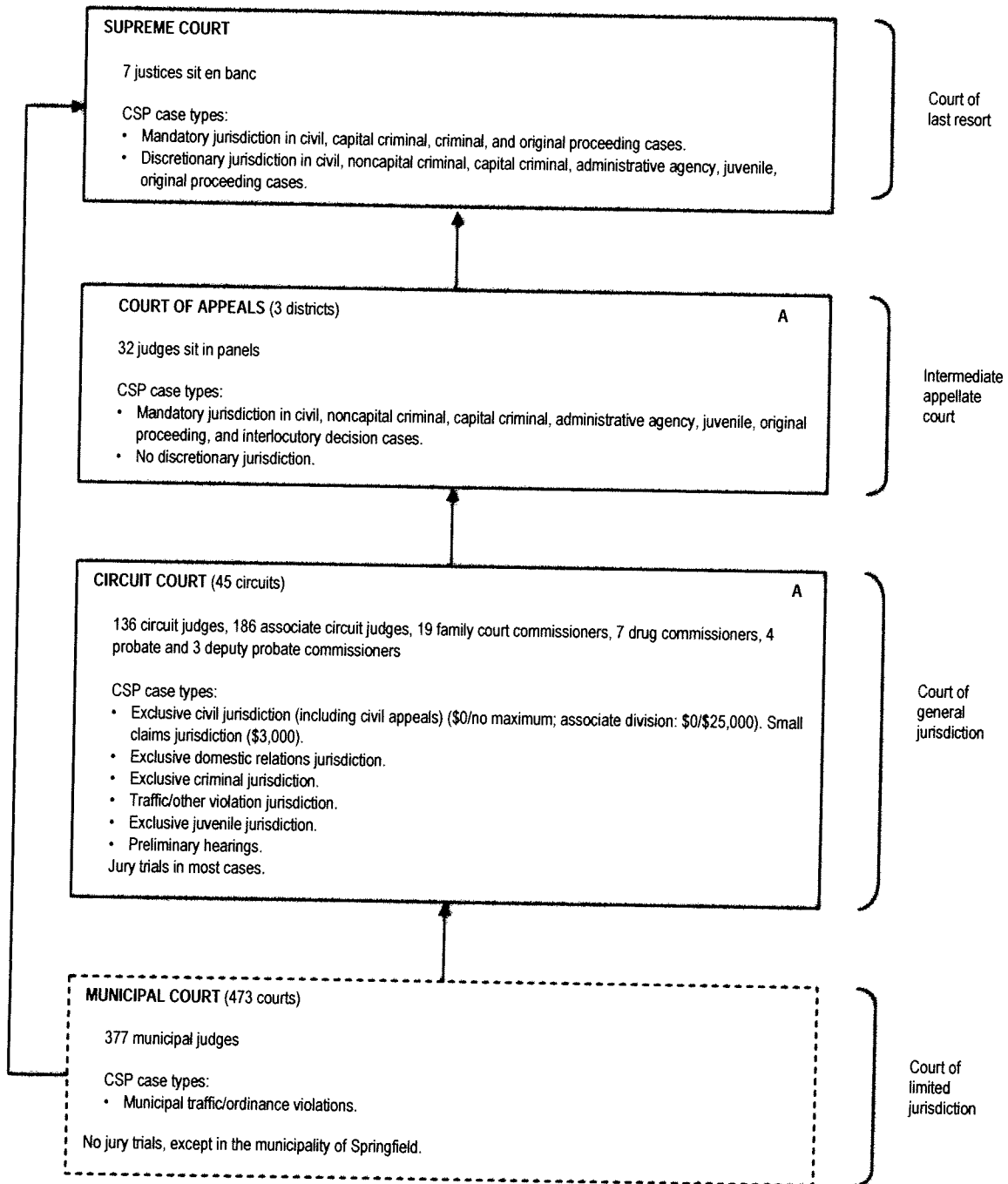
** A Family Division of Circuit Court became operational on January 1, 1998.



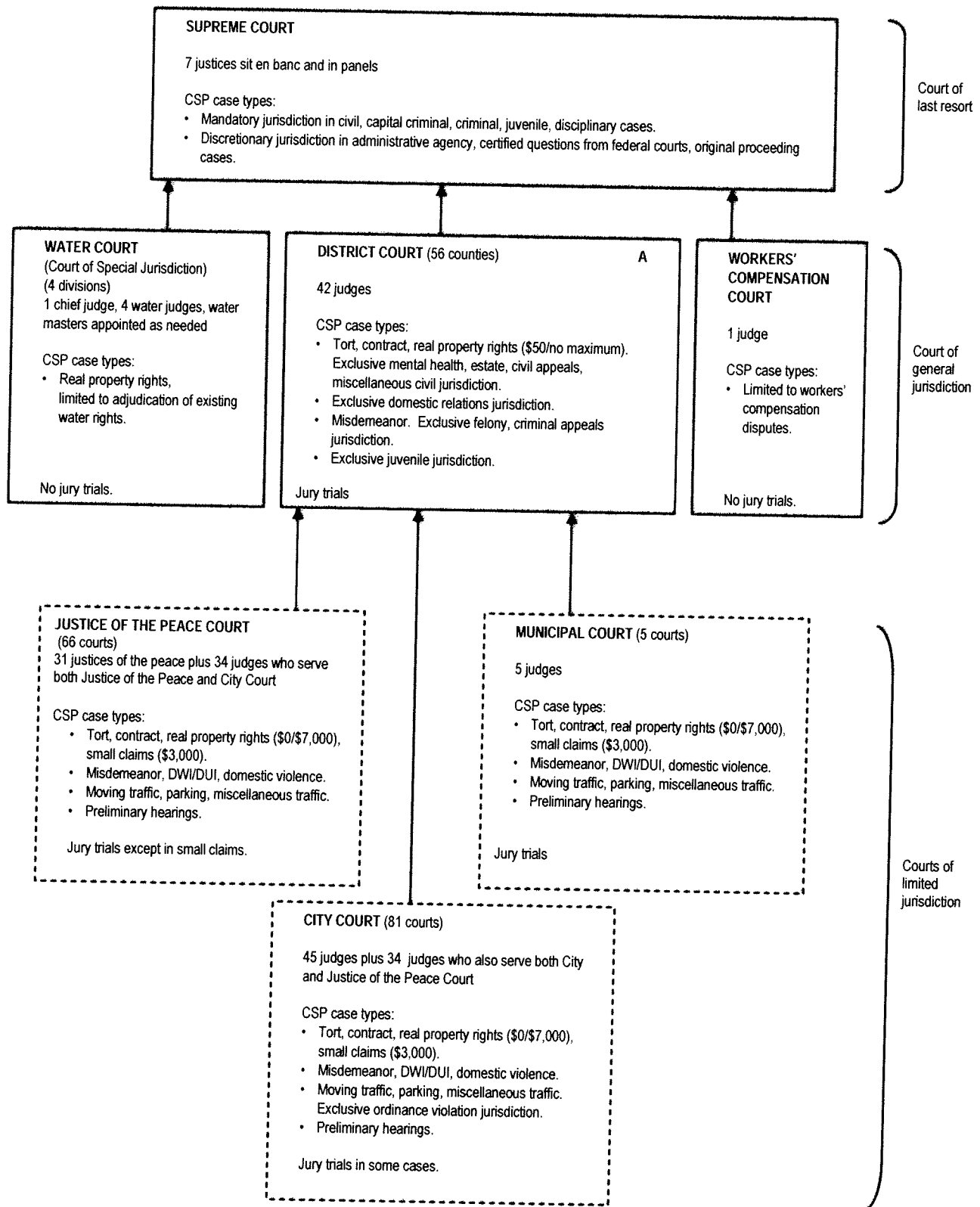
MISSISSIPPI COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



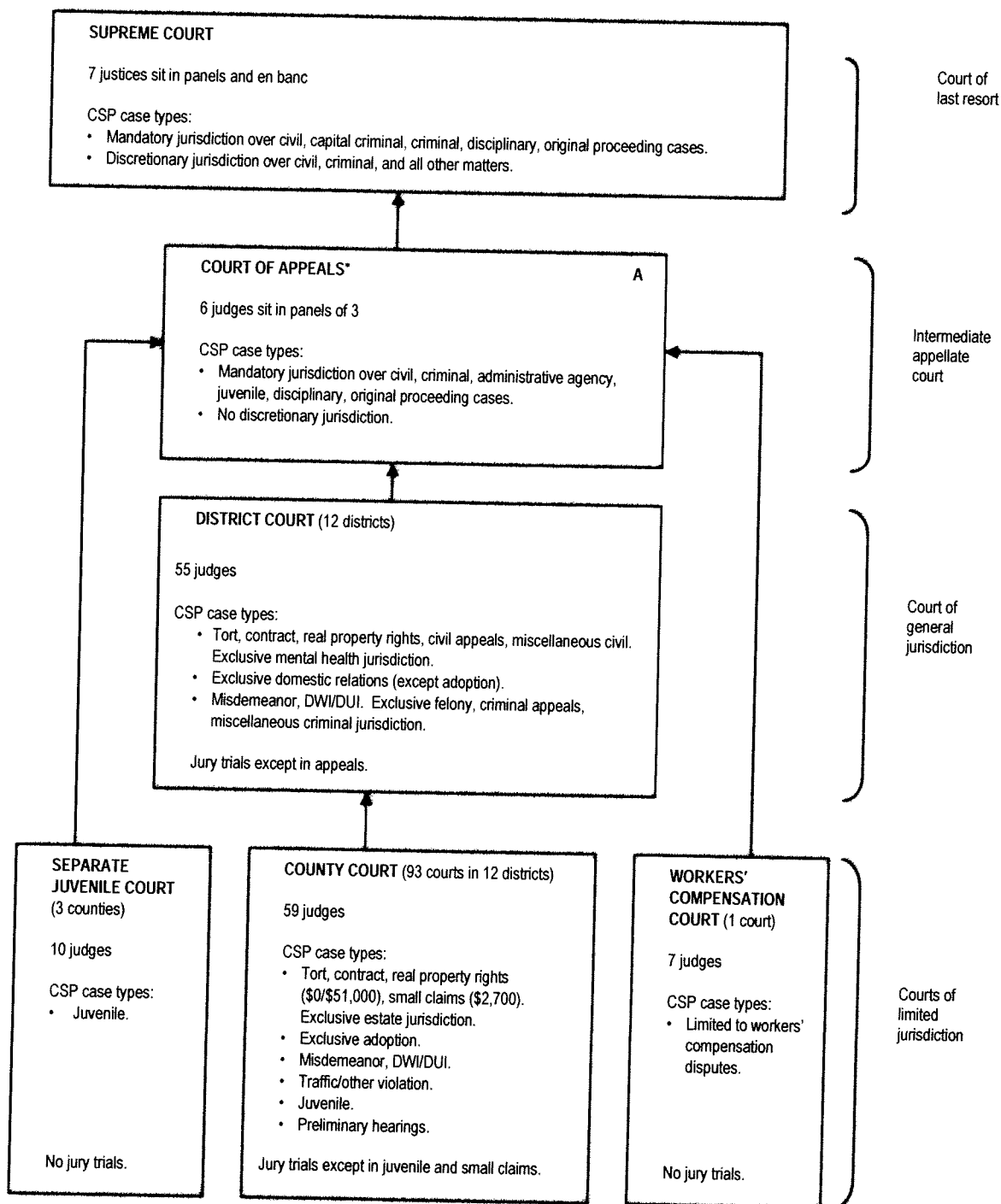
MISSOURI COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



MONTANA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

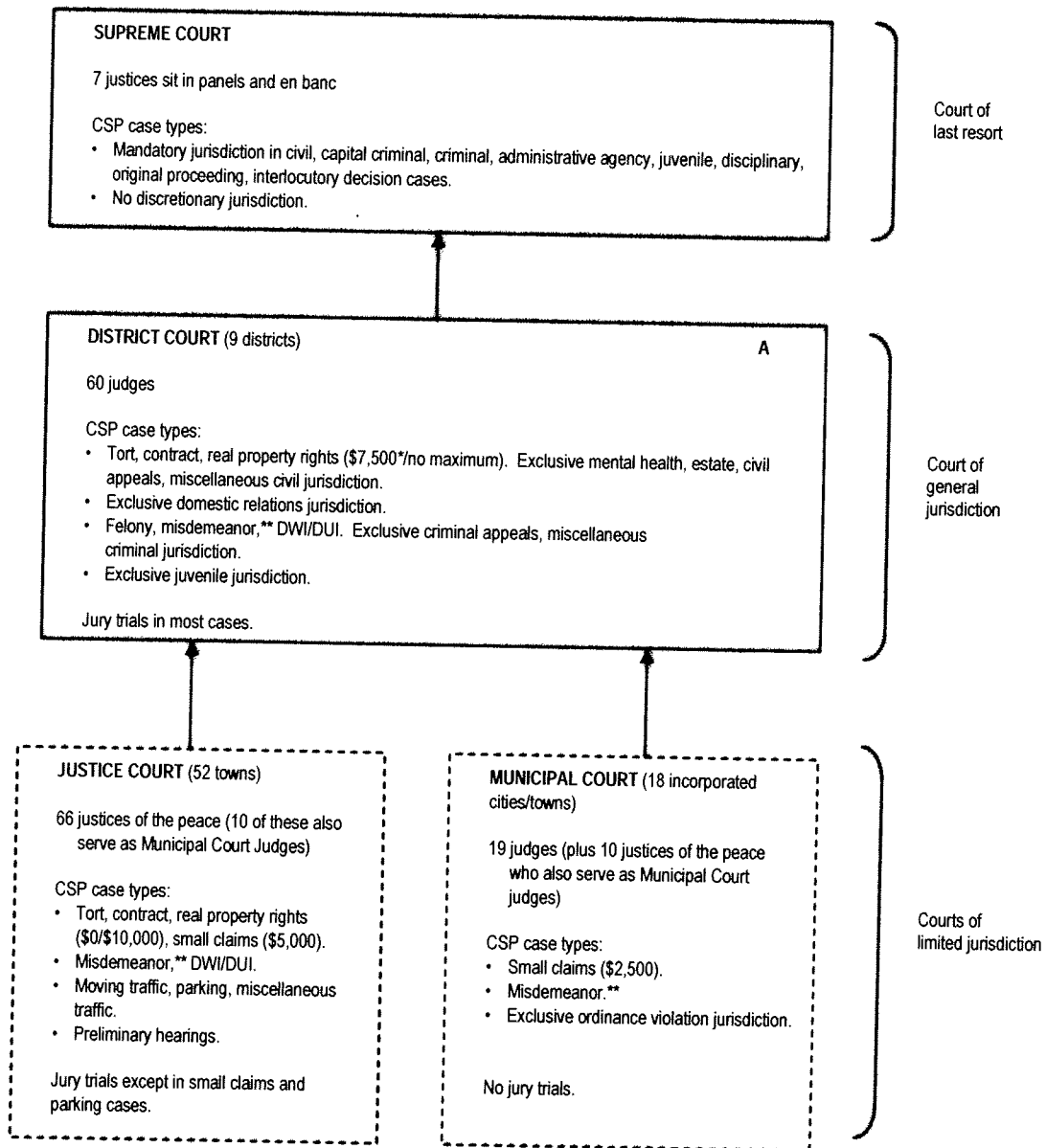


NEBRASKA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



* The Nebraska Court of Appeals was established September 6, 1991.

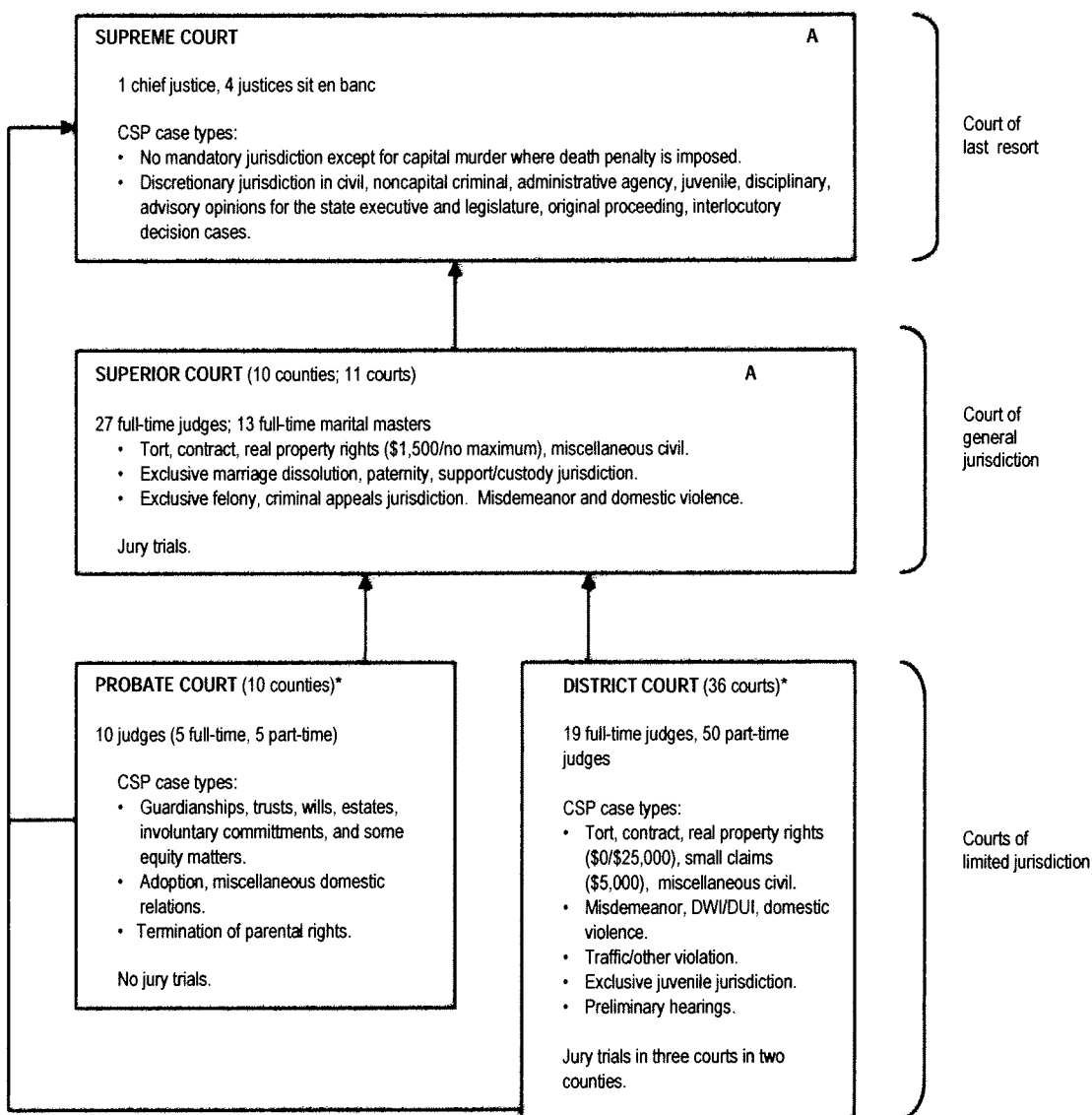
NEVADA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



*District and Justice Court dollar amount jurisdiction increased to \$10,000 on January 1, 2005.

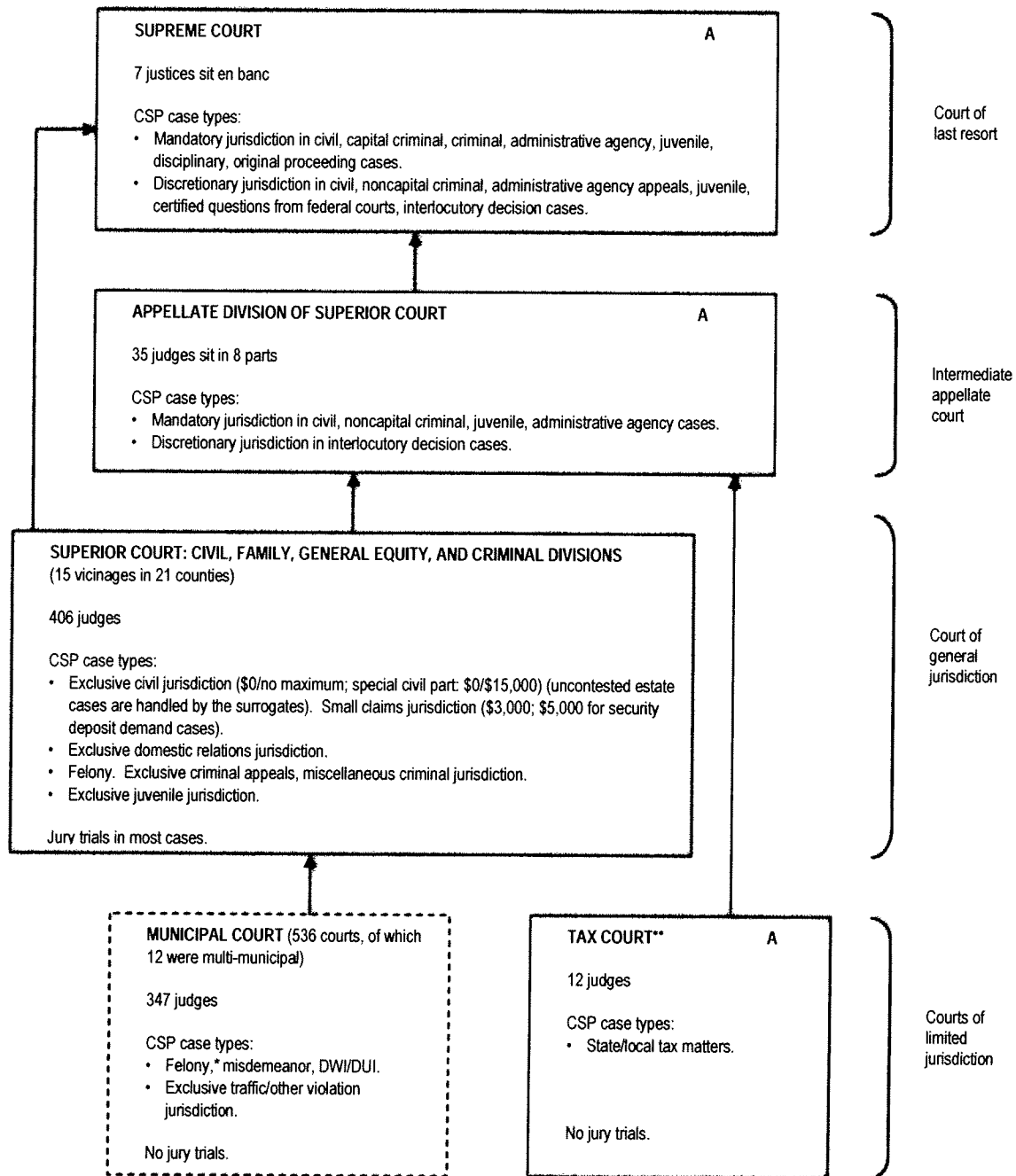
**District Court hears gross misdemeanor cases; Justice & Municipal Courts hear misdemeanors with fines under \$1,000 and/or sentence of less than six months.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



*A Family Division Pilot Program was created by the Legislature in 1995 and operates in six District Courts and two Probate Courts. The Family Division Pilot Program includes domestic violence, juvenile, marital matters, termination of parental rights, adoptions, and guardianships over minors in two counties. The Municipal Court merged with the District Court in May 2000.

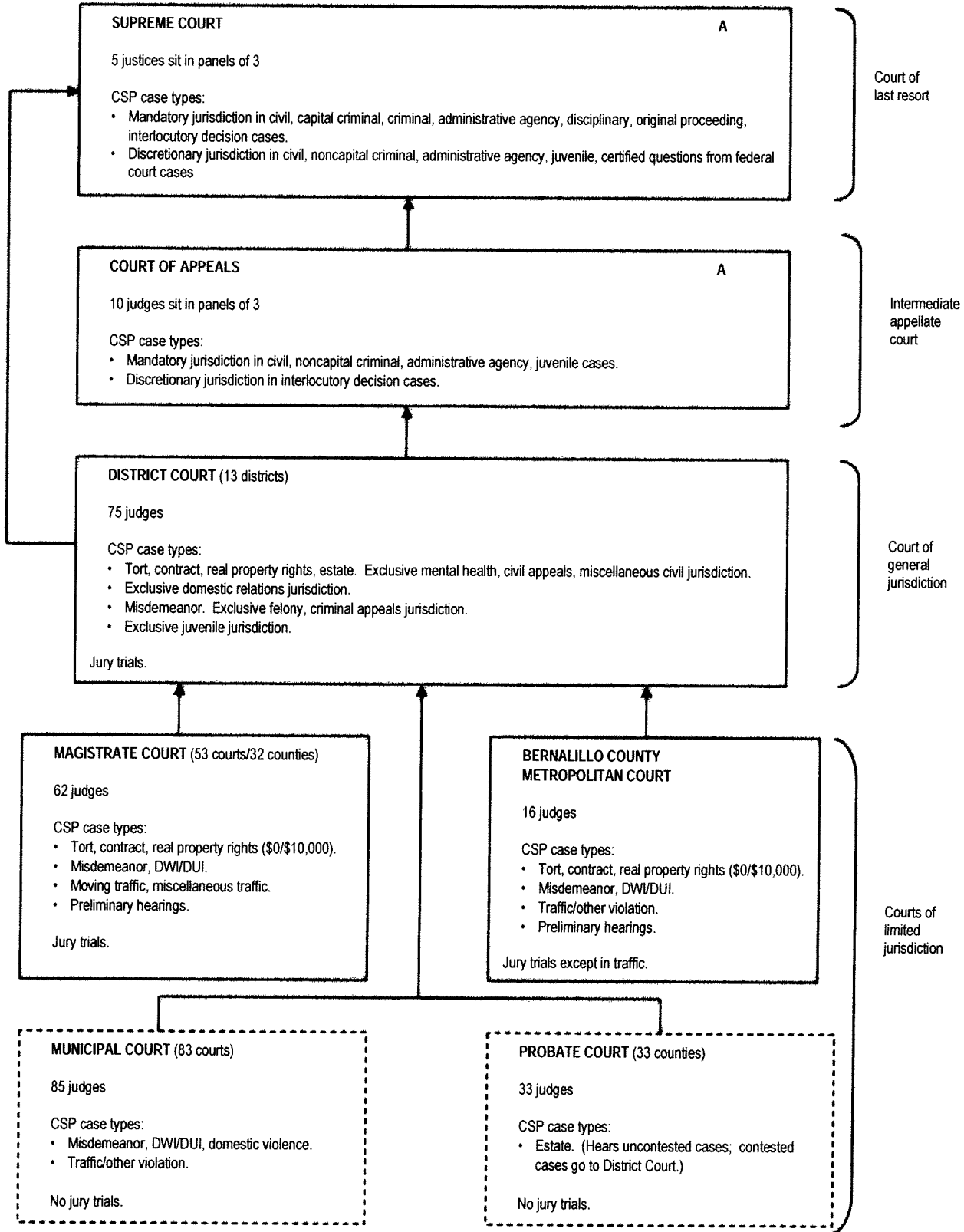
NEW JERSEY COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



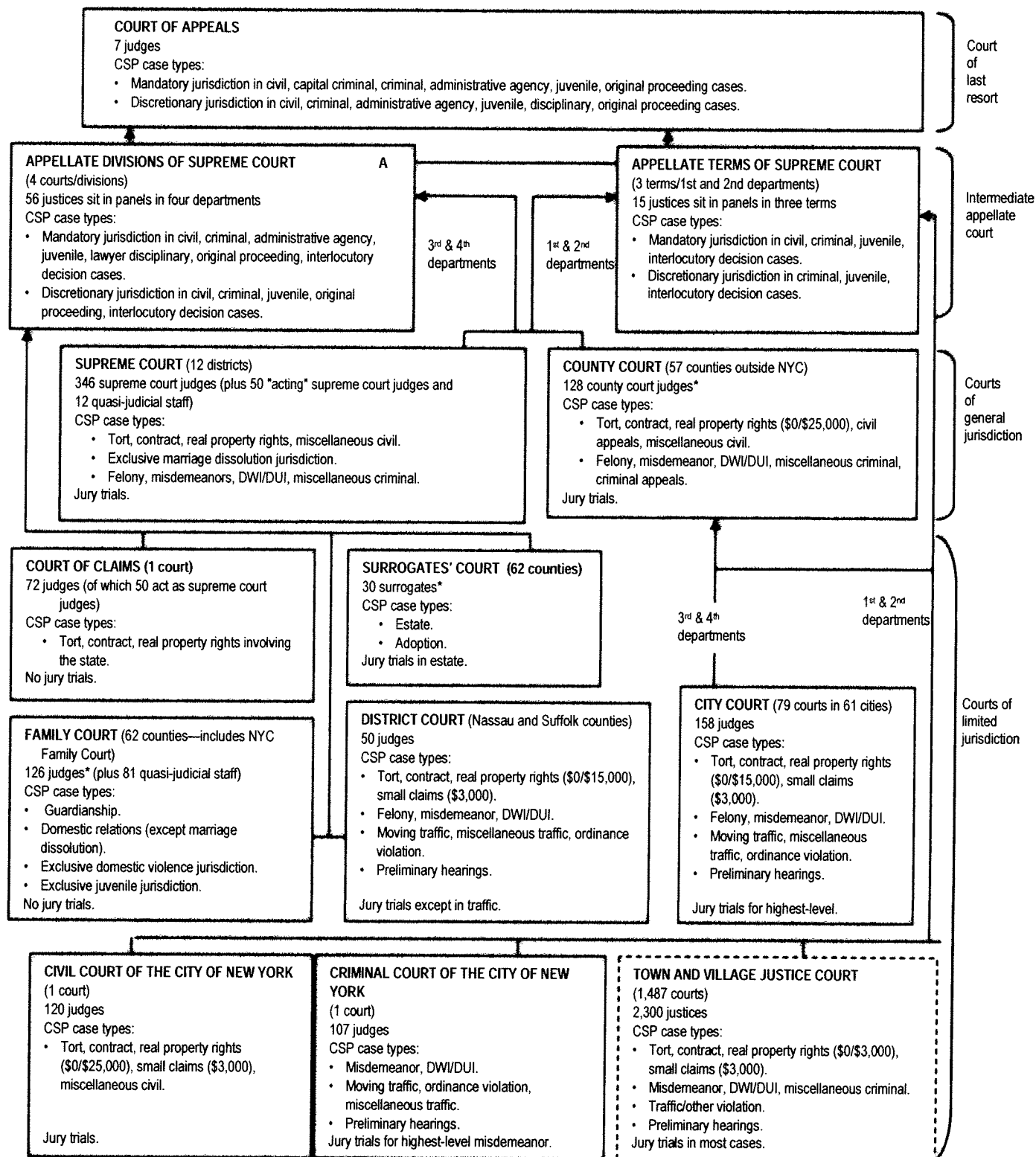
* Felony cases are handled on first appearance in the Municipal Courts and then are transferred through the county Prosecutor's office to the Superior Court.

** Tax court is considered a limited jurisdiction court because of its specialized subject matter. Nevertheless, it receives appeals from administrative bodies and its cases are appealed to the intermediate appellate court. Tax court judges have the same general qualifications and terms of service as superior court judges and can be cross assigned.

NEW MEXICO COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

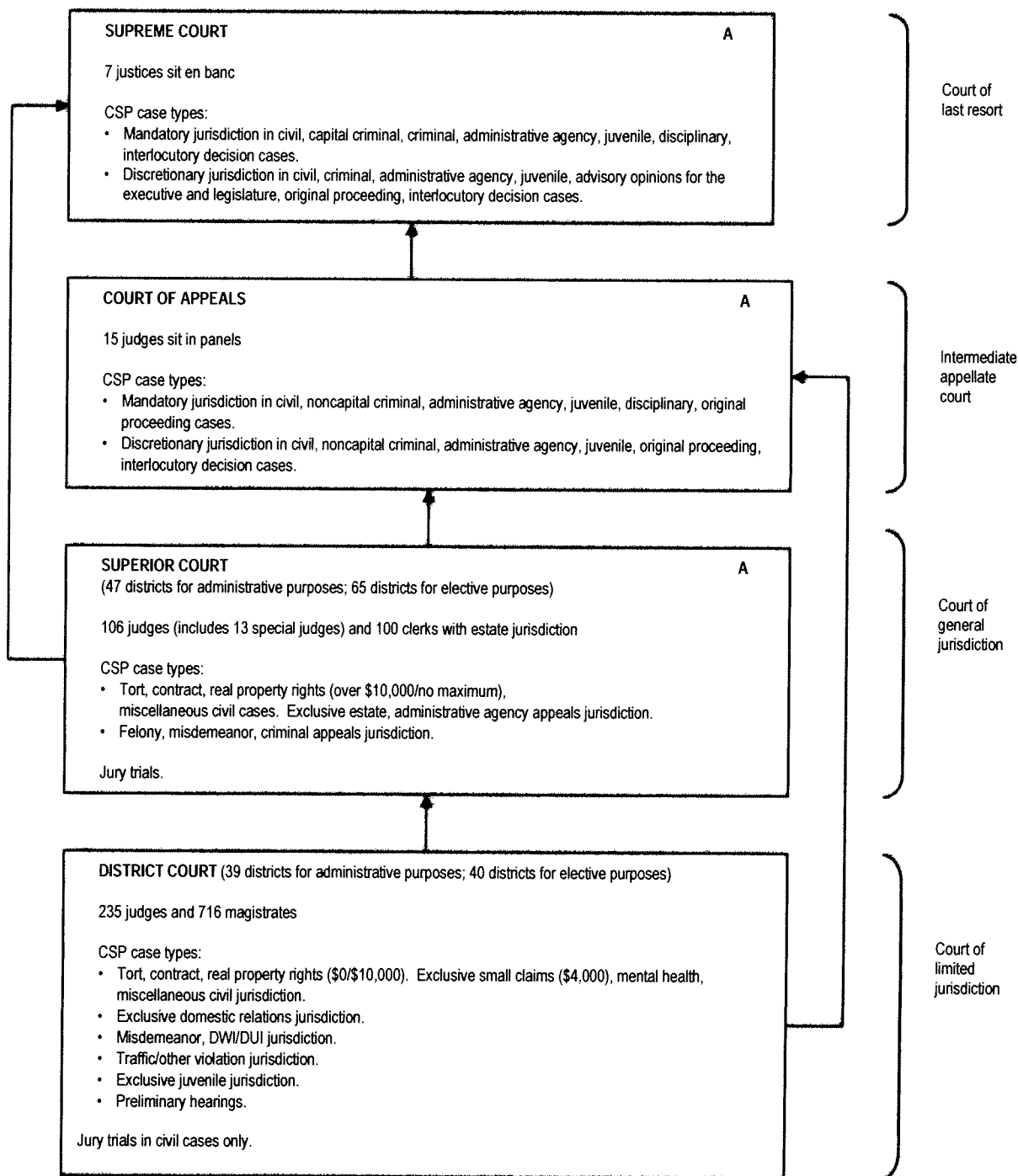


NEW YORK COURT STRUCTURE, 2004*

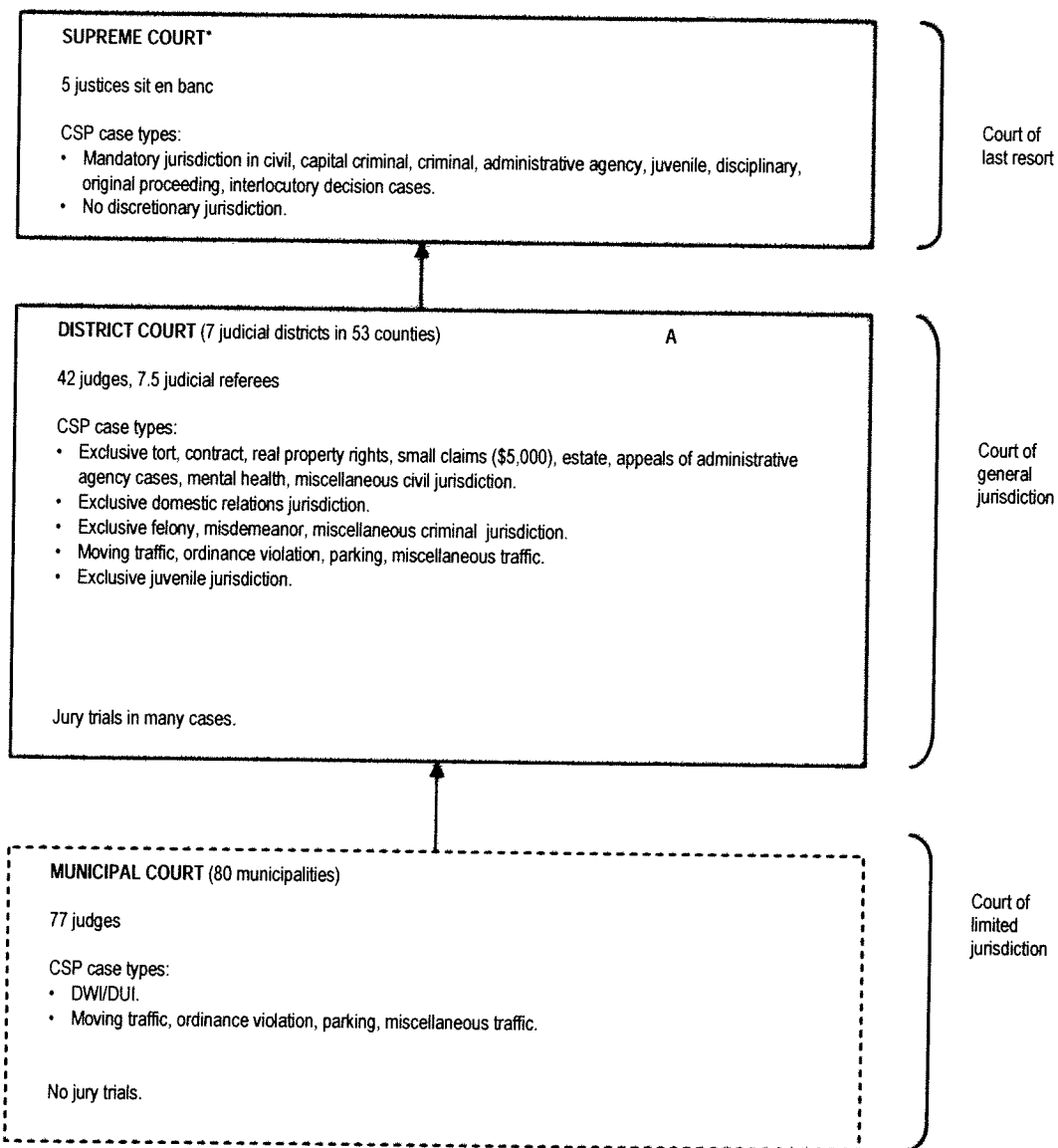


*Unless otherwise noted, numbers reflect statutory authorization. Many judges sit in more than one court so the number of judges indicated in this chart does not reflect the actual number of judges in the system. Fifty County Court judges also serve Surrogates' Court and six County Court judges also serve Family Court.

NORTH CAROLINA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

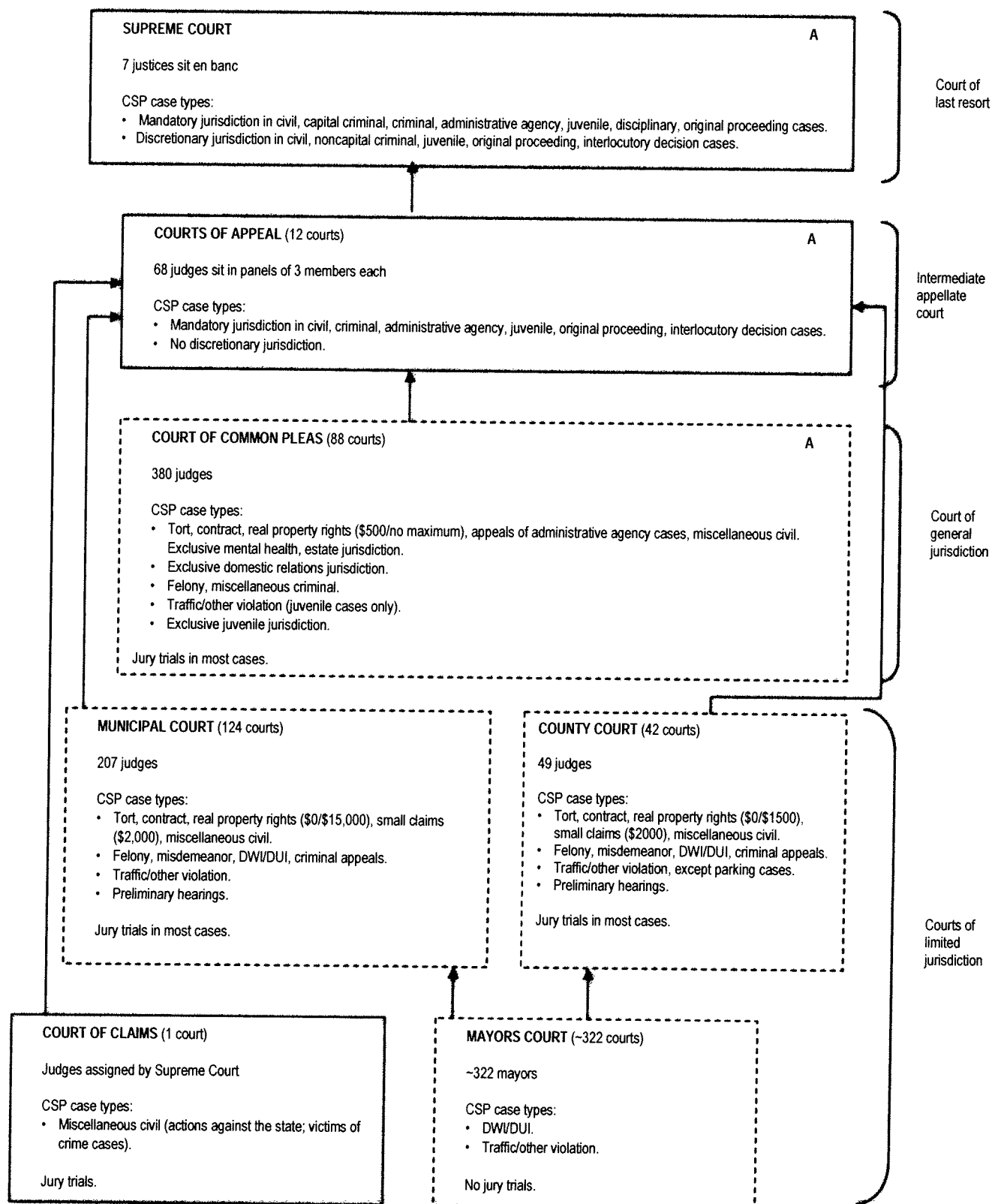


NORTH DAKOTA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

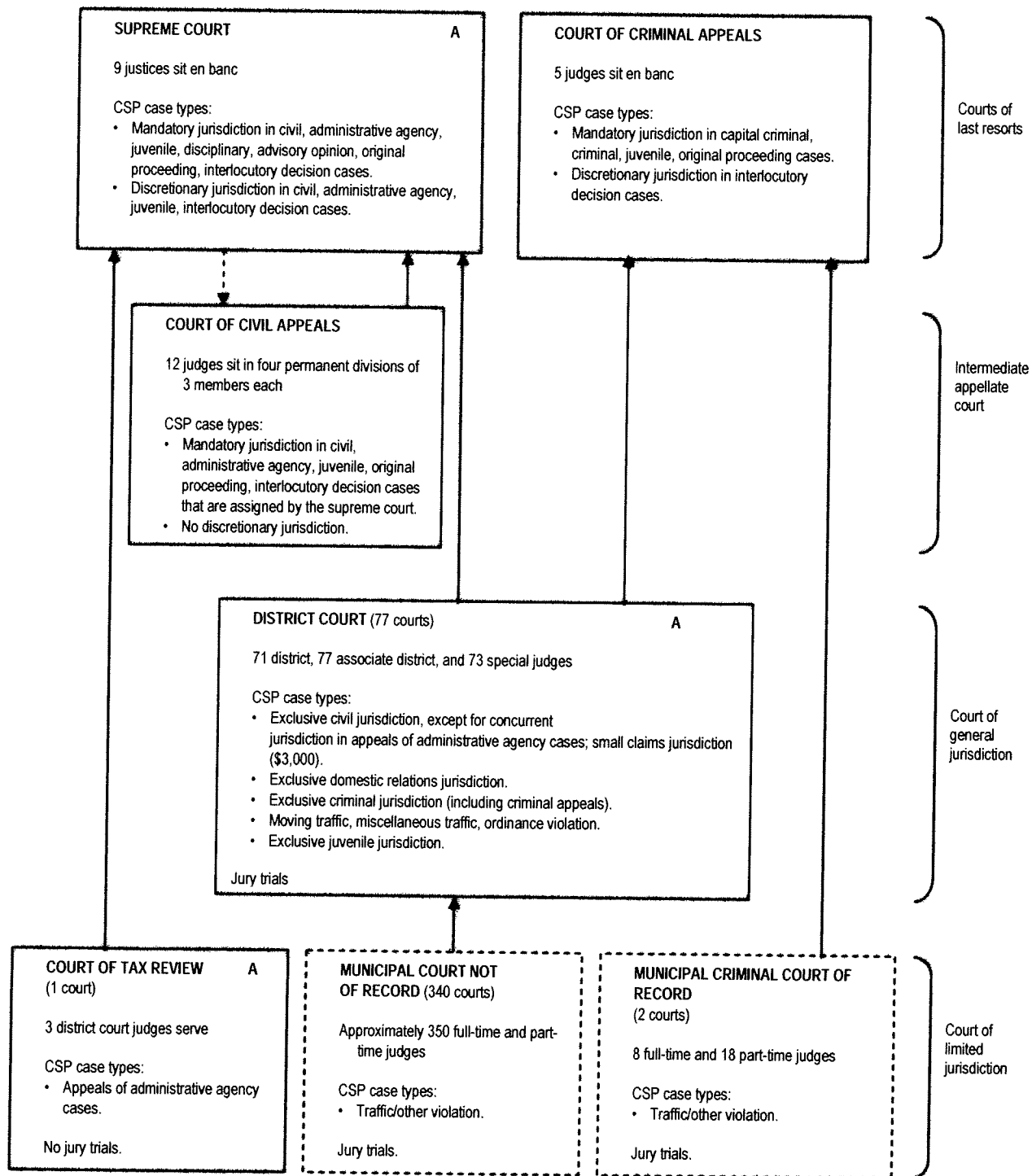


* A temporary Court of Appeals was established July 1, 1987, to exercise appellate and original jurisdiction as delegated by the Supreme Court. This court does not sit, has no assigned judges, and has heard no appeals. It is currently unfunded.

OHIO COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



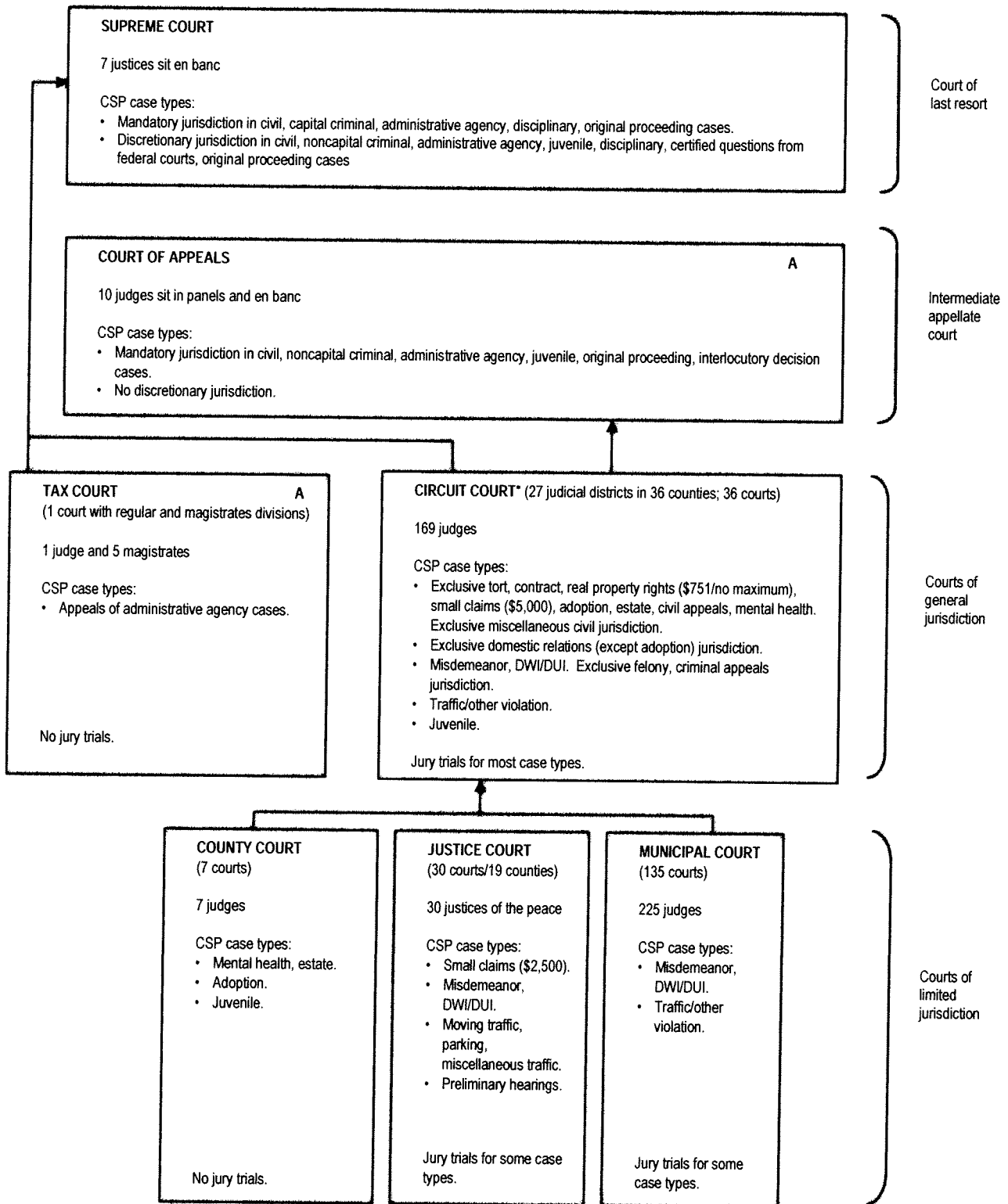
OKLAHOMA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



----- Indicates assignment of cases.

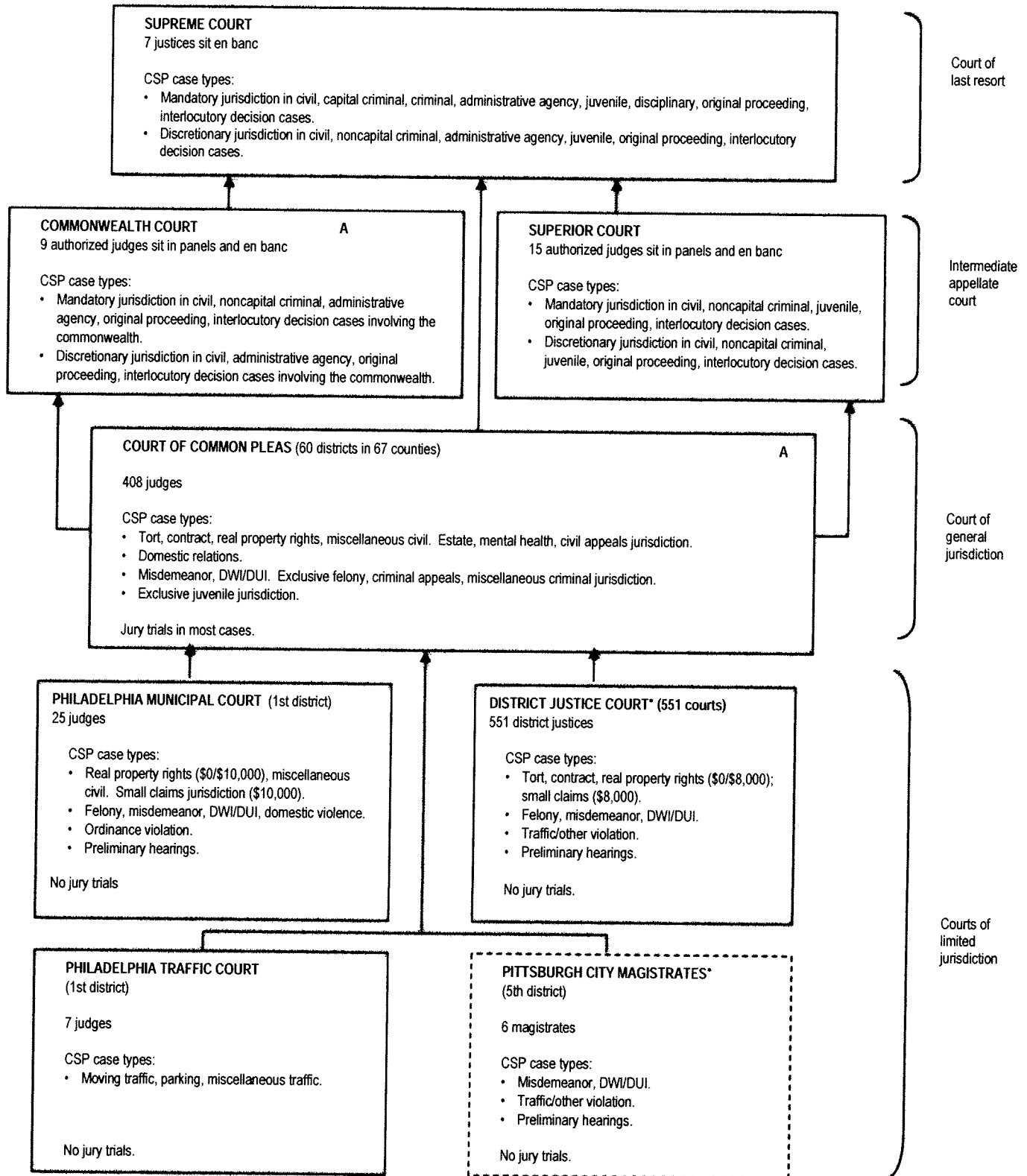
Note: Oklahoma has a workers' compensation court, which hears complaints that are handled exclusively by administrative agencies in other states.

OREGON COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



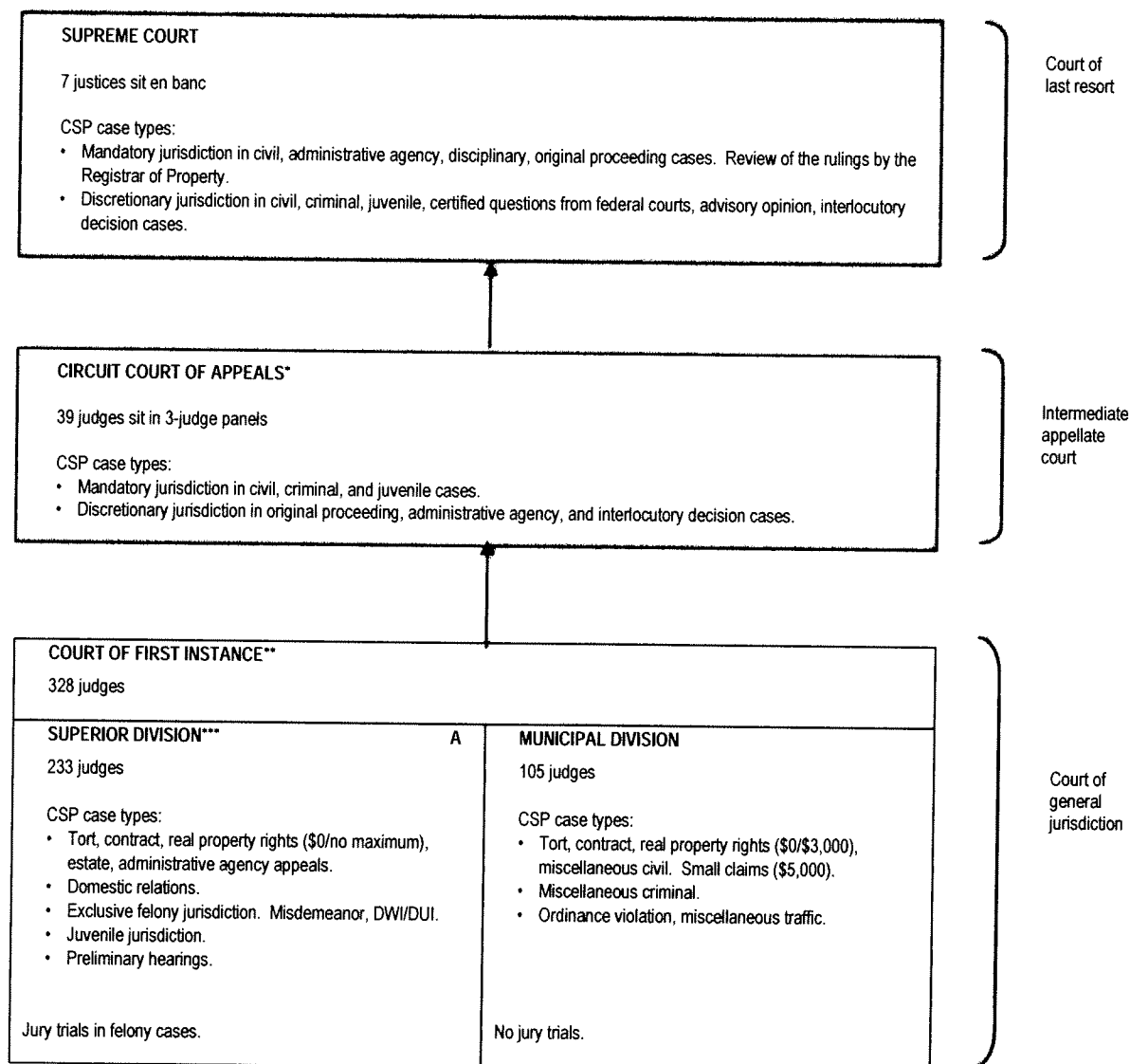
* Effective January 15, 1998, all District Courts were eliminated and District judges became Circuit judges.

PENNSYLVANIA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



*Effective January 2005, Pittsburgh City Magistrates merged with District Justice Court, which was renamed Magisterial District Judges Court.

PUERTO RICO COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

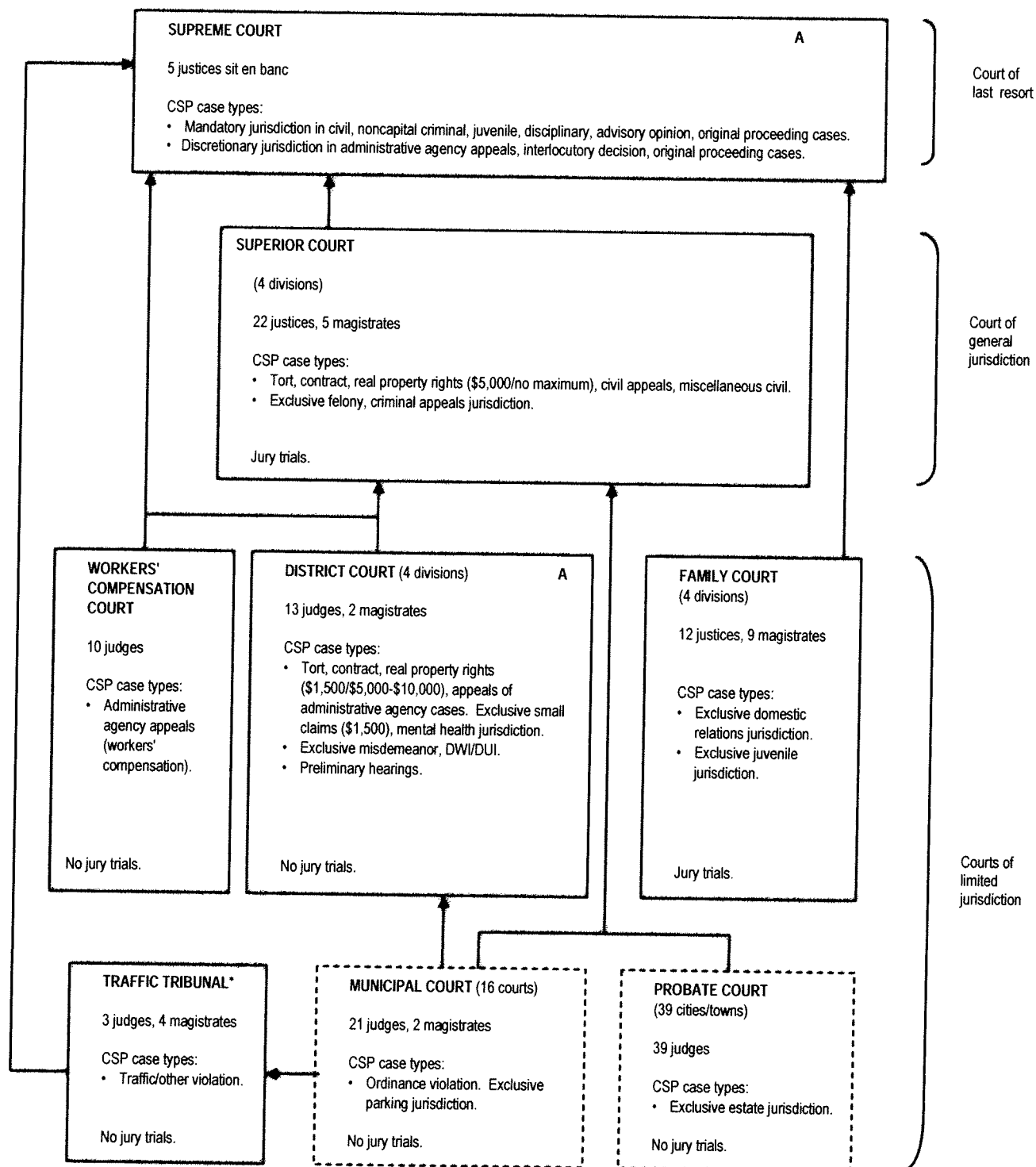


*Created July 28, 1994; operational January 1, 1995.

**Created in 1994; operational in 1995.

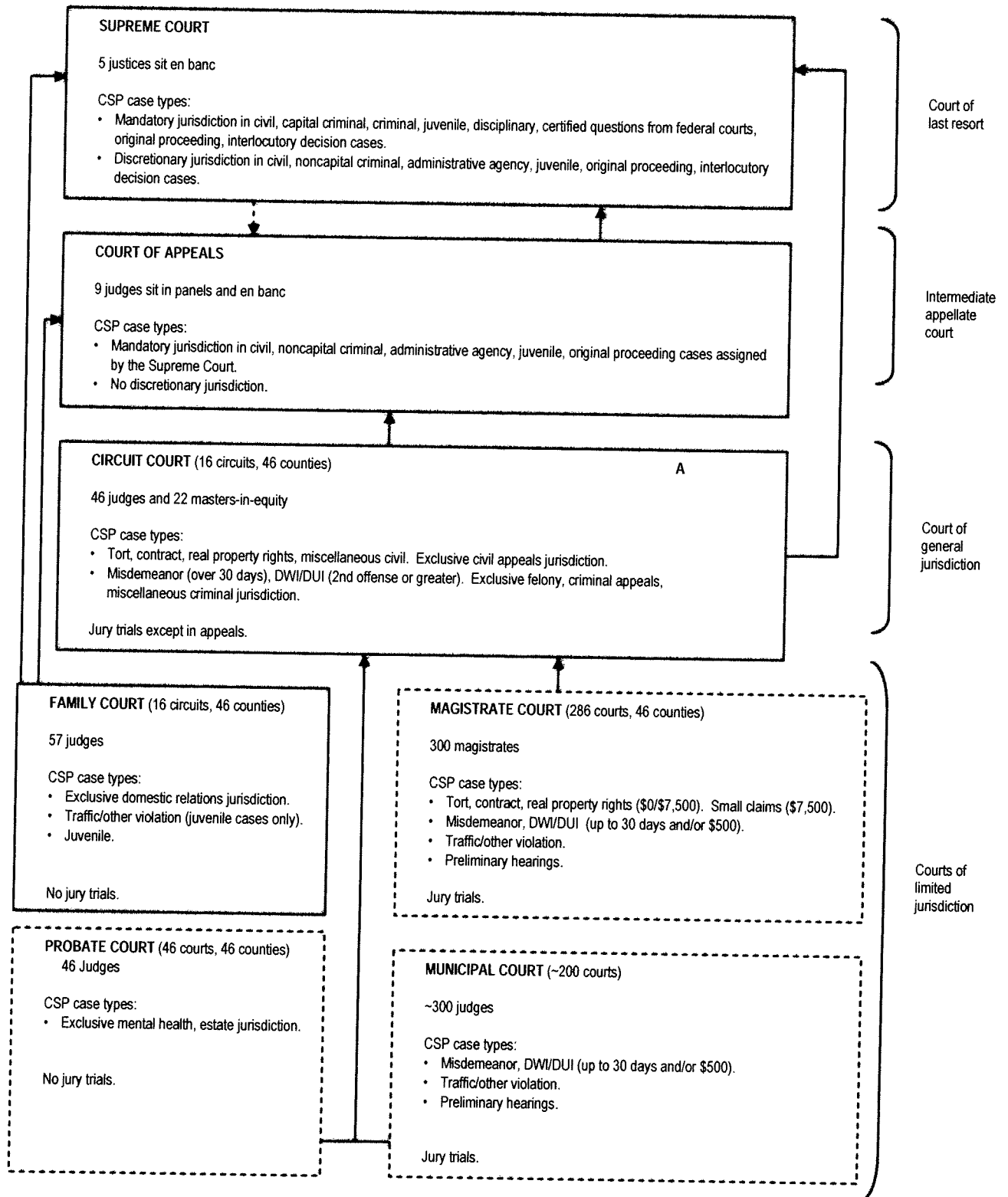
***The Judicial Reform Act of 1994 established the abolition of the District Subsection. The District Subsection was abolished in 2002, and its functions were transferred to the Superior Division.

RHODE ISLAND COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



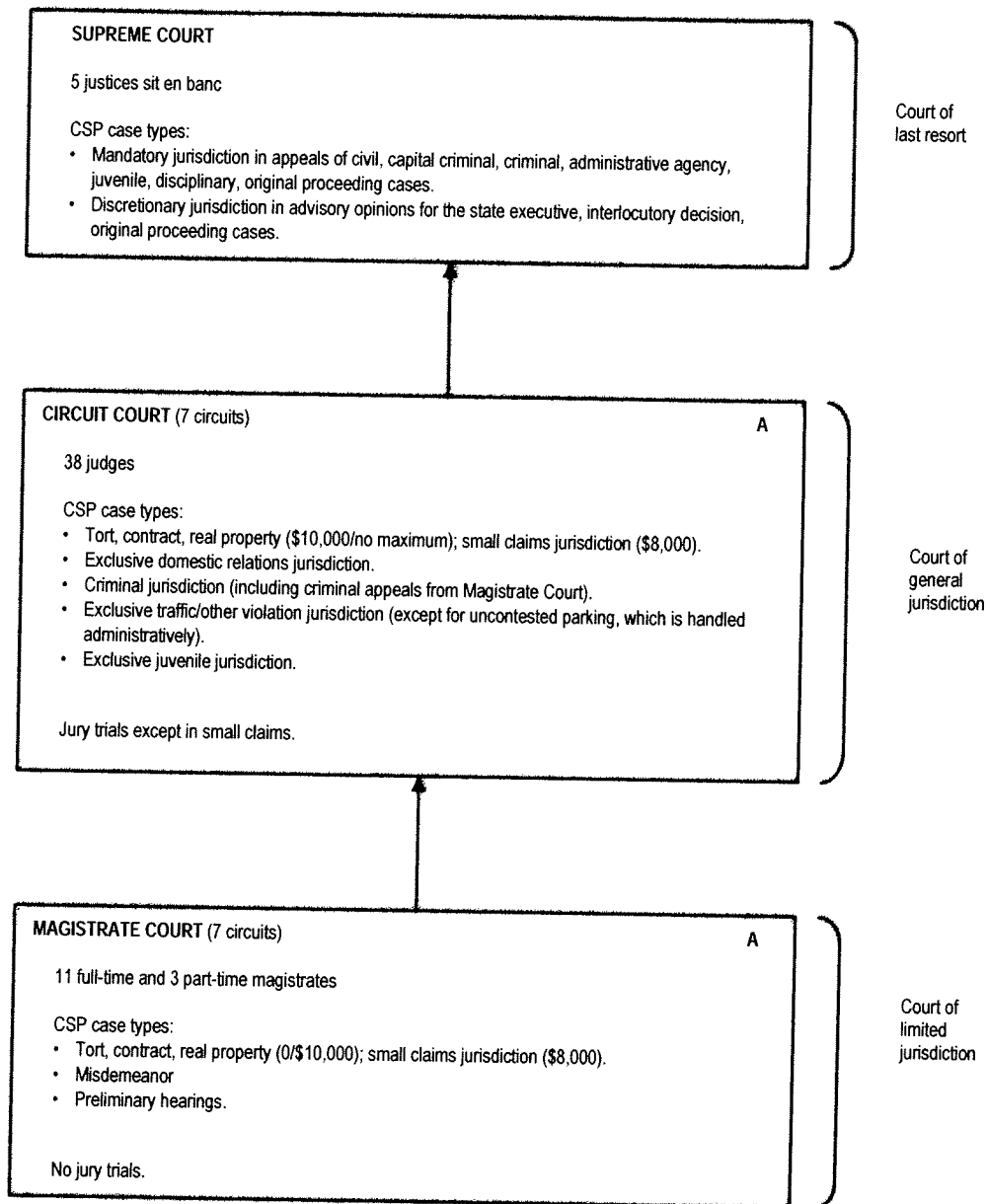
* This court was formerly known as the Rhode Island Administrative Adjudication Court.

SOUTH CAROLINA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

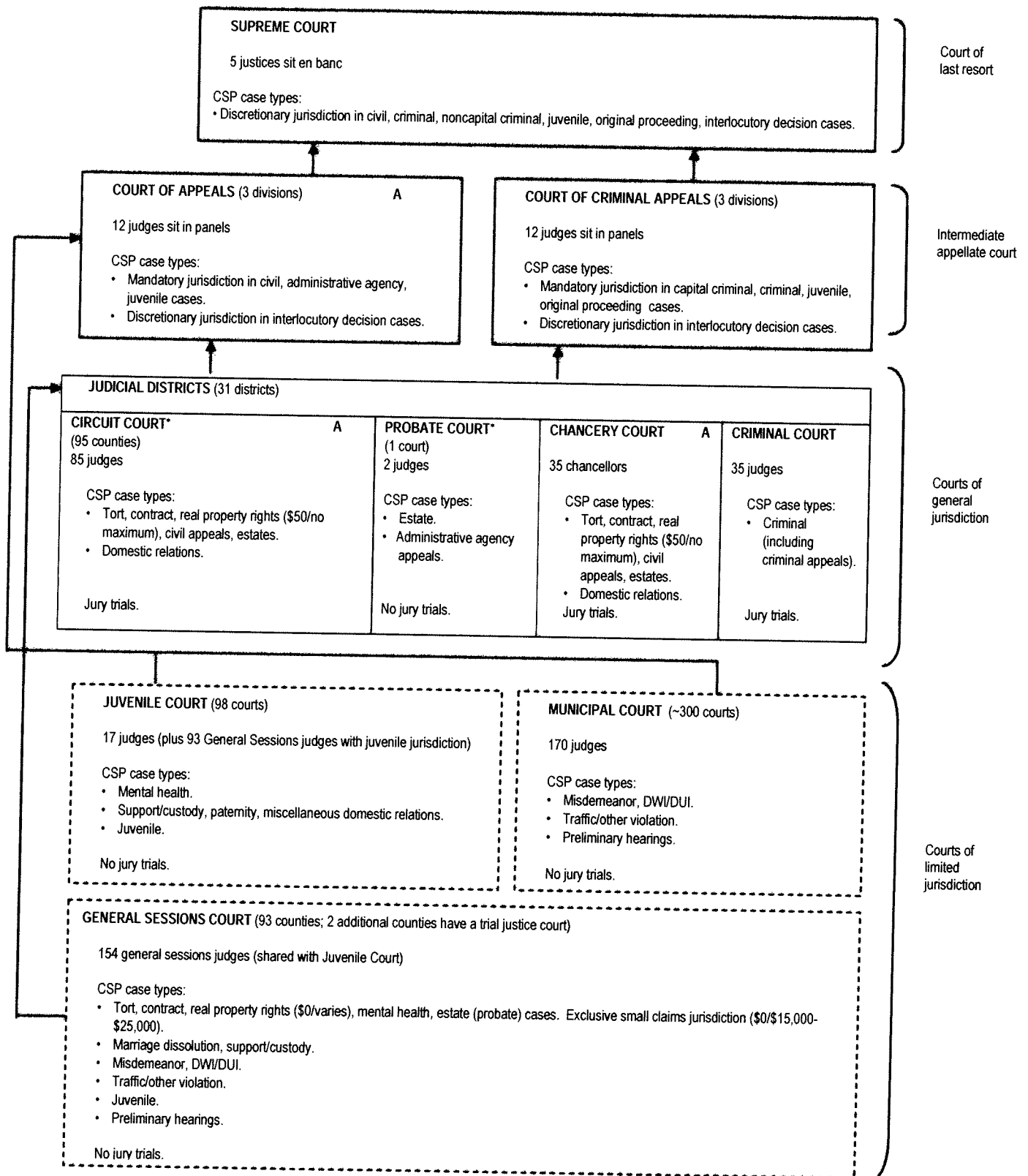


--- Indicates assignment of cases.

SOUTH DAKOTA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

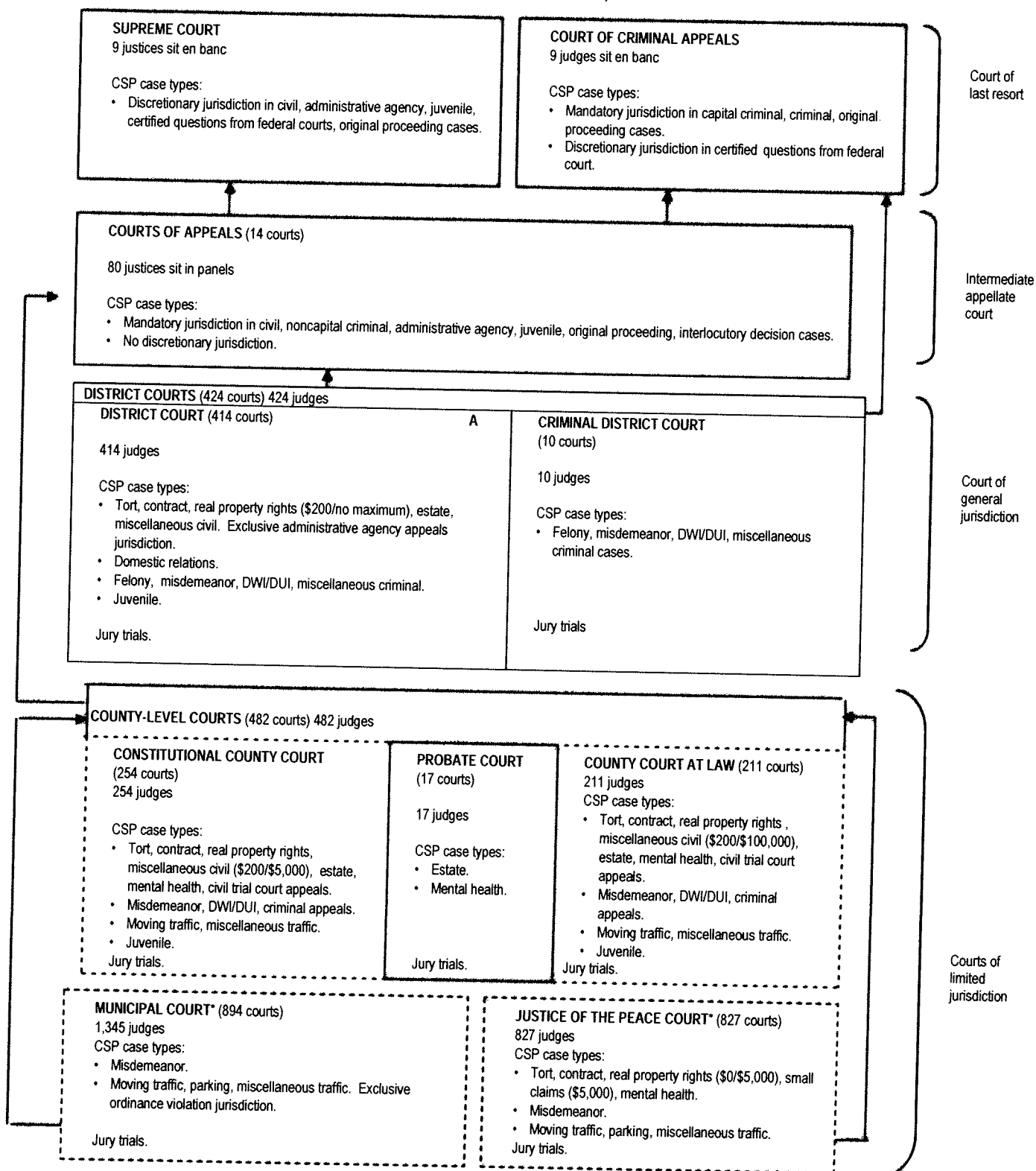


TENNESSEE COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



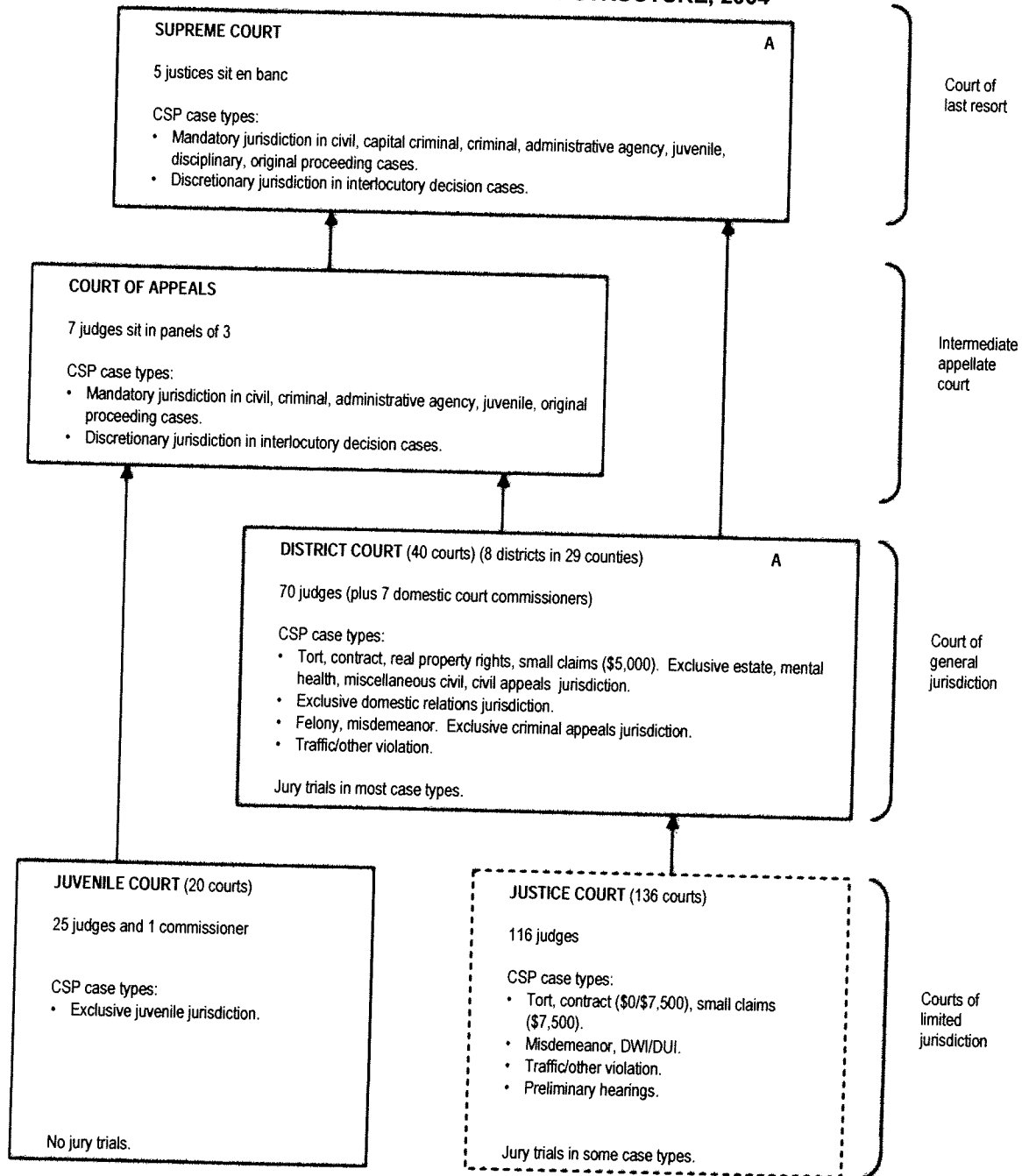
*Effective September 1, 1998 Davidson County Probate Court became a Circuit Court with probate jurisdiction.

TEXAS COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

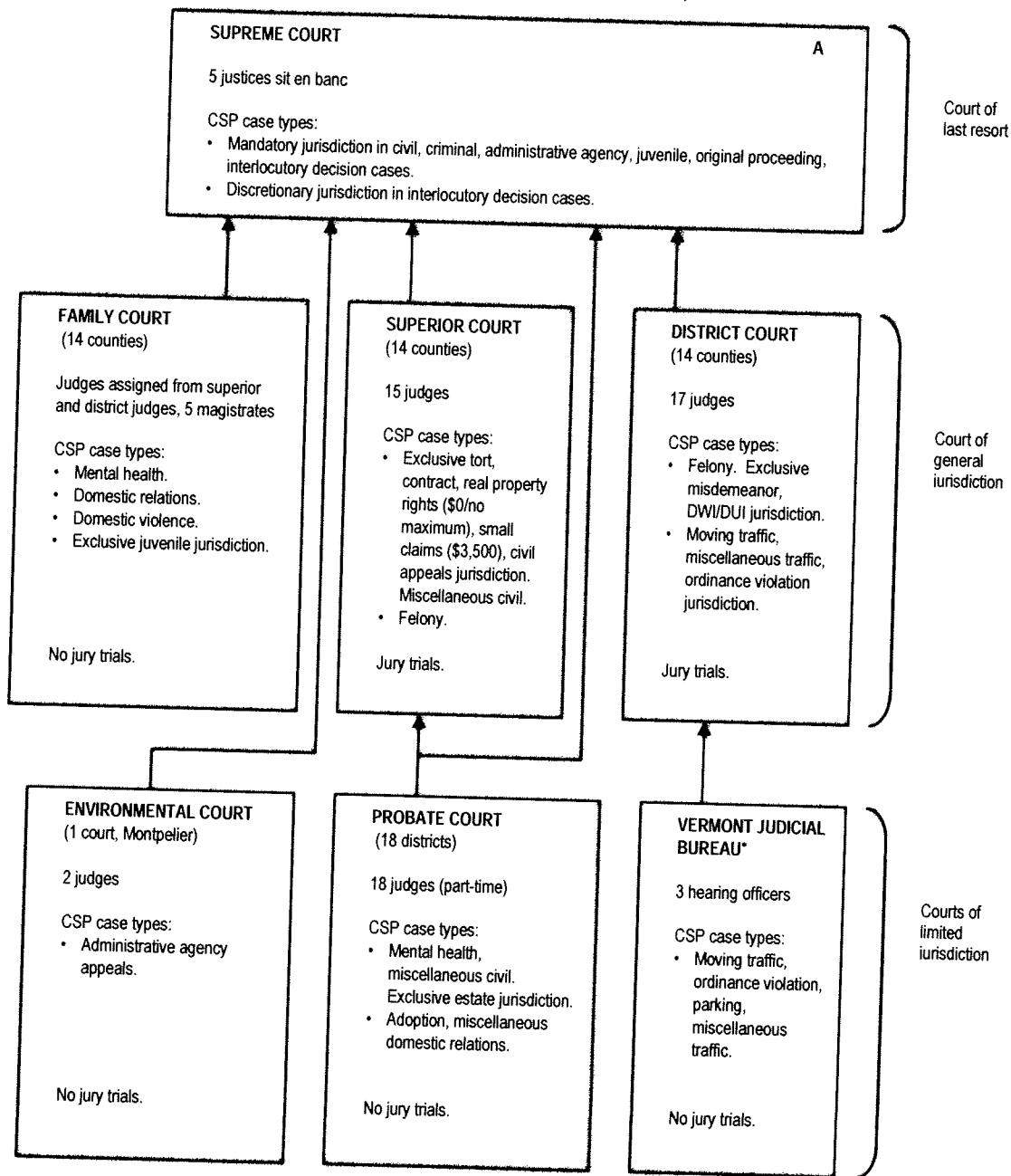


* Some municipal and justice of the peace courts may appeal to the district court.

UTAH COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



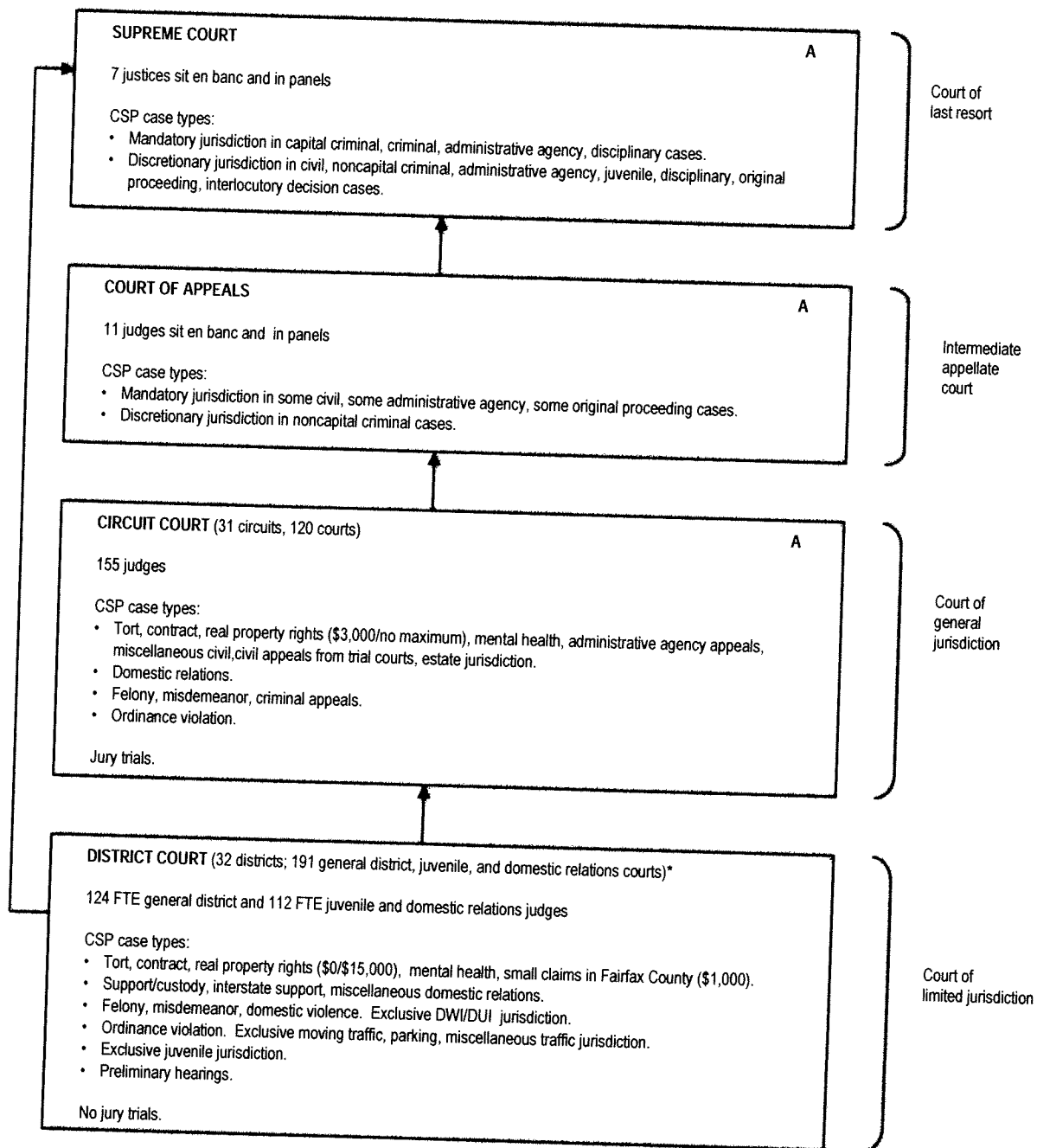
VERMONT COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



* Renamed Vermont Judicial Bureau as of 7/1/98, this court was formerly known as the Vermont Traffic and Municipal Ordinance Bureau.

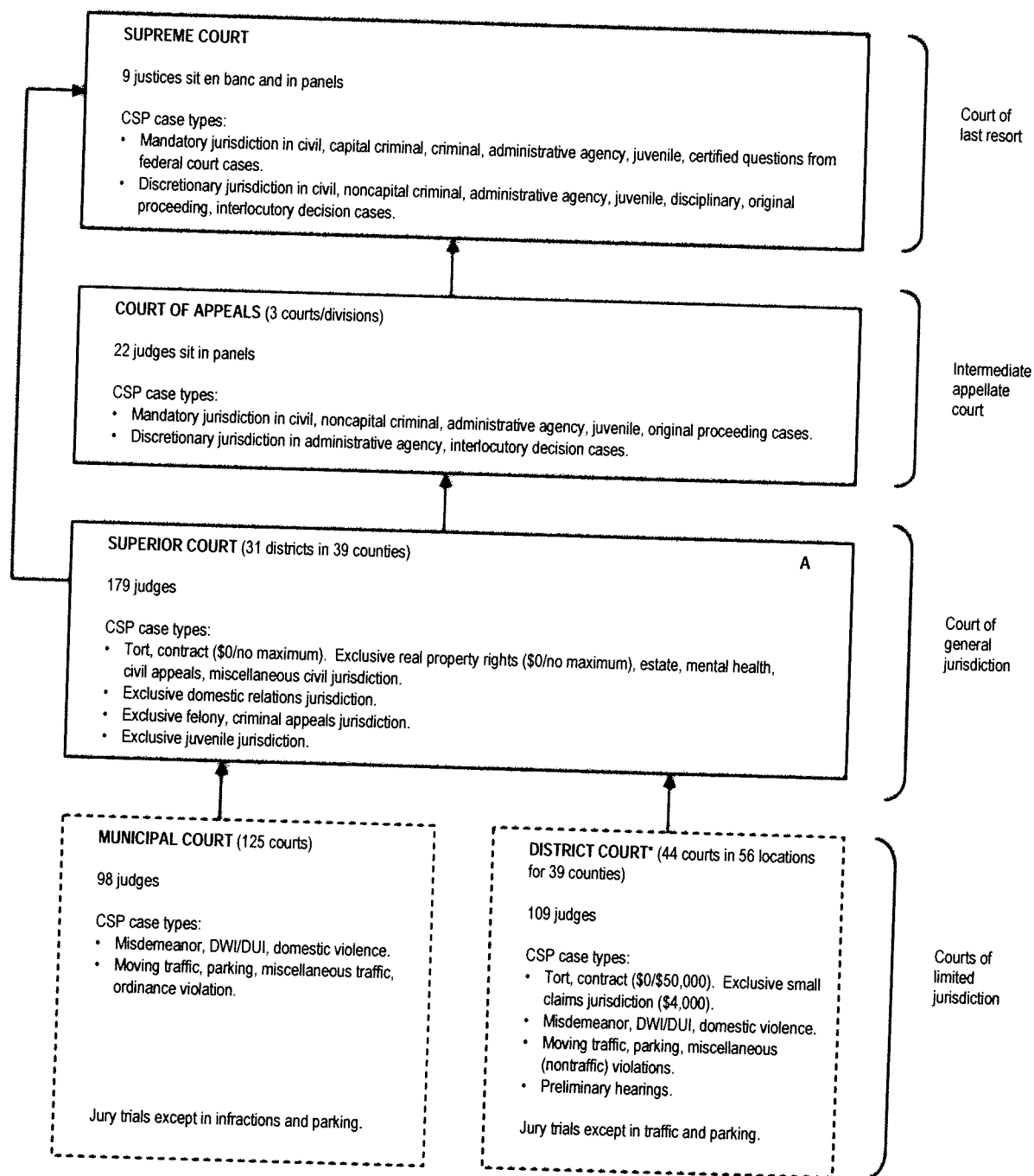
Note: An additional 28 assistant judges participate in findings of fact in Superior and Family Court cases. Some assistant judges, after special training, may hear small claims cases and traffic complaints, conduct criminal arraignments, and decide child support, parentage, and uncontested divorce proceedings. These assistant judges (who need not be attorneys) are elected to four-year terms by voters in Vermont's 14 counties.

VIRGINIA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



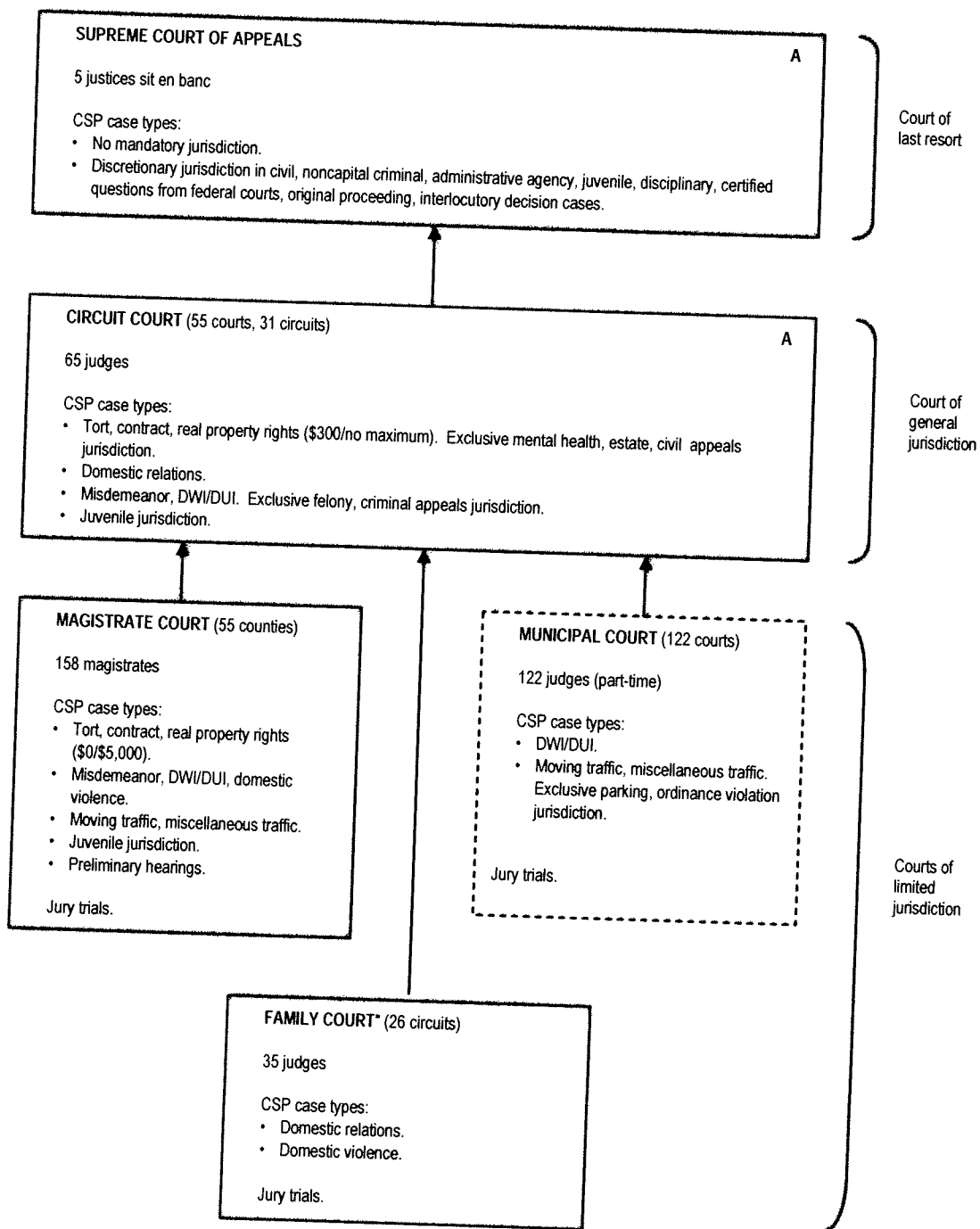
*The district court is referred to as the juvenile and domestic relations court when hearing juvenile and domestic relations cases and as the general district court for the balance of the cases.

WASHINGTON COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



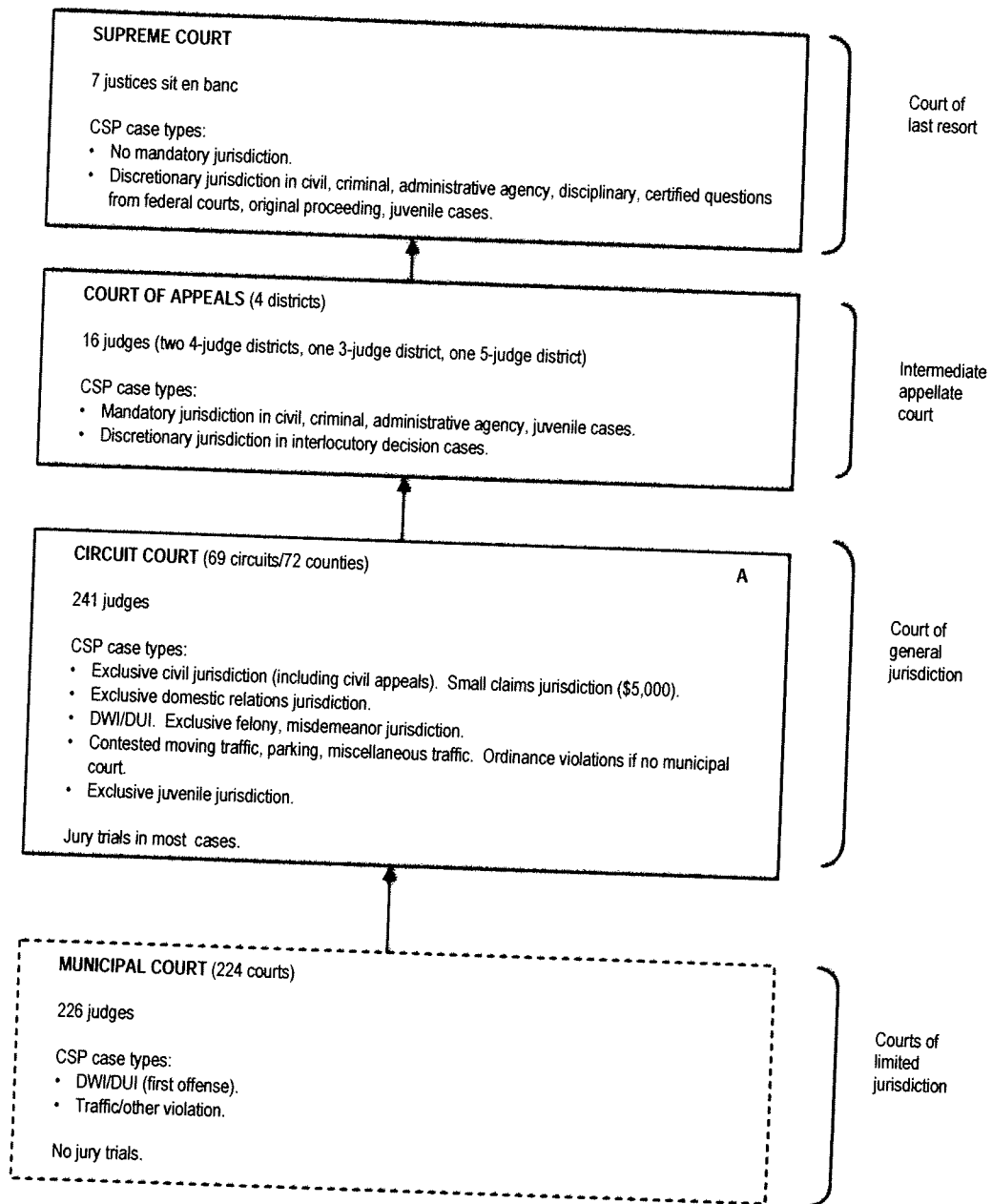
* District court provides services to municipalities that do not have a municipal court.

WEST VIRGINIA COURT STRUCTURE, 2004

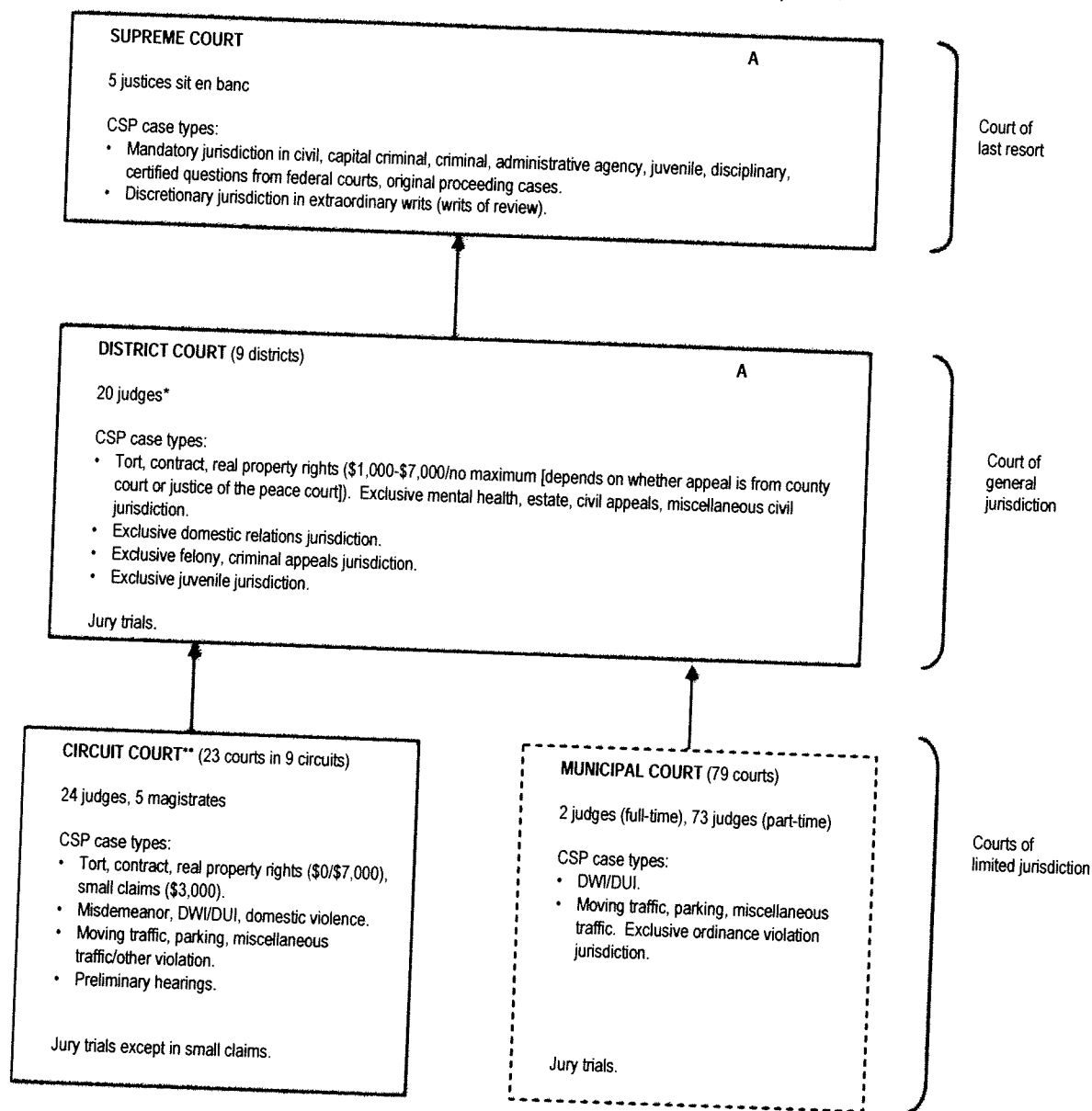


*The Family Court was created in 2002.

WISCONSIN COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



WYOMING COURT STRUCTURE, 2004



*The number of District Court judges increased to 21 in 2005.

** County Courts were renamed Circuit Courts and Justice of the Peace Courts were combined with the Circuit Courts in January 2003.