

Chapter Four

THE JUDICIARY

The fundamentals of state justice systems — includes information on state courts of last resort, intermediate appellate courts and general trial courts, selection/retention and removal of judges, and compensation of judges and judicial administrators.

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Table 4.1
STATE COURTS OF LAST RESORT

State or other jurisdiction	Name of court	Justices chosen (a)			Chief justice		
		At large	By district	No. of judges (b)	Term (in years) (c)	Method of selection	Term of service as chief justice
Alabama	S.C.	★		9 (d)	6	Popular election	6 years
Alaska	S.C.	★		5	10	By court	3 years (e)
Arizona	S.C.	★		5	6	By court	5 years
Arkansas	S.C.	★		7	8	Popular election	8 years
California	S.C.	★		7	12	Appointed by governor (f)	12 years
Colorado	S.C.	★		7	10	By court	Indefinite
Connecticut	S.C.	★		7 (g)	8	Legislative appointment	8 years
Delaware	S.C.	★		5	12	Appointed by governor, with consent of Senate	12 years
Florida	S.C.	★		7	6	By court	2 years
Georgia	S.C.	★		7	6	By court	4 years
Hawaii	S.C.	★		5	10	Appointed by governor, with consent of Senate (h)	10 years
Idaho	S.C.	★		5	6	By court	4 years
Illinois	S.C.		★	7	10	By court	3 years
Indiana	S.C.	★		5	10 (i)	Judicial nominating commission appointment	5 years
Iowa	S.C.	★		9	8	By court	Remainder of term or 8 years
Kansas	S.C.	★		7	6	By seniority of service (j)	Indefinite
Kentucky	S.C.		★	7	8	By court	4 years
Louisiana	S.C.		★	8 (k)	10	By seniority of service	Remainder of term
Maine	S.J.C.	★		7	7	Appointed by governor, with consent of Senate	7 years
Maryland	C.A.		★	7	10	Designated by governor	Indefinite
Massachusetts	S.J.C.	★		7(l)	To age 70	Appointed by governor (m)	To age 70
Michigan	S.C.	★		7	8	By court	2 years
Minnesota	S.C.	★		7	6	Popular election	6 years
Mississippi	S.C.		★	9 (n)	8	By seniority of service	Remainder of term
Missouri	S.C.	★		7	12	By court	2 years
Montana	S.C.	★		7	8	Popular election	8 years
Nebraska	S.C.		★ (o)	7	6 (p)	Appointed by governor from Judicial Nominating Commission	Remainder of term
Nevada	S.C.	★		5	6	Rotation by seniority (q)	1-2 years
New Hampshire	S.C.	★		5	To age 70	Appointed by governor with approval of elected executive council	To age 70
New Jersey	S.C.	★		7	7 (r)	Appointed by governor, with consent of Senate	Remainder of term
New Mexico	S.C.	★		5 (s)	8	By court	2 years
New York	C.A.	★		7	14 (t)	Appointed by governor from Judicial Nomination Commission, with consent of Senate	14 years (t)
North Carolina	S.C.	★		7	8	Popular election	8 years
North Dakota	S.C.	★		5	10	By Supreme and district court judges	5 years (u)
Ohio	S.C.	★		7	6	Popular election	6 years
Oklahoma	S.C.		★	9	6	By court	2 years
	C.C.A.	★		5	6	By court	2 years
Oregon	S.C.	★		7	6	By court	6 years
Pennsylvania	S.C.	★		7	10	Rotation by seniority	Remainder of term
Rhode Island	S.C.	★		5	Life	By legislature	Life
South Carolina	S.C.	★		5	10	By legislature	10 years

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE COURTS OF LAST RESORT — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Name of court	Justices chosen (a)		No. of judges (b)	Term (in years) (c)	Chief justice	
		At large	By district			Method of selection	Term of service as chief justice
South Dakota	S.C.		★ (v)	5	8	By court	4 years
Tennessee	S.C.	★		5	8	By court	Full term
Texas	S.C.			9	6	Partisan election	6 years
	C.C.A.	★		9	6	Partisan election (w)	6 years (w)
Utah	S.C.	★		5	10 (x)	By court	4 years
Vermont	S.C.	★		5	6	Appointed by governor from Judicial Nomination Commission, with consent of Senate	6 years
Virginia	S.C.	★		7	12	By seniority of service	Indefinite
Washington	S.C.	★		9	6	Justice with shortest term to serve	2 years
West Virginia	S.C.A.	★		5	12	Rotation by seniority	1 year
Wisconsin	S.C.	★		7	10	By seniority of service (y)	Remainder of term or until declined
Wyoming	S.C.	★		5	8	By court	2 years
Dist. of Columbia	C.A.	★		9	15	Judicial Nominating Commission appointment	4 years
American Samoa	H.C.	★		8 (z)	(aa)	Appointed by Secretary of the Interior	(x)
Puerto Rico	S.C.	★		7	To age 70	Appointed by Governor, with consent of Senate	To age 70

Sources: National Center for State Courts, *State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report 1996*, and *State Court Organization 1993*; state constitutions, statutes and court administration offices.

Key:

- S.C. — Supreme Court
- S.C.A. — Supreme Court of Appeals
- S.J.C. — Supreme Judicial Court
- C.A. — Court of Appeals
- C.C.A. — Court of Criminal Appeals
- H.C. — High Court

- (a) See Table 4.4, "Selection and Retention of Judges," for details.
- (b) Number includes chief justice.
- (c) The initial term may be shorter. See Table 4.4, "Selection and Retention of Judges," for details.
- (d) 9 justices sit in panels of 5 or en banc.
- (e) A justice may serve more than one term as chief justice, but may not serve consecutive terms in that position.
- (f) Subsequently, must stand for a confirmation election at the next general election.
- (g) 7 justices sit in panels of 5 (membership rotates daily); upon order of chief justice, 6 or 7 may sit on panel.
- (h) Judicial Selection Commission nominates.
- (i) Initial two years; retention 10 years.
- (j) If two or more qualify, then senior in age.

- (k) Includes one assigned from courts of appeal.
- (l) 7 justices sit on the court, and 5 justices sit en banc.
- (m) Judicial Commission nominates, with approval by Governor's council.
- (n) 9 justices sit in panels of 3 and en banc.
- (o) Chief justice chosen statewide; associate judges chosen by district.
- (p) More than three years for first election and every six years thereafter.
- (q) If two or more qualify, then determined by lot.
- (r) Followed by tenure.
- (s) 5 justices sit in panels of 3.
- (t) May be reappointed to age 70 after which they must go through a recertification process and maybe reappointed for up to 3, 2 year terms.
- (u) Or expiration of term, whichever is first.
- (v) Initially chosen by district; retention determined statewide.
- (w) Presiding judge of Court of Criminal Appeals.
- (x) Initial three years; retention 10 years.
- (y) If two or more qualify, then justice with least number of years remaining in term.
- (z) Chief judges and associate judges sit on appellate and trial divisions.
- (aa) For good behavior.

Table 4.2

**STATE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS:
NUMBER OF JUDGES AND TERMS**

State or other jurisdiction	Intermediate appellate court			General trial court		
	Name of court	No. of judges	Term (years)	Name of court	No. of judges	Term (years)
Alabama	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6	Circuit Court	131	6
	Court of Civil Appeals	5	6			
Alaska	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior Court	32 (a)	6
Arizona	Court of Appeals	22	6	Superior Court	132	4
Arkansas	Court of Appeals	9	8	Chancery/Probate Court and Circuit Court	104 (b)	(b)
California	Court of Appeals	88	12	Superior Court	789 (c)	6
Colorado	Court of Appeals	16	8	District Court	111 (d)	6
Connecticut	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior Court	174	8
Delaware .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	17	12
				Court of Chancery	(e)	12
Florida	District Courts of Appeals	61	6	Circuit Court	455	6
Georgia	Court of Appeals	10	6	Superior Court	169	4
Hawaii	Intermediate Court of Appeals	4	10	Circuit Court	27 (f)	10
Idaho	Court of Appeals	3	6	District Court	37 (g)	4
Illinois	Appellate Court	42 (h)	10	Circuit Court	492 (i)	6 (j)
Indiana	Court of Appeals	15 (k)	10 (l)	Superior Court, Probate Court and Circuit Court	273	6
Iowa	Court of Appeals	6	6	District Court	348 (m)	6
Kansas	Court of Appeals	10	4	District Court	149 (n)	4
Kentucky	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit Court	93	8
Louisiana	Court of Appeals	54	10	District Court	214 (o)	6
Maine .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	16	7
Maryland	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit Court	132	15
Massachusetts	Appeals Court	14	(o)	Trial Court	341	(p)
Michigan	Court of Appeals	28	6	Circuit Court	210	6
Minnesota	Court of Appeals	16	6	District Court	252	6
Mississippi	Court of Appeals	10	4	Circuit Court	48	4
Missouri	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit Court	134 (q)	6
Montana .....	...	...	...	District Court	37 (r)	6
Nebraska	Court of Appeals	6	6 (s)	District Court	51	6 (t)
Nevada .....	...	...	...	District Court	46	6
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	29 (u)	(p)
New Jersey	Appellate Division of Superior Court	32	7 (v)	Superior Court	372 (w)	7 (x)
New Mexico	Court of Appeals	10	8	District Court	69	6
New York	Appellate Division of Supreme Court	51	5 (y)	Supreme Court and County Court	457	(z)
	Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	15	5 (y)			
North Carolina	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	95 (aa)	8
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	District Court	46	6
Ohio	Court of Appeals	65	6	Court of Common Pleas	369	6

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Intermediate appellate court			General trial court		
	Name of court	No. of judges	Term (years)	Name of court	No. of judges	Term (years)
Oklahoma	Court of Appeals	12	6	District Court	71 (bb)	4
Oregon	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit Court	93	6
				Tax Court	1	6
Pennsylvania	Superior Court	15	10	Court of Common Pleas	366	10
	Commonwealth Court	9	10			
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	22 (cc)	Life
South Carolina	Court of Appeals	9	6	Circuit Court	43 (dd)	6
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	Circuit Court	36 (ee)	8
Tennessee	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery Court	33	8
	Court of Criminal Appeals	12	8	Circuit Court	77	8
				Criminal Court	29	8
				Probate Court	3	(ff)
Texas	Court of Appeals	80	6	District Court	395	4
Utah	Court of Appeals	7	10 (gg)	District Court	68 (hh)	6
Vermont .....	...	...	...	Superior Court and District Court	31 (ii)	6
Virginia	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit Court	144	8
Washington	Court of Appeals	20	6	Superior Court	161	4
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	Circuit Court	62	8
Wisconsin	Court of Appeals	16	6	Circuit Court	233	6
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	District Court	17	6
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	59	15
Puerto Rico	Circuit Court of Appeals	33	16	Court of First Instance	295	12

Sources: National Center for State Courts, *State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report and State Court Organization 1996*; state statutes and court administration offices.

Key:

- ... — Court does not exist in jurisdiction or not applicable.
- (a) Plus five masters.
- (b) There are 31 circuit court judges who serve four-year terms. Chancery probate court, consists of 33 judges who serve six-year terms. (40 additional judges serve both circuit and chancery courts).
- (c) Plus 136 commissioners and 39 referees.
- (d) Plus four magistrates.
- (e) One chancellor and four vice-chancellors.
- (f) Plus 15 district family judges.
- (g) Plus 81 full-time magistrate/judges.
- (h) Plus 10 supplemental judges.
- (i) Plus 322 associate judges, and 50 permissive associate judges.
- (j) Associate judges 4 years.
- (k) Plus one tax court judge.
- (l) Two years initial; 10 years retention.
- (m) Includes 108 district judges, 54 district associate judges, 30 senior judges, 12 associate juvenile judges, 137 part-time magistrates, one associate probate judge, and 6 alternate district associate judges.
- (n) Plus 69 district magistrates.

- (o) Plus seven commissioners.
- (p) To age 70.
- (q) Plus 175 associate circuit judges.
- (r) Plus six judges for water court and one for workers' compensation court.
- (s) More than three years for first election and every six years thereafter.
- (t) The initial term is for at least but no more than 3 years.
- (u) Plus 11 full-time marital masters.
- (v) Followed by tenure.
- (w) Plus 21 surrogates.
- (x) On reappointment till age 70.
- (y) Or duration.
- (z) Fourteen years for Supreme Court; 10 years for county court.
- (aa) Plus 100 clerks with estate jurisdiction.
- (bb) Plus 77 associate judges and 73 special judges.
- (cc) Includes one master.
- (dd) Plus 20 masters-in-equity.
- (ee) Plus 11.5 law magistrates, four part-time law magistrates, 89 full-time clerk magistrates, and 51 part-time clerk magistrates.
- (ff) Locally determined.
- (gg) Three years initial; 10 years retention.
- (hh) Plus 6 domestic court commissioners.
- (ii) District and superior court judges also serve as family court judges.

Table 4.3
QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES OF STATE APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS

State or other jurisdiction	U.S. citizenship (years)		Years of minimum residence						Member of state bar (years)		Other	
	A	T	In state		In district		Minimum age		A	T	A	T
			A	T	A	T	A	T				
Alabama	5	5	(a)	(a)	...	1	25	25	...	...	...	...
Alaska	★	★	5 (a)	5 (a)	...	...	...	...	★ (b)	★ (b)	...	...
Arizona	...	...	10 (c)	5	(d, e)	1	30	30	10 (c)	5	(f, g)	(f, g)
Arkansas	★	★	2	2	...	...	30	28	(h, i)	(h, i)	(f)	(f)
California	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 (i)	10 (i)	...	...
Colorado	...	...	(e)	...	...	(e)	...	...	5	5	(g)	(g)
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	10	10	...	...
Delaware	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	(h)	(h)	...	...
Florida	...	...	(e)	(e)	★	★	...	...	10	5	(g)	(g)
Georgia	3	3	★	(a)	...	...	...	30	7	7	...	...
Hawaii	★	★	★ (a)	★ (a)	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...
Idaho	★	★	2	1	...	(e)	30	30	10	10	...	...
Illinois	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...
Indiana	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	10 (i)	★	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	★	30	30	★ (i)	★ (i)	...	...
Kentucky	★	★	2	2	2	2	...	...	8	8	...	...
Louisiana	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	5	5	...	...
Maine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(h)	(h)	(f)	(f)
Maryland	...	...	5 (a,e)	5 (a,e)	6 mos.	6 mos.	30	30	★	★	(f)	(f)
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	...	...	(e)	...	(e)	(e)	...	...	★	★	(g)	(g)
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★ (h)	★ (h)	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	30	26	5	5	...	...
Missouri	15	10	(e)	(e)	★	1	30	30	★	★	...	...
Montana	★	★	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...
Nebraska	★	★	3	...	★ (e)	★	30	30	5 (i)	5 (i)	...	...
Nevada	...	...	2 (e)	2 (e)	...	...	25	25	★	...	...	...
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(j)	(j)
New Jersey	...	...	...	(k)	...	(k)	...	...	10	10	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	3	3	...	★	35	35	10 (h,i)	6 (h,i)	...	...
New York	...	...	★	★	...	...	18	18	10	10	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	...
North Dakota	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	★ (h)	★ (h)	...	...
Ohio	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	6 (i)	6 (i)	(g)	(g)
Oklahoma	...	...	(e)	...	(e)	(e)	30	...	5 (i)	4 (i)	...	...
Oregon	★	★	3	3	(e)	1	...	...	★	★	...	...
Pennsylvania	★	★	1 (a)	1 (a)	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	★	★	5 (a)	5 (a)	...	...	26	26	5	5	...	...
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	★ (e)	★ (e)	...	...	★	★	...	...
Tennessee	...	...	5 (a)	5	...	1	35 (l)	30	★ (h)	★ (h)	...	...
Texas	★	★	(a)	(a)	(d)	2	35	...	★ (i)	★ (i)	...	...
Utah	★	★	5 (m)	3	...	★	30 (n)	25	★	★	...	...
Vermont	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	★ (i)	★ (i)	...	...
Virginia	...	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	5	5	...	...
Washington	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	★ (o)	★	...	...
West Virginia	...	...	5	★	...	...	30	30	10 (i)	★ (i)	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	10 days	10 days	10 days	10 days	...	...	5	5	...	...
Wyoming	★	★	3	2	...	...	30	28	9 (h,i)	(h)	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	★	★	90 days	90 days	5 (i)	5 (i)	...	(p)
No. Mariana Islands	...	★	30	...	(h)
Puerto Rico	★	★	5	25	10	★ (i)

See footnotes at end of table.

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QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES — Continued

Sources: National Center for State Courts, *State Court Organization 1993*; state constitutions and statutes.

Note: The information in this table is based on a literal reading of the state constitutions and statutes. Requirements that an individual be a member of the state bar or a qualified elector may imply additional requirements.

Key:

A — Judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts.

T — Judges of general trial courts.

★ — Provision; length of time not specified.

. . . — No specific provision.

(a) Citizen of the state. In Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee (court of criminal appeals), five years; in Georgia, three years.

(b) Must have been engaged in active practice of law for specific number of years. Alaska: appellate eight years; trial five years.

(c) For court of appeals, five years.

(d) For court of appeals judges only.

(e) Qualified elector. For Arizona court of appeals, must be elector of county of residence. For Michigan Supreme Court, elector in state; court of appeals, elector of appellate circuit. For Missouri Supreme and appellate courts, electors for nine years; for circuit courts, electors for three years. For Oklahoma Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals, elector for one year; court of appeals and district courts, elector for six months. For Oregon court of appeals, qualified elector in county.

(f) Specific personal characteristics. Arizona, Arkansas good moral character. Maine sobriety of manners. Maryland integrity, wisdom and sound legal knowledge.

(g) Nominee must be under certain age to be eligible. Arizona under 70. Colorado under 72, except when name is submitted for vacancy. Florida under 70, except upon temporary assignment or to complete a term. Michigan, Ohio under 70.

(h) Learned in law.

(i) Years as a practicing lawyer and/or service on bench of court of record in state may satisfy requirement. Arkansas appellate: eight years; trial: six years. Indiana 10 years admitted to practice or must have served as a circuit, superior or criminal court judge in the state for at least five years. Kansas appellate: 10 years; trial: five years. Texas appellate: 10 years; trial: four years. Vermont five of 10 years preceding appointment. West Virginia appellate: 10 years; trial: five years. Puerto Rico appellate: 10 years; trial: five years.

(j) Except that record of birth is required.

(k) There are 260 restricted superior court judgeships that require residence within the county at time of appointment and reappointment. There are 144 unrestricted judgeships for which assignment of county is made by the Chief Justice.

(l) Thirty years for judges of court of appeals and court of criminal appeals.

(m) Supreme Court is five; court of appeals is three.

(n) Supreme Court is 30 years; court of appeals is 25 years.

(o) For court of appeals, admitted to practice for five years.

(p) Superior court judges must also have 5 years of legal government practice or service as law school faculty.

Table 4.4
SELECTION AND RETENTION OF JUDGES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How selected and retained</i>
Alabama	Appellate, circuit, district and probate judges elected on partisan ballots. Municipal court judges appointed by the governing body of the municipality (majority vote of its members).
Alaska	Supreme Court, court of appeals, superior court and district court judges appointed by governor from nominations submitted by Judicial Council. Supreme Court, court of appeals and superior court judges approved or rejected at first general election held more than three years after appointment. Reconfirmation every 10, eight and six years, respectively. District court judges approved or rejected at first general election held more than one year after appointment. Reconfirmation every four years. District court magistrates appointed by and serve at pleasure of presiding judge of superior court in each judicial district.
Arizona	Supreme Court justices and court of appeals judges appointed by governor from a list of not less than three nominees submitted by a nine-member Commission on Appellate Court Appointments. Superior court judges (in counties with population of at least 150,000) appointed by governor from a list of not less than three nominees submitted by a nine-member commission on trial court appointments. Judges initially hold office for term ending 60 days following next regular general election after expiration of two-year term. Judges who file declaration of intention to be retained in office run at next regular general election on non-partisan retention ballot. Superior court judges in counties having population less than 250,000 elected on non-partisan ballot; justices of the peace elected on partisan ballot; police judges and magistrates selected as provided by charter or ordinance; Tucson city magistrates appointed by mayor and council from nominees submitted by non-partisan Merit Selection Commission on magistrate appointments.
Arkansas	All elected on partisan ballot.
California	Supreme Court and courts of appeal judges appointed by governor, confirmed by Commission on Judicial Appointments. Judges run unopposed on non-partisan retention ballot at next general election after appointment. Superior court judges elected on non-partisan ballot or selected by method described above; judges elected to full term at next general election on non-partisan ballot. Municipal court and justice court judges initially appointed by governor and county board of supervisors, respectively, retain office by election on non-partisan ballot.
Colorado	Supreme Court and court of appeals judges appointed by governor from nominees submitted by Supreme Court Nominating Commission. Other judges appointed by governor from nominees submitted by Judicial District Nominating Commission. After initial appointive term of two years, judges run on record for retention. Municipal judges appointed by municipal governing body. Denver County judges appointed by mayor from list submitted by nominating commission; judges run on record for retention
Connecticut	All nonelected judges appointed by legislature from nominations submitted by governor exclusively from candidates submitted by the Judicial Selection Commission. Judicial Review Council makes recommendations on nominations for reappointment. Probate judges elected on partisan ballots.
Delaware	All appointed by governor from list submitted by a judicial nominating commission (which is established by executive order) with consent of majority of Senate.
Florida	Supreme court and district courts of appeal judges appointed by governor from nominees submitted by appropriate judicial nominating commission. Judges run for retention at next general election preceding expiration of term. Circuit and county court judges elected on non-partisan ballots.
Georgia	Supreme Court, court of appeals and superior court judges elected on non-partisan ballots. Probate judges and justices of peace elected on partisan ballots. Other county and city court judges appointed.
Hawaii	Supreme Court and intermediate court of appeals justices and circuit court judges nominated by Judicial Selection Commission (on list of at least six names) and appointed by governor with consent of Senate. Judges reappointed to subsequent terms by the Judicial Selection Commission. District court judges nominated by Commission (on list of at least six names) and appointed by chief justice.
Idaho	Supreme Court and court of appeals justices and district court judges elected on non-partisan ballot. Magistrates appointed on non-partisan merit basis by District Magistrates Commission and run for retention in first general election next succeeding the 18-month period following initial appointment; thereafter, run every four years.
Illinois	Supreme Court, appellate court and circuit court judges nominated at primary elections or by petition and elected at general or judicial elections on partisan ballot. Judges run in uncontested retention elections for subsequent terms. Circuit court associate judges, once appointed by circuit judges for four-year terms, are being converted to full circuit judges.
Indiana	Supreme Court justices, court of appeals judges and tax court judges are appointed by governor from list of three nominees submitted by seven-member Judicial Nominating Commission. Judges serve until next general election after two years from appointment date; thereafter, run for retention on record. Circuit, superior and county judges in most counties run on partisan ballot. Marion County municipal judges appointed by governor from nominees submitted by county nominating commission.
Iowa	Supreme Court, court of appeals and district court judges appointed by governor from lists submitted by nominating commissions. Judges serve until initial one-year term until January 1 following next general election, then run on records for retention. Full-time judicial magistrates appointed by district judges in judicial election district from nominations submitted by county judicial magistrate appointing commission. Part-time magistrates appointed by county judicial magistrate appointing commission.
Kansas	Supreme Court and court of appeals judges appointed by governor from nominations submitted by Supreme Court Nominating Commission. Judges serve until second Monday in January following first general election after one year in office; thereafter run on record for retention every six (Supreme Court) and four (court of appeals) years. District judges in most judicial districts selected by non-partisan commission plan.
Kentucky	All judges elected on non-partisan ballot.
Louisiana	All justices and judges elected on non-partisan basis, but state has open primary which requires all candidates to appear on a single ballot.
Maine	All appointed by governor with confirmation of the senate, except probate judges who are elected on partisan ballot.

See footnotes at end of table.

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SELECTION AND RETENTION OF JUDGES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How selected and retained</i>
Maryland	Court of Appeals and Court of Special Appeals judges nominated by Judicial Nominating Commission, and appointed by governor with advice and consent of Senate. Judges run on record for retention after one year of service. Judges of circuit courts and Supreme Bench of Baltimore City nominated by Commission and appointed by governor. Judges run in first general election after year of service (may be challenged by other candidates). District court judges nominated by Commission and appointed by governor, subject to Senate confirmation.
Massachusetts	All nominated and appointed by governor with advice and consent of Governor's Council. Judicial Nominating Commission, established by executive order, submits names on non-partisan basis to governor.
Michigan	Nominated in party conventions, all are elected on non-partisan ballot, except remaining municipal judges who are selected in accordance with local procedures for selecting public officials.
Minnesota	All elected on non-partisan ballot.
Mississippi	All elected on partisan ballot, except municipal court judges who are appointed by governing authority of each municipality.
Missouri	Judges of Supreme Court, court of appeals and several circuit courts appointed initially by governor from nominations submitted by judicial selection commissions. Judges run for retention after one year in office. All other judges elected on partisan ballot.
Montana	All elected on non-partisan ballot. Judges unopposed in reelection effort, run for retention. Water court judges are appointed by chief justice; Workers' compensation judges are appointed by the governor.
Nebraska	All judges appointed initially by governor from nominees submitted by judicial nominating commissions. Judges run for retention on non-partisan ballot in general election following initial three-year term; subsequent terms are six years.
Nevada	All elected on non-partisan ballot.
New Hampshire	All appointed by governor and confirmed by majority vote of elected five-member executive council.
New Jersey	All appointed by governor with advice and consent of Senate, except judges of municipal courts serving a single municipality who are appointed by the governing body. Judges are reappointed by the governor (to age 70) with the advice and consent of Senate.
New Mexico	Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, district and metropolitan judges appointed by governor from list submitted by a judicial nominating commission. At next general election, after appointment, judges run for full terms in partisan, contested election. The elected judge runs for subsequent terms in uncontested retention elections.
New York	All elected on partisan ballot, except judges of Court of Appeals who are appointed by governor with advice and consent of Senate. Governor also appoints judges of court of claims and designates members of appellate division of supreme court. Mayor of New York City appoints judges of criminal and family courts in the city from list submitted by a judicial nominating commission, established by mayor's executive order.
North Carolina	All elected on partisan ballot, except special judges of superior court who are appointed by governor.
North Dakota	All elected on non-partisan ballot.
Ohio	All elected on non-partisan ballot, except court of claims judges who may be appointed by chief justice of Supreme Court from ranks of Supreme Court, court of appeals, court of common pleas or retired judges.
Oklahoma	Supreme Court justices and Court of Criminal Appeals judges appointed by governor from lists of three submitted by Judicial Nominating Commission. Judges run for retention on non-partisan ballot at first general election following completion of one year's service. Judges of court of appeals, and district and associate district judges elected on non-partisan ballot. Special judges appointed by district judges within judicial administrative districts. Municipal judges appointed by governing body of municipality.
Oregon	All judges elected on non-partisan ballot for six-year terms, except municipal judges who are generally appointed and serve as prescribed by city council.
Pennsylvania	All initially elected on partisan ballot and thereafter on non-partisan retention ballot, except magistrates (Pittsburgh) who are appointed by mayor.
Rhode Island	Supreme Court justices elected by legislature. Superior, district and family court judges appointed by governor with advice and consent of Senate. Probate and municipal court judges appointed by city or town councils.
South Carolina	Supreme Court, court of appeals, circuit court and family court judges elected by legislature from names submitted on a non-partisan basis by judiciary committee of legislature. Probate judges elected on partisan ballot. Magistrates appointed by governor with advice and consent of Senate. Municipal judges appointed by mayor and alderman of city.
South Dakota	Supreme Court justices appointed by governor from nominees submitted by Judicial Qualifications Commission. Justices run for retention at first general election after three years in office. Circuit court judges elected on non-partisan ballot. Magistrates appointed by presiding judge of judicial court with approval of Supreme Court.
Tennessee	Judges of intermediate appellate courts appointed initially by governor from list of three nominees submitted by Appellate Court Nominating Commission. Judges run for election to full term at biennial general election held more than 30 days after occurrence of vacancy. Supreme Court judges and all other judges elected on partisan ballot, except some municipal judges who are appointed by governing body of city.
Texas	All elected on partisan ballot (method of selection for municipal judges determined by city charter or local ordinance).
Utah	Supreme Court, district court, circuit court and juvenile court judges appointed by governor from list of at least three nominees submitted by Judicial Nominating Commission. Judges run unopposed for retention in general election following initial three-year term; thereafter run on record for retention every 10 (Supreme Court) and six (other courts of record) years.
Vermont	Supreme Court justices, superior court and district and family court judges nominated by Judicial Nominating Board and appointed by governor with advice and consent of Senate. Judges retained in office unless legislature votes for removal.

SELECTION AND RETENTION OF JUDGES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How selected and retained</i>
Virginia	All full-time judges elected by majority vote of legislature.
Washington	All elected on non-partisan ballot (municipal judges are appointed by mayor).
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals judges, circuit court judges and magistrates elected on partisan ballot.
Wisconsin	Supreme Court, court of appeals and circuit court judges elected on non-partisan ballot.
Wyoming	Supreme Court justices, district and county court judges appointed by governor from list of three nominees submitted by judicial nominating commission. Judges run for retention on non-partisan ballot at first general election occurring more than one year after appointment. Justices of the peace elected on non-partisan ballot. Municipal (police) judges appointed by mayor with consent of Council.
Dist. of Columbia	Court of appeals and superior court judges nominated by president of the United States from a list of persons recommended by District of Columbia Judicial Nominating Commission; appointed upon advice and consent of U.S. Senate.
American Samoa	Chief justice and associate justice(s) appointed by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior pursuant to presidential delegation of authority. Associate judges appointed by governor of American Samoa on recommendation of the chief justice, and subsequently confirmed by the Senate of American Samoa.
Guam	All appointed by governor with consent of legislature from list of nominees submitted by Judicial Council; thereafter, run on record for retention every seven years.
No. Mariana Islands	All appointed by governor with advice and consent of Senate.
Puerto Rico	All appointed by governor with advice and consent of Senate.
U.S. Virgin Islands	All appointed by governor with advice and consent of legislature.

Sources: Warrick, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd Edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society), 1993; "Judicial Selection in the States: Appellate and General Jurisdiction Courts," American Judicature Society, 1996; National Center for State Courts, *State Court Organization 1993, 1995*; and state constitutions and statutes.

Note: Unless otherwise specified, judges included in this table are in the state courts of last resort and intermediate appellate and general trial courts.

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Table 4.5
METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Alabama	Judicial Inquiry Commission investigates, receives or initiates complaints concerning any judge. Complaints are filed with the Court of the Judiciary, which is empowered to remove, suspend, censure or otherwise discipline judges in the state. Judges are subject to impeachment.	By gubernatorial appointment. At next general election held after appointee has been in office one year, office is filled for a full term. In some counties, vacancies in circuit and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment on nominations made by judicial commission.
Alaska	Justices and judges subject to impeachment for malfeasance or misfeasance in performance of official duties. On recommendation of Judicial Qualifications Commission or on its own motion, Supreme Court may suspend judge without salary when judge pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as felony under state or federal law or of any other crime involving moral turpitude under that law. If conviction is reversed, suspension terminates and judge is paid salary for period of suspension. If conviction becomes final, judge is removed from office by Supreme Court. On recommendation of Judicial Qualifications Commission, Supreme Court may censure or remove a judge for action (occurring not more than six years before commencement of current term) which constitutes willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute. The court may also retire a judge for disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.	By gubernatorial appointment, from nominations submitted by Judicial Council.
Arizona	Judges subject to recall election. Electors, equal in number to 25 percent of votes cast in last election for judge, may petition for judge's recall. All Supreme Court, court of appeals, and superior court judges (judges of courts of record) are subject to impeachment. On recommendation of Commission on Judicial Qualifications or on its own motion, Supreme Court may suspend without salary, a judge who pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as felony or involving moral turpitude under state or federal law. If conviction is reversed, suspension terminates and judge is paid salary for period of suspension. If conviction becomes final, judge is removed from office by Supreme Court. Upon recommendation of Commission on Judicial Qualifications, Supreme Court may remove a judge for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the office into disrepute. The Court may also retire a judge for a disability that seriously interferes with performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.	Vacancies on Supreme Court, court of appeals, and superior courts (in counties with population over 250,000) are filled by the governor from judicial appointment commission lists. Vacancies on superior courts in counties of less than 250,000 may be filled by gubernatorial appointment until next general election when judge is elected to fill remainder of unexpired term. Vacancies on justice courts are filled by appointment by county board of supervisors.
Arkansas	Supreme, appellate, circuit and chancery court judges are subject to removal by impeachment or by the governor upon the joint address of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly. On recommendation of Judicial Discipline & Disability Commission, the Supreme Court may suspend, with or without pay, or remove a judge for conviction of any offense punishable as a felony under the laws of Arkansas or the United States; for conviction of a criminal act that reflects adversely on the judge's honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a judge in other respects; for conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation; for conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice; for a willful violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct or the Rules of Professional Responsibility; for willful and persistent failure to perform the duties of office; or for habitual intemperance in the use of alcohol or other drugs.	By gubernatorial appointment. Appointee serves remainder of unexpired term if it expires at next general election.
California	All judges subject to impeachment for misconduct. All judges subject to recall election. On recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Performance or on its own motion, the Supreme Court may suspend a judge without salary when the judge pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as a felony or any other crime that involves moral turpitude under that law. If conviction is reversed, suspension terminates and judge is paid salary for period of suspension. If conviction becomes final, judge is removed from office by Supreme Court. Commission on Judicial Performance, may remove judge for willful misconduct in office, persistent failure or inability to perform duties, habitual intemperance or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the office into disrepute, subject to petition to Supreme Court. The commission may also retire a judge for disability that seriously interferes with performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.	Vacancies on appellate courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment with approval of Commission on Judicial Appointments until next general election at which time appointee has the right to become a candidate. Vacancies on superior courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment for remainder of unexpired term; on justice courts by appointment of county board of supervisors or by nonpartisan special election.

METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Colorado	<p>Supreme, appeals and district court judges are subject to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors or malfeasance in office by two-thirds vote of Senate.</p> <p>Supreme Court, on its own motion or upon petition, may remove a judge from office upon final conviction for a crime punishable as a felony under state or federal law or of any other crime involving moral turpitude under that law.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of Commission on Judicial Discipline, Supreme Court may remove or discipline a judge for willful misconduct in office, willful or persistent failure to perform the duties of office, intemperance or violation of judicial conduct, or for disability that seriously interferes with performance and is (or is likely to become) permanent.</p> <p>Denver county judges are removed in accordance with charter and ordinance provisions.</p>	<p>By gubernatorial appointment (or mayoral appointment in case of Denver county court) from names submitted by appropriate judicial nominating commission.</p>
Connecticut	<p>Supreme and superior court judges are subject to removal by impeachment or by the governor on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.</p> <p>On recommendation of Judicial Review Council or on its own motion, the Supreme Court may remove or suspend a judge of the Supreme or superior court after an investigation and hearing. If the investigation involves a Supreme Court justice, such judge is disqualified from participating in the proceedings. If a judge becomes permanently incapacitated and cannot adequately fulfill the duties of office, the judge may be retired for disability by the Judicial Review Council on its own motion or on application of the judge.</p>	<p>If General Assembly is in session, vacancies are filled by governor exclusively from candidates submitted by the Judicial Selection Commission and appointed by the General Assembly. Otherwise vacancies are filled temporarily by gubernatorial appointment.</p>
Delaware	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for treason, bribery or any high crime or misdemeanor. The Court on the Judiciary may (after investigation and hearing) censure or remove a judge for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform the duties of office or an offense involving moral turpitude or other persistent misconduct in violation of judicial ethics. The Court may also retire a judge for permanent mental or physical disability interfering with the performance of duties.</p>	<p>Vacancies are filled by governor, with consent of majority of all members of senate, from nominees whose names are submitted by judicial nominating commission.</p>
Florida	<p>Supreme Court, district courts of appeal and circuit court judges are subject to impeachment for misdemeanors in office.</p> <p>On recommendation of Judicial Qualifications Commission, Supreme Court may discipline or remove a judge for willful or persistent failure to perform duties or for conduct unbefitting to a member of the judiciary, or retire a judge for a disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.</p>	<p>By gubernatorial appointment, from nominees recommended by appropriate judicial nominating commission.</p>
Georgia	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for cause.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of the Judicial Qualifications Commission (after investigation of alleged misconduct), the Supreme Court may retire, remove or censure any judge.</p>	<p>By gubernatorial appointment (by executive order) on nonpartisan basis from names submitted by Judicial Nominating Commission.</p>
Hawaii	<p>Upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Discipline (after investigation and hearings), the Supreme Court may reprimand, discipline, suspend (with or without salary), retire or remove any judge as a result of misconduct or disability.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme, intermediate court of appeals and circuit courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment (subject to consent of Senate) from names submitted by Judicial Selection Committee.</p> <p>Vacancies on district courts are filled by appointment by chief justice from names submitted by Committee.</p>
Idaho	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for cause.</p> <p>Upon recommendation by Judicial Council, Supreme Court (after investigation) may remove judges of Supreme Court, court of appeals and district court judges.</p> <p>District court judges (or judicial district sitting <i>en banc</i>), by majority vote in accordance with Supreme Court rules, may remove magistrates for cause. District Magistrate's Commission may remove magistrates without cause during first 18 months of service.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme Court, court of appeals and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from names submitted by Judicial Council for unexpired term. Vacancies in magistrates' division of district court are filled by District Magistrate's Commission for remainder of unexpired term.</p>
Illinois	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for cause.</p> <p>The Judicial Inquiry Board files complaints with the Courts Commission which may remove, suspend without pay, censure or reprimand a judge for willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform duties or other conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute. The Commission may also suspend (with or without pay) or retire a judge for mental or physical disability.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme, appellate and circuit courts are filled by appointment by supreme court until general election.</p>
Indiana	<p>Upon recommendation of the Judicial Qualifications Commission or on its own motion, the Supreme Court may suspend or remove an appellate judge for pleading guilty or no contest to a felony crime involving moral turpitude. The Supreme Court may also retire, censure or remove a judge for other matters.</p> <p>The Supreme Court may also discipline or suspend without pay a non-appellate judge.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme Court and court of appeals are filled by governor from list of three nominees presented by judicial nominating commission. Vacancies on circuit courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment until general election. Vacancies on most superior courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment.</p>

JUDICIARY

METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Iowa	<p>Supreme and district court judges are subject to impeachment for misdemeanor or malfeasance in office.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of Commission on Judicial Qualifications, the Supreme Court may retire a Supreme, district or associate district judge for permanent disability, or remove such judge for failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance, willful misconduct, conduct which brings the office into disrepute or substantial violations of the canons of judicial ethics.</p> <p>Judicial magistrates may be removed by a tribunal in the judicial election district of the magistrate's residence.</p>	<p>Governor fills vacancies from lists submitted by judicial nominating commission.</p>
Kansas	<p>All judges are subject to impeachment for treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.</p> <p>Supreme Court justices are subject to retirement upon certification to the governor (after a hearing by the Supreme Court nominating Commission) that such justice is so incapacitated as to be unable to perform adequately the duties of office.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of the Judicial Qualifications Commission, the Supreme Court may retire for incapacity, discipline, suspend or remove for cause any judge below the Supreme Court level.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme Court and court of appeals are filled on nonpartisan basis by governor from nominations submitted by Supreme Court nominating commission. Vacancies on district courts (in areas where commission plan has not been adopted) are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next general election, when vacancy is filled for remainder of unexpired term; in areas where commission plan has been adopted, vacancies are filled by gubernatorial appointment from names submitted by judicial nominating commission.</p>
Kentucky	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for misdemeanors in office.</p> <p>Retirement and Removal Commission, subject to rules of procedure established by Supreme Court, may retire for disability, suspend without pay or remove for good cause any judge. The Commission's actions are subject to review by Supreme Court.</p>	<p>By gubernatorial appointment (from names submitted by appropriate judicial nominating commission) or by chief justice if governor fails to act within 60 days. Appointees serve until next general election after their appointment at which time vacancy is filled.</p>
Louisiana	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for commission or conviction of felony or malfeasance or gross misconduct.</p> <p>Upon investigation and recommendation by Judiciary Commission, Supreme Court may censure, suspend (with or without salary), remove from office or retire involuntarily a judge for misconduct relating to official duties, willful and persistent failure to perform duties, persistent and public conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the office into disrepute, or conduct while in office which would constitute a felony or conviction of felony. The Court may also retire a judge for disability which is (or is likely to become) permanent.</p>	<p>Vacancies are filled by Supreme Court appointment if remainder of unexpired term is six months or less; if longer than six months, vacancies are filled in special election.</p>
Maine	<p>Judges are subject to removal by impeachment or by governor upon the joint address of the legislature.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of the Committee on Judicial Responsibility and Disability, the Supreme Judicial Court may remove, retire or discipline any judge.</p>	<p>Vacancies are filled by governor, subject to review by joint standing committee on the judiciary and to Senate confirmation.</p>
Maryland	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>Judges of Court of Appeals, court of special appeals, trial courts of general jurisdiction and district courts are subject to removal by governor on judge's conviction in court of law, impeachment, or physical or mental disability. Judges are also subject to removal upon joint address of the legislature.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities (after hearing), the Court of Appeals may remove or retire a judge for misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform duties, conduct prejudicial to the proper administration of justice, or disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.</p> <p>Elected judges convicted of felony or misdemeanor relating to public duties and involving moral turpitude may be removed from office by operation of law when conviction becomes final.</p>	<p>Vacancies are filled by governor with advice and consent of senate, from names submitted by judicial nominating commission.</p>
Massachusetts	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>The governor, with the consent of the Executive Council, may remove judges upon joint address of the legislature, and may also (after a hearing and with consent of the Council) retire a judge because of advanced age or mental or physical disability.</p> <p>The Commission on Judicial Conduct, using rules of procedure approved by the Supreme Judicial Court, may investigate the action of any judge that may, by consequence of willful misconduct in office, willful or persistent failure to perform his duties, habitual intemperance or other conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice, bring the office into disrepute.</p>	<p>Vacancies are filled by governor, with advice and consent of Executive Council, from names submitted by judicial nominating commission.</p>

METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Michigan	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>With the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the legislature, the governor may remove a judge for reasonable cause insufficient for impeachment.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of Judicial Tenure Commission, Supreme Court may censure, suspend (with or without salary), retire or remove a judge for conviction of a felony, a physical or mental disability or a persistent failure to perform duties, misconduct in office, habitual intemperance or conduct clearly prejudicial to the administration of justice.</p>	<p>Vacancies in all courts of record are filled by gubernatorial appointment from nominees recommended by a bar committee. Appointee serves until next general election at which successor is selected for remainder of unexpired term.</p> <p>Vacancies on municipal courts are filled by appointment by city councils.</p>
Minnesota	<p>Supreme and district court judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of Board of Judicial Standards, Supreme Court may censure, suspend (with or without salary), retire or remove a judge for conviction of a felony, physical or mental disability or persistent failure to perform duties, misconduct in office, habitual intemperance or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice.</p>	<p>Statutory plan to fill vacancies on district courts requires governor to appoint from nominees recommended by a judicial nominating commission. Vacancies on other levels of court filled by gubernatorial appointment (no nominating commission). Appointee serves until general election occurring more than one year after appointment at which time a successor is elected to serve a full term.</p>
Mississippi	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>For reasonable cause which is not sufficient for impeachment, the governor may, on joint address of legislature, remove judges of Supreme and inferior courts.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of Commission on Judicial Performance, Supreme Court may remove, suspend, fine, publicly censure or reprimand a judge for conviction of a felony (in a court outside the state), willful misconduct, willful and persistent failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice which brings the office into disrepute. The Commission may also retire any judge for physical or mental disability that seriously interferes with performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.</p>	<p>By gubernatorial appointment, from names submitted by a nominating commission. The office is filled for remainder of unexpired term at next state or congressional election held more than seven months after vacancy.</p>
Missouri	<p>Upon recommendation of Commission on Retirement, Removal and Discipline, Supreme Court may retire, remove or discipline any judge.</p> <p>Judges subject to impeachment for crime, misconduct, habitual drunkenness, willful neglect of duty, corruption in office, incompetency, or any offense involving moral turpitude or oppression in office.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme Court, court of appeals, and circuit courts that have adopted commission plan are filled by governor from list of nominees submitted by judicial nominating commission. Vacancies on other circuit courts and municipal court are filled, respectively, by special election and mayoral appointment.</p>
Montana	<p>All judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of Judicial Standards Commission, Supreme Court may suspend a judge and remove same upon conviction of a felony or other crime involving moral turpitude. The Supreme Court may retire any judge for a disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties, and that is (or may become) permanent. The Court may also censure, suspend or remove any judge for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform duties, violation of canons of judicial ethics adopted by the Supreme Court or habitual intemperance.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment (with confirmation by Senate) from names submitted by judicial nominating commission. Vacancies on municipal and city courts are filled by appointment by city council for remainder of unexpired term.</p>
Nebraska	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment. In case of impeachment of Supreme Court justice, judges of district court sit as court of impeachment with two-thirds concurrence required for conviction. In case of other judicial impeachments, Supreme Court sits as court of impeachment.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Qualifications, the Supreme Court may reprimand, discipline, censure, suspend or remove a judge for willful misconduct in office, willful failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance, conviction of crime involving moral turpitude, disbarment or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the office into disrepute. The Supreme Court also may retire a judge for physical or mental disability that seriously interferes with performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.</p>	<p>Vacancies are filled by governor from list of at least two nominees submitted by judicial nominating commission.</p>

JUDICIARY

METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Nevada	All judges, except justices of peace, are subject to impeachment. Judges are also subject to removal by legislative resolution and by recall election. The Commission on Judicial Discipline may censure, retire or remove a Supreme Court justice or district judge for willful misconduct, willful or persistent failure to perform duties or habitual intemperance, or retire a judge for advanced age which interferes with performance of duties for mental or physical disability that is (or is likely to become) permanent, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.	Vacancies on Supreme or district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from among three nominees submitted by Commission on Judicial Selection. Vacancies on justice courts are filled by appointment by board of county commissioners or by special election.
New Hampshire	Judges are subject to impeachment. Governor, with consent of Executive Council, may remove judges upon address of both houses of legislature.	Vacancies are filled by governor and approved by majority vote of five-member Executive Council.
New Jersey	Supreme and superior court judges are subject to impeachment by the legislature. Except for Supreme Court justices, judges are subject to a statutory removal proceeding that is initiated by the filing of a complaint by the Supreme Court on its own motion or the governor or either house of the legislature acting by a majority of its total membership. Prior to institution of the formal proceedings, complaints are usually referred to the Supreme Court's Advisory Committee on Judicial Conduct, which conducts a preliminary investigation, makes findings of fact and either dismisses the charges or recommends that formal proceedings be instituted. The Supreme Court's determination is based on a plenary hearing procedure, although the Court is supplied with a record created by the Committee. The formal statutory removal hearing may be either before the Supreme Court sitting <i>en banc</i> or before three justices or judges (or combination thereof) specifically designated by chief justice. If Supreme Court certifies to governor that it appears a Supreme Court or superior court judge is so incapacitated as to substantially prevent the judge from performing the duties of office, the governor appoints a commission of three persons to inquire into the circumstances. On their recommendation, the governor may retire the justice or judge from office, on pension, as may be provided by law.	Vacancies on Supreme Court and superior court, county, district, tax, and municipal courts are filled by governor with advice and consent of Senate.
New Mexico	Judges are subject to impeachment. Upon recommendation of the Judicial Standards Commission, the Supreme Court may discipline or remove a judge for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure or inability to perform duties or habitual intemperance, or retire a judge for disability that seriously interferes with performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.	Vacancies on Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from names submitted by judicial nominating commission.
New York	All judges are subject to impeachment. Court of Appeals and Supreme Court judges may be removed by two-thirds concurrence of both houses of legislature. Court of claims, county court, surrogate's court, family court, civil and criminal court (NYC) and district court judges may be removed by two-thirds vote of the Senate on recommendation of governor. Commission on Judicial Conduct may determine that a judge be admonished, censured or removed from office for cause, or retired for disability, subject to appeal to the Court of Appeals.	Vacancies on Court of Appeals and appellate division of Supreme Court are filled by governor with advice and consent of Senate, from among nominees recommended by judicial nominating commission. Vacancies in elective judgeships (outside NYC) are filled at next general election for full term; until election, governor makes appointment (with consent of senate if in session).
North Carolina	Upon recommendation of Judicial Standards Commission, Supreme Court may censure or remove a court of appeals or trial court judge for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance, conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the office into disrepute, or mental or physical incapacity that interferes with the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent. Upon recommendation of Judicial Standards Commission, a seven-member panel of the court of appeals may censure or remove (for the above reasons) any Supreme Court judge.	Vacancies on Supreme, appeals and superior courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next general election.
North Dakota	Supreme and district court judges are subject to impeachment for habitual intemperance, crimes, corrupt conduct, malfeasance or misdemeanor in office. Governor may remove county judges after hearing. All judges are subject to recall election. On recommendation of Commission on Judicial Qualifications or on its own motion, Supreme Court may suspend a judge without salary when judge pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as a felony under state or federal law or any other crime involving moral turpitude under that law. If conviction is reversed, suspension terminates and judge is paid salary for period of suspension. If conviction becomes final, judge is removed by Supreme Court. Upon recommendation of Commission on Judicial Qualifications, Supreme Court may censure or remove a judge for willful misconduct, willful failure to perform duties, willful violation of the code of judicial conduct or habitual intemperance. The Court may also retire a judge for disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.	Vacancies on Supreme and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from nominees submitted by Judicial Nominating Committee until next general election, unless governor calls for a special election to fill vacancy for remainder of term. Vacancies on county courts are filled by appointment by board of county commissioners from names submitted by nominating commission.

METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Ohio	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>Judges may be removed by concurrent resolution of two-thirds members of both houses of legislature or removed for cause upon filing of a petition signed by 15 percent of electors in preceding gubernatorial election.</p> <p>The Board of Commissioners on Grievances and Discipline of the Judiciary may disqualify a judge from office when judge has been indicted for a crime punishable as a felony under state or federal law. Board may also remove or suspend a judge for willful and persistent failure to perform duties, habitual intemperance, conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice or which would bring the office into disrepute, or suspension from practice of law, or retire a judge for physical or mental disability that prevents discharge of duties. Judge may appeal action to Supreme Court.</p>	<p>Vacancies are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next general election when successor is elected to fill unexpired term. If unexpired term ends within one year following such election, appointment is made for unexpired term.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for willful neglect of duty, corruption in office, habitual intemperance, incompetency or any offense involving moral turpitude.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of Council on Judicial Complaints, chief justice of Supreme Court may bring charges against any judge in the Court on the Judiciary. Court on the Judiciary may order removal of judge for gross neglect of duty, corruption in office, habitual drunkenness, an offense involving moral turpitude, gross partiality in office, or oppression in office. Judge may also be retired (with or without salary) for mental or physical disability that prevents performance of duties, or for incompetency to perform duties.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Court of Criminal Appeals are filled by governor form list of candidates submitted by judicial nominating commission. For Court of Appeals vacancies, judge is elected to fill unexpired term at next general election.</p>
Oregon	<p>On recommendation of Commission on Judicial Fitness, Supreme Court may remove a judge for conviction of a felony or crime involving moral turpitude, willful misconduct in office, willful or persistent failure to perform judicial duties, habitual intemperance, illegal use of narcotic drugs or willful violation of rules of conduct prescribed by Supreme Court of general incompetence. A judge may also be retired for mental or physical disability after certification by Commission. Judge may appeal to Supreme Court.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme Court, court of appeals and circuit courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment, until next general election when judge is selected to fill unexpired term.</p>
Pennsylvania	<p>All judges are subject to impeachment for misdemeanor in office.</p> <p>Upon complaint by Judicial Conduct Board, Court of Judiciary Discipline may remove a judge subject to appeal to Supreme Court.</p>	<p>By gubernatorial appointment (with advice and consent of Senate), from names submitted by appropriate nominating commission. Appointee serves until next election if the election is more than 10 months after vacancy occurred.</p>
Rhode Island	<p>All judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>The Supreme Court on its own motion may suspend a judge who pleaded guilty or no contest or was found guilty of a crime punishable as a felony under state or federal law or any other crime involving moral turpitude.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Tenure and Discipline, the Supreme Court may censure, suspend, reprimand or remove from office a judge guilty of a serious violation of the canons of judicial ethics or for willful or persistent failure to perform duties, a disabling addiction to alcohol, drugs or narcotics, or conduct that brings the office into disrepute. The Supreme Court may also retire a judge for physical or mental disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.</p> <p>Whenever the Commission recommends removal of a Supreme Court justice, the Supreme Court transmits the findings to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, recommending the initiation of proceedings for the removal of the justice by resolution of the legislature.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme Court are filled by the two houses of the legislature in grand committee until the next election. In case of a judge's temporary inability, governor may appoint a person to fill vacancy. Vacancies on superior, family and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment (with advice and consent of Senate).</p>
South Carolina	<p>Judges are subject to removal by impeachment or by governor on address of two-thirds of each house of the legislature.</p> <p>Upon review of findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommendation of the Board of Commissioners on Judicial Standards, the Supreme Court can discipline, suspend, remove, retire or hold in contempt a judge who has been convicted of a crime of moral turpitude, has violated the Code of Judicial Conduct or the Rules of Professional Conduct, persistently failed to perform his judicial duties, or is persistently incompetent or neglectful in the performance of his judicial duties or is habitually intemperate, consistently fails to timely issue his official orders, decrees, or opinions or otherwise perform his official duties without just cause or excuse, or for disability.</p>	<p>Vacancies on the Supreme Court, court of appeals, and circuit court are filled by joint public vote of general assembly, from list of nominees supplied by judicial screening committee.</p>
South Dakota	<p>Supreme Court justices and circuit court judges are subject to removal by impeachment.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of Judicial Qualifications Commission, Supreme Court may remove a judge from office.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme and circuit courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from names submitted by Judicial Qualifications Commission for balance of unexpired term.</p>
Tennessee	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for misfeasance or malfeasance in office.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of the Court on the Judiciary, the legislature (by concurrent resolution) may remove a judge for willful misconduct in office or physical or mental disability.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme, circuit, criminal, and chancery courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next biennial election.</p>

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METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Texas	<p>Supreme Court, court of appeals and district court judges are subject to removal by impeachment or by joint address of both houses.</p> <p>Supreme Court may remove district judges from office. District judges may remove county judges and justices of the peace.</p> <p>Upon recommendation of removal by State Commission on Judicial Conduct, Supreme Court selects review tribunal. Decision of review tribunal may be appealed to the Supreme Court.</p>	<p>Vacancies on appellate and district courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next general election, at which time a successor is chosen. Vacancies on county courts are filled by appointment by county commissioner's court until next election when successor is chosen. Vacancies on municipal courts are filled by governing body of municipality for remainder of unexpired term.</p>
Utah	<p>All judges, except justices of the peace, are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>Following investigations and hearings, the Judicial Conduct Commission may order the reprimand, censure, suspension, removal or involuntary retirement of any judge for willful misconduct, final conviction of a crime punishable as a felony under state or federal law, willful or persistent failure to perform judicial duties, disability that seriously interferes with performance, or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute. Prior to implementation, the Supreme Court reviews the order.</p> <p>Lay justices of the peace may be removed for willful failure to participate in judicial education program.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme, district and circuit courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from candidates submitted by appropriate nominating commission.</p>
Vermont	<p>Upon review of the findings of the Judicial Conduct Board, all judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>Supreme Court may discipline, impose sanctions on, or suspend from duties any judge in the state.</p>	<p>If Senate is in session, vacancies on Supreme, superior, and district courts are filled by governor, with advice and consent of Senate, from list of nominees submitted by judicial nominating board. Otherwise, by governor's appointment from nominees list.</p>
Virginia	<p>All judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>Upon certification of charges against judge by Judicial Inquiry and Review Commission, Supreme Court may remove a judge.</p>	<p>If General Assembly is in session, vacancies are filled by majority vote of both houses. Otherwise by gubernatorial appointment, with appointee serving until 30 days after commencement of next legislative session.</p>
Washington	<p>A judge of any court of record is subject to impeachment.</p> <p>After notice, hearing and recommendation by Judicial Qualifications Commission, Supreme Court may censure, suspend or remove a judge for violating a rule of judicial conduct. The Supreme Court may also retire a judge for disability that seriously interferes with the performance of duties and is (or is likely to become) permanent.</p>	<p>Vacancies on appellate and general trial courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment until next general election when successor is elected to fill remainder of term.</p>
West Virginia	<p>Judges are subject to impeachment for maladministration, corruption, incompetency, gross immorality, neglect of duty or any crime or misdemeanor.</p> <p>Upon review of recommendations of the Judicial Hearing Board, the Supreme Court of Appeals may censure or suspend a judge for any violation of the judicial code of ethics or retire a judge who is incapable of performing duties because of advancing age, disease or physical or mental infirmity.</p>	<p>Vacancies on appellate and general trial courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment. If unexpired term is less than two years (or such additional period not exceeding three years), appointee serves for remainder of term. If unexpired term is more than three years, appointee serves until next general election, at which time successor is chosen to fill remainder of term.</p>
Wisconsin	<p>All judges are subject to impeachment.</p> <p>Supreme Court, court of appeals and circuit court judges are subject to removal by address of both houses of legislature with two-thirds of members concurring, and by recall election.</p> <p>As judges of courts of record must be licensed to practice law in state, removal of judge may also be by disbarment.</p> <p>Upon review of the findings of fact, conclusions of law and recommendation of the Judicial Commission, the Supreme Court may reprimand, censure, suspend or remove for cause or disability any judge or justice for a willful violation of a rule of the Code of Judicial Ethics, willful or persistent failure to perform official duties, habitual intemperance, due to consumption of intoxicating beverages or use of dangerous drugs, which interferes with the proper performance of judicial duties, or conviction of a felony.</p>	<p>Vacancies on Supreme Court, court of appeals and circuit courts are filled by gubernatorial appointment from nominees submitted by nominating commission.</p>

METHODS FOR REMOVAL OF JUDGES AND FILLING OF VACANCIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>How removed</i>	<i>Vacancies: how filled</i>
Wyoming	All judges, except justices of peace, are subject to impeachment. Upon recommendation of Judicial Supervisory Commission, the Supreme Court may retire or remove a judge. After a hearing before the panel of three district judges, the Supreme Court may remove justices of the peace.	Vacancies are filled by governor from list of three nominees submitted by judicial nominating commission. Vacancies on justice of peace courts are filled by appointment by county commissioners until next general election.
Dist. of Columbia	Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure may remove a judge upon conviction of felony (including a federal crime), for willful misconduct in office, willful and persistent failure to perform judicial duties or for other conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice which brings the office into disrepute.	Vacancies are filled by president of United States, with consent of U.S. Senate, from list of persons recommended by Judicial Nominating Commission.
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court justices are subject to impeachment for treason, bribery or other felonies and misdemeanors involving moral turpitude. Supreme Court may remove other judges for cause (as provided by judiciary act) after a hearing on charges brought by order of chief justice, who disqualifies self from final proceedings.	Vacancies are filled as in initial selection.

Source: American Judicature Society (Summer 1997). Used with permission.

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Table 4.6
COMPENSATION OF JUDGES OF APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS

State or other jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts		General trial courts	Salary
		Salary	Intermediate appellate court		
Alabama	Supreme Court	\$115,695 (a)	Court of Criminal Appeals Court of Civil Appeals	Circuit courts	\$80,615 (b)
Alaska	Supreme Court	(a,d)	Court of Appeals	Superior courts	(d)
Arizona	Supreme Court	114,257 (a)	Court of Appeals	Superior courts	108,816
Arkansas	Supreme Court	108,883(a,e)	Court of Appeals	Chancery courts Circuit courts	101,990 (e) 93,702 (e)
California	Supreme Court	131,085 (a)	Court of Appeals	Superior court	107,390
Colorado	Supreme Court	94,000 (a)	Court of Appeals	District courts	85,000
Connecticut	Supreme Court	117,610 (a,e,f)	Appellate Court	Superior courts	104,469 (e,f)
Delaware	Supreme Court	121,200 (a)	...	Superior courts	115,300 (c)
Florida	Supreme Court	137,314 (e)	District Court of Appeals	Circuit courts	110,754 (e)
Georgia	Supreme Court	120,000	Court of Appeals	Superior courts	86,125 to 116,847
Hawaii	Supreme Court	93,780 (a)	Intermediate Court	Circuit courts	86,780
Idaho	Supreme Court	86,468 (a)	Court of Appeals	District courts	81,043
Illinois	Supreme Court	126,579 (a)	Appellate Court	Circuit courts	101,876 (c)
Indiana	Supreme Court	115,000 (g)	Court of Appeals	Circuit courts Superior courts	90,000 (b) 90,000 (b)
Iowa	Supreme Court	103,600 (a)	Court of Appeals	District courts	94,800 (c)
Kansas	Supreme Court	96,489 (a)	Court of Appeals	District courts	(h)
Kentucky	Supreme Court	98,800 (a)	Court of Appeals	Circuit courts	90,734 (i)
Louisiana	Supreme Court	103,336 (a)	Court of Appeals	District courts	92,520
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	90,909 (a)	...	Superior courts	85,975 (c)
Maryland	Court of Appeals	107,300 (a)	Court of Special Appeals	Circuit courts	96,500
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	107,730 (a)	Appeals Court	Trial court (j)	95,710 (c)
Michigan	Supreme Court	124,770	Court of Appeals	Circuit courts	104,807
Minnesota	Supreme Court	94,395 (a)	Court of Appeals	District courts	83,494 (c)
Mississippi	Supreme Court	98,300 (a)	Court of Appeals	Chancery courts Circuit courts	88,700 88,700
Missouri	Supreme Court	108,783 (a)	Court of Appeals	Circuit courts Municipal division of circuit courts up to	82,961 (c) 82,961
Montana	Supreme Court	77,092 (a)	...	District courts	72,042
Nebraska	Supreme Court	101,648 (e)	Court of Appeals	District courts	94,025 (e)
Nevada	Supreme Court	85,000 to 107,600 (a,k,l)	...	District courts	79,000 to 100,000 (l)
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	95,623 (a)	...	Superior courts	89,646 (c)
New Jersey	Supreme Court	132,250 (a)	Appellate division of Superior Court	Superior courts	115,000 (m)
New Mexico	Supreme Court	83,593 (a)	Court of Appeals	District courts	75,443
New York	Court of Appeals	125,000 (a)	Appellate divisions of Supreme Court	Supreme courts	113,000
North Carolina	Supreme Court	100,320 (a,o)	Court of Appeals	Superior courts	90,915 (c)
North Dakota	Supreme Court	82,164 (a,e)	...	District courts	75,824 (c,e)
Ohio	Supreme Court	107,350 (a)	Court of Appeals	Courts of common pleas	91,950
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	97,807 (a)	Court of Appeals	District courts	(p)
Oregon	Supreme Court	93,600 (a)	Court of Appeals	Circuit courts Tax court	85,300 88,000
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	122,864 (a)	Superior Court Commonwealth Court	Courts of common pleas	106,704 (c)
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	110,761 (a,q)	...	Superior courts	99,722 (c,q)
South Carolina	Supreme Court	106,713 (a)	Court of Appeals	Circuit courts	101,377
South Dakota	Supreme Court	78,762 (a)	...	Circuit courts	73,556 (c)
Tennessee	Supreme Court	107,820	Court of Criminal Appeals	Chancery courts Circuit courts Criminal courts	98,364 98,364 98,364
Texas	Supreme Court	113,000 (a,e)	Court of Appeals	District courts	101,700 to 111,000 (e)
Utah	Supreme Court	99,500 (a)	Court of Appeals	District courts	90,450 (c)
Vermont	Supreme Court	90,584 (a,e)	...	Superior courts District courts	80,046 (b,e) 80,046 (b,e)
Virginia	Supreme Court	116,526 (a,r)	Court of Appeals	Circuit courts	108,175
Washington	Supreme Court	112,078	Court of Appeals	Superior courts	100,995
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	85,000	...	Circuit courts	80,000

COMPENSATION OF JUDGES OF APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Appellate courts				General trial courts	Salary
	Court of last resort	Salary	Intermediate appellate court	Salary		
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	100,690 (a)	Court of Appeals	94,804	Circuit courts	90,661
Wyoming	Supreme Court	85,000	...	...	District courts	77,000
Dist. of Columbia	Court of Appeals	141,700 (a)	...	...	Superior courts	133,600 (c)
American Samoa	High Court	74,303 (a)	...	...	(s)	(s)
Guam .....	...	...	...	...	Superior courts	100,000 (c)
No. Mariana Islands	Commonwealth	126,000 (a)	...	...	...	120,000 (c)
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	85,000 (a)	Appellate Court	75,000	Superior courts	65,000
	Supreme Court				District courts	55,000
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	...	...	Territorial courts	100,000 (c)

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries* (Fall 1997).

Note: Compensation is shown according to most recent legislation, even though laws may not yet have taken effect.

(a) These jurisdictions pay the following additional amounts to the chief justice or presiding judge of court of last resort:

- Alabama—\$1,080.
 - Alaska—\$540.
 - Arizona—\$2,720.
 - Arkansas—\$8,985 (effective July 1998).
 - California—\$6,378.
 - Colorado, Missouri—\$2,500
 - Connecticut—\$10,534 (effective Oct. 1998).
 - Delaware—\$4,400.
 - Hawaii—\$1,000.
 - Idaho—\$1,500.
 - Illinois—\$3,671
 - Iowa—\$3,900.
 - Kansas—\$2,673.
 - Kentucky—\$5,000.
 - Louisiana—\$4,597.
 - Maine—\$4,543.
 - Maryland—\$17,200.
 - Massachusetts—\$3,880.
 - Minnesota—\$9,440.
 - Mississippi—chief justice, \$2,600; presiding judge, \$600.
 - Missouri—\$2,500.
 - Montana—\$1,399.
 - Nevada—\$0 to \$22,600.
 - New Hampshire—\$2,989.
 - New Jersey—\$5,750.
 - New Mexico—\$2,000.
 - New York—\$4,000.
 - North Carolina—\$2,692.
 - North Dakota—\$2,175 (effective July 1998).
 - Ohio—\$6,900.
 - Oklahoma—\$3,333.
 - Oregon—\$2,200.
 - Pennsylvania—\$3,334.
 - Rhode Island—\$11,076.
 - South Carolina—\$5,336.
 - South Dakota—\$2,000.
 - Texas—\$2,000, (effective Sept. 1998).
 - Utah—\$2,000.
 - Vermont—\$4,395.
 - Virginia—\$7,705 (plus \$6,500 in lieu of travel expenses).
 - Wisconsin—\$8,000.
 - District of Columbia—\$500.
 - American Samoa—plus non-foreign post differentials where applicable.
 - No. Mariana Islands—\$4,000.
 - Puerto Rico—\$1,500.
- (b) Plus local supplements, if any.
- (c) Additional amounts paid to various judges:
- Alabama—presiding judge, \$540.
 - Arkansas—chief judge, \$1,723 (effective July 1998).
 - Colorado—chief judge, \$2,500.
 - Connecticut—chief judge, \$6,750 (effective Oct. 1998).
 - Delaware—presiding judge, \$4,300.
 - Hawaii—chief judge, \$1,500.
 - Illinois—presiding judge of court of appeals, \$3,455; chief judge of district court \$10,615.
 - Iowa—chief judges of court of appeals and district court, \$3,900.
 - Kansas—chief judge, \$2,537.

- Kentucky—chief judge, \$3,000.
 - Louisiana—chief judge, \$4,326.
 - Maine—chief justice, \$4,290.
 - Maryland—chief judge, \$2,700.
 - Massachusetts—chief justice of appeals court, \$3,890, superior court chief justice, \$3,980.
 - Minnesota—chief judge of the court of appeals, \$4,447; chief judge of district court, \$4,175.
 - Mississippi—chief judge, \$2,800.
 - Missouri—chief judge, \$11,154.
 - New Hampshire—chief judge, \$5,977.
 - New Mexico—chief judge, \$1,900.
 - New York—presiding judges of appellate divisions of supreme court, \$3,000.
 - North Carolina—chief judge of court of appeals, \$1,672; senior judge of superior court, \$2,613.
 - North Dakota—presiding judge, \$1,330. (effective July 1998).
 - Oklahoma—presiding judge, \$819.
 - Oregon—chief judge, \$2,100.
 - Pennsylvania—presiding judges of superior court and commonwealth court, \$1,796; president judges of courts of common pleas, additional amounts to \$2,565, depending on number of judges and population.
 - Rhode Island—presiding judge, \$9,972.
 - South Carolina—chief judge, \$1,601.
 - South Dakota—presiding circuit judge, \$2,000.
 - Texas—chief judge, (-) \$4,150 to (+) \$5,150.
 - Utah, Virginia—chief judge, \$1,000; Utah District Court presiding judge, \$1,000.
 - Vermont—administrative judges of superior and district courts, \$4,538.
 - District of Columbia—chief judge, \$500.
 - Guam—presiding judge, \$25,000.
 - No. Mariana Islands—presiding judge of superior court, \$3,000.
 - U.S. Virgin Islands—presiding judge of territorial courts, \$10,000.
- (d) Salaries range from \$111,552 to \$112,092 for supreme court; \$103,152 to \$110,148 for superior court, depending on location and cost-of-living differentials.
- (e) Effective as of July, 1998. Connecticut, effective October, 1998. Texas, effective September, 1998.
- (f) Plus three percent semiannually after 25 or more years, three-fourth of three percent after 20-25 years, one-half of three percent after 15-20 years, and one-fourth of three percent after 10-15 years.
- (g) Plus \$3,000 subsistence allowance for associate judges; for chief judges, \$5,500.
- (h) District judge designated as administrative judge, \$84,839; district judge, \$83,883 district magistrate judge, \$39,604.
- (i) Chief regional judges receive \$91,734.
- (j) Superior court department of the trial court.
- (k) Plus six percent at seven years and an additional one percent each year thereafter for a maximum of 22 percent.
- (l) Effective January 3, 1999: 7 of 48 District Court judges \$100,000. Effective January 4, 1999: Supreme Court justice 3 and 4 of 5 \$107,600. Effective January 8, 2001: Supreme Court justice 5 or 5 \$107,600; District Court judges 41 of 48 \$100,000.
- (m) Assignment judges receive \$120,750.
- (n) Intermediate Appellate Court, Appellate Division of the Supreme Court (1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th departments): \$119,000; Appellate Terms of the Supreme Court (1st, 2nd, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th districts): \$8115,500.
- (o) Plus 4.8 percent after five years, 9.6 percent after 10 years, 14.4 percent after 15 years, and 19.2 percent after 20 years.
- (p) District judges \$88,511; associate district judges paid on basis of population: \$69,056 to \$82,004.
- (q) Plus five percent after five years, 10 percent after 11 years, 15 percent after 15 years, 17.5 percent after 20 years, and 20 percent after 25 years.
- (r) Plus \$6,500 in lieu of travel, lodging and other expenses.
- (s) General trial court responsibilities handled by the chief justice or associate judges of the High Court.

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Table 4.7
SELECTED DATA ON COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Established</i>	<i>Appointed by (a)</i>	<i>Salary</i>
Alabama	Administrative Director of Courts (b)	1971	CJ	\$100,230
Alaska	Administrative Director	1959	CJ (b)	109,552
Arizona	Administrative Director of Courts	1960	SC	120,000
Arkansas	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1965	CJ (c)	79,919 (d)
California	Administrative Director of the Courts	1960	JC	122,893 to 135,000
Colorado	State Court Administrator	1959	SC	(e)
Connecticut	Chief Court Administrator (f)	1965	CJ	122,839 (g,h)
Delaware	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1971	CJ	90,400
Florida	State Courts Administrator	1972	SC	100,996 (d)
Georgia	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1973	JC	87,308
Hawaii	Administrative Director of the Courts	1959	CJ (b)	85,302
Idaho	Administrative Director of the Courts	1967	SC	78,945
Illinois	Administrative Director of the Courts	1959	SC	122,588
Indiana	Executive Director, Division of State Court Administration	1975	CJ	82,242
Iowa	Court Administrator	1971	SC	76,700 to 112,000
Kansas	Judicial Administrator	1965	CJ	83,883
Kentucky	Administrative Director of the Courts	1976	CJ	90,734
Louisiana	Judicial Administrator	1954	SC	97,928
Maine	Court Administrator	1975	CJ	74,997
Maryland	State court Administrator (b)	1955	CJ	96,500
Massachusetts	Chief Justice for Administration & Management	1978	SC	103,580
Michigan	State Court Administrator	1952	SC	112,585
Minnesota	State Court Administrator	1963	SC	Not to exceed 83,494
Mississippi	Court Administrator	1974	SC	82,567
Missouri	State Courts Administrator	1970	SC	84,193
Montana	State Court Administrator	1975	SC	57,227
Nebraska	State Court Administrator	1972	CJ	82,877
Nevada	Director, Office of Court Administration	1971	SC	75,747
New Hampshire	Director of the Administrative Office of the Court	1980	SC	77,141
New Jersey	Administrative Director of the Courts	1948	CJ	115,000
New Mexico	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1959	SC	84,791
New York	Chief Administrator of the Courts (i)	1978	CJ (j)	122,000
North Carolina	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1965	CJ	93,528 (e)
North Dakota	Court Administrator (k)	1971	CJ	67,761
Ohio	Administrative Director of the Courts	1955	SC	97,552
Oklahoma	Administrative Director of the Courts	1967	SC	93,530
Oregon	Court Administrator	1971	SC	87,600
Pennsylvania	Court Administrator	1968	SC	120,299
Rhode Island	State Court Administrator	1969	CJ	88,963 (e)
South Carolina	Director of Court Administration	1973	CJ	71,750
South Dakota	State Court Administrator	1974	SC	68,889
Tennessee	Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court	1963	SC	98,364
Texas	Administrative Director of the Courts (l)	1977	SC	92,217
Utah	Court Administrator	1973	SC	90,450
Vermont	Court Administrator (m)	1967	SC	86,046 (d)
Virginia	Executive Secretary to the Supreme Court	1952	SC	104,014
Washington	Administrator for the Courts	1957	SC (n)	95,945
West Virginia	Administrative Director of the Supreme Court of Appeals	1975	SC	81,000
Wisconsin	Director of State Courts	1978	SC	94,804
Wyoming	Court Coordinator	1974	SC	61,500
Dist. of Columbia	Executive Officer, Courts of D.C.	1971	(o)	133,600
American Samoa	Court Administrator	1977	CJ	27,092
Guam	Administrative Director of Superior Court	N.A.	CJ (p)	82,025
Puerto Rico	Administrative Director of the Court	1952	CJ	80,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	Court/Administrative Clerk	N.A.	N.A.	75,000

Source: Salary information was taken from National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries* (Fall 1997).

Key:

- SC — State court of last resort.
- CJ — Chief justice or chief judge of court of last resort.
- JC — Judicial council.
- N.A. — Not available.
- (a) Term of office for all court administrators is at pleasure of appointing authority.
- (b) With approval of Supreme Court.
- (c) With approval of Judicial Council.
- (d) Effective July 1998.

- (e) Set by Supreme Court.
- (f) Administrator is an associate judge of the Supreme Court.
- (g) Effective October 1998.
- (h) Base pay supplemented by increments for length of service.
- (i) If incumbent is a judge, the title is Chief Administrative Judge of the Courts.
- (j) With advice and consent of Administrative Board of the Courts.
- (k) Serves as executive secretary to Judicial Council.
- (l) Serves as executive director of Judicial Council.
- (m) Also clerk of the Supreme Court.
- (n) Appointed from list of five submitted by governor.
- (o) Joint Committee on Judicial Administration.
- (p) Presiding judge of Superior Court (general trial court).