



## Bureau of Justice Statistics

# State Court Organization 1998

**Courts and judges**

**Judicial selection and service**

**Judicial branch**

**Appellate courts**

**Trial courts**

**The jury**

**The sentencing context**

**Court structure**



## PART III: The judicial branch: governance, funding, and administration

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Each state, like the federal government, has an independent judicial branch. Generally, either the Court of Last Resort (13 states) or the Chief Justice of the Court of Last Resort (36 states) is the designated head of the judicial branch. In one state, Utah, the Judicial Council is the designated head (Table 13).

The formulation of rules for court procedure is basic to the governance of the judicial branch. Table 14 indicates whether the COLR has rule-making authority for some key procedural areas, and also whether that authority stems from the state constitution, statute law, or is an inherent power of the courts as an independent branch of government. Where statute law is the source of authority, the state legislature has delegated rule-making authority to the COLR. The table also indicates where rule-making is the preserve of the legislative branch. The specific areas covered in Table 14 are appellate procedure, civil procedure, criminal procedure, attorney discipline, court costs, judicial discipline, appellate administrative rules, and trial court administrative rules.

The federal judicial branch and many state judicial branches incorporate councils or conferences in either a policy-making or advisory capacity. Table 15 lists the relevant bodies by name and cites their purpose, composition, frequency of meeting, and tenure of membership. Notable characteristics include the presence of non-judges as members and the source of the authority for the council or conference's role. Most councils or conferences were established by statute, but several are explicitly established in the state constitution, and still others by a COLR rule.

Twenty states have a compensation commission that examines and reports on the salaries of judges. Fourteen of these commissions have broader mandates, also examining and reporting on non-judicial public officials. Six states have created commissions specifically for judicial compensation review. Table 16 identifies each commission's authorization, year established, scope of authority, membership, meeting schedule, reporting structure, and the effect of its recommendations.

Preparation of the judicial branch budget is explained in Table 17. In most states the Administrative Office of the Courts prepares the judicial branch budget (33 states, D.C., and Puerto Rico), generally followed by a review of budget submissions by the state's COLR. The situation in many states is complex, and this is reflected in the number of footnotes appended to the table. Table 17 focuses on the role of the executive branch in submitting and possibly amending the judicial branch budget. It is rare for the judicial branch budget to be filed as a separate appropriation bill (14 states). In most states it is either included in a general appropriation bill or included in one of several bills. Finally, the table provides

an estimate of the percentage of the total state budget accounted for by the judicial branch in each state.

The coverage of state funding varies substantially among states, especially in reference to trial court expenditures. Table 18 lists 17 expenditure areas for each trial court system in a state and explains whether the source of funding is state, county, other local government, or fees. Each court system is identified as being either a court of general jurisdiction or a court of limited jurisdiction. Some types of expenditures are funded through several sources. Where state funding is applicable, the table shows the percentage that is provided from that source. The last column of the table indicates the total amount of state funding provided for each trial court and the percentage of total expenditure that is provided by the state. In using this table it should be noted that it refers only to the funding of trial courts, and is therefore not directly comparable to the information in Table 17, which describes the entire judicial branch budget. Table 18 does highlight some important differences in the scope of state judicial branches, specifically whether they encompass functions such as child support enforcement, juvenile probation and detention, or indigent defense. Such differences in scope, along with differences in which expenditures are state funded and which are locally funded or fee supported, explain to a substantial extent, differences in the magnitude of the judicial branch budget.

Every state has a central office that has day to day administrative responsibilities for the state courts. The head of that office, the state court administrator, is usually an appointee of the state judiciary, with the chief justice or the COLR exercising the appointment authority. The administrative office's role in the budget process was described in Table 17. A more comprehensive description of what administrative offices do is provided in Tables 19 and 20, which indicate the nature of the responsibility of the administrative office for 21 functional areas relating to a state's appellate courts (Table 19) and 22 functional areas relating to a state's trial courts (Table 20). Where the administrative office has total or partial responsibility for a functional area, the number of full-time equivalent staff assigned to that function is given. The last column of the table reports the number of authorized and funded staff in the administrative office, expressed as full-time equivalent positions. The size of the administrative office staff reflects both the degree to which there is centralized coordination of key functions and the allocation of some substantial responsibilities, such as juvenile probation, to the administrative office of the courts.

More courts are taking advantage of technology to automate their information systems. Most states have a uniform case management system at the appellate level. Table 21 indicates which courts within each state have a

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uniform case management system and who is responsible for that system. The table also identifies who created the software, who maintains the software, and what type of platform the application runs on.

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**Table 14:**

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**Table 13. Governance of the Judicial Branch**

	Who is the head of the judicial branch?	What authority establishes the head of the judicial branch?	Source of Authority
Alabama	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	AL Const. AM 328 §6.10
Alaska	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	AK Const Art IV §16
Arizona	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	AZ Const Art VI §3
Arkansas	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Statute	A.C.A. §16-10-101
California	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	CA Const Art VI §6
Colorado	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	CO Const Art VI §5
Connecticut	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Statute	C.G.A. §51-1b(a)
Delaware	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	DE Const Art IV §13
District of Columbia	Chief Judge of Court of Appeals	Statute	DC §11-1701
Florida	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	FL Const Art V §2
Georgia	Supreme Court	Constitution	GA Const Art 6 §9 Para. 1
Hawaii	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	HI Const Art VI §6
Idaho	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	ID Const Art 5, §6
Illinois	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	IL Const Art 6 §16
Indiana	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Statute	IC §33-13-14-2
Iowa	Supreme Court	Statute	Iowa Code §602.1201
Kansas	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution/Statute	KS Const Art III §1; K.S. §20-101
Kentucky	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	KY Const §110(5)(b)
Louisiana	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	LA Const Art V §6
Maine	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Statute	4 M.R.S.A. §1
Maryland	Chief Justice of Court of Appeals	Constitution	MD Const Art IV §18B
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	Constitution/Statute	MGL C.h.211 §3; Const. Pt I, Art. 29
Michigan	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	MI Const Art VI §3-4
Minnesota	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Statute	MS §2.724 Subd. 4
Mississippi	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Statute	MSC §9-3-61; §9-3-39; §9-21-3
Missouri	Supreme Court	Constitution	MO Const Art V §4
Montana	Supreme Court	Constitution	MT Const Art VII §2
Nebraska	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	NE Const Art V §1
Nevada	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	NV Const Art VI §19
New Hampshire	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	NH Const Pt.2 Art. 73-A
New Jersey	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	NJ Const Art 6 §7 Pt. 1
New Mexico	Supreme Court	Constitution	NM Const Art 6 §3
New York	Chief Judge of Court of Appeals	Constitution	NY Const Art VI §28
North Carolina	Supreme Court	Constitution/Statute	NC Const Art IV §13; NCGS §7A-33,34
North Dakota	Supreme Court	Statute	NDCC §27-02-05.1
Ohio	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	OH Const Art IV §5
Oklahoma	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	OK Const Art 7 §6
Oregon	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Statute	ORS §1.002 (1)
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	Constitution	PA Const Art V §10
Puerto Rico	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution/Statute	PR Const Art 5§7; T.4 App1-A R.7
Rhode Island	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Statute	RI GL §8-15-2
South Carolina	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	SC Const Art V §4
South Dakota	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	SD Const Art 5 §11-12
Tennessee	Supreme Court	Judicial Branch Rule/Statute	TCA 16-3-501-502; S. Ct. R. 11
Texas	Supreme Court	Constitution /Statute	TX Const Art 5 §31; Gov. §74.021
Utah	Judicial Council	Constitution	UT Const Art 8 §12
Vermont	Supreme Court	Constitution	VT Const Ch. II §30
Virginia	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	VA Const Art VI §4
Washington	Supreme Court	Statute	RCWA §2.04.190
West Virginia	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	WV Const Art 8 §3
Wisconsin	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution	WI Const Art 7 §4 (3)
Wyoming	Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Constitution/Statute	WY Const Art 5 §2; W.S. §5-2-102
Federal	Supreme Court	US Constitution	US Const Art III §1-2

**Table 14. The Rule Making Authority of Courts of Last Resort by Specific Areas**

	Appellate Procedure	Civil Procedure	Criminal Procedure	Attorney Discipline	Trial Court Costs and Fees Assessments	Judicial Discipline	Rules of Administration in Appellate Courts	Rules of Administration in Trial Courts
Alabama	C	C	C	C	L/S/C/I <sup>1</sup>	L/S/C/I	C	C
Alaska	C <sup>2</sup>	C	C	I	L/S/C <sup>3</sup>	L/C/I <sup>4</sup>	C	C
Arizona	C	C	C	I	S/C <sup>5</sup>	C	S/C	S/C
Arkansas	C/I	C/I	C/I	C	L	C	C	C
California	L/S/I <sup>6</sup>	L <sup>7</sup>	L <sup>7</sup>	S/I	L	C	L <sup>8</sup>	L <sup>8</sup>
Colorado	C/I	C/I	C/I	C	L	C	C/I	C/I <sup>9</sup>
Connecticut	I <sup>10</sup>	~ <sup>11</sup>	~ <sup>12</sup>	~ <sup>13</sup>	L <sup>14</sup>	L <sup>15</sup>	L/C/I <sup>16</sup>	~ <sup>17,18</sup>
Delaware	S/I	C/I	C/I	I	L/C/I <sup>19</sup>	C	C/I	C
Dist. of Columbia	S	S <sup>20</sup>	S	S	~ <sup>21</sup>	~ <sup>22</sup>	S	~ <sup>23</sup>
Florida	C	C	C	C	L	L/S <sup>24</sup>	C	C
Georgia	L/C <sup>25</sup>	L	L	C	L	C	C <sup>26</sup>	C <sup>27</sup>
Hawaii	S/C/I	C/I	C/I	C/I	L <sup>28</sup>	C	S/C/I	S/C/I
Idaho	S/C	S/C	S/C/I	S	L	C	S/C/I	S/C
Illinois	L/S/C <sup>29</sup>	L/S <sup>30</sup>	L/S <sup>31</sup>	C	L	C	C	C <sup>32</sup>
Indiana	C	C	C	C	L	C	C	C
Iowa	L/S/C/I <sup>33</sup>	L/S <sup>33</sup>	L/S/C <sup>33</sup>	S/I	L	L/S/C/I	L/C	S/C/I
Kansas	S/C/I	L/S/C/I <sup>34</sup>	L/S/C/I <sup>34</sup>	S/C/I	L	S/C/I	S/C/I	S/C/I
Kentucky	C	C	C	C	L/S <sup>35</sup>	C	C	C
Louisiana	L/C/I <sup>36</sup>	L/S/C/I <sup>36</sup>	L/S/C/I <sup>36</sup>	C/I	L/I <sup>37</sup>	C/I	L/C/I <sup>38</sup>	L/C/I <sup>38</sup>
Maine	S/C/I	S/C/I	S/C/I	S/C/I	S	S/C/I	S/C/I	S/C/I
Maryland	S/C/I	S/C/I	S/C/I	S	L/S/I <sup>39</sup>	S/C/I	S/C/I	S/C/I
Massachusetts	S/I <sup>40</sup>	L/S/I <sup>40</sup>	L/S/I <sup>40</sup>	I	L <sup>41</sup>	S/I <sup>42</sup>	I	S/I <sup>43</sup>
Michigan	C	C	C	C	L	C	C	C
Minnesota	I	I	S/I	S/C/I	L	S/I	I	I
Mississippi	I <sup>44</sup>	I	I	I	L	I	I	I
Missouri	L/C <sup>45</sup>	L/C <sup>45</sup>	L/C <sup>45</sup>	I	S	L/S <sup>46</sup>	C	C
Montana	C	C	C	C	L	C	C	C
Nebraska	C/I	C/I	C/I	C/I	L	I	C/I	C/I
Nevada	C	C	C	L	L/C <sup>47</sup>	L	C	C
New Hampshire	C	C	C	S/C	S/C	C	C	C
New Jersey	C	C	C	C	L/S <sup>48</sup>	S/C	C	C
New Mexico	C/I	C/I	C/I	C/I	L	C/I	C/I	C/I
New York	L/S <sup>49</sup>	L/S	L/S	L	L	L <sup>50</sup>	C <sup>51</sup>	C
North Carolina	C	L/S/C <sup>52</sup>	L/S/C <sup>52</sup>	L/S/I <sup>53</sup>	L	L/S/I <sup>54</sup>	C	L/S/C/I <sup>55</sup>
North Dakota	C	C	C	S	L	S	C	C
Ohio	C	C	C	C/I	L	C/I	C <sup>56</sup>	C <sup>56</sup>
Oklahoma	S/C/I	S/C/I	S/C/I	S/C/I	L	S/C/I	S/C/I	S/C/I
Oregon	S	L <sup>57</sup>	L	L/S <sup>58</sup>	L/S <sup>59</sup>	S	S	S
Pennsylvania	S/C	S/C	S/C	S/C	L/S/C <sup>60</sup>	L	S/C	S/C
Puerto Rico	S	L/C <sup>61</sup>	L/C <sup>61</sup>	I	L	C	C	C
Rhode Island	S	S	S	S	L	S	S	S
South Carolina	S/C/I	L	L/S/C/I <sup>62</sup>	S/C/I	L	S/C/I	S/C/I	S/C/I
South Dakota	L/S/C	L/C/I <sup>63</sup>	L/S/C <sup>63</sup>	C	L	C	L/S/C <sup>63</sup>	C
Tennessee	L/S/I <sup>64</sup>	L/S/I <sup>65</sup>	L/S/I <sup>65</sup>	S	L/S/I <sup>66</sup>	L/S/I <sup>67</sup>	S/I <sup>68</sup>	L/S/I <sup>69</sup>
Texas	S	S/C	L	S	L	C	S/C	S/C <sup>70</sup>
Utah	L/C <sup>71</sup>	L/C <sup>71</sup>	L/C <sup>71</sup>	C	L	L/S/C/I <sup>72</sup>	C <sup>73</sup>	C
Vermont	C	C	C	C	L	C	C	C
Virginia	L/S/C <sup>74</sup>	L/S/C <sup>74</sup>	L/S/C <sup>74</sup>	L/S <sup>75</sup>	L/S <sup>76</sup>	L/S <sup>77</sup>	L/S/C <sup>78</sup>	L/S/C <sup>78</sup>
Washington	S/I	S/I	S/I	S/I	S/I	C/I	S/I	S/I
West Virginia	C	L/S/C/I <sup>79</sup>	L/S/C/I <sup>79</sup>	S/C/I	L	C/I	S/C/I	S/C/I
Wisconsin	L/S/I <sup>80</sup>	L/S/I <sup>80</sup>	L/S/I <sup>80</sup>	C/I	L <sup>81</sup>	L/C/I <sup>82,83</sup>	C/I	C/I
Wyoming	S/C/I	S/C/I	S/C/I	S	L/S/C/I <sup>84</sup>	C	S/C/I	C/I

Legend: L=Legislature; S=Statutory; C=Constitutional; I=Inherent; ~=Not applicable

**Table 14. The Rule Making Authority of Courts of Last Resort by Specific Areas**

**FOOTNOTES:**

**Alabama:**

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

**Alaska:**

<sup>2</sup>Supreme court has the authority to adopt rules governing practice and procedures in state courts. Legislature has the power to amend rules, but not adopt them.

<sup>3</sup>Legislature can set court fees and surcharges for filing and court use; COLR sets awards of attorneys' fees and costs.

<sup>4</sup>Constitution sets powers and duties of Judicial Conduct Commission and the basis for judicial disqualification is established by law. Code of Judicial Conduct is promulgated by the supreme court.

**Arizona:**

<sup>5</sup>Supreme court establishes all rules, but does not establish fees unless given statutory authority.

**California:**

<sup>6</sup>Also, the Judicial Council has policy setting and rule making authority. The Council's rules must be consistent with any statutes passed by the legislature. The court may adopt rules for its own procedures not inconsistent with the rules of the Council or statute.

<sup>7</sup>Legislature is higher authority. Council rules must not be inconsistent with statute.

<sup>8</sup>Also, the Judicial Council has the authority.

**Colorado:**

<sup>9</sup>Rules are established by the supreme court, however some may be modified at the district level.

**Connecticut:**

<sup>10</sup>Both the appellate court and supreme court have input into the *Rules of Appellate Procedure*.

<sup>11</sup>The superior court judges establish the rules of civil procedure.

<sup>12</sup>The superior court judges establish the rules of criminal procedure.

<sup>13</sup>Connecticut Superior Court has adopted Rules of Professional Conduct for attorneys. Additionally, the court has adopted Grievance Rules to be followed for discipline of attorneys.

<sup>14</sup>Court costs are assessed by the courts. The superior court has the ability to charge fees in connection with the regulation of attorneys.

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

<sup>16</sup>Connecticut does not have formal "rules of administration" in appellate courts. The supreme court (highest appellate court) and the appellate court (intermediate level appellate court) are served by the same administrative offices and by one appellate clerk's office. There is one chief administrative judge for the appellate courts.

<sup>17</sup>The superior court does not have formal "rules of administration". The chief court administrator directly and through the Court Operations' Division issues administrative policies for the trial courts and the judicial branch.

<sup>18</sup>Superior court—the statutes designate the powers and duties of the chief court administrator who serves at the pleasure of the chief justice of the supreme court.

**Delaware:**

<sup>19</sup>Court costs and fees are set by statute for justice of the peace courts. All other courts fees and costs are set by individual court rules.

**District of Columbia:**

<sup>20</sup>The trial court establishes its own rules of civil procedure. If there is a conflict with federal rules, the appeals court establishes rules.

<sup>21</sup>Trial courts establish their own rules concerning trial court costs and fees. Authority granted to trial court by statute.

<sup>22</sup>As a part of the Home Rule Charter for the District of Columbia, the DC Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure was created. The responsibility for judicial discipline resides with the Commission.

<sup>23</sup>Trial courts make their own rules of administration under statutory authority provided to them. Some rules are also based on inherent authority.

**Florida:**

<sup>24</sup>Judicial Qualifications Commission, established by the Florida constitution, adopts rules, such as its proceedings on judicial discipline. Court of last resort establishes Code of Judicial Conduct.

**Georgia:**

<sup>25</sup>The supreme court shall have full power and authority to make all rules. It may, by rules, provide and declare when the court shall sit, how its minutes shall be kept, and how the cases on its dockets shall be apportioned; and it generally may make all regulations as to practice and procedure.

<sup>26</sup>Also for the court of appeals.

<sup>27</sup>With the advice of the trial court council.

**Hawaii:**

<sup>28</sup>The legislature has given the supreme court the authority to modify and add to statutory fees.

**Illinois:**

<sup>29</sup>General rules apply to both civil and criminal proceedings. The rules on proceedings in the trial court, together with the Civil Practice Law and the Code of Criminal Procedure, govern all proceedings in the trial court, except procedures regulated by statute. The rules on appeals govern all appeals.

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

<sup>31</sup>These provisions govern the procedures for all criminal proceedings except where provision is specifically provided by law. General rules apply to both civil and criminal proceedings. The rules on proceedings in the trial court, together with the Civil Practice Law and the Code of Criminal Procedure, govern all proceedings in the trial court, except those procedures regulated by statute. The rules on appeals govern all appeals.

<sup>32</sup>Supreme Court Rule 21(b) allows chief judges to enter orders relating to the assignment of judges, times of holding court, etc. Trial judges in each circuit also adopt local administrative rules, usually by a majority vote.

**Iowa:**

<sup>33</sup>Statutory—The Iowa Constitution makes a general jurisdictional statement granting to the COLR "supervisory and administrative control over all inferior judicial tribunals." The legislature codified what that meant to include procedural rule-making authority and disciplinary power over judges and attorneys.

**Kansas:**

<sup>34</sup>Legislature creates rules for civil procedure; COLR makes case law.

**Kentucky:**

<sup>35</sup>Legislature set fines, most fees. Supreme court can set filing fees, must notify legislature when changing them.

**Louisiana:**

<sup>36</sup>Legislature establishes procedure through the enactment of the Louisiana Revised Statutes. Courts promulgate the Uniform Rules of Appellate Procedure sanctioned by the supreme court.

<sup>37</sup>The legislature has the constitutional authority to establish limits on fees and costs. However, statutes also allow the supreme court to establish costs and fees in certain circumstances.

<sup>38</sup>Legislature establishes rules of administration for appellate courts through enactment of statutes. Supreme court has the constitutional inherent authority to also establish rules of administration.

**Maryland:**

<sup>39</sup>Both have equal power.

**Table 14. The Rule Making Authority of Courts of Last Resort by Specific Areas**

**Massachusetts:**

<sup>40</sup>It has never been determined whether procedural rule making authority ultimately resides in the courts, i.e., the supreme judicial court, or in the legislature. Since the mid-1970s a cooperative relationship has developed between the judicial and legislative branches with respect to the adoption of court rules in appropriate circumstances and the enactment or repeal, as necessary, of corollary legislation.

<sup>41</sup>The supreme judicial court has not established court fees and costs by court rule. The legislature has, at times, established court costs and fees by statute and, at other times, has delegated such authority to judicial personnel.

<sup>42</sup>The supreme judicial court has adopted, as a court rule, the Code of Judicial Conduct. The legislature has established, by statute, the Commission on Judicial Conduct to investigate allegations of judicial misconduct, including violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct. The Commission adopts its own rules subject to the approval of the supreme judicial court.

<sup>43</sup>Statutory rule making authority is dispersed throughout the judicial department. However, all such rules must be approved by the supreme judicial court.

**Mississippi:**

<sup>44</sup>Under all categories, legislative enactments, which do not impede any court-ordered rules, are allowed.

**Missouri:**

<sup>45</sup>The Missouri Constitution provides the rules of practice and procedure, with limited exceptions, may be adopted by the supreme court. The general assembly may amend any such rule in a bill limited to that purpose.

<sup>46</sup>The Commission on Retirement, Removal and Discipline investigates allegations of misconduct. It is a constitutional body. The basis for discipline is stated in the constitution. Violations of the Codes of Ethics may constitute grounds for discipline if within the constitutional language. The supreme court reviews commission recommendations for discipline and makes the final decision. Impeachment is an alternative means of discipline.

**Nevada:**

<sup>47</sup>The court has the authority to establish rules through the adoption of court rules. The legislature has the ability to establish rules by enacting legislation concerning trial court costs and fees assessments.

**New Jersey:**

<sup>48</sup>The court has exercised authority to set costs and fees when the statute specifically gives the court that authority.

**New York:**

<sup>49</sup>The power to promulgate rules of practice and procedure in the courts of the New York State Unified Court System—both trial and appellate; both civil and criminal—is placed in the legislature. (Art. VI, §30 of the State Const.), which in turn has the power to delegate that authority to a court. The legislature has enacted a comprehensive series of practice and procedure statutes for all courts, both civil and criminal, and has also delegated, by statute, to the court of appeals, each appellate division, and to the chief administrator of the courts the power to promulgate additional rules of practice and procedure not inconsistent with statute. Individual trial courts retain the power to enact their own rules as long as they are consistent with statute and general rules (as set forth in Art. VI, §30).

<sup>50</sup>Judicial discipline is regulated and enforced by an independent State Commission on Judicial Conduct (State Const., Art. VI, §22).

<sup>51</sup>Rules of administration for both the trial and appellate courts are established by the chief administrator of the courts on behalf of the chief judge of New York State (State Const., Art. VI, §28). The chief judge has delegated back to the appellate courts the power to adopt most administrative rules for their respective courts; the chief administrator's rules predominantly affect the trial courts.

**North Carolina:**

<sup>52</sup>Authority to make rules of procedure and practice for the trial courts is constitutionally placed with the general assembly which has delegated this authority to the supreme court, as allowed for in the constitutional provision.

<sup>53</sup>The NC State Bar, established by statute, makes rules regarding attorney discipline that are subject to certain review of the chief justice of the supreme court.

<sup>54</sup>The legislature has delineated the grounds for censure or removal; the supreme court is authorized, by rule, to prescribe standards of judicial conduct. The legislature also has established the Judicial Standards Commission to investigate allegations of judicial misconduct and to make recommendations for disciplinary action to the supreme court.

<sup>55</sup>The senior resident superior court judge and the chief district court judge have statutory and constitutional administrative authorities over the trial courts in their districts. The court of last resort also has supervisory authorities.

**Ohio:**

<sup>56</sup>Legislature creates the courts and boundaries, creates judgeships and makes other statutory provision. Rules of operation are promulgated by the supreme court.

**Oregon:**

<sup>57</sup>Although, there is a Council of Court Procedures that makes the changes, legislature can do nothing until they go into effect. Or through other statutory changes, legislature makes amendments to the rules, as they are part of the statutes.

<sup>58</sup>Some requirements are statutory—e.g., minimum standards. The actual authority is with supreme court (through bar association committees usually) to approve the detailed rules and changes.

<sup>59</sup>Filing fees are statutory. Fees for certain incidental charges, e.g., costs of duplicating tapes, test costs, etc. are by chief justice order pursuant to statutory authority.

**Pennsylvania:**

<sup>60</sup>The supreme court enacts these rules to ensure the efficient and effective administration of justice. In general, the legislature enacts cost and fee legislation to implement newly passed initiatives.

**Puerto Rico:**

<sup>61</sup>The constitution authorizes the supreme court to establish the rules. The rules should be submitted to the legislature for approval.

**South Carolina:**

<sup>62</sup>SC Code §14-3-950 requires rules governing practice and procedure in all courts be submitted to the judiciary committees of both houses. They become effective ninety days after submission unless disapproved by 3/5 of the members of each house voting.

**South Dakota:**

<sup>63</sup>The supreme court has authority to adopt rules of practice and procedure which may then be amended by the legislature.

**Tennessee:**

<sup>64</sup>By legislative authority, the supreme court appoints an advisory commission on rules of appellate procedure. Revisions are adopted by court order and sent to legislature for approval. The court of appeals, supreme court and court of criminal appeals may make and amend rules governing practice not inconsistent with rules.

<sup>65</sup>Advisory committee, statutorily created but appointed by supreme court, recommends or submits revisions to supreme court. The court then adopts by court order and introduces to legislature for joint resolution passage.

<sup>66</sup>Legislature by statute and court rules.

<sup>67</sup>Gives authority to supreme court.

<sup>68</sup>And also for intermediate courts.

<sup>69</sup>Legislature authorizes court to establish.

**Texas:**

<sup>70</sup>Supreme court has the authority to establish rules of administration in trial courts. However, the supreme court must request the advice of the court of criminal appeals before adopting rules affecting the administration of criminal justice.

**Utah:**

<sup>71</sup>The supreme court can adopt and amend rules of procedure. The legislature can amend rules of procedure by a 2/3 majority of both houses.

<sup>72</sup>The supreme court adopts and amends the Code of Judicial Conduct. The legislature provides for the composition and procedures of the Judicial Conduct Commission. The supreme court reviews the orders of the Judicial Conduct Commission.

<sup>73</sup>Rules of administration are the exclusive responsibility of the Utah Judicial Council.

**Virginia:**

<sup>74</sup>The court can establish rules which do not conflict with statutory provisions.

<sup>75</sup>The supreme court can promulgate only rules which are consistent with enactments of the legislature.

<sup>76</sup>The legislature has delegated to the supreme court the authority to set the amount for certain offenses if they are "pre-paid" before trial.

<sup>77</sup>The supreme court promulgates canons of judicial discipline.

<sup>78</sup>The court can make rules not consistent with legislative enactments.



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## Table 14. The Rule Making Authority of Courts of Last Resort by Specific Areas

### West Virginia:

<sup>79</sup>Legislature may do so, but court rules may supersede.

### Wisconsin:

<sup>80</sup>The legislature and the court of last resort have independent and complementary roles. Section 751.12 Wisconsin statutes.

<sup>81</sup>Rules concerning trial court costs and fee assessments are the exclusive domain of the legislature with the exception of the hourly rate of court appointed counsel which is set by supreme court rule.

<sup>82</sup>The rules do not overlap. The legislature establishes the procedures for investigation. The court of last resort establishes the Code of Judicial Conduct.

<sup>83</sup>The legislature makes its rules of judicial discipline under constitutional authority. The court of last resort makes its rules of judicial discipline under constitutional and inherent authority.

### Wyoming:

<sup>84</sup>What the legislature prescribes in terms of fees and costs governs; however, absent legislature preemption, the supreme court has established court costs.

**Table 15. Judicial Councils and Conferences: Composition and Function**

	Name	Authority	Purpose	Composition/ Who Appoints	Frequency	Tenure
Alabama	Judicial System Study Commission	Statute	Studies judicial systems; make recommendations for improvement of administration of justice to legislature.	6 from Alabama House; 6 from Alabama Senate; Judicial Conference Legal Advisor to Governor; Lt. Governor; Speaker of House; 1 member attorney general's staff.	Reports as Commission deems necessary	Term of office. Attorney General may replace his staff member at any time
	Juvenile Coordinating Council	Statute	Improves interagency coordination of services to children; make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature for improvements to the juvenile justice system.	Chief Justice; legal advisor to the Governor; Lieutenant Governor; Speaker of the House; Attorney General; Representatives of juvenile agencies; three appointees from business and industry by the Governor; and 5 persons to be appointed by the Council	At least annually	Council and Governor's appointees serve for 2 years; other members serve for term of office
Alaska	Judicial Council	Constitution	Studies judicial system for improvements in administration; nominate candidates for judgeships.	3 attorneys appointed by the governing body of the organized state bar; 3 non-attorneys appointed by governor subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the legislature in joint session; chief justice	At least one biennial meeting	6 year terms
Arizona	Arizona Judicial Council	Administrative order of the Supreme Court	The Arizona Judicial Council assists the Supreme Court in developing and implementing policies and procedures designed to accomplish the full and complete integration of the court system pursuant to the Court's constitutional mandate. The Council identifies the needs of the judiciary, studies the internal operation of the courts, analyzes and plans for future developments, and recommends uniform administrative policies and procedures to improve judicial administration at all levels.	The Council is composed of the following members: the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; the chief judges of the Court of Appeals; the presiding judges of Maricopa and Pima counties; the President of the State Bar of Arizona or designee; the administrative director of the courts; two presiding judges of the Superior Court from non-metropolitan counties, a justice of the peace; a city magistrate, and a public member, all appointed by the Chief Justice; and such other members as may be appointed at the discretion of the Chief Justice.	Quarterly	Some by virtue of position; others have varying terms
Arkansas	Judicial Council	Statute	Directs and develops criteria for new judgeships and types of judges. Adopts legislative agenda.	Consists of all judges of circuit and chancery courts, court of appeals, justices of the supreme court	October and April of each year	Term in office
California	Judicial Council	Constitution	Chief administrative body of court system. The administrative director of the court is responsible for setting the direction and providing the leadership for improving the quality and advancing the consistent independence and accessible administration of justice.	Chief Justice and 1 associate justice; 3 judges of Court of Appeals; 5 Superior Court judges; 5 Municipal Court judges; 4 state bar members; 1 senate member; 1 assembly member; 4 trial court administrators; 1 court commissioner; president of the California Judges Association; and 1 appellate court clerk	Seven times a year	3 years, so long as the person retains their status

**Table 15. Judicial Councils and Conferences: Composition and Function**

	Name	Authority	Purpose	Composition/ Who Appoints	Frequency	Tenure
Colorado	Judicial Advisory Council	Supreme Court Rule	Studies the needs of the judicial system; develops an intermediate and long-range plan for the judicial system; identifies particular problems and recommends solutions; recommends ways of improving the judicial system and suggests appropriate measures to achieve the recommended improvements; provides policy guidance to the Chief Justice; coordinates planning efforts among groups, associations, and governmental bodies concerned with improving the judicial system.	1 Supreme Court Justice; 1 Court of Appeals judge; 3 District Court judges; 1 Juvenile Court judge; 2 County judges; 1 member of SCAO; 1 probation officer; 1 district administrator; 1 clerk of County/District court; 1 member from County public defenders' office; 1 District Attorney; 6-10 members appointed from public at large; Chief Justice appoints	Quarterly	3 years
Connecticut	Meetings of Supreme Court Justices	Statute	Establish personnel policy/positions/compensation; conduct annual statewide rules hearing; establish appellate rules; approve appointments of appellate personnel; approve case transfers.	Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court	As needed	~
Delaware	Judicial Conference	Supreme Court Rule	Studies courts to improve the administration of justice.	Members of the: Supreme Court; Court of Chancery; Superior Court; Family Court, Court of Common Pleas; Municipal Court; City of Wilmington, and the Chief Magistrate of the Justice of the Peace System	Biennial	Term of office
	Meetings of Superior Court Judges	Statute	Discusses operations of the court.	The 11 Superior Court judges	Monthly	Term in office
District of Columbia	Joint Committee on Judicial Administration	Statute	Establishes administrative policy of court system.	Chief Judge of District of Columbia Court of Appeals, Court of Appeals associate judge; Chief Judge of superior court; 2 Superior Court judges. Appointments: Chief judges of respective courts appoint associate judges, with approval from the Board of Judges	Monthly	Term of office
	Judicial Conference	Statute	Annual meeting to make recommendations for improvements in court system.	Active judges of District of Columbia, Court of Appeals and Superior Court, Bar Members and Invitees	Annual	Term of office
	Board of Judges	Statute	Determines internal operating policy of court.	Judges of Superior Court of District of Columbia	Monthly	Term of office
Florida	Rules of Judicial Administration Commission <sup>1</sup>	Rule	Recommend changes in the procedural rules of the court.	Attorneys and judges appointed by the Florida Bar <sup>2</sup>	Propose changes by June 30 of every 4th year	3 year terms (staggered)
	Judicial Management Council	Rule	Recommends changes related to the efficient and effective administration of justice.	Judicial and legislative representatives	At least quarterly	Differing terms

**Table 15. Judicial Councils and Conferences: Composition and Function**

	Name	Authority	Purpose	Composition/ Who Appoints	Frequency	Tenure
Georgia	Judicial Council	Statute and Supreme Court Rule	Studies court organization and rules of practice and procedures.	24 representatives of the appellate and trial courts make up the Judicial Council. The Chief Justice and Presiding Justice act as the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson respectively.	At least semi-annually	By virtue of position on appellate court or on trial court council
Hawaii	Judicial Council	Statute	Studies administration of justice and reports to the Supreme Court (advisory only).	Chief Justice and not more than 15 other members to include laymen, judges, and lawyers, as provided by the Supreme Court / Appointed by Supreme Court.	Biennial report	3 years
Idaho	Judicial Council	Statute	Conducts studies to improve court system; reports to the Supreme Court and legislature submit nominations for judgeships; recommends removal or discipline of judicial officer.	Permanent: 3 attorneys (1 is a district judge) appointed by state bar; 3 non-attorneys appointed by governor; Chief Justice as chair. Chair who appoints adjunct, a magistrate judge, when the removal or discipline of a magistrate judge is before the council.	Reports at least every 2 years	6 years
Illinois	Judicial Conference	Constitution and Statute	Studies business of court system.	Judges of Supreme Court and selected judges of the Appellate and Circuit Courts as approved by Supreme Court.	Annual	Term of office
Indiana	Judicial Conference	Statute	Discusses operations of courts and promotes continuing education of judges.	State judges <sup>3</sup>	Annual	Term of office
Iowa	Judicial Conference	Rule pursuant statute	Considers administrative rules, directives, and regulations; recommends to Supreme Court for adoption.	Chief judges of judicial districts, Court of Appeal chief judge, Supreme Court chief justice/ Statutory	Chief judge's discretion	2 years
Kansas	Judicial Council	Statute	Recommends probate, civil, criminal, and juvenile code; conduct research for court system. Annual meeting of judiciary to discuss judicial business, to make justice more efficient.	Supreme Court justice, Court of Appeals judge, 2 District Court judges, 4 resident lawyers, chairs of House and Senate judiciary committees	Monthly	Appointed by Chief Justice for 4 years, except Senate and House members, who serve their term of office.
Kentucky	Judicial Council	Statute	Studies ways to improve administration of justice; recommend changes in rules and procedure (advisory only).	State judges <sup>4</sup>	Twice per year	Appointed to serve for no longer than 4 years
	Judicial Conference	Repealed	Studies court system; receives reports and recommendations from Judicial Council.	~	~	~
Louisiana	Judicial Council	Supreme Court Rule	Studies court organization, rules, and procedures; recommends improvements.	Seventeen voting member maximum <sup>5</sup> /Varies	Semiannual	3 year terms, no more than 2 successive terms
Maine	Judicial Conference	Statute	Advises and consults with the Supreme Court in matters of judicial administration.	Judges and Justices	Annually	Term of office

**Table 15. Judicial Councils and Conferences: Composition and Function**

	Name	Authority	Purpose	Composition/ Who Appoints	Frequency	Tenure
Maryland	Executive Committee of Judicial Council	Rule 16-802d	Between plenary sessions: "to consider the status of judicial business..., to devise means of relieving congestion of dockets..., to consider improvements of practice and procedures..., to consider and recommend legislation, and to exchange ideas with respect to the improvement of the administration of justice...and the judicial system in Maryland", [s]ubmit recommendations for the improvement of the administration of justice..., [e]stablish committees...and approve and coordinate the[ir] work..., [p]lan sessions of the conference in conjunction with the Conference Chairman".	17 elected members and 1 ex-officio (Chief Judge)	Monthly	2 years
	Conference of Circuit Judges	Rule 16-108	"...for the purpose of exchanging ideas and views with respect to the circuit courts and the improvement of the administration of justice and making recommendations with respect thereto; to initiate complaints to disabilities concerning alleged judicial misconduct or disability".	Circuit administrative judges – Ex-officio, 1 elected judge from each circuit – 2 year term	At least 4 times a year but, in practice, bi-monthly	
Massachusetts	Judicial Council	Statute	Study organization, rules, and methods of practice and procedures.	Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, Chief Judge of Appeals Court, Chief Judge of each department of the Trial Court, and 4 bar members	Reports annually to the Governor	Bar members appointed-no longer than 4 years; justices serve term of office
	Judicial Conference	Statute and Court Rule	Considers matters relating to judicial administration and improvement.	Supreme court determines which judges and others shall comprise conference	Court's discretion	Term of office
Michigan	Judicial Conference	Statute and Court Rule	Studies organization, rules, methods of procedure, and practice of the judicial system in general; studies the problems of administration confronting the courts and judicial system in general; and recommends modifying or ameliorating existing conditions, harmonizing and improving laws and amending the rules and statutes relating to practice and procedures.	All judges	Annually – called by State Court Administrator	~
Minnesota	Annual Conference of Judges	Statute	Considers improvements in administration of justice.	All judges	Annually-called by chief justice	Term of office

**Table 15. Judicial Councils and Conferences: Composition and Function**

	Name	Authority	Purpose	Composition/ Who Appoints	Frequency	Tenure
Mississippi	Commission on Judicial Performance	Statute	Recommends to Supreme Court practice and procedures regarding complaints and inquires about judicial performance.	Circuit Court judge, Chancellor, County Court judge, Justice Court judge, attorney, 2 lay people	As needed	6 year terms, cannot succeed a full term
	Judicial Advisory Study Committee	Statute	Makes recommendations to the AOC, makes studies and recommendations for the improvement of the judicial system.	Appointments by Supreme Court Chief Justice, Court of Appeals, Chief Judge, Chancery Judges Conference, Circuit Judges Conference, County Judges Conference, Justice Court Judges Conference, Chancery Clerks Association, Circuit Clerks Association, Governor, Lt. Governor, Speaker of House, MS Bar President, Magnolia Bar President. House and Senate Judiciary Chairmen serve as legislative liaisons.	Quarterly	3 years
Missouri	Judicial Conference	Statute	Studies organization, rules and methods of practice procedure.	Supreme Court and Court of Appeals judges and commissioners, Circuit Court judges and associate judges, all retired judges / Appointment is automatic.	Once a year	Term of office or retirement
Nevada	Regional Judicial Council	Statute	Assists in improvement of the court system within their region.	District Court judge, Justice of the Peace and municipal judge of region, elected by a majority of respective colleagues.	3 times a year	3 year terms, except: Chief Judges of 2nd and 8th Judicial Districts
	Judicial Council of State of Nevada	Statute	Improves courts by implementing policies and procedures.	Members of each regional judicial council, the Chief Justice and an associate justice, plus ex officio members—Presidents of Nevada Judges Association, Nevada District Judges Association, Nevada Association of Court Clerks and Administrators	3 times a year	3 year terms, except: term of office for Chief Judge and terms as Chief Judge for judges of 2nd and 8th Judicial Districts
New Hampshire	Judicial Council	Statute	Studies administration of justice; devises ways to improve procedure; collects; analyzes, and publishes statistics.	Judicial Branch administrative council (5), attorney general, state court clerk, legislative representatives (2), appointees of governor and council (8), appointees of Supreme Court (5)	Biennial Reports	3 years, except attorney general, administrative council, chairpersons of senate and house of judiciary, president of bar serve terms of office
New Jersey	Judicial Council	Supreme Court	Assists Supreme Court and Chief Justice in development and implementation of policy on all matters affecting the trial courts.	Chief Justice, Assignment Judges (15), Chairs of Presiding Judge Conferences (3), Administrative Director, Deputy Administrative Director/Appointed by Chief Justice	Monthly	At pleasure
	Conferences of Presiding Judges	Chief Justice	One conference each for Civil, Criminal, and Family. Serves as forum for exchange of ideas, identification of problems, and recommendation of best practices.	Each vicinage has a Presiding Judge for Civil, Criminal, and Family, designated by Chief Justice	Monthly	At pleasure
New Mexico	Chief Judges Council	Chief Justice with advice from council	Budget, decision making, statewide judiciary matters/issues	Presiding Judges, President Judge, Magistrate Judges Association	Monthly	As long as President Judge

**Table 15. Judicial Councils and Conferences: Composition and Function**

	Name	Authority	Purpose	Composition/ Who Appoints	Frequency	Tenure
New York	Judicial Conference	Statute	Advise the Chief Judge; recommendations to the Governor and legislature for changes in statutes rules and practices.	State judges/administrative board appoints the members of the bar and the justice from a town or village court <sup>6</sup>	Annually (or as needed)	2 years except judges term of office
	Administrative Board of the Courts	Constitution	Assists the Chief Judge in establishment of administrative standards and policies for the State Court system.	Chief Judge of Court of Appeals, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of each judicial department	Meet as needed	Term of Office
North Carolina	North Carolina Courts Commission	Statute	Studies structure organization, jurisdiction, procedures, and personnel of court system; makes recommendations for change to the legislature.	24 voting members, including: representatives from the Judicial Branch, the Legislative Branch and practicing attorneys, 3 non-voting, ex officio members	At discretion of the chair	4 years
	North Carolina Judicial Advisory Commission	Supreme Court	Determines better processes/procedures for the efficient administration of court operations.	Includes representatives from the Supreme Court of N.C. (Chair), Superior Court judges, District Court judges, district attorneys, clerks of Superior Court, magistrates; and public defenders, established by Supreme Court Chief, Chief Justice and Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts.	Meet as needed	~
North Dakota	Judicial Conference	Statute	Studies operation of courts in state to see that procedures are simplified and business expedited.	All judges Supreme and District Courts, attorney general, dean North Dakota School of Law, five members of bar, all Surrogate judges, two Municipal judges, clerk of Supreme Court	Twice per year	Throughout term of office, and bar members five years
Ohio	Judicial Conference	Statute	Considers problems in administration of justice and make recommendations for improvement to legislature and courts.	Judges of Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Common Pleas Court, Probate Courts, Municipal and County Courts	Biennial reports to legislature. Report as needed to courts and legislature	Term of office
Oregon	Judicial Conference	Statute	Studies organization, jurisdiction, procedures, and practices of courts in the state; holds an annual education session and business meeting.	Judges of Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Tax Court, Circuit Courts and senior judges of these courts.	At least once annually	Term of office
Pennsylvania	Judicial Council of Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	Studies administration of justice; make recommendations to Supreme Court on matters referred by court or raised by Council sua sponte.	27 members <sup>7</sup>	As called by Chief Justice	3 years for office holder
Puerto Rico	Judicial Conference	Supreme Court	Review the state of the administration of justice; promote the study of rules and procedures and make recommendations for improvement of the judicial system.	Ex officio: Justices and former Justices of the Supreme Court, Trial court judges, Secretary of Justice, and the Attorney General. Also Board of Directors of the State Bar, deans of law schools, appointed attorneys, and citizen non-attorneys.	Annual meeting	Ex officio: term of office, others at pleasure of the Supreme Court.

**Table 15. Judicial Councils and Conferences: Composition and Function**

	Name	Authority	Purpose	Composition/ Who Appoints	Frequency	Tenure
Rhode Island	Judicial Council	Statute	Studies organization of judicial system; makes recommendations to courts.	6 members of Rhode Island Bar / Statute (Gov.)	Report Annually	3 years
	Judicial Conference	Statute	Considers matters relating to judicial business and administration.	All justices Supreme, Superior, District Courts and Family Courts / Statute (Gov.) with consent of Senate	Annually	Term of office
South Carolina	Judicial Council	Statute	Studies organization of judicial system; collects and publishes statistics.	Judicial and Legislative representatives <sup>8</sup>	Report as needed	Attorney General, dean, circuit judges, probate and family court judges and magistrates, and appointees 4 years, all others term of their office
South Dakota	Judicial Conference	Statute	Studies organization, rules, methods, and practices of all courts; recommendations to the Supreme Court.	Justices and judges of Supreme Court and Circuit Court as members, Magistrate judges	Annual	Term of office
Tennessee	Judicial Council	Statute	Studies operation of judicial department; consider recommendations for improvement.	Legislative and judicial representatives-6 at large members may be selected <sup>9</sup>	Biennial	All judges and appointees 4 year terms
	Judicial Conferences	Statute	Considers rules and laws to improve administration of justice; draft suitable legislation for General Assembly.	All judges of courts or records whose salary is paid in whole or part by state, including retired judges and probate courts. Courts where county population is less than 300,000.	Annually	Term of office or retirement
Texas	Judicial Council	Statute	Studies and improves administration of justice.	Chief Justice of Supreme Court; presiding judge of Court of Criminal Appeals; chair of Senate Jurisprudence Committee; one member of senate, appointed by lieutenant governor; chair of the House Judicial Affairs Committee; one member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the speaker of the house; two justices of courts of appeals designated by chief justice of the supreme court; two district judges designated by the chief justice of the supreme court; Two judges of county courts, statutory county, or statutory probate courts designated by the chief justice of the supreme court; two justices of the peace designated by the chief justice of the supreme court; and two municipal court judges designated by the chief justice of the supreme court. Also six citizen members appointed by the governor.	Annual meeting	Citizens serve staggered 6 year terms appoint 3 biennially
Utah	Judicial Council	Statute  State Constitution	Develops uniform administrative policies for the courts of Utah.  Adopts rules for the administration of all courts.	Chief Justice and one associate justice Supreme Court, one judge Court of Appeals; 5 District and 2 Juvenile Court judges, three Justice Court judges, member of Utah State Bar Commission. All judges elected, except Chief Justice.	Annual	3 year terms



**Table 15. Judicial Councils and Conferences: Composition and Function**

	Name	Authority	Purpose	Composition/ Who Appoints	Frequency	Tenure
Vermont	Judicial Council <sup>10</sup>	Statute	~	~	~	~
Virginia	Judicial Conference	Statute	Discusses matters to improve administration of justice. Continuing legal education.	Justices of Supreme Court, judges of Court of Appeals; Circuit Courts, and all retired justices and judges	Semi Annual	Term of office
	Judicial Conference for District Courts	Statute	Discusses matters to improve administration of justice. Continue legal education.	Judges of every general District Court, and Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts	Semi Annual	Term of office
	Judicial Council	Statute	Studies organization, rules, procedure, and practices of the judicial system.	One Judge from Court of Appeals, 6 Circuit Court judges, one General Circuit judge, one Juvenile and Domestic Relations judge, 2 attorneys, and chairman of Committees for Courts of Justice of Senate and House	Quarterly	4 year terms, maximum of 2 consecutive terms
	Committee on District Courts	Statute	Studies organization, rules, procedure, and practices of the District Courts' and clerks' offices; determines number of District Court judges, substitute judges, clerks' offices and court personnel; establishes practices and procedures for District Courts.	Speaker of House, chairman of House and Senate Judiciary Committees, 2 members of each Committees for Justice, one judge of Circuit Court, one Juvenile Domestic Relations District Court judge	Monthly	Term of office Judges – one year term
Washington	Judicial Conference	Statute	Considers matters relating to administration of justice.	All judges of courts of record and courts of limited jurisdiction	Annual meeting	Term of office
	Board of Judicial Administration	Supreme Court Rule		Chief justice and acting chief justice of Supreme Court, 3 judges of Court of Appeals, Superior Court and limited jurisdiction courts, 2 members of bar, appointed by each association.	Monthly	Appointed 3 years
West Virginia	Judicial Council	Statute	Studies organization, rules, and methods of practice and procedure; collects statistics.	~	~	~

**Table 15. Judicial Councils and Conferences: Composition and Function**

	Name	Authority	Purpose	Composition/ Who Appoints	Frequency	Tenure
Wisconsin	Planning and Policy Advisory Committee	Supreme Court Rule	Advises the Supreme Court and the Director of State Courts in the director's capacity as planner and policy advisor for the judicial system.	Chief Justice of Supreme Court/Supreme Court appoints; one judge of the Court of Appeals/appointed by court of appeals; thirteen circuit judges/one judge elected by the judges of each of judicial administrative districts; one municipal judge/elected by Wisconsin Municipal Judges Association; two persons selected by the board of governors of the state bar, three non-lawyers/one elected county official, appointed by Chief Justice; a public defender; a court administrator, a prosecutor, a clerk of court/all appointed by Chief Justice	At least quarterly; currently meeting monthly at Chairperson's call	Judges elected by Administrative District for 3 year terms, other members appointed for 3 year terms.
	Judicial Conference	Supreme Court Rule	Studies problems in administration of justice; makes recommendations for improvement, conducts instructive programs and seminars.	Justices of Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Circuit Court and reserve judges.	Annual meeting	Term of office
	Judicial Council	Statute	Studies pleading, practice, and procedure; makes recommendations to Supreme Court and legislature.	Justices of Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Circuit Court and reserve judges. <sup>11</sup>	At least quarterly on Chairperson's call, or call signed by 5 members.	Term of office, or until successor is selected.
Wyoming	Judicial Council	Supreme Court order	Studies matters relating to administration of justice.			
Federal Courts	Judicial Conference of the United States	28 USC 331	Surveys condition of business in the courts and prepares plans for the assignment of judges. Promotes uniformity of management procedures and expeditious conduct of the courts.	Supreme Court Justices, District Court judges, County Court judges, Justices of the Peace and Municipal Court judges	Once per year	Term of office

Note: The following states do not have Judicial Councils and Conferences: Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

**FOOTNOTES:**

**Florida:**

<sup>1</sup>Judicial Administration Commission coordinates the Florida Bar Rules Committees.

<sup>2</sup>Chief justice of supreme court, 3 district court of appeals judges, 3 circuit court judges, 3 county court judges, one state attorney, one public defender, one clerk of the court, 4 members of Florida Bar, including the president of the Florida Bar, president of the senate and speaker of the house, general council of the governor, attorney general, 6 members of the public, and 1 member of the Florida Conference of District Court of Appeals Judges.

**Indiana:**

<sup>3</sup>All justices of the supreme court; all judges of the court of appeals, the judge of the tax court; all circuit, superior, probate, and county court judges; all municipal court judges who are serving on a full time basis; any retired judge who serves as a special judge and notifies the conference of the service; full-time magistrate is non-voting member.

**Kentucky:**

<sup>4</sup>Chief justice of the supreme court; chief judge of the court of appeals; 4 circuit judges, and four district judges; president of the Kentucky Association of Circuit Court Clerks; 3 members of the State Bar of Kentucky, and the chairman of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees.

**Louisiana:**

<sup>5</sup>Chief justice of the supreme court, one associate justice, 2 court of appeals judges, 2 district court judges, 1 member of the Louisiana City Judges Association, 1 member of the Juvenile and Family Court Judges Association, 2 members of Louisiana State Bar Association, a member of the Young Lawyers Section, 1 member of the Louisiana State Law Institute, 1 member of the House, one member of the Senate, a member of the Louisiana District Attorneys Association, 1 member of the Louisiana Clerk of Court Association, 1 non-attorney, and a non-voting secretary.

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## Table 15. Judicial Councils and Conferences: Composition and Function

### **New York:**

<sup>6</sup>Chief judge of court of appeals, presiding justice of appellate division of each judicial department, one trial justice of the supreme court for each court for each judicial department, one judge each: court of claims, county court, surrogate's court, family court, civil court of New York City, the criminal court of New York City, one judge of a city court outside NYC, one judge of a district court, one justice of a town or village court, and from each judicial department, one member of the bar of the state. The chair and ranking minority members of each of the committees on judiciary and on codes of the senate and assembly are ex officio members.

### **Pennsylvania:**

<sup>7</sup>Chief justice of Pennsylvania, 2 justices of supreme court, court administrator, president judge of superior court, president judge of commonwealth court, president judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, president of the Pennsylvania Conference of State Trial Judges, 3 judges of court of common pleas, 1 judge not from appellate or court of common pleas, 3 non-judge members of the bar of the supreme court, 1 non-judge member of the bar of the supreme court, 3 non-lawyers electors, 1 member of each the Senate and the House, 3 members appointed by the Governor one member of Senate of Pennsylvania appointed by minority leader of Senate, one member of House of Representatives appointed by minority leader of House of Representatives.

### **South Carolina:**

<sup>8</sup>Chief justice of the supreme court, two circuit court judges; 2 family court judges; 2 probate judges; attorney general, dean or faculty member of Law School of University of South Carolina; president of the South Carolina Bar; lieutenant governor; speaker of the House of Representatives; chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; chair of House Ways and Means Committee; chairmen of House and Senate Judiciary Committees, director of the legislative council; 6 others, at least 4 of whom are members of the bar; two judges of magistrate courts and two masters-in-equity.

### **Tennessee:**

<sup>9</sup>One judge each from the: supreme court, court of appeals, court of criminal appeals, circuit court judge, criminal court judge, general sessions court judge; one chancellor, the speaker of the Senate, chairman of House Judiciary Committee, attorney general, administrative director to supreme court, 2 layman, 2 members of bar of Tennessee who practiced law at least 3 years.

### **Vermont:**

<sup>10</sup>Although authorized by statute the Council has not been called together for 20 years and has no function.

### **Wisconsin:**

<sup>11</sup> One supreme court justice designated by the supreme court; a court of appeals judge designated by the court of appeals; director of state courts or his or her designee; 4 circuit judges designated by the Judicial Conference; chairpersons of the Senate and the Assembly Committees dealing with judicial affairs or member of each committee designated by the respective chairperson; attorney general or his or her designee; revisor of statutes or an assistant designated by the revisor; deans of the law schools of the University of Wisconsin and Marquette University or a member of the respective law school faculties designated by the deans; the state public defender or his or her designee; president-elect of the state bar or a member of the board of governors of the state bar designated by the president-elect and 3 additional members thereof selected by the state bar to serve 3-year terms; one district attorney appointed by the governor; and 2 citizens at-large appointed by the governor to serve 3-year terms.

**Table 16. Judicial Compensation Commissions**

	Commission Name	Authorization/ Year Established	Members and Appointment Process	Positions Reviewed	Meeting Schedule	Commission Reports To:	Effect of Commission Recommendation
Alabama	Judicial Compensation Commission	Ala. Const. amend. 328 § 6.09 and Const amend. 426; Ala. Code §§ 12:10-1 et seq (1995) Established in 1973.	5 members; 1 appointed by governor, 1 by president of the senate, 1 by speaker of house, 2 by governing body of state bar; no member shall hold any other public office or office in a political party; members serve a four year term.	All state judges, trial and appellate/ all judges except judges of probate courts and municipal courts	Meet annually	May submit a report to the legislature at any time during first five calendar days of any session	Becomes law "upon confirmation by joint resolution or such recommendations may be altered by an act of the legislature at the session to which the report is submitted". Const amend. 426
Alaska	State Officers Compensation Commission	Alaska Stat. § 39.23.200-400 (1962 & Supp. 1996) Established in 1986.	7 members; appointed by governor, subject to confirmation by legislature; staggered 4 year terms; includes 1 business executive, 1 representative of a nonpartisan voter's organization, 1 person with experience in public administration, 1 labor organization representative; no state employees or holders of public office	Must review members of legislature, may review governor, lieutenant governor, justices and judges, heads of departments	Meet every other year and may meet every year	Legislature during first 10 days of any session	Advisory
Arizona	Commission on Salaries for Elective State Officers	Ariz. Const. art. V, § 13; Ariz Rev. Stat. Ann. § 41-1901- 1905 (1992 & Supp. 1997) Established in 1970.	5 members, from private sector, 2 appointed by governor, 1 each appointed by president of senate and speaker of house, and chief justice; comprised of new members biennially	All elected state officers	"At such times as may be directed by the legislature," reports at least biennially	Governor, no later than Oct 1	Governor makes recommendation to Legislature, which becomes law unless either House disapproves or alters
Colorado	State Officials' Compensation Commission	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 2-3-801-901 (1997) Established in 1973.	9 members; 2 appointed by president of senate and speaker of house, (only 2 members may be members of general assembly); 3 by governor, 2 by chief justice, these may not be elected or appointed officials nor state employees; staggered terms of 2 and 4 years	Members of the general assembly, justices and judges of the state judicial system, district attorneys, elected and appointed officials of executive branch not included in the state personnel system	At least twice a year	Report filed with president of senate, speaker of house, governor, and chief justice no later than the 10th day of regular session in odd numbered years	Advisory
Connecticut	Compensation Commission for Elected State Officers and Judges	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 2-9a (West 1988 & Supp. 1998) Established in 1971.	11 members; 3 appointed by governor, 2 by president pro tem of senate, 2 by speaker of house, 2 by minority leader of senate and 2 by minority leader of house; no state officials or employees; 4 year terms	Governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, treasurer, comptroller, members of general assembly, and all judges except probate judges	4 times a year	Legislative Management Committee of the General Assembly	Advisory

**Table 16. Judicial Compensation Commissions**

	Commission Name	Authorization/ Year Established	Members and Appointment Process	Positions Reviewed	Meeting Schedule	Commission Reports To:	Effect of Commission Recommendation
Delaware	Delaware Compensation Commission	Del. Code Ann. tit. 29, § 3301-3304 (1997) Established in 1984.	6 members; 2 appointed by governor, 1 by president pro tem of senate, 1 by speaker of house; president of Delaware Roundtable and personnel director of state shall be members; no state officers or employees; 6 year terms	General assembly, governor, governors cabinet, lieutenant governor, state auditor, state treasurer, attorney general, insurance commissioner, justices of the supreme court, judges and public defender	Every 4 years	Governor, chief justice, and general assembly every 4 years on 1st day of session	Becomes law within a month of submission unless the general assembly, by joint resolution, rejects the report in its entirety
Georgia	State Commission on Compensation	Ga. Const. art. 5; Ga. Code Ann. § 45-7-90-96 (1990) Established in 1981.	12 members (private citizens); 4 appointed by governor, one person with business background, 2 by lt. governor, <sup>1</sup> 2 by speaker of house, <sup>2</sup> 4 by supreme court justices, 4 year terms; no state officers or employees	Constitutional officers, including judges and members of the general assembly and full-time department heads of executive branch	Annually	General assembly, 30 days prior to its convening along with filing a bill. Also reports to Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of House, Chief Justice and Chief Judge of Court of Appeals	Advisory
Hawaii	Judicial Salary Commission	Haw. Const. Art. 6 § 3; Haw. Rev. Stat. § 608-1.5 (1993) Established in 1989.	5 members; 2 members appointed by governor, 1 each appointed by chief justice, pres. of senate and speaker of house; 4 year terms	All justices and judges	Every 2 years	Legislature, by October 15 of each year preceding a fiscal biennium with copies to the governor and chief justice	Advisory
Illinois	Compensation Review Board 1984	Ill. Ann. Stat. ch. 25 para 120 (Smith-Hurd 1993 & Supp. 1998) Established in 1984.	12 members; 3 appointed by speaker of house, 3 by minority leader, 3 by president of senate, 3 by minority leader of senate; no current or past state employees; staggered 3 year terms	Members of general assembly, judges, state's attorneys, elected constitutional officers of state and certain appointed officers of state government, and certain appointed officers of state government was added with P.A. 90-375 effective 1997	Even number years	General Assembly	Becomes law unless rejected by legislature (can be disapproved within 30 days)

**Table 16. Judicial Compensation Commissions**

	Commission Name	Authorization/ Year Established	Members and Appointment Process	Positions Reviewed	Meeting Schedule	Commission Reports To:	Effect of Commission Recommendation
Iowa	Judicial Compensation Commission	Iowa Code Ann. § 602.1514 (West 1946 & Supp. 1996) Established in 1987.	8 members; 4 appointed by governor, 4 by legislative council; no state officials or employees; 4 year terms	Statutory judicial officers	Biennially	Governor and general assembly no later than February 1 of each odd-numbered year	Advisory
Louisiana	Judicial Compensation Commission	La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 13:41-13:49 (West 1983 supp. 1998) Established in 1989.	10 member confirmed by Senate; 1 appt. by governor, 2 by president of senate, 2 by speaker of house, 1 by chief justice of supreme court, 1 by Conference of Court of Appeals, 1 by District Judges Association, 1 by City Judges Association, and 1 by state bar association for 4 year terms	Judges	Biennially in even numbered years	Legislature 60 days before regular session in an even numbered year and thereafter every 2 years	Shall be passed if approved by concurrent resolution adopted by majority of house and senate
Maine	Judicial Compensation Commission	Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. title 4 § 1701. Established in 1995.	3 members selected from the registered voters of the state, 1 appointed by governor, 1 by president of senate, 1 by speaker of house; 4 year terms are staggered	All justices and judges of supreme judicial court, the superior court, the district court, and administrative court	First meeting is 5 days after appointment, following meetings occur at request of at least 2 members	Commission makes biennial reports in even numbered years sent to joint standing committee of legislature	Advisory Commission is authorized to submit with report any proposed legislation the commission deems necessary
Maryland	Judicial Compensation Commission	Md. Code Ann. Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 1-708 (1995 Supp. 1997) Established in 1980.	7 members appointed by governor; 2 appointed by list of 5 submitted by president. of senate, 2 from list of five submitted by speaker of house, 1 from list of 3 submitted by state bar, and 2 at-large; staggered 6 year terms	Judges of court of appeals, court of special appeals, circuit courts, district court	At least once every 2 years	Governor and general assembly, at least every 4 years	Becomes law if not amended, rejected, or adopted after 50 days. May be totally rejected before that point
Michigan	State Officers Compensation Commission	Mich. Const. art. 4, §12; Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 15-211-17 (West 1994) Established in 1984.	7 members appointed by governor; may not be reappointed; cannot be from three branches; staggered 4 year terms	Governor, lieutenant governor, supreme court justices, legislative members	After July 1 in every even numbered year for not more than 15 session days	Legislature, between Dec 1 - Dec. 31 with clerk of house, with secretary of senate and with department director of management and budget	Both houses must reject by 2/3 vote, otherwise becomes law
Minnesota	Minnesota State Compensation Council	Minn. Stat. Ann. § 15A (West 1997 & Supp. 1998) Established in 1983.	16 members; 2 members of house appointed by speaker of house, 2 members of senate appointed by majority leader of senate, 1 member of house appointed by minority leader of house, 1 member of senate appointed by minority leader of senate, 2 nonjudges appointed by chief judge, 1 member from each of the eight congressional districts appointed by governor, of whom no more than 4 may belong to same political party; new committee every two years	Constitutional officers, members of legislature, justices of the supreme court, judges of court of appeals, district court, and heads of state and metropolitan agencies.	Every two years	Speaker of house and president of senate	May be expressly modified or rejected

**Table 16. Judicial Compensation Commissions**

	Commission Name	Authorization/ Year Established	Members and Appointment Process	Positions Reviewed	Meeting Schedule	Commission Reports To:	Effect of Commission Recommendation
Missouri	Missouri Citizen's Commission on Compensation for Elected Officials	Mo. Const. art. 13, § 3 Established in 1996.	22: 1 randomly selected member from each of 9 congressional districts, 12 by governor, 1 retired judge by supreme court; 4 year appointment	Judges, members of legislature, elected state officials	Biennially	Secretary of state and reviser of statutes	Commission filed first report in 1996 and then every 2 years thereafter. Schedule of compensation shall be effective unless disapproved by general assembly
Oregon	Public Officials Compensation Commission	Or Rev. Stat. § 292.907-930 (1993) Established in 1983.	7 members; 2 appointed by governor, 2 appointed by speaker of house, 2 by pres. of senate, 1 by chief justice; 4 year terms	Elected officials, including the judiciary	As frequently as necessary	Legislative assembly	Advisory
Rhode Island	Unclassified Pay Plan Board	R.I. Gen. Laws § 36-4-16 (1997) Established in 1978.	7 members; 2 from house appointed by speaker, 2 from senate appointed by majority leader; 3 of whom shall be: director of administration, state court administrator and, general treasurer; no terms	Judges and directors of all executive departments and unclassified state employees	As needed—at least once each January	General assembly	Goes into effect unless rejected by formal action of the house and senate within 30 day time period.
Utah	Executive and Judicial Compensation Commission	Utah Code Ann. § 67-8-1 (1996) Established in 1981.	6 members; not more than 3 from same political party, 1 appointed by governor, 1 by president of senate, 1 by speaker of house, 2 by other 3 appointed members, 1 by state bar commission; 4 year terms	Governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, state auditor, state treasurer, justices of supreme court, judges of the constitutional and statutory court of records, full time commissioners and executive directors of executive departments	Every year	Legislature	Advisory
Washington	Citizen's Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials	Wash. Rev. Code § 43.03.305 (1983 & Supp. 1997) Established in 1987.	16 members, 9 drawn by lot from voter lists, 7 by speaker of senate and house; 4 year terms	Members of legislature, all elected officials of executive branch, all judges of supreme court, court of appeals, superior courts and district courts	At least every two years	Secretary of state	Becomes law with no action by the legislature. Commission has resulted in significant increases for judiciary.

Note: Only states with a judicial compensation commission appear on this table.

**FOOTNOTES:**

**Georgia:**

<sup>1</sup>One of each of these two is to have labor-management relations experience.

**Table 17. Preparation and Submission of the Judicial Branch Budget**

	Who Prepares the Budget?	Branch Review of Budget?	Where Submitted?
Alabama	AOC	Yes, by AOC	To the executive branch
Alaska	AOC <sup>2</sup>	Yes, by COLR	To the legislature
Arizona	AOC	Yes, other <sup>3</sup>	To legislature and executive branch
Arkansas	AOC	Yes, by AOC	To the legislature
California	AOC	Both the AOC and COLR <sup>6</sup>	To legislature and executive branch
Colorado	AOC	Yes, by COLR	To the legislature
Connecticut	AOC	Yes, by AOC	To the executive branch
Delaware	Other <sup>8</sup>	Yes, other <sup>9</sup>	To legislature and executive branch
District of Columbia	AOC	Yes, other <sup>13</sup>	~ <sup>13</sup>
Florida	AOC	Yes, other <sup>14</sup>	To the legislature
Georgia	Other <sup>15</sup>	Yes, by COLR	To the executive branch
Hawaii	Individual courts	Yes, by AOC <sup>17</sup>	To the legislature
Idaho	COLR	Yes, by COLR	To the legislature
Illinois	AOC	Yes, by COLR	To the legislature
Indiana	COLR <sup>19</sup>	Yes, by COLR	To the executive branch
Iowa	AOC	Yes, by COLR	To the legislature
Kansas	AOC	Yes, by COLR	To legislature and executive branch <sup>20</sup>
Kentucky	AOC	Yes, by COLR	To the legislature
Louisiana	Other <sup>22</sup>	Both the AOC and COLR <sup>23</sup>	To the legislature
Maine	AOC <sup>24</sup>	Yes, by AOC	To the executive branch
Maryland	AOC <sup>26</sup>	Yes, by AOC	To the executive branch <sup>27</sup>
Massachusetts	Other <sup>29</sup>	Yes, other <sup>29</sup>	To the executive branch <sup>29</sup>
Michigan	AOC	Yes, by COLR	To the legislature <sup>31</sup>
Minnesota	AOC	Both the AOC and COLR <sup>33</sup>	To the executive branch <sup>34</sup>
Mississippi	COLR	Yes, by COLR	To the legislature
Missouri	AOC	Yes, by COLR	To the executive branch
Montana	AOC	Yes, by AOC	To the executive branch
Nebraska	AOC	Yes, by COLR	To the legislature
Nevada	AOC	Yes, by COLR	To the legislature
New Hampshire	AOC	Yes, by COLR	To the executive branch
New Jersey	AOC <sup>39</sup>	Yes, by AOC	To the executive branch <sup>40</sup>
New Mexico	Individual courts	Yes, other <sup>41</sup>	To legislature and executive branch <sup>42</sup>
New York	AOC <sup>44</sup>	Yes, by AOC	To legislature and executive branch
North Carolina	AOC	Yes, by AOC	To legislature and executive branch <sup>47</sup>
North Dakota	AOC <sup>52</sup>	Yes, by COLR	To the executive branch
Ohio	AOC	Yes, by AOC	To the executive branch
Oklahoma	AOC	Yes, by COLR	To the legislature
Oregon	Other <sup>54</sup>	Yes, by AOC	To the legislature
Pennsylvania	AOC <sup>55</sup>	Yes, by AOC	To legislature and executive branch <sup>56</sup>
Puerto Rico	AOC	Yes, by AOC	To the legislature
Rhode Island	Individual courts	Yes, by AOC	To the legislature
South Carolina	COLR	Yes, by COLR	To the executive branch
South Dakota	AOC	Yes, by COLR <sup>57</sup>	To the executive branch
Tennessee	Other <sup>58</sup>	Yes, by COLR	To the executive branch
Texas	Individual courts	Yes, by AOC <sup>59</sup>	To the legislature
Utah	Other <sup>60</sup>	Yes, other <sup>61</sup>	To the legislature <sup>62</sup>
Vermont	AOC	Yes, by COLR	To the legislature
Virginia	AOC	Yes, by AOC	To the executive branch
Washington	AOC <sup>65</sup>	Yes, by COLR	To the legislature
West Virginia	AOC	Yes, by COLR <sup>66</sup>	To the executive branch
Wisconsin <sup>69</sup>	AOC	Yes, by COLR	To legislature and executive branch <sup>70</sup>
Wyoming	Individual courts <sup>72</sup>	No <sup>73</sup>	To the legislature

Legend: ~ = Not applicable  
AOC = Administrative Office of the Courts



**Table 17. Preparation and Submission of the Judicial Branch Budget**

Can Executive Branch Amend Budget?	Does Legislature Take Official Cognizance of Budget?	Is Judicial Appropriation Filed as Separate Bill?	Budget Period	Judicial Percentage of State Budget Appropriation	
Yes, routinely	No <sup>1</sup>	No	Biennial, Oct-Sep	1.9	Alabama
No	No	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	1.3	Alaska
No	Yes	No	Biennial, <sup>4</sup> Jul-Jun	2.4	Arizona
No	Yes	Yes <sup>5</sup>	Biennial, Jul-Jun	.5	Arkansas
Yes, routinely	Yes	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	2.0	California
No	Yes	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	3.0 <sup>7</sup>	Colorado
Yes, routinely	Yes	No	Biennial, Jul-Jun	2.0	Connecticut
Yes, routinely <sup>10</sup>	Yes <sup>11</sup>	No	Annual, <sup>12</sup> Jul-Jun	2.9	Delaware
No	~	~	Annual, Oct-Sep	~	District of Columbia
No	Yes	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	.6	Florida
No	Yes <sup>16</sup>	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	1.0	Georgia
No	Yes	Yes	Biennial, <sup>18</sup> Jul-Jun	2.8	Hawaii
No	Yes	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	1.0	Idaho
No	Yes	Yes	Annual, Jul-Jun	.7	Illinois
Yes, routinely	Yes	No	Biennial, Jul-Jun	.4	Indiana
No	Yes	Yes	Annual, Jul-Jun	2.3	Iowa
Yes, routinely	Yes	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	1.0	Kansas
No	Yes	Yes	Annual, <sup>21</sup> Jul-Jun	2.4	Kentucky
No	Yes	Yes	Annual, Jul-Jun	.5	Louisiana
~ <sup>25</sup>	~	No	Biennial, Jul-Jun	1.9	Maine
No	Yes <sup>28</sup>	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	1.5	Maryland
Yes	Yes	No <sup>30</sup>	Annual, Jul-Jun	2.0	Massachusetts
No <sup>32</sup>	Yes	Yes	Annual, Oct-Sep	1.0	Michigan
No	Yes	No	Biennial, Jul-Jun	1.0	Minnesota
No	Yes	Yes	Annual, Jul-Jun	1.5	Mississippi
~ <sup>35</sup>	~ <sup>36</sup>	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	1.4	Missouri
Yes, routinely <sup>37</sup>	Yes	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	1.0	Montana
Yes, routinely <sup>38</sup>	Yes	No	Biennial, Jul-Jun	2.0	Nebraska
No	Yes	Yes	Biennial, Jul-Jun	1.0	Nevada
No	Yes	No	Biennial, Jul-Jun	1.7	New Hampshire
Yes, routinely	Yes	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	2.1	New Jersey
No	Yes	Yes <sup>43</sup>	Annual, Jul-Jun	2.5	New Mexico
No <sup>45</sup>	Yes	Yes <sup>46</sup>	Annual, Apr-Mar	1.2	New York
Yes, occasionally <sup>48</sup>	Yes	No <sup>49</sup>	Biennial, <sup>50</sup> Jul-Jun	3.0 <sup>51</sup>	North Carolina
No	~	Yes	Biennial, Jun-Jun <sup>53</sup>	.9	North Dakota
No	Yes	No	Biennial, Jul-Jun	.4	Ohio
Yes, occasionally	Yes	Yes	Annual, Jul-Jun	1.0	Oklahoma
No	Yes	Yes	Biennial, Jul-Jun	3.6	Oregon
Yes, routinely	Yes	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	.5	Pennsylvania
No	Yes	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	3.0	Puerto Rico
~	~	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	2.0	Rhode Island
Yes, routinely	Yes	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	.8	South Carolina
No	Yes	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	1.2	South Dakota
Yes, routinely	Yes	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	.5	Tennessee
No	Yes	No	Biennial, Sep-Aug	.4	Texas
Yes, routinely <sup>63</sup>	Yes	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	2.5	Utah
No <sup>64</sup>	Yes	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	2.0	Vermont
Yes, routinely	No	No	Biennial, Jul-Jun	1.2	Virginia
No	Yes	No	Biennial, Jun-Jun	.1	Washington
No <sup>67</sup>	Yes <sup>68</sup>	No	Annual, Jul-Jun	1.5	West Virginia
Yes, routinely	No	No	Biennial, <sup>71</sup> Jul-Jun	.9	Wisconsin
No	Yes	No	Biennial, Jul-Jun	2.0	Wyoming

Legend: ~ = Not applicable;  
AOC = Administrative Office of the Courts

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## Table 17. Preparation and Submission of the Judicial Branch Budget

### FOOTNOTES:

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<b>Alabama:</b> <sup>1</sup> The AOC may be asked to appear before the legislature for direct presentation of the budget in budget hearings.	<b>Kentucky:</b> <sup>21</sup> Annual budgets enacted biennially.
<b>Alaska:</b> <sup>2</sup> Four area Court Administrators create initial input to the Administrative Fiscal Office. The Administrative Office creates the initial budget submission document.	<b>Louisiana:</b> <sup>22</sup> Judicial Budgetary Control Board. <sup>23</sup> Prior to each session of the legislature, the Judicial Budgetary Control Board submits a proposed budget for the judicial branch to the Supreme Court for its approval.
<b>Arizona:</b> <sup>3</sup> Chief Justice and Vice Chief Justice. <sup>4</sup> FY99 is annual; FY00-01 is first biennial.	<b>Maine:</b> <sup>24</sup> In consultation with the Chief Justice. <sup>25</sup> If the Governor does not include in state's budget anything in the Judicial Branch budget, the reason must be stated.
<b>Arkansas:</b> <sup>5</sup> Only judicial salaries are in the General Appropriations Act.	<b>Maryland:</b> <sup>26</sup> The lower trial court (District Court) prepares its own budget section which is consolidated by the AOC with all other judiciary components. <sup>27</sup> The executive branch combines the Judicial budget into a single budget for legislative approval. The Executive Branch can comment upon but cannot reduce Judiciary budget. <sup>28</sup> Legislature can reduce or add to Judiciary budget. Executive Branch can only comment.
<b>California:</b> <sup>6</sup> Judicial Council also involved.	<b>Massachusetts:</b> <sup>29</sup> The Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court submits the budget requests of the judicial branch to the budget director for inclusion in the budget submitted by the Governor. (G.L.c. 211, §2A.) In doing so, the Chief Justice may use estimates prepared by the Chief Justice of the Appeals Court and the Trial Court's Chief Justice for Administration and Management. The Governor may amend the Chief Justice's requests. <sup>30</sup> Copies of judicial branch budget estimates are routinely sent to the House and Senate Committees on Ways and Means when submitted to the Governor. The annual appropriation bill notes the judicial estimates as well as the Governor's requests for the courts.
<b>Colorado:</b> <sup>7</sup> This percentage represents the judicial operating budget from the General Fund. It does not include the Public Defender's Office or the Alternate Defense Counsel.	<b>Michigan:</b> <sup>31</sup> The budget is submitted directly to both the executive and legislative branches. <sup>32</sup> The Governor makes recommendations regarding the judicial budget.
<b>Delaware:</b> <sup>8</sup> Each court and judicial agency submits a draft budget request to the Chief Justice through the AOC. The Chief Justice for the entire court system prioritizes major adjustments, enhancements, and new initiatives after considering AOC recommendations. The court office making the request strikes requests not shown on the Chief Justice's prioritized listing. The adjusted budget requests are then filed electronically by each area. <sup>9</sup> Chief Justice through AOC. <sup>10</sup> The Governor recommends all appropriations to the General Assembly. <sup>11</sup> The courts' budget requests are available to the General Assembly because they receive copies of it. But it is the Governor's recommended budget that the General Assembly reviews together with the Judiciary's budget requests presented by the Chief Justice. <sup>12</sup> By law, the period is biennial; by practice it is annual.	<b>Minnesota:</b> <sup>33</sup> Conference of Chief Judges is a representative trial court body. Each district elects a Chief Judge and Assistant Chief Judge. <sup>34</sup> The executive branch incorporates judicial branch budget requests without recommendation.
<b>District of Columbia:</b> <sup>13</sup> With the enactment of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, DC Courts began to receive direct funding from the federal government. The AOC continues to have responsibility for the initial preparation of the budget. After review by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration, the budget is submitted directly to the Office of Management and Budget, through the President and sent to Congress.	<b>Missouri:</b> <sup>35</sup> They may recommend a different amount or recommend nothing. <sup>36</sup> They get a judicial budget request with the governor's recommendation and do what they choose.
<b>Florida:</b> <sup>14</sup> Chief Justice.	<b>Montana:</b> <sup>37</sup> Statute states that the executive branch must submit budget without charge but does not require executive branch to fund the total request.
<b>Georgia:</b> <sup>15</sup> Court of Last Resort and Councils of Trial Courts (AOC). <sup>16</sup> Judicial Branch budget is included in Governor's Budget request to legislature. Legislative Budget Office reviews continuation budget, and can make adjustments. The legislature also reviews requests for new funding.	<b>Nebraska:</b> <sup>38</sup> Executive branch makes a request which includes the Judicial budget—based upon their analysis of AOC's request to the legislature and copied to the executive branch. The practice also is that the legislature introduces its own legislation, which becomes the budget bill.
<b>Hawaii:</b> <sup>17</sup> The central budget office directs the preparation and consolidation of the budget. <sup>18</sup> State operates on a biennial budget cycle; however, a supplemental budget request is prepared for the off years.	<b>New Jersey:</b> <sup>39</sup> Each vicinage (judicial district) prepares a request which is reviewed by the AOC and a Budget Committee made up of Assignment Judges (Chief Judges) and senior management. Those requests are consolidated into one judicial branch budget submission. <sup>40</sup> AOC also sends information to the legislature.
<b>Indiana:</b> <sup>19</sup> The Division of State Court Administration, an agency of the Court of Last Resort, prepares most of the state-funded portion of the state judicial branch's budget. The Intermediate Appellate Court prepares a separate budget for its operations.	
<b>Kansas:</b> <sup>20</sup> Budget is submitted simultaneously to both the legislature and the Governor.	

**Table 17. Preparation and Submission of the Judicial Branch Budget**

**New Mexico:**

<sup>41</sup>The Chief Judges Council, primarily through its Budget Committee, reviews all budget submissions and sets priorities among them.

<sup>42</sup>To the legislature and executive branch simultaneously.

<sup>43</sup>As of last year's appropriation process. Some parts of the courts' budget continue to be included in the over-all appropriations legislation, such as across-the-board salary increases.

**New York:**

<sup>44</sup>Courts prepare initial estimates, regional offices (District Administrative Judges Offices) modify and prioritize court estimates and the AOC prepares final state budget request amounts and submission for certification and approval of the Court of Appeals.

<sup>45</sup>The Governor may comment on submission in the executive budget, but may not change the requested amounts.

<sup>46</sup>The judiciary budget and legislative budget are combined in a single appropriation bill.

**North Carolina:**

<sup>47</sup>It is first formally submitted to the executive branch for inclusion in the Governor's budget. In practice, however, it is presented directly to the legislature by the judicial branch.

<sup>48</sup>Yes, but in practice the executive branch does not, and the judicial branch presents its budget directly to the legislature.

<sup>49</sup>Generally, this is no. Judicial branch appropriations are set forth in separate sections of the statewide current operations and/or expansion bill. Separate "omnibus courts" bills have also been used.

<sup>50</sup>Biennial budgets are prepared for each "long session" of the General Assembly (odd-numbered years), subject to revision in the "short session" (even years); a separate budget is prepared for each year.

<sup>51</sup>This includes appropriations for non-core functions placed in the court budget, including prosecution, indigent defense, juvenile probation, and other programs.

**North Dakota:**

<sup>52</sup>Input is provided from each district.

<sup>53</sup>For a two year period, from July 1 of an odd number year to June 30 of an odd number year.

**Oregon:**

<sup>54</sup>Trial courts, appellate courts submit their request to AOC. AOC does its own and all the statewide charges and accounts.

**Pennsylvania:**

<sup>55</sup>The appellate courts each prepare their own initial budget requests (and are reviewed and compiled into a comprehensive budget request by AOC). The AOC prepares the initial requests for the lower courts.

<sup>56</sup>The judiciary submits its budget to the governor in October, and to the legislature in February.

**South Dakota:**

<sup>57</sup>Unified Judicial System is completely state funded. All budgetary matters are administered by the SCAO under the authority of the Supreme Court.

**Tennessee:**

<sup>58</sup>AOC after input from Supreme Court and trial judges.

**Texas:**

<sup>59</sup>The Judiciary section of the Comptroller of Public Accounts Department submits the state-funded portion of the budget for courts, other than the appellate courts, to the legislature.

**Utah:**

<sup>60</sup>Budget recommendations are prepared by each court level and program. They are submitted to the Judicial Council which prepares the final budget through the AOC. In Utah, the Judicial Council is created by Constitution and is the Administrative Authority for the Judiciary.

<sup>61</sup>By Judicial Council

<sup>62</sup>The budget is submitted to both the Governor and the legislature. The Governor, by law, must submit a balanced budget to the legislature. The courts also submit their original request to the legislature.

<sup>63</sup>The Governor submits a budget for the state as a whole—including the state courts. The executive branch is bound by the Governor's request. The courts submit their original request also to the legislature. They are not bound by the Governor's request.

**Vermont:**

<sup>64</sup>The executive branch includes the judiciary's budget (as amended by the executive branch) in its budget submission.

**Washington:**

<sup>65</sup>For appellate courts only. Budgets of trial courts are prepared locally.

**West Virginia:**

<sup>66</sup>Administrative Director of the Courts prepares budget submission for review and approval by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court may seek supplemental appropriations. The legislature may or may not grant.

<sup>67</sup>The Governor may increase the judicial budget submission, but may not reduce it. WV Const., Art. 6, Section 51 (10).

<sup>68</sup>Legislature may increase, but may not decrease judicial budget submission. WV Const., Art. 6, Section 51 (5).

**Wisconsin:**

<sup>69</sup>The judicial budget, in general, is treated the same as those of executive branch agencies. The primary difference is that 60% of the courts funds is contained in "sum sufficient" rather than "sum certain" appropriations.

<sup>70</sup>By statute, all executive branch agency budgets are submitted simultaneously to the executive branch and the legislature. This procedure is also followed by the judicial branch.

<sup>71</sup>The executive budget bill contains appropriations for the biennium, but is comprised of separate annual appropriations for each year of the biennium.

**Wyoming:**

<sup>72</sup>Each District Court submits their own budget requests. The AOC prepares the budget request that includes the Supreme Court, county courts and law library.

<sup>73</sup>The AOC reviews and makes recommendations to the Supreme Court and county court, law library budget's—Justices are the final review. The District Court judges have a District Court Judges' Budget Review Committee which reviews the District Court requests.

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type: G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction	Judicial Salaries		Clerks of Court Salaries		Trial Court Administrators' Salaries		Court Reporters' Salaries	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
<b>Alabama</b>								
G Circuit Court	S/C	100 <sup>1</sup>	S/C	98 <sup>2</sup>	S	100	S/F	95
L District Court	S/C	70	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
L Probate Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	F	0
<b>Alaska</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100 <sup>6</sup>
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100 <sup>6</sup>
<b>Arizona</b>								
G Superior Court	S/C	50	C	0	C	0	C	0
G Tax Court <sup>9</sup>	C	0	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Justice of the Peace Court	S/C	40	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Arkansas</b>								
G Chancery and Probate Court	S	100	C	0	C	0	S	100
G Circuit Court	S	100	C	0	C	0	S	100
L City Court	M	0	M	0	~	~	~	~
L Justice of the Peace Court <sup>14</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L County Court <sup>15</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Court of Common Pleas	C	0	C	0	~	~	~	~
L Municipal Court	C/M	0	C/M	0	~	~	~	~
L Police Court	M	0	M	0	~	~	~	~
<b>California</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>Colorado</b>								
G District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
G Denver Probate Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
G Water Court <sup>22</sup>	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
G Denver Juvenile Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L County Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court <sup>23</sup>	M/F	0	M/F	0	M/F	0	M/F	0
<b>Connecticut</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Probate Court	F	0	F	0	~	~	~	~
<b>Delaware</b>								
G Court of Chancery	S	100	C	100 <sup>24</sup>	S	100	S	100
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Alderman's Court	M	0	M	0	~	~	M	0
L Court of Common Pleas	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Family Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Justice of the Peace Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
<b>District of Columbia</b>								
G Superior Court	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Florida</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	C/F <sup>34</sup>	0	S	100 <sup>35</sup>	S/C	20
L County Court	S	100	C/F	0	S	100 <sup>40</sup>	S/C	20
<b>Georgia</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100 <sup>41</sup>	C	0	S/C	N/S <sup>42</sup>	C	0
L City Court of Atlanta	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Civil Court	C	0	C	0	~	~	C	0
L County Recorder's Court	C	0	C	0	~	~	C	0
L Juvenile Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Magistrate Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type:	Other Salaries		Automation Equipment		Other Capital Equipment		Creating Court Record for Appeal	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction								
<b>Alabama</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	S/F	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	F	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	N/S	N/S
L Probate Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	F	0
<b>Alaska</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>Arizona</b>								
G Superior Court	C	0	C	0	S/C/F	30	C	0
G Tax Court <sup>9</sup>	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Justice of the Peace Court	C	0	C/F	0	C	0	C	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M/F	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Arkansas</b>								
G Chancery and Probate Court	S/C	50 <sup>11</sup>	S/C	50	C	0	S	10 <sup>11</sup>
G Circuit Court	S/C	50 <sup>11</sup>	S/C	50	C	0	S	10 <sup>12</sup>
L City Court	~	~	M	0	M	0	F	0
L Justice of the Peace Court <sup>14</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L County Court <sup>15</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Court of Common Pleas	C	0	C	0	C	0	~	~
L Municipal Court	~	~	C/M/F	0	C/M/F	0	F	0
L Police Court	~	~	M	0	M	0	F	0
<b>California</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S/F	100	S	100	S	100 <sup>16</sup>
L Municipal Court	S	100	S/F	100	S	100	S	100 <sup>16</sup>
<b>Colorado</b>								
G District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
G Denver Probate Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
G Water Court <sup>22</sup>	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
G Denver Juvenile Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L County Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court <sup>23</sup>	M/F	0	M/F	0	M/F	0	M/F	0
<b>Connecticut</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Probate Court	~	~	~	~	M	0	F	0
<b>Delaware</b>								
G Court of Chancery	S	100	S	100	S	100	C <sup>25</sup>	0
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Alderman's Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Court of Common Pleas	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Family Court	S	99 <sup>30</sup>	S	99 <sup>30</sup>	S	100	S	100
L Justice of the Peace Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>District of Columbia</b>								
G Superior Court	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Florida</b>								
G Circuit Court	S/C	50	C/F	0	C	0	C/F	0 <sup>36</sup>
L County Court	S/C	50	C/F	0	C	0	C/F	0 <sup>36</sup>
<b>Georgia</b>								
G Superior Court	S/C	N/S	S/C	N/S	C	0	C	0
L City Court of Atlanta	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Civil Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L County Recorder's Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Juvenile Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Magistrate Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type: G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction	Buildings/Real Property		Travel Expenses		General Operating Expenses		Indigent Defense	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
<b>Alabama</b>								
G Circuit Court	~	~	S/M	100 <sup>3</sup>	S	100	S	100
L District Court	~	~	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court	M	0	S/M	N/S	M	0	S/M/F	N/S
L Probate Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
<b>Alaska</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>Arizona</b>								
G Superior Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
G Tax Court <sup>9</sup>	S/C	50	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Justice of the Peace Court	C	0	C	0 <sup>10</sup>	C	0	~	~
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
<b>Arkansas</b>								
G Chancery and Probate Court	C	0	S	100	C	0	S/C	90
G Circuit Court	C	0	S	100	C	0	S/C	90
L City Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	S/C/M/F	85
L Justice of the Peace Court <sup>14</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L County Court <sup>15</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Court of Common Pleas	C	0	C	0	C	0	~	~
L Municipal Court	C/M	0	C/M	0	C/M/F	0	S/C/M/F	85
L Police Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	S/C/M/F	85
<b>California</b>								
G Superior Court	C	0	S	100	S	100	N/S	N/S <sup>17</sup>
L Municipal Court	C	0	S	100	S	100	N/S	N/S <sup>17</sup>
<b>Colorado</b>								
G District Court	C	0	S	100	S	100	S	100
G Denver Probate Court	C	0	S	100	S	100	S	100
G Water Court <sup>22</sup>	C	0	S	100	S	100	S	100
G Denver Juvenile Court	C	0	S	100	S	100	S	100
L County Court	C	0	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court <sup>23</sup>	M/F	0	M/F	0	M/F	0	M/F	0
<b>Connecticut</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Probate Court	M	0	F	0	M	0	S	100
<b>Delaware</b>								
G Court of Chancery	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Alderman's Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Court of Common Pleas	S/C	66	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Family Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Justice of the Peace Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
<b>District of Columbia</b>								
G Superior Court	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Florida</b>								
G Circuit Court	C	0	S/C	85	S/C	50	S/C	20
L County Court	C	0	S/C	85	S/C	50	S/C	20
<b>Georgia</b>								
G Superior Court	C	0	S/C	N/S	C	0	S/C	N/S
L City Court of Atlanta	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Civil Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L County Recorder's Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Juvenile Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	S/C	N/S
L Magistrate Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type:	Child Support Enforcement		Juvenile Probation/Detention		Security		Jury Interpreters	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction								
<b>Alabama</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	S/C	0	~	~	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S/C	50	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court	~	~	~	~	M	0	~	~
L Probate Court	~	~	~	~	C	0	C	0
<b>Alaska</b>								
G Superior Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	S	100
L District Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	S	100
<b>Arizona</b>								
G Superior Court	~	~	S/C	~ <sup>7</sup>	S/C	60	C	0
G Tax Court <sup>9</sup>	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Justice of the Peace Court	~	~	~	~	C	0	C	0
L Municipal Court	~	~	~	~	M	0	M	0
<b>Arkansas</b>								
G Chancery and Probate Court	S	100	S/C	50	C	0	~	~
G Circuit Court	S	100	S/C	50	C	0	~	~
L City Court	~	~	~	~	M	0	~	~
L Justice of the Peace Court <sup>14</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L County Court <sup>15</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Court of Common Pleas	~	~	~	~	C	0	~	~
L Municipal Court	~	~	~	~	C/M	0	~	~
L Police Court	~	~	M	0	M	0	~	~
<b>California</b>								
G Superior Court	C	0	C	0	S	100 <sup>18</sup>	S	100
L Municipal Court	C	0	C	0	S	100 <sup>18</sup>	S	100
<b>Colorado</b>								
G District Court	C	0	S	100	C	0	S	100
G Denver Probate Court	C	0	S	100	C	0	S	100
G Water Court <sup>22</sup>	C	0	S	100	C	0	S	100
G Denver Juvenile Court	C	0	S	100	C	0	S	100
L County Court	C	0	S	100	C	0	S	100
L Municipal Court <sup>23</sup>	M/F	0	M/F	0	M/F	0	M/F	0
<b>Connecticut</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Probate Court	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Delaware</b>								
G Court of Chancery	~	~	~	~	S	100	~	~
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Alderman's Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Court of Common Pleas	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Family Court	S	100	~	~	S	100	~	~
L Justice of the Peace Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	S	100
<b>District of Columbia</b>								
G Superior Court	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Florida</b>								
G Circuit Court	~	~	~	~	C	0	C <sup>37</sup>	0
L County Court	~	~	~	~	C	0	C <sup>37</sup>	0
<b>Georgia</b>								
G Superior Court	S/C	N/S	~	~	C	0	C	0
L City Court of Atlanta	~	~	~	~	M	0	M	0
L Civil Court	~	~	~	~	C	0	C	0
L County Recorder's Court	~	~	~	~	C	0	C	0
L Juvenile Court	C	0	S/C	N/S	C	0	C	0
L Magistrate Court	~	~	~	~	C	0	C	0

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~ = Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type: G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction	Jury Costs		Total Expenses (\$)	Expenses Paid by State (\$)	Expenses Paid by Local Government (\$)	Budget Generated by Fees and Surcharges (%)
	Source	State %				
<b>Alabama</b>						
G Circuit Court	S	100	25,000,000	64,125,325	0	0
L District Court	S	100	N/S	26,832,584	N/S	0
L Municipal Court	~	~	N/S <sup>4</sup>	N/S	95	N/S
L Probate Court	C	0	N/S <sup>5</sup>	N/S <sup>5</sup>	N/S <sup>5</sup>	N/S <sup>5</sup>
<b>Alaska</b>						
G Superior Court	S	100	38,438,700	38,438,700	0	0
L District Court	S	100	38,438,700	38,438,700	0	0
<b>Arizona</b>						
G Superior Court	C/F	0	239,784,680 <sup>8</sup>	78,846,986 <sup>8</sup>	165,065,921 <sup>8</sup>	N/S
G Tax Court <sup>9</sup>	C	0	~	~	~	~
L Justice of the Peace Court	C/F	0	24,779,324 <sup>8</sup>	2,621,875 <sup>8</sup>	22,157,449 <sup>8</sup>	N/S
L Municipal Court	M/F	0	50,433,277 <sup>8</sup>	924,022 <sup>8</sup>	49,509,255 <sup>8</sup>	N/S
<b>Arkansas</b>						
G Chancery and Probate Court	C	0	N/S <sup>13</sup>	N/S	N/S	N/S
G Circuit Court	C	0	N/S <sup>13</sup>	N/S	N/S	N/S
L City Court	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Justice of the Peace Court <sup>14</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~
L County Court <sup>15</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Court of Common Pleas	~	~	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
L Municipal Court	~	~	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
L Police Court	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>California</b>						
G Superior Court	S	100 <sup>19</sup>	2,133,067,455 <sup>20</sup>	1,561,003,429 <sup>20</sup>	572,064,026 <sup>20</sup>	N/S
L Municipal Court	S	100 <sup>19</sup>	N/S <sup>20</sup>	N/S <sup>20</sup>	572,064,026 <sup>20</sup>	N/S
<b>Colorado</b>						
G District Court	S	100	N/S <sup>21</sup>	N/S	N/S	N/S
G Denver Probate Court	S	100	N/S <sup>21</sup>	N/S	N/S	N/S
G Water Court <sup>22</sup>	S	100	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
G Denver Juvenile Court	S	100	N/S <sup>21</sup>	N/S	N/S	N/S
L County Court	S	100	~ <sup>21</sup>	~	~	~
L Municipal Court <sup>23</sup>	M/F	0	N/S	0	N/S	N/S
<b>Connecticut</b>						
G Superior Court	S	100	78,300,000	78,300,000	0	~
L Probate Court	~	~	15,000,000	1,000,000	N/S	95
<b>Delaware</b>						
G Court of Chancery	~	~	2,901,800	1,904,800	997,000	1
G Superior Court	S	100	13,552,600 <sup>26</sup>	13,552,600	0	11 <sup>27</sup>
L Alderman's Court	M	0	N/S <sup>28</sup>	0	N/S <sup>29</sup>	N/S
L Court of Common Pleas	S	100	5,110,800	5,110,800	N/S	37
L Family Court	~	~	14,000,000	14,000,000	0	1 <sup>31</sup>
L Justice of the Peace Court	S	100	11,500,000	11,500,000	0	74 <sup>32</sup>
<b>District of Columbia</b>						
G Superior Court	~	~	111,103,000	0 <sup>33</sup>	0 <sup>33</sup>	0
<b>Florida</b>						
G Circuit Court	S/C	70	N/S <sup>38,39</sup>	120,053,148 <sup>39</sup>	N/S <sup>39</sup>	N/S <sup>39</sup>
L County Court	S/C	70	N/S <sup>38,39</sup>	40,652,034 <sup>39</sup>	N/S <sup>39</sup>	N/S <sup>39</sup>
<b>Georgia</b>						
G Superior Court	C	0	N/S	60,725,063	N/S	N/S <sup>44</sup>
L City Court of Atlanta	~	~	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
L Civil Court	C	0	N/S	0	N/S	N/S <sup>44</sup>
L County Recorder's Court	~	~	N/S	0	N/S	N/S <sup>44</sup>
L Juvenile Court	~	~	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S <sup>44</sup>
L Magistrate Court	~	~	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S <sup>44</sup>

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated



**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type:	Judicial Salaries		Clerks of Court Salaries		Trial Court Administrators' Salaries		Court Reporters' Salaries	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction								
<b>Georgia (Continued)</b>								
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
L Municipal Court—Muscogee County	M	0	M	0	~	~	M	0
L Probate Court	C	0	C	0	~	~	C	0
L State Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
<b>Hawaii</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Family Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
<b>Idaho</b>								
G District Court	S	100	C	0	S	100	S	100
<b>Illinois</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	S/C	N/S <sup>49</sup>	S/C	N/S <sup>50</sup>	S	100
<b>Indiana</b>								
G Superior Court <sup>55</sup>	S/C	N/S <sup>56</sup>	C	0	C	0	C	0
G Circuit Court <sup>55</sup>	S/C	N/S <sup>56</sup>	C	0	C	0	C	0
G Probate Court <sup>55</sup>	S/C	N/S <sup>56</sup>	C	0	C	0	C	0
L City Court	M	0	M	0	~	~ <sup>59</sup>	~	~
L County Court <sup>55</sup>	S/C	N/S <sup>56</sup>	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Town Court	M	0	M	0	~	~	~	~
L Small Claims Court of Marion	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
<b>Iowa</b>								
G District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>Kansas</b>								
G District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Kentucky</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
<b>Louisiana</b>								
G District Court	S	100	C/F	0	C/F	0	S/C/F	N/S
G Family Court	S	100	C/F	0	C/F	0	C/F	N/S
G Juvenile Court	S	100	C/F	0	C/F	0	C/F	0
L City and Parish Court	S/C/M/F	N/S <sup>70</sup>	C/M/F	0	C/M/F	0	C/M/F	0
L Justice of the Peace Court	S/C/F	N/S	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Mayor's Court	M/F	0	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Maine</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Administrative Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Probate Court <sup>75</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Maryland</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	S	100	M	0	M	0
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Orphan's Court	C	0	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Massachusetts</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Boston Municipal Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Housing Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Juvenile Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Land Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Probate & Family Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type: G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction	Other Salaries		Automation Equipment		Other Capital Equipment		Creating Court Record for Appeal	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
<b>Georgia (Continued)</b>								
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court—Muscogee County	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Probate Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L State Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
<b>Hawaii</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Family Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>Idaho</b>								
G District Court	C	0	S	100	C	0	C	0
<b>Illinois</b>								
G Circuit Court	S/C	10	C/F	0	C	0	S/C/F	N/S <sup>51</sup>
<b>Indiana</b>								
G Superior Court <sup>55</sup>	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
G Probate Court <sup>55</sup>	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
G Circuit Court <sup>55</sup>	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L City Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
L County Court <sup>55</sup>	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Town Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
L Small Claims Court of Marion	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
<b>Iowa</b>								
G District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	F	100
<b>Kansas</b>								
G District Court	S	100	S/C	10	C	0	C	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Kentucky</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>Louisiana</b>								
G District Court	C/F	0	C/F	0	C/F	0	C/F	0
G Family Court	C	0	C/F	N/S	C/F	N/S	C/F	N/S
G Juvenile Court	C	0	C/F	0	C/F	0	C/F	0
L City and Parish Court	C/M/F	0	C/M/F	0	C/M/F	0	C/M/F	0
L Justice of the Peace Court	C/F	~	C/F	0	C/F	0	~	~
L Mayor's Court	M/F	0	M/F	0	M/F	0	~	~
<b>Maine</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Administrative Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Probate Court <sup>75</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Maryland</b>								
G Circuit Court	S/M	78 <sup>76</sup>	M	0	M	0	M	0
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	F	0
L Orphan's Court	~	~	C	0	~	~	C	0
<b>Massachusetts</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Boston Municipal Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Housing Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Juvenile Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Land Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Probate & Family Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~ = Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type:	Buildings/Real Property		Travel Expenses		General Operating Expenses		Indigent Defense	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction								
<b>Georgia (Continued)</b>								
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court—Muscogee County	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Probate Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L State Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	S/C	N/S
<b>Hawaii</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S/F	N/S
L Family Court	~	~	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>Idaho</b>								
G District Court	C	0	S	100	C	0	S	100
<b>Illinois</b>								
G Circuit Court	C/F	0	S/C	N/S <sup>52</sup>	C	0	C	0
<b>Indiana</b>								
G Superior Court <sup>55</sup>	C	0	S/C	N/S <sup>57</sup>	C	0	C	0
G Circuit Court <sup>55</sup>	C	0	S/C	N/S <sup>57</sup>	C	0	C	0
G Probate Court <sup>55</sup>	C	0	S/C	N/S <sup>57</sup>	C	0	C	0
L City Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L County Court <sup>55</sup>	C	0	S/C	N/S <sup>57</sup>	C	0	C	0
L Town Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Small Claims Court of Marion	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
<b>Iowa</b>								
G District Court	C	0	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>Kansas</b>								
G District Court	C	0	S/C	80 <sup>62</sup>	C	0	C	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	S/M	2 <sup>65</sup>	M	0	M	0
<b>Kentucky</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100 <sup>66</sup>	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>Louisiana</b>								
G District Court	C	0	S/F	50	C/F	0	S/F	N/S
G Family Court	C/M	0	S/M/F	N/S	S/M/F	N/S	S/F	N/S
G Juvenile Court	C	0	S/C/F	N/S	C/F	0	S/F	N/S
L City and Parish Court	C/M/F	0	C/M/F	0	C/M/F	0	C/M/F	0
L Justice of the Peace Court	F	0	F	0	F	0	~	~
L Mayor's Court	M	0	M/F	0	M/F	0	~	~
<b>Maine</b>								
G Superior Court	S/C	N/S <sup>71</sup>	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Administrative Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Probate Court <sup>75</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Maryland</b>								
G Circuit Court	M	0	S/M	50 <sup>77</sup>	M	0	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Orphan's Court	~	~	~	~	C	0	~	~
<b>Massachusetts</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Boston Municipal Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Housing Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Juvenile Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Land Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Probate & Family Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type:	Child Support Enforcement		Juvenile Probation/Detention		Security		Jury Interpreters	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
<b>Georgia (Continued)</b>								
L Municipal Court	~	~	~	~	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court—Muscogee County	~	~	~	~	C	0	C	0
L Probate Court	~	~	~	~	C	0	C	0
L State Court	~	~	~	~	C	0	C	0
<b>Hawaii</b>								
G Circuit Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	S	100
L District Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	~	~
L Family Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
<b>Idaho</b>								
G District Court	S	100	C	0	C	0	C	0
<b>Illinois</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100 <sup>53</sup>	S/C/F	N/S <sup>54</sup>	C/F	0	C	0
<b>Indiana</b>								
G Superior Court <sup>55</sup>	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
G Circuit Court <sup>55</sup>	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
G Probate Court <sup>55</sup>	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L City Court	~	~	~	~	M	0	M	0
L County Court <sup>55</sup>	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Town Court	~	~	~	~	M	0	M	0
L Small Claims Court of Marion	~	~	~	~	M	0	M	0
<b>Iowa</b>								
G District Court	S	100	S	100	C	0	S	100
<b>Kansas</b>								
G District Court	S/C	70	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Kentucky</b>								
G Circuit Court	~	~	~	~	S	90	S	100
L District Court	~	~	~	~ <sup>68</sup>	S	100	S	100
<b>Louisiana</b>								
G District Court	S/F	N/S	S/C	N/S	C	0	C/F	0
G Family Court	S/F	N/S	~	~	C	0	~	~
G Juvenile Court	S/F	N/S	S/C	N/S	C	0	~	~
L City and Parish Court	S/F	N/S	C/M	0	M/F	0	~	~
L Justice of the Peace Court	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Mayor's Court	~	~	~	~	M	0	~	~
<b>Maine</b>								
G Superior Court	S	95 <sup>72</sup>	S	100 <sup>73</sup>	S	100	S	100
L Administrative Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	~	~
L District Court	~	~ <sup>74</sup>	~	~ <sup>73</sup>	S	100	~	~
L Probate Court <sup>75</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Maryland</b>								
G Circuit Court	M	0	~	~	M	0	S	100
L District Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	S	100
L Orphan's Court	~	~	~	~	C	0	~	~
<b>Massachusetts</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Boston Municipal Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Housing Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Juvenile Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Land Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Probate & Family Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type: G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction	Jury Costs		Total Expenses (\$)	Expenses Paid by State (\$)	Expenses Paid by Local Government (\$)	Budget Generated by Fees and Surcharges (%)
	Source	State %				
<b>Georgia (Continued)</b>						
L Municipal Court	~	~	N/S	0	N/S	N/S <sup>44</sup>
L Municipal Court—Muscogee County	C	0	N/S	0	N/S	N/S
L Probate Court	C	0 <sup>43</sup>	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S <sup>44</sup>
L State Court	C	0	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S <sup>44</sup>
<b>Hawaii</b>						
G Circuit Court	S	100	25,000,000 <sup>45</sup>	25,000,000 <sup>46</sup>	0	N/S
L District Court	~	~	117,433,938	117,433,938	0	N/S <sup>47</sup>
L Family Court	~	~	N/S	N/S	0	0
<b>Idaho</b>						
G District Court	C	0	50,252,494	14,253,577	36,000,000 <sup>48</sup>	60
<b>Illinois</b>						
G Circuit Court	C/F	0	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Indiana</b>						
G Superior Court <sup>55</sup>	C	0	N/S <sup>58</sup>	N/S <sup>58</sup>	N/S <sup>58</sup>	N/S <sup>58</sup>
G Circuit Court <sup>55</sup>	C	0	N/S <sup>58</sup>	N/S <sup>58</sup>	N/S <sup>58</sup>	N/S <sup>58</sup>
G Probate Court <sup>55</sup>	C	0	N/S <sup>58</sup>	N/S <sup>58</sup>	N/S <sup>58</sup>	N/S <sup>58</sup>
L City Court	M	0	N/S <sup>60</sup>	N/S <sup>60</sup>	N/S <sup>60</sup>	N/S <sup>60</sup>
L County Court <sup>55</sup>	C	0	N/S <sup>58</sup>	N/S <sup>58</sup>	N/S <sup>58</sup>	N/S <sup>58</sup>
L Town Court	M	0	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
L Small Claims Court of Marion	M	0	2,059,369	0	2,059,369	0
<b>Iowa</b>						
G District Court	S	100	120,000,000	93,000,000	20,000,000 <sup>61</sup>	60
<b>Kansas</b>						
G District Court	C	0	78,000,000 <sup>63</sup>	N/S	N/S <sup>64</sup>	N/S
L Municipal Court	M	0	N/S	0	N/S	N/S
<b>Kentucky</b>						
G Circuit Court	S	100 <sup>67</sup>	21,753,900	21,753,900	0	0
L District Court	S	100 <sup>69</sup>	15,845,200	15,845,200	0	0
<b>Louisiana</b>						
G District Court	C/F	0	63,210,349	26,959,087	20,829,825	30.8
G Family Court	~	~	805,844	455,844	350,000	0
G Juvenile Court	~	~	8,586,800	1,805,640	6,000,000	20.9
L City and Parish Court	~	~	30,324,822	2,070,909	11,480,189	55.9
L Justice of the Peace Court	~	~	9,793,365	0	1,913,365	80.4
L Mayor's Court	~	~	5,000,000	0	0	100
<b>Maine</b>						
G Superior Court	S	100	8,092,000	8,092,000	0	0
L Administrative Court	~	~	290,000	290,000	0	0
L District Court	~	~	12,153,000	12,153,000	0	0
L Probate Court <sup>75</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Maryland</b>						
G Circuit Court	S/M	N/S <sup>78</sup>	124,505,455	74,895,770	49,609,678	0
L District Court	~	~	89,621,945	89,621,945	0	0
L Orphan's Court	~	~	30,070	0	30,070	0
<b>Massachusetts</b>						
G Superior Court	S	100	35,000,000	35,000,000	0	0
L District Court	S	100	125,300,000	125,300,000	0	0
L Boston Municipal Court	S	100	9,100,000	9,100,000	0	0
L Housing Court	S	100	4,200,000	4,200,000	0	0
L Juvenile Court	S	100	30,000,000	30,000,000	0	0
L Land Court	S	100	2,900,000	2,900,000	0	0
L Probate & Family Court	~	~	31,000,000	31,000,000	0	0

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~ = Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type: G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction	Judicial Salaries		Clerks of Court Salaries		Trial Court Administrators' Salaries		Court Reporters' Salaries	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
<b>Michigan</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	C	0	C	0	C	0
G Court of Claims	S	100	C	0	C	0	C	0
L District Court	S	100	C/M	0	C/M	0	C/M	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Probate Court	S	100	C	0	C	0	C	0
<b>Minnesota</b>								
G District Court	S	100	S/C	20	S	100	S	100
<b>Mississippi</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	F	0	S/C	35	C	0
L Chancery Court	S	100	F	0	S/C	33	C	0
L County Court	C	0	F	0	C	0	C	0
L Family Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Justice Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	~	~
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
<b>Missouri</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	S/C	98	C	0	S/C	98
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
<b>Montana</b>								
G District Court	S	100	M	0	~	~	M	0
G Water Court	S	100	S	100	~	~	S	100
G Workers' Compensation Court	S	100	S	100	~	~	S	100
L City Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Justice of the Peace Court	M	0	M	0	~	~	M	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Nebraska</b>								
G District Court	S	100	M	0	M	0	F	100
L County Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Separate Juvenile Court	S	100	M	0	~	~	S	100
L Workers' Compensation Court <sup>89</sup>	S	100	S	100	S	100	~ <sup>90</sup>	~
<b>Nevada</b>								
G District Court	S	100	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Justice Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>New Hampshire</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Municipal Court <sup>93</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Probate Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
<b>New Jersey</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	~	~ <sup>100</sup>	~	~
L Tax Court	S	100	S	100	~	~ <sup>100</sup>	~	~
<b>New Mexico</b>								
G District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Magistrate Court	S	100	S	100	~	~	~	~
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
L Probate Court	C	0	C	0	~	~	~	~
L Metro Court of Bernalillo	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>New York</b>								
G Supreme Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
G County Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Court of Claims	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~ <sup>112</sup>

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type: G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction	Other Salaries		Automation Equipment		Other Capital Equipment		Creating Court Record for Appeal	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
<b>Michigan</b>								
G Circuit Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
G Court of Claims	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L District Court	C/M	0	C/M	0	C/M	0	C/M	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Probate Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
<b>Minnesota</b>								
G District Court	S/C	5	S/C	60	S/C	10	S/C	90
<b>Mississippi</b>								
G Circuit Court	S/C	90	S/C	90	S/C	80	C	0
L Chancery Court	S/C	90	S/C	90	S/C	25	C	0
L County Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Family Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Justice Court	C	0	C	0	C	0		~
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0		~
<b>Missouri</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	98	S/C	75	C	0	S	100
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
<b>Montana</b>								
G District Court	M	0	S	100	M	0	M	0
G Water Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
G Workers' Compensation Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L City Court	M	0	S	100	M	0	M	0
L Justice of the Peace Court	M	0	S	100	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	S	100	M	0	M	0
<b>Nebraska</b>								
G District Court	M	0	S/M	60	M	0	F	0
L County Court	S	100	S	100	S/M	100	F	100
L Separate Juvenile Court	M	0	S/M	10	M	0	F	100
L Workers' Compensation Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~ <sup>91</sup>
<b>Nevada</b>								
G District Court	M	0	M/F	0	M	0	M	0
L Justice Court	M	0		20	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court	M	0		20	M	0	M	0
<b>New Hampshire</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Municipal Court <sup>93</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Probate Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
<b>New Jersey</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court	M	0	F	0 <sup>98</sup>	M	0	M	0
L Tax Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>New Mexico</b>								
G District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Magistrate Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~ <sup>105</sup>
L Municipal Court	M	0	S	100	M	0	~	~ <sup>105</sup>
L Probate Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	~	~
L Metro Court of Bernalillo	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>New York</b>								
G Supreme Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
G County Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Court of Claims	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~ = Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type:	Buildings/Real Property		Travel Expenses		General Operating Expenses		Indigent Defense	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction								
<b>Michigan</b>								
G Circuit Court	C	0	S/C	80	C	0	C	0
G Court of Claims	C	0	S/C	80	C	0	C	0
L District Court	C/M	0	C/M	0	C/M	0	C/M	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Probate Court	C	0	S/C	30	C	0	C	0
<b>Minnesota</b>								
G District Court	C	0	S	100	S/C	5	S/C	90
<b>Mississippi</b>								
G Circuit Court	C	0	S/C	90	S/C	50	C	0
L Chancery Court	C	0	S/C	90	S/C	50	C	0
L County Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Family Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Justice Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Missouri</b>								
G Circuit Court	C	0	S/C	90	C	0	S	100
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Montana</b>								
G District Court	M	0	S	100	M	0	M	0
G Water Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
G Workers' Compensation Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L City Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Justice of the Peace Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Nebraska</b>								
G District Court	M	0	S/M	90 <sup>88</sup>	M	0	M	0
L County Court	M	0	S	100	M	0	M	0
L Separate Juvenile Court	M	0	S	100	M	0	M	0
L Workers' Compensation Court	S/C	75	S	100	S	100	~	~
<b>Nevada</b>								
G District Court	M	0	M/F	0	M	0	M	0
L Justice Court	M	0		20	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court	M	0		20	M	0	M	0
<b>New Hampshire</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Municipal Court <sup>93</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Probate Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>New Jersey</b>								
G Superior Court	C	0	S	100	S	100	S	100 <sup>94</sup>
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	F	0 <sup>99</sup>
L Tax Court	S/C <sup>101</sup>	N/S	S	100	S	100	~	~
<b>New Mexico</b>								
G District Court	C	0	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Magistrate Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
L Probate Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	~	~
L Metro Court of Bernalillo	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>New York</b>								
G Supreme Court	~	~	S	100	S	100	~	~
G County Court	~	~	S	100	S	100	~	~
L District Court	M	0	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Court of Claims	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated



**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type:	Child Support Enforcement		Juvenile Probation/Detention		Security		Jury Interpreters	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction								
<b>Michigan</b>								
G Circuit Court	S/C	N/S <sup>79</sup>	S/C	85	C	0	C	0
G Court of Claims	~	~	~	~	C	0	C	0
L District Court	~	~	C/M	0	C/M	0	C/M	0
L Municipal Court	~	~	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Probate Court	~	~	S/C/F	25	C	0	C	0
<b>Minnesota</b>								
G District Court	S/C	50	~	~	C	0	S/C	10
<b>Mississippi</b>								
G Circuit Court	S/C	N/S <sup>86</sup>	S/C/M	50	C	0	C	0
L Chancery Court	S/C	N/S <sup>86</sup>	S/C/M	50	C	0	C	0
L County Court	S/C	N/S <sup>86</sup>	S/C/M	50	C	0	C	0
L Family Court	C	0	S/C/M	50	C	0	C	0
L Justice Court	S/C/M	N/S	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Municipal Court	S/C/M	N/S	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Missouri</b>								
G Circuit Court	S/C	66	S/C	33	C	0	S/C	50
L Municipal Court	~	~	~	~	M	0	M	0
<b>Montana</b>								
G District Court	S	100	M	0	M	0	M	0
G Water Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
G Workers' Compensation Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L City Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Justice of the Peace Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Nebraska</b>								
G District Court	S/M	N/S	~	0	M	0	M	0
L County Court	S/M	N/S	~	~	M	0	M	0
L Separate Juvenile Court	S/M	N/S	~	~	M	0	~	~
L Workers' Compensation Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	C	0
<b>Nevada</b>								
G District Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Justice Court	~	~	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court	~	~	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>New Hampshire</b>								
G Superior Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	S	100
L District Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court <sup>93</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Probate Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	S	100
<b>New Jersey</b>								
G Superior Court	S/C	N/S <sup>95</sup>	S/C	N/S <sup>96</sup>	S/C	N/S	S	100
L Municipal Court	~	~	~	~	M	0	~	~
L Tax Court	~	~	~	~	S/C	N/S <sup>102</sup>	~	~
<b>New Mexico</b>								
G District Court	~	~ <sup>103</sup>	~	~ <sup>103</sup>	C	100	S	100
L Magistrate Court	~	0 <sup>103</sup>	~	0 <sup>103</sup>	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court	~	~	~	~	M	0	~	~
L Probate Court	~	~	~	~	C	0	~	~
L Metro Court of Bernalillo	~	0 <sup>103</sup>	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>New York</b>								
G Supreme Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	S	100
G County Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	S	100
L District Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	S	100
L Court of Claims	~	~	~	~	S	100	~	~

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~ = Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type: G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction	Jury Costs		Total Expenses (\$)	Expenses Paid by State (\$)	Expenses Paid by Local Government (\$)	Budget Generated by Fees and Surcharges (%)
	Source	State %				
<b>Michigan</b>						
G Circuit Court	C	0	250,000,000 <sup>80</sup>	27,000,000	158,000,000	12
G Court of Claims	C	0	511,900	511,900	0	0
L District Court	C/M	0	222,000,000 <sup>81</sup>	27,000,000	195,000,000 <sup>82</sup>	70
L Municipal Court	M	0	200,000	0	200,000	38 <sup>83</sup>
L Probate Court	C	0	240,000,000 <sup>84</sup>	42,000,000	198,000,000	9
<b>Minnesota</b>						
G District Court	S/C	98	160,000,000	73,000,000	87,000,000	0 <sup>85</sup>
<b>Mississippi</b>						
G Circuit Court	C	0	14,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	N/S <sup>87</sup>
L Chancery Court	C	0	14,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	N/S <sup>87</sup>
L County Court	C	0	N/S	0	N/S	N/S
L Family Court	C	0	N/S	0	N/S	N/S
L Justice Court	C	0	N/S	0	N/S	N/S
L Municipal Court	M	0	N/S	0	N/S	N/S
<b>Missouri</b>						
G Circuit Court	M	0	180,000,000	80,000,000	100,000,000	10
L Municipal Court	M	0	N/S	0	N/S	N/S
<b>Montana</b>						
G District Court	M	0	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
G Water Court	S	100	597,629	597,629	0	0
G Workers' Compensation Court	S	100	~	~	~	~
L City Court	M	0	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
L Justice of the Peace Court	M	0	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
L Municipal Court	M	0	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Nebraska</b>						
G District Court	M	0	15,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	0
L County Court	M	0	20,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	0
L Separate Juvenile Court	~	~	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
L Workers' Compensation Court	~	~	2,800,000	2,800,000	0	3 <sup>89</sup>
<b>Nevada</b>						
G District Court	M	0	8,705,104	5,668,353	8,705,104	N/S
L Justice Court	M	0	4,853,369	0	4,853,369	N/S
L Municipal Court	M	0	7,572,673	0	7,572,673	N/S
<b>New Hampshire</b>						
G Superior Court	S	100	23,000,000	23,000,000	0	0 <sup>92</sup>
L District Court	S	100	17,100,000	17,100,000	0	0
L Municipal Court <sup>93</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Probate Court	S	100	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0
<b>New Jersey</b>						
G Superior Court	S	100	341,219,000	299,709,000	N/S <sup>97</sup>	0
L Municipal Court	~	~	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
L Tax Court	~	~	2,709,000	2,709,000	0	100
<b>New Mexico</b>						
G District Court	S	100 <sup>104</sup>	N/S	31,413,100	N/S	1
L Magistrate Court	S	100 <sup>104</sup>	N/S	11,287,700	N/S	0
L Municipal Court	~	~	7,000,000 <sup>106</sup>	0	7,000,000	1
L Probate Court	~	~	700,000 <sup>107</sup>	0	700,000	1
L Metro Court of Bernalillo	S	100 <sup>104</sup>	N/S	10,502,900	N/S	1
<b>New York</b>						
G Supreme Court		N/S <sup>108</sup>	385,400,000 <sup>109</sup>	385,400,000	0	0
G County Court		N/S <sup>108</sup>	385,400,000 <sup>109</sup>	385,400,000	0	0
L District Court	S	100 <sup>110</sup>	32,600,000	32,600,000 <sup>111</sup>	0	0
L Court of Claims	~	~	13,600,000	13,600,000	0	0

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type:	Judicial Salaries		Clerks of Court Salaries		Trial Court Administrators' Salaries		Court Reporters' Salaries	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction								
<b>New York (Continued)</b>								
L City Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100 <sup>113</sup>
L Family Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100 <sup>113</sup>
L Surrogates' Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~ <sup>112</sup>
L Town and Village Justice Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Civil Court of the City	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Criminal Court of the City	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>North Carolina</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Court	S	100	S	100	~	~	~	~
<b>North Dakota</b>								
G District Court	S	100	C	0	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	~	~	~	~
<b>Ohio</b>								
G Court of Common Pleas	S/C	86	S/M	11	M/F	0	M	0
L County Court	S/M	33	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Court of Claims	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Mayors Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court	S/M	33	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Oklahoma</b>								
G District Court	S/F	50	M	0	S/F	50	S/F	50
L Court of Tax Review <sup>129</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Municipal Court Not of Record	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court of Record	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Oregon</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
G Tax Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L County Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Justice of the Peace Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Pennsylvania</b>								
G Court of Common Pleas	S	100	M	0	S/M	50 <sup>131</sup>	M	0
L District Justice Court	S	100	M	0	S/M	50 <sup>131</sup>	M	0
L Philadelphia Municipal Court	S	100	M	0	S/M	50 <sup>131</sup>	M	0
L Philadelphia Traffic Court	S	100	M	0	S/M	50 <sup>131</sup>	M	0
L Pittsburgh City Magistrate	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Puerto Rico</b>								
Court of First Instance:								
G Superior Division	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Subsection	S	100	S	100	~	~	S	100
L Municipal Division	S	100	S	100	~	~	~	~
<b>Rhode Island</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Workers' Compensation Court <sup>141</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Family Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
L Probate Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
L Administrative Adjudication Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
<b>South Carolina</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100 <sup>143</sup>	M	100	~	~	S	100
L Family Court	S	100	M	0	~	~	S	100
L Magistrate Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	~	~
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
L Probate Court	C	0	C	0	~	~	~	~

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~ = Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type:	Other Salaries		Automation Equipment		Other Capital Equipment		Creating Court Record for Appeal	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
<b>New York (Continued)</b>								
L City Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Family Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Surrogates' Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Town and Village Justice Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Civil Court of the City	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Criminal Court of the City	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>North Carolina</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S/F	N/S
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S/F	N/S
<b>North Dakota</b>								
G District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S/F	~ <sup>118</sup>
L Municipal Court	~	~	M	0	M	0	~	~ <sup>122</sup>
<b>Ohio</b>								
G Court of Common Pleas	S/C	N/S <sup>123</sup>	C	0	C	0	C	0
L County Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Court of Claims	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Mayors Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Oklahoma</b>								
G District Court	C/M	0	S	100	C/M	0	S/F	50
L Court of Tax Review <sup>129</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Municipal Court Not of Record	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
L Municipal Court of Record	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Oregon</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
G Tax Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L County Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Justice of the Peace Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Pennsylvania</b>								
G Court of Common Pleas	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L District Justice Court	M	0	S	100	M	0	M	0
L Philadelphia Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Philadelphia Traffic Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Pittsburgh City Magistrate	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Puerto Rico</b>								
Court of First Instance:								
G Superior Division	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L District Subsection	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Division	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
<b>Rhode Island</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	F	0
L Workers' Compensation Court	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	F	0
L Family Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	F	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	F	0
L Probate Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	F	0
L Administrative Adjudication Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	F	0
<b>South Carolina</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	S	100	M	0	~	~ <sup>144</sup>
L Family Court	S	100	S	100	M	0	~	~ <sup>149</sup>
L Magistrate Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Municipal Court	~	~	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Probate Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type:	Buildings/Real Property		Travel Expenses		General Operating Expenses		Indigent Defense	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction								
<b>New York (Continued)</b>								
L City Court	M	~	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Family Court	M	~	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Surrogates' Court	M	0 <sup>114</sup>	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Town and Village Justice Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Civil Court of the City	M	0	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Criminal Court of the City	M	0	S	100	S	100	~	~
<b>North Carolina</b>								
G Superior Court	M/F	N/S	S	100	S	100	S	100 <sup>115</sup>
L District Court	M/F	0	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>North Dakota</b>								
G District Court	C	0	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Ohio</b>								
G Court of Common Pleas	C	0	C	0	C	0	S/C/F	N/S <sup>124</sup>
L County Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Court of Claims	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Mayors Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Oklahoma</b>								
G District Court	C	0	S	100	M/F	0	C/M/F	0
L Court of Tax Review <sup>129</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Municipal Court Not of Record	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court of Record	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Oregon</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
G Tax Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L County Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Justice of the Peace Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Pennsylvania</b>								
G Court of Common Pleas	M	0	S/M	N/S <sup>132</sup>	M	0	M	0
L District Justice Court	M	0	S/M	N/S <sup>136</sup>	M	0	M	0
L Philadelphia Municipal Court	M	0	S/M	N/S <sup>137</sup>	M	0	M	0
L Philadelphia Traffic Court	M	0	S/M	N/S <sup>137</sup>	M	0	M	0
L Pittsburgh City Magistrate	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Puerto Rico</b>								
Court of First Instance:								
G Superior Division	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
L District Subsection	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Municipal Division	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	N/S
<b>Rhode Island</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Workers' Compensation Court	S	100	~	~	~	~	~	~
L District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Family Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
L Probate Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
L Administrative Adjudication Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
<b>South Carolina</b>								
G Circuit Court	C	0	S	100	M	0	S/F	23 <sup>145</sup>
L Family Court	C	0	S	100	M	0	S/F	23
L Magistrate Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	~	~
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	S	100
L Probate Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	S	100

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~ = Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type:	Child Support Enforcement		Juvenile Probation/Detention		Security		Jury Interpreters	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
<b>New York (Continued)</b>								
L City Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	S	100
L Family Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	~	~
L Surrogates' Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	S	100
L Town and Village Justice Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Civil Court of the City	~	~	~	~	S	100	S	100
L Criminal Court of the City	~	~	~	~	S	100	S	100
<b>North Carolina</b>								
G Superior Court	S/M	N/S <sup>116</sup>	S/M	N/S	M	0	S	100
L District Court	S/M	N/S	S/M	N/S	M	0	S	100
<b>North Dakota</b>								
G District Court	S	100	S/F	90 <sup>119</sup>	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court	~	~	~	~	M	0	~	~
<b>Ohio</b>								
G Court of Common Pleas	S/C	N/S <sup>125</sup>	S/C	N/S	S/C	N/S	C	0
L County Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Court of Claims	~	~	~	~	S	100	S	100
L Mayors Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Oklahoma</b>								
G District Court	S	100	S	100	C	0	M/F	0
L Court of Tax Review <sup>129</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Municipal Court Not of Record	~	~	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court of Record	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Oregon</b>								
G Circuit Court	~	~ <sup>130</sup>	~	~	F	100	S	100
G Tax Court	~	~ <sup>130</sup>	~	~	S	100	S	100
L County Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Justice of the Peace Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Pennsylvania</b>								
G Court of Common Pleas	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L District Justice Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Philadelphia Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Philadelphia Traffic Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Pittsburgh City Magistrate	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Puerto Rico</b>								
Court of First Instance:								
G Superior Division	S	100	~	~	S	100	~	~
L District Subsection	~	~	~	~	S	100	~	~
L Municipal Division	~	~	~	~	S	100	~	~
<b>Rhode Island</b>								
G Superior Court	S	100	~	~	S	100	S	100
L Workers' Compensation Court	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
L District Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	~	~
L Family Court	S	100	~	~	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court	~	~	~	~	M	0	~	~
L Probate Court	~	~	~	~	M	0	~	~
L Administrative Adjudication Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	~	~
<b>South Carolina</b>								
G Circuit Court	~	~	F	N/S	C	0	C	0
L Family Court	F	100	F	100	C	0	~	~
L Magistrate Court	~	~	~	~	C	0	S/M	N/S <sup>153</sup>
L Municipal Court	~	~	~	~	M	0	~	~
L Probate Court	~	~	~	~	C	0	~	~

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type: G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction	Jury Costs		Total Expenses (\$)	Expenses Paid by State (\$)	Expenses Paid by Local Government (\$)	Budget Generated by Fees and Surcharges (%)
	Source	State %				
<b>New York (Continued)</b>						
L City Court	S	100 <sup>110</sup>	39,900,000	39,900,000	0	0
L Family Court	~	~	120,400,000	120,400,000	0	0
L Surrogates' Court	S	100 <sup>110</sup>	45,500,000	45,500,000	0	0
L Town and Village Justice Court	M	0	N/S	0	N/S	N/S
L Civil Court of the City	S	100 <sup>110</sup>	66,700,000	66,700,000	0	0
L Criminal Court of the City	S	100 <sup>110</sup>	81,600,000	81,600,000	0	0
<b>North Carolina</b>						
G Superior Court	S	100	26,720,538 <sup>117</sup>	26,720,538 <sup>117</sup>	N/S	N/S
L District Court	S	100	53,499,480	53,499,480	N/S	N/S
<b>North Dakota</b>						
G District Court	S	100	19,000,000	19,000,000	0 <sup>120</sup>	0 <sup>121</sup>
L Municipal Court	~	~	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Ohio</b>						
G Court of Common Pleas	C	0	N/S	N/S <sup>126</sup>	N/S	N/S
L County Court	M	0	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
L Court of Claims	S	100	2,439,674	2,415,203	0	1
L Mayors Court	M	0	N/S	0	N/S	N/S
L Municipal Court	M	0	N/S	N/S <sup>127</sup>	N/S	N/S
<b>Oklahoma</b>						
G District Court	M/F	0	57,000,000	37,000,000	20,000,000 <sup>128</sup>	N/S <sup>128</sup>
L Court of Tax Review <sup>129</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Municipal Court Not of Record	M	0	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
L Municipal Court of Record	M	0	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0
<b>Oregon</b>						
G Circuit Court	S	100	2,600,000	2,600,000	0	0
G Tax Court	S	100	2,600,000	2,600,000	0	0
L County Court	M	0	N/S	0	N/S	N/S
L Justice of the Peace Court	M	0	N/S	0	N/S	N/S
L Municipal Court	M	0	N/S	0	N/S	N/S
<b>Pennsylvania</b>						
G Court of Common Pleas	M	0 <sup>133</sup>	N/S <sup>134</sup>	84,325,000 <sup>135</sup>	N/S	N/S
L District Justice Court	M	0	N/S	42,626,000	N/S	N/S
L Philadelphia Municipal Court	M	0	N/S	4,631,000 <sup>138</sup>	N/S	N/S
L Philadelphia Traffic Court	M	0	N/S	667,000 <sup>139</sup>	N/S	N/S
L Pittsburgh City Magistrate	M	0	N/S	1,200,000 <sup>140</sup>	N/S	N/S
<b>Puerto Rico</b>						
Court of First Instance:						
G Superior Division	S	100	86,463,711	86,463,711	0	0
L District Subsection	~	~	22,603,711	22,603,711	0	0
L Municipal Division	~	~	9,853,459	9,853,459	0	0
<b>Rhode Island</b>						
G Superior Court	S	100	14,000,000	14,000,000	0	0
L Workers' Compensation Court	~	~	4,000,000	0	0	0
L District Court	~	~	6,000,000	6,000,000	0	0
L Family Court	S	100	11,000,000	11,000,000	0	0
L Municipal Court	~	~	N/S	0 <sup>142</sup>	N/S	N/S
L Probate Court	~	~	N/S	0 <sup>142</sup>	N/S	0
L Administrative Adjudication Court	~	~	5,500,000	5,500,000	0	0
<b>South Carolina</b>						
G Circuit Court	C	0	9,877,444 <sup>146</sup>	9,877,444	N/S <sup>147</sup>	N/S <sup>148</sup>
L Family Court	~	~	7,819,117 <sup>150</sup>	7,819,117	N/S <sup>147</sup>	N/S <sup>148</sup>
L Magistrate Court	C	0	20,699,248 <sup>151</sup>	0	20,699,248 <sup>151</sup>	100 <sup>152</sup>
L Municipal Court	M	0	10,102,965 <sup>151</sup>	0	10,102 <sup>151</sup>	100 <sup>154</sup>
L Probate Court	C	0	8,799,413	0	8,799,413	N/S <sup>148</sup>

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type: G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction	Judicial Salaries		Clerks of Court Salaries		Trial Court Administrators' Salaries		Court Reporters' Salaries	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
<b>South Dakota</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>Tennessee</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	M	0	M	0	S	75
G Criminal Court <sup>160</sup>	S	100	M	0	M	0	S	100
G Chancery Court	S	100	M	0	M	0	S	N/S <sup>161</sup>
G Probate Court <sup>163</sup>	M	0	M/F	0	M	0	~	~
L General Sessions Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	S/M	10
L Juvenile Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	~	~	~	~
<b>Texas</b>								
G District Court	S/M	92 <sup>165</sup>	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Constitutional County Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Probate Court	S/C	30 <sup>172</sup>	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Justice of the Peace Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L County Court at Law	S/C	30 <sup>177</sup>	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Utah</b>								
G District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Justice Court	C/M	0	C/M	0	S/M	25 <sup>183</sup>	~	~
L Juvenile Court	S	100	S/F	95	S	100	~	~
<b>Vermont</b>								
G District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
G Superior Court	S	100	S	100	~	~	S	100
G Family Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Probate Court	S	100	S	100	~	~	S	100
L Environmental Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Judicial Bureau Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>Virginia</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
L District Court	S	100	S	100	~	~	~	~
<b>Washington</b>								
G Superior Court	S/C	50 <sup>189</sup>	C	0	C	0	C	0
L District Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	~	~
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
<b>West Virginia</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	C	0	S	100	S	100
L Magistrate Court	S	100	S	100	~	~	~	~
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	~	~	~	~
<b>Wisconsin</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	C	0	S	100	S	100 <sup>193</sup>
L Municipal Court	M/F	0	M/F	0	M/F	0	~	~
<b>Wyoming</b>								
G District Court	S	100	C	0	~	~	S	100
L County Court	S	100	S	100	~	~	~	~
L Justice of the Peace Court	C	0	C	0	~	~	~	~
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	~	~	~	~

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~ = Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated



**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type: G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction	Other Salaries		Automation Equipment		Other Capital Equipment		Creating Court Record for Appeal	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
<b>South Dakota</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	F	100	S	100	S	100
<b>Tennessee</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100 <sup>159</sup>	S	59	S/M	50	S/M/F	90
G Criminal Court <sup>160</sup>	S	100	S	59	S/M	50	S/M/F	95
G Chancery Court	S/M	90 <sup>159</sup>	S	59	S/M	50	M/F	0
G Probate Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L General Sessions Court	M	0	~	~	~	~	~	~
L Juvenile Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M/F	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Texas</b>								
G District Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Constitutional County Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Probate Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Justice of the Peace Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~ <sup>174</sup>
L County Court at Law	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Utah</b>								
G District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	F	100
L Justice Court	C/M	0	S/C/M	5	C/M	0	F	0
L Juvenile Court	S/F	85 <sup>184</sup>	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>Vermont</b>								
G District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
G Superior Court	C	0	S/C	50	S/C	40	S	100
G Family Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Probate Court	S	100	C	0	C	0	S	100
L Environmental Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Judicial Bureau Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>Virginia</b>								
G Circuit Court	S/C/M	80	S/C/M	90	C/M	0	~	~
L District Court	S	100	S	100	C/M	0	~	~
<b>Washington</b>								
G Superior Court	C	0	S	100	C	0	C	0
L District Court	C	0	S	100	C	0	C	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	S	100	M	0	M	0
<b>West Virginia</b>								
G Circuit Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Magistrate Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Wisconsin</b>								
G Circuit Court	C	0	C/F	0 <sup>194</sup>	C	0	F	0 <sup>195</sup>
L Municipal Court	M/F	0	M/F	0	M/F	0	M/F	0
<b>Wyoming</b>								
G District Court	S/C	32	C	0	C	0	S	100
L County Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Justice of the Peace Court	C	0	S	100		0		0
L Municipal Court	M	0	S/M	25	M	0	M	0

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type: G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction	Buildings/Real Property		Travel Expenses		General Operating Expenses		Indigent Defense	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
<b>South Dakota</b>								
G Circuit Court	M	0	S	100	S	100	M/F	0
<b>Tennessee</b>								
G Circuit Court	S/M	50	S	100	S/M	50	S/M	50
G Criminal Court <sup>160</sup>	S/M	50	S	100	S/M	50	S/M	50
G Chancery Court	S/M	50	S	100	S/M	50	S/M	10
G Probate Court	M	0	S	100	M	0	~	~
L General Sessions Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	S/M	10
L Juvenile Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	S/M	50
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Texas</b>								
G District Court	M	0	S/M	N/S <sup>166</sup>	M	0	M	0 <sup>167</sup>
L Constitutional County Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0 <sup>171</sup>
L Probate Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	~	~
L Justice of the Peace Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0 <sup>175</sup>
L County Court at Law	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0 <sup>175</sup>
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Utah</b>								
G District Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	C	0
L Justice Court	S/C/M	20	C/M	0	C/M	0	C/M	0
L Juvenile Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	C	0
<b>Vermont</b>								
G District Court	S/C	65	S	100	S	100	S	100 <sup>185</sup>
G Superior Court	C	0	S	100	S	100	S	100
G Family Court	S/C	50	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Probate Court	C	0	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Environmental Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Judicial Bureau Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	~	~
<b>Virginia</b>								
G Circuit Court	C/M	0	S	100	S/C/M	80	S	100
L District Court	C/M	0	S	100	S	100	S	100
<b>Washington</b>								
G Superior Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L District Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>West Virginia</b>								
G Circuit Court	C	0	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Magistrate Court	C	0	S	100	S	100	~	~
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~
<b>Wisconsin</b>								
G Circuit Court	C	0	S	100	C	0	C	0
L Municipal Court	M/F	0	M/F	0	M/F	0	~	~
<b>Wyoming</b>								
G District Court	C	0	S	100	S/C	32	S	100
L County Court	C	0	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Justice of the Peace Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	S	100
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	~	~

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~ =Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type: G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction	Child Support Enforcement		Juvenile Probation/Detention		Security		Jury Interpreters	
	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %	Source	State %
<b>South Dakota</b>								
G Circuit Court		0 <sup>155</sup>	S	100 <sup>156</sup>	M <sup>157</sup>	0	M	0
<b>Tennessee</b>								
G Circuit Court	S/M	50	M	0	M	0	S/M	10
G Criminal Court <sup>160</sup>	S/M	50	M	0	M	0	S/M	10
G Chancery Court	S/M	10	~	~	M	0	S/M	10
G Probate Court	S/M	N/S	M	0	M	0	M	0
L General Sessions Court	S/M	5	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Juvenile Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Texas</b>								
G District Court	S	34 <sup>168</sup>	S/M	65	M	0	M	0
L Constitutional County Court	~	~	S/C	34	C	0	C	0
L Probate Court	~	~	~	~	C	0	C	0
L Justice of the Peace Court	~	~	M	0	M	0	M	0
L County Court at Law	S	34 <sup>178</sup>	S/C	34	C	0	C	0
L Municipal Court	~	~	M	0	M	0	M	0
<b>Utah</b>								
G District Court	S	100	~	~	S/C	90	S	100
L Justice Court	~	~	~	~	S/C/M	10	C/M	0
L Juvenile Court	S	100	S/F	85 <sup>184</sup>	C	0	S	100
<b>Vermont</b>								
G District Court	S	100 <sup>185</sup>	S	100 <sup>185</sup>	S	100	S	100
G Superior Court	~	~	~	~	S/C	75	S	100
G Family Court	S	100	S	100	S	100	S	100
L Probate Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	~	~
L Environmental Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	~	~
L Judicial Bureau Court	~	~	~	~	S	100	~	~
<b>Virginia</b>								
G Circuit Court	~	~	~	~	C/M	0	~	~
L District Court	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Washington</b>								
G Superior Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L District Court	~	~	~	~	C	0	C	0
L Municipal Court	~	~	~	~	M	0	M	0
<b>West Virginia</b>								
G Circuit Court	~	~	C <sup>191</sup>	0	S/C/F	5	S	100
L Magistrate Court	~	~	~	~	S/C/F	5	S	100
L Municipal Court	~	~	~	~	M	0	M	0
<b>Wisconsin</b>								
G Circuit Court	~	~ <sup>196</sup>	~	~ <sup>196</sup>	C	0	S/C	N/S <sup>197</sup>
L Municipal Court	~	~	~	~	M/F	0	M/F	0
<b>Wyoming</b>								
G District Court	C	0	C	0	C	0	C	0
L County Court	~	~	~	~	C	0	S	100
L Justice of the Peace Court	~	~	~	~	C	0	C	0
L Municipal Court	~	~	~	~	M	0	~	~

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

Court Type: G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction	Jury Costs		Total Expenses (\$)	Expenses Paid by State (\$)	Expenses Paid by Local Government (\$)	Budget Generated by Fees and Surcharges (%)
	Source	State %				
<b>South Dakota</b>						
G Circuit Court	M	0	19,074,614	19,074,614	N/S <sup>158</sup>	7
<b>Tennessee</b>						
G Circuit Court	M	0	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
G Criminal Court <sup>160</sup>	M	0	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
G Chancery Court	M	0	N/S <sup>162</sup>	N/S	N/S	N/S
G Probate Court	M	0	N/S	0 <sup>164</sup>	N/S	N/S
L General Sessions Court	M	0	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
L Juvenile Court	M	0	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
L Municipal Court	M	0	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Texas</b>						
G District Court	M	0	N/S	N/S <sup>169</sup>	N/S	5 <sup>170</sup>
L Constitutional County Court	~	~	N/S	0	N/S	5 <sup>170</sup>
L Probate Court	C	0	N/S	N/S <sup>173</sup>	N/S	5 <sup>170</sup>
L Justice of the Peace Court	M	0	N/S	0	N/S	1 <sup>176</sup>
L County Court at Law	C	0	N/S	N/S <sup>179</sup>	N/S	5 <sup>170</sup>
L Municipal Court	M	0	N/S	0	N/S	1 <sup>180</sup>
<b>Utah</b>						
G District Court	S	100	50,000,000	49,000,000 <sup>181</sup>	1,000,000	N/S <sup>182</sup>
L Justice Court	C/M	0	N/S	120,000	N/S	0
L Juvenile Court	~	~	25,000,000	24,000,000	~	4
<b>Vermont</b>						
G District Court	S	100	4,500,000	4,500,000	0	4
G Superior Court	S	100	4,400,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	44
G Family Court	~	~	5,900,000	5,900,000	0	7 <sup>186</sup>
L Probate Court	~	~	2,500,000	2,000,000	500,000	20
L Environmental Court	~	~	200,000	200,000	0	6
L Judicial Bureau Court	~	~	800,000	800,000	0	142 <sup>187</sup>
<b>Virginia</b>						
G Circuit Court	~	~ <sup>188</sup>	95,407,560	79,506,300	15,901,260	N/S
L District Court	~	~	115,012,760	109,535,962	5,476,798	N/S
<b>Washington</b>						
G Superior Court	C	0	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
L District Court	C	0	N/S	N/S	N/S	0
L Municipal Court	M	0	N/S <sup>190</sup>	0	~	0
<b>West Virginia</b>						
G Circuit Court	S	100	N/S	9,640,225	N/S	N/S
L Magistrate Court	S	100	N/S	11,054,863	N/S	N/S
L Municipal Court	M	0	N/S <sup>192</sup>	N/S	N/S	N/S
<b>Wisconsin</b>						
G Circuit Court	C/F	0	179,585,314 <sup>198</sup>	68,294,697 <sup>199</sup>	105,654,196 <sup>200</sup>	N/S
L Municipal Court	~	~	N/S	0	N/S <sup>201</sup>	N/S
<b>Wyoming</b>						
G District Court	C	0	9,100,283	3,614,531	5,485,752	0
L County Court	S	100	3,693,881	3,693,881	0	0
L Justice of the Peace Court	C	0	151,032	0	151,032	0
L Municipal Court	~	~	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

**FOOTNOTES:**

**Alabama:**

<sup>1</sup>Most counties provide local salary supplements—highest is forty-five percent of state salary.

<sup>2</sup>Eight counties give supplements to clerks of court.

<sup>3</sup>Currently municipalities supplement travel expenses. This is in the process of being phased out over a three-year period.

<sup>4</sup>Varies according to the population of the municipality, as reflected by its caseload.

<sup>5</sup>Since probate courts are county-funded, information is unavailable and must be obtained from each county commission.

**Alaska:**

<sup>6</sup>No court reporters. Electronic recording only.

**Arizona:**

<sup>7</sup>County pays 100 percent of detention; state is paying for new facilities in some counties.

<sup>8</sup>FY97 figures.

<sup>9</sup>This is not a separate court. It is a department of the superior court.

<sup>10</sup>AOC offers to pay for travel related to service on supreme court committees.

**Arkansas:**

<sup>11</sup>State pays 100 percent of case coordinators and 50 percent of juvenile intake and probation. All others are county paid.

<sup>12</sup>Paid by parties unless indigent.

<sup>13</sup>There is no central reporting of trial court expenditures by counties. The last survey of such information was in 1994.

<sup>14</sup>Although authorized, to our knowledge there are no justice of the peace courts operating in the state at this time.

<sup>15</sup>County courts do not exercise any judicial function. Rather they exist only to hear county administrative disputes.

**California:**

<sup>16</sup>Civil litigants pay for record.

<sup>17</sup>State pays for court appointed counsel in juvenile dependency.

<sup>18</sup>Only costs allowable under California Rules of Court, rule 810.

<sup>19</sup>Fees collected for jury services are deposited in Trial Court Operations Fund.

<sup>20</sup>The information provided applies to municipal courts as well, as 53 of the 58 counties have voted to unify their respective trial courts into a single superior court. Date reflects actual expenditures for 7/1/97-6/30/98 (FY 97-98).

**Colorado:**

<sup>21</sup>All allocations are made by district for all court locations within the district. The state pays for all expenses except the actual facility (courthouse).

<sup>22</sup>Water court operates as part of the district court. It does not have separate funding or administrative authority.

<sup>23</sup>All municipal courts operate independently of the state. Responses vary by municipality. These courts are funded by fees in addition to allocated funds.

**Delaware:**

<sup>24</sup>The official clerks of the court are county employees.

<sup>25</sup>The clerks' offices pay for the creation of the appellate file and the mailing, but transcriptions are usually the responsibility of the litigants.

<sup>26</sup>The expenses for the court itself are paid by the state. The expenses of the clerks' offices are paid by the counties in which the offices are located. The only fees received by the court are reimbursement costs for copying of judicial decisions.

<sup>27</sup>All revenue goes to the general fund; FY98 revenue to general fund: \$1,445,946.

<sup>28</sup>The state receives no fiscal information from alderman courts.

<sup>29</sup>100 percent.

<sup>30</sup>1 percent grant.

<sup>31</sup>All fees and surcharges revert to the general fund.

<sup>32</sup>The court collects and disburses approximately \$8.5 million to state, towns and municipalities.

**District of Columbia:**

<sup>33</sup>Since enactment of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 the federal government directly funds the DC courts. The courts' budget is submitted directly to the Office of Management and Budget, through the President and then sent to Congress.

**Florida:**

<sup>34</sup>Approximately forty percent paid by fees.

<sup>35</sup>Most TCA salaries are paid by the state; in a few jurisdictions the county pays the salaries.

<sup>36</sup>Litigant pays; county pays for indigent criminal defendants.

<sup>37</sup>Sign language interpreters only; courts do not provide foreign language interpreters for jurors.

<sup>38</sup>Unable to break out total expenses for circuit courts.

<sup>39</sup>In November 1998, a constitutional amendment (Revision 7) resulted in a shift of funding for the court system. The state will assume more court costs, over a period of several years.

<sup>40</sup>In two or three jurisdictions the county pays the TCA's salary.

**Georgia:**

<sup>41</sup>Judges may receive county supplements.

<sup>42</sup>Regional paid by state; circuit paid by counties.

<sup>43</sup>Only a few courts have authority to hold jury trials.

<sup>44</sup>Fees and surcharges go to general county treasury or special funds, not directly to court. Court must seek budget from county governing authority.

**Hawaii:**

<sup>45</sup>Different information received from each circuit. 1<sup>st</sup> Circuit = \$15,379,176; 2<sup>nd</sup> Circuit = \$2,933,601; 5<sup>th</sup> Circuit = \$1,037,895. Nothing reported from 3<sup>rd</sup> Circuit.

<sup>46</sup>100 percent.

<sup>47</sup>Although the court assesses a number of filing fees to litigants, these funds are generalized into the state general fund. This is true for all fees and monetary assessments required by the courts.

**Idaho:**

<sup>48</sup>Cities: \$958,499; counties: \$35,040,418.

**Illinois:**

<sup>49</sup>State pays a set amount per year to each clerk. Clerk salaries vary by county.

<sup>50</sup>Some are 100 percent state funded; others are 100 percent county funded.

<sup>51</sup>State pays for transcripts for indigents.

<sup>52</sup>State pays 100 percent for trial judges and 100 percent for state funded trial court administrators, county pays for other trial court administrators.

<sup>53</sup>Six counties have.

<sup>54</sup>State provides salaries for probation officers.

**Indiana:**

<sup>55</sup>The superior, circuit, probate, and county courts have been combined into one survey. All but one county in Indiana lacks a separate probate court. In those counties, the circuit or superior courts exercise probate jurisdiction.

<sup>56</sup>State funds the majority of all judicial salaries; however, a county may supplement these salaries.

<sup>57</sup>Both state and county funds are used. The source of funds is dependent upon nature of travel.

<sup>58</sup>Figures are not available. County expenditures on superior, circuit, probate, and county courts in fiscal year 1997 totaled \$28,007,251. State expenditures on the state judicial system totaled \$57,431,504 in fiscal year 1997, but the portion devoted to superior, circuit, probate and county courts is unknown. Revenues generated through operation of the circuit, superior, probate, and county courts totaled \$101,423,441 in fiscal year 1997.

<sup>59</sup>City courts typically do not have a full-time administrator.

<sup>60</sup>No separate figure for city courts is available. Instead, city and town courts are combined for statistical purposes. Total city/town expenditures for city/town courts during fiscal year 1997 were \$5,168,206. Revenues generated through operation of the city/town courts totaled \$18,819,123 during fiscal year 1997. No state or county funds were used to fund the city/town courts.

**Iowa:**

<sup>61</sup>Facilities, office space, courtrooms.

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

<p><b>Kansas:</b>  <sup>62</sup>For judges, 80 percent; administrators, 40 percent.  <sup>63</sup>98 percent goes to salaries.  <sup>64</sup>Local courts pay for all operating expenses.  <sup>65</sup>Training sessions sponsored by supreme court.</p> <p><b>Kentucky:</b>  <sup>66</sup>Pay counties for use of their facilities.  <sup>67</sup>State funded, not by or through courts.  <sup>68</sup>Not part of court system.  <sup>69</sup>Not in court budget. 100 percent elsewhere in state budget.</p> <p><b>Louisiana:</b>  <sup>70</sup>Varies.</p> <p><b>Maine:</b>  <sup>71</sup>All funding comes from the state but counties provide space for superior court.  <sup>72</sup>Very little child support is in superior court. Some child support work is eligible for federal reimbursement.  <sup>73</sup>An executive branch function.  <sup>74</sup>Supplemented by federal reimbursement.  <sup>75</sup>Probate courts are county funded.</p> <p><b>Maryland:</b>  <sup>76</sup>The state funds the salaries of clerk of court staff.  <sup>77</sup>The state funds approved travel expenses for judges and clerks, while the local jurisdiction funds travel expenses for court administrators.  <sup>78</sup>State contributes \$5 per juror for reimbursement.</p> <p><b>Michigan:</b>  <sup>79</sup>Amount cannot be estimated.  <sup>80</sup>These expenses are estimates before the legislature created the family division of the circuit court and shifted juvenile expenses and related state revenues to the circuit court in January 1998.  <sup>81</sup>Operating and capital expenses are paid by the county or municipality that is the local funding unit. Judicial salaries are paid 100 percent by the state, partly through direct salary payment to judges and partly through reimbursement of local salary supplements. The state has established a state fund which is allocated to counties based on caseload and number of judges within the county, to offset operating and capital expenses other than judicial salaries.  <sup>82</sup>Includes general fund and fees.  <sup>83</sup>Budgetary figures have been extrapolated from data collected in previous years. No Michigan courts are funded by fees or surcharges. Costs may be assessed along with fines, but the courts are not responsible for self-support.  <sup>84</sup>Expenses are estimates before the legislature created the family division of the circuit court and shifted juvenile expenses and related state revenues to the circuit court in January 1998.</p> <p><b>Minnesota:</b>  <sup>85</sup>The trial court does not fund itself with dedicated revenue.</p> <p><b>Mississippi:</b>  <sup>86</sup>No available figure.  <sup>87</sup>No data available.</p> <p><b>Nebraska:</b>  <sup>88</sup>Judges only; administrators are local.  <sup>89</sup>The court is primarily funded from a cash fund supported by assessments against workers' compensation insurers, risk management pools, and self-insured employers.  <sup>90</sup>Court reporter fees are generally paid by the parties.  <sup>91</sup>The ordering party generally pays for the transcript and bill of exceptions.</p> <p><b>New Hampshire:</b>  <sup>92</sup>Fees and fines go to general fund of state.  <sup>93</sup>Only one remains, part-time.</p>	<p><b>New Jersey:</b>  <sup>94</sup>Not in judicial branch. State executive branch responsibility.  <sup>95</sup>State pays for all but county welfare office and county sheriff functions as well as court facilities and security. Most functions are in judicial branch; some in executive branch.  <sup>96</sup>Probation is a judicial function; detention is executive, both state and county.  <sup>97</sup>Facilities and security. The superior court budget includes all probation costs and expenses associated with child support enforcement, and the difference between the total (line 1) and the state share (line 2) is the \$41,510,000 for the federal share of the child support enforcement program.  <sup>98</sup>The Statewide Automated Traffic/Automated Complaint System (ATS/ACS) is completely offender financed through a \$2 surcharge on all defendants found guilty of a violation in municipal court.  <sup>99</sup>The Municipal Public Defender Act (P.L. 1997, c. 256) provides municipalities with the ability to enact an ordinance that allows an application fee of up to \$200 on defendants who apply for the services of a municipal public defender.  <sup>100</sup>Clerk/administrator.  <sup>101</sup>Some chambers and staff offices are in state buildings, but several chambers are in county courthouses.  <sup>102</sup>State responsibility when chambers are in state buildings, county when chambers are in county courthouses.</p> <p><b>New Mexico:</b>  <sup>103</sup>Executive branch function.  <sup>104</sup>Jury costs in civil trials paid in part by parties.  <sup>105</sup>De novo review on appeal.  <sup>106</sup>Municipal courts are eligible for reimbursement for automation related costs from a legislatively mandated fund. A \$6 per conviction fee is the source of money.  <sup>107</sup>The thirty-three counties support probate courts.</p> <p><b>New York:</b>  <sup>108</sup>Not a supreme court responsibility. Fees and expenses for jurors, salaries and office expenses for employees responsible for maintaining juror lists and summoning prospective jurors, are budgeted in a separate jury program. In fiscal year 1998-99, the jury program spent a total of \$47,128,000. (Most jurors are called for duty in the supreme and county courts.)  <sup>109</sup>This amount is the total anticipated fiscal 1998-99 expenditure for the supreme and county court program and for the portion of multi-jurisdictional courts in smaller jurisdictions devoted to supreme and county court matters. In most of the larger and mid-sized counties of New York State the supreme and county courts are combined entities for both budgeting and operational purposes. In the thirty-five smallest counties, multi-bench courts have supreme and county court jurisdiction along with jurisdiction over other matters. In New York City, the supreme court also has criminal jurisdiction over felonies. Elsewhere in the state, county courts hear felony criminal matters and, with a few exceptions, civil matters not exceeding \$25,000.  <sup>110</sup>Including fees and expenses for jurors and salary and office expenses for employees responsible for maintaining juror lists and summoning prospective jurors, are budgeted in a separate jury program. In fiscal year 1997-98, a total of \$34,121,688 was spent by the jury program. Most jurors are called for duty in the supreme and county courts.  <sup>111</sup>Two counties (Nassau and Suffolk) have district courts.  <sup>112</sup>Electronic recordings used.  <sup>113</sup>Some courts use electronic recordings.  <sup>114</sup>Not judiciary responsibility.</p> <p><b>North Carolina:</b>  <sup>115</sup>Convicted indigent defendants may have judgment liens entered against them for the value of the legal representation. Collections on such judgments are retained to defray the costs of indigent defense (about \$5.6 million in collections during fiscal 1997-98).  <sup>116</sup>County based division of social services agencies have substantial IV-D child support responsibilities and receive some state and federal funds. The state funds enforcement in other cases are administered primarily by clerks of superior court.  <sup>117</sup>Total expenditures in 1997-98 were \$345,547,018. Totals shown for superior and district court are limited substantially to judicial salaries and judicial support staff and expense. Additional areas of expenditures include clerk's operations (\$85,574,303), indigent defense (\$58,622,732), district attorney offices (\$42,673,386), the AOC (\$22,553,634), and other items. There are no data on total spending by counties and municipalities on court facilities.</p>
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Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

**North Dakota:**

- <sup>118</sup>Criminal—indigent, state pays 100 percent nonindigent, individual pays. Civil—litigant pays.
- <sup>119</sup>Ten percent individual.
- <sup>120</sup>Except building and maintenance costs.
- <sup>121</sup>All fees and surcharges are paid directly to the state general fund.
- <sup>122</sup>De novo appeals only.

**Ohio:**

- <sup>123</sup>Most court of appeals employees are fully or partially state funded; others are not.
- <sup>124</sup>Varies.
- <sup>125</sup>Local and executive branch.
- <sup>126</sup>Eighty-five percent of judges' salaries.
- <sup>127</sup>Thirty-three percent of judges' salaries.

**Oklahoma:**

- <sup>128</sup>Fees collected by local courts are the primary source of funds for local operations. Usually counties provide only space.
- <sup>129</sup>This court sits on an ad hoc basis. It has no personnel. It uses judges from the district court. It has no appropriation.

**Oregon:**

- <sup>130</sup>The Support Enforcement Division is in the executive branch.

**Pennsylvania:**

- <sup>131</sup>The state will pay 100% of personnel costs for county court administrators and certain assistants and deputies beginning in January 2000 as part of Phase I of the unification process. Therefore, the state's share of the fiscal year costs will be 50%. The FY1999-2000 appropriation for the county court administrator's appropriation is \$13,136,000.
- <sup>132</sup>Certain travel expenses for judges only are state funded; county pays for administrators' expenses.
- <sup>133</sup>A portion of these costs is reimbursed by the state through a grant. The FY 1998-99 appropriation for this grant is \$1,469,000.
- <sup>134</sup>The state provides an annual grant to the counties to defray the county costs associated with the courts of common pleas. The FY 1998-99 grant appropriated is \$29,071,000.
- <sup>135</sup>\$53,785,000 (FY 1998-99 Appropriation) + 29,071,000 (County Court Reimbursement Grant) + 1,469,000 (Juror Cost Grant) = \$84,325,000.
- <sup>136</sup>Some travel expenses for district justices are state-funded.
- <sup>137</sup>Some travel expenses for the judges are state-funded.
- <sup>138</sup>The state provides money in the form of grants to assist in funding law clerk salaries and staff costs related to off-hours services for protection of abuse. The FY 1998-99 appropriations for these grants are \$39,000 and \$200,000 respectively. \$4,392,000 (FY 1998-99 Appropriation) + 39,000 (Law Clerk Grant) + 200,000 (Domestic Violence Grant) = \$4,631,000.
- <sup>139</sup>FY 1998-99 appropriation.
- <sup>140</sup>The state in recent years has provided a grant to the City of Pittsburgh to defray a portion of the costs of this court. The FY 1998-99 appropriation for this grant is \$1.2 million. (The state grant provided in FY 1997-98 was \$5,475,000.)

**Rhode Island:**

- <sup>141</sup>All workers' compensation court expenses paid by workers' compensation insurance.
- <sup>142</sup>100 percent—amount unknown.

**South Carolina:**

- <sup>143</sup>There are twenty Masters-in-Equity funded by the counties.
- <sup>144</sup>Court reporters are state employees. Transcripts are paid for by the parties. Parties are responsible for creating record for appeal.
- <sup>145</sup>Funding is for both the circuit and family courts.
- <sup>146</sup>This amount does not include local funding of \$24,994,319 for the clerks of court or local funding of \$2,159,488 for the Masters-in-Equity.
- <sup>147</sup>This amount is unavailable.
- <sup>148</sup>This percentage is unavailable.
- <sup>149</sup>Court reporters are paid by state. Transcripts paid by parties.
- <sup>150</sup>This amount does not include local funding of \$24,994,319 for the clerks of court.
- <sup>151</sup>1996-1997.
- <sup>152</sup>1996-1997 collected fees and fines \$60,630,262.
- <sup>153</sup>Percentage not known.
- <sup>154</sup>1996-1997 collected fees and fines \$31,517,497.

**South Dakota:**

- <sup>155</sup>Not a part of court system.
- <sup>156</sup>Detention is not a part of the court system.
- <sup>157</sup>AOC has \$50,000 that is granted to local government for security.
- <sup>158</sup>Local government provides facilities, pays for juries, indigent defense, transcripts, law libraries and witness fees. AOC does not have any cost estimates on these.

**Tennessee:**

- <sup>159</sup>Secretaries paid by state; others funded locally.
- <sup>160</sup>There are thirty-one separate criminal courts in the state, primarily located in the metro area.
- <sup>161</sup>All are employed by parties in civil cases or on a case-by-case basis.
- <sup>162</sup>Unknown because of state vs. local funding sources.
- <sup>163</sup>There are two "probate courts" in the state. The rest of probate is handled by limited/trial courts.
- <sup>164</sup>For two probate courts except conference travel for judges.

**Texas:**

- <sup>165</sup>The basic salary of \$92,217 for a district judge is paid by the state. Most counties supplement the salary of a district judge by about five to ten percent. \$38,579,438 was appropriated by the Texas legislature for state fiscal 1998 (September 1, 1997 through August 31, 1998) for the salaries of district judges and visiting district judges.
- <sup>166</sup>The state pays up to \$1,500 per judge for the expenses of judges whose judicial district is composed of more than one county. \$505,000 was appropriated by the Texas legislature for state fiscal 1998. The percentage that is state funded is unknown.
- <sup>167</sup>Texas Government Code Section 51.903, effective September 1, 1997, establishes a Basic Civil Legal Services Account. The account is administered by the supreme court and funded by additional filing fees collected by the courts. The account is used to provide basic civil legal services to indigents. In state fiscal 1998 (September 1, 1997 through August 31, 1998), the account receipts were approximately \$2,000,000.
- <sup>168</sup>Federal government pays 66 percent.
- <sup>169</sup>Total includes the amount paid from the \$39,084,439 appropriated for the salaries and expenses of district judges for state fiscal 1998 (September 1, 1997 through August 31, 1998).
- <sup>170</sup>Some fees are required for court operations, e.g., the records management fee. Such fees probably account for less than five percent of the budgets for county courts at law.
- <sup>171</sup>Texas Government Code Section 51.903, effective September 1, 1997, establishes a Basic Civil Legal Services Account. The account is administered by the supreme court and is funded by additional filing fees collected by the supreme court, courts of appeal, district courts, county courts, and justice of the peace courts. The account is used to provide basic civil legal services to indigents. In state fiscal 1998 (September 1, 1997 through August 31, 1998), the account receipts were approximately \$2,000,000. The only disbursements during the year were for administrative costs. Disbursements to provide basic civil legal services to indigents will begin state fiscal year 1999.
- <sup>172</sup>The salaries for county court at law judges and statutory probate court judges are paid by counties. However, the state reimburses \$30,000 per judge to counties that participate in a program to raise salaries to specified levels. The state reimbursed counties approximately \$5,100,000 during the last fiscal year. The percentage that \$5,100,000 represents of the total of all salaries for county court at law judges and statutory probate judges is estimated at thirty percent.

**Table 18. Sources of Trial Court Funding and Staffing by Selected Expenditure Items**

**Texas, continued**

<sup>173</sup>The estimate would be the \$5,100,000 reimbursed by the state to counties for the salaries of the statutory probate court judges.

<sup>174</sup>All trials are de novo.

<sup>175</sup>Texas Government Code section 51.903, effective September 1, 1997, establishes a Basic Civil Legal Services Account. The account is administered by the supreme court and is funded by additional filing fees collected by the supreme court, courts of appeal, district courts, statutory and constitutional county courts, and justice of the peace courts. The account is used to provide basic civil legal services to indigents. In state fiscal 1998 (September 1, 1997 through August 31, 1998), account receipts were approximately \$2,000,000. The only disbursements during the year were for administrative costs. Disbursements to provide basic civil legal services to indigents will begin in state fiscal 1999.

<sup>176</sup>Some fees are required for court operations, e.g., the administrative fee for requesting a driving safety course. Such fees probably account for less than one percent of the budgets for justice of the peace courts.

<sup>177</sup>Judges salaries are paid directly by counties. However, the state reimburses a portion of those salaries to counties that participate in a program to raise the salaries to specified levels. The amount reimbursed is \$30,000 per judge. Of the approximately 200 county court at law judges and statutory probate court judges, in the state, counties representing 145 judges participated in the program in state fiscal 1998 (September 1, 1997 through August 31, 1998). The state reimbursed counties approximately \$5,100,000 during that fiscal year. The percentage that \$5,100,000 represents of the total of all salaries for county court at law judges and statutory probate court judges is unknown, but is estimated to be around thirty percent.

<sup>178</sup>Federal government pays 66 percent.

<sup>179</sup>The total includes the \$5,100,000 reimbursed for the salaries of the county court at law judges and statutory probate court judges.

<sup>180</sup>Some fees are required to be used for municipal court operations. An example is the municipal court building security fee, which is adopted on a local option basis. Although unknown, all such fees probably account for less than one percent of the budgets for municipal courts.

**Utah:**

<sup>181</sup>Indigent defense, some security and some small miscellaneous.

<sup>182</sup>Fees and surcharges do not come to the courts directly but go to general fund. A building fund is financed by fees and three and one-half million is needed to pay for the yearly cost of the Salt Lake courthouse bond.

<sup>183</sup>There is one state level justice court administrator, 100 percent state-funded.

There are some local administrators, 100 percent local-funded.

<sup>184</sup>Some probation officers funded by fees.

**Vermont:**

<sup>185</sup>Executive branch.

<sup>186</sup>All fees and surcharges are deposited into the general fund of state government.

<sup>187</sup>Fees are approximately \$1.1 million.

**Virginia:**

<sup>188</sup>County/local funds civil jury costs. State funds criminal jury costs.

**Washington:**

<sup>189</sup>State pays half of salary, half of benefits, all of retirement.

<sup>190</sup>Latest figures from 1995: general jurisdiction—superior court \$47,432,868, county clerk (separately elected county clerk's offices) \$28,202,299, juvenile (includes detention and probation costs) \$63,707,458. Limited jurisdiction—district court \$52,253,868.

**West Virginia:**

<sup>191</sup>The West Virginia court system funds probation services, but not detention services.

<sup>192</sup>Municipal courts are not part of the unified state court system and are not subject to administration by the supreme court or the AOC.

**Wisconsin:**

<sup>193</sup>The state pays 100 percent of the salaries of official court reporters who provide court reporting for circuit court judges. This does not include court reporting services provided to full-time court commissioners paid by the county.

<sup>194</sup>Court fees are collected by the clerks of courts and forwarded to the state to administer the trial court automation program.

**Wisconsin, continued**

<sup>195</sup>Official court reporters and freelance court reporters charge a fee for producing transcripts. The court reporters retain the fees earned for transcript production. In criminal actions, both the county and the state's public defender office pay the transcript fees to court reporters. In civil actions both the county and third parties pay transcript fees to court reporters.

<sup>196</sup>Executive branch functions.

<sup>197</sup>The Interpreter Services Reimbursement Program (\$182,500 annually) allows counties to submit reimbursement requests to the state court administrator's office for interpreter services paid for by the counties for in-court services provided to an indigent client who is either (1) a person charged with a crime; (2) a child or parent involved with child welfare of juvenile justice; (3) a person subject to proceedings involving competency, mental health, alcohol or other drug abuse, or development disabilities issues; or (4) a witness in either a criminal proceeding or a proceeding identified in (2) or (3) above. Statutes allow the SCAO to reimburse a county up to a maximum of \$70 per day per interpreter.

<sup>198</sup>This represents judicial branch expenditures only.

<sup>199</sup>This includes expenditures paid for by the state's judicial branch for the operation of the circuit courts and excludes total expenditures paid by the state public defender and other executive branch agencies.

<sup>200</sup>Unaudited amount reported by counties to the state court administrator's office. Counties vary in what they include in this figure.

<sup>201</sup>The municipal courts are funded solely by municipalities with a municipal court. By statute the courts may charge \$15 to \$23 in court costs. The state gets \$5 of the amount; the rest is kept by the municipality. No other costs, fees or surcharges remain in the municipality—they are all distributed to the county and state.

Legend: G=General Jurisdiction, L=Limited Jurisdiction, S=State, C=County, M=Local (municipal/village), F=Fees, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated



**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Accounting		Accounts Payable		Administrative Meetings	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Alabama</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	●	1	●	1
Court of Civil Appeals	●	.5	●	.5	●	N/S
Court of Criminal Appeals	●	.2	●	.2	●	.1
<b>Alaska</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		●	.1	●	.2
<b>Arizona</b>						
Supreme Court <sup>1</sup>	N/S	N/S	~	~	~	~
Court of Appeals, Division One	●	2	●	2	●	2
Court of Appeals, Division Two	●	.1	●	.1	○	
<b>Arkansas</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	2	●	2	○	
<b>California</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.3	●	.3	●	N/S
Court of Appeal, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	○		○		○	
Court of Appeal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	●	1	●	1	○	
Court of Appeal, 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	●	.2	●	.1	●	.1
Court of Appeal, 4 <sup>th</sup> District	●	1	●	1	●	
Court of Appeal, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	●	.3	●	.3	●	.1
Court of Appeal, 6 <sup>th</sup> District	●	.1	●	.1	○	
<b>Colorado</b>						
Supreme Court	○	1	○	1	○	
Court of Appeals	●	1	●	1	●	
<b>Connecticut</b>						
Supreme Court/Appellate Court	○		○		●	.1
<b>Delaware</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	1	○	
<b>District of Columbia</b>						
Court of Appeals	○	.5	○	.5	●	1
<b>Florida</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	.1	●	.3
1 <sup>st</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○		●	.3
2 <sup>nd</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
3 <sup>rd</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
4 <sup>th</sup> District Court of Appeals	●	.5	○		●	.3
5 <sup>th</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Georgia</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.3	●	.3	○	
Court of Appeals	○		○		●	.1
<b>Hawaii</b>						
Supreme Court	●	2	●	2	○	.1
Intermediate Court of Appeals	●	2	●	2	●	.1
<b>Idaho</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Illinois</b>						
Supreme Court	○	.5	○	.5	○	1
Appellate Court, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	●	1	●	1	●	1
Appellate Court, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	○	1	○	.5	○	.2
Appellate Court, 4 <sup>th</sup> District	○	.3	○	.3	○	.1
Appellate Court, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	○	1	○	1	○	
<b>Indiana</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○	2	○	
Court of Appeals	○		○	2	○	
Tax Court	○		○	2	○	

Legend: ●=Total, ○=Partial, ○=None, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Assignments for <u>Administrative Staff</u>		<u>Attorney Admissions</u>		<u>Attorney Registration</u>	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Alabama</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	◐	1	◐	1
Court of Civil Appeals	●	N/S	○		○	
Court of Criminal Appeals	◐	.1	○		○	
<b>Alaska</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	◐	.2	◐	.1	◐	.1
<b>Arizona</b>						
Supreme Court <sup>1</sup>	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	~	~
Court of Appeals, Division One	●	2	○		○	
Court of Appeals, Division Two	○		○		○	
<b>Arkansas</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		●	1	◐	1
<b>California</b>						
Supreme Court	●	N/S	◐	.1	◐	.2
Court of Appeal, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	○		◐	.1	○	
Court of Appeal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	●	1	○		◐	.2
Court of Appeal, 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	●	.1	◐	1	○	
Court of Appeal, 4 <sup>th</sup> District	◐		◐		○	
Court of Appeal, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	●	1	◐	.3	◐	.3
Court of Appeal, 6 <sup>th</sup> District	○		○		○	
<b>Colorado</b>						
Supreme Court	◐	2	◐	4	●	4
Court of Appeals	◐	1	○		○	
<b>Connecticut</b>						
Supreme Court/Appellate Court	○		○		○	
<b>Delaware</b>						
Supreme Court	○		◐	1	◐	1
<b>District of Columbia</b>						
Court of Appeals	●	5	◐	4	◐	4
<b>Florida</b>						
Supreme Court	○		◐	.1	◐	.3
1 <sup>st</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
2 <sup>nd</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
3 <sup>rd</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
4 <sup>th</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		~	~	○	
5 <sup>th</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Georgia</b>						
Supreme Court	◐	.3	●	.2	~	~
Court of Appeals	◐	.2	●	.3	●	.3
<b>Hawaii</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.1	●	4	◐	1
Intermediate Court of Appeals	◐	.1	●	4	◐	1
<b>Idaho</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		●	1	○	
<b>Illinois</b>						
Supreme Court	○		◐	1	○	
Appellate Court, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	○		○		○	
Appellate Court, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	◐	.8	○		○	
Appellate Court, 4 <sup>th</sup> District	○		○		○	
Appellate Court, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	●	1	○		○	
<b>Indiana</b>						
Supreme Court	○		◐	1	◐	1
Court of Appeals	○		◐	1	◐	1
Tax Court	○		◐	1	◐	1

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Bar Grievance Matters		Budget Preparation		Commissions and Boards	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Alabama</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	●	1	~	~
Court of Civil Appeals	○		●	1	○	
Court of Criminal Appeals	○		●	.1	○	
<b>Alaska</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	.1	○	.1	○	
<b>Arizona</b>						
Supreme Court <sup>1</sup>	~	~	~	~	N/S	N/S
Court of Appeals, Division One	○		●	4	○	
Court of Appeals, Division Two	○		●	.1	○	
<b>Arkansas</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	.1	○	.1	●	.3
<b>California</b>						
Supreme Court	●	N/S	○	.3	●	.1
Court of Appeal, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	○		○		○	
Court of Appeal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	○		●	1	○	
Court of Appeal, 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	○		●	.2	○	
Court of Appeal, 4 <sup>th</sup> District	○		○	1	●	
Court of Appeal, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	○		●	.5	○	
Court of Appeal, 6 <sup>th</sup> District	●	.1	●	.1	○	
<b>Colorado</b>						
Supreme Court	●	2	○	2	○	20
Court of Appeals	○		●	1	○	
<b>Connecticut</b>						
Supreme Court/Appellate Court	○		○	.1	○	
<b>Delaware</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		○	
<b>District of Columbia</b>						
Court of Appeals	●	1	○	.3	○	
<b>Florida</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	○		○	
1 <sup>st</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○	.1	○	
2 <sup>nd</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
3 <sup>rd</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
4 <sup>th</sup> District Court of Appeals	○	.1	○		○	
5 <sup>th</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Georgia</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.3	○	.3	○	.1
Court of Appeals	●	.1	○	.1	●	.2
<b>Hawaii</b>						
Supreme Court	○	2	●	2	○	.1
Intermediate Court of Appeals	○	2	●	2	○	.1
<b>Idaho</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Illinois</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	○	1	○	10
Appellate Court, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	○		●	1	○	
Appellate Court, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	○		○	.2	○	.1
Appellate Court, 4 <sup>th</sup> District	○		○		○	
Appellate Court, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	○		○	1	○	
<b>Indiana</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○	3	○	20
Court of Appeals	○		○	3	○	20
Tax Court	○		○	3	○	20

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Court Statistics		Data Processing		Facility Management	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Alabama</b>						
Supreme Court	●	10	◐	30	○	
Court of Civil Appeals	●	10	●	10	●	1
Court of Criminal Appeals	●	.1	◐	.1	◐	.1
<b>Alaska</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	10	●	1.5	◐	.1
<b>Arizona</b>						
Supreme Court <sup>1</sup>	N/S	N/S	~	~	N/S	N/S
Court of Appeals, Division One	●	20	●	160	◐	.1
Court of Appeals, Division Two	●	.1	●	.8	●	.1
<b>Arkansas</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	◐	.3	◐	.1	◐	.1
<b>California</b>						
Supreme Court	◐	N/S	◐	1	◐	1
Court of Appeal, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	◐	.1	●	30	○	
Court of Appeal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	●	1.4	●	40	●	11
Court of Appeal, 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	●	.15	●	20	●	.1
Court of Appeal, 4 <sup>th</sup> District	◐	.5	◐		●	
Court of Appeal, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	●	.3	●	20	●	.5
Court of Appeal, 6 <sup>th</sup> District	●	.1	◐	10	●	.1
<b>Colorado</b>						
Supreme Court	●	10	●	50	◐	2
Court of Appeals	●	10	◐	10	◐	1
<b>Connecticut</b>						
Supreme Court/Appellate Court	◐	.1	●	50	○	
<b>Delaware</b>						
Supreme Court	●	10	~	~	●	1
<b>District of Columbia</b>						
Court of Appeals	●	.3	●	10	◐	.3
<b>Florida</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.1	◐	90	○	
1 <sup>st</sup> District Court of Appeals	●	10	◐	.3	○	
2 <sup>nd</sup> District Court of Appeals	●	10	◐	10	○	
3 <sup>rd</sup> District Court of Appeals	●	10	◐	150	○	
4 <sup>th</sup> District Court of Appeals	●	.5	●	120	○	
5 <sup>th</sup> District Court of Appeals	●	10	◐	10	○	
<b>Georgia</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.2	●	20	◐	.2
Court of Appeals	◐	.1	○		○	
<b>Hawaii</b>						
Supreme Court	◐	.5	●	70	◐	.1
Intermediate Court of Appeals	◐	.5	●	70	◐	.1
<b>Idaho</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Illinois</b>						
Supreme Court	●	10	◐	10	◐	1
Appellate Court, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	●	20	◐	10	◐	1
Appellate Court, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	●	.3	●	50	●	3
Appellate Court, 4 <sup>th</sup> District	●	.5	○		○	
Appellate Court, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	●	10	◐	10	●	3
<b>Indiana</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		◐	1
Court of Appeals	○		○		◐	1
Tax Court	○		○		◐	1

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Legal Research		Liaison with Legislature and Other Courts		Payroll	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Alabama</b>						
Supreme Court	●	5	○	4	●	1
Court of Civil Appeals	○	N/S	○	N/S	●	1
Court of Criminal Appeals	○	1	○	.1	●	.1
<b>Alaska</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○	.1	○	.1	○	.1
<b>Arizona</b>						
Supreme Court <sup>1</sup>	~	~	~	~	N/S	N/S
Court of Appeals, Division One	○		○	20	●	2
Court of Appeals, Division Two	○		○	.1	●	.1
<b>Arkansas</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○	.1	○		●	2
<b>California</b>						
Supreme Court	○	N/S	○	N/S	○	.1
Court of Appeal, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	○		○	.1	○	
Court of Appeal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	○	.6	○	.2	○	2
Court of Appeal, 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	○		○	.2	●	.1
Court of Appeal, 4 <sup>th</sup> District	○		○		○	1
Court of Appeal, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	○		○	.3	○	.3
Court of Appeal, 6 <sup>th</sup> District	○		○	.1	●	.1
<b>Colorado</b>						
Supreme Court	○	1	○	20	○	1
Court of Appeals	○		○	10	●	1
<b>Connecticut</b>						
Supreme Court/Appellate Court	○		○		○	
<b>Delaware</b>						
Supreme Court	○	2	○		○	
<b>District of Columbia</b>						
Court of Appeals	○	8	○		○	.1
<b>Florida</b>						
Supreme Court	○	.5	○	.1	○	
1 <sup>st</sup> District Court of Appeals	○	.5	○	.1	○	
2 <sup>nd</sup> District Court of Appeals	○	.5	○		○	
3 <sup>rd</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
4 <sup>th</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○	.1	○	
5 <sup>th</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Georgia</b>						
Supreme Court	○	.3	○		●	.3
Court of Appeals	○	.1	○	.1	○	
<b>Hawaii</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○	1.5	●	.5
Intermediate Court of Appeals	○		○	1.5	●	.5
<b>Idaho</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Illinois</b>						
Supreme Court	○	2	○		○	1
Appellate Court, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	○		○		●	1
Appellate Court, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	○	N/S	○	.2	○	.2
Appellate Court, 4 <sup>th</sup> District	○	.5	○		○	
Appellate Court, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	○	4	○	10	○	1
<b>Indiana</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○	30	●	2
Court of Appeals	○		○	30	●	2
Tax Court	○		○	30	●	2

Legend: ●=Total, ○=Partial, ○=None, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Personnel		Property Control		Purchasing	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Alabama</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	●	1	●	1
Court of Civil Appeals	●	1	●	1	●	1
Court of Criminal Appeals	○	.1	●	.1	●	.1
<b>Alaska</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○	.2	○	.1	○	.1
<b>Arizona</b>						
Supreme Court <sup>1</sup>	~	~	~	~	~	~
Court of Appeals, Division One	●	3	●	2	●	3
Court of Appeals, Division Two	●	.1	●	.1	●	.1
<b>Arkansas</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○	1	○	.3	●	1
<b>California</b>						
Supreme Court	○	.3	●	N/S	○	.3
Court of Appeal, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	○	.1	○		○	
Court of Appeal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	●	3	●	3	●	3
Court of Appeal, 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	●	.2	●	.1	●	.2
Court of Appeal, 4 <sup>th</sup> District	○	1	●		○	
Court of Appeal, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	●	.5	●	.3	●	.3
Court of Appeal, 6 <sup>th</sup> District	●	.1	○		●	.1
<b>Colorado</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	●	1	●	1
Court of Appeals	○	1	●	1	●	1
<b>Connecticut</b>						
Supreme Court/Appellate Court	○		○		○	
<b>Delaware</b>						
Supreme Court	○	1	~	~	○	1
<b>District of Columbia</b>						
Court of Appeals	○	.5	○	.3	○	1
<b>Florida</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		○	
1 <sup>st</sup> District Court of Appeals	○	.3	○		○	
2 <sup>nd</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
3 <sup>rd</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
4 <sup>th</sup> District Court of Appeals	○	.3	○	.1	○	
5 <sup>th</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Georgia</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.3	●	.2	●	.5
Court of Appeals	○	.2	○	.1	○	
<b>Hawaii</b>						
Supreme Court	○	.1	●	.1	○	1
Intermediate Court of Appeals	○	.1	●	.1	○	1
<b>Idaho</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Illinois</b>						
Supreme Court	○	1	○	1	○	1
Appellate Court, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	●	1	○		●	1
Appellate Court, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	●	.3	○	.1	○	.3
Appellate Court, 4 <sup>th</sup> District	○	.3	○	.3	○	.5
Appellate Court, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	○	2	○	.5	○	1
<b>Indiana</b>						
Supreme Court	●	3	●	1	●	1
Court of Appeals	●	3	●	1	●	1
Tax Court	●	3	●	1	●	1

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Records Management		Research/Planning		Technical Assistance to Lower Courts	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Alabama</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	○	N/S	○	10
Court of Civil Appeals	●	1	●	1	●	10
Court of Criminal Appeals	●	1	○	.5	○	.1
<b>Alaska</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	.2	○	.3	○	.1
<b>Arizona</b>						
Supreme Court <sup>1</sup>	~	~	~	~	N/S	N/S
Court of Appeals, Division One	●	2	○	3	○	
Court of Appeals, Division Two	●	.5	○	.1	○	.1
<b>Arkansas</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	1	○	.1	○	1
<b>California</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.1	○	N/S	○	N/S
Court of Appeal, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	●	2	○	1	○	10
Court of Appeal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	●	2	○	2	○	20
Court of Appeal, 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	●	16	○	.5	●	30
Court of Appeal, 4 <sup>th</sup> District	●	1	○		○	
Court of Appeal, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	●	1	●	.5	○	.3
Court of Appeal, 6 <sup>th</sup> District	●	.1	○	1	●	1
<b>Colorado</b>						
Supreme Court	●	5	○	2	○	
Court of Appeals	●	1	○	1	○	
<b>Connecticut</b>						
Supreme Court/Appellate Court	●	5	○	.1	○	.1
<b>Delaware</b>						
Supreme Court	○	1	○	1	○	20
<b>District of Columbia</b>						
Court of Appeals	●	4	○	N/S	○	
<b>Florida</b>						
Supreme Court	●	10	○		○	
1 <sup>st</sup> District Court of Appeals	●	.3	○	.3	○	10
2 <sup>nd</sup> District Court of Appeals	○	2	○		○	.5
3 <sup>rd</sup> District Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
4 <sup>th</sup> District Court of Appeals	●	14	○	1	○	10
5 <sup>th</sup> District Court of Appeals	●	1	○		●	80
<b>Georgia</b>						
Supreme Court	●	3.3	○	.2	○	
Court of Appeals	●	1.5	○	.3	○	
<b>Hawaii</b>						
Supreme Court	●	7	○	.1	○	.1
Intermediate Court of Appeals	●	7	○	.1	○	.1
<b>Idaho</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○	1	○		○	
<b>Illinois</b>						
Supreme Court	●	7	○	1	○	10
Appellate Court, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	●	1	○		○	
Appellate Court, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	●	3	○	.2	○	.1
Appellate Court, 4 <sup>th</sup> District	○	.5	○	.3	○	
Appellate Court, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	●		○		○	
<b>Indiana</b>						
Supreme Court	●	3	○	2	○	
Court of Appeals	●	3	○	2	○	
Tax Court	●	3	○	2	○	

Legend: ●=Total, ○=Partial, ○=None, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Accounting		Accounts Payable		Administrative Meetings	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Iowa</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○	2	○		○	2
<b>Kansas</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○	.3	○		○	
<b>Kentucky</b>						
Supreme Court	○	.3	○	.3	○	
Court of Appeals	○	.4	○		○	1
<b>Louisiana</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1.5	●	.5	○	.3
Court of Appeal, 1 <sup>st</sup> Circuit	●	.3	●	.3	○	.3
Court of Appeal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Circuit	●	1	●	1	○	.2
Court of Appeal, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit	●	1	●	2	●	1
Court of Appeal, 5 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	●	2	●	2	○	
<b>Maine</b>						
Supreme Judicial Court	○	N/S <sup>3</sup>	○		○	
<b>Maryland</b>						
Court of Appeals	●	.5	●	.5	○	
Court of Special Appeals	○	.1	○	.1	○	
<b>Massachusetts</b>						
Supreme Judicial Court	○		○	1	○	1
Appeals Court	●	3	●	3	○	.1
<b>Michigan</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		○	N/S
Court of Appeals	○		○		○	1
<b>Minnesota</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Mississippi</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		○		○	N/S
<b>Missouri</b>						
Supreme Court	○	1	○		○	
Court of Appeals, Southern	○		●	1	○	2
Court of Appeals, Western	●	1	●	1	○	.5
<b>Montana</b>						
Supreme Court	○	1	○	1	○	
<b>Nebraska</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○	.1	○		○	1
<b>Nevada</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		●	1
<b>New Hampshire</b>						
Supreme Court	○	.1	○	.1	●	.1
<b>New Jersey</b>						
Supreme Court	○	1	○		●	.1
Appellate Div. of Superior Court	○		○		○	.3 <sup>4</sup>
<b>New Mexico</b>						
Supreme Court	●	2	●	2	○	
Court of Appeals	●	2	●	2	○	3 <sup>7</sup>
<b>New York</b>						
Court of Appeals	○	1	○	1	○	2
Appellate Division, 1 <sup>st</sup> Dept.	○	1	○		○	1
Appellate Division, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Dept.	○	2	○		○	1
Appellate Division, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Dept.	●	1	●	1	○	2
Appellate Division, 4 <sup>th</sup> Dept.	●	1	●	1	○	2
Appellate Terms of Superior Ct.	○	1	●	1	○	1



**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Assignments for Administrative Staff		Attorney Admissions		Attorney Registration	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Iowa</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		●	2	●	2
<b>Kansas</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		●	2	●	1.3
<b>Kentucky</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	.3	●	.3
Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Louisiana</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.2	●	.2	●	.3
Court of Appeal, 1 <sup>st</sup> Circuit	●	.3	○		○	
Court of Appeal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Circuit	●	.3	○		○	
Court of Appeal, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit	●	3	○		○	
Court of Appeal, 5 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	●	2	○		○	
<b>Maine</b>						
Supreme Judicial Court	○		○		○	
<b>Maryland</b>						
Court of Appeals	○		●	.5	●	.5
Court of Special Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Massachusetts</b>						
Supreme Judicial Court	○		○		○	
Appeals Court	○		○		○	
<b>Michigan</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	N/S	○	
Court of Appeals	●	4	○		○	
<b>Minnesota</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		○		●	1.3
<b>Mississippi</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		●	N/S	●	N/S
<b>Missouri</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.1	●	4	~	~
Court of Appeals, Southern	●	2	○		○	
Court of Appeals, Western	●	1	○		○	
<b>Montana</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	5	●	5
<b>Nebraska</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	.1	●	.1	○	
<b>Nevada</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	.5	○	
<b>New Hampshire</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.1	●	1	○	
<b>New Jersey</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	●	13	●	2
Appellate Div. of Superior Court	○		○		○	
<b>New Mexico</b>						
Supreme Court	~	~	●	1	●	1
Court of Appeals	●	1	○		○	
<b>New York</b>						
Court of Appeals	●	2	●	1.5	○	
Appellate Division, 1 <sup>st</sup> Dept.	●	.5	○		○	
Appellate Division, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Dept.	●	1	○	2	○	
Appellate Division, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Dept.	●	1	●	2	○	
Appellate Division, 4 <sup>th</sup> Dept.	●	3	●	2	●	1
Appellate Terms of Superior Ct.	●	1	○		○	

Legend: ●=Total, ●=Partial, ○=None, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	<u>Bar Grievance Matters</u>		<u>Budget Preparation</u>		<u>Commissions and Boards</u>	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Iowa</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	2	●	2	●	20
<b>Kansas</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		●	.1	●	5
<b>Kentucky</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.3	○		○	
Court of Appeals	○		●	1	○	
<b>Louisiana</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.2	●	.2	○	.24
Court of Appeal, 1 <sup>st</sup> Circuit	○		●	.2	○	
Court of Appeal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Circuit	○		●	1	○	
Court of Appeal, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit	○		●	2	○	
Court of Appeal, 5 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	○		●	2	○	
<b>Maine</b>						
Supreme Judicial Court	●	N/S <sup>3</sup>	○		○	
<b>Maryland</b>						
Court of Appeals	●	.5	○		○	
Court of Special Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Massachusetts</b>						
Supreme Judicial Court	○		○		○	
Appeals Court	○		●	4	○	
<b>Michigan</b>						
Supreme Court	●	N/S	●	N/S	●	N/S
Court of Appeals	○		●	1	○	
<b>Minnesota</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		○		●	.3
<b>Mississippi</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	N/S	●	N/S	○	
<b>Missouri</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	.5	●	1
Court of Appeals, Southern	○		●	1	○	
Court of Appeals, Western	○		●	.5	○	
<b>Montana</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	●	1	○	
<b>Nebraska</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	.1	○		●	.3
<b>Nevada</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.1	●	.3	●	.3
<b>New Hampshire</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.1	○		●	.1
<b>New Jersey</b>						
Supreme Court	●	3.5	●	1	●	30
Appellate Div. of Superior Court	○		●	.1	○	
<b>New Mexico</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	2	●	10
Court of Appeals	○		●	1.5	○	
<b>New York</b>						
Court of Appeals	○		●	2	○	
Appellate Division, 1 <sup>st</sup> Dept.	○		●	.5	○	
Appellate Division, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Dept.	○		●	1.5	○	
Appellate Division, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Dept.	●	2	●	2	○	
Appellate Division, 4 <sup>th</sup> Dept.	●	2	●	2	○	
Appellate Terms of Superior Ct.	○		●	1	○	

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	<u>Court Statistics</u>		<u>Data Processing</u>		<u>Facility Management</u>	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Iowa</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	20	○		○	1
<b>Kansas</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○	.1	● <sup>2</sup>	90	○	
<b>Kentucky</b>						
Supreme Court	○	.1	○	.1	○	.1
Court of Appeals	●	20	○	10	○	1
<b>Louisiana</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.3	●	8.3	●	6.5
Court of Appeal, 1 <sup>st</sup> Circuit	●	.3	●	20	●	.3
Court of Appeal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Circuit	●	.4	●	10	●	.3
Court of Appeal, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit	●	10	●	50	●	1
Court of Appeal, 5 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	●	20	○	10	●	2
<b>Maine</b>						
Supreme Judicial Court	○	N/S <sup>3</sup>	○		○	
<b>Maryland</b>						
Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
Court of Special Appeals	○	.3	○	10	○	.2
<b>Massachusetts</b>						
Supreme Judicial Court	○	20	○		○	
Appeals Court	○	20	●	100	○	
<b>Michigan</b>						
Supreme Court	●	N/S	○	10	○	
Court of Appeals	●	10	○	10	○	1
<b>Minnesota</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Mississippi</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	N/S	○		○	N/S
<b>Missouri</b>						
Supreme Court	○		N/S	N/S	○	.2
Court of Appeals, Southern	●	10	●	30	●	1
Court of Appeals, Western	○	.5	●	10	●	1
<b>Montana</b>						
Supreme Court	●	50	○		○	1
<b>Nebraska</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	.1	●	60	○	.2
<b>Nevada</b>						
Supreme Court	●	10	○	.3	○	.5
<b>New Hampshire</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.3	○		○	.1
<b>New Jersey</b>						
Supreme Court	●	10	○	1.8	○	.1
Appellate Div. of Superior Court	●	.3	●	350	○	.1
<b>New Mexico</b>						
Supreme Court	●	10	○	10	●	2
Court of Appeals	○	.5	●	50	○	.5
<b>New York</b>						
Court of Appeals	●	20	●	40	○	1
Appellate Division, 1 <sup>st</sup> Dept.	○	.5	○		○	
Appellate Division, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Dept.	○	20	●	40	●	3
Appellate Division, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Dept.	●	10	●	40	●	2
Appellate Division, 4 <sup>th</sup> Dept.	●	10	●	30	●	2
Appellate Terms of Superior Ct.	○	10	●	100	○	1

Legend: ●=Total, ○=Partial, ○=None, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Legal Research		Liaison with Legislature and Other Courts		Payroll	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Iowa</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○	1	○	20	○	
<b>Kansas</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		○		○	.1
<b>Kentucky</b>						
Supreme Court	○	.1	○		○	
Court of Appeals	○		○	.5	○	
<b>Louisiana</b>						
Supreme Court	○	2.8	○	.3	○	.5
Court of Appeal, 1 <sup>st</sup> Circuit	○	.3	●	.3	●	.3
Court of Appeal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Circuit	○	.5	○	.1	●	1
Court of Appeal, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit	●	14	○	10	●	2
Court of Appeal, 5 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	○		○	20	●	1
<b>Maine</b>						
Supreme Judicial Court	○	N/S <sup>3</sup>	○		○	
<b>Maryland</b>						
Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
Court of Special Appeals	○	.5	○	.2	○	
<b>Massachusetts</b>						
Supreme Judicial Court	○		○	10	○	
Appeals Court	●	5	○	.3	●	3
<b>Michigan</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○	N/S	○	N/S
Court of Appeals	○	4	○	10	○	
<b>Minnesota</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Mississippi</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○	N/S	○	N/S	○	
<b>Missouri</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○	1.5	●	.1
Court of Appeals, Southern	○	2	○	10	●	1
Court of Appeals, Western	○	.5	○	.3	●	1
<b>Montana</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○	20	○	
<b>Nebraska</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Nevada</b>						
Supreme Court	○	4	○	.3	○	
<b>New Hampshire</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	○	.5	○	
<b>New Jersey</b>						
Supreme Court	○	2.5	○	.1	○	
Appellate Div. of Superior Court	○		○ <sup>5</sup>	.1	○	.3
<b>New Mexico</b>						
Supreme Court	○	1	○	1	●	2
Court of Appeals	○	2	○	20	●	2
<b>New York</b>						
Court of Appeals	○	2.5	○	10	○	2
Appellate Division, 1 <sup>st</sup> Dept.	○		○		○	
Appellate Division, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Dept.	○		○	10	○	
Appellate Division, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Dept.	○	3	○	10	○	1
Appellate Division, 4 <sup>th</sup> Dept.	○	3	○	20	○	1
Appellate Terms of Superior Ct.	○	1	○	120	○	

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	<u>Personnel</u>		<u>Property Control</u>		<u>Purchasing</u>	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Iowa</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	◐	2	◐	2	◐	2
<b>Kansas</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	◐	N/S	○		◐	N/S
<b>Kentucky</b>						
Supreme Court	◐	.1	◐	.1	◐	.1
Court of Appeals	◐	2	◐	1	◐	1
<b>Louisiana</b>						
Supreme Court	◐	.7	●	.3	●	1.1
Court of Appeal, 1 <sup>st</sup> Circuit	◐	.2	●	.2	●	.2
Court of Appeal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Circuit	●	.3	●	.3	●	.3
Court of Appeal, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit	●	2	●	1	●	1
Court of Appeal, 5 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	●	2	●	1	●	2
<b>Maine</b>						
Supreme Judicial Court	○		○		○	
<b>Maryland</b>						
Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
Court of Special Appeals	◐	.3	○		◐	.2
<b>Massachusetts</b>						
Supreme Judicial Court	◐	1	○		◐	1
Appeals Court	●	1	○		◐	7
<b>Michigan</b>						
Supreme Court	◐	N/S	○		○	
Court of Appeals	◐	1	○		○	
<b>Minnesota</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Mississippi</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	◐	N/S	◐	N/S	◐	
<b>Missouri</b>						
Supreme Court	◐	.5	N/S	N/S	●	.2
Court of Appeals, Southern	●	1	●	1	●	1
Court of Appeals, Western	●	1	●	1	●	1
<b>Montana</b>						
Supreme Court	●	6	◐	2	◐	1
<b>Nebraska</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	◐	2	◐	.1	◐	.1
<b>Nevada</b>						
Supreme Court	○		◐	.3	◐	.3
<b>New Hampshire</b>						
Supreme Court	◐	.1	○		◐	.1
<b>New Jersey</b>						
Supreme Court	○		◐	.1	◐	.2
Appellate Div. of Superior Court	◐ <sup>6</sup>	1	○		○	
<b>New Mexico</b>						
Supreme Court	●	2	●	2	●	2
Court of Appeals	●	2	●	2	●	2
<b>New York</b>						
Court of Appeals	◐	2	◐	1	◐	3
Appellate Division, 1 <sup>st</sup> Dept.	○		○		○	
Appellate Division, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Dept.	●	4	○		○	
Appellate Division, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Dept.	◐	1	●	2	●	1
Appellate Division, 4 <sup>th</sup> Dept.	◐	1	●	1	●	1
Appellate Terms of Superior Ct.	○		●	1	●	2

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Records Management		Research/Planning		Technical Assistance to Lower Courts	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Iowa</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	7	○	2	○	20
<b>Kansas</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○	N/S	○	N/S	○	N/S
<b>Kentucky</b>						
Supreme Court	○	.1	○	.1	○	
Court of Appeals	○	3	○	2	○	30
<b>Louisiana</b>						
Supreme Court	●	7.3	○	.3	○	1.8
Court of Appeal, 1 <sup>st</sup> Circuit	●	6	○	.3	●	2.4
Court of Appeal, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Circuit	●	.3	○	.3	○	.2
Court of Appeal, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit	●	5	○		○	40
Court of Appeal, 5 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	●	5	○	3	○	50
<b>Maine</b>						
Supreme Judicial Court	○	N/S <sup>3</sup>	○		○	N/S <sup>3</sup>
<b>Maryland</b>						
Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
Court of Special Appeals	○	.5	○	.3	○	.3
<b>Massachusetts</b>						
Supreme Judicial Court	●	5	○		○	
Appeals Court	●	12	○	2	○	30
<b>Michigan</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1.5	○	N/S	○	
Court of Appeals	○	2	○	1	○	
<b>Minnesota</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Mississippi</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	N/S	○	N/S	○	
<b>Missouri</b>						
Supreme Court	●	4	~	~	○	
Court of Appeals, Southern	●	4	○	2	○	20
Court of Appeals, Western	●	1	~	~	○	.3
<b>Montana</b>						
Supreme Court	●	6	○		○	
<b>Nebraska</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○	.1	○	.1	○	
<b>Nevada</b>						
Supreme Court	●	2	○	.3	○	
<b>New Hampshire</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.3	○	.1	○	
<b>New Jersey</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1.3	●	.1	○	
Appellate Div. of Superior Court	●	4	○	.2	○	
<b>New Mexico</b>						
Supreme Court	●	3	●	1	●	10
Court of Appeals	●	1	○	3	○	30
<b>New York</b>						
Court of Appeals	●	4	○	4	●	10
Appellate Division, 1 <sup>st</sup> Dept.	○		○		○	
Appellate Division, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Dept.	○	2	~	~	○	
Appellate Division, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Dept.	●	1	●	1	○	
Appellate Division, 4 <sup>th</sup> Dept.	●	2	●	3	○	
Appellate Terms of Superior Ct.	○	1	○		○	

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Accounting		Accounts Payable		Administrative Meetings	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>North Carolina</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	●	1	○	1
Court of Appeals	○		○		●	1
<b>North Dakota</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		●	.1	●	1
<b>Oklahoma</b>						
Appellate Courts	○		○		○	
<b>Oregon</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	.5	●	.2	○	
<b>Pennsylvania</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		○	
Superior Court	○		●	.5	●	1
Commonwealth Court	○		○		○	
<b>Puerto Rico</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		●	1
Circuit Court of Appeals	●	1	●	1	●	1
<b>Rhode Island</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	●	1	●	1
<b>South Carolina</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.1	●	.1	●	.1
Court of Appeals	●	.1	●	.1	●	.4
<b>South Dakota</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	2	●	1
<b>Tennessee</b>						
Supreme Court, Eastern	●	1	●	1	○	
Supreme Court, Western	●	1	●	1	●	1
Court of Appeals	●	1	●	1	○	
Court of Criminal Appeals	●	1	●	1	○	
<b>Texas</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		○	
Court of Criminal Appeals	●	2	●	2	●	15
Court of Appeals, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	●	2	●	2	○	
Court of Appeals, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	●	1	●	1	○	
Court of Appeals, 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	●	2	●	.5	●	1
Court of Appeals, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	○		○		●	1
Court of Appeals, 6 <sup>th</sup> District	●	2	●	2	○	
Court of Appeals, 7 <sup>th</sup> District	●	2	●	2	○	
<b>Utah</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.5	●	.5	○	
Court of Appeals	●	.5	●	.5	○	
<b>Vermont</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		○	
<b>Virginia</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.3	●	.3	○	
Court of Appeals	●	N/S	●	N/S	●	N/S
<b>Washington</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.5	○		○	
Court of Appeals	○		●	N/S	○	
<b>West Virginia</b>						
Supreme Court of Appeals	●	1	○		●	1
<b>Wisconsin</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		●	.1	○	

Legend: ●=Total, ●=Partial, ○=None, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Assignments for <u>Administrative Staff</u>		<u>Attorney Admissions</u>		<u>Attorney Registrations</u>	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>North Carolina</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	●	1	●	1
Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>North Dakota</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		●	.5	●	.5
<b>Oklahoma</b>						
Appellate Courts	○		●		●	
<b>Oregon</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Pennsylvania</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	1	○	
Superior Court	●	1	○		○	
Commonwealth Court	○		○		○	
<b>Puerto Rico</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	2	●	2
Circuit Court of Appeals	●	1	○		○	
<b>Rhode Island</b>						
Supreme Court	●	3	●	1.5	●	3
<b>South Carolina</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.1	●	2.5	~	~
Court of Appeals	●	.1	○		○	
<b>South Dakota</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	2	○	
<b>Tennessee</b>						
Supreme Court, Eastern	○		●	1	○	
Supreme Court, Western	○		●	1	○	
Court of Appeals	○		●	1	○	
Court of Criminal Appeals	○		●	1	○	
<b>Texas</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	1	●	1
Court of Criminal Appeals	~	~	○		○	
Court of Appeals, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	○		○		○	
Court of Appeals, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	○		○		○	
Court of Appeals, 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	○		○		○	
Court of Appeals, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	○		○		○	
Court of Appeals, 6 <sup>th</sup> District	○		○		○	
Court of Appeals, 7 <sup>th</sup> District	○		○		○	
<b>Utah</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	1	●	1/
Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>Vermont</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	.1	○	
<b>Virginia</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	.1	●	.1
Court of Appeals	●	N/S	○		○	
<b>Washington</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	1	○	
Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>West Virginia</b>						
Supreme Court of Appeals	●	2	●	1	●	1
<b>Wisconsin</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		●	.2	●	.2



**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	<u>Bar Grievance Matters</u>		<u>Budget Preparation</u>		<u>Commissions and Boards</u>	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>North Carolina</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	●	1	○	
Court of Appeals	○		●	1	○	
<b>North Dakota</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	1	●	.3	●	10
<b>Oklahoma</b>						
Appellate Courts	●		●		○	
<b>Oregon</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		●	.1	○	
<b>Pennsylvania</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.5	○		●	.2
Superior Court	○		○		○	
Commonwealth Court	○		○		○	
<b>Puerto Rico</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	●	1	●	20
Circuit Court of Appeals	○		●	2	○	
<b>Rhode Island</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		●	.5
<b>South Carolina</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1.5	●	.1	●	.1
Court of Appeals	○		●	.1	○	
<b>South Dakota</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	●	1	●	10
<b>Tennessee</b>						
Supreme Court, Eastern	●	1	●	1	○	
Supreme Court, Western	●	1	○		○	
Court of Appeals	●	1	●	1	○	
Court of Criminal Appeals	●	1	●	1	○	
<b>Texas</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		○	
Court of Criminal Appeals	○		●	3	○	
Court of Appeals, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	○		●	2	○	
Court of Appeals, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	○		●	2	○	
Court of Appeals, 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	○		●	1	○	
Court of Appeals, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	○		●	1	○	
Court of Appeals, 6 <sup>th</sup> District	○		●	2	○	
Court of Appeals, 7 <sup>th</sup> District	○		●	2	○	
<b>Utah</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	●	.5	○	
Court of Appeals	○		●	.5	○	
<b>Vermont</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		●	.1
<b>Virginia</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	.1	○	
Court of Appeals	○		●	N/S	●	N/S
<b>Washington</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		●	.5
Court of Appeals	○		●	N/S	○	
<b>West Virginia</b>						
Supreme Court of Appeals	●	2	●	1	○	
<b>Wisconsin</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	.3	●	.1	○	

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	<u>Court Statistics</u>		<u>Data Processing</u>		<u>Facility Management</u>	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>North Carolina</b>						
Supreme Court	●	10	●	10	●	1
Court of Appeals	●	10	○		●	1
<b>North Dakota</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	.4	●	.5	●	.4
<b>Oklahoma</b>						
Appellate Courts	●		○		○	
<b>Oregon</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	.2	●	10	●	1
<b>Pennsylvania</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.1	○		●	.1
Superior Court	●	20	●	400	○	
Commonwealth Court	●	.1	○		○	
<b>Puerto Rico</b>						
Supreme Court	●	10	●	90	○	
Circuit Court of Appeals	●	10	○		●	2
<b>Rhode Island</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1.5	○		○	
<b>South Carolina</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.5	●	4.5	●	.3
Court of Appeals	●	.2	●	50	●	.2
<b>South Dakota</b>						
Supreme Court	●	20	●	30	●	1
<b>Tennessee</b>						
Supreme Court, Eastern	●	10	●	10	●	1
Supreme Court, Western	●	10	●	60	●	1
Court of Appeals	●	10	●	10	●	1
Court of Criminal Appeals	●	10	●	10	●	1
<b>Texas</b>						
Supreme Court	●	10	●	.5	●	.5
Court of Criminal Appeals	●	20	●	10	●	1
Court of Appeals, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	●	30	●	120	●	2
Court of Appeals, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	●	10	●	1.5	●	1
Court of Appeals, 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	●	10	●	.5	●	1
Court of Appeals, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	●	10	●	100	○	
Court of Appeals, 6 <sup>th</sup> District	●	20	●	20	●	2
Court of Appeals, 7 <sup>th</sup> District	●	10	●	10	○	
<b>Utah</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.5	●	.5	●	.3
Court of Appeals	●	.8	●	.5	●	.3
<b>Vermont</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.1	○		○	
<b>Virginia</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.2	●	40	●	.1
Court of Appeals	●	N/S	●	N/S	●	N/S
<b>Washington</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.5	●	40	○	
Court of Appeals	●	N/S	○		●	N/S
<b>West Virginia</b>						
Supreme Court of Appeals	●	20	●	80	●	2
<b>Wisconsin</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	.3	●	.1	○	

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	<u>Legal Research</u>		<u>Liaison with Legislature and Other Courts</u>		<u>Payroll</u>	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>North Carolina</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	●	10	●	1
Court of Appeals	○		○		○	
<b>North Dakota</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	1	●	.3	○	
<b>Oklahoma</b>						
Appellate Courts	○		○		○	
<b>Oregon</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		●	.5	○	
<b>Pennsylvania</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.9	○		○	
Superior Court	●	2	●	20	○	
Commonwealth Court	○		○		○	
<b>Puerto Rico</b>						
Supreme Court	●	5	●	10	○	
Circuit Court of Appeals	○		●	10	○	
<b>Rhode Island</b>						
Supreme Court	●	3	●		○	
<b>South Carolina</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.1	●	.1	○	
Court of Appeals	○		●	.1	○	
<b>South Dakota</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	○		○	
<b>Tennessee</b>						
Supreme Court, Eastern	●	1	○		●	1
Supreme Court, Western	●	1	○		○	
Court of Appeals	●	1	○		●	1
Court of Criminal Appeals	●	1	○		●	1
<b>Texas</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		○	
Court of Criminal Appeals	○		●	20	●	2
Court of Appeals, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	●	21	●	30	●	2
Court of Appeals, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	○	13	●	20	●	1
Court of Appeals, 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	○		●	10	●	.5
Court of Appeals, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	●	1	○		○	
Court of Appeals, 6 <sup>th</sup> District	●	4	●	40	●	2
Court of Appeals, 7 <sup>th</sup> District	●	N/S	●	20	●	1
<b>Utah</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		●	.3
Court of Appeals	○		○		●	.3
<b>Vermont</b>						
Supreme Court	●	3	●	.1	○	
<b>Virginia</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.3	●	.3	○	
Court of Appeals	●	N/S	●	N/S	●	N/S
<b>Washington</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.5	●	.5	○	
Court of Appeals	●	N/S	●	N/S	○	
<b>West Virginia</b>						
Supreme Court of Appeals	●	1	●	10	○	
<b>Wisconsin</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	○		○		○	

Legend: ●=Total, ●=Partial, ○=None, ~=Not Applicable, N/S=None Stated

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Personnel		Property Control		Purchasing	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>North Carolina</b>						
Supreme Court	◐	1	◐	1	◐	1
Court of Appeals	○		◐	1	●	1
<b>North Dakota</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	◐	1	○		◐	.3
<b>Oklahoma</b>						
Appellate Courts	●	1	◐		◐	
<b>Oregon</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	◐	.2	◐	.1	◐	.3
<b>Pennsylvania</b>						
Supreme Court	○		◐	.1	◐	.1
Superior Court	○		○		○	
Commonwealth Court	○		○		○	
<b>Puerto Rico</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		○	
Circuit Court of Appeals	◐	2	◐	2	◐	2
<b>Rhode Island</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		○	
<b>South Carolina</b>						
Supreme Court	◐	.1	◐	.1	◐	.3
Court of Appeals	◐	.2	◐	.1	◐	.3
<b>South Dakota</b>						
Supreme Court	◐	1	◐	1	◐	1
<b>Tennessee</b>						
Supreme Court, Eastern	●	1	●	1	●	1
Supreme Court, Western	◐	1	○		◐	1
Court of Appeals	●	1	◐	1	◐	1
Court of Criminal Appeals	●	1	◐	1	◐	1
<b>Texas</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		○	
Court of Criminal Appeals	●	2	●	2	●	3
Court of Appeals, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	◐	2	●	2	●	2
Court of Appeals, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	●	1	●	1	●	1
Court of Appeals, 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	◐	.3	●	.3	●	.5
Court of Appeals, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	◐	1	○		◐	1
Court of Appeals, 6 <sup>th</sup> District	●	2	●	2	●	2
Court of Appeals, 7 <sup>th</sup> District	●	2	●	1	●	2
<b>Utah</b>						
Supreme Court	◐	.5	◐	.3	◐	.5
Court of Appeals	◐	.5	◐	.3	◐	.3
<b>Vermont</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		○	
<b>Virginia</b>						
Supreme Court	◐	.1	◐	.1	◐	.3
Court of Appeals	◐	N/S	◐	N/S	◐	N/S
<b>Washington</b>						
Supreme Court	◐	.5	○		○	
Court of Appeals	◐	N/S	◐	N/S	◐	N/S
<b>West Virginia</b>						
Supreme Court of Appeals	◐	2	◐	1	◐	1
<b>Wisconsin</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	◐	.3	○		◐	.1

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Records Management		Research/Planning		Technical Assistance to Lower Courts	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>North Carolina</b>						
Supreme Court	●	4	○	1	○	30
Court of Appeals	●	2	○		○	
<b>North Dakota</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	3	○		○	.3
<b>Oklahoma</b>						
Appellate Courts	○		○		○	
<b>Oregon</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	.5	○		○	.3
<b>Pennsylvania</b>						
Supreme Court	○	.1	○		○	.1
Superior Court	●	6	○		○	
Commonwealth Court	●	16	○	1	○	
<b>Puerto Rico</b>						
Supreme Court	○	1	○	N/S	○	
Circuit Court of Appeals	●	2	○	2	○	20
<b>Rhode Island</b>						
Supreme Court	○	2	○		○	
<b>South Carolina</b>						
Supreme Court	●	4.5	○	.3	○	
Court of Appeals	○	4.5	○	.3	○	
<b>South Dakota</b>						
Supreme Court	○	2	○	1	○	30
<b>Tennessee</b>						
Supreme Court, Eastern	●	1	○	1	○	
Supreme Court, Western	○	2	○	1	○	20
Court of Appeals	○	1	○	1	○	
Court of Criminal Appeals	○	1	○	1	○	
<b>Texas</b>						
Supreme Court	○	3	○		○	
Court of Criminal Appeals	●	2	●	2	●	90
Court of Appeals, 1 <sup>st</sup> District	●	6	○	2	○	
Court of Appeals, 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	●	1	○	2	○	70
Court of Appeals, 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	●	1	○	1	○	.3
Court of Appeals, 5 <sup>th</sup> District	●	10	○		○	
Court of Appeals, 6 <sup>th</sup> District	●	2	○	2	○	20
Court of Appeals, 7 <sup>th</sup> District	●	2	○	2	○	40
<b>Utah</b>						
Supreme Court	○	1.5	○		○	10
Court of Appeals	○	1	○		○	10
<b>Vermont</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		○	
<b>Virginia</b>						
Supreme Court	○	2	○	.5	○	
Court of Appeals	●	N/S	○	N/S	○	N/S
<b>Washington</b>						
Supreme Court	●	2	○	.5	○	
Court of Appeals	○		○	N/S	○	N/S
<b>West Virginia</b>						
Supreme Court of Appeals	●	8	○	2	○	10
<b>Wisconsin</b>						
Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	●	9	○		○	

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	<u>Accounting</u>		<u>Accounts Payable</u>		<u>Administrative Meetings</u>	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Wyoming</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		○	
<b>United States</b>						
Supreme Court	◐	.5	○		◐	.5
Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit	◐	.3	◐	.3	○	
Court of Appeals, 1 <sup>st</sup> Circuit	●	1	●	1	◐	N/S
Court of Appeals, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Circuit	◐	.3	○		○	
Court of Appeals, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit	●	2.3	◐	1	◐	.5
Court of Appeals, 5 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	◐	1.5	◐	1	◐	.1
Court of Appeals, 6 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Court of Appeals, 9 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	●	2	●	1	◐	2

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Assignments for <u>Administrative Staff</u>		<u>Attorney Admissions</u>		<u>Attorney Registrations</u>	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Wyoming</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	●	1	●	1
<b>United States</b>						
Supreme Court	○		●	1	●	.3
Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit	●	.1	●	.3	●	.1
Court of Appeals, 1 <sup>st</sup> Circuit	●	1	●	1	●	1
Court of Appeals, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Circuit	○		●	.5	○	
Court of Appeals, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit	○	.5	●	.5	●	.5
Court of Appeals, 5 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	●	1	●	.3	●	.3
Court of Appeals, 6 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Court of Appeals, 9 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	●	1	●	.5	○	

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	<u>Bar Grievance Matters</u>		<u>Budget Preparation</u>		<u>Commissions and Boards</u>	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Wyoming</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	○		●	10
<b>United States</b>						
Supreme Court	●	.3	●	.3	○	
Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit	●	.1	○		○	
Court of Appeals, 1 <sup>st</sup> Circuit	●	1	●	N/S	~	~
Court of Appeals, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Circuit	○		●	.1	○	
Court of Appeals, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit	●	.5	○		○	
Court of Appeals, 5 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	●	.3	●	1	○	
Court of Appeals, 6 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Court of Appeals, 9 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	●	.3	●	.3	●	10



**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Court Statistics		Data Processing		Facility Management	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Wyoming</b>						
Supreme Court	●	10	○	10	○	
<b>United States</b>						
Supreme Court	○	.3	○	.5	○	
Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit	●	10	●	.1	○	.5
Court of Appeals, 1 <sup>st</sup> Circuit	●	10	●	10	○	N/S
Court of Appeals, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Circuit	○	10	~	~	○	
Court of Appeals, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit	○	10	○	.1	○	.3
Court of Appeals, 5 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	●	20	○	10	○	.1
Court of Appeals, 6 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Court of Appeals, 9 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	○	.5	●	120	●	1

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	<u>Legal Research</u>		<u>Liaison with Legislature and Other Courts</u>		<u>Payroll</u>	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Wyoming</b>						
Supreme Court	○		◐	20	○	
<b>United States</b>						
Supreme Court	●	10	◐	.3	○	
Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit	○		◐	.1	○	
Court of Appeals, 1 <sup>st</sup> Circuit	◐	N/S	◐	N/S	●	1
Court of Appeals, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Circuit	○		◐	.1	◐	.3
Court of Appeals, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit	◐	1	◐	.5	◐	.5
Court of Appeals, 5 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	◐	.5	◐	.1	◐	1
Court of Appeals, 6 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Court of Appeals, 9 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	◐	7	◐	.5	●	.5

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	<u>Personnel</u>		<u>Property Control</u>		<u>Purchasing</u>	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Wyoming</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		○	
<b>United States</b>						
Supreme Court	○		○		○	
Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit	●	.1	○		●	.2
Court of Appeals, 1 <sup>st</sup> Circuit	●	1	●	1	●	1
Court of Appeals, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Circuit	●	.3	○		●	.1
Court of Appeals, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit	●	1	●	.1	●	.1
Court of Appeals, 5 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	●	2	●	.3	●	1
Court of Appeals, 6 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Court of Appeals, 9 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	●	1	●	.3	●	3

**Table 19. Appellate Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Records Management		Research/Planning		Technical Assistance to Lower Courts	
	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff	Clerk's Office Responsibility	Number of FTE Staff
<b>Wyoming</b>						
Supreme Court	●	1	○		○	
<b>United States</b>						
Supreme Court	◐	4	◐	.5	◐	.25
Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit	◐	.3	◐	.1	●	.3
Court of Appeals, 1 <sup>st</sup> Circuit	●	1	●	1	○	
Court of Appeals, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Circuit	●	2.5	○		○	
Court of Appeals, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Circuit	●	2	◐	.5	◐	10
Court of Appeals, 5 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	◐	2	◐	1	◐	.5
Court of Appeals, 6 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
Court of Appeals, 9 <sup>th</sup> Circuit	●	6	◐	2	○	

**FOOTNOTES:**

Note: Only the courts that provided data appear on the table.

**Arizona:**

<sup>1</sup>Arizona returned survey, but was unable to provide accurate data.

**Kansas:**

<sup>2</sup>For cases.

**Maine:**

<sup>3</sup>Maine has three staff members who perform all functions. Unable to accurately divided time between functions.

**New Jersey:**

<sup>4</sup>Biweekly supervisor's meetings.

<sup>5</sup>With other courts only.

<sup>6</sup>All hiring, but not benefits, etc.

**New Mexico:**

<sup>7</sup>Task done by Chief Clerk, Chief Staff Attorney, and Chief Judge.

**Table 20. Administrative Office of the Courts: Trial Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Accounting		Alternative Dispute Resolution		Alternative Sanction Programs		Assignments for Sitting Judges	
	Responsibility	FTE	Responsibility	FTE	Responsibility	FTE	Responsibility	FTE
Alabama	●	6	○		○		●	1
Alaska	●	8.3	○		○		●	.1
Arizona	●	15	●	.3	○		○	
Arkansas	●	.5	●	1.5	○		●	.3
California	●	19	●	6	○		○	
Colorado	○	6	●	2.5	○		○	
Connecticut	●	28	●	2	●	N/S	●	N/S
Delaware	○	3	○	.1	○		○	
District of Columbia	●	14	○		●	15	○	
Florida	●	13	●	5 <sup>9</sup>	●	N/S	○	
Georgia	○	4	○		○		○	
Hawaii	○	8	●	4	○		○	
Idaho	●	2.5	○		○		●	.2
Illinois	●	34	●	1	○		○	
Indiana	○	1	○		○		●	1
Iowa	○	3	○		○		○	
Kansas	○	3	○	1	○		●	.5
Kentucky	●	7	●	.1	●	.1	●	.1
Louisiana	○	5.5	○	1	○		●	1
Maine	●	3	●	1	○		○	
Maryland	○	18	○	3	○		○	.25
Massachusetts	●	28 <sup>12</sup>	○	.5 <sup>13</sup>	~	~	~	~ <sup>14</sup>
Michigan	●	4	○	2	○	1	●	1
Minnesota	○	3	○	.1 <sup>21</sup>	~	~	○	.1
Mississippi	○	7	○		○	.3	○	
Missouri	○	5	○	.1	○	.3	●	.9
Montana	●	1	○		○		○	
Nebraska	○	3	○	1.5	○		○	
Nevada	●	2	○		○		○	
New Hampshire	●	10	○		○		○	
New Jersey	●	22	○	6	●	2	●	1
New Mexico	○	6	○		○		○	.1
New York	● <sup>29</sup>	21	○	4	○		●	1
North Carolina	●	49	○	4	●	28	●	1.8
North Dakota	○	.1	~	~	○		○	
Ohio	○		○	5	○	4	●	1
Oklahoma	○		○	2	○		○	.5
Oregon	○	12	○	1	○		○	
Pennsylvania	○	4.5	○ <sup>36</sup>	N/S	○ <sup>36</sup>	N/S	○	
Puerto Rico	●	54	●	4	○		●	2
Rhode Island	●	2	○		○		○	
South Carolina	○		○	1	○		●	1.5
South Dakota	●	2	○		○		○	
Tennessee	●	11	●	2	~	~	○	1
Texas	○	.3	○		○		○	
Utah	●	9	●	6.5	○		○	
Vermont	○	.2	○	.1 <sup>41</sup>	○		○ <sup>42</sup>	.2
Virginia	●	7	○	2	○		●	1
Washington	○	2	○	.5	○		○	.5
West Virginia	●	6.5	○		○		○	.4
Wisconsin	○	3.5	○	5	○		○	3
Wyoming	●	2	○		○		○	

Legend: ~=Not Applicable, N/S=Not Stated

●=Total, ○=Partial, ○=None

**Table 20. Administrative Office of the Courts: Trial Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Assignments for Supplemental Judges		Budget Preparation		Data Processing		Facility Management	
	Responsibility	FTE	Responsibility	FTE	Responsibility	FTE	Responsibility	FTE
Alabama	●	1	●	1	●	17	○	
Alaska	●	.1	●	1.3	●	12	●	2.5
Arizona	○		●	1.3	●	59	●	34
Arkansas	●	.3	●	.5	●	3	●	.3
California	●	6	●	11	○	N/S <sup>6</sup>	○	5
Colorado	●	1	○	3	●	42	○	1
Connecticut	●	N/S	●	2	●	61	●	11
Delaware	○		○	1	○	24	○	1
District of Columbia	○		●	3	●	29	●	4
Florida	○		●	2.5	○	20	○	1
Georgia	○		○	4	○	1	○	
Hawaii	○		○	6	●	44	●	49
Idaho	○	.1	●	.2	●	7	○	
Illinois	○		●	10	●	18	○	2
Indiana	●	1	○	.5	○	7	○	
Iowa	○		●	2	●	12	○	
Kansas	●	.5	●	3	●	8	○	1
Kentucky	○	.1	●	5	●	26	●	8
Louisiana	●	1	○	1	○	14	○	
Maine	○		●	1	○	.5	○	1
Maryland	○	1	●	N/S <sup>11</sup>	●	120	○	1
Massachusetts	~	~ <sup>14</sup>	○	12	●	39	●	16 <sup>15</sup>
Michigan	●	1	●	2	○	40	○	.5
Minnesota	○	.1	○	.5	○	81	○	.3
Mississippi	○		○	3	○	9	○	2 <sup>1</sup>
Missouri	●	.1	○	3	○	80	○	
Montana	○		●	1	○		○	
Nebraska	○		●	1	○	10	○	
Nevada	○		●	1	○	2	●	.5
New Hampshire	○		●	1	●	11	○	
New Jersey	●	1	○	11	● <sup>27</sup>	149	○	9
New Mexico	○	.1	○	1	○	39	○	1
New York	●	1	● <sup>30</sup>	19	●	162	○	14
North Carolina	●	.3	●	2	●	91	○	
North Dakota	○		●	1	●	2	○	
Ohio	●	1.5	○	N/S	○	8	○	
Oklahoma	○	.5	●	2	●	12	○	
Oregon	○	1	○	3	○	27	○	1
Pennsylvania	●	1	○	4	○	88	○ <sup>37</sup>	3.5
Puerto Rico	~	~	●	7	●	44	●	12
Rhode Island	○		●	4	○	19	●	4
South Carolina	●	1.5	○		●	6	○	
South Dakota	○		●	1	○	1	○	
Tennessee	○	1	●	1	●	23	○	.5
Texas	○		○		○	2	○	
Utah	●	1.3	●	2	●	25	●	2.3
Vermont	● <sup>42</sup>	.1	●	4.5	○	5	○	.1
Virginia	○	.1	●	3	●	56	○	
Washington	○		○	2	●	75	○	
West Virginia	○	.4	●	.1	●	3	○	.1
Wisconsin	○	.5	●	1	●	39.5	○	
Wyoming	○		●	1	●	2	~	~

Legend: ~ = Not Applicable, N/S = Not Stated

● = Total, ○ = Partial, ○ = None

**Table 20. Administrative Office of the Courts: Trial Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Foster Care Review		Judicial Education		Law Libraries		Legal Research (Law Clerks)	
	Responsibility	FTE	Responsibility	FTE	Responsibility	FTE	Responsibility	FTE
Alabama	○		●	4	○		●	4
Alaska	○		●	N/S <sup>3</sup>	●	8.5	○	
Arizona	●	30	○	18	○		○	
Arkansas	○		●	1.5	●	3	●	4
California	○		●	54	○	2	○	
Colorado	○		●	1.5	○		○	
Connecticut	○		●	5	●	21	●	33
Delaware	○	6	○	2	○	4.5	○	
District of Columbia	○		○	2	○		○	
Florida	○	7	●	11	○		○	
Georgia	○		○	1	○		○	
Hawaii	○		●	3	●	8	○	
Idaho	○		○	.5	●	7	○	16
Illinois	○		●	4	○	1	○	
Indiana	○	.5	○	.3	○		○	1
Iowa	○		●	2	○	.3	○	1
Kansas	○	1	○	3	●	6	●	1
Kentucky	●	10	●	3	●	6.5	○	.1
Louisiana	○	2	○		○		●	1
Maine	○		○		●	1	○	
Maryland	○	2	○	7	○		○	
Massachusetts	○		○	8 <sup>16</sup>	●	4	○	
Michigan	●	14	●	17	○	1	●	1
Minnesota	~	~	○	3 <sup>22</sup>	~	~	○	3
Mississippi	○		○		○		○	
Missouri	○	.3	●	20	○		○	
Montana	○	3	●	1	●	7.5	○	
Nebraska	○		○	.3	○		○	
Nevada	○		●	2	○	.5	○	
New Hampshire	○		○	1	○		○	
New Jersey	○	1	●	15	○	1	○	
New Mexico	○	1	○		○		○	.5
New York	○		●	7	○	20	○	
North Carolina	○		○	2	○		○	1
North Dakota	○		○	.5	○		○	
Ohio	○		●	6.5	○	5	○	N/S
Oklahoma	○		●	2	○	2	○	
Oregon	○	12	○	1	○	2	○	
Pennsylvania	○ <sup>36</sup>	N/S	○	2.5	○		○	1
Puerto Rico	○		●	6	●	9	●	5
Rhode Island	○		●	2	●	11	○	
South Carolina	○		○	1	○		○	
South Dakota	○		●	1	○		○	
Tennessee	○ <sup>39</sup>	4	●	4	●	1	○	
Texas	○		○	2	○		○	
Utah	○	1 <sup>40</sup>	●	3.5	○	.3	○	1
Vermont	○	.2	●	1.5	○	.2	○	11 <sup>43</sup>
Virginia	○		●	3	○		○	4
Washington	○		●	4	○		○	
West Virginia	○		●	2	●	10.1	○	
Wisconsin	○		●	4.8	○		○	
Wyoming	○		○	1	○		○	

Legend: ~=Not Applicable, N/S=Not Stated

●=Total, ○=Partial, ○=None

**Table 20. Administrative Office of the Courts: Trial Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Representation/ General Counsel		Legal Services		Liaison with Legislature		Probation—Adult	
	Responsibility	FTE	Responsibility	FTE	Responsibility	FTE	Responsibility	FTE
Alabama	○		●	4	●	1	○	
Alaska	●	1	●	3.5	●	.8	○	
Arizona	○		●	4	●	3	●	20
Arkansas	~	~	●	1	●	1	○	
California	●	6	●	310	●	9	○	
Colorado	●	.6	●	1.5	●	1.5	●	8
Connecticut	●	7.5	●	18.5	●	N/S	●	N/S
Delaware	○		○		●	1	○ <sup>8</sup>	
District of Columbia	●	2	○		●	1	○ <sup>8</sup>	
Florida	●	1	●	2	●	2	○	
Georgia	○		○		●	1	○	
Hawaii	●	2	○		●	2	○	
Idaho	●	1	●	1	●	.5	○	
Illinois	○		●	5.5	●	1	●	23
Indiana	●	.5	●	.5	●	.5	○	
Iowa	○		●	7	●	1	○	
Kansas	●	1	○		●	3	●	.5
Kentucky	●	1	●	3	●	2	○	
Louisiana	●	2	●	2	●	1	○	
Maine	●		●		●	1	○	
Maryland	○		●	2	●	2	○	
Massachusetts	●	2.5	N/S	2.5	●	1	●	~ <sup>17</sup>
Michigan	●	.1	●	.1	●	3	●	.3
Minnesota	●	N/S	~	~	●	1	~	~
Mississippi	○		○		●	21	○	
Missouri	○		○		○		○	
Montana	○		○		●	23	○	
Nebraska	○		○		●	1	○	3
Nevada	○		○		●	.5	○	
New Hampshire	●	.5	○		●	.5	○	
New Jersey	●	4	●	25	●	3	●	7
New Mexico	●	.5	●	.2	●	1	○	
New York	●	10.5	○ <sup>32</sup>		●	10.5	○	
North Carolina	●	2	● <sup>32</sup>	101	●	1.5	○	
North Dakota	●	1	●		●	.5	○	
Ohio	●	1.5	●	.5	●	.5	○	
Oklahoma	○		○		●	.5	○	
Oregon	●	1	●	3	●	3	○	
Pennsylvania	●	8	●	3	●	2.3	● <sup>36</sup>	N/S
Puerto Rico	○	6	●	6	○		○	
Rhode Island	●	1	●	1	●	2	○	
South Carolina	○		●	2	○		○	
South Dakota	○		○		●	1	●	35 <sup>38</sup>
Tennessee	○		●	1	●	1	○	
Texas	○		●	3	●	1.5	○	
Utah	●	1.5	●	2.5	●	2	○	
Vermont	○		○		●	.3	○	
Virginia	○		●	3	●	.5	○	
Washington	●	1.5	●	4	●	2	○	
West Virginia	●	10.1	●	.1	●	.5	●	.5
Wisconsin	○		○		●	1	○	
Wyoming	○		○		●	1	○	

Legend: ~=Not Applicable, N/S=Not Stated

●=Total, ●=Partial, ○=None



**Table 20. Administrative Office of the Courts: Trial Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Probation—Juvenile		Public Information		Purchasing		Research/Planning	
	Responsibility	FTE	Responsibility	FTE	Responsibility	FTE	Responsibility	FTE
Alabama	○		●	1	●	3	●	2
Alaska	○		●	N/S <sup>3</sup>	●	2.5	●	2
Arizona	●	31	●	2	●	.5	●	5
Arkansas	●	.5	●	1	●	.5	●	.5
California	○		●	6	●	5	●	8
Colorado	●	8	●	2	●	2	●	9
Connecticut	●	N/S	●	N/S	●	9	●	2
Delaware	○		●	1	●	1	○	1
District of Columbia	●	170	●	7	●	10	●	10
Florida	○		○	1	○	3	●	4
Georgia	○		○	2	○		○	4
Hawaii	○		●	2	●	3	●	6
Idaho	○		○		○		○	
Illinois	●	23	●	1	●	5	●	18
Indiana	○		○	.2	○	.2	○	.3
Iowa	○		●	1	●	2	●	1
Kansas	●	.5	●	1	●	3	●	1
Kentucky	○		●	1	●	4	●	4
Louisiana	○		●	3	○	.5	○	2
Maine	○		●	.3	●	1	●	.5
Maryland	○		●	3	●	N/S <sup>11</sup>	○	2
Massachusetts	●	~ <sup>17</sup>	○	~ <sup>18</sup>	●	10	●	2
Michigan	●	.3	○	1	○	.5	●	4
Minnesota	~	~	●	2	○	.3	~	~
Mississippi	○		●	2 <sup>21</sup>	○	2 <sup>21</sup>	●	2
Missouri	○		~	~	○	.1	○	.3
Montana	○		○	2 <sup>23</sup>	●	1	○	2 <sup>23</sup>
Nebraska	○	3	○	.2	○	.1	○	2
Nevada	○		○	.3	●	.5	●	1.5
New Hampshire	○		○	.5	●	.5	○	.5
New Jersey	●	7	○	6	○	16	●	41
New Mexico	○		○	.5	○	1	○	.5
New York	○		●	10	○	8	○	5
North Carolina	● <sup>33</sup>	463	○	2	●	22.8	●	11
North Dakota	○	1	○	.1	●	.3	●	.3
Ohio	○		○	N/S	○		~	~
Oklahoma	○		●	1	○	2	●	1
Oregon	○		○	1	○	1	●	1
Pennsylvania	● <sup>36</sup>	N/S	○	1.5	○	1.5	○	5.5
Puerto Rico	○		●	5	●	10	●	5
Rhode Island	○		○	.3	○	4	●	4
South Carolina	○		○		○		○	2
South Dakota	●	34 <sup>38</sup>	●	.5	●	1	●	5
Tennessee	○		●	2	○	2	○	1
Texas	○		○	2.5	○		○	5
Utah	○	4.5	●	2	●	2	●	9
Vermont	○		○	.1	○	1	●	3 <sup>44</sup>
Virginia	○		○	.2	●	6	●	4
Washington	○		○	2	○	2	●	5
West Virginia	○	.5	○	.9	○	.5	●	1
Wisconsin	○		●	1	○	1.6	●	3.5
Wyoming	○		○	1	●	1	●	1

Legend: ~=Not Applicable, N/S=Not Stated

●=Total, ○=Partial, ○=None

**Table 20. Administrative Office of the Courts: Trial Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

	Techni Assistance to Courts		Other	
	Responsibility	FTE	Responsibility	FTE
Alabama	●	10	● <sup>2</sup>	25
Alaska	●	6.5	● <sup>4</sup>	26
Arizona	○	47	~	~
Arkansas	●	1	● <sup>5</sup>	7
California	●	70	~	~
Colorado	○		~	~
Connecticut	●	21	~	~
Delaware	○	1	○ <sup>7</sup>	9
District of Columbia	○	1	●	58
Florida	●	17	○ <sup>10</sup>	12
Georgia	○	2	~	~
Hawaii	○		~	~
Idaho	○	1.5	~	~
Illinois	○	25	~	~
Indiana	●	5	~	~
Iowa	●	8	~	~
Kansas	●	4	~	~
Kentucky	●	26	●	26
Louisiana	○	5.5	●	51.5
Maine	●	.5	~	~
Maryland	○	13	~	~
Massachusetts	●	N/S	●	13 <sup>19</sup>
Michigan	●	4	~	~
Minnesota	○	2	● <sup>20</sup>	1.5
Mississippi	●	1	~	~
Missouri	○	5	~	~
Montana	●	5	~	~
Nebraska	○	2	~	~
Nevada	●	3	● <sup>24</sup>	1.8
New Hampshire	○	.5	● <sup>25</sup>	3
New Jersey	●	42	○ <sup>26</sup>	53
New Mexico	●	11.5	○ <sup>28</sup>	9
New York	○	33	○ <sup>31</sup>	201
North Carolina	●	27.5	● <sup>34</sup>	47.5
North Dakota	●	2	~	~
Ohio	●	4	~	~
Oklahoma	●	10	~	~
Oregon	○	1	● <sup>35</sup>	50
Pennsylvania	○ <sup>36</sup>	N/S	~	~
Puerto Rico	●	47	~	~
Rhode Island	●	2	~	~
South Carolina	●	5	●	3
South Dakota	●	4	~	~
Tennessee	○	1	~	~
Texas	○	10	~	~
Utah	●	4	~	~
Vermont	●	3 <sup>44</sup>	~	~
Virginia	●	11	● <sup>45</sup>	18
Washington	●	4	● <sup>46</sup>	2
West Virginia	○	2	~	~
Wisconsin	●	23	● <sup>47</sup>	9
Wyoming	●	1	~	~

Legend: ~ = Not Applicable, N/S = Not Stated

● = Total, ○ = Partial, ○ = None

**Table 20. Administrative Office of the Courts: Trial Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

**FOOTNOTES:**

**Alabama:**

<sup>1</sup>Attorney General provides.  
<sup>2</sup>Printing services; personnel.

**Alaska:**

<sup>3</sup>No dedicated positions.  
<sup>4</sup>Micrographics; printing; human resources/training; transcript supervision; grant administration; general supplies.

**Arkansas:**

<sup>5</sup>Data (casefile) audits of local courts; interpreter services.

**California:**

<sup>6</sup>This number cannot be estimated. Data processing is done by the Information Services Bureau. FTE staff for this is included in the seventy listed for Technical Assistance to courts.

**Delaware:**

<sup>7</sup>Human resources; Office of State Court Collections Enforcement. AOC has had partial budget responsibility for Violent Crimes Board, Public Guardian, Foster Care Review Board and the Educational Surrogate Parent Program. Together these agencies employ 24 FTEs. The AOC, Judicial Information Center and Office of State Court Collections and Law Libraries have a combined staff of 54 FTEs.

**District of Columbia:**

<sup>8</sup>As of October 1, 1997 all functions associated with the supervision of adult probationers in DC were transferred to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency.

**Florida:**

<sup>9</sup>Support of local positions.  
<sup>10</sup>Grants administration; personnel services; family court initiative; court services.

**Maryland:**

<sup>11</sup>Part of accounting.

**Massachusetts:**

<sup>12</sup>In addition to an accounting staff (thirteen) which oversees the payment of trial court bills from centralized accounts, the Administrative Office of the Trial Court also maintains a separate internal auditing staff (fifteen) which conducts audits of the accounts and activities of the trial court.

<sup>13</sup>Generally the responsibility of the Office of Community Corrections.

<sup>14</sup>Primarily the responsibility of departmental chief justices.

<sup>15</sup>Six employees of the Administrative Office of the Trial Court are engaged in the management of capital projects. In addition, a centralized staff of ten persons is responsible for overseeing the maintenance of courthouses statewide. Additional maintenance and custodial personnel are assigned regionally and locally to courthouses throughout the state.

<sup>16</sup>The Judicial Institute, a statutory body integrated into the organization of the Administrative Office of the Trial Court, conducts educational and training programs. The Flaschner Institute, a non-governmental charitable corporation supported by contributions, grants and contracts, also conducts educational programs for MA judges. While no requirement for on-going judicial education exists, judges are mandated to participate in specified programs and courses developed and identified on the basis of current and future needs of the system. The number of mandated programs varies each year.

<sup>17</sup>Vested in the Commissioner of Probation.

<sup>18</sup>The Public Information Officer is an employee of the Supreme Judicial Court but works in cooperation with the trial court.

<sup>19</sup>Grant management, records management, interpreter services, child care development, video-conference coordination, and judicial response system.

**Minnesota:**

<sup>20</sup>Interpreter technical assistant.

**Mississippi:**

<sup>21</sup>No full-time positions.

<sup>22</sup>Limited to groups not trained by the Judicial College.

**Montana:**

<sup>23</sup>Court Administrator handles.

**Nevada:**

<sup>24</sup>Special AOC Projects; supreme court personnel.

**New Hampshire:**

<sup>25</sup>Personnel; security.

**New Jersey:**

<sup>26</sup>Personnel; court reporting; printing services; volunteer management.

**New Mexico:**

<sup>27</sup>The AOC is responsible for designing, developing, procuring, installing, maintaining, supporting and training on all automated systems. The courts enter all data into the systems.

<sup>28</sup>Revenue collection; human resources. There are also 10.5 people employed on grants, not state general funds or other revenue sources.

**New York:**

<sup>29</sup>Functions include voucher processing primarily performed by courts and district offices.

<sup>30</sup>Staff also responsible for centralized fiscal management functions including Budget Management Plan oversight, maintenance of the Financial Planning and Control Manual and statewide coordination of revenue reporting and fiscal/budget information systems.

<sup>31</sup>Personnel; centralized payroll; employee relations; workforce diversity; judicial benefits; career services; administrative services; attorney registration; matrimonial case administration; inspectors general; deputy chief administrative judges' offices; executive direction.

**North Carolina:**

<sup>32</sup>This includes the guardian ad litem services program (97 FTE).

<sup>33</sup>During fiscal 1998-99, the functions related to juvenile services are being moved from the judicial branch to the executive branch.

<sup>34</sup>The other category includes 21 FTE in the human resources function.

**Oregon:**

<sup>35</sup>Indigent defense administration; personnel; family law; statistics; court interpreters; appellate records office; court publications; court service center; staff education.

**Pennsylvania:**

<sup>36</sup>"Technical Assistance" and court management functions presently unfilled, but seven unfilled staff positions exist to carry out the court management function.

<sup>37</sup>Only relates to the Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts—occupied leased facilities.

**South Dakota:**

<sup>38</sup>There are sixty-nine probation officers who do both juvenile and adult.

**Tennessee:**

<sup>39</sup>Setting up, training and assisting boards takes a majority of time.

**Utah:**

<sup>40</sup>Through guardians ad litem program.

**Vermont:**

<sup>41</sup>There is an ADR committee. The AOC contracts with someone to do this work.

<sup>42</sup>For purposes of this survey, and judge assignments in particular, the AOC includes the Administrative Judge for Trial Courts (Court Administrator).

<sup>43</sup>Law clerks work for trial courts. They do research for judges and report to the judges.

<sup>44</sup>Technology and automation functions.

**Virginia:**

<sup>45</sup>Personnel; payroll; court improvement program; family-domestic violence prevention program.

Legend: ~=Not Applicable, N/S=Not Stated

●=Total, ◐=Partial, ○=None

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**Table 20. Administrative Office of the Courts: Trial Court Responsibilities and Staffing by Function**

**Washington:**

<sup>46</sup>Limited practice officers—LPO exam; CLE and grievance procedure.  
Personnel/human resources—100 percent appellate; partial/trial courts  
recruitment; screening policy development; training.

**Wisconsin:**

<sup>47</sup>Human resources; payroll; deputy directors.

Legend: ~=Not Applicable, N/S=Not Stated

●=Total, ◐=Partial, ○=None

**Table 21. Court Automation**

Court Type: C=court of last resort I=intermediate appellate court G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction	Who is primarily responsible for automation?	Is there a uniform case mgmt. system at this level?	Who created the software?	Who is responsible for maintaining the software?	On what type of platform does the application run?
<b>Alabama</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	LAN
I Court of Criminal Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	LAN
I Court of Civil Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	LAN
G Circuit Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	Mainframe
L District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	Mainframe
L Municipal Court	Local Court	No	~	~	~
L Probate Court	Local Court	No	~	~	~
<b>Alaska</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	N/S	~	~	~
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	N/S	~	~	~
G Superior Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor/In-house	Client/server
L District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor/In-house	Client/server
<b>Arizona<sup>1</sup></b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	In-house	Client/server
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	In-house	Client/server
G Superior Court	Shared	Yes	Vendor	In-house/vendor	Client/server
G Tax Court	N/S	N/S	~	~	~
L Justice of the Peace Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	In-house/vendor	Client/server
L Municipal Court	Shared	Yes	Vendor	In-house/vendor	Client/server
<b>Arkansas</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	Client/server
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	Client/server
G Circuit Court	Local	No	~	~	~
G Chancery/Probate Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Municipal Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L County Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Police Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Court of Common Pleas	Local	No	~	~	~
L City Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Justice of Peace	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>California<sup>2</sup></b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor/In-house	Unix
I Courts of Appeal	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor/In-house	Unix
G Superior Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Municipal	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>Colorado</b>					
C Supreme Court	Not automated	No	~	~	~
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	AS/400
G District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	AS/400
G Denver Probate Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	AS/400
G Denver Juvenile Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	AS/400
G Water Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	AS/400
L County Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	AS/400
L Municipal Court	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>Connecticut</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	Oracle
I Appellate Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	Oracle
G Superior Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
L Probate Court	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>Delaware</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	No	~	~	~
G Court of Chancery	Judicial Branch	No	~	~	~
G Superior Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
L Justice of the Peace Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
L Family Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
L Court of Common Pleas	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
L Alderman's Court	Local	No	~	~	~

Legend: ~=Not applicable, N/S=Not Stated, LAN=Local Area Network, WAN=Wide Area Network, VAX=Digital Computer, PC=Personal Computer, Unix=Operating System, AS/400=IBM Minicomputer, ES/9000=IBM Mainframe Computer, RS/6000=IBM Minicomputer

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<b>District of Columbia</b>					
C Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	In-house/Vendor	Mainframe/LAN <sup>3</sup>
G Superior Court	Judicial Branch	No	~	~	Mainframe/LAN
<b>Florida</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	Judicial Branch	Unix
I District Courts of Appeal	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	Judicial Branch	Unix
G Circuit Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L County Court	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>Georgia</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	LAN
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	LAN
G Superior Court	State/local	Partial <sup>4</sup>	Vendor	Judicial Branch	PC single or LAN
L Juvenile Court	Local	Partial <sup>4</sup>	Vendor	Judicial Branch	PC single or LAN
L Civil Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L State Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Probate Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Magistrate Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Municipal Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L County Recorder's Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Municipal Courts and City Court of Atlanta	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>Hawaii</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Judicial Branch	Minicomputer
I Intermediate Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Judicial Branch	Minicomputer
G Circuit and Family Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
L District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
<b>Idaho</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Minicomputer
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Minicomputer
G District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	AS/400
L Magistrate Division	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	Minicomputer
<b>Illinois</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Client/server
I Appellate Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Client/server
G Circuit Court	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>Indiana</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	AS/400
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	AS/400
I Tax Court	Judicial Branch	No	~	~	~
G Superior Court	Judicial Branch	No	~	~	~
G Circuit Court	Judicial Branch	No	~	~	~
G Probate Court	Judicial Branch	No	~	~	~
L County Court	Judicial Branch	No	~	~	~
L City Court	Judicial Branch	No	~	~	~
L Town Court	Judicial Branch	No	~	~	~
L Municipal Court of Marion County	Judicial Branch	No	~	~	~
L Smaller Claims Court of Marion County	Judicial Branch	No	~	~	~
<b>Iowa</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	In-house	RS/6000
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	In-house	RS/6000
G District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	In-house	RS/6000

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<b>Kansas</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	Oracle
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	Oracle
G District Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Municipal Court	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>Kentucky</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	In-house	LAN
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	In-house	LAN
G Circuit Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	In house	LAN
L District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	In house	LAN
<b>Louisiana</b>					
C Supreme Courts	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	Client/server
I Courts of Appeal	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	Client/server
G District Court	Local	No	~	~	~
G Juvenile Court	Local	No	~	~	~
G Family Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Justice of the Peace Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Mayor's Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L City and Parish Courts	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>Maine</b>					
C Supreme Judicial Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	PC
G Superior Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	Client/server
L District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	Client/server
L Probate Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Administrative Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	Client/server
<b>Maryland</b>					
C Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	No	~	~	~
I Court of Special Appeals	Judicial Branch	No	~	~	~
G Circuit Court	State/Local	Yes	In-house/Vendor	In-house/Vendor	Client/server
L District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
L Orphan's Court	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>Massachusetts</b>					
C Supreme Judicial Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	Minicomputer
I Appeals Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	Minicomputer
G Trial Court of the Commonwealth	Judicial Branch	Planning	In-house/ multiple vendors	In-house/ multiple vendors	Multiple platforms
<b>Michigan</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house/ Vendor/SCAO	In-house/ Vendor/SCAO	Mixed
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house/ Vendor/SCAO	In-house/ Vendor/SCAO	Mixed
G Circuit Court	SCAO	Partial-60%	In-house/ Vendor/SCAO	In-house/ Vendor/SCAO	Mixed
L Court of Claims	SCAO	Partial-60%	In-house/ Vendor/SCAO	In-house/ Vendor/SCAO	Mixed
L District Court	Local	Partial-55%	In-house/ Vendor/SCAO	In-house/ Vendor/SCAO	Mixed
L Probate Court	Local	Partial-65%	In-house/ Vendor/SCAO	In-house/ Vendor/SCAO	Mixed
L Municipal Court	Local	Partial-90%	In-house/ Vendor/SCAO	In-house/ Vendor/SCAO	Mixed
<b>Minnesota</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe and client/server
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe and client/server
G District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe and client/server

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<b>Mississippi</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	client/server
G Circuit Court	Local	No	~	~	PC
L Chancery Court	Local	Planning	~	~	~
L County Court	Local	Planning	~	~	~
L Family Court	Local	Planning	~	~	~
L Municipal Court	Local	Planning	~	~	~
L Justice Court	Local	Planning	~	~	~
<b>Missouri</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Planning <sup>5</sup>	Vendor	Vendor	Client/server
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Planning <sup>5</sup>	Vendor	Vendor	Client/server
G Circuit Court	Judicial Branch	Planning <sup>6</sup>	Vendor	Vendor	Client/server
L Municipal Court	Local	Planning	~	~	~
<b>Montana</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	PC
G District Court	State Office	Yes	State Office	State Office	PC
G Workers' Comp. Court	WC Court	No	~	~	~
G Water Court	Judicial Branch	No	~	~	~
L Justice of the Peace Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	PC
L Municipal Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	PC
L City Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	PC
<b>Nebraska</b>					
C Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Yes	Vendor	In-house	AS/400
I Court of Appeals	Supreme Court	Yes	Vendor	In-house	AS/400
G District Court	State/Local	Partial	Judicial Branch	Judicial	AS/400
L Separate Juvenile Court	State/Local	No	~	~	~
L Workers' Compensation Court	State	Yes	N/S	N/S	N/S
L County Court	State/Local	Partial	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	AS/400
<b>Nevada</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Partial	Vendor	Vendor	Oracle
G District Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Justice Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Municipal Court	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>New Hampshire</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Planning	Vendor	Vendor	Windows
G Superior Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	LAN
L District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	LAN
L Municipal Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	LAN
L Probate Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	LAN
<b>New Jersey</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
I Appellate Division of Superior Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
G Superior Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe <sup>7</sup>
L Tax Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Client/server
L Municipal Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
<b>New Mexico</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Planning	~	~	~
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Planning	~	~	~
G District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	Client/server
L Magistrate Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	Client/server
L Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court	Local	Yes	In-house	In-house	AS/400
L Municipal Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Probate Court	Local	No	~	~	~

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**Table 21. Court Automation**

Court Type: C=court of last resort I=intermediate appellate court G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction	Who is primarily responsible for automation?	Is there a uniform case mgmt. system at this level?	Who created the software?	Who is responsible for maintaining the software?	On what type of platform does the application run?
<b>New York</b>					
C Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	Mainframe/PC
I Appellate Divisions of Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	Mainframe/PC
I Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	Mainframe/PC
I Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe/PC
G County Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
L Court of Claims	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
L Surrogates' Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	PC
L Family Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe/PC
L District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe/PC
L City Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe/PC
L Civil Court of City of New York	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
L Criminal Court of City of New York	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
L Town and Village Justice Court	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>North Carolina</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S
G Superior Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe <sup>8</sup>
L District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
<b>North Dakota</b>					
C Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Yes	Vendor/In-house	Vendor/In-house	Client/server
I Court of Appeals	Supreme Court	Yes	Vendor/In-house	Vendor/In-house	AS/400
G District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Judicial Branch	AS/400
L Municipal Court	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>Ohio</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Partial	In-house	In-house	LAN
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Partial	N/S <sup>9</sup>	N/S <sup>9</sup>	LAN
G Court of Common Pleas	Local	No <sup>9</sup>	N/S <sup>9</sup>	N/S <sup>9</sup>	LAN
L Municipal Court	Local	No <sup>9</sup>	N/S <sup>9</sup>	N/S <sup>9</sup>	LAN
L County Court	Local	No <sup>9</sup>	N/S <sup>9</sup>	N/S <sup>9</sup>	LAN
L Court of Claims	Local	No <sup>9</sup>	N/S <sup>9</sup>	N/S <sup>9</sup>	LAN
L Mayors Court	Local	No <sup>9</sup>	N/S <sup>9</sup>	N/S <sup>9</sup>	LAN
<b>Oklahoma</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
C Court of Criminal Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
G District Court	State/Local	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
L Municipal Court Not of Record	Local	No	~	~	~
L Municipal Criminal Court of Record	Local	No	~	~	~
L Workers' Compensation Court	Judicial Branch	No	~	~	~
L Court of Tax Review	Judicial Branch	No	~	~	~
<b>Oregon</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	AOC	In-house	AS/400
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	AOC	In-house	AS/400
G Circuit Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	AOC	In-house	AS/400
G Tax Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	AOC	In-house	AS/400
L County Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Justice Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L District Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Municipal Court	Local	No	~	~	~

Legend: ~=Not applicable, N/S=Not Stated, LAN=Local Area Network, WAN=Wide Area Network, VAX=Digital Computer, PC=Personal Computer, Unix=Operating System, AS/400=IBM Minicomputer, ES/9000=IBM Mainframe Computer, RS/6000=IBM Minicomputer

**Table 21. Court Automation**

Court Type: C=court of last resort I=intermediate appellate court G=general jurisdiction L=limited jurisdiction	Who is primarily responsible for automation?	Is there a uniform case mgmt. system at this level?	Who created the software?	Who is responsible for maintaining the software?	On what type of platform does the application run?
<b>Pennsylvania</b>					
C Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Partial	Vendor	In-house	LAN/WAN
I Superior Court	Superior Court	Partial	Vendor	In-house	LAN/WAN
I Commonwealth Court	Commonwealth Court	Partial	Vendor	In-house	LAN/WAN
G Court of Common Pleas	County	Planning	~	~	~
L Philadelphia Municipal District Justice Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	ES/9000
L Philadelphia Traffic Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Judicial Branch	AS/400
L Philadelphia Traffic Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	Mainframe
L Pittsburgh City Magistrates	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>Rhode Island</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	In-house	Minicomputer
G Superior Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Minicomputer
G Workers' Compensation	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Minicomputer
L District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Minicomputer
L Family Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Minicomputer
L Probate Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Municipal Court	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>South Carolina</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	LAN
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	In-house	In-house	LAN
G Circuit Court	Judicial Branch	Planning	~	~	~
L Family Court	Judicial Branch	Planning	~	~	~
L Magistrate Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Probate Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Municipal Court	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>South Dakota</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Partial	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	LAN
G Circuit Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
<b>Tennessee</b>					
C Supreme Court	AOC	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	AS/400
I Court of Appeals	AOC	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	AS/400
I Court of Criminal Appeals	AOC	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	AS/400
G Circuit Court	Judicial Branch	Planning	Vendor	Vendor	LAN
G Chancery Court	Judicial Branch	Planning	Vendor	Vendor	LAN
G Criminal Court	Judicial Branch	Planning	Vendor	Vendor	LAN
G Probate Court	Judicial Branch	Planning	Vendor	Vendor	LAN
L General Sessions Court	Judicial Branch	Planning	Vendor	Vendor	LAN
L Juvenile Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Municipal Court	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>Texas</b>					
C Supreme Court	AOC	Yes	AOC	AOC	PC
C Court of Criminal Appeals	AOC	Yes	AOC	AOC	PC
I Courts of Appeals	OCA	Yes	AOC	AOC	PC
G District Courts	Local	Yes	AOC	AOC	PC
L County Courts at Law	Local	No	~	~	~
L Justice of the Peace Court	Local	Yes	AOC	AOC	PC
L Municipal Court	Local	Yes	AOC	AOC	PC
L Constitutional County	Local	Yes	AOC	AOC	PC
<b>Utah<sup>10</sup></b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Client/server
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Client/server
G District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Client/server
L Justice Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Juvenile Court <sup>11</sup>	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe

Legend: ~ = Not applicable, N/S = Not State, LAN = Local Area Network, WAN = Wide Area Network, VAX = Digital Computer, PC = Personal Computer, Unix = Operating System, AS/400 = IBM Minicomputer, ES/9000 = IBM Mainframe Computer, RS/6000 = IBM Minicomputer

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<b>Vermont</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Unix
G Superior Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Unix
G District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Unix
G Family Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Unix
L Probate Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L Environmental Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Unix
<b>Virginia</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
G Circuit Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
L District Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
<b>Washington</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
G Superior Court	State/Local	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
L District Court	State/Local	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
L Municipal Court	State/Local	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Mainframe
<b>West Virginia</b>					
C Supreme Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	AS/400
G Circuit Court	AOC	No	~	~	~
L Magistrate Court	AOC	Partial	Vendor	Vendor	Minicomputer
L Municipal Court	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>Wisconsin</b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Client/server
I Court of Appeals	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Client/server
G Circuit Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	Client/server
L Municipal Court	Local	No	~	~	~
<b>Wyoming<sup>12</sup></b>					
C Supreme Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	~	~	~
G District Court	Local	Partial	Vendor	Vendor	~
L Justice of the Peace Court	Local	Yes	Vendor	Vendor	LAN
L Municipal Court	Local	No	~	~	~
L County Court	Judicial Branch	Yes	Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	LAN

Note: Puerto Rico and the Federal Courts were not included in this survey.

**FOOTNOTES:**

**Arizona:**

<sup>1</sup>Unix software from PSI rolled out in 1999.

**California:**

<sup>2</sup>Many local courts have extensive and innovative applications of technology.

**District of Columbia:**

<sup>3</sup>Banyan vines.

**Georgia:**

<sup>4</sup>Georgia Courts Automation Commission has a contract with Choice Information Systems for standardized system; 50 courts have signed up to participate. The Council of Juvenile Court Judges has a contract for their system from Canyon Software. About forty courts have this.

**Missouri:**

<sup>5</sup>Scheduled for ten counties by end of year 1999. Scheduled for ALPHA installation by end of year 1999.

<sup>6</sup>Installed in one pilot (Montgomery County).

**New Jersey:**

<sup>7</sup>Jury processing system runs on client/server technology.

**North Carolina:**

<sup>8</sup>The District Attorney and Public Defender applications run on a client/server platform.

**Ohio:**

<sup>9</sup>Through a group of private sector vendors 90 percent of the courts are automated.

**Utah:**

<sup>10</sup>Currently developing data warehousing and electronic filing.

<sup>11</sup>Reengineering project to redesign juvenile court case management system and move from mainframe to client/server platform.

**Wyoming:**

<sup>12</sup>New case management capabilities are being developed at the county and justice-of-the-peace court levels.