

NCJRS

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is a non-profit organization that provides free access to a vast collection of criminal justice literature. The service is available to the public through the Internet and by mail. The collection includes books, articles, reports, and other documents. The service is available to the public through the Internet and by mail. The collection includes books, articles, reports, and other documents.



1-800-851-3422

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

1039

SURVEY OF JUDICIAL SALARIES IN STATE COURT SYSTEMS

A Publication of the
National Center for State Courts
1660 Lincoln Street—Suite 200
Denver, Colorado 80203

Volume 3 Number 3
January 1977

NCJ 100

APR 1 1977

ACQUISITIONS

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	v
Board of Directors	vi
Rank Order of Judicial Salaries, Population, and Per Capita Income in the Fifty States	1
Judicial Salaries In Appellate and Trial Courts	3
Key to Abbreviations	5
Salaries — Courts of Appellate and General Jurisdictions and State Court Administrators	6
Salaries — Courts of Special or Limited Jurisdiction	12
Appendix I — Future Salaries and Pending Legislation	21
Appendix II — Floating Salary Statutes	23
Council of State Court Representatives	25

Copyright 1977
National Center for State Courts

This publication is supported by Grant Number 77-DF-99-0021, awarded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, United States Department of Justice. LEAA bears no responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained herein.

National Center for State Courts

The National Center for State Courts is a non-profit organization dedicated to the modernization of court operations and the improvement of justice at the state and local level throughout the country. It functions as an extension of the state court systems, working for them at their direction and providing them an effective voice in matters of national importance.

In carrying out its purpose, the National Center acts as a focal point for state judicial reform, serves as a catalyst for setting and implementing standards of fair and expeditious judicial administration, and finds and disseminates answers to the problems of state judicial systems. In sum, the National Center provides the means for reinvesting in all states the profits gained from judicial advances in any state.

Foreword

This survey of judicial salaries lists salary figures as of January 31, 1977. "Salaries—Courts of Appellate and General Jurisdictions and State Court Administrators" and "Salaries—Courts of Special or Limited Jurisdiction" charts list new salaries in italics.

The "Judicial Salaries in Appellate and Trial Courts" table lists for each state court system the date of last salary change for highest, intermediate appellate and general trial court judges. This table, like the "Rank Order of Judicial Salaries" table, utilizes salaries paid to associate justices for the highest courts and intermediate appellate courts. The general trial court salaries refer to the state-paid salary without supplements. Salaries including supplements appear in parentheses immediately following the figures for the state paid salary.

The section dealing with judicial salaries in courts of limited or special jurisdiction is divided into seven categories on a jurisdictional basis.

Appendix I lists salaries scheduled to take effect in the future and pending legislation which could affect judicial salaries. Appendix II indicates the states which provide for "floating" judicial salaries on the consumer price index or other cost of living adjuster.

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the survey data; figures for each state have been obtained from its office of court administration. If errors have occurred or if the data is not completely accurate, please notify us promptly.

Survey of Judicial Salaries
in State Court Systems
National Center for State Courts
1660 Lincoln Street, Suite 200
Denver, Colorado 80203
(303) 892-1261

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sylvia Bacon, Associate Judge, Superior Court, District of Columbia
 Roland J. Faricy, Judge, Ramsey County Municipal Court, St. Paul, Minnesota
 James A. Finch, Jr., Justice, Supreme Court of Missouri, *President*
 M. Michael Gordon, Judge, Municipal Court of Houston, Texas
 Robert H. Hall, Justice, Supreme Court of Georgia
 Lawrence W. l'Anson, Chief Justice, Virginia Supreme Court
 E. Leo Milonas, Supervising Judge, Criminal Court of the City of New York
 C. William O'Neill, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Ohio
 Edward E. Pringle, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Colorado, *Vice President*
 William S. Richardson, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Hawaii
 Joseph R. Weisberger, Presiding Justice, Superior Court of Rhode Island
 Robert A. Wenke, Superior Court, Los Angeles, California

Alice L. O'Donnell, Federal Judicial Center, Washington, D.C., *Secretary-Treasurer*
 Professor Maurice Rosenberg, School of Law, Columbia University, New York, New York, *Chairman, Advisory Council*
 John S. Clark, Esq., Petoskey, Michigan, *Vice Chairman, Advisory Council*
 John W. King, Justice, Superior Court of New Hampshire, *Chairman, Council of State Court Representatives*

Edward B. McConnell, Director, Denver, Colorado
 Arne L. Schoeller, Deputy Director, Washington, D.C.
 William J. Conner, Associate Director for Administration, Denver, Colorado, *Assistant Secretary-Treasurer*
 Barry Mahoney, Associate Director for Programs, Denver, Colorado
 Alexander B. Aikman, Director, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, Williamsburg, Virginia
 Charles D. Cole, Director, Southeastern Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia
 Samuel D. Conti, Director, Northeastern Regional Office, Boston, Massachusetts
 Grant Davis, Director, South Central Regional Office, Norman, Oklahoma
 Francis L. Bremson, Director, North Central Regional Office, St. Paul, Minnesota
 Larry L. Sipes, Director, Western Regional Office, San Francisco, California

RANK ORDER OF JUDICIAL SALARIES, POPULATION, AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN THE FIFTY STATES

The salaries reported for the highest appellate court refer to the salaries paid to associate justices. The general trial court salaries refer to the standard state-paid salary for ranking purposes. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, District of Columbia and United States courts are ranked relative to the states, but did not figure in the initial numbering.

JUDICIAL SALARIES

State	Highest Appellate Courts	General Trial Courts	Per Capita Personal Income ^a	Population ^a
ALABAMA	40*	45*	47	21
ALASKA	4	3	1	50
ARIZONA	30	24*	29	32
ARKANSAS	45	38	48	33
CALIFORNIA	1	1	8	1
COLORADO	17*	24*	16	28
CONNECTICUT	34	19	2	24
DELAWARE	15	12	3	46*
FLORIDA	17*	16	20	8
GEORGIA	17*	27	35	14
HAWAII	11	5*	7	40
IDAHO	44	39	34	42
ILLINOIS	5*	13	5	5
INDIANA	28	42 ^b	28	12
IOWA	25*	23	25	25
KANSAS	38*	49 ^b	17	30
KENTUCKY	25*	18	43	23
LOUISIANA	5*	5*	44	20
MAINE	50	45*	38	38
MARYLAND	13	11	10	18

^a U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, March 24, 1976, statistics for 1974 (most recent year final statistics available).

^b Rank is based on lower figure of salary range.

* Another state has the same rank.

JUDICIAL SALARIES IN APPELLATE AND TRIAL COURTS

State	Highest Appellate Courts	General Trial Courts	Per Capita Personal Income	Population
MASSACHUSETTS	16	15	12	10
MICHIGAN	5*	40	11	7
MINNESOTA	31*	29	19	19
MISSISSIPPI	38*	33*	50	29
MISSOURI	31*	31*	30	15
MONTANA	49	47	31	43
NEBRASKA	22	14	26	35
NEVADA	35*	33*	9	46*
NEW HAMPSHIRE	37	22	33	41
NEW JERSEY	8	8	4	9
NEW MEXICO	40*	31*	49	37
NEW YORK	2	2	6	2
NORTH CAROLINA	21	28	37	11
NORTH DAKOTA	43	33*	14	45
OHIO	17*	48 ^b	15	6
OKLAHOMA	29	50 ^b	39	27
OREGON	27	17	24	31
PENNSYLVANIA	3	4	18	4
RHODE ISLAND	33	21	22	39
SOUTH CAROLINA	24	10	46	26
SOUTH DAKOTA	48	43	36	44
TENNESSEE	10	9	40	17
TEXAS	9	26	32	3
UTAH	46	41	42	36
VERMONT	47	44	41	48
VIRGINIA	14	7	23	13
WASHINGTON	23	20	13	22
WEST VIRGINIA	35*	30	45	34
WISCONSIN	12	37	27	16
WYOMING	42	33*	21	49
COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO	43*	43 ^c		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	15 ^c	10 ^c		
FEDERAL SYSTEM	1 ^c	7 ^c		

State	Supreme Court	Intermediate Appellate Court	General Trial Court	Date of Last Salary Change
ALABAMA	\$ 33,500	\$ 33,000	\$ 25,000 (36,700)	1/20/75
ALASKA	52,992		48,576	7/1/75
ARIZONA	37,000	35,000	33,000	1-6/75
ARKANSAS	31,159		29,013	7/1/76
CALIFORNIA	62,935	59,002	49,166	9/1/76
COLORADO	40,000	37,000	33,000	7/1/76
CONNECTICUT	36,000		34,500	1-3/73
DELAWARE	42,000		39,000	7/1/75
FLORIDA	40,000	38,000	36,000	1-1/75
GEORGIA	40,000	39,500	32,500 (44,600)	7/1/75
HAWAII	45,000		42,500	1-1/76
IDAHO	31,500		28,500	7/1/76
ILLINOIS	50,000	45,000	37,000	7-1/75
INDIANA ^a	38,100	38,100	26,500-31,500	6-1/75
IOWA	39,000	36,000	33,072	7/1/76
KANSAS	34,000	33,000	22,000 (30,400)	1/10/77
KENTUCKY	39,000	37,000	35,000	6-30/76
LOUISIANA	50,000	47,500	42,500	7/1/76
MAINE	26,000		25,500	4-1/74
MARYLAND	44,100	41,400	39,200	7/1/75
MASSACHUSETTS	40,788	37,771	36,203	1-1/74
MICHIGAN	43,500	44,478	27,700 (45,257)	1-1/76
MINNESOTA	36,500		32,000	7/1/73
MISSISSIPPI	34,000		30,000	7-1/74
MISSOURI	36,500	34,000	31,000	9/28/75
MONTANA	27,000		25,000	7-1/75

^b Rank is based on lower figure of salary range.

^c After all the states were ranked, these courts were ranked relative to the states.

Note: Salaries including supplements are shown in parentheses immediately beneath the figures for state-paid salaries.

State	Supreme Court	Intermediate Appellate Court	General Trial Court	Date of Last Salary Change
NEBRASKA	39,750		36,500 (38,000)	1/1/77
NEVADA	35,000		30,000	1/1/75
NEW HAMPSHIRE	34,060		33,956	1/1/75
NEW JERSEY	48,000	45,000	40,000	6/28/74
NEW MEXICO	33,500	32,000	31,000	7/1/76
NEW YORK	60,575	51,627	48,998	7/1/74
NORTH CAROLINA	39,816	37,224	32,016	7/1/76
NORTH DAKOTA	32,000		30,000	7/1/76
OHIO	40,000	37,000	23,500- 34,000	11/16/73
OKLAHOMA	38,000	35,000	21,000- 32,000	7/1/76
OREGON	38,720	37,510	35,090	7/1/76
PENNSYLVANIA	55,000	53,000	45,000	7/1/76
RHODE ISLAND	36,300		34,100	6/20/76
SOUTH CAROLINA	39,272		39,272	7/1/76
SOUTH DAKOTA	28,000		26,000	4/1/75
TENNESSEE	47,629	43,659	39,690	7/1/76
TEXAS	47,900	41,800 (46,400)	32,800 (46,400)	9/1/76
UTAH	30,000		27,500	7/1/75
VERMONT	29,900		25,800	7/1/74
VIRGINIA	44,000		41,000	7/1/76
WASHINGTON	39,412	36,325	34,250	7/1/75
WEST VIRGINIA	35,000		31,500	7/1/76
WISCONSIN	44,160		29,940 (39,948)	7/1/75
WYOMING	32,500		30,000	7/1/75
NATIONAL AVERAGE	39,581 ^a	40,218 ^b	33,446 ^a	NA
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	42,120		39,600	10/1/76
FEDERAL SYSTEM	63,000	44,600	42,000	10/1/75
COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO	32,000		26,000	7/31/74

Note: Salaries including supplements are shown in parentheses immediately beneath the figures for state-paid salaries.

^aArithmetic average figured for the 50 states.

^bArithmetic average figured for the 27 states that have intermediate appellate courts.

Key to Abbreviations

AC	Appellate Court	DCA	District Court of Appeals
AdDirCt	Administrative Director of the Court	DistJ	District Judge
ADistJ	Associate District Judge	DpCJ	Deputy Chief Judge
AJ	Associate Judge, Justice	Equity C	Equity Court
AppDiv	Appellate Division	ExecOff	Executive Officer
AsstJ	Assistant Judge	GenSessCt	General Sessions Court
CA	Court of Appeals	J	Judge
CC	Circuit Court	JC	Justice Courts
CCivA	Court of Civil Appeals	JDRC	Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court
CCrA	Court of Criminal Appeals	JP	Justice of the Peace
Ch	Chancellor	Juv	Juvenile Court
ChC	Chancery Court	MC	Municipal Court
CirJ	Circuit Judge	PC	Probate Court
CJ	Chief Judge, Justice	PCirJ	Presiding Circuit Judge
Co	County	PJ	Presiding Judge
CoC	County Court	PoC	Police Court
CoDC	County District Court	SC	Superior Court
Comm	Commissioner	SCA	State Court Administrator
Comp	Compensation	SCoC	Superior County Court
CP	Court of Common Pleas	SpecJ	Special Judge
CrC	Criminal Court	SrC	Surrogate Court
CrDC	Criminal District Court	StIndustCt	State Industrial Court
CSA	Court of Special Appeals	SupCt	Supreme Court
Ct	Court	Supp	Supplement
DC	District Court	VCh	Vice Chancellor

State	Highest Court CJ AJ		State Court Administrator	Intermediate Appellate Court	General Trial Court
OREGON	38,720	38,720	36,132	CA 37,510	SpecJ 21,000 (lawyer and nonlawyer) CC 35,090
PENNSYLVANIA	57,500	55,000	42,500	SC: PJ 54,500* AJ 53,000* * same salary for Commonwealth Ct.	CP: PJ 45,000-47,500* J 45,000 * depends on number of judges and population
RHODE ISLAND	37,400	36,300	24,260-28,273		SC: PJ 35,200 AJ 34,100
SOUTH CAROLINA	45,049	39,272	31,127		CC 39,272
SOUTH DAKOTA	29,000	28,000	25,000		PCirJ 27,000 CirJ 26,000 Law Trained Magistrate up to 22,500 Magistrate part-time 500-9,298
TENNESSEE	51,598	47,629	43,659	CA: PJ 45,247* AJ 43,659* * same figures for CCrA	CC 39,690 ChC 39,690 CrC 39,690 EquityC 39,690
TEXAS	47,900 CCrA 47,900	47,400 CCrA 47,400		CCivA- CJ 42,300 AJ 41,800 Local supps. to 5,600 for CJ 4,600 for AJ	DC state salary 32,800 Local supps. up to 13,600 Same figures for CrDC

UTAH†	30,000	30,000	27,500		DC: CJ & Chmn. Jud. Cncl. 28,500 J 27,500
VERMONT†	31,400	29,900	25,800		SCC: PJ 26,800 J 25,800 AsstJ 25 per day
VIRGINIA†	45,000	44,000	34,987		CC 41,000
WASHINGTON†	39,412	39,412	30,825	CA 36,325	SC: ProTemJ 34,250 ProTemAtty 82.20 per day 137.00 per day
WEST VIRGINIA	35,000	35,000	31,500		CC 31,500
WISCONSIN	49,920	44,160	40,404		CC: State pay 29,940 Local supps. to 9,998
WYOMING	32,500	32,500	25,000		DC 30,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	42,620 D.C. Court of Appeals	42,120 D.C. Court of Appeals	39,600 ExecOff of D.C. Courts		SC: CJ 40,100 AJ 39,600
FEDERAL SYSTEM	65,600	63,000	AdDirCt 42,000	CA 44,600	DC 42,000
PUERTO RICO	32,600	32,000	30,600		SC 26,000 DC 19,300
†See Appendix I					

Salaries — Courts of Special or Limited Jurisdiction

Circuit and district courts shown here are of limited or special jurisdiction. Courts of general jurisdiction are shown in the preceding section.

State	Family Courts Juvenile Domestic	Probate Courts Surrogate Courts	Justice Courts Justice of Peace	County Courts	Circuit or District Courts	Municipal Courts Police Courts	Common Plea Courts
ALABAMA		PC 300-45,000			DC 22,500 Local Supp. up to 9,000	Recorders Ct. 500-22,000	
ALASKA				Magistrate Ct. 6,464-30,590	DC 41,068		
ARIZONA			JP 6,600-17,000 based on registered voters in precinct			PoC 300-36,525 set by Mayor and City Council	
ARKANSAS			1,200-2,400	12,000-20,000		MC 2,400- 24,500 PoC 1,200- 3,600* City Court 1,200-3,600 * Beebe and Crossett Counties	100-900 based on cases* * This court is presided over by the CoC Judge who receives this in add. to his regular salary.
CALIFORNIA†			JC 5,446 36,580			MC 45,235	
COLORADO	Juv* 33,000 SC* 33,000 *Denver	PC* 33,000 * Denver		Denver 30,000 Others 3,000- 30,000		MC 500- 30,000	

12

CONNECTICUT†	Juv: CJ 32,500 J 28,500	PC Fees up to 34,500					CJ 32,500 J 28,500
DELAWARE	Family Court: CJ 38,500 AJ 38,000		JP 13,000			MC Wilmington CJ 32,748 AJ 31,579 AJ 13,684* * part-time	CJ 38,500 AJ 38,000
FLORIDA				Pop. less than 40,000: 26,000 Pop. more than 40,000: 34,000			
GEORGIA	JC: Full-time 9,600-33,450 Part-time 1,226-21,000	5,400-32,450		2,400-33,450		up to 32,968	
HAWAII					DC 40,000		
IDAHO					Magistrate Div. of DC Lawyers full-time 23,100 Lay full-time 12,600-17,850 part-time 9,000-10,000		
ILLINOIS							
INDIANA	Juv 26,500 - 31,500* * depends on pop. of cnty.	PC 26,500 - 31,500* * depends on pop. of cnty.		23,500		MC: PJ 30,500 AJ 29,500	

† See Appendix I

13

State	Family Courts Juvenile Domestic	Probate Courts Surrogate Courts	Justice Courts Justice of Peace	County Courts	Circuit or District Courts	Municipal Courts Police Courts	Common Plea Courts
IOWA					ADistJ 25,500	Magistrates full-time 25,500 part-time 6,750	
KANSAS						Municipal Cts.* 0-18,678	
KENTUCKY†		Co PC up to 14,300	JC: Co. over 250,000: 9,600 Co. 60,000- 250,000: 3,600 Co. 20,000- 60,000: 2,400 Co. less than 20,000: 1,200			PoC: 1st class cities 25,000 2nd class cities 21,500	Quarterly Courts up to 14,300
LOUISIANA	Juv 42,500		JP (average) 1,200-1,800	Parish Court Jefferson 30,000-44,500		New Orleans: MC 34,000 Traffic Ct. (N.O.) 34,000 City Court Under 100,000 pop. 7,600 - 11,200 plus fees Over 100,000 pop. New Orleans 35,500	

MAINE		PC 4,500-12,020			DC: CJ 24,000 DpCJ 23,500 J 23,000		
MARYLAND		Orphans Court part-time: salaried 600-18,500 others 15-22.50/day			DC: CJ 41,400 AJ 33,300		
MASSACHUSETTS	Juv: Boston 31,738 others 30,168	PC: CJ 32,944 AJ 31,738 part-time* 11,343 * 1 part-time J		Hampden Co. Housing Ct. 36,203 City of Boston Housing Ct. J 36,203 AJ 32,583	DC: CJ 31,738 AJ 30,168 part-time 9,171-12,189 spec. per diem 61-100	MC: (Boston) CJ 31,738 AJ 30,168	Land Court 36,203
MICHIGAN		PC 9,075-39,000* * some part-time			DC: 24,930 local supp. up to 12,500	MC part-time 5,000-20,000	Detroit 35,500
MINNESOTA		PC 33,500* * Hennepin and Ramsey Counties only		27,500- 29,000* * learned in the law 23,500* * not learned in the law		MC 29,000 * Hennepin and Ramsey Counties only	

State	Family Courts Juvenile Domestic	Probate Courts Surrogate Courts	Justice Courts Justice of Peace	County Courts	Circuit or District Courts	Municipal Courts Police Courts	Common Plea Courts
RHODE ISLAND	Family Court CJ 35,200 AJ 34,100	PC up to 11,440 Probate Judges are part-time			DC CJ 32,472 AJ 31,372		
SOUTH CAROLINA†	Family Ct. set locally	PC set locally		set locally		MC set locally	
SOUTH DAKOTA			Lay Magistrate 500-9,298				
TENNESSEE	JC set locally	PC set locally		GenSessCt 1,800-36,380		MC set locally	
TEXAS* * all set locally	DR and JC same as DC in county up to 46,400	PC 5,764-39,088	JP 18,000-24,000	"Constitutional" 600-40,000 Civil, Crim, Crim Appeals, Statutory: 5,764-39,088		MC 0-26,500	
UTAH†	Juv 27,500		JP fees determined by city comm., town council. Subject to review annually			City Cts set by city ordinance 15,000-24,750	
VERMONT†		PC 5,700-21,600			DC CJ 23,700 J 22,700		

VIRGINIA	JDRC DC 29,900-36,900				GenDC 29,900-36,900 Part-time 8,396-27,830		
WASHINGTON			JP based on pop. If Justice receives more than 15,000 is considered full-time. Range: 1,000-15,000		DC 29,000	MC Seattle 34,250 other 9,000* * not to exceed Superior Ct	
WEST VIRGINIA						Magistrates 5,000-17,500* * based on pop.	
WISCONSIN				state pay: 13,728 county pay: 13,728 local supps up to 12,482		MC set locally	
WYOMING			JP 2,500-7,200			MC set locally	
FEDERAL SYSTEM				Court of Claims 44,600	Court of Customs and Patent Appeals 44,600	Customs Court 42,000	
PUERTO RICO			JP 6,000-8,400			MC 12,000-13,000	

Appendices
Appendix I
Future Salaries and Pending Legislation

Alaska

Due to the repeal of legislation CH 205 (SCCS HCSSB 404) ASL 1975 "An act relating to the compensation and retirement of judicial officers, legislators, and public officers and employees; and legislative per diem; and providing for an effective date," salaries of judges hired after October 10, 1976, will be as follows: Supreme Court, \$44,000; Superior Court, \$40,000; District Court, \$33,500.

Arkansas

Pending legislation proposes the following salaries: Supreme Court Chief Justice, FY 77-78 \$37,426 and FY 78-79 \$39,927; Supreme Court Associate Justice, FY 77-78 \$34,308 and FY 78-79 \$36,023; Circuit Court and Chancery Court FY 77-78 \$31,914 and FY 78-79 \$33,510.

California

Assembly Bill 3844, enacted as Chapter 1183, Statutes of 1976, amends Government Code 68203 to freeze judicial salaries (for all but justice court judges) at the September 1, 1976, level (as reflected in this survey) until July 1, 1978, at which time judicial salaries will be increased by the Consumer Price Index (cost of living) for the preceding calendar year (1977) but not to exceed 5 per cent. Annual adjustments per this formula will thereafter be made on July 1 of each year.

Connecticut

The Court of Common Pleas, the Juvenile Court, and the Probate Courts will be merged into one court, the Superior Court, as of July 1, 1978, at which time the lower courts will attain the salary of the present Superior Court judges over a period of five years.

Idaho

Legislation is pending that will establish a citizen's commission on elected officials' salaries (including justices and district judges), which commission would make salary recommendation in 1978.

Kentucky

All the courts now listed as Limited or Special Jurisdiction courts (Quarterly Courts, County Probate Courts, Police Courts, Justice Courts) will be merged into District Court January 1, 1978. Salaries for District Court judges will be \$27,500.

New Jersey

Legislation seeking to increase by \$6,000 the salary of every judge and legislation seeking to increase the salaries of County District Court judges from \$37,000 to \$40,000 are pending in committee.

North Carolina

House Bill 51 would provide salary increases for judges ranging from a low of 18% for the Chief Justice to a high of 29% for the district court judges. The raises will be divided equally over a two year period, being implemented on July 1, 1977, and July, 1978.

North Dakota

Senate Bill 2307 proposes the following salaries. Supreme court Chief Justice, \$43,500; Supreme Court Associate Justice, \$42,000; District Court Presiding Judge, \$41,200; District Court Judge, \$40,000. Possible enactment date is July 1, 1977.

South Carolina

A statewide family court system will begin operation on July 1, 1977; the family court judges will be state salaried at \$35,345. Act No. 690, 1976 Acts and Resolutions.

Utah

SB56 proposes:

"78-2-1.1. The salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is fixed at \$36,000 per annum and the salaries of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court are fixed at \$35,500 per annum; provided, however, that commencing with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1977 and on July 1 of each fiscal year thereafter, the annual salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court shall be increased by the same percentage as the percentage increase, if any, in the executive grades in the state compensation plan issued by the Department of Finance and in effect on July 1 of each fiscal year.

"78-3-1.1. The salaries of district court judges and judges of the juvenile court are fixed at \$33,500; provided, however, that commencing with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1977 and on July 1 of each fiscal year thereafter, the annual salaries of district court judges and judges of the juvenile court shall be increased by the same percentage as the percentage increase, if any, in the executive grades in the state compensation plan issued by the Department of Finance and in effect on July 1 of each fiscal year."

Vermont

Legislation is pending to raise salaries of judges of the Supreme Court, Superior Court, District Court, and probate districts.

Virginia

Legislation has been enacted raising the salaries of Circuit Court judges to \$42,000 effective July 1, 1977.

Legislation is pending which would increase all district court judges (General District and Juvenile and Domestic Relations) to a range of \$31,700 to \$37,800.

Washington

The Salary Commission has recommended the following salaries (SB 2086 and HB 188): Supreme Court, \$45,000; Court of Appeals, \$42,000; Superior Court, \$39,000; District Court (full time) \$33,000; and State Court Administrator, \$35,100.

Appendix II Floating Salary Statutes

California, Massachusetts and Tennessee provide for judicial salary increases based on a consumer price index. California utilizes the California consumer price index while Massachusetts and Tennessee use the U.S. consumer price index. Maryland provides automatic salary increases for the judiciary based on general salary increases awarded to all state employees. Rhode Island provides for longevity increases as shown in this section. The statutory authority for these automatic salary increases follow.

California: The California Government Code § 68203, 1964, as amended, (Supp 1976) provides:

"In addition to the increase provided under this section on September 1, 1968, on the effective date of the 1969 amendments to this section and on September 1 of each year thereafter, the salary of each justice and judge named in Sections 68200 to 68202, inclusive, shall be increased by that amount which is produced by multiplying the then current salary of each justice or judge by the percentage by which the figure representing the California consumer price index as compiled and reported by the California Department of Industrial Relations has increased in the previous calendar year."

The judges named in 68200 to 68202 include the Chief Justice of California, associate justices of the Supreme Court, justices of courts of appeal, superior court judges and municipal court judges.

Maryland: Maryland Code, Courts and Judicial Proceedings, § 1-703, 1974, Pay Plan: Automatic Salary Increases, provides:

"(a) Pay plan. — Section 27, Article 64A of the Code applies to judicial salaries, except for its provisions authorizing emergency salary increases with approval of the Board of Public Works.

"(b) Automatic salary increases. — Whenever a general salary increase is awarded to state employees, each judge shall receive the same percentage increase in his salary as awarded to the lowest step of the highest salary grade for classified employees in the state salary plan."

Massachusetts: Massachusetts General Laws Annotated Chapter 30 § 46, 1946, as amended, (Supp 1976-77) provides:

"The personnel administrator shall annually determine the percentum difference between the average cost of living for the next preceding calendar year and the average cost of living for the calendar year next preceding the calendar year during which the weekly rates prescribed in the above salary schedule were last revised, both as shown by the United States Consumer Price Index for such years, and shall prepare and submit to the general court a report of such determination within a reasonable time after said Index for the next preceding calendar year has become available. Whenever such determination indicates a percentum increase or decrease of at least three percentum, such report shall be accompanied by a recommendation for legislation to provide a corresponding percentum increase or decrease in the salaries of all employees in the service of the commonwealth and paid from the treasury thereof . . . Whenever such determination indicates a percentum increase of at least three percentum, as hereinbefore described, such report shall be accompanied by a recommendation of legislation to provide a corresponding percentum increase in the salaries of the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme judicial court, the appeals court, the superior court and the municipal court of the city of Boston, the judges and associate judges of the land court, the chief judge and the judges of probate and insolvency, the chief justice and the justices of the district courts other than the municipal court of the city of Boston, the justices and special justices of the Boston Juvenile Court, the justices of the Worcester, Bristol County and Springfield juvenile courts, and special justices of the district courts, including the municipal court of the city of Boston, such increase to take effect as of the beginning of the first payroll period of the year in which such report is submitted."

Rhode Island: Personnel Rules and Regulations of the State of Rhode Island provide:

Judges as well as all other court personnel are entitled to longevity increments. Longevity after seven years 5%, after eleven years 10%, after fifteen years 15%, after twenty-five years 20%.

Tennessee: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 8-2303, 1973, as amended (Supp 1975) provides:

"Beginning September 1, 1974, the compensation of judges and chancellors shall be the base salaries fixed in this law adjusted to reflect the percentage of change in the per capita personal income of the State of Tennessee, as defined and published by the United States department of commerce, between that of the calendar year 1970 and the calendar year next preceding September 1 of the year for which the salaries are to be paid. The adjustments shall occur on September 1, 1974 and on September 1 of every year thereafter for the ensuing year commencing September 1."

COUNCIL OF STATE COURT REPRESENTATIVES

Alabama
Howell T. Heflin
Chief Justice, Supreme Court

Alaska
Roger G. Connor
Associate Justice, Supreme Court

Arizona
Frank X. Gordon, Jr.
Justice, Supreme Court

Arkansas
C. R. Huie, Exec. Secy.
Judicial Dept., Supreme Court

California
Donald R. Wright
Chief Justice, Supreme Court

Colorado
Harry O. Lawson
Court Administrator, Jud. Dept.

Connecticut
John P. Cotter
Associate Justice, Supreme Court

Delaware
Daniel L. Herrmann
Chief Justice, Supreme Court

Florida
Arthur L. England, Jr.
Associate Justice, Supreme Court

Georgia
Julian Webb
Judge, Court of Appeals

Hawaii
Tom T. Okuda
Adm. Ser. Dir., District Courts

Idaho
Charles R. Donaldson
Justice, Supreme Court

Illinois
Joseph H. Goldenhersh
Justice, Supreme Court

Indiana
Richard M. Givan
Chief Justice, Supreme Court

Iowa
W. W. Reynoldson
Justice, Supreme Court

Kansas
David Prager
Justice, Supreme Court

Kentucky
James S. Chenault
Judge, 25th Judicial District

Louisiana
Walter F. Marcus, Jr.
Associate Justice, Supreme Court

Maine
Elizabeth D. Belshaw
State Court Administrator

Maryland
William H. Adkins II
Dir., Adm. Office of the Courts

Massachusetts
Walter H. McLaughlin
Chief Justice, Superior Court

Michigan
John P. Mayer
Associate Administrator

Minnesota
Laurence C. Harmon
State Court Administrator

Mississippi
R. P. Sugg
Associate Justice, Supreme Court

Missouri
J. P. Morgan
Judge, Supreme Court

Montana
Daniel J. Shea
Justice, Supreme Court

Nebraska
Paul W. White
Chief Justice, Supreme Court

Nevada
Howard W. Babcock
Judge, District Court

New Hampshire
John W. King
Justice, Superior Court

New Jersey
Richard J. Hughes
Chief Justice, Supreme Court

New Mexico
John B. McManus, Jr.
Justice, Supreme Court

New York
Richard J. Bartlett
State Adm. Judge

North Carolina
Bert M. Montague
Dir., Adm. Office of the Courts

North Dakota
William L. Paulson
Associate Justice, Supreme Court

Ohio
C. William O'Neill
Chief Justice, Supreme Court

Oklahoma
B. Don Barnes
Justice, Supreme Court

Oregon
Loren D. Hicks
State Court Administrator

Pennsylvania
Samuel J. Roberts
Justice, Supreme Court

Rhode Island
Walter J. Kane
Ct. Administrator, Supreme Court

South Carolina
J. Woodrow Lewis
Chief Justice, Supreme Court

South Dakota
Fred R. Winans
Associate Justice, Supreme Court

Tennessee
Paul R. Summers
Exec. Secy., Supreme Court

Texas
Thomas M. Reavley
Associate Justice, Supreme Court

Utah
Thornley K. Swan
Chief Judge, Utah Judicial Council

Vermont
Albert W. Barney
Chief Justice, Supreme Court

(continued)

Results of the Appellate Clerks' Salary Survey

The appellate clerks salary survey was conducted by the National Conference of Appellate Court Clerks between November 1976 and January 1977. All 110 clerks of state appellate courts—both intermediate and of last resort—were mailed questionnaires. We received seventy-seven replies, which is a satisfactory response and provides us with an adequate sample. As is always the case, not everyone answered all of the questions; thus, the number of responses varies throughout the report.

Salaries/Increases

1. The annual salaries of the respondents cover a broad range. The highest salary in the sample is \$48,370 (Clerk of the New York Court of Appeals) and the lowest is \$14,000 (Clerk of the Montana Supreme Court). Most of the salaries fall in the \$15,000-\$30,000 range. The average annual salary is \$26,052.86.

2. Approximately half of the respondents said that their salaries are set by the state legislature. (This includes those who reported that it is determined "by statute.")

By whom is your salary set?

State Legislature	32
Supreme Court	21
Court (may include Supreme Court)	9
Statute	7
Personnel Department	3
State Court Administrator	1
Chief Justice	1
Lt. Governor	1

3. A majority of the sample stated that they have received an increase within the past 3-6 months. The complete breakdown is as follows:

Salary increase granted within the past	No. of Clerks
1-3 months	12
3-6 months	40
6-9 months	6
9-12 months	1
1-1½ years	7
1½-2 years	1
2-3 years	4
3 or more years	3

Virginia

Albert S. Harrison, Jr.
Justice, Supreme Court

Washington

Orris F. Hamilton
Justice, Supreme Court

West Virginia

Thurston G. Berry, Jr.
Chief Justice, Supreme Court

Wisconsin

Nathan S. Hemminger
Justice, Supreme Court

Wyoming

Rodney M. Galtine
Chief Justice, Supreme Court

District of Columbia

Theodore R. Newman, Jr.
Chief Judge, Court of Appeals

American Samoa

K. William O'Connor
Associate Justice, High Court

Guam

Joaquin C. Peter
Chief Judge, Island Court

Puerto Rico

Jose Trías Monge
Chief Justice, Supreme Court

Virgin Islands

Caryl Michael
Presiding Judge, Municipal Court

The average amount of the increases is \$1,746.83. Responses ranged from a low of \$500 (Maryland Court of Appeals) to a high of \$7,000 (Alaska Supreme Court).

A significant majority (55 out of 75) of those who answered the question "did you request your last salary increase?" replied in the negative; the remaining 20 did make such a request.

4. About two-thirds of the respondents (47) do expect a salary increase in the next year; 25 do not. About two-thirds (31 to 14) did not know what the amount of the increase will be. Those who do know gave figures ranging from \$149 to \$4,000. The average expected increase is \$1,597.30.

Benefits

5. Only one of the 77 respondents is not entitled to health/hospitalization benefits. The entire sample with no exceptions receives retirement income benefits. The response to the question "do you contribute towards retirement benefits?" was nearly unanimous: 70 individuals do contribute toward their benefits and only 7 do not.

Most appellate clerks do not have expense accounts; 26 persons said they enjoyed this benefit while 51 were in the no category. The breakdown with respect to daily transportation being provided at public expense is much the same. Twenty respondents do have such transportation furnished, and 57 do not. Just 8 replies were received for the question "list benefits other than the above." Seven persons listed "mileage" as an additional benefit and one, "business trips within state."

6. It would appear that the same states which permit reimbursement for professional association membership dues are also willing to cover expenses for related activities.

Are you reimbursed for dues for memberships?

Yes 42 No 34

Travel expense for attendance at meetings?

Yes 57 No 18

Meeting Registration fees?

Yes 53 No 21

Hotel and meals at meetings?

Yes 54 No 17

Education

7. What college degrees do you have? This question was interpreted in different ways by the respondents. Some individuals checked all of the degrees they had earned, others only the highest degree. More than half of the sample have law degrees—either JD or LLB—while a full third (26 persons) do not have any college degree. Eight respondents have four-year degrees only (BA, BS, BBA) and one has a two-year degree (AA) only. The three master's degrees are all held by individuals who are also attorneys. Seven attorneys, it should be noted, stated they had both JD and LLB degrees. These persons may have been confused by the wording of the question, or may in fact possess both degrees.

Attorneys (Bachelor's and JD or LLB degrees; 3 also have master's degrees)	42
Bachelor's degree only	8
Associate degree only	1
No college degrees	26
TOTAL	77

Raw Data (number of replies in each category)

AB	1
AA	1
BBA	2
BA	30
BS	8
LLM	1
MBA	0
MPA	1
JD	22
LLB	27

END

National Conference of Appellate Court Clerks
Secretariat: National Center for State Courts
1660 Lincoln Street
Denver, Colorado 80203