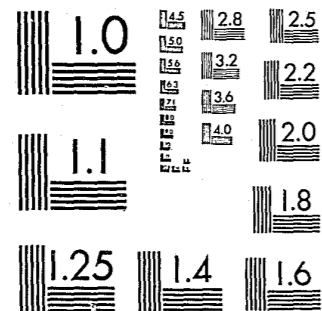


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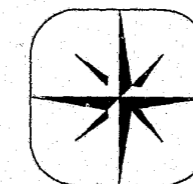
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ROLE AND COMPOSITION OF STATE
JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEES:
A SURVEY



THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

CRIMINAL COURTS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT
Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice
The American University Law School
Washington, D.C.



A Program of the
Adjudication Division
Office of Criminal Justice Programs
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
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**ROLE AND COMPOSITION OF STATE
JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEES:
A SURVEY**

June 1982

by

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Legal Intern

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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FOREWORD

This report documents the results of a survey of state judicial education offices to compile information on the composition and function of judicial education committees in the states and the role of these committees in the development and conduct of judicial education programs. The survey was conducted by the Criminal Courts Technical Assistance Project at The American University because of frequent requests on the subject from judges and court staff. The survey was mailed to each state judicial education officer in the fall of 1981. Responses to the survey were analyzed by David van Gilder, a law student intern for the CCTAP under the supervision of CCTAP staff. During the Spring of 1982, Mr. van Gilder followed up by telephone most of the responses received as well as contacted those states which had no formal judicial education officer and, therefore, had not participated in the original survey.

We wish to thank the judicial education officers who participated in the survey for their cooperation and their assistance in preparing this report.

CRIMINAL COURTS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT STAFF

ALABAMA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No. There are fifteen advisory committees in the State Judicial Education System, covering the following categories of personnel: appellate judges, circuit judges, district judges, juvenile court judges, municipal judges, clerks and registrars, judicial secretaries, court reporters, and DUI school instructors. The circuit court, district court and clerks and registrars categories of personnel each have three advisory committees: one for general conferences, one for judicial college courses and one for orientation programs. Each of the other categories of judicial system personnel have single advisory committees.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

Each committee is composed of representatives from the judicial branch it serves. The members of the appellate, circuit, district, juvenile, and municipal committees are all judges.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The members are appointed by the presidents of their respective organizations for one year terms of service.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The advisory committees select the subjects and recommend faculty for judicial education. They have no implementation function.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY IS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

There is no statutory mandate for Alabama's fifteen advisory committees. The Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court asked that the committees be formed.

ALASKA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No. Alaska has only one judicial education officer.

ARIZONA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No. Arizona has no committee at this time. The state is in the process of forming an advisory structure.

ARKANSAS

A. IT THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No.

CALIFORNIA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes. It is known as the California Center for Judicial Education and Research Governing Committee.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

The Governing Committee has eight members. Four must be from the California Judges Association and four must be from the Judicial Council.

At present, there are two judges from the Los Angeles Superior Court, one each from the Monterey, Orange, and Butte Superior Courts, one from the Court of Appeals in Sacramento, one from the Court of Appeals in Los Angeles, and one from the Sacramento Municipal Court.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The eight members are appointed pursuant to Government Code Section 68501 by the Chief Justice of California as chairperson of the Judicial Council. Each member of the governing committee serves for a term of office designated by the chairperson in the order appointing such members to the committee. Except as otherwise provided by the chairperson, the committee members are appointed to serve staggered two-year terms of office, beginning February 1 of the year for which they are appointed and ending on January 31 of the year their terms expired.

Of the initial terms of the first committee members, four were appointed for one year and four were appointed for two years. This enabled the Chief Justice to appoint half of the committee members each year.

Upon the Governing Committee's recommendation, the chairperson may also appoint to the committee, as nonvoting advisory members, one or more persons who have special expertise in judicial education.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The purposes and activities of the California Center for Judicial Education and Research are to organize educational programs, coordinate and assist other organizations in arranging such programs,

prepare judges orientation and continuing education materials, and conduct research in judicial education. The governing committee is responsible for determining the operating policies of CJER. The committee also recommends to the Judicial Council and the California Judges Association actions to further their policies.

The committee approves the number, kind, and general content of CJER programs and research projects, reviews the CJER budget, selects the CJER directorship and attorney personnel, and conducts other CJER business that in its discretion requires attention.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

The CJER was organized under the Judicial Council of California pursuant to an agreement with the California Judges Association.

COLORADO

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

There are six members: one Colorado Supreme Court Justice, one probation supervisor, a district administrator, one district court judge, one county court judge, and the education officer from the state court administrator's office.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The members are chosen by the Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court. They serve for an indefinite period.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The committee advises the judicial education officer on training needs for each tier of judges. It makes recommendations on programs for orientation, in-service speakers, and conferences.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

The committee was established through the Colorado Supreme Court's administrative power.

CONNECTICUT

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

There is no standing committee with responsibility for education program development and implementation. Connecticut statute,

however, does mandate continuing education for judges and non-judicial court personnel. Under the direction of the Chief Court Administrator, the Judicial Branch collects input from judges' needs assessments and from other sources to develop education programs. A committee of judges implements these programs.

DELAWARE

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

There are six members of the committee, including the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Other members include an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware, the Vice-Chancellor of the Court of Chancery, a resident judge from the Delaware Superior Court, an associate judge from the Family Court, and a resident judge from the Court of Common Pleas.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The members are appointed by the Chief Justice of the Delaware Supreme Court. They serve for an indefinite period.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The committee's primary role is that of considering and determining how appropriated funds for judicial education are to be used. The committee sends judges out of the state for judicial education programs. It also arranges in-state seminars which focus on areas of the greatest interest and concern to the Delaware judiciary. Committee activities in judicial education are limited by available funding.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

The committee was established by authority of the Chief Justice as administrative head of all state courts.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No.

FLORIDA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes. It is known as the Florida Court Educational Council.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

There are twelve members on the council: one Justice of the Florida Supreme Court, one judge from a district court of appeals, four circuit judges, three county judges, two circuit court clerks and the chairman of the Florida Bar Committee on Legal Education.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The council members are appointed by the Florida Supreme Court. The length of service varies from one to two years, depending upon the preference of the Chief Justice.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The council is a policy formulating body formed to advise the supreme court and to guide the conduct of judicial education efforts. It monitors policy issues: the structure of the court system's education and training budget, the design and implementation of the clerk's certification program, the priority system for individual access to state funds for attendance at nationally-based judicial educational offerings, the need for specially oriented judicial training efforts and non-judicial court personnel education, and the scope and methodology of local preservice orientation for newly selected judicial officers.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

The committee is currently governed by the general administrative power of the Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court. De facto legislative authorization of the council is pending in the Florida Assembly, but specific activities of the council will continue to be authorized by administrative order.

The state judicial education activities are also conducted by the various professional associations of court personnel: the county judges conference, the circuit judges conference, the appellate judges conference, and the court clerks association. The Florida Judicial College is also a learning instrument intended for use by new trial judges. The college is endorsed by judicial conferences and promoted by the Supreme Court of Florida.

GEORGIA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

Five members of the Georgia Institute of Continuing Judicial Education Board of Trustees make up the committee. The members are judges and attorneys.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

Five members serve at the pleasure of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Institute. The term will generally be for one year. The program committees on each tier of the state court system sit for one year.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE:

The committee sets the general curriculum for the program committees at each court level. The program committees develop specific education agenda with the input of the executive director of the Institute.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

The chairman of the Board of Trustees appoints the committee, although it is not a standing committee in the by-laws of the Institute.

HAWAII

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No. Planning and coordination of judges training activities are the responsibilities of the Administrative Director of the Courts and the Personnel Administrator.

The office of the Administrative Director has responsibility for judges training. The Director determines eligibility requirements with the concurrence of the Chief Justice and acts as liaison between colleges and the office. He also reviews recommendations and requests for training and determines the methods and extent to which the judiciary provides formal training.

The Personnel Administrator is responsible for coordinating training programs by (1) issuing procedural guidelines, (2) providing information on available training programs, and (3) recommending, negotiating, and arranging for authorized training activities.

IDAHO

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

There are eight members: the Chief Justice of the Idaho Supreme

Court, four judges, a representative from the Police Officer Standards Training Academy, and a University of Idaho School of Law professor.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The members are chosen by the Chief Justice of the Idaho Supreme Court from among a pool of interested individuals. The term of service is indefinite.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The Idaho Judicial Education Committee is an advisory body which reviews the agenda and makes recommendations to be included in the annual Judicial Education Program.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

The committee was formed under the administrative authority of the state supreme court.

ILLINOIS

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

There are twelve committee members. All are circuit or appellate court judges.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The Illinois Supreme Court appoints the committee members. Members serve three year terms.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The committee selects topics for all education programs, including annual programs, regional seminars, and specialized programs on new legislation. It appoints study committee members, monitors program preparation, and decides all issues of policy concerning out of state educational programs approved for attendance by Illinois judges.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

The Illinois Constitution mandates an annual state judicial conference. Rule 41 of the Supreme Court Rules prescribes the education committee pursuant to the constitutional mandate.

INDIANA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

Five board members from the Board of Directors of the Judicial Conference of Indiana make up the committee. The group is presently composed of two superior court judges, two circuit court judges, and the President of the Indiana Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

Members are appointed for one year terms by the Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court as chairman of the Board of Directors.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The Board of Directors of the Judicial Conference of Indiana has ultimate responsibility for the development and supervision of judicial education programs in Indiana. The Judicial Education Committee works with the Indiana Judicial Center staff in planning and developing educational programs conducted by the center and by the Indiana Judicial College. The committee makes suggestions and assists in planning the annual three day meeting of the Judicial Conference. Quarterly reports are made to the Board of Directors.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

A statute created the Judicial Conference and gave specific responsibility for judicial education to the Board of Directors. The Board, in turn, has appointed the five member subcommittee to make specific recommendations to the Board on judicial education.

IOWA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes. It is called the Workshop Committee of the Iowa Judges Association.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

There are four judges on the committee: three district court judges and one judge from the court of appeals.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

Workshop Committee members are selected by the President of the Judges Association. The term of service is indefinite, although a new president is elected each year.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The committee determines the format, agenda, and speakers for the biannual Judges Conferences. All other conferences, including the magistrate; juvenile court, and special conferences are conducted by the court administrator's office.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

The Iowa Judges Association is a private organization. The committee was created under its auspices.

KANSAS

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes, but it is a committee of the Kansas District Judges Association.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

There are five committee members: three district judges, an associate district judge, and a professor of law from Washburn University Law School (a retired district judge).

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The Kansas District Judges Association is a private organization, and the members are chosen internally for indefinite terms of service.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The committee helps representatives from the Office of Judicial Administration plan the two yearly judges meetings. At this time the committee is in the early stages of designing a continuing education program for all Kansas state judges.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

There is no state authority for creation of the committee.

KENTUCKY

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes, there are three.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

The Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts oversees three judicial education committees: an eight member District Judges Education Committee, a six member Circuit Judges Education Committee, and a nine member Circuit Clerks Education Committee. Each committee is composed of individuals from the group it represents.

A Judicial Conference Committee is appointed annually to plan the state trial and appellate judges conference. One state supreme court justice, one judge from the court of appeals, two circuit judges, and two district judges are appointed to the committee.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

Members of the judicial education committees are appointed by the presidents of their associations for indefinite terms of service. Beginning July 1982, District Judge Committee members will serve for two years.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

Each education committee assists in the planning of educational programs for its respective group. The committees determine the subjects for judicial educational offerings. They often recommend appropriate speakers.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

There is no statutory or other mandatory authority for Kentucky judicial education programs.

LOUISIANA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes. It is called the Board of Governors of the Louisiana Judicial College.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

The twelve member Board of Governors is composed of representatives from all branches of the state government: one

Associate Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court, one judge from the Orleans Civil District Court, one judge from the Louisiana State Bar Association, two judges from circuit courts of appeals, one district court judge, one city court judge, one judicial district court judge, one member each from the State House of Representatives and the State Senate, the executive counsel of the Governor, and the judicial administrator of the state.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The supreme court justice who is the chairman of the board recommends judicial members for the board, subject to approval by the Louisiana Supreme Court. The other board memberships were set when the Board was created by the supreme court. The members serve four year terms.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

Educational programs are suggested and implemented by the Director of the Judicial College with guidance from the Board of Governors. The Board has final control over all programs.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

The Board was created by order of the Louisiana Supreme Court. There is no statutory authority, although funding for the Board is provided as a separate item in the supreme court budget.

MAINE

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes. It is involved only with the annual Judicial Conference.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

The conference committee is composed of one supreme court justice, one superior court justice, and one district court judge.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court appoints members to the annual conference committee from the pool of state judges. There is some continuity in the planning process in that at least one member of the committee is reappointed for the next year's conference.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The conference committee is responsible for drawing up the

curriculum for the conference. Attendance at additional out of state training programs is initiated by individual judges and approved by the Chief Justice, an associate Supreme Court Justice, and the appropriate administrative supervisor.

F. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

There is a statute prescribing the annual judicial conference.

MARYLAND

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

All sixteen members of the Maryland Judicial Education and Training Committee are judges, and all are members of the Maryland Judicial Conference.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

Committee members volunteer for the one year term of service. Membership is staggered so that only part of the committee is new each year.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The Judicial Institute of Maryland is responsible for the development, implementation and evaluation of continuing legal education and training for the Judicial Conference. The Education Committee oversees the activities of the Institute and acts as the administrative directorate of the Maryland Judicial Conference.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

The committee was established by authority of the Maryland Judicial Conference.

MASSACHUSETTS

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No. Ad hoc committees are formed for special program needs.

The court clerk associations have education committees, as do administrative justices of the larger state agencies. The office of the

commissioner of probation also has an ad hoc planning committee.

Finally, there is a private non-profit organization, the Franklin U. Flaschner Institute, which provides continuing education programs for judges and clerks.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

The Flaschner Institute Academic Committee has twenty-five members from all areas of the legal profession: judges, lawyers, probation and administrative commissioners, and Flaschner trustees.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

Each education program is planned by a committee chosen from the Academic Committee membership, although other professionals are sometimes invited to join and/or chair a particular committee. The Academic Committee makes all the decisions concerning proposed programs.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

See above.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

N/A

MICHIGAN

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes, there are three committees.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

Twelve probate court judges make up the committee of the same name. The district court committee has ten district judges. The circuit and recorder's court committee has two judges from the court of appeals, seven circuit court judges, and one recorder's court-judge.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

Committee members are appointed by an associate justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, an officer of the Judicial Institute. Their term of service is indefinite.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The three Academic Committees have been established to assist the Michigan Judicial Institute in defining long range education program and curriculum goals. The committees have some influence on immediate education seminar topics.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

The Michigan Judicial Institute oversees the creation of state judicial education committees.

MINNESOTA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes. There is a standing general Advisory Committee, as well as ad hoc education planning committees.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

The eight member advisory committee has three representatives each from the Minnesota District Court Judges Association and the County Court Judges Association. A justice of the state supreme court and the Director of the Minnesota Supreme Court Office of Continuing Education for State Court Personnel round out the committee membership.

Ad hoc committees are generally made up of judges.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS SELECTED?

The Director of the Office of Continuing Education selects the members from the associations upon the recommendation of the association presidents. They serve for indefinite terms. The Director also appoints judges to ad hoc committees as needed.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

Primary responsibility for judicial education is taken by the Office of Continuing Education. The advisory committee plays a limited role in issues of general policy. Ad hoc committees are more specifically involved in particular programs. For example, judges with appropriate credentials will advise the Director on planning an evidence seminar.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

A 1979 order of the Minnesota Supreme Court prescribes rules for mandatory judicial education in that state.

MISSISSIPPI

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No.

MISSOURI

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

The seven member training committee is a standing committee of the Missouri Supreme Court composed of one supreme court justice, four circuit court judges, one associate circuit court judge, and one appellate court judge.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The committee members are chosen by the Missouri Supreme Court for an indefinite term of service.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The committee suggests and approves education programs for state judicial personnel. It also assists in faculty selection for the programs.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

The committee was established under the general administrative authority of the state supreme court.

MONTANA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No, one individual is responsible for organizing and conducting two training sessions per year for judges of limited jurisdiction courts.

The Montana Supreme Court Commission of Courts of Limited Jurisdiction acts as a general advisory agency for the training sessions administered by the state court Budget and Finance officer.

The Budget and Finance officer, along with the commission on Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, is responsible for developing educational programs for the training sessions. Training for higher court judges is

regulated by the state supreme court and is limited to one or two judicial conferences per year.

NEBRASKA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is sometimes advised on educational matters by an advisory council of district, county, and municipal court judges.

NEVADA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

There are eight members on the committee: one district court judge, four justices of the peace, and three municipal judges.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

Committee members are elected according to their region of the State Judicial Council for one year terms.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The committee is part of the State Judicial Council. Its major role is to set minimum training standards for the entire judicial system in Nevada. The committee works closely with the National Judicial College, University of Nevada-Reno, to determine which courses meet certification requirements. Finally, the committee screens applications from judges requesting training offered outside the state of Nevada.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

The Nevada Supreme Court authorized the establishment of the committee.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No. Continuing judicial education training for state judges is mandated in rule 45 of the New Hampshire Supreme Court rules. Training is generally received at out of state conferences.

NEW JERSEY

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

There are twenty-five members on the Committee on Judicial Seminars of the New Jersey Judicial College. Twenty-one members are judges, three are deans at law schools, and one is the executive director of the Institute of Continued Legal Education.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The Chief Justice appoints the committee members upon recommendation by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Members serve for one year.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The committee assists the Judicial Education Officer in developing programs, including selecting agenda and faculty, for judge's training. Court support staff education is not a part of this committee's responsibility.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

The committee on judicial seminars is mandated by court rule.

NEW MEXICO

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No.

NEW YORK

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No. The Judicial Conference of the State of New York merely advises the chief administrator with respect to the establishment of educational programs, seminars, and institutes for the judicial and nonjudicial personnel of the court system. The primary duty of the Judicial Conference is to study and recommend changes in laws, statutes and rules. It does not design or conduct educational programs.

NORTH CAROLINA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No. Responsibility for judicial education rests within the Institute of Government, except that the District Court Judges Association has a planning committee to assist the Institute in district court matters.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

There are four district court judges on the District Court Judges Association Planning Committee.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The president of the district judges association selects committee members yearly, often from the executive committee of the association.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The District Court Planning Committee plans judicial education programs. It also approves or rejects topic proposals made by the Institute of Government. Finally, the Committee suggests topics and speakers for education programs.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

The association is a voluntary group, and its by-laws prescribe committee activities. There is statutory authority in North Carolina for judicial education of juvenile court justices. The Administrative Office of the Courts oversees such training efforts.

NORTH DAKOTA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

There are thirteen members of the Judicial Council Committee on Education: nine are judges, one is a professor of law, and two are laymen.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE. HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

Committee members serve at the pleasure of the Chief Justice of the North Dakota Supreme Court, who is also the appointing officer.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The committee reviews all in-state seminar formats and sets guidelines for attendance at out of state education programs. The committee staff works with training committees from various judicial employee groups in designing specific programs.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

The Judicial Council Committee on Education acts under authority of the general administrative power of the state supreme court.

OHIO

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No. The Board of Trustees of the Ohio Judicial College discusses and approves course topics to be taught to judges, but it plays no role in designing and conducting educational programs.

OKLAHOMA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

There are seventeen committee members, including the Oregon State Court Administrator. Seven members are circuit court judges; there is one district court judge, four appellate court judges, and two judges each from the justice court and the municipal court.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The Chief Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court selects the members for one year terms.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The committee designs the judicial education programs, and committee members sometimes participate in the programs.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

Oregon statute mandates the annual Judicial Conference for which the judicial education committee was established.

PENNSYLVANIA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No. The state judicial education officer coordinates the efforts of a number of planning committees, including groups from the Trial Judges Association and associations of other court personnel. There is statutory authority for a Minor Judiciary Planning Board, which supervises educational programs for justices of the peace, constables, and magistrates. By rule of the court, the State Administrative Officer has primary responsibility for planning approximately ten educational conferences per year. Topics for these meetings range from domestic relations to court administration, and from juvenile courts to orientation courses for freshmen judges.

RHODE ISLAND

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

The education committee has seven members: one associate justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, one superior court judge, one district court judge, one administrative justice of the family court, one associate justice of the superior court, one administrator of the superior court, and the Deputy State Court Administrator.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The Chief Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court appoints the members for indefinite terms of service.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The Judicial Education Committee sets the educational objectives for all court employees. It also establishes the subject matter for judicial

education programs and assists the state court administrative office in securing speakers.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

The Chief Justice, as executive head of the state courts, established the Judicial Education Committee.

SOUTH CAROLINA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

The Magistrates Curriculum Advisory Committee has three members: the Judicial Education Officer of the South Carolina Court Administration, or a representative of that office, a representative from the Attorney General's office, and the president of the South Carolina Magistrates Association.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The presidency of the Magistrates Association changes annually. Representatives from the Court Administration office and the Attorney General's office serve for the duration of their jobs, although membership on the committee is not necessarily a continuing duty of any one representative.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The committee provides input concerning dates, format, topics, and speakers for education programs for magistrate and municipal court judges.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

The committee was formed upon the recommendation of the Chief Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court.

SOUTH DAKOTA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No.

TENNESSEE

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

Three representatives from the Tennessee General Session Judges Conference make up the committee.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

Members ordinarily serve for one year. They are elected by members of the General Session.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The committee members are consulted in regard to potential topics and speakers for upcoming judicial education programs. The members are often enlisted as assistants for small discussion groups or as speakers at the programs.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

There is statutory authority for the establishment of the General Session Judges Conference. The education committee was created by a vote of the conferees.

TEXAS

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

There are twelve members of the Board of Trustees, Texas Center for the Judiciary. The Center is a private, non-profit corporation.

In addition, Texas has a Justice Court Training Center policy making board comprised of seven justices of the peace and with input from the Attorney General's office and Southwest Texas State University. It is responsible for training non-lawyer justices of the peace only.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The judicial section of the state bar elects the Board Committee members for three year terms.

The president of the State Association of Justices of the Peace and Constables appoints two committee members yearly. Each member serves a three year term.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The Board of Directors sets the guidelines under which the Center for the Judiciary operates. It sets the budget, approves out of state travel, and recommends new seminars and educational program topics.

The Justice Court Training Center committee develops the curriculum, monitors training programs, and sets seminar dates and locations for justice of the peace educational programs.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

There is no authority specifically establishing the Board committee.

Article 59.72(b) of the Texas Revised Civil Statutes requires training programs for non-lawyer justices of the peace. The code authorizes the activities of the Justice Court Training Center.

UTAH

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No. The Office of the State Court Administration implemented the policy of an ad hoc judicial education committee under the general supervision of the Judicial Council.

VERMONT

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No.

VIRGINIA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No. There is no central committee, but there are separate education committees for circuit judges, district judges, district clerks, and magistrates.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

The circuit and district judges education committees each have

seven members. The clerks and magistrates committees have five members.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The Chief Justice of the Virginia Supreme Court selects members for the circuit and district court education committees. Members serve for four years.

The executive secretary of the supreme court chooses members for the district clerk and the magistrates education committees. Length of service is indefinite.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The Virginia Director of Educational Services retains the speakers and designs the programs for whatever subjects the committees decide to cover.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

Virginia statute mandates judicial education for circuit and district judges. The other two committees are set up under the administrative power of the state courts.

WASHINGTON

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

There are sixteen members on the committee: one retired supreme court justice, two district court judges, two superior court judges, one appellate court judge, one superior court administrator, one district court administrator, the Administrator for the Courts, one juvenile court administrator, a county clerk, one non-attorney judge, one representative from the state bar association, and three representatives from Washington law schools.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

In general, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington appoints board members upon recommendations from judicial personnel associations. Terms of service are three years.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

Seven members of the Board chair Advisory Committees which

develop education proposals for their respective constituencies. A curriculum committee composed of members of the Board reviews the Advisory proposals. State court administration staff then assigns budgetary allotments to each approved program.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

There is no statutory or court rule mandating judicial education in Washington. The Board was created by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No.

WISCONSIN

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

Yes.

B. WHAT IS THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE?

There are thirteen members of the Wisconsin Supreme Court Judicial Education Committee. Ten members are judges, including the Chief Justice. There is one dean from the University of Wisconsin Law School and one dean from Marquette University Law School. At this time, there are eight trial court judges and one appellate court judge on the committee. The Director of the state courts is also a member.

C. WHAT IS THE TERM OF OFFICE? HOW ARE THE MEMBERS SELECTED OR APPOINTED?

The Chief Justice appoints members for four year staggered terms. In practice, the four year term has proved to be flexible.

D. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE?

The committee is the policy setting body for state judicial education programs. It sets and approves the annual program calendar, although the Director of Judicial Education has actual responsibility for the design of individual programs.

E. BY WHAT AUTHORITY WAS THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED?

A supreme court rule established the committee.

WYOMING

A. IS THERE A STATE JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE?

No. Seminars for courts of limited jurisdiction are conducted by the State Court Coordinator and the Wyoming Supreme Court staff. Other judges attend out of state seminars.

	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	California	Colorado	Delaware	Dist. of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland
Is there a state judicial education committee?	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Is there a statutory mandate for judicial education?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Is judicial education largely run by private organizations?	Yes			No	No	No		Yes	Yes		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
How many members are on (each/the) committee?	15			8	6	6		12	5		8	12	5	4	5	6-9	12	3	16
How are the members chosen?	org pre			CJ	CJ	CJ		SC	org pre		CJ	SC	CJ	org pre	org	org pre	SC	CJ	vol org
How long do the members serve?	1 y			2 y	ind	ind		1-2 ys	1 y		ind	3 y	1 y	ind	ind	2-ind	4 y	ind	1 y
Does committee responsibility extend to program implementation?	No			Yes	No	No		No	No		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Does committee work with other groups in planning state judicial education?	Yes			Yes	No	No		Yes	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Is there state authority for the committee?	Yes CJ Adm			Yes	Yes CJ Adm	Yes CJ Adm		Yes CJ Adm	No		Yes CJ	Yes SC & Con.	Yes	No	No	No	Yes SC	Yes	No

	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania
Is there a state judicial education committee?	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Is there a statutory mandate for judicial education?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Is judicial education largely run by private organizations?	Yes	No	No		No			No		No			Yes	No			No	Yes
How many members are on (each/the) committee?		10-12	8		7			8		25			4	13			17	
How are the members chosen?		SC	org+st		SC			org		CJ			org pres	CJ			CJ	
How long do the members serve?		Ind	Ind		Ind					1 y			1 y	ind.			ind	
Does committee responsibility extend to program implementation?		No	No		Yes					Yes			Yes	No			Yes	
Does committee work with other groups in planning state judicial education?		Yes	Yes		No					No			Yes	Yes			No	
Is there state authority for the committee?	No		Yes 5-6		Yes CJ adm					Yes			No	Yes S.C.			Yes ind stat	

	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming		Arkansas	Connecticut
Is there a state judicial education committee?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		No	No
Is there a statutory mandate for judicial education?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No		No	No
Is judicial education largely run by private organizations?	No	No		No	Yes			No	No		No				
How many members are on (each/the) committee?	7	3		3	<u>12</u> 7			7	16		13				
How are the members chosen?	CJ	org		org				CJ	CJ		CJ				
How long do the members serve?	ind.	1-ind		1 y	3		4-ind	3 y			4 y				
Does committee responsibility extend to program implementation?	yes	yes		no	yes		no	no			no				
Does committee work with other groups in planning state judicial education?	no	yes		yes	yes			yes	yes		yes				
Is there state authority for the committee?	Yes	Yes		Yes	No			Yes	Yes		Yes				

END