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

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

	Who prepares the budget?			Who reviews the budget?			Budget submitted to:		Budget period	Can funds roll-over from one year to the next?	Judicial % of State budget	
	AOC=Administrative Office of the Courts SC=Court of Last Resort			EX=Executive LG=Legislative			EX	LG				
	AOC	SC	Other	AOC	SC	Other						
	Annual	Biennial										
Alabama	■			■			■	■	Oct 1-Sep 30		2.0	
Alaska			■ ¹		■			■	Jul 1-Jun 30		2.5	
Arizona	■					■ ²	■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30		1.7	
Arkansas	■				■			■	Jul 1-Jun 30	Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ³	0.5
California	■						■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■ ⁵	2.5
Colorado	■						■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30	Jul 1-Jun 30		1.7
Connecticut	■						■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■	3.0
Delaware	■					■ ⁶	■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■ ⁹	2.6
District of Columbia	■ ⁷					■ ⁸	■	■	Oct 1-Sep 30		■ ¹¹	3.0
Florida	■				■			■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■ ¹³	0.6
Georgia		■				■ ¹²		■	Jul 1-Jun 30	Jul 1-Jun 30		1.0
Hawaii			■ ¹⁴	■				■			■ ¹⁵	2.8
Idaho	■			■				■	Jul 1-Jun 30			1.2
Illinois	■				■		■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30	Jul 1-Jun 30		Less than 1
Indiana	■				■			■	Jul 1-Jun 30			1.4
Iowa	■				■			■	Jul 1-Jun 30			2.3
Kansas	■				■		■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30	Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ¹⁷	1.0
Kentucky	■			■		■ ¹⁸		■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■	3.0
Louisiana	■					■ ¹⁸		■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■	.06
Maine	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland	■					■ ¹⁹		■	Jul 1-Jun 30			1.3
Massachusetts	■						■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■ ²¹	2.3
Michigan		■						■	Oct 1-Sep 30		■ ²¹	0.6
Minnesota	■					■ ²²	■	■		Jul 1-Jun 30	■	1.7
Mississippi		■						■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■ ²³	1.0
Missouri	■						■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30	Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ²⁴	1.2
Montana	■			■			■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30	Jul 1-Jun 30	■	1.0
Nebraska	■						■	■		Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ²⁶	1.4
Nevada	■							■	Jul 1-Jun 30	Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ²⁶	.88
New Hampshire	■						■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■ ²⁶	1.3
New Jersey	■			■		■ ²⁸		■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■ ²⁶	2.1
New Mexico	■ ²⁷			■		■ ²⁸		■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■ ³⁰	2.4
New York			■ ²⁹	■				■	Apr 1-Mar 31		■ ³⁰	1.5
North Carolina	■			■				■		Jul 1-Jun 30	■	2.6
North Dakota	■			■				■		Jul 1-Jun 30	■	2.0
Ohio		■				■ ³¹		■	Jul 1-Jun 30	Jul 1-Jun 30	■	0.4
Oklahoma	■							■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■ ³²	1.0
Oregon	■	■						■	Jul 1-Jun 30	Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ³²	2.0
Pennsylvania	■			■				■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■	.59
Puerto Rico	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Rhode Island	■			■				■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■	2.4
South Carolina			■ ³³			■ ³³		■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■	.33
South Dakota	■							■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■	2.8
Tennessee	■							■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■	.05
Texas			■ ³⁴			■ ³⁵	■ ³⁷	■		Sep 1-Aug 31	■ ³⁸	0.4
Utah	■						■	■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■ ³⁸	5.0
Vermont	■							■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■ ³⁹	2.0
Virginia	■							■	Jul 1-Jun 30	Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ⁴⁰	1.0
Washington	■							■	Jul 1-Jun 30	Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ⁴¹	4.0
West Virginia	■			■				■	Jul 1-Jun 30		■ ⁴¹	2.8
Wisconsin	■							■	Jul 1-Jun 30	Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ⁴⁴	.85
Wyoming	■ ⁴²			■ ⁴²			■ ⁴³	■	Jul 1-Jun 30	Jul 1-Jun 30	■ ⁴⁴	2.0

-Based on survey results

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13 A Mend Budget.

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

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

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

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

FOOTNOTES:**Alaska:**

¹ Trial court administrators prepare the budget.

Arizona:

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

Arkansas:

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

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

California:

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

Delaware:

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

District of Columbia:

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

⁸ The Joint Committee on Judicial Administration reviews the budget.

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

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

Florida:

¹¹ Roll-over is restricted to trust funds only.

Georgia:

¹² The Judicial Council of Georgia reviews the budget.

¹³ Funds must have been encumbered by June 30.

Hawaii:

¹⁴ Individual courts prepare the budget.

Idaho:

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

Kentucky:

¹⁶ The Chief Justice reviews the budget.

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

Louisiana:

¹⁸ The Judicial Budgetary Control Board reviews the budget.

Maryland:

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

Michigan:

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

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

Minnesota:

²² The Intercourt Committee reviews the budget.

Mississippi:

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

Montana:

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

Nevada:

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

New Jersey:

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

New Mexico:

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

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

New York:

²⁹ Individual courts prepare the budget.

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

Ohio:

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

Oregon:

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

South Carolina:

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

Texas:

³⁴ Individual courts prepare the budget.

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

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

Utah:

³⁷ The Judicial Council reviews the budget.

³⁸ Funds may only roll-over with legislative approval.

Virginia:

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

Washington:

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

Wisconsin:

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

Wyoming:

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

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

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