

Appendix C: Continuing Judicial Education Requirements

State	Continuing Judicial Education Requirements	Rule
<p>Alabama</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note: according to Alabama’s Rules for Mandatory CLE, all attorneys who are prohibited from the private practice of law are exempt from the CLE requirements.¹ According to the Alabama Canons of Judicial Ethics, judges may not practice law.² It appears then, that judges are exempt from the general CLE. There are, however, rules specific to municipal court judges, municipal magistrates and clerks, and probation judges. • Municipal court judges must complete a minimum of 6 hours of approved judicial education per year, one of which must be on ethics, and all of which must pertain to municipal court practice (Rule 2.1(a)) • Each year following their first, probate judges must complete at least 12 hours of approved judicial education (Rule 4.2(b)) • According to Rule 2.2, in order for a course to qualify for credit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the course must be taught by individuals qualified in the subject area ○ must be distribute written materials relevant to the administration of justice, substantive law, or ethical and professional obligations ○ the sponsor must be approved by the AJC director and the Alabama State Bar, submitted 60 days before the event with 	<p>Rules for Mandatory Continuing Judicial Education for Municipal Court Judges, Municipal Magistrates/Clerks, and Probate Judges, Alabama Rules of Court</p>

1. Ala. Rules for Mandatory Continuing Legal Education, Rule 2C (2013)

2. Alabama Canons of Judicial Ethics, § 5F (1975)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ relevant documentation ○ there must be opportunity for the participants to ask the course faculty questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Programs for probate judges must be approved by the Alabama Law Institute, the Alabama Probate Judges Association, or the National Probate Judges Association (Rule 4.3(a)) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The accreditation requirements otherwise mirror those for municipal court judges 	
Alaska	<p>According to Rule 65(a), Alaska’s CLE requirements apply to all active members of the Alaska Bar Association. A cursory search of Alaska judges in the ASB attorney directory shows that it is common practice for judges to retain “active” status with the ASB.³</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All active members of the Alaska Bar must complete at least 3 hours of approved education per year, including topics of professional responsibility, “attention to cases and clients,” and more (Rule 65(a)) ● All active members of the Alaska Bar “should” also complete 9 hours of voluntary, as opposed to mandatory, continuing legal education each year (Rule 65(b)) ● “Technology-delivered” educational materials, including audio and video tapes, may be approved for credit (Rule 65(g)(2)) 	Alaska State Bar Rule 65
Arizona	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All full-time judges must complete at least 16 hour of judicial education per year, 6 of which must be live (unclear if webinars qualify) and at least some of which must be in ethics training or computer security/network security training (§ 1-302 H1) 	Arizona Code of Judicial Administration

3. *Member Directories*, ALASKA BAR ASSOCIATION <https://alaskabar.org/member-services/member-directories/> (last visited June 5, 2020)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several requirements for accreditation are given in § 1-302 E1, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If live training, the participants must be given the chance to evaluate the program ○ Participants must receive materials like study guides, outlines, etc. ○ The sponsor of the program must keep attendance records for five years and must provide these records along with any other relevant materials to the accrediting institution • Video and audio programs may qualify with prior approval and accreditation (§ 1-302 E5) 	
<p>Arkansas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All judges must complete 12 hours of approved continued legal education per year, 1 hour of which must be on the subject of ethics (Rule 3) • According to Rule 4, the Arkansas Continuing Legal Education Board is the exclusive accrediting institution for CLE; accreditation by the Board has several requirements given, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The program must provide written course materials whose quantity and quality demonstrate educational value ○ Activities presented through digital media must provide participants the opportunity to ask questions during or after ○ The program must make materials, possibly including attendance records and all relevant course materials ○ 	<p>Rules for Minimum Continuing Legal Education</p>
<p>California</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All judges must complete 30 hours of continuing education every three years; judges should take education courses appropriate to their caseload. (Rule 10.461-62 (2020)) 	<p>California Rules of Court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule 10.452 (Minimum education requirements) • Rule 10.461 (Appellate justices and supreme court justices)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judges are expected to participate in more judicial education programs than the required minimum, with content “related to each individual’s responsibilities and particular judicial assignment” (Rule 10.462 (2020)) • “Additional education requirements related to specific responsibilities are set forth in rule 10.463 (for those hearing family law matters), rule 10.464 (for those hearing domestic violence issues), and rule 10.468 (for those hearing probate proceedings).” The California Center for Judicial Education and Research is responsible for overseeing the state’s judicial education programs (Rule 10.452 (2020)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule 10.462 (trial judges) • Rule 10.452 (minimum education requirements) • Rule 10.463 (Family law) • Rule 10.464 (Domestic violence issues) • Rule 10.468 (probate proceedings)
<p>Colorado</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Every judge must complete 45 hours of continuing legal education every three years, 7 of which must be on the subject of ethics (Colo. R. Civ. P, Rule 250.2 (1)) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Ethics” entails dealing with the various codes of judicial and professional conduct, be it from ABA or some Colorado jurisdiction (Colo. R. Civ. P, Rule 250.6(3)) • CLE activities may be coverage of “technical, scientific or other bodies of knowledge that are directly related to any of the subjects listed in this section” (CLJE, § 103.1(1)(a)) • According to §103.1(1), qualifying programs must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Have instructors qualified in the particular body of knowledge ○ Have “thorough, high quality written materials” distributed to all attendees at or before the time the program is presented. A mere agenda will not be sufficient.” ○ Must be “designed for, and targeted to, lawyers and judges” 	<p>Colo. R. Civ. P, Rule 250 (Mandatory Continuing Legal and Judicial Education)</p> <p>Continuing Legal and Judicial Education Committee (CLJE), Regulations Governing Mandatory Continuing Legal and Judicial Education for the State of Colorado</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to § 103.1(4)(e), the program must <i>not</i> consist “primarily of reviewing or reading written materials in printed or electronic format, legal articles, legal journals, case summaries” etc. • A program may apply Colorado “Certified Provider” status by fulfilling requirements in § 105.1(1) and § 105.1(4), paying reduced fees and the ability to promote themselves as CLJE certified • Application for accreditation for non-certified providers are given in § 105.2 and § 106 	
<p>Connecticut</p>	<p>Connecticut appears to have no requirement on continued education requirement for judges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connecticut CLE requirements for attorneys exempts judges (Conn. Practice Book, § 2-27A (a)(1)). 	<p>Connecticut Practice Book</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find CLE requirements for CT. Attorneys at § 2-27A
<p>Delaware</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to Rule 4(A)-(B), judges who have been members of the Bar in good standing for 40 years must complete at least 24 hours of ‘actual instruction’ in approved CLE every 2 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A minimum of 4 hours must be on the subject of “Enhanced Ethics,” those programs “clearly designated as instruction in legal ethics or professionalism” ○ A minimum of 12 hours must be earned by attending <i>in person</i>, live CLE programs (this seems to exclude webinars and similar online live events) • According to Rule 4(B)-(C), judges who have been members of the Bar in good standing for 40 years must complete at least 12 hours during each two year period; furthermore: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least two hours must be on the subject of “Enhanced Ethics,” as defined above 	<p>Revised Delaware Rules for Continuing Legal Education (2016)</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Six hours must be earned by in person, live events ○ Members of the federal judiciary are exempt § 4(G)(4) ○ The program sponsor must provide, for at least three years, records of attendance for the course along with a collection of other information pertaining to the sponsor and course § 6(A) ○ The program must follow certain standards listed in § 7(B), such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Dealing with matters directly related to... the exercise of judicial responsibility... or the ethical obligations of lawyers or judges” ▪ “Thorough, high quality, and carefully prepared written materials” must be distributed to all participants 	
D.C.	D.C. does not have mandatory continuing legal education requirements for judges nor attorneys. ⁴	DC Superior Court Rules
Florida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All judges must complete at least 30 hours of judicial education every 3 years, 4 hours of which must be on the subject of judicial ethics (§ 2.320) 	Fla. R. Jud. Administration (2019)
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supreme Court <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Each Justice of the Supreme Court must complete at least 12 hours of approved continuing judicial or legal education per year, 1 hour of which must be on the subject of ethics and another hour of which must be an activity 	Rules of the Supreme Court of Georgia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules 110-113 Uniform Rules: Superior Courts of the State of Georgia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule 43

4. CLE, DC BAR, https://www.dcbbar.org/cle/mclecredit.cfm#CLE_Obligations_for_D_C_Bar_Members (last visited June 5, 2020)

	<p>of the Institute of Continuing Legal Education on the subject of professionalism (Rules of Supr. Ct. of Ga., Rule 110)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Programs sponsored by ABA accredited law schools are automatically approved (Rules of Supr. Ct. of Ga., Rule 112) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Superior Court <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All superior court judges must complete at least 12 hours each year, 1 hour of which must be on the subject of legal or judicial ethics or legal or judicial professionalism (Uniform Rules for Superior Court of Georgia, Rule 43.1(A)) ○ Judges are encouraged to attend “national or regional specialty, graduate or advanced programs” (Rule 43(C)) ○ Programs must be approved by either the Institute of Continuing Judicial Education or the Mandatory Continuing Judicial Education Committee on the Council of State Court Judges (Rule 43.1(D)(3)) ● State Courts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All state court judges must complete at least 12 hours each year, 1 hour of which must be on the subject of legal or judicial ethics or legal or judicial professionalism (Uniform Rules of the State Courts of the State of Georgia, § 43.1(A)) 	<p>Uniform Rules: State Courts of the State of Georgia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rule 43
<p>Hawai’i</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Only full-time state judges must complete at least 3 hours of judicial education per year. Federal, magistrate, bankruptcy, U.S. Court of Federal Claims and administrative law judges have no required judicial education (Rule 22(h)) ● Programs must be approved by the 	<p>Rules of the Supreme Court of the State of Hawai’i</p>

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	Hawai'i State Bar (Rule 22(g))	
Idaho	Idaho does not appear to have continuing judicial education requirements. Idaho distinguishes between active members and judicial members of the bar, and the Idaho State Bar directory confirms that judges' status is stated as "judicial" rather than "active." ⁵ The Idaho State Bar Commission Rules state only that "all Active and House Counsel Members shall complete and report CLE credits" (Rule 402).	Idaho Bar Commission Rules, § 4, Mandatory Continuing Legal Education (2014)
Illinois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All judges must complete 30 hours of judicial education every 2 years (Rule 2(A)) • According to § 4(A)(3), when approving programs, the Committee on Education considers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Whether the program is designed to contribute directly to the "professional or personal development of a judge and designed specifically for an audience of judges" ○ Teacher qualification for the specific topic ○ Whether the program provides high quality written materials ○ Whether the program is of sufficient length 	Comprehensive Judicial Education Plan for Illinois Judges
Indiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All judicial officers shall complete 15 hours of continuing education per year, and 54 hours of continuing education per three year period. Every judge who is not considered a "state level judicial officer" as defined in Rule 28 § 2(o) shall complete 6 hours of continuing education per year, and 36 hours per three year period. Up to 18 hours can be "non-legal subject matter courses" as defined in Rule 28 § 2(m). (Indiana Rules of Court, 	Indiana Rules of Court <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule 28 § 2 (definitions) • Rule 28 § 3 (education requirements) • Rule 28 § 6 (reporting requirements) • Rule 28 § 7 (disciplinary procedures - pay a fee, complete missing hours + 6 additional hours)

5. *Membership Count & Statuses*, IDAHO STATE BAR, <https://isb.idaho.gov/licensing-mcle/membership-count-statuses/> (last visited June 5, 2020); *Attorney Roster Search*, IDAHO STATE BAR, <https://isb.idaho.gov/licensing-mcle/attorney-roster-search/> (last visited June 5, 2020)

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	<p>Rule 28 (2020))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non Legal Subject Matter (NLS) Courses shall mean courses that the Commission approves for Non Legal Subject Matter credit pursuant to the Commission’s Accreditation Policies in the Guidelines to this Rule because, even though they lack substantive judicial or legal content, they nonetheless enhance an attendee’s proficiency in the management or administration of a court.⁶ (Rule 28 § 2(m)) 	
Iowa	Iowa does not appear to have continuing judicial education rules.	Iowa Court Rules
Kansas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All judges must complete at least 13 hours of judicial education each year, 2 of which must be on the subject of judicial ethics. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rule 502(b), Rule 501(b) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Except for municipal judges, up to 6 hours can be carried over <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rule 501(c), Rule 502(c) ○ A program must be accredited either by the Kansas Supreme Court Judicial Education Advisory Committee or the Kansas Continuing Legal Education Commission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rule 501(e)(1)-(2) Rule 502(e)(1)-(2) • Except for municipal judges, programs sponsored by the following programs are, according to Rule 502(e)(3) automatically approved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Judicial College ○ American Bar Association ○ American Academy of Judicial Education ○ National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges ○ American Judicature Society 	<p>Rule 501: Required Continuing Judicial Education Appellate and District Judges</p> <p>Rule 502: Municipal Court Judges</p>

6. Could not locate the Indiana Commission’s guidelines for non-legal subject matter

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Institute for Court Management ○ Any state continuing legal education accrediting organization other than the Kansas Continuing Legal Education Commission ○ American Parole and Probation Association ○ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, United States Department of Justice ○ National Drug Court Institute ○ National Association of Drug Court Professionals ○ National Center for State Courts ○ National Association of Women Judges ○ American Judges Association ○ Local Inns of Court established in Kansas ○ Association of American Family and Conciliation Courts 	
<p>Kentucky</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Every appellate judge and justice and all trial court judges are required to complete at least 25 hours every 2 years; any excess hours may be carried over to the next cycle (SCR Rule 8.070) ● According to Regulation 101.1 of the Regulations of the Continuing Judicial Education Commission, JEPs that qualifies for approval must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “[Contribute] directly to the professional competency of the judge” ○ “deal primarily with matters directly related to the law or to professional responsibility, administration or ethical obligations of a judge” ○ Have a teacher qualified in the subject matter ○ Distribute “thorough, high quality, readable, carefully prepared, written topic outlines and/or materials” to all participants 	<p>Supreme Court Rules of Kentucky Rule VIII and Regulations of the Continuing Judicial Education Commission</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Have an audience that predominantly consists of lawyers or judges ● Any program sponsored by a law school accredited by the ABA is automatically approved (Regulations of the Continuing Judicial Education Commission, Regulation 101.6) 	
Louisiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● State Court Judges must complete 12.5 hours of judicial education each year, 5 of which must be earned from programs sponsored by the Louisiana Judicial College and 8 of which must be on the subject of legal ethics and professionalism (Rule XXX.3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Note: this rule applies to “every attorney licensed to practice law,” and, according to the Louisiana Judicial College, this includes judges⁷ 	Rules of the Supreme Court of Louisiana
Maine	Maine does not appear to have any continuing judicial education requirements. According to Rule 5 (d)(1), full-time judges are exempt from CLE requirements.	Maine Bar Rules, Rule 5
Maryland	Maryland does not appear to have any continuing judicial education requirements.	Maryland Court Rules
Massachusetts	Massachusetts does not appear to have any continuing judicial or legal education requirements. ⁸	Massachusetts Supreme Court Rules
Michigan	Michigan does not appear to have any continuing judicial or legal education requirements. ⁹	Michigan Court Rules

7. *The Role of the College*, LOUISIANA JUDICIAL COLLEGE, <https://lajudicialcollege.org/about-ljc/> (last visited June 3, 2020)

8. *CLE Requirements*, MASS. BAR ASSOCIATION <https://www.massbar.org/education/cle-requirements> (last visited June 5, 2020)

9. *License Fee FAQ*, STATE BAR OF MICHIGAN <https://www.michbar.org/generalinfo/feesFAQ> (last visited June 5, 2020) “Are there CLE requirements in Michigan? No.”

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<p>Minnesota</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judges must satisfy the CLE requirements for Minnesota lawyers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 45 credit hours every 3 years. Of those, 3 must be pro-res courses, 2 must be elimination of bias courses, and 15 can be “on-demand” courses. • Rule 5 provides standards for course approval <p>A <u>1993 administrative order</u> requires judges to complete 45 hours of continuing education per 3 year period. According to a 2019 guide to the Minnesota judiciary created for MN legislators, the MN SC oversees continuing education “for court personnel.”</p> <p>According to Art VI § 5 of the <u>Minnesota Constitution</u> judges must be “learned in the law,” which “has been interpreted to mean that they must be admitted to the Minnesota state bar.”¹⁰ This likely means that they must satisfy Minnesota’s CLE requirements for lawyers.</p>	<p>Minnesota State Board of Continuing Legal Education Rules</p> <p>Guide for legislators</p>
<p>Mississippi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All judges, except workers’ compensation commission administrative judges and justice court judges, must complete 12 hours of approved judicial education each year, 1 hour of which must be on the subject of “legal ethics, professional responsibility, and professionalism” (Rule 3) • At most 12 hours in excess of the minimum may be carried over into the next year (Regulation 3.5) • According to Regulation 3.1.3 and Regulation 4.1, in order to obtain approval by the Committee on Continuing Judicial Education, these standards, amongst others, must be met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The program must primarily be related to “practice of law, professional responsibility or ethical obligations of judges, and 	<p>Mississippi Rules of Court, Rules and Regulations for Mandatory Continuing Judicial Education</p>

10. Ben Johnson, The Minnesota Judiciary, A Guide for Legislators, at 6, Minnesota House Research Department (September 2019) <https://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/pubs/judiciary.pdf>

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	<p>the administration of justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The activity must be sponsored by an organization with “substantial, recent experience” in providing CLE or “demonstrated ability to organize and present effectively [CLE],” which “arises partly” from the degree to which individuals with experience in CLE or educational experience in general are involved ○ The program must provide “thorough, high quality, readable and carefully prepared written materials” before or during the course, unless the lack of such materials is deemed reasonable by the Committee ○ The program must provide an opportunity for participants to evaluate it, and these evaluations must be made available to the Committee upon request ○ The cost of the program itself must be “reasonable considering the subject the subject matter, instructional level, etc.” 	
<p>Missouri</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Judges must satisfy state CLE requirements if they are members of the bar (Rule 15). Non-lawyer judges must satisfy similar requirement (Rule 18). ● CLE requirements: 15 credit hours per year, 3 of which must be for ethics-related courses, and at least one of those three must be for explicit/implicit bias cultural competency, diversity, or inclusion. ● Hours are reported to the clerk of the MO SC. ● Programs must be accredited by the Missouri Bar to be counted towards CLE requirements. 	<p>Missouri Supreme Court Rules, Rule 15.05 (2019)</p> <p>Missouri Supreme Court Rules, Rule 18.05</p>

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<p>Montana</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All judges and justices must complete at least 15 hours of judicial education each year (Rule 3b) • According to Rule 3b, qualifying programs must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Have “significant intellectual or practical content designed to increase the participants’ judicial competence” ○ “Constitute an organized program of learning,” dealing directly with matters related to “the study of law, professional and judicial responsibility, or ethical obligations of lawyers and judges” ○ Have been prepared and conducted “by an individual or group qualified by practical, legal, judicial, or academic experience ○ Provide written materials to participants; in exceptional cases, however, programs can be approved without doing so 	<p>Montana Supreme Court Rules, Judicial Education Committee (2005)</p>
<p>Nebraska</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All judges must complete at least 10 hours of judicial education each year (§ 1-503) • The Judicial Branch Education Advisory Committee grants approval if the program meets the following standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The program “constitutes an organized program of learning,” which “contributes directly to the professional competency of the judicial branch employee” (§ 1-504(A)(1)) ○ Its subject matter has “significant intellectual or practical content relating to the administration of justice or to the education of judges with respect to their professional or ethical obligations” (§ 1-504(A)(2)) ○ The individuals conducting the 	<p>Supreme Court Rules,</p> <p>§ 1-503 (required continuing judicial branch education)</p> <p>§ 1-504 (Requirements for individual course approval) (2011)</p> <p>§ 1-505 (Accreditation of sponsors and approval of programs)</p>

	<p>program “have appropriate academic or practical skills to conduct the course effectively” (§ 1-504(A)(3))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ JEPs must give the participants the opportunity to ask the faculty questions either verbally or in writing (§ 1-504(B)) ○ Programs that “cross professional lines, such as medical-legal programs or humanity programs,” may qualify for approval (§ 1-504(C)) • According to § 1-505(B), sponsors may apply to be accredited as sponsors, the status granted if the Committee determines that their program meets the standards in § 1-504; according to § 1-505(A), however, the Committee may accredit a sponsor and program without a formal application at its discretion, and, according to § 1-505(G) it also gives participants credit for programs approved by other jurisdictions’ CLE committees • Applications for program approval by a non-accredited sponsor must be submitted at least 45 days before the event (§ 1-505(E)) 	
<p>Nevada</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To maintain their attorney licenses, judges must abide by the CLE requirements of 13 hours of accredited education per year (Rule 210) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Board of Continuing Legal Education grants accreditation to programs (Rule 208) ○ All sitting judges must complete at least 13 hours of accredited education per year; CLE for attorney licensing qualifies (Rule 5B) ○ Furthermore, judges must complete at least one National Judicial College, National Council for Juvenile and Family Court Judges, or Administrative Office of Courts every 4 years (Rule 5B) 	<p>Nevada Court Rules</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules 205-215 <p>Judicial Education Policies (2018)</p> <p>Appendix A – Judicial Education Requirements</p>

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<p>New Hampshire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Justice of the Supreme Court and Superior Court, all circuit court judges and marital masters must complete at least one JEP per year (Rule 45(1)) 	<p>Rules of the Supreme Court of the State of New Hampshire, Rule 45</p>
<p>New Jersey</p>	<p>Note: although there is no rule nor provision within the attorney CLE rules which explicitly states that judges are required to complete CLE, the attorney CLE rules state that the rules apply to all those who are holding a license to practice law in the state of New Jersey (Rule 1:42-1). The only exemptions All judges admitted to the Bar, then, would technically be subject to the rules. The Board on Continuing Legal Education grants exemptions to “those retired completely from the practice of law.”¹¹ It is unclear whether judicial practice falls under the category of “practice of law” (in some states, it does; see Louisiana above as well as Arkansas’s CLE).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All those holding a license to practice in NJ must complete at least 24 hours of qualifying continuing legal education every two years, four of which must be on the subject of ethics and/or professionalism (Rule 1:42-1) • The Board on Continuing Legal Education determines whether programs qualify for accreditation 	<p>Rules Governing the Courts of the State of New Jersey, Rule 1:42</p>
<p>New Mexico</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All judges are subject to the same CLE requirements as other active bar members and thereby must complete 12 hours of approved coursework each year, 2 of which must deal with legal ethics or professionalism and 10 of which must “relate to the individual attorney’s practice of law” (§ 18-201(A)-(C)) • According to § 18-204(G)(1), JEPs that qualify for approval are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Programs provided y the Judicial Continuing Education Committee ○ Programs approved by the 	<p>New Mexico Court Rules, Rule 18</p> <p>University of New Mexico Judicial Education Center, Training Requirements in New Mexico</p> <p>Administrative Office of the Courts, General Policy (2006)</p>

11. Regulations of the Board on Continuing Legal Education, § 202.1(a) (2010)

	<p>Minimum Continuing Legal Education Board</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Programs sponsored by the New Mexico Judicial Education Center○ All other programs' qualification is deferred to the rules of the Administrative Office of the Courts which appears to have a limited scope in jurisdiction; see Administrative Office of the Courts, General Policy to the right <p>Note: there is conflicting information regarding New Mexico CLE for judges. On App. A of Rule 18 of the New Mexico Court Rules, linked to the right, a higher credit requirement, 15, is set and, although it is over a decade older than the code above, appears not to have been removed from the 2019 NM Court Rules.</p> <p>In addition, the Judicial Education Center from the University of New Mexico purports to give an exhaustive list of jurisdictions which have CJE requirements, linked to the right. As opposed to the NM Court Rules which requires all judges to complete 12 credits, this webpage explicitly says that <i>only</i> the jurisdictions it lists, Municipal, Magistrate, Probate, Domestic Relations and Domestic Violence judges, have CLE requirements with varying credit requirements.</p>	
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<p>New York</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All judges and justices must complete at least 24 hours of judicial education every 2 years (§ 17.3) • Programs which are not provided by the Unified Court System must gain approval from the New York Chief Administrator of the Courts (§ 17.3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All judges and justices in a court with criminal jurisdiction are required to attend a program on domestic violence issues every two years; this counts towards the general requirements (§ 17.4) 	<p>Rules of the Chief Judge, Part 17</p>
<p>North Carolina</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All District Court, Superior Court, Court of Appeals, and Supreme Court Judges must complete at least 30 hours of legal or judicial education every two years (Rule 2.B) • 15 of the 30 hours must be earned at programs designed specifically for judges and attended predominantly by judges (Rule 2.C) • Instruction must occur in segments 15 minutes or greater (Rule 2.E) • “Programs offered for judges by any law school accredited by the [ABA]” qualify for credit (Rule 3.C) 	<p>Rules of Continuing Judicial Education (2020)</p>

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<p>North Dakota</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All judges “of a court of record” of North Dakota must complete at least 45 hours of approved judicial education every three years, three hours of which must be on the subject of judicial ethics (Rule 36(4)(a)) • Separate provisions are given for municipal judges and magistrates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rule 36(4)(b) states that municipal judges must complete 18 hours every three years ○ Rule 36(4)(c) states that magistrates must complete a continuing education program every odd calendar year • Programs sponsored by accredited law schools are automatically approved (Rule 36(6)(b)(10)) 	<p>Administrative Rule 36 – North Dakota Rules on Judicial Branch Education</p>
<p>Ohio</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule IV of the Supreme Court of Ohio Rules for the Government of the Judiciary of Ohio requires all full-time, part-time, and retired judges of Ohio to participate in CLE programs. This rule incorporates Rule X of the Supreme Court Rules for the Government of the Bar of Ohio. • Every 2 years, all judges must complete 40 hours of CLE • Of those, ten must be from courses offered by the Supreme Court of Ohio Judicial College • At least three of the ten hours from courses offered by the SCOJC must be on judicial ethics, pro res, substance abuse prevention, or access to justice 	<p>Supreme Court of Ohio Rules for the Government of the Judiciary of Ohio, Rule IV (2019)</p> <p>Supreme Court Rules for the Government of the Bar of Ohio, Rule X</p>
<p>Oklahoma</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All judges must complete at least 12 hours of judicial continuing legal education each year (Rule 1) • Unless the program is provided by the 	<p>Oklahoma Statutes Citationized, § 5.1 App. 4b</p>

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	Administrative Office of the Courts, the National Judicial College, or the Oklahoma Chapters of the American Inns of Court, the program must be approved by the Chief Justice of the Oklahoma Supreme Court (Rule 2)	
Oregon	<p>Note: the Oregon State Bar (OSB) broadly classifies all members of the Bar admitted to practice law in the state of Oregon who “[provide] a legal service” as active members of the state Bar; the OSB thereby appears to subject judges to the CLE rules which might otherwise be interpreted to apply only to attorneys.¹² Several provisions use language which suggests the rules apply specifically to lawyers, however.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All active members of the OSB must complete 45 hours of qualifying CLE every three years (Rule 3.2(a)) • Further requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ At least 5 of these hours must be on a subject relating to ethics (Rule 3.2(b)) ○ There are further requirements for abuse reporting, mental health and substance abuse, and access to justice • To gain accreditation, a program must be approved by the MCLE Program Manager of the OSB (Rule 4.1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An application along with a sponsor fee must be submitted at most 30 days after the completion of the event by the sponsor or on behalf of them (Rule 4.2(c)) 	<p>Oregon State Bar Continuing Legal Education Rules and Regulations</p> <p>Oregon State Bar Bylaws (2020)</p>
Pennsylvania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pennsylvania Rules for Continuing Judicial Education requires judges to complete 12 hours of continuing education per year - 3 hours in judicial ethics and 9 hours in “judicial practice and related areas as defined by the Board.” (Rule 301(a)) 	<p>204 Pa. Code § 31.4 Minimum Continuing Judicial Education Requirements (2020).</p> <p>§ 31.6 Standards for Approved CJE Courses</p>

12. Oregon State Bylaws, § 6.100 (2020)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 4 hours must be earned through courses offered by the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts’ Judicial Education Department • Up to 4 credit hours can be earned through distance learning courses • Up to 4 credit hours can be earned through “teaching or alternative education activities • Reporting is the responsibility of the individual judge - the judge must report to the CJE Board of Judges 	<p>§ 31.10 Accreditation of a Single Course or CJE Activity by a Provider</p> <p>§ 31.11 Reporting</p>
<p>Rhode Island</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All judges must complete 10 hours of judicial education each year (Rule 6.2), and one credit hour is awarded for every 50 minutes of actual time spent, and one half credit is awarded for 25 minutes of actual time spent (Rule 6.3(a)(1)) • There is no limit to hours gained by live webinars or teleseminars (Rule 6.3(c)) • Hours earned in excess of the required 10 may be carried over into the subsequent year (Rule 6.3(g)) • Rule 6.1 defines “judicial education” as “judicial training or instruction in judicial process, procedure, skills, and attitudes.” 	<p>Rule 6, Mandatory Continuing Judicial Education, R.I. Sup. Ct. Art. VI, (2019)</p>
<p>South Carolina</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All magistrates must complete at least 18 hours of approved CLE each year, 6 of which must be on the subject of civil law, another 6 of which must be on the subject of criminal law, and another 2 of which must be on the subject of ethical issues, and 1 of which must be on substance abuse/mental health (Rule 510(b)(1), (b)(4)) 	<p>South Carolina Appellate Court Rules,</p> <p>Rule 510 (Continuing Legal Education for Magistrates and Municipal Judges)</p> <p>Rule 504 (Continuing Legal Education of the Judiciary)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All municipal court judges must complete at least 14 hours of approved CLE each year which pertain to issues of criminal law and practice and procedure in municipal courts, 2 of which must be on the subject of ethical issues and 1 of which must be on the subject of substance abuse/mental health (Rule 510(b)(3), (b)(4)) • All other judges must complete at least 15 hours of CLE each year approved by the Commission on Continuing Legal Education and Specialization every two years, 1 of those 15 hours must be on the subject of “substance abuse, mental health issues or stress management and the legal profession” (Rule 504(b)) • The more general CLE Rule 504 does not list criteria for JEP accreditation, but Rule 510 on magistrate and municipal court judges does; standards listed in Rule 510(c) include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Subject matter dealing with “legal theory or practical aspects of proceedings” in the respective courts○ Qualified faculty in the subject area○ “High quality” written materials distributed to participants○ “Programs should encourage magistrates and municipal judges to develop contacts and resources of information in conjunction with their instructors and fellow magistrates or municipal judges” • Further requirements in Rule 510:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Programs should submit applications with course materials and outlines at least 15 days before the event (Rule 510(c))○ Sponsors of courses must also provide a record of attendance and keep that list for a minimum of 2 years after the event (Rule	
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	510(d))	
South Dakota	South Dakota does not appear to have mandatory continuing judicial nor attorney ¹³ education requirements.	
Tennessee	<p>Note: according to Rule 21 § 2.01, Tennessee’s CLE applies to “every person whose qualifications to practice law are subject to the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Supreme Court of Tennessee,” which would appear to indeed <i>include</i> all judges who were qualified to practice law in the state of Tennessee, unless the judge has placed their Tennessee law license on “inactive status” with the Tennessee Board of Professional Responsibility (TBPR) and is thereby exempted by Rule 21 § 2.03(h) (among several other qualifications for exemption). A cursory search through the TBPR directory¹⁴ suggests that it is common practice for a judge to remain on active status and therefore still be subject to the CLE. Much of the language, however, speaks specifically of <i>attorney</i> education but never of judicial education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons within the scope of the CLE must complete at last 15 hours of CLE approved by the Commission each year, 3 of which must be approved for ethics/professionalism credit and the 12 of which must be approved for general credit (Rule 21 § 4.02(a)-(b)) • A maximum of 8 of these hours may be “Distance Learning” credits (Rule 21 § 4.02(c)) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Distance learning may be live webinars or even pre-recorded video and audio presentations, so long as there is “some form of interactive component and a completion certificate from the 	Tennessee Supreme Court Rules, Rule 21

13. *SD Continuing Legal Education*, STATE BAR OF SOUTH DAKOTA <http://www.statebarofsouthdakota.com/page/cle> (last visited June 5, 2020)

14. *Online Tennessee Attorney Directory*, BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SUPREME COURT OF TENNESSEE, <https://www.tbpr.org/for-the-public/online-attorney-directory> (last visited June 4, 2020).

	<p>sponsor” (Rule 21 § 5.01(h))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule 21 § 5.01 lists several standards for CLE providers, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The program must “deal primarily with matters related to substantive law, the practice of law, professional responsibility or ethical obligations of attorneys” and have the primary objective of “[enhancing] the participant’s professional competence” ○ “The program must be offered by a provider having substantial recent experience in offering [CLE] or demonstrated ability to organize and effectively present [CLE]” and must be conducted by qualified instructors ○ Written materials, paper or electronic, must be provided, unless their absence is deemed reasonable 	
<p>Texas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appellate, district and county court judges must complete 30 hours in their initial year, and 16 hours in each following year, of CLE in “the administrative duties of office and substantive, procedural, and evidentiary laws” (Rule 2.a) • Justices of the Peace, after two years of predetermined training from the Texas Justice Court Training Center, must annually complete 20 hours of CLE approved by a justice court education committee “covering substantive, procedural, and evidentiary law in civil matters” • Municipal court judges must complete 16 hours of programming from the Texas Municipal Courts Education Center each year (Rule 5.a(1)-(2)) • Programs sponsored by accredited law schools are automatically approved (Rule 	<p>Rules of Judicial Education (2013)</p>

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	2.c(11), Rule 3.b(10))	
Utah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All judges must complete at least 30 hours of pre-approved CLE each year (Rule 3-403(3)(A)) Programs should be on the subject substantive and procedural law or professional and personal development (Rule 3-403(3)(B)(i)) 	Judicial Council Code of Judicial Administration, Rule 3-403
Vermont	<p>According to Vt. Sup. Ct. Administrative Order No. 41 (2012), inactive status with regard to attorney licensing can be granted to judges who are not allowed to practice law, and according to the Vermont Code of Judicial Conduct, judges are not allowed to practice law.¹⁵ Attorneys exempt from licensure are not subject to the Vermont CLE (§ 11(a)). A cursory search into the status of Vermont attorneys shows that it is common practice for judges to register their attorney status as exempt.¹⁶</p> <p>There appears to be no other rule governing mandatory continuing judicial education.</p>	Vermont Supreme Court, Rules for Mandatory Continuing Legal Education
Virginia	<p>Virginia’s Mandatory CLE Regulations only mandate participation by active members of the VA State Bar. The Regulations refer to VA Rules of the Supreme Court define “active members,” a rule which distinguishes between judicial members and active members of the VA State Bar.¹⁷ It appears, then, that judges are exempt from the VA Mandatory CLE Regulations.</p>	The Virginia State Bar Professional Guidelines Mandatory CLE Regulations
Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every three years, judges must complete at least 45 credits of judicial education that has been approved by the Board for Judicial Administration’s Court 	Continuing Judicial Education Rules, Reports, and Forms General Rules, Rule 26 (2002)

15. Vt. Sup. Ct., Administrative Order No. 41 - Licensing of Attorneys, § 5(b); Vermont Code of Judicial Conduct § 4G (2012)

16. *Attorneys in Good Standing as of 12/2/2019*, VERMONT JUDICIARY https://www.vermontjudiciary.org/sites/default/files/documents/rptAttorneys_Good_Standing_17.pdf (last visited June 4, 2020)

17. Va. R. Sup. Ct., § 6.4 Rule 3

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	<p>Education Committee, 6 hours of which must be on the subject ethics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Up to 15 hours in excess of the minimum 45 may be carried over to the next term. ▪ According to the Rule 26 standards,* the Judicial Administration’s Court Education Committee must approve programs for credit qualifications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Several organizations’ programs automatically qualify, including the National Association of Women Judges and the ABA as well as some specific school programs, e.g. the UVA LLM in Judicial Process and the NYU Appellate Judges Seminar (Rule 26.3.2) ○ According to Rule 3.4(b) considered in the assessment of a program include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “The topic, depth, and skill level of the material ▪ The level of practical and/or academic experience or expertise of the presenters or faculty ▪ The intended audience ▪ The quality of the written, electronic, or presentation materials, which should be of high quality, readable, carefully prepared and distributed to all attendees at or before the course is presented.” 	
<p>West Virginia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 2 years, active judges must complete 30 hours of approved, 3 of which must be on the subject of judicial ethics and/or managements and another 3 hours of which must be on the subject of domestic relations matters (Rule 7.14 (A)) • Every two years, senior status judges 	<p>West Virginia Rules of Judicial Disciplinary Procedure, Rule 7 (1995)</p>

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	<p>must complete at least 15 hours, 1.5 of which must on the subject of ethics and another 1.5 of which must be on the subject of domestic relations matters (Rule 7.14(A))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judges must attend at least one conference sponsored by the Supreme Court of Appeals and the West Virginia Judicial Association each year (Rule 7.14(A)) • Family court judges must complete 18 of the 30 required hours in courses on domestic relations law (7.14(B)) • A judge or the sponsoring organization may request accreditation of a CJE program from the Administrative Director (Rule 7.8). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ According to Rule 7.9, accreditation of a program requires that a program shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “have significant intellectual or practical content” ▪ “deal primarily with matter directly related to the performance of judicial duties and/or the practice of the law, including judicial ethics and management” ▪ “be taught by persons who are qualified by practical or academic experience in the subject covered” ▪ “preferably include the distribution of good quality written materials pertaining to the subjects covered” 	
<p>Wisconsin</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All WI circuit judges are required to attend the Wisconsin judicial college once per six year term (Rule 32.015) • Judges must complete 60 hours of CJE 	<p>Wisconsin State Supreme Court Rules, Chapter 32 (2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulates judges other than judges on the WI SC and Court of

	<p>per 6 year term in courses approved by the judicial education committee (Rule 32.02)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Credits can be earned in either state or national programs (Rule 32.03) ○ Judges can get credit for up to 24 credits per 6 yer period in national programs (Rule 32.05) ○ Programs must be approved by the judicial education committee (Rule 32.06) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Municipal judges shall complete 4 credit hours per year (Rule 33.04) ● Programs must be established by municipal judge education committee (Rule 33.04) ● A circuit court commissioner must complete 60 hours per 6 years, completing not less than 10 but not more than 30 per 2 year period. (Rule 75.05) ● Programs must be approved by judicial education committee (Rule 75.05) 	<p>Appeals</p> <p>Wisconsin State Supreme Court Rules, Chapter 33 (2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regulates municipal judges <p>Wisconsin State Supreme Court Rules, Chapter 75 (2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regulates circuit court commissioners
<p>Wyoming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Every year, all judges and justices must complete at least 15 hours of accredited continuing judicial training (Rule 2) ● Every year, commissioners and magistrates must accumulate a minimum of 15 hours of credits between continuing judicial education and continuing legal education programs (Rule 2) ● Hours in excess of this minimum can be carried over to the next year (Rule 2) ● Any program sponsored by an ABA accredited law school automatically qualifies for credit (Rule 3(f)) 	<p>Wyoming Court Rules, Rules for Continuing Judicial Education (2000)</p>