

Appendix E: Code of Judicial Conduct Policy on Reimbursement by Jurisdiction

Note: Many jurisdictions also attach the entirety or parts of a word-for-word identical commentary which encourages participation in extra judicial activities but state that the judge must make a “reasonable inquiry to obtain information necessary to make an informed judgement” as to whether accepting reimbursement would be appropriate. Often, this comment is followed by this list of several factors to consider when making that assessment:

- “(a) whether the sponsor is an accredited educational institution or bar association rather than a trade association or a for-profit entity;
- (b) whether the funding comes largely from numerous contributors rather than from a single entity and is earmarked for programs with specific content;
- (c) whether the content is related or unrelated to the subject matter of litigation pending or impending before the judge, or to matters that are likely to come before the judge;
- (d) whether the activity is primarily educational rather than recreational, and whether the costs of the event are reasonable and comparable to those associated with similar events sponsored by the judiciary, bar associations, or similar groups;
- (e) whether information concerning the activity and its funding sources is available upon inquiry;
- (f) whether the sponsor or source of funding is generally associated with particular parties or interests currently appearing or likely to appear in the judge's court, thus possibly requiring disqualification of the judge;
- (g) whether differing viewpoints are presented; and
- (h) whether a broad range of judicial and nonjudicial participants are invited, whether a large number of participants are invited, and whether the program is designed specifically for judges.”

Jurisdiction	Code of Judicial Conduct Policy and Commentary
Federal	<p>A judge may accept compensation and reimbursement so long as it is a reasonable amount and roughly the amount anyone would pay for that activity and does not “give the appearance of influencing the judge in the judge’s judicial duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety.”</p> <p>Judges are encouraged to participate in extra-judicial activities.</p> <p>Code of Conduct for United States Judges § 4H</p> <p>Although the Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges distinguishes between compensation and reimbursement and only explicitly states that compensation must be reported, the</p>

	<p>Guide to Judiciary Policy requires that all reimbursements summing to more than \$390 during the reporting period must be reported.</p> <p>Financial Disclosure, Guide to Judiciary Policy, Vol. 2 Pt. D, §330.20</p>
<p>Alabama</p>	<p>Reimbursement is allowed for ‘quasi-judicial and extra-judicial activities’ permitted by their canons of judicial ethics, so long as the source of reimbursement does not ‘give the appearance of influencing the judge in his judicial duties.’</p> <p>Reimbursement above ‘actual cost of travel, food, and lodging reasonably incurred by the judge, and where appropriate to the occasion, by his spouse’ is considered compensation, and “compensation should not exceed a reasonable amount, nor should it exceed what a person who is not a judge would receive for the same activity.”</p> <p>Ala. Canons of Judicial Ethics, Canon 6</p>
<p>Alaska</p>	<p>A judge can receive compensation and reimbursement of expenses for permitted extra-judicial activities so long as it does not “give the appearance of influencing the judge’s performance of judicial duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety”</p> <p>Compensation “shall not exceed a reasonable amount nor shall it exceed what a person who is not a judge would receive for the same activity.”</p> <p>Reimbursement above the actual costs counts as compensation. According to the commentary, however, reimbursement by government per diem in excess of actual expenses does not count as compensation.</p> <p>The commentary explicitly mentions that only compensation, <i>not</i> reimbursement, is required to be reported.</p> <p>Alaska Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 4H</p>
<p>Arizona</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs.</p> <p>Judges are explicitly encouraged to attend educational programs as both teachers and participants.</p> <p>Ariz. Code of Judicial Admin., Rule 3.5</p>
<p>Arkansas</p>	<p>Judges must publicly report reimbursements except for those from government entities – there is no minimum value mentioned.</p>

	<p>Arkansas gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory notes – judges must “undertake a reasonable inquiry to obtain the information necessary to make an informed judgement” and assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors in this consideration.</p> <p>Ark. Code of Judicial Conduct, Rule 3.14 through 3.15</p>
<p>California</p>	<p>A judge may accept reimbursement of expenses if it does not “give the appearance of influencing the judge’s performance of judicial duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety.” Reimbursement is limited to “actual costs of travel, food, and lodging reasonably incurred by the judge and, where appropriate to the occasion, by the judge’s registered spouse or guest.” Any payment beyond this is considered compensation.</p> <p>No judges may receive honorarium, defined as payment for speeches given, articles published, or attendance at any public or private conference, convention, social event, etc. This does not preclude, however, payment for teaching, including judicial education programs.</p> <p>California gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory notes – judges “must assure themselves” that accepting reimbursement or a fee waiver would not “appear to a reasonable person to undermine the judge’s independence, integrity, or impartiality” and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors in this consideration, with an addition of “(i) the program is designed specifically for judges”</p> <p>Cal. Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 4H</p>
<p>Colorado</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs.</p> <p>Gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory notes.</p> <p>Judges shall report the source and value of reimbursements – no minimum value is named.</p> <p>Colo. Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 3.14-15</p>
<p>Connecticut</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs.</p>

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	<p>Judges must publicly report the source of any reimbursement that they or any spouse, partner, or guest accept, unless the sum of reimbursement in the calendar year is not greater than \$250.</p> <p>Gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory notes.</p> <p>Conn. Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 3.14 through 3.15</p>
<p>Delaware</p>	<p>Judges should not accept any gift except for “a gift incident to ... an invitation to the judge and a family member or guest to attend a bar-related function or activity devoted to the improvement of the law, the legal system, or the administration of justice” (3.13)</p> <p>“Expense reimbursement should be limited to the actual cost of travel, food and lodging reasonably incurred by the judge and, where appropriate to the occasion, by the judge's spouse or domestic partner or guest. Any payment in excess of such an amount is compensation” (3.14)</p> <p>Comments note that reimbursement may qualify as a gift and would thereby be governed by rule 3.13 on gifts.</p> <p>A judge should regularly file reports of compensation received for law-related and extra-judicial activities, as required by the Supreme Court. (Rule 3.15)</p> <p>Del. Code of Judicial Conduct</p>
<p>D.C.</p>	<p>Judicial education is explicitly encouraged in the comments attached, and it’s said that the judges must assess for themselves whether or not to accept reimbursement.</p> <p>Judges must report “reimbursements and waivers or partial waivers of fees received.”</p> <p>D.C. Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 3.14-15.</p>
<p>Florida</p>	<p>A judge can receive compensation and reimbursement of expenses for permitted extra-judicial activities so long as it does not “give the appearance of influencing the judge in the performance of judicial duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety,” and the reimbursement must match actual costs.</p> <p>Reimbursement which a) is not paid by the state or a judicial branch entity defined in Florida rule of Judicial Administration 2.420(b)(2) and b) exceeds \$100 must be reported.</p> <p>Fla. Code of Judicial Conduct § 6A</p>
<p>Georgia</p>	

	<p>A judge can receive compensation and reimbursement of expenses for permitted extra-judicial activities so long as it does not “give the appearance of influencing the judge’s performance of judicial duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety”</p> <p>Judges do not have to report reimbursements for events related to the bar, justice system, etc.</p> <p>Ga. Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 3.12-13</p>
<p>Hawai’i</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs.</p> <p>Hawai’i gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory notes. Judges must assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors.</p> <p>It is not explicitly stated in this code that reimbursement exceeding actual costs counts as compensation, which must be reported when in excess of \$1000 over a term.</p> <p>Hawai’i Revised Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 3.14-15</p>
<p>Idaho</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in extrajudicial activities permitted by this Code.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs.</p> <p>Idaho gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory notes./ Judges are encouraged to participate in extrajudicial activities but must assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors.</p> <p>Idaho Judicial Code of Conduct Rule 3.14</p>
<p>Illinois</p>	<p>A judge can receive compensation and reimbursement of expenses for permitted extra-judicial activities so long as it does not “give the appearance of influencing the judge in his or her judicial duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety,” and the reimbursement must match actual costs reasonably incurred.</p> <p>Ill. Code of Judicial Conduct Canon 6</p>
<p>Indiana</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they</p>

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	<p>are “associated with the judge’s participation in extrajudicial activities permitted.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs.</p> <p>Indiana gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory notes. Judges are encouraged to participate in extrajudicial activities but must assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors.</p> <p>If the sum of reimbursements in the calendar year exceeds \$150, they must be reported. Judges are <i>not</i>, however, required to report “expenses paid by governmental entities, colleges and universities,” or a list of other organizations including the ABA, NCSC, National Association of Women Judges, and more.</p> <p>Ind. Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 3.14-15</p>
<p>Iowa</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in extrajudicial activities permitted.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs.</p> <p>Iowa gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory notes. Judges are encouraged to participate in extrajudicial activities but must assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors.</p> <p>Iowa Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 51:3.14</p>
<p>Kansas</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in extrajudicial activities permitted.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs reasonably incurred.</p> <p>Judges must report reimbursements if the calendar year sum exceeds \$200.</p> <p>Kansas gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory notes. Judges are encouraged to participate in extrajudicial activities but must assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors.</p> <p>Kansas Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 3.14-15</p>
<p>Kentucky</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs reasonably incurred.</p> <p>Judges must report reimbursement if the sum received in a calendar year exceeds \$100.</p>

	<p>Kentucky gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory notes. Judges are encouraged to participate in extrajudicial activities but must assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors.</p> <p>Ky. Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 3.14-15</p>
<p>Louisiana</p>	<p>Louisiana does not explicitly state any rules regarding reimbursement. The code of conduct does, however, allow for “invitations to the judge” and spouses, domestic partners, or guests “<i>without charge</i>” to “an event associated with a bar-related function or other activity relating to the law, the legal system, or the administration of justice.” It is unclear if “without charge” allows exclusively for a registration or entry fee for an event or if it also allows reimbursement for flights, travel, etc.</p> <p>Judges must report all compensation in connection with “quasi-judicial” activities in excess of \$500.</p> <p>La. Code of Judicial Conduct, § 6.3</p>
<p>Maine</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs reasonably incurred.</p> <p>Acceptance of reimbursement must be publicly reported by the judge if the sum of reimbursements for the calendar year exceeds \$300.</p> <p>Rule 3.14, Me. Code of Judicial Conduct</p>
<p>Maryland</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs reasonably incurred.</p> <p>Maryland gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory notes – judges must “undertake a reasonable inquiry to obtain the information necessary to make an informed judgement” and assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors in this consideration.</p> <p>Md. Code of Judicial Conduct, § 4H</p>
<p>Massachusetts</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs reasonably incurred.</p>

	<p>The code states that reporting is only necessary for compensation and gifts and other things of value if they are of substantial value – reimbursement is not mentioned.</p> <p>The code requires that if the event invitation is connected with the judge’s official position, the judge must get approval from the Chief Justice of the court which affirms that the event “serves a legitimate public purpose and such purpose outweigh any non-work related benefit to the judge or to the person or organization providing the payment or waiver of expenses.”</p> <p>This rule does not apply if the invitation is covered by Rule 3.13(D)(2), which gives a list of possible benefits, awards, and invitations which are presumed to have a legitimate public purpose. Included here are invitations to events such as luncheons, award ceremonies, and similar events held in Massachusetts, but not judicial education programs. Judges, therefore, must obtain approval from the Chief Justice in order to accept reimbursement for judicial education programs.</p> <p>Massachusetts gives some of the same comments as introductory note – judges must “undertake a reasonable inquiry to obtain the information necessary to make an informed judgement” and assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate. Massachusetts gives its own recommended factors for the judge’s decision:</p> <p>“This decision involves consideration of the totality of circumstances, including but not limited to the nature of the sponsor, the source of the funding, whether the sponsor or source of the funding frequently takes positions on issues before or likely to come before the court where the judge sits, and the content of the program or event, including whether differing viewpoints are presented.”</p> <p>Mass. Judicial Code of Conduct, Rule 3.13-15</p>
<p>Michigan</p>	<p>A judge may accept compensation and reimbursement so long as it is a reasonable amount and roughly the amount anyone would pay for that activity and does not “give the appearance of influencing the judge in the judge’s judicial duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety.” Any reimbursement beyond reasonably incurred, actual costs is counted as compensation.</p> <p>The code only states that compensation should be reported.</p> <p>Mich. Code of Judicial Conduct, Canon 6</p>
<p>Minnesota</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs which are reasonably incurred.</p>

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	<p>Minnesota gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory note – judges must assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors.</p> <p>Revised Minn. Code of Judicial Conduct, Rule 3.14</p>
<p>Mississippi</p>	<p>A judge may accept compensation and reimbursement so long as it is a reasonable amount and roughly the amount anyone would pay for that activity, and it does not “give the appearance of influencing the judge in the judge’s performance of judicial duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety.” Any reimbursement beyond reasonably incurred, actual costs is counted as compensation.</p> <p>Miss. Code of Judicial Conduct Rule 4H</p>
<p>Missouri</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs.</p> <p>Missouri commentary includes some of the same comments as introductory note, encouraging judges to attend educational program, and calling upon judges to assess whether accepting the reimbursement is appropriate.</p> <p>Mo. Code of Judicial Conduct, 2-3.14</p> <p>Judicial reporting of finances must comply with 105.485 RSMO, which states that the public officers and employees’ filings need not report lodging and travel expenses provided by a third party if, among other possible circumstances, the expenses “may be reimbursed as provided by law.”</p> <p>Missouri Revisor of Statutes Title VIII, § 105.485 (9)(b)</p>

<p>Montana</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs reasonably incurred.</p> <p>Montana gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory note – judges must “undertake a reasonable inquiry to obtain the information necessary to make an informed judgement” and assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors in this consideration.</p> <p>Mont. Code of Judicial Conduct, Rule 3.14</p> <p>Financial reporting of the judges is governed by the rules in § 2-2-106 of Montana Code, but this code makes no mention of reimbursement.</p> <p>Mont. Code, § 2-2-106</p>
<p>Nebraska</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs reasonably incurred.</p> <p>Judges must publicly report reimbursements when they exceed \$100.</p> <p>Neb. Rev. Code of Judicial Conduct § 5-303.14-15</p>
<p>Nevada</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs.</p> <p>Nevada gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory note – judges must assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors.</p> <p>Revised Nev. Code of Judicial Conduct, Rule 3.14</p>
<p>New Hampshire</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs.</p> <p>New Hampshire gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory note – judges must assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors.</p> <p>N.H. Code of Judicial Conduct, Rule 3.14</p>

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<p>New Mexico</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs.</p> <p>New Mexico gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory note – judges must assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors.</p> <p>N.M. Code of Judicial Conduct, Rule 21-314</p>
<p>New York</p>	<p>“A judge shall not accept, and shall urge members of the judge’s family residing the judge’s household not to accept, a gift, bequest, favor or loan from anyone except: A gift incident to . . . an invitation to the judge and the judge’s spouse or guest to attend a bar-related function or an activity devoted to the improvement of the law, the legal system or the administration of justice.”</p> <p>A judge may accept reimbursement of expenses if it does not “give the appearance of influencing the judge in the judge’s judicial duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety.” Reimbursement is limited to “actual costs of travel, food, and lodging reasonably incurred by the judge and, where appropriate to the occasion, by the judge’s spouse or guest.” Any payment beyond this is considered compensation.</p> <p>The code only requires that judges report compensation – reporting on reimbursement is not mentioned.</p> <p>N.Y. State Code of Judicial Conduct, §4H</p>
<p>New Jersey</p>	<p>Judges may <i>not</i> receive compensation at all for quasi-judicial and extrajudicial activities, but they <i>may</i> receive reimbursement of “actual” and reasonably incurred expenses for travel, food and lodging so long as the reimbursements do not give “the appearance of influencing the judge in the exercises of judicial duties or otherwise create an appearance of impropriety.”</p> <p>N.J. Revised Code of Judicial Conduct, Rule 6.6</p>
<p>North Carolina</p>	<p>Judges may receive reimbursement for quasi-judicial and extra-judicial activities permitted by the code of conduct. Reimbursements are limited to the actual costs, of travel, food and lodging, and payment reasonably incurred by the judge and, if appropriate to situation, their spouse. Anything in excess of this is considered compensation. If \$2000 or more of compensation is received in a calendar year, public reporting is required.</p> <p>Compensation “should not exceed a reasonable amount” and judges should “regularly file reports of compensation received for quasi-judicial and extra-judicial activities.” Reimbursement does not seem to need to be reported.</p>

	<p>N.C. Code of Judicial Conduct, Rule 6B</p>
<p>North Dakota</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs reasonably incurred, and anything in excess of this is considered compensation.</p> <p>North Dakota gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory notes – judges must “undertake a reasonable inquiry to obtain the information necessary to make an informed judgement” and assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors in this consideration.</p> <p>N.D. Code of Judicial Conduct, r. 3.14</p>
<p>Ohio</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs.</p> <p>Ohio gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory notes – judges must assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors.</p> <p>Ohio Code of Judicial Conduct, r. 3.14</p>
<p>Oklahoma</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs.</p> <p>Oklahoma gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory notes – judges must assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors.</p> <p>Okla. Code of Judicial Conduct, r. 3.14</p>
<p>Oregon</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses or charges” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs.</p> <p>Or. Code of Judicial Conduct, Rule 4.10</p>
<p>Pennsylvania</p>	<p>A judge may accept reimbursement of expenses if it does not “give the appearance of influencing the judge in the judge’s judicial duties.” Reimbursement is limited to</p>

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	<p>“actual costs of travel, food, and lodging reasonably incurred by the judge and, where appropriate to the occasion, by the judge’s spouse.” Any payment beyond this is considered compensation.</p> <p>Penn. Code of Judicial Conduct, Canon 6</p>
Rhode Island	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses or charges” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs reasonably incurred by the judge, and, if the situation is appropriate, for the judge’s spouse, domestic partner or guest.</p> <p>This reimbursement must be publicly reported if the calendar year sum exceeds \$150.</p> <p>Rhode Island gives the same comments as those mentioned in introductory note – judges must “undertake a reasonable inquiry to obtain the information necessary to make an informed judgement” and assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate.</p> <p>R.I. Code of Judicial Conduct, Rule 3.14</p>
South Carolina	<p>A judge may accept reimbursement of expenses if it does not ‘give the appearance of influencing the judge in the judge’s judicial duties,’ the Canon 4H mandates that “compensation received for activities outside of the judicial office” is reported, although, as in other codes, a distinction is made between compensation and reimbursement; there is no code explicitly stating that reimbursement must be reported.</p> <p>S.C. Code of Judicial Conduct, Rule 3.14, SCACR</p>
South Dakota	<p>A judge may accept reimbursement of expenses if it does not “give the appearance of influencing the judge in the judge’s judicial duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety.” Reimbursement is limited to “actual costs of travel, food, and lodging reasonably incurred by the judge and, where appropriate to the occasion, by the judge’s spouse or guest.” Any payment beyond this is considered compensation.</p> <p>§4H mandates only that “compensation received for activities outside of the judicial office” is reported, not reimbursement.</p> <p>S.D. Code of Judicial Conduct, §4H</p>
Tennessee	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses or charges” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar</p>

	<p>items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs reasonably incurred by the judge and, if the situation is appropriate, the judge’s spouse, domestic partner, or guest.</p> <p>Compensation above \$250 must be reported, although Tennessee’s Code of Judicial Conduct does not state, as other codes often do, that any reimbursement in excess of the actual, reasonably incurred costs is considered compensation.</p> <p>It is explicitly noted that reimbursement does not fall under the category of compensation in the rule referenced above on public reporting.</p> <p>Tenn. Code of Judicial Conduct, Rule 3.14 through 3.15</p>
<p>Texas</p>	<p>A judge may accept compensation and reimbursement so long as it is a reasonable amount and roughly the amount anyone would pay for that activity and does not “give the appearance of influencing the judge in the judge’s judicial duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety.” Reimbursement is limited to actual costs of travel, food, and lodging which are reasonably incurred by the judge, and if appropriate, family.</p> <p>Financial disclosure policy is deferred to general laws surrounding judges’ public reports of finances. Government Code Section 5B, Chapter 572 on personal financial disclosure, standards of conduct, and conflict of interest only requires public reports on reimbursements made by lobbyists, a category of person defined in Section 305.003, Persons Required to Register in Section 3A of the Government Codes.</p> <p>Tex. Code of Judicial Conduct, Canon 4</p> <p>5 Tex. Gov’t Code § 572.5B</p> <p>5 Tex. Gov’t Code § 572.3A: Chapter 305 – Registration of Lobbyists</p>
<p>Utah</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses or charges” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs reasonably incurred by the judge, and, if the situation is appropriate, for the judge’s spouse, domestic partner or guest.</p> <p>Utah gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory notes – judges must “undertake a reasonable inquiry to obtain the information necessary to make an informed judgement” and assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors in this consideration.</p> <p>Notably, Utah does not require <i>any</i> financial disclosure from its judges outside of campaign finances.</p>

	<p>Utah Code of Judicial Conduct, Rule 3.14</p>
<p>Vermont</p>	<p>A judge may accept reimbursement of expenses if it does not “give the appearance of influencing the judge in the judge’s judicial duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety.” Reimbursement is limited to “actual costs of travel, food, and lodging reasonably incurred by the judge and, where appropriate to the occasion, by the judge’s spouse or guest.” Any payment beyond this is considered compensation.</p> <p>Judges must only report compensation, not reimbursement.</p> <p>Vt. Code of Judicial Conduct, §4H</p>
<p>Virginia</p>	<p>A judge may accept reimbursement of expenses if it does not “give the appearance of influencing the judge in the judge’s judicial duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety.” Reimbursement is limited to “actual costs of travel, food, and lodging reasonably incurred by the judge and, where appropriate to the occasion, by the judge’s spouse or guest.” Any payment beyond this is considered compensation.</p> <p>Notably, Virginia’s code does not seem to distinguish between reimbursements and compensation or gifts: commentary on section 4E(5)(a) classifies waivers of registration fees and reimbursement for travels, meals and lodging as gifts.</p> <p>Policy on public reporting defers to statute applying to a range of public officials, Rule 2.2-3114, which defers to the file made available to these officials before their filings.</p> <p>On a sample form for Virginia state officers to report their finances, they are instructed to disclose the sources from which they received “lodging, transportation, money or any other thing of value with a combine value in excess of \$100” involved with their attendance at any meeting in their capacity as a government official, as well as the respect values of the payments or reimbursements received for that event. Reimbursements from the state are not included.</p> <p>Va. Code of Judicial Conduct, Canon 4</p> <p>2.2 Va. Code, §3114 on financial disclosure</p> <p>Sample State Officer Financial Disclosure Form</p>
<p>Washington</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses or charges” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs reasonably incurred by the judge.</p> <p>The Washington code gives no individual input on disclosing finances.</p>

White Paper Three: Appendix E

	<p>Washington gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory notes – judges must “undertake a reasonable inquiry to obtain the information necessary to make an informed judgement” and assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors in this consideration.</p> <p>Wash. Code of Judicial Conduct, Rule 3.14 through 3.15</p>
<p>West Virginia</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses or charges” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs reasonably incurred by the judge, and, if the situation is appropriate, for the judge’s spouse, domestic partner or guest.</p> <p>Judges must report reimbursement if the calendar year sum of it exceeds \$500.</p> <p>West Virginia gives the same commentary mentioned in the introductory notes – judges must “undertake a reasonable inquiry to obtain the information necessary to make an informed judgement” and assess for themselves whether a reimbursement is appropriate, and they are encouraged to consider the same list of factors in this consideration.</p> <p>W. VA. Code of Judicial Conduct, Rules 3.14-15</p>
<p>Wisconsin</p>	<p>A judge may accept reimbursement of expenses if it does not “give the appearance of influencing the judge in the judge’s judicial duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety.” Reimbursement is limited to “actual costs of travel, food, and lodging reasonably incurred by the judge and, where appropriate to the occasion, by the judge’s spouse or guest.” Any payment beyond this is considered compensation.</p> <p>Wis. Code of Judicial Conduct SCR 60.05(8)</p>
<p>Wyoming</p>	<p>Judges may accept reimbursement of “necessary and reasonable expenses or charges” for travel/lodging etc. and waivers for “registration, tuition, and similar items” if they are “associated with the judge’s participation in [permissible] extrajudicial activities.” The reimbursement must be limited to actual costs reasonably incurred by the judge, and, if the situation is appropriate, for the judge’s spouse, domestic partner or guest.</p> <p>Reimbursements must be publicly reported if they sum to more than \$1,000 in the calendar year.</p> <p>Wyo. Code of Judicial Conduct, Rule 3.14-15</p>