



Report of the  
Judicial Compensation Commission

Austin, Texas  
September 2018

# Judicial Compensation Commission

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Back L to R: Rebeca Huddle, Isaac Castro, Conrith Davis, Fred Tate, Scott Salmans.  
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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

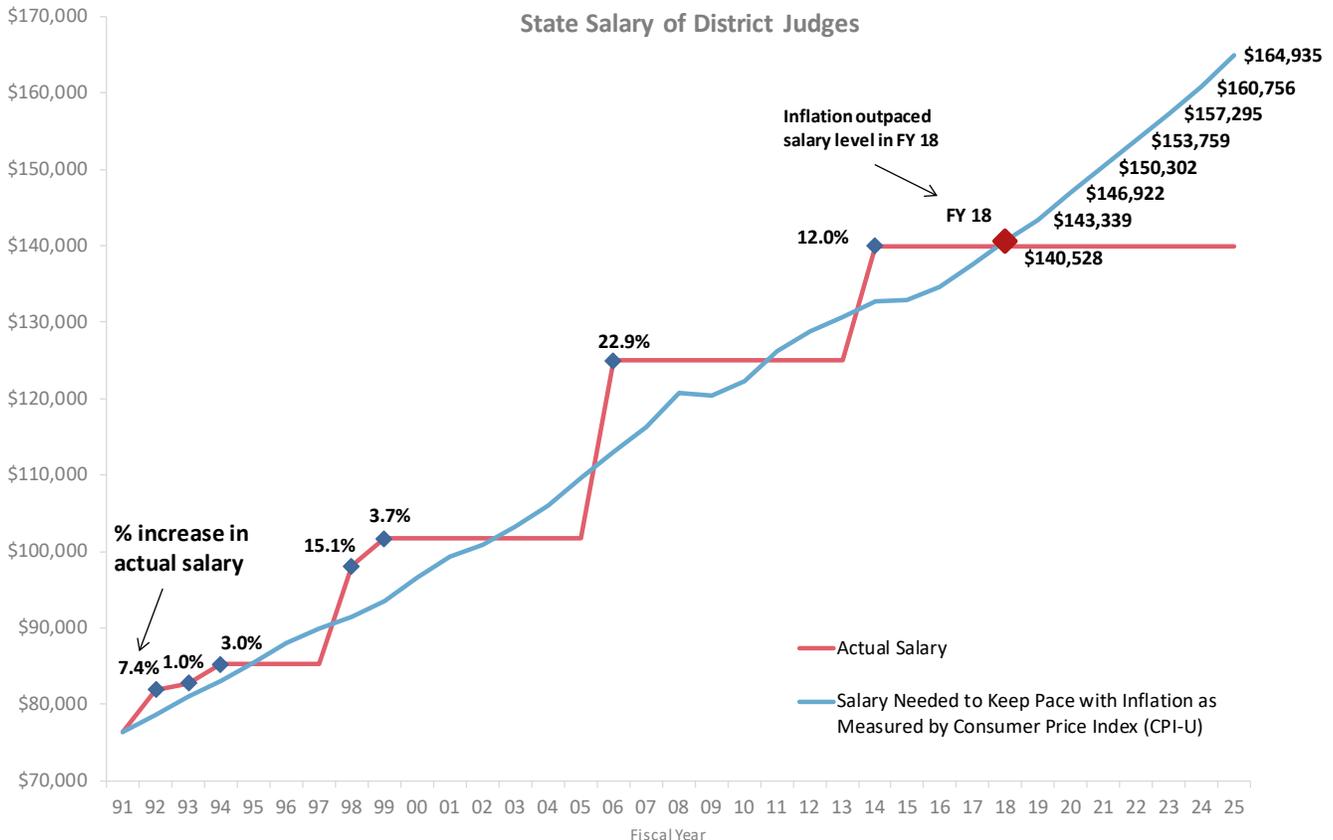
Texas is the second largest state in our nation, in both area and population, and it continues to grow in both population and commerce and industry. A basic requirement to ensuring that citizens and businesses can manage their affairs effectively is a stable and predictable judiciary.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, to effectively and efficiently address the needs of the State of Texas and its citizens, it is essential to have and support a competent judiciary. Adequate judicial compensation is one of the many factors that contribute to the support of the judiciary.

In 2007, the Texas Legislature formed the Judicial Compensation Commission (the “Commission”) specifically to look at this factor and, each biennium, recommend the proper salaries to be paid by the state for all justices and judges of the Supreme Court, the Court of Criminal Appeals, the courts of appeals, and the district courts.

## Findings

Based on the information it has gathered and reviewed, the Commission makes the following findings:

- In order to maintain a strong, qualified and independent judiciary, and in order to attract qualified candidates and retain experienced judges, appropriate judicial compensation is essential.
- At the end of the Fiscal Year 2018, judicial salaries again began to lag behind the rate of inflation and are currently lower than salaries paid in 1991 when factoring inflation.
- Texas judges have received only two salary increases in the last 18 years.



<sup>1</sup> Eskridge, William N. Jr. and Philip P. Frickey, eds. 1994, *Hart and Sack's The Legal Process: Basic Problems in the Making and Application of Law*. Westbury, N.Y.: Foundation Press.

- While maintaining a 1991 level of compensation should be a goal so that real compensation does not decrease with inflation, the 1991 level of compensation is inadequate to recruit and retain the best judges for Texas.
- The salary of Texas’ Supreme Court justices and Court of Criminal Appeals judges ranks 29th in the nation when compared with the salary of other high court judges; the salary of Texas’ Courts of Appeals justices ranks 25th in the nation when compared with the salary of other appellate judges; and the salary of Texas’ District Court judges ranks 31st in the nation when compared with the salary of other general-jurisdiction court judges.
- The state provided salary of Texas district judges is 31.5 percent lower than the average salary for experienced lawyers.
- The age of judges serving in the Texas judiciary is increasing, and it is anticipated that many may retire in the near future making it more important to set compensation at a level adequate to recruit a future generation of judges to the bench.
- Regular, systematic increases make judicial compensation more predictable and are essential to ensure that judicial compensation remains at a level that is sufficient to attract a competent and well-qualified judiciary.
- The ability of the Commission to ensure its recommendations are brought before the Legislature is hampered by the fact that there is no formal mechanism for legislators to consider the recommendation.

## Recommendations

As a result of its findings, the Commission recommends that salaries of the justices and judges of the Supreme Court, the Court of Criminal Appeals, the 14 courts of appeals, and the district courts be established as shown in the table below for the 2020-21 biennium:

Recommended Judicial Compensation					
	 CURRENT STATE SALARY	 PROPOSED STATE SALARY	 MAXIMUM COUNTY SUPPLEMENT <sup>2</sup>	 MAXIMUM TOTAL COMPENSATION	 % INCREASE ABOVE CURRENT TOTAL COMPENSATION
 Chief Justice - Supreme Court or Court of Criminal Appeals	\$170,500	\$195,700	n/a	\$195,700	15%
Justice - Supreme Court or Court of Criminal Appeals	\$168,000	\$193,200	n/a	\$193,200	15%
Chief - Court of Appeals (additional \$2,500 by statute)	\$156,500	\$179,600	up to \$11,100	\$190,700	15%
Justice - Court of Appeals	\$154,000	\$177,100	up to \$11,100	\$188,200	15%
District Judge	\$140,000	\$161,000	up to \$22,200	\$183,200	15%

<sup>2</sup> If the Commission’s recommended salary increases are adopted, county supplements could increase to the amounts shown in the chart. (See Tex. Govt. Code §659.012.) The current maximum county supplement for courts of appeals justices is \$9,000 and for district court judges, it is \$18,000.

## Cost

The state fiscal impact of the judicial salary increases recommended by the Commission is estimated to be approximately \$57,445,489 million for the 2020-21 biennium.<sup>3</sup> Fifty-seven percent of the total cost is for judicial salaries and retirement, and forty-three percent is for other salaries that are linked to the salary of a district judge. For more detailed information regarding the cost of implementing the Commission's recommended salaries, refer to Appendix A. While the Commission believes that a 15% increase in compensation is necessary to get judges to an adequate and appropriate salary, the Commission also understands the financial constraints that the state is under. Therefore, the Commission would support an increase that would be implemented over the biennium in a tiered process. For example, a 7.5% increase in FY 2020 followed by a 7% increase in FY 2021.

## Additional Recommendations

- Require the Commission's salary recommendations be included as an exceptional item in the Comptroller Judiciary Section's Legislative Appropriation Request to ensure a formal mechanism is in place for legislators to consider the Commission's recommendations;
- Reduce the number of years required to receive judicial longevity pay from sixteen years of service to four years of service and to provide the judge or justice 0.2 percent of their current monthly state salary for every year of judicial service; and
- Fund an increase in the salaries of the Children's Court Associate Judges at ninety percent of a district judge's salary.

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<sup>3</sup> This cost includes state-paid judicial salaries, longevity pay increases, increases in pay for state and county prosecutors, increases in funding provided for statutory county court salaries, and impacts on the Judicial Retirement System (JRS) Plan I and Plan II for the same time period.

## HISTORY AND FUNCTION OF THE COMMISSION

The Judicial Compensation Commission was created by the 80th Legislature, effective September 1, 2007.<sup>4</sup> It is composed of nine members who are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate to serve six-year terms. No more than three members serving on the Commission may be licensed to practice law.

The Commission is responsible for making a report to the Texas Legislature no later than December 1 of each even-numbered year recommending the proper salaries to be paid by the state for all justices and judges of the Supreme Court of Texas, the Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas, the courts of appeals and the district courts. In recommending the proper salaries for the justices and judges, the Commission is required to consider the factors listed in Section 35.102(b) of the Texas Government Code. (See page 7).

The commission held its first meeting of the biennium on February 5, 2018, and reviewed data relating to the factors to be considered in setting judicial compensation. The commission took public comment on issues related to judicial compensation on the morning of June 27, 2018. In the afternoon, the commission met again and made the recommendations included in this report.

The Commission also met on September 6, 2018, to adopt this report.

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<sup>4</sup> Acts 2007, 80th Legislature, Regular Session, Ch. 1090, September 1, 2007. Tex. Govt. Code, Chapter 35.

# CURRENT STRUCTURE OF JUDICIAL SALARIES

The state salary of justices and judges of the Supreme Court, the Court of Criminal Appeals, the courts of appeals and the district courts are set by the Texas Legislature in the General Appropriations Act. Section 659.012 of the Texas Government Code provides the minimum salary that must be paid by the State and provides salary differentials that must be maintained between the three levels of the judiciary paid by the state—the highest appellate courts, the intermediate appellate courts, and the district courts. In addition, Sections 31.001 and 32.001 of the Texas Government Code authorize counties to supplement the salaries of the courts of appeals justices and the district court judges that have jurisdiction in their counties.

## Current Salary Summary for Elected State Judges

 <b>JUDGE</b>	 <b>STATE SALARY</b>	 <b>COUNTY SUPPLEMENT<sup>5</sup></b>	 <b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Chief Justice - Supreme Court or Court of Criminal Appeals</b>	<b>\$170,500</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$170,500</b>
<b>Justice - Supreme Court or Court of Criminal Appeals</b>	<b>\$168,000</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$168,000</b>
<b>Chief - Court of Appeals</b>	<b>\$156,500</b>	<b>up to \$9,000</b>	<b>up to \$165,000</b>
<b>Justice - Court of Appeals</b>	<b>\$154,000</b>	<b>up to \$9,000</b>	<b>up to \$163,000</b>
<b>District Judge</b>	<b>\$140,000</b>	<b>up to \$18,000</b>	<b>up to \$158,000</b>

Texas judges have received increases in compensation only two times since 2000 - in 2005 and 2013. The total annual salary including county supplements for a district judge is limited to \$158,000—\$5,000 less than the combined salary from state and county sources provided for a justice of a court of appeals. In counties with more than five district courts, local administrative district judges are entitled to an additional \$5,000 from the state.

Of the 467 district court judges in the state, only 7 do not receive a county salary supplement. Seventy-six percent (354 judges) receive the maximum salary allowed by law. A table listing the county supplements received by district

<sup>5</sup> If the Commission's recommended salary increases are adopted, county supplements could increase to the amounts shown in the chart. (See Tex. Gov't Code 659.012.) The current maximum county supplement for courts of appeals justices is \$9,000 and for district court judges it is \$18,000.

judges is provided in Appendix B.

The annual salary of a justice of a court of appeals, which is currently \$154,000, is 110 percent of the state salary of a district judge. The total annual salary including supplements for a court of appeals justice, other than a chief justice, is limited to \$5,000 less than the salary of a justice on the Supreme Court, for a current maximum of \$163,000. Chief justices of the courts of appeals are entitled to an additional \$2,500 from the state.

All 80 of the justices of the 14 courts of appeals in Texas receive county supplements. Ninety-six percent of the justices receive the maximum salary allowed by law. A table listing the county supplements received by the justices of the courts of appeals is provided in Appendix C.

A justice or judge on the highest appellate courts—the Supreme Court and the Court of Criminal Appeals—is entitled to an annual salary from the state that is equal to 120 percent of the annual state salary of a district court judge, for a current salary of \$168,000. The chief justice of the Supreme Court and the presiding judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals are entitled to an additional \$2,500 from the state. None of the justices or judges sitting on the highest courts of Texas are entitled to receive any county supplements.

Judges who have completed at least 16 years of service also receive longevity pay in an amount equal to 3.1 percent of the judge's current monthly state salary (approximately \$362 per month for district judges; \$398 per month for intermediate appellate court judges; \$434 per month for high court justices and judges). Length of service for longevity pay is not dependent on whether a judge has served on a district, intermediate appellate, or high court. Longevity pay is structured as a one-time increase in pay and does not increase with additional years of service.

Presiding judges of the administrative judicial regions,<sup>6</sup> and district judges who preside over silica or asbestos multi-district litigation are entitled to additional compensation as well.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Tex. Govt. Code §74.051

<sup>7</sup> Tex. Govt. Code §659.0125

**FACTORS REQUIRED TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE COMMISSION**  
In determining what a “proper” salary would be, the Commission is required to consider the following eight factors:

**1**

the skill and experience required of the particular judgeship at issue;



**2**

the value of compensable service performed by justices and judges, as determined by reference to judicial compensation in other states and the federal government;



**3**

the value of comparable service performed in the private sector, including private judging, arbitration, and mediation;



**4**

the compensation of attorneys in the private sector;



**5**

the cost of living and changes in the cost of living;



**6**

other public officials in the state, including:

- a) state constitutional officeholders;
- b) deans, presidents, and chancellors of the public university systems; and
- c) city attorneys in major metropolitan areas for which that information is readily available;



**7**

other factors that are normally or traditionally taken into consideration in the determination of judicial compensation; and

**8**

most importantly, the level of overall compensation adequate to attract the most highly qualified individuals in the state, from a diversity of life and professional experiences, to serve in the judiciary without unreasonable economic hardship and with judicial independence unaffected by financial concerns.<sup>8</sup>



<sup>8</sup> Tex. Govt. Code, §35.102(b).

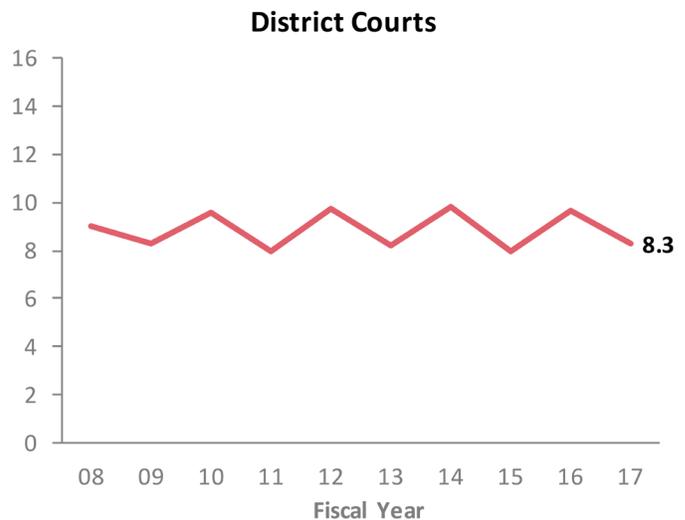
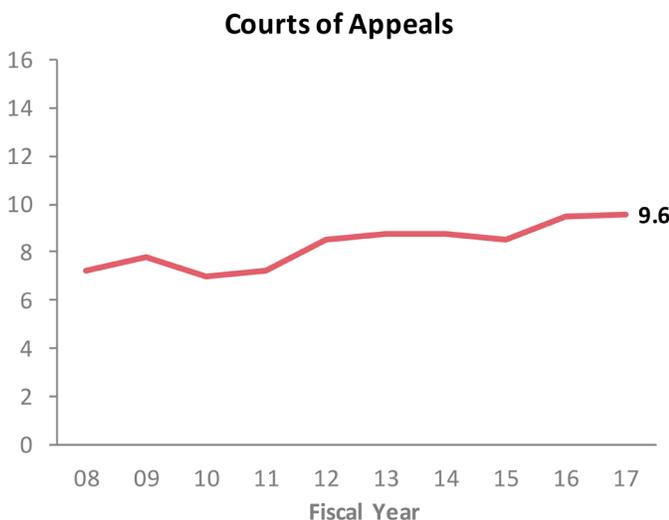
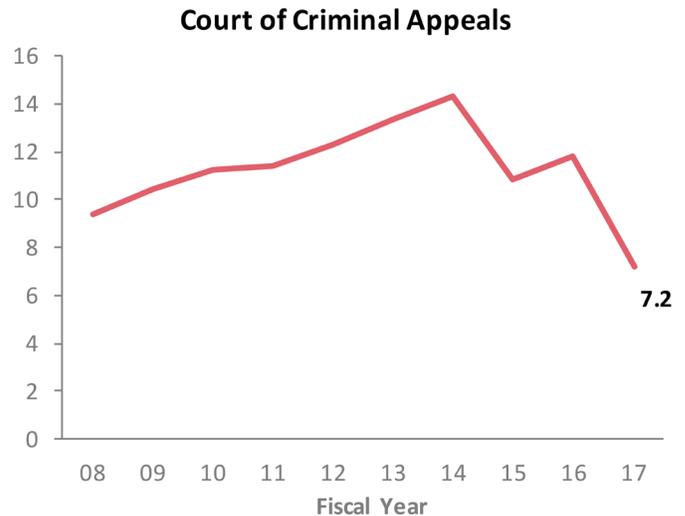
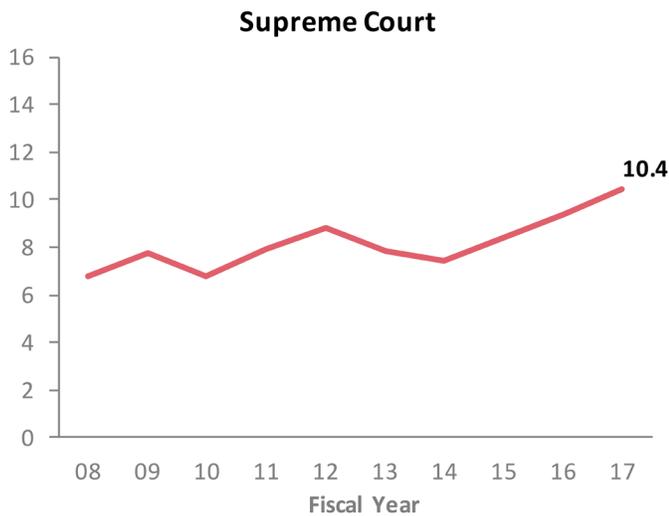
The following is a summary of the Commission’s analysis of the data collected for purposes of determining the proper salary for the state’s justices and judges of the Supreme Court, the Court of Criminal Appeals, the courts of appeals, and the district courts.

## Factor 1: Skill and Experience Required of the Particular Judgeship at Issue

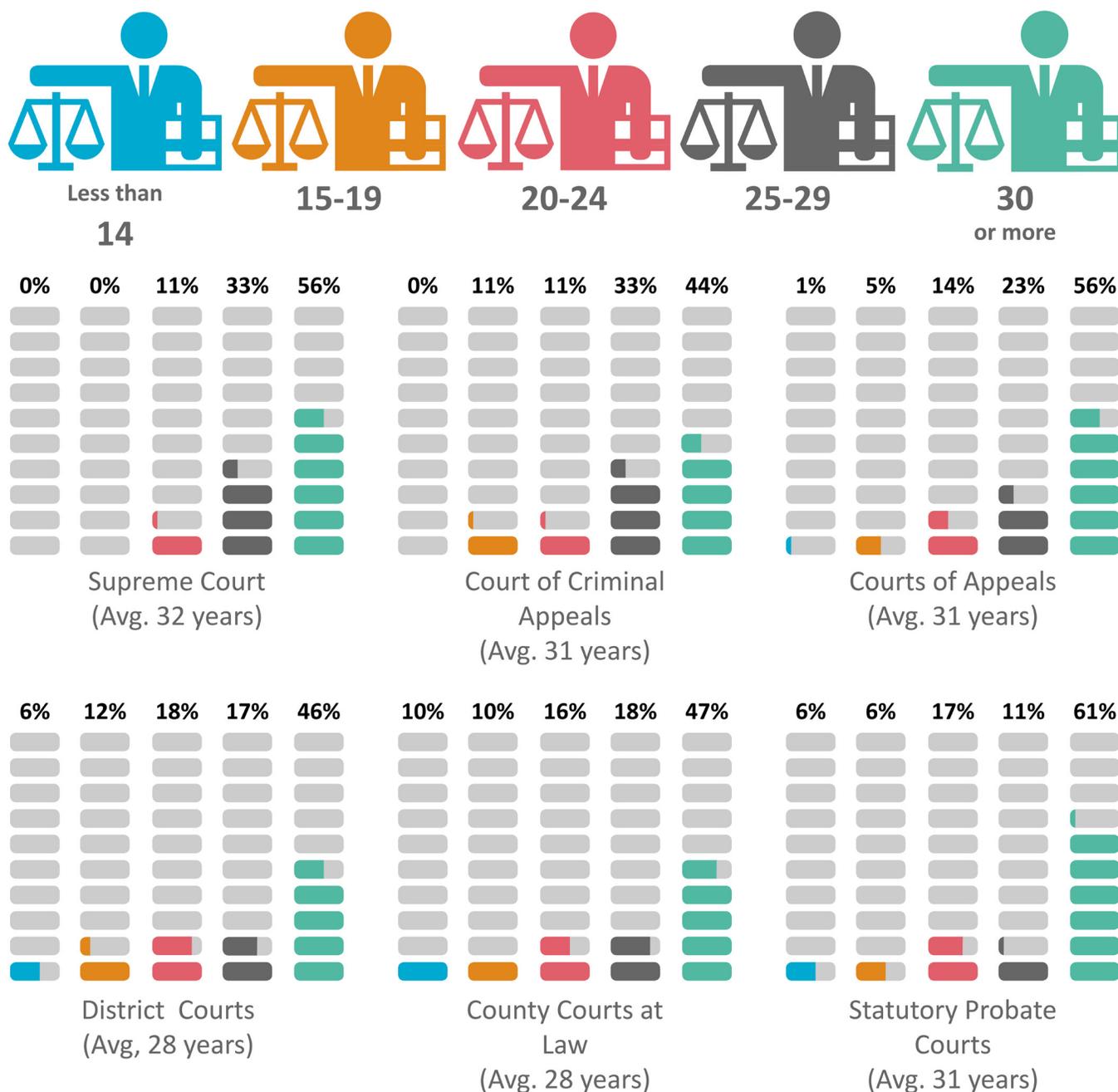
District court judges must be at least 25 years old and have been a practicing lawyer or judge, or both combined, for at least four years. Appellate court justices and judges must be at least ten years older—35 years or older—and have practiced law or been the judge of a court of record and practiced law for at least 10 years.

Data reviewed by the Commission proves that the Texas state judiciary is very experienced.

### Average Years of Service on Current Bench



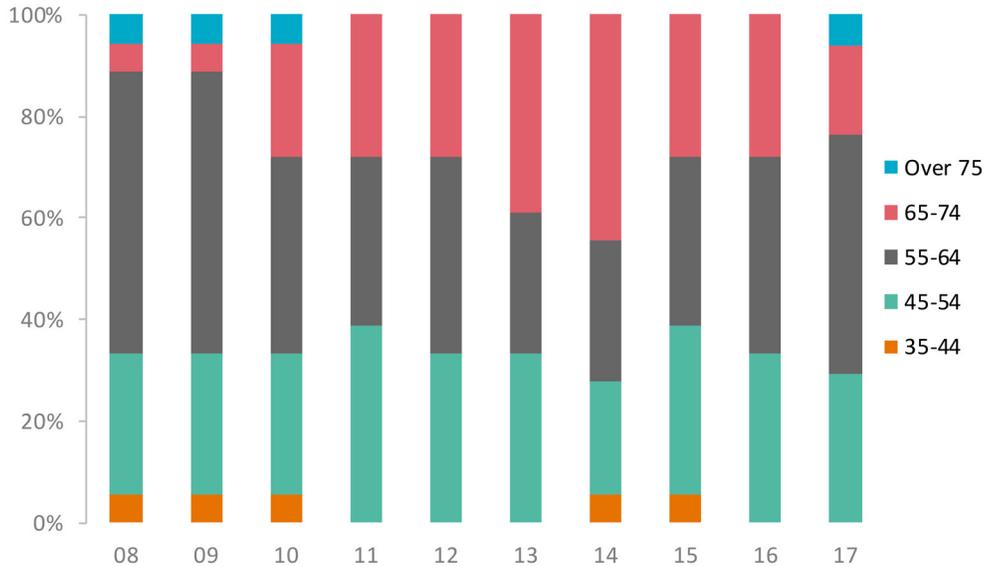
## Years Licensed as a Texas Attorney



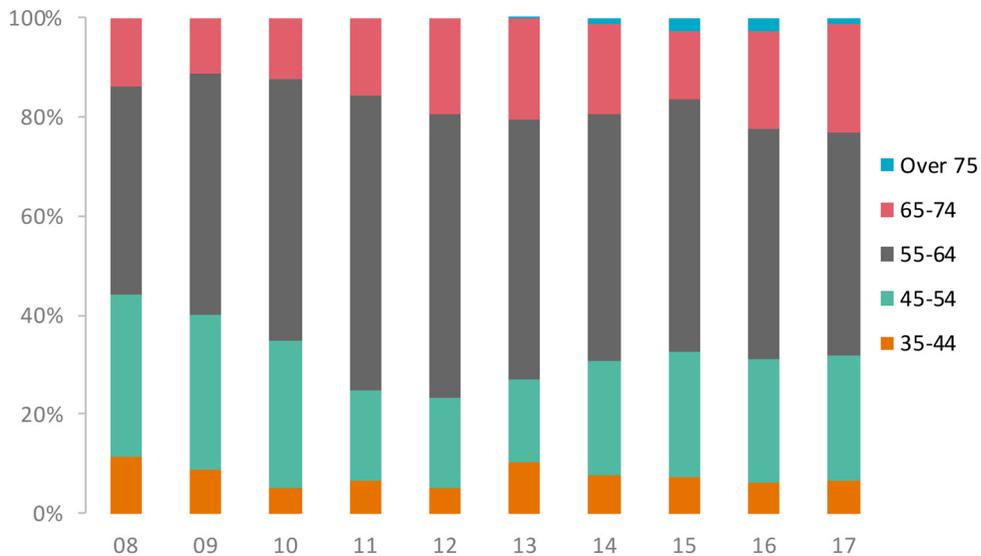
Texas judges at all levels of court have approximately an average of 30 years of experience as attorneys. This information reveals that the Judiciary is able to attract individuals to the bench who have significant experience. While this experience may be viewed positively, it may also indicate that compensation is a barrier to younger but still experienced attorneys. Instead, those younger attorneys may be required to pursue private practice, where compensation levels are often significantly higher, before entering public service.

Demographic profile data on the ages and service on the bench for Texas judges shows that while the years of service on the bench has stayed consistent over the past decade at most court levels, the age of those serving as judges has increased. Seventy-one percent of judges serving on the Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals are over 55. Sixty-eight percent of judges serving on our state's intermediate courts of appeals are over 55, and 60 percent of district judges are over 55.

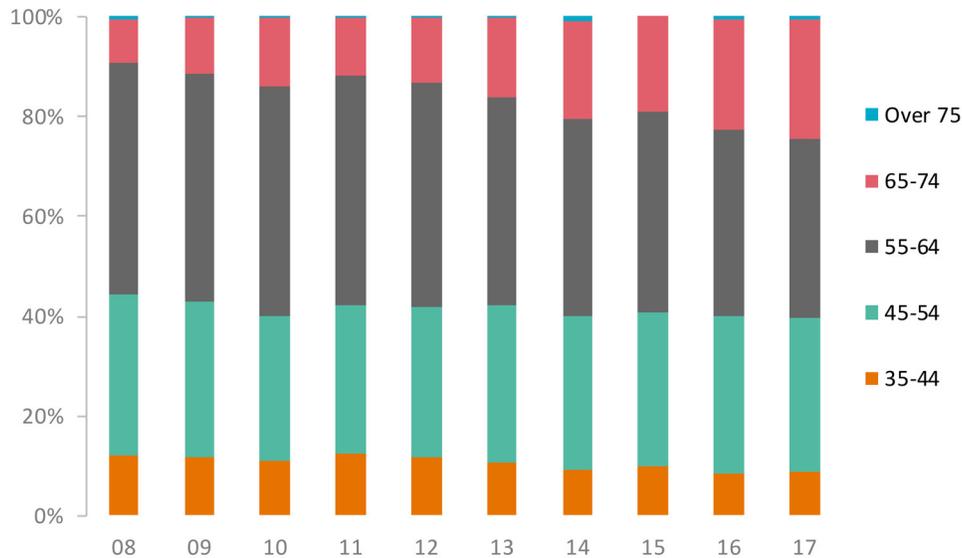
**71 percent of judges in the highest appellate courts are 55 or older.**



**68 percent of judges in the courts of appeals are 55 or older.**



**60 percent of judges in the district courts are 55 or older.**



With the reality that a large percentage of judges and justices may be retiring in the near future, it is more important than ever to ensure that compensation is set at a level adequate to recruit the future generation of judges and justices to the bench.

## **Factor 2: Value of Compensable Service Performed by Justices and Judges, as Determined by Reference to Judicial Compensation in Other States and the Federal Government**

**Other States** - A wealth of data exists about the judicial salaries in other states. This data has been collected by the National Center for State Courts (“NCSC”) every year since 1974. The NCSC provides data on the actual and “normalized” salaries of judges. The purpose of normalizing data is to allow for an apples-to-apples comparison of salaries between states by adjusting salaries in each state by a cost-of-living factor to determine the purchasing power of that salary in a given state. The Center uses the most widely accepted United States source of cost-of-living indices, the indices produced by the Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER, formerly known as the ACCRA organization).<sup>9</sup>

For its comparison of compensation in other states, the Commission focused on salaries in the six most populous states, including Texas.

The Commission found that the state salaries of state judges in Texas continue to lag behind the salaries of judges at corresponding levels in all five states closest to Texas in population.

In fact, the average salary of justices on the other populous states’ Supreme Courts is \$227,040, over 35 percent higher than Texas judges. Similarly, the average salary of justices on the other populous states’ courts of appeals is \$204,800, almost 26 percent higher than the maximum allowable salary of Texas justices. The maximum

<sup>9</sup> National Center for State Courts, Survey of Judicial Salaries, Vol. 39, No. 1, pg. 2, January 1, 2014.

compensation for Texas district judges is over 20 percent lower than the average salary of the other populous states, whose average salary is \$190,000.

**Federal Judges**<sup>10</sup> - In the past, the Commission has chosen not to tie its recommendation to the salaries of federal judges. No other state does so, and federal salaries are not normalized; that is, a federal judge in California earns the same salary as a federal judge in Illinois, even though there is a large difference in the cost of living between those states. The Commission did take notice that federal judge salaries far outpace Texas judges' salaries. For the previously stated reasons, the Commission did not consider federal judges' salaries in making its recommendation.

### Factor 3: Value of Comparable Services Performed in the Private Sector, Including Private Judging, Arbitration and Mediation

In the past, the Commission was unable to gather definitive information about the rates of compensation that can be obtained in the private sector by serving as a private judge, arbitrator or mediator. As a result, the Commission did not examine data for this factor.

### Factor 4: Compensation of Attorneys in the Private Sector

The Commission reviewed data collected by the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) for its Texas Wages and Employment Projections. TWC defines experienced workers as the wage earned by the upper two-thirds of all workers in the selected occupation. In 2017 the statewide average for an experienced lawyer's salary was \$184,156. According to TWC, the average salary statewide for all lawyers was \$145,799.

In 2017 the statewide average for an experienced lawyer's salary was \$184,156.



The state-funded portion of salaries for district judges is less than the average salary for lawyers statewide and significantly less than the average salary for an experienced lawyer. Even though over half of Texas' judges have been licensed attorneys for more than 30 years, no judge is paid a salary that matches the average salary for experienced lawyers in the state.

To become a judge, many attorneys may not only have to take a decrease in salary but may also have to relinquish many opportunities for income and investment due to the code of judicial conduct that is unique to the judicial branch of government.

While every public servant knows that they are unlikely to earn as much as they would in the private sector, the current level of and process for establishing judicial compensation are disincentives for high quality, experienced attorneys to enter the judiciary. They are also incentives for current judges to leave the judiciary, as has been testified to by numerous judges at each of the Commission's Public Comment Committee held since the creation of the Commission.

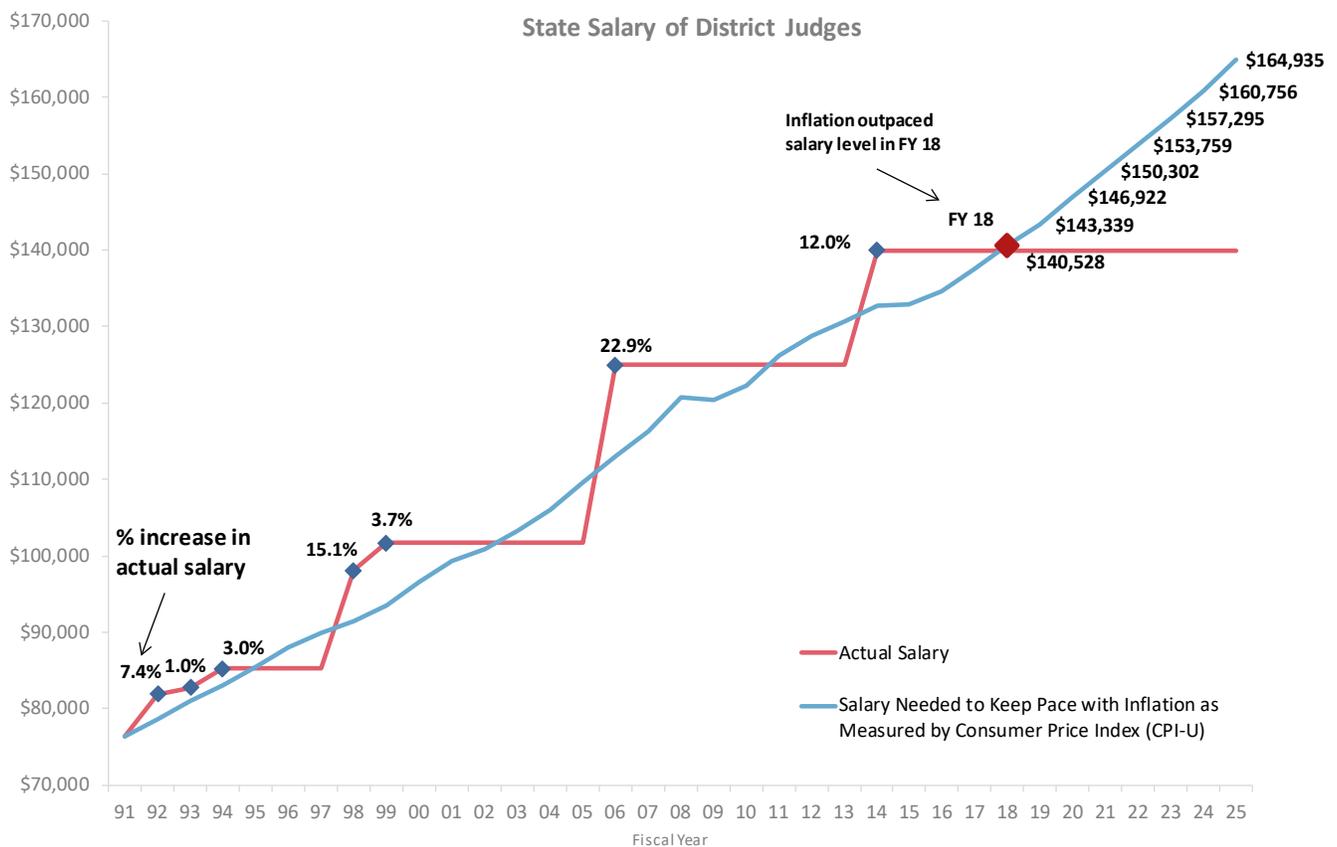
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10 Federal district court judges are currently paid \$199,100; circuit court of appeals justices are paid \$211,200 and associate justices on the United States Supreme Court are paid \$244,400. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is paid an additional \$11,100.

## Factor 5: Cost of Living and Changes in the Cost of Living

Reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Workers (CPI-U) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food and medical care.

The following chart illustrates the relationship between judicial salaries and the CPI-U from 1991 to present. From 1998 to 2005, judicial salaries stayed static while inflation (measured by the CPI-U) climbed by 20 percent. This trend continued again between 2005 and 2013, where judicial salaries remained unchanged while inflation increased by another 20 percent. The salary increase effective September 1, 2013, brought the salaries to an amount that was slightly above the rate of inflation after having been outpaced by inflation from 2011 to September 2013. The chart also shows that judicial salaries have again fallen behind the rate of inflation compared to 1991 levels of compensation. The salary increase provided in 2013 has also been erased due to inflation.



As noted in previous reports, the Commission also finds this chart to be a compelling display of:

- the inconsistent and unpredictable changes made to judicial salaries over the years;
- the eroding power of inflation on judicial salaries; and
- the substantial increases that had to be made to “catch up” salaries with the cost of living due to the inconsistent and infrequent adjustments made to judicial salaries.

This unpredictable pattern of adjustments can cause an otherwise adequate salary to become inadequate and financially worrisome. In addition, while the occasionally significant increases made to judicial salaries may seem to “catch up” salaries levels to the cost of living, the judges actually lose potential income from interest they could have earned on increased salary levels during that period.

The Commission understands and appreciates the need of the Legislature to control the budget by evaluating each biennium the effect of proposed increases, and so the Commission is making a specific recommendation only for the upcoming biennium. As stated in several of its previous reports, the Commission believes that **anticipating regular adjustments is one of the most important policy goals to be achieved for Texas judicial salaries**. The current system for compensating judges is unpredictable and creates lengthy periods during which judges’ compensation is eroded by inflation. Regular, systematic increases would make judicial compensation more predictable and would offset the effects of inflation.

As this Commission is the body statutorily charged with this regular review, ensuring that the Legislature has an opportunity to review the Commission’s recommendations in a formal process is important. In the current structure, there is no formal mechanism for such review, as the Commission’s recommendations do not get automatically presented to the Legislature in the appropriations process.<sup>11</sup>

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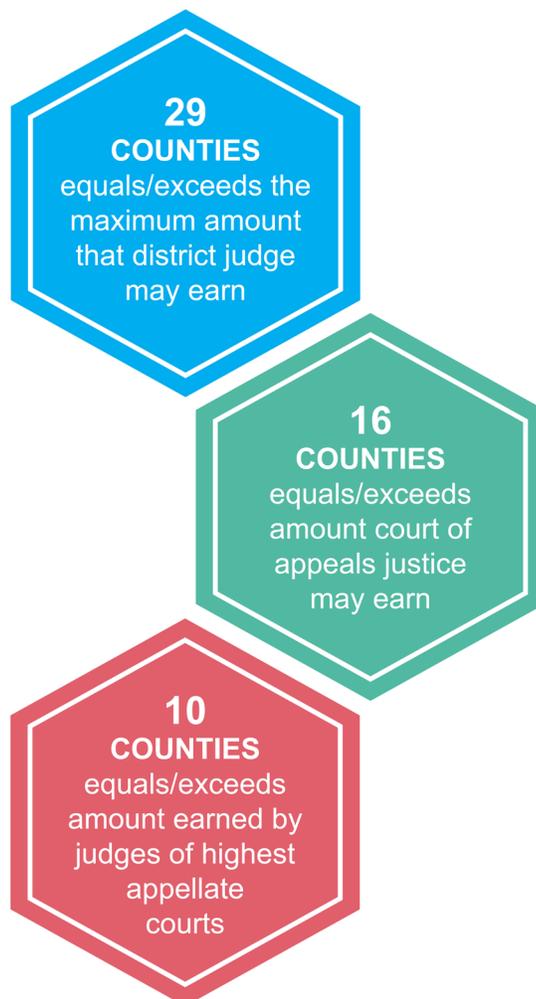
<sup>11</sup> The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts has included a 15% raise for District Judges as an exceptional item in their 2020-21 budget request.

## Factor 6: Compensation from the State Presently Received by Other Public Officials

The Commission is required by statute to consider the compensation from the state presently received by other public officials in the state, including state constitutional officeholders; deans, presidents, and chancellors of the public university systems; and city attorneys in major metropolitan areas for which that information is readily available.

In the past, none of the salaries for other public officials have been compelling other than the salaries of county court at law judges. The results of the data gathered by the Office of Court Administration reveal that county court at law judges in 29 counties equal or make more than the maximum salary of a district judge, including county salary supplements. The county court at law judges in 10 counties equal or make more than the judges and justices on Texas' high courts.

### Salaries of County Court at Law Judges (as of March 2016)



County	Salary
Tom Green	\$180,097.00
Montgomery	\$179,399.16
Brazos	\$175,447.00
Val Verde	\$174,047.30
Tarrant	\$172,481.92
Collin	\$170,727.58
El Paso	\$170,189.00
Starr	\$170,160.00
Calhoun	\$168,705.00
Wise	\$168,500.00
Fannin	\$167,600.00
Bexar	\$166,337.00
Harris	\$165,963.20
Randall	\$164,047.00
Ellis	\$163,783.00
Hunt	\$163,704.00
Potter	\$162,826.90
Angelina	\$162,619.00
Guadalupe	\$161,800.00
Hidalgo	\$161,710.00
Kaufman	\$159,400.00
Galveston	\$159,250.00
Erath	\$159,190.00
Cherokee	\$159,118.00
Harrison	\$158,640.00
Dallas	\$158,000.00
Gregg	\$158,000.00
Hood	\$158,000.00
Webb	\$158,000.00

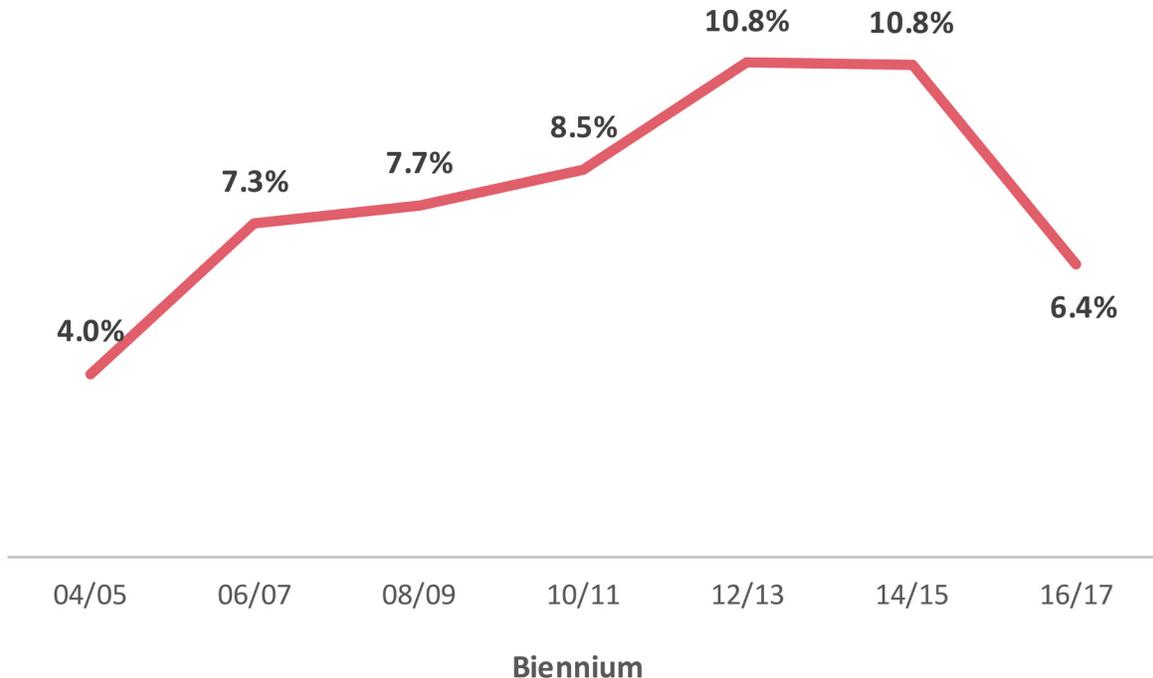
## Factor 7: Other Factors Traditionally Considered

Except for a brief discussion on judicial turnover, the Commission did not consider any other factors that are not already discussed above. To provide the Legislature with information to facilitate legislation that ensures that the compensation of state judges is adequate and appropriate, the 79th Texas Legislature charged the Office of Court Administration (OCA) with collecting information related to state judicial turnover. Section 72.030 of the Texas Government Code requires OCA to obtain data on the rate at which state judges resign from office or do not seek re-election, as well as the reason for these actions. The results for the latest report are available on OCA's website at <http://www.txcourts.gov/statistics/judicial-salaries-turnover>.

The judicial turnover rate for the fiscal year 2016-2017 biennium was 12 percent, with 68 appellate and district judges leaving the state judiciary. Thirty-six of those judges left voluntarily, for a **voluntary turnover rate of 6.4 percent**.

The most significant factors in judges' decisions to leave were retirement and the judicial election process. The percentage of judges retiring increased over the last three biennia. More than half of the judges also indicated that salary was a factor.

**The voluntary turnover rate declined in FYs 16 and 17, but higher turnover is expected in the future due to retirement.**



## **Factor 8: Level of Overall Compensation that is Adequate to Attract the Most Highly Qualified Individuals, from a Diversity of Life and Professional Experiences, to Serve in the Judiciary Without Unreasonable Economic Hardship and with Judicial Independence Unaffected by Financial Concerns**

The Commission viewed the analysis required by the first seven factors to be relevant to the analysis of the last factor. Based on those analyses, **the Commission concludes that regular adjustments in compensation are necessary and appropriate in order to attract the most highly qualified individuals, from a diversity of life and professional experiences, to serve in the judiciary without unreasonable economic hardship and with judicial independence unaffected by financial concerns.** Therefore, the Commission recommends that judges' salaries be increased during the next legislative session.

### **OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

Increases in the salaries of district judges result, by statute, in increases in pension benefits for other state officials and employees. The reasons why a judge's salary should or should not be increased, however, are different from the reasons why benefits of other public officials or employees should or should not be increased. This is evident in the fact that the Commission, in making its recommendation about judicial pay, is asked to consider factors that are specific to judges.

When a recommendation to increase judicial pay, however, leads to a significantly larger fiscal note than that required to increase judicial pay alone, the inevitable budget pressures make it, realistically, more difficult to achieve increase in judicial pay. Likewise, the linkage between an increase in a judge's pay and an increase in a legislator's pension benefits can lead to perceptions of a conflict of interest.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on its evaluation of the factors the Commission is required to consider, the Commission concluded that it is necessary and appropriate to adjust judicial salaries and recommends that salaries be established as shown below for the 2020-2021 biennium:

**Recommended Judicial Compensation**

	 CURRENT STATE SALARY	 PROPOSED STATE SALARY	 MAXIMUM COUNTY SUPPLEMENT <sup>12</sup>	 MAXIMUM TOTAL COMPENSATION	 % INCREASE ABOVE CURRENT TOTAL COMPENSATION
 Chief Justice - Supreme Court or Court of Criminal Appeals	\$170,500	\$195,700	n/a	\$195,700	15%
Justice - Supreme Court or Court of Criminal Appeals	\$168,000	\$193,200	n/a	\$193,200	15%
Chief - Court of Appeals (additional \$2,500 by statute)	\$156,500	\$179,600	up to \$11,100	\$190,700	15%
Justice - Court of Appeals	\$154,000	\$177,100	up to \$11,100	\$188,200	15%
District Judge	\$140,000	\$161,000	up to \$22,200	\$183,200	15%

\* Cost of recommended salaries is provided in Appendix A

### ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

As noted in the discussion of Factor 5 above, the Commission believes that gradual, biennial adjustments based on cost of living increases due to inflation are essential in order to maintain and attract top talent to the bench. It is important that individuals considering judicial service know that salary increases will be considered regularly rather than in 6-8 year windows.

For this reason, the Commission also recommends that the Commission's salary recommendations published in its report to the Legislature for the appellate courts and district courts be listed as an exceptional item in the Comptroller Judiciary Section's Legislative Appropriations Request. This ensures that legislators are given an opportunity to review the Commission's recommendations regarding the level of overall compensation that the Commission finds to be adequate to attract the most highly qualified individuals in the state, from a diversity of life and professional experiences, to serve in the judiciary without unreasonable economic hardship and with judicial independence unaffected by financial concerns.

<sup>12</sup> If the Commission's recommended salary increases are adopted, county supplements could increase to the amounts shown in the chart. (See Tex. Gov't Code 659.012.) The current maximum county supplement for courts of appeals justices is \$9,000 and for district court judges it is \$18,000.

The Commission believes that retention of well-qualified judges is an important goal. Longevity pay has long been recognized as a tool to reward individuals who remain in a certain position. However, because longevity pay for state judges and justices does not begin until the judge or justice has 16 years of service, the ability to use longevity pay as a retention tool is diminished. For this reason, the Commission recommends that the Legislature lower the number of years of service to become eligible for longevity pay to four years and provide that the judge or justice receives .2% of their current monthly state salary for every year of judicial service.

Additionally, based on the compelling information presented to the Commission regarding the salaries of associate judges appointed under Sections 201.101 and 201.201 of the Texas Family Code, the Commission recommends that the Legislature fund an increase in their salaries to ninety percent of a district judge's salary.

## Appendix A: Estimated Cost of Recommendation

The following table provides more detailed information regarding potential fiscal impacts related to judicial salaries and budget items that are linked to judicial salaries, such as prosecutors' salaries.<sup>13</sup>

### Estimated Fiscal Impact of Recommended Salaries

	Biennial
State Judge Salary Increases	\$8,027,460
Highest Courts	\$907,200
Courts of Appeals	\$3,696,000
District Courts	\$19,782,000
MDL Judge	\$41,880
Associate Judges (90% of DJ Salary)	\$3,962,002
Retirement <sup>13</sup>	\$12,558,391
JRS 1	\$1,045,317
JRS 2	\$3,357,602
ERS Retired Elected Class Members	\$8,155,472
District Attorneys <sup>14</sup>	\$6,804,000
County Attorney Supplements <sup>15</sup>	\$1,817,616
Statutory County Court Judge Salary Supplements	\$7,841,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$57,445,489</b>

<sup>13</sup> See Tex. Govt. Code §25.0015, 41.013, 45.175, 45.280, 46.002, 46.003 and 46.0031.

<sup>14</sup> The fiscal impact information related to the retirement system was provided by the Employees Retirement System of Texas (ERS).

<sup>15</sup> Includes the salary increase for the State Prosecuting Attorney.

<sup>16</sup> Funded by filing fees and court costs under Tex. Govt. Code §51.702.

## Appendix B: County Supplements Paid to District Court Judges

Number of Judges	County Supplement	Total Salary
326	\$17,999 to 18,000	\$158,000 <sup>17</sup>
49	\$17,000 to 17,998	\$157,000 to 157,998
4	\$16,000 to 16,999	\$156,000 to 156,999
7	\$15,000 to 15,999	\$155,000 to 155,999
4	\$14,000 to 14,999	\$154,000 to 154,999
8	\$13,000 to 13,999	\$153,000 to 153,999
15	\$12,000 to 12,999	\$152,000 to 152,999
9	\$11,000 to 11,999	\$151,000 to 151,999
13	\$10,000 to 10,999	\$150,000 to 150,999
4	\$9,000 to 9,999	\$149,000 to 149,999
6	\$8,000 to 8,999	\$148,000 to 148,999
9	\$7,000 to 7,999	\$147,000 to 147,999
0	\$6,000 to 6,999	\$146,000 to 146,999
4	\$5,000 to 5,999	\$145,000 to 145,999
7	\$4,000 to 4,999	\$144,000 to 144,999
2	\$3,000 to 3,999	\$143,000 to 143,999
1	\$2,000 to 2,999	\$142,000 to 142,999
1	\$1,000 to \$1,999	\$141,000 to 141,999
1	\$1 to 999	\$140,001 to 140,999
7	\$0	\$140,000

<sup>17</sup> While the total salary of a district judge cannot exceed \$158,000, one judge receives an additional \$3,644 annually in compensation due to a drug court supplement.

## Appendix C: County Supplements Paid to Intermediate Appellate Court Judges

Number of Judges	County Supplement	Total Salary
77	\$9,000	\$163,000
3	\$8,001	\$162,001

## Appendix D: Salaries of State Judges in the Six Most Populous States as of January 1, 2018 Listed in Population Order

Judge	California	Texas	Florida	New York	Pennsylvania	Illinois
Associate Justice - Court of Last Resort	\$244,000	\$168,000	\$220,200	\$230,000	\$207,000	\$234,000
Justice - Intermediate Court of Appeals	\$228,000	\$154,000 <sup>18</sup> \$162,963 <sup>19</sup>	\$169,000	\$212,000	\$195,000	\$220,000
Judge - General Jurisdiction Trial Courts	\$200,000	\$140,000 <sup>18</sup> \$156,273 <sup>19</sup>	\$160,000	\$208,000	\$180,000	\$202,000

<sup>18</sup> Basic state salary. Does not include supplements paid by counties.

<sup>19</sup> Average salary statewide, including supplements paid by counties as of October 1, 2017.