



# The History of the Conference of Chief Justices

In Commemoration of Its  
60th Anniversary










The History  
of the  
Conference of Chief Justices

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300 Newport Avenue  
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## Foreword to the 2009 Edition

*This year, the Conference of Chief Justices celebrates its 60th anniversary. Over the span of those decades, the Conference has evolved from a collegial group primarily devoted to discussion of common problems into a vibrant force devoted to strengthening state court systems.*



**Margaret H. Marshall**  
Supreme Judicial Court  
of Massachusetts

*This year marks my 10th anniversary as a member of CCJ, and I've been pleased to have played even a small role in our Conference's evolution, which is traced in this 60th anniversary edition of *The History of the Conference of Chief Justices*. So much has happened, and the members of CCJ have done so much, since the last edition in 1993. For example:*

- *Development of the National Action Plan on Lawyer Conduct between 1995 and 1997—and an implementation plan in 2001*
- *Filing of amicus briefs in U.S. Supreme Court cases that could impact state court operations and public trust and confidence in the courts (such as in *Caperton v. Massey*, which raised important questions concerning the perception of bias in judges who receive substantial campaign contributions from a litigant)*
- *Support for \$2 million from Congress for the State Court Improvement Initiative in 2008—essential funds for building on past achievements*
- *For the first time, the president of CCJ addressed the ABA House of Delegates at their midyear meeting in Boston, February 16, 2009*

*This new edition provides essential background information for current and future CCJ members to help them understand how the Conference's role has changed over the years—and in what direction the Conference is headed. I hope that you find it interesting and useful.*

*Margaret H. Marshall*  
*Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts*

*The Conference of Chief Justices (CCJ) was founded in 1949 to provide an opportunity for the highest judicial officers of the states to meet and discuss matters of importance in improving the administration of justice, rules and methods of procedure, and the organization and operation of state courts and judicial systems, and to make recommendations and bring about improvements on such matters.*

## Foreword (1986 Edition)

*The board of directors of the Conference of Chief Justices was of the view that it might be helpful to the members of the Conference to have a history available to provide a perspective on current activities. Accordingly, at the request of the Conference, the National Center for State Courts has prepared this document. In it no attempt was made to attribute various activities to individuals, with the exception of the original organizers of the Conference, but rather to concentrate on organizational structure and subject matter.*

*The Conference of Chief Justices is particularly indebted to Paul C. Reardon, a retired Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and former president of the National Center for State Courts, who volunteered to assist in the preparation of this history. The Conference is indebted to Marilyn McCoy Roberts and Brenda A. Williams of the National Center staff for their individual contributions to the preparation of the history.*

*This history, together with the conference handbook, should give all chief justices, especially those newly appointed, a better understanding of the purposes, accomplishments, and activities of the Conference of Chief Justices.*

Edward F. Hennessey  
August 6, 1986



Edward F. Hennessey  
August 6, 1986

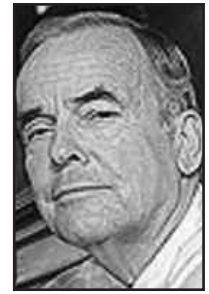
## Foreword (1993 Edition)

*The history of the Conference of Chief Justices was originally published in 1986. Much has happened in the seven years since to increase the role of the Conference as the official representative of the state courts on the national level. These seven years have seen, as a result of Conference efforts, the establishment of the State Justice Institute as a significant funding source for state court improvements; the creation of the National Judicial Council of State and Federal Courts, as well as many other avenues for closer cooperation and coordination at the national level of the federal and state court systems; and the reorganization and strengthening of the Conference's representation of the state courts before all three branches of the federal government with the help of the National Center.*

*The CCJ standing committee of past presidents undertook to update the 1986 history, and the board of directors has authorized its publication. Two former CCJ presidents, retired Chief Justice McKusick, of Maine, and retired Chief Justice Erickstad, of North Dakota, have done the updating. They have had, as always, the valuable assistance of Brenda Williams, of the secretariat services of the National Center for State Courts.*

*I find it most appropriate to repeat the view expressed by Chief Justice Hennessey in his 1986 forward: This history, as now updated, together with the conference handbook, should continue to give all chief justices, especially those newly appointed, a better understanding of the purposes, accomplishments, and activities of the Conference of Chief Justices.*

Robert F. Stephens  
August 2, 1993



Robert F. Stephens  
August 2, 1993









# Part I

## The Early History and Structure of CCJ



In Commemoration of Its  
60th Anniversary







# The Beginning



In 1948, at the American Law Institute (ALI) meeting in Washington, D.C., and at the American Bar Association (ABA) meeting in Seattle, the judges of many state supreme courts met at luncheons presided over by

Chief Justice Robert G. Simmons of Nebraska and, with the assistance of members of the ABA Section of Judicial Administration, decided to organize a national conference of chief justices. In 1949, the Conference of Chief Justices (hereinafter, “CCJ” or “the Conference”) was born.

CCJ owed much initially to individuals such as Chief Justice Simmons, Chief Justice Arthur T. Vanderbilt of New Jersey, and Chief Justice Laurance M. Hyde of Missouri, its first chairman. Chief Justice Hyde chaired the organizing committee, which scheduled the organizational meeting of the CCJ for September 1949 in St. Louis, just before the annual meeting of the ABA. During the summer of 1949, the organizing committee urged all chief justices to attend the meeting both by letters from the organizing committee and by invitations delivered in person by judges and lawyers from each state (recruited by members of the organizing committee). Forty-four of the 48 states were represented at the first meeting, 32 by their chief justices, and 12 by associate justices designated by their chief justices as representatives of their courts

There seemed to be many reasons why the formation of CCJ would profit the state courts and the people they serve. CCJ’s first meeting reflected the conviction of the state judicial leaders that by pooling information on state judicial problems, they could improve the administration of justice throughout the country. Through this meeting, the judicial branch of state government also expressed its intent to keep pace with the executive and legislative departments in improving its processes and procedures

The chairman of the Section of Judicial Administration, Judge Richard Hartshorne of New Jersey, together with Frank Bane, executive director of the Council of State Governments, secured funding from the Rockefeller

Conference of Chief Justices

## MISSION STATEMENT

WHEREAS, the Conference of Chief Justices (the Conference) has engaged in an introspective process, the purpose of which was to define its role in the administration of justice in the United States, its commonwealths and territories; and

WHEREAS, members of the Conference have reached a consensus concerning the role of the Conference and desire to adopt a statement formally describing the Conference’s mission;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that: The mission of the Conference of Chief Justices is to improve the administration of justice in the states, commonwealths and territories of the United States. The Conference accomplished this mission by the effective mobilization of the collective resources of the highest judicial officers of the states, commonwealths and territories to:

- develop, exchange, and disseminate information and knowledge of value to state judicial systems;
- educate, train and develop leaders to become effective managers of state judicial systems;
- promote the vitality, independence and effectiveness of state judicial systems;
- develop and advance policies in support of common interests and shared values of state judicial systems; and
- support adequate funding and resources for the operations of the state courts.

*Adopted by the Conference of Chief Justices on February 23, 1995*



Foundation and the Davella Mills Foundation to pay the travel expenses of the chief justices to the first two CCJ meetings. By the time of the third annual meeting of the Conference in New York, the states themselves sent their chief justices, so foundation support was no longer needed.

As early as 1952, the Conference of Chief Justices had become an independent and nationally respected organization. A 1952 report by the Council of State Governments, then the secretariat for the Conference, heralded the importance of its establishment and predicted a continued interest in the national stature of the organization.

The future of the Conference of Chief Justices is not subject to precise prediction. Its founding, however, has been called the most important event in judicial administration in the last decade or more. Judging from the accomplishments of the Judicial Conference of the United States and from the benefits of the Governors' Conference, it may be asserted that the Conference of Chief Justices will greatly influence the advancement of our judicial systems by providing a testing ground for new ideas and procedures which, when successful in one state, may be adopted and adapted by judges and legislators in other states. It may thereby reassert the high status of the judiciary as an independent, coequal branch of government, and as a firm foundation of our democracy (Report, Council of State Governments, March 31, 1952)

## Membership and Leadership

At its first meeting in 1949, the Conference of Chief Justices elected Chief Justice Laurance M. Hyde of Missouri as chairman and Chief Justice Edward W. Hudgins of Virginia as vice-chairman for 1949 to 1950. The other executive council members elected were Chief Justices John E. Hickman of Texas, Charles Loring of Minnesota, John T. Loughran of New York, Stanley E. Qua of Massachusetts, and Carl V. Weygandt of Ohio. Articles of Organization were adopted that called for an annual meeting at which the highest court of each state would be represented by the chief justice or an associate justice designated by the chief. At the first meeting, a resolution was adopted accepting the offer of the Council of State Governments to serve as secretariat for the Conference. (The Council served until 1976, when the National Center for State Courts became the secretariat.)

The structure of the board of directors (until 1983 called the executive council) and the criteria for membership have remained essentially the same through the years,

although the board is now larger. A resolution adopted at the first meeting provided for the officers of the Conference to be a chairman and vice-chairman, each to be members and officers of the executive council, elected at each annual meeting with terms to expire at the adjournment of the following annual meeting; two executive council members with terms expiring at the adjournment of annual meeting in even-numbered years; three executive council members with terms expiring at the adjournment of each annual meeting in odd-numbered years; and a secretary to the executive council.

In 1983, the Conference of Chief Justices was incorporated as a Virginia non-stock corporation. The decision to incorporate grew out of the concern of several chief justices for protection against individual personal liability for actions or statements made on behalf of the Conference. The articles filed with the Virginia Corporation Commission stated that the purpose of the organization (similar to the purpose stated in 1949) was "to provide an opportunity for consultation among the highest judicial officers of the several states, commonwealths, and territories concerning matters of importance in improving the administration of justice, rules and methods of procedure, and organization and operation of state courts and judicial systems, and to make recommendations and bring about improvements on such matters.

Under the present bylaws, membership in the Conference is limited to the highest judicial official of each state of the United States; the District of Columbia; the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; the territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands; and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Members of the Conference also include the presiding judges of the appeals courts that are the courts of last resort exclusively in criminal matters. At present, Texas and Oklahoma have such members.

The present board of directors is composed of five directors *ex officio*—president, president-elect, first vice-president, second vice-president, and immediate past president; eight directors elected by the members of the Conference at annual meetings; and one director appointed by the president-elect at the annual meeting from among present members or former members who are still serving on the highest court of a state, excluding those serving on a court of last resort having jurisdiction limited to criminal matters. CCJ is governed by this board of directors, which is assisted by standing and special committees.



1989 – Lake Tahoe, Nevada

## CCJ BOAD OF DIRECTORS

### **8 Directors Elected**

*(serve 2 years)*

4 terms expire in even-numbered years

4 terms expire in odd-numbered years

(One of the 8 directors is elected from among voting members where the highest judicial office rotates periodically with a term of 5 years or less.)

### **5 Directors Ex-Officio**

*(serve 1 year)*

President

President-elect

1st Vice President

2nd Vice President

Immediate Past President

### **1 Director Appointed**

*(serves 1 year)*

Appointed by President-elect from among members still service on highest court of state.

(Excluding those serving on court of last resort having jurisdiction limited to criminal matters.)

The terms of each director commence at the close of the annual meeting at which he or she is elected or appointed and end at the close of the annual meeting at which a successor is elected or appointed.

## Committee Structure

From the beginning, the Conference of Chief Justices has established committees to facilitate the operations of the organization. A resolutions committee was established as early as 1949 and a nominating committee in 1950. Most of the substantive committees in the early years appear to have been established to plan particular segments of the education program at the annual meeting. The meeting program committees came later. Although the education programs help provide and disseminate information to CCJ members, and the National Center for State Courts' Government Relations office provides implementation of CCJ decision making, the committees are the guiding force of CCJ's policy resolutions.

The first substantive committee of significance, the Committee on Habeas Corpus, was formed in 1952. For most of the years from 1952 to the late 1980s, the Conference has had a committee on habeas corpus. Later, the Conference's Committee on State-Federal Relations was assigned that topic. (The State-Federal Relations Committee, a committee of the whole, was disbanded, and a smaller joint committee with COSCA, the CCJ/COSCA Government Affairs Committee, was formed.) Over the years, many other topics recurred as subjects of education programs or have risen to the status of committee study, but most committees have been terminated after a few years.

The bylaws provide that the Conference, the board of directors, and the president may establish committees for such purposes as each may determine necessary from time to time. The president appoints committee members and chairs to serve during his or her term of office. Membership is limited to members and former members of the Conference. NCSC staff and other experts provide assistance to the various committees.

The Conference has both joint committees with the Conference of State Court Administrators and separate CCJ committees. In 2006, the CCJ bylaws were amended to formalize the joint committees.

As of 2009, there are a total of 20 CCJ committees, 8 of which are joint committees with COSCA. Of the 20 committees, 14 are associated with



## CCJ OFFICERS

### President

One-Year Term—Inherited

### President-elect

One-Year Term—Elected  
Succeeds to office of president  
at expiration of term.

### 1st Vice President

One-Year Term—Elected

### 2nd Vice President

One-Year Term—Elected  
Elected from jurisdiction where  
highest judicial office rotates  
periodically with a term of  
3 years or less.

### Immediate Past President

One-Year Term—Inherited



substantive areas of interest and 6 assist in the organization of CCJ and the annual conferences (Annual Meeting Guidelines, Annual Meeting Oversight, Education Advisory, Nominating, Past Presidents, and Resolutions). Each committee has a chair, vice-chair, and board liaison whose purpose is to keep the CCJ Board of Directors abreast of pertinent activities of the committee. Examples of substantive CCJ committees include Access to and Fairness in the Courts (with COSCA), Civil Justice, and Professionalism and Competence of the Bar.

In the last several years, CCJ has attempted to streamline its committee organization. The committee chair delivers committee reports orally to the board of directors only if action or approval of the board is required; otherwise, only written status reports are provided. To achieve continuity within committees, committee chairs and vice-chairs typically serve two-year terms. Each committee has a mission statement to guide its work. The increased number and activity of committees formed since 1976 required participation on the part of committee members, particularly the committee chairpersons. This increased activity and productivity was made possible when the National Center for State Courts began to provide secretariat services to the Conference in 1976.

## Meetings

The original Articles of Organization called for annual meetings of the Conference at times and places designated by the executive council. In the beginning, the annual meeting of the Conference of Chief Justices was held just a few days before, and in the same place as, the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. Hotel and some social-function arrangements were made for the Conference by the ABA. This arrangement was satisfactory for many years. It enabled the chief justices to maintain ties

## IMPORTANT TOPICS FROM CCI MEETINGS

All of the topics discussed at the first five annual meetings of the Conference of Chief Justices have been recurrent themes for education programs through the years. They are:

- Appellate procedure
- State court administration
- Court reorganization
- Standards of judicial administration
- Intergovernmental relations
- Federal-state relations, including habeas corpus
- Professional discipline of lawyers and judges
- Lawyer competence and judicial performance evaluation
- Court-community relations/public trust and confidence

Education programs on these topics have spawned policy positions, special task forces, and committees on issues of foremost concern to the Conference.

1967 – Honolulu, Hawaii



with the American Bar Association and to reduce travel expenses by staying on for the ABA meetings

As the Conference grew stronger, this dependent relationship came under question. Finally, at the 1969 annual meeting, a resolution was adopted to amend the bylaws “to provide that the Conference, on the last day at any regular session, discuss invitations received for its next annual session, and by majority vote, determine where the next Conference meeting shall be held, this procedure to take effect commencing with the 1970 meeting.” It was not until the 1971 annual meeting, however, that the Conference actually met in a city other than where the ABA was meeting. To this day, the Conference continues generally to hold its annual meeting just before the annual meeting of the ABA to facilitate travel for those chief justices who wish to go on to that meeting.

The present bylaws provide that the Conference hold an annual meeting in the summer and a midyear meeting in the winter. The time and place of meetings are determined by the Conference after recommendation by the joint CCJ/COSCA Meeting Planning Committee for the annual meeting and the CCJ Education Committee for the midyear meeting

The first midyear meeting took place in 1978. The purpose of the midyear meeting was greater focus on the business agenda of the Conference. In fact, however, the format of these meetings has been essentially the same as that of the annual meetings. The midyear meetings are typically held just before the ABA midwinter meetings,

but customarily at a different location. The midyear meeting is held every four or five years in Williamsburg to afford members the opportunity to visit the National Center for State Courts’ headquarters building. The Conference’s annual meetings have been held with the annual meetings of the Conference of State Court Administrators since its inception in 1955, but the midyear meetings of the organizations have been held separately.

The education programs of the Conference of Chief Justices serve several purposes. They are a means of information exchange about court operations among the states; a forum for discussion of problems (and their solutions) that affect the administration of justice in the state courts; a vehicle for keeping the chief justices up-to-date on national events and changes in federal law that affect state courts; and a means of intellectual stimulation on topics of interest to the chief justices. In addition, education programs have spawned policy positions and special task forces and committees on issues of foremost concern to the Conference. CCJ currently devotes at least ten hours of educational programs at each conference to these goals.

Early education programs consisted primarily of informal discussion in which the chief justices shared information about their experiences within their own courts. The current format includes lecture and panel discussions. In either case, the chief justices are provided the opportunity to engage in a question-and-answer discussion. The discourse is an opportunity for problems to be aired and so-



lutions proposed and to exchange information on current events of professional and personal interest. Educational programs are developed around a particular theme for the annual or midyear meeting with assistance from the host state.

As an added component, an Executive Leadership session was institutionalized at the 1997 annual meeting for promoting leadership and management skills and best practices. Originally, it was established for new chief justices; however, it grew to include all members of CCJ and COSCA. Although not specifically called Executive Leadership, leadership sessions are regularly included on most education programs. Similarly, the Law and Literature session provides thought-provoking discussion for attendees and their guests

While the Conference education programs over the years have covered a wide range of topics, there have been some recurring themes. At the first meeting, the Conference discussed opinion writing and techniques for ensuring simplicity and clarity in rules of appellate procedure. The chief justices also decided that a comprehensive factual analysis of the organization and procedures of the state court systems was essential to attaining broad improvements in judicial administration. The Council of State Governments undertook this study, beginning with appellate court organization, and their reports were the focal point of discussion and policymaking for the next few meetings. These reports included, for each state court system, information about the method of selection, tenure, compensation, and retirement of judges; court jurisdiction and procedure; type of court administration; number of judges; and rulemaking authority.

The theme of the third annual conference was reducing appellate costs and delays. At this meeting, the importance of state judicial conferences was discussed. It was concluded that, despite the difficulties of organizing these conferences in many states, their possible contributions to improvement of the administration of justice had sufficient value to warrant further efforts toward establishing and adequately financing them. Another major outcome of this meeting was the adoption of a 16-point resolution concerning improvement of the organization and operation of the nation's local courts of first instance. This resolution was adopted as a statement of principles and goals toward which all states should work.

At the fourth annual meeting, one of the main topics was the use of the federal writ of habeas corpus. A panel discussion showed that under the expanded concept of the use of the writ of habeas corpus, state supreme court action could be rendered null and void by an inferior federal court; that the denial of certiorari by the United States Supreme Court meant very little as far as the finality of state court convictions was concerned; and that federal and state courts were becoming clogged with thousands of groundless claims. Out of that discussion emerged the appointment of the Conference's first Committee on Habeas Corpus and its first resolution on the topic.

From time to time, education programs at annual and midyear meetings have included reviews of recent developments in substantive and procedural law and of recent United States Supreme Court decisions. The programs also have occasionally dealt with topics of personal interest to the chief justices, such as current health-care practices and world affairs.



2003 – Williamsburg, Virginia



1993 — Williamsburg, Virginia



1994 — Jackson Hole, Wyoming





# Part II

## The Work of the Conference of Chief Justices



In Commemoration of Its  
60th Anniversary







## Policy Positions

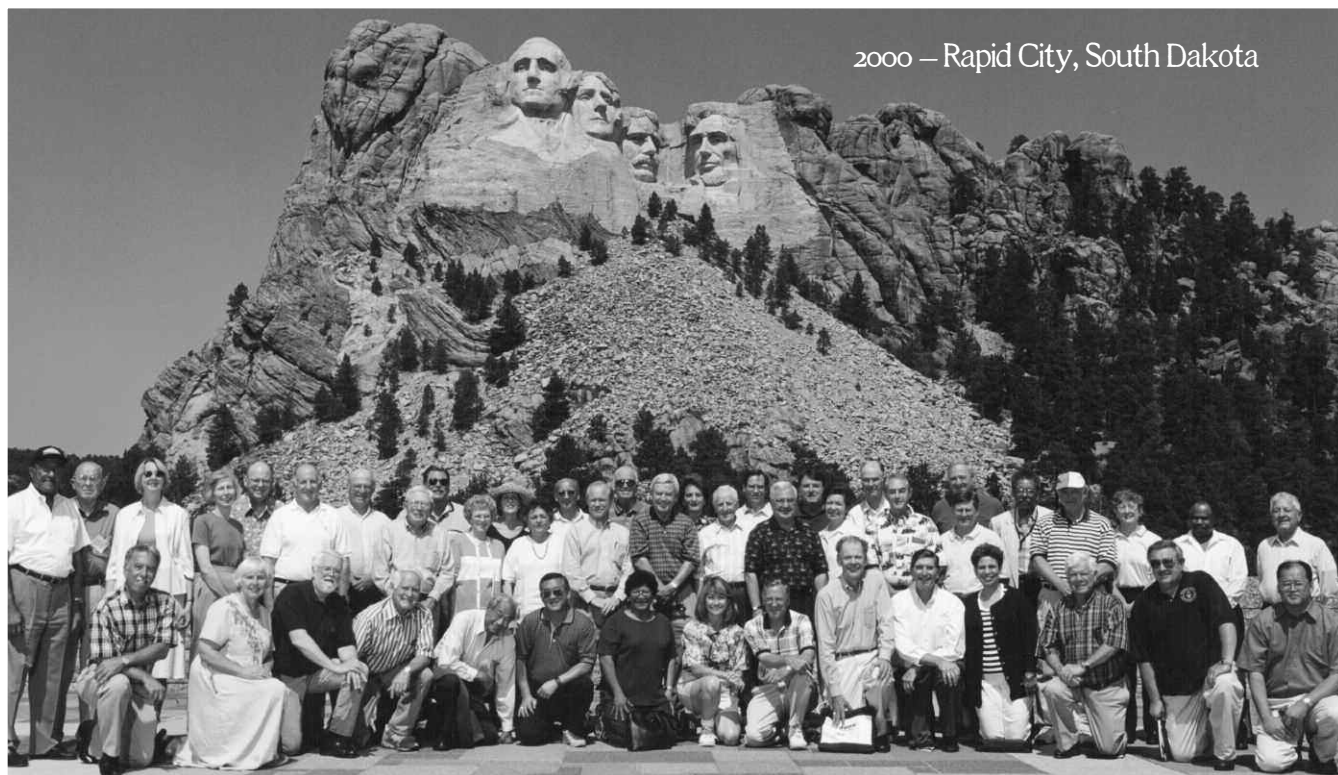
Policy positions of the Conference of Chief Justices are generally formulated following presentations and discussions on topics of concern at meeting or the report of a

committee of the Conference. The topics include responses to upcoming or recent legislation, as well as areas that the justices have identified as important for the development of state courts. These positions take the form of resolutions adopted at annual and midyear meetings or statements of policy designed to facilitate the work of the NCSC's Office of Government Relations on behalf of the Conference. In some cases, a policy position is fully stated in a resolution, while in other cases a resolution may call for further study of an issue, for the filing of an amicus brief, or for letters to be written to Congress.

Some resolutions set forth standards or endorsements of standards, while others set forth the Conference's position on pending or proposed federal legislation affecting the state courts. Resolutions are created by the committee responsible for the area. They are then sent to the resolutions committee for review before being submitted to the

greater Conference for final approval. It is through the development of these policy positions that the CCJ exerts its influence to help manage the development of the state courts.

The use of policy positions helps advance the goals of the CCJ beyond the development and advancement of policies in support of common interests and shared values of the state judicial system. The development of the positions requires a high amount of involvement from the chief justices and, thus, helps contribute to the development and exchange of information and knowledge among the group. In addition, when the policy positions are published as resolutions it disseminates this information to a wider audience, including the courts, the legislative and executive branches of government, and the public. Policy positions may also concern funding and resources for state courts as well as the independence and effectiveness of state judicial systems, and in this way support those goals of the CCJ. As noted, the joint CCJ/COSCA Government Affairs Committee, working with NCSC's Government Relations staff, has been a key dynamic force in protecting principles of federalism.



2000 – Rapid City, South Dakota



The policy positions adopted by the Conference of Chief Justices receive widespread attention through news releases to national media and legal publications, by transmittal of resolutions to appropriate members of Congress, through testimony before congressional committees and presentations to federal executive agencies, and through the publications of the NCSC. The Government Relations Office of the NCSC plays a vital role in the advancement of CCJ policy positions to other branches of government, federal courts, and other national associations.

The accomplishments of the Conference in establishing national policy concerning the state court systems are significant. Conference representatives are called upon to testify before congressional committees and, on a number of occasions, they have influenced federal legislation affecting state courts.

Conference resolutions setting forth the views of the chief justices on issues affecting the efficient operation of the courts alert the public, as well as those in the courts and legal professions, to the importance of these issues. On occasion, CCJ endorses worthy efforts for state court improvements undertaken by other groups and thereby gains for them needed support from state court personnel and the public. For example, the Conference suggested that the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws draft a uniform transfer-of-jurisdiction act and then in 1993 urged its adoption by the legislatures of several states. The Conference in 1990 endorsed the Law School Admission Council's Bar Passage Study and in 1983 supported the ABA's Judicial Administration Division in revising and updating the Standards of Judicial Administration. In 2005 the Conference urged courts to "develop and test a balanced set of court performance measures" by using *CourTools*, a set of performance measurements developed by the National Center for State Courts. The Conference also supported the ABA's efforts to update the Model Code of Judicial Conduct in a resolution passed in 2006. The Self-Represented Litigation Network also received support from the Conference, in the form of representatives and efforts to secure funding, in 2007.

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*The accomplishments of the Conference in establishing national policy concerning the state court systems are significant. Conference representatives are called upon to testify before congressional committees and, on a number of occasions, they have influenced federal legislation affecting state courts.*

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The Conference of Chief Justices has also voiced a number of concerns and outlined its position on them by filing amicus briefs in the United States Supreme Court and other courts. In *Chandler v. Florida*, 449 U.S. 560 (1981), the Conference sought to preserve the authority of state courts to allow experimental television coverage of criminal courts. An amicus brief was filed, on behalf of the Conference, in *Supreme Court of Virginia v. Consumers Union of the United States, Inc.*, 446 U.S. 719 (1980), contesting a federal court order to a state court to pay attorney fees rising from a Section 1983 lawsuit. In the case

of *District of Columbia Court of Appeals v. Feldman and Hickey*, 460 U.S. 462 (1983), the Conference of Chief Justices asked the Supreme Court to bar federal court intrusion into decisions affecting admissions to the bar of state court systems. In the case of *Gladys Pulliam v. Richard R. Allen and Jessie W. Nickolson*, 446 U.S. 522 (1984), the Conference urged reversal of the decision of the court of appeals and supported the position of the petitioner that the assessment of attorney fees was not appropriate. In *McDonnell Douglas*, —F.3d.—(8th Cir. 19 ), the Conference successfully urged the Eighth Circuit to reject the U.S. Attorney General's interference with the

state ethics rules on attorneys' contact with represented persons. In *Sylvester v. Bryant*, CCJ and COSCA supported the petition for a writ of certiorari arguing that the decision of the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denigrated the integrity of state court judgments. In 2008 CCJ, with assistance from NCSC, filed an amicus brief in *Caperton v. A. T. Massey Coal Company*, No. 08-22. This brief asked the Supreme Court to clarify the conditions under which the Constitution's due-process clause should prevent a state judge from presiding over a matter involving a major campaign contributor. The brief examined how judges are chosen in the United States, how judicial campaigns are funded, and the increasing importance of recusal.

CCJ addressed issues of judicial elections in the cases of *Republican Party of Minnesota v. Verna Kelly* (2002), a case that concerns the balance between regulation of campaign conduct to protect the independence and impartiality of the judiciary with the 5th Amendment rights of

candidates for judicial office, and *George M. Weaver, et al. v. Alice De. Bonner, et al.* (2002), where CCJ supported upholding the prohibition of personal solicitation of campaign funds in judicial elections. In 2004, CCJ filed an amicus brief in *Republican Party of Minnesota v. White*, a case that challenged Minnesota's provisions limiting political-party endorsements and a ban on personal fundraising in judicial elections.

CCJ has also submitted amicus briefs regarding interest on *lawyers' trust accounts (IOLTA) programs in the cases Washington Legal Foundation, et al. v. Legal Foundation of Washington, et al.* (2002), and *Washington Legal Foundation v. Texas Equal Access to Justice Foundation* (2000). In these cases, CCJ has maintained that IOLTA programs do not constitute a taking of property under the 5th Amendment and should be preserved in key components of state efforts to provide equal access to the courts.

## Conference Committees

Standing committees of the Conference have been established to facilitate the operation of the organization (for example, committees on midyear and annual meeting programs, nominations, and site selection). Other standing committees have been created to address areas of ongoing interest to the chief justices. Temporary committees have been formed to study special topics of concern. CCJ was able to increase the number and activity of committees when the National Center for State Courts began to provide secretariat services to the Conference in 1976.

While the composition and jurisdiction of Conference committees has varied depending on the significance of an issue as a particular time, major committee activity can be categorized under a number of basic subjects.

### *Lawyer Competence and Professionalism.*

The Conference of Chief Justices for many years has maintained a strong interest in improving lawyer performance. This concern flows from the supervisory role of state

supreme courts over bar admissions and attorney conduct. In response to public criticism of bar performance, the Conference has examined the effect of law-school clinical programs upon the quality of professional performance and the effectiveness of bar examinations as forecasters of bar performance.

Following a national conference on enhancing the competence of lawyers sponsored in 1981 by the ALI-ABA Committee on Professional Education, the Conference formed a task force to explore issues related to lawyer competence. The task force examined a variety of programs and brought legal educators and bar leaders together to share their experiences. The task force submitted a literature review and report to CCJ during its annual meeting in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, in 1981. CCJ adopted the conclusions and recommendations of the report and authorized the formation of the Coordinating Council on Lawyer Competence to broaden the work of the task force.

The membership of the coordinating council is drawn from the bench, the bar, and academia. The council held its organizing meeting in Washington on May 17, 1983, and met on several other occasions during 1984 and 1985. The purpose of the council is to review lawyer-competence programs, to encourage coordination and evaluation of new initiatives, to encourage information exchange among its members and to maintain a clearinghouse on lawyer competence, to advise CCJ of problems that warrant its attention and of programs that merit its support,



1990 – San Juan, Puerto Rico





and to develop a model state-lawyer-competence program. Through its meetings and cooperation with the ABA's Consortium on Professional Competence, the council has substantially met its wider objectives, but it has not produced a model plan.

At its 1985 annual meeting in Lexington, Kentucky, the Conference formed a Committee on Lawyer Competence to prepare the model plan and to draft a concise body of standards for consideration at the 1986 annual meeting in Omaha. The model plan was approved by the Conference at the 1986 annual meeting.

In 1987 the committee was renamed the Committee on Professionalism and Lawyer Competence to reflect its broader mandate and in 1990 was made a permanent standing committee. It continues to monitor the efforts of the American Bar Association and other groups to enhance lawyer professionalism and competence and serves as a conduit to each of the chief justices on worthwhile programs in other states. The 1994 midyear meeting of the Conference provided an educational program, sponsored by the Georgia Supreme Court, on the project, which requires every lawyer to have at least one hour annually of continuing legal education in professionalism.

#### *Combating Discrimination in the Courts.*

At its midyear meeting in 1981, the Conference of

Chief Justices adopted a comprehensive resolution on equal employment opportunity and affirmative action in the state courts. Specifically, it urged state judicial leaders to encourage the full and equal participation of women and minority groups in the work of the courts and called upon officials in the legislative and executive branches who select judges, as well as the members of judicial selection commissions or advisory groups, to incorporate affirmative-action values as they decide whom to recommend or appoint to judgeships.

In 1986 the Conference created a Committee on Discrimination in the Courts, and two years later made that committee a permanent one. At its 1988 annual meeting, the Conference urged each chief justice to address gender-bias and minority concerns in the state courts and to create separate task forces devoted to the study of those concerns in the court system. The committee monitored the results of the task forces set up in the several states and at the 1993 midyear meeting urged each chief justice to establish a task force to remedy any discrimination found by the studies and to implement their recommendations.

*Children and the Courts.* The Conference of Chief Justices maintains a standing committee on children and the courts, thus demonstrating its concern for the



problems of young people and for the needs of courts with jurisdiction over them. The Conference's work in this area is reflected in the educational programs and resolutions of its meetings and in its active work in Washington to monitor legislative and executive action and to represent the chief justices' views to Congress and the relevant executive agencies. By resolutions and other means, the Conference has promoted continuing judicial education programs for appellate judges in permanency planning and other subjects relating to the problems of children in the courts, as well as to the use and training of lay volunteers to serve as guardians for children in court. In this, the Conference of Chief Justices has actively cooperated with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

One focus of the Conference's effort in Congress has been to obtain adequate funding, administered on a state level by the courts themselves, for the federal mandates imposed upon state courts in children's matters. Another focus has been to support legislation that will help the courts perform their vital functions relating to children and that will avoid unnecessary and burdensome mandates. The Conference has had educational programs on child support enforcement and on conservatorships and guardianships (applying to adults as well as children). In its lobbying efforts and educational programs, CCJ has had the active support and cooperation of COSCA.

*Other CCJ Committees.* Highly useful work is also being done, or has recently been done, by CCJ committees or task forces on:

- Media and Public Information
- Law-Related Education
- Celebration of the U.S. Constitution's Bicentennial
- Drug Issues Affecting State Judicial Systems (joint with COSCA)
- Judicial Pension Plans (joint with COSCA)
- Reduction of Cost and Delay in Litigation

In 1991 the Conference designated the State Trial Judges Committee on Asbestos Litigation as one of its special committees and in 1992 changed its name to the Special Committee on Mass Tort Litigation to reflect its broadened concerns. The committee, on which two chief justices serve, has been effective in developing and implementing improved case-management techniques for mass tort caseloads and in facilitating cooperation between state and federal judges handling litigation involving silicone-gel breast implants and asbestos.

It can fairly be said that the Conference of Chief Justices, in its committee work, in its educational programs, and in its policies, is concerned with any and all matters affecting the administration of justice in the state courts. The Conference is deeply conscious of its responsibilities as the one organization that can speak authoritatively on a national level for the courts of the 50 states and the other six jurisdictions whose chief justices hold CCJ membership.





# Part III

## The Leadership Role of the Conference of Chief Justices



In Commemoration of Its  
60th Anniversary







# The Conference of Chief Justices as a Force for Change

**The Conference is a dynamic force for change and progress in the state judicial systems of the United States. In the last several years CCJ has made changes that**

have magnified its strength as a nationally respected leader of judicial reform. It has become increasingly proactive in addressing policies of concern to state courts and has expanded its scope of reform to include new areas. CCJ guides policy on issues of judicial interest, engages with controversial topics, aggressively asserts principles of federalism preserving state court primacy on state issues, pursues federal funding for state courts, is goal-oriented in its pursuits, and has increased the amount of collaboration among organizations with similar interests.

The Conference has established itself as the primary representative of the state courts, providing them national leadership and a national voice. The chief justices, as the heads of the judicial branches in their respective states, come together in this organization to represent the state courts in the same way that the National Governors Association represents the executive branches of state government. The Conference's national status, achieved over more than 50 years, brings with it national responsibilities. Here are but a few examples.

First, at the national level, the Conference represents the state courts in their relations with the federal government and the federal court system. Working with the chief justice of the United States and the Judicial Conference of the United States, the Conference of Chief Justices has gained membership for state judges on various committees of the federal conference. For example, CCJ joined in the creation and maintenance of the National Judicial Council and has cosponsored significant joint gatherings of state and federal judges, such as the National Conference on State-Federal Judicial Relationships in Orlando, Florida, in April 1992. For many years the Federal-State Jurisdiction Committee of the United States Judicial Conference, which includes four state chief justices, has superintended a joint agenda on federalism issues affecting both court systems. Coordination between the federal and state courts at all levels and between their research

and education arms (the Federal Judicial Center and the National Center for State Courts) has grown steadily stronger. The two conferences have also attempted, to the extent possible, to coordinate their public-policy positions. For example, on the question of the elimination or limitation of diversity jurisdiction and resisting sweeping efforts to federalize class actions and other state issues, the Conference of Chief Justices and the United States Judicial Conference have presented a united front.

Second, the members of the Conference, along with the members of COSCA, elect the governing board of the National Center for State Courts. The National Center, in addition to acting as the Conference's secretariat, now serves as the Conference's instrumentality for carrying out many of the responsibilities that go with leadership. By resolution adopted in 1984, the Conference formally designated the National Center as the instrumentality to provide the states with services essential to the operation of the state courts. The "ownership" by the

chief justices (and the state court administrators) of the National Center imposes a responsibility on the Conference to obtain financial support for the National Center through the state charge program and appropriate federal funding.

Third, the Conference has become the principal spokesperson for the state courts before the legislative and executive branches of the federal government. In performing that role, the Conference has the help of the Office of Government Relations of the National Center. In recent years, the Conference, together with COSCA and through a joint Committee on Government Affairs, has been active before Congress on many issues, including proposed legislation on product liability and judicial immunity, on a federal grant program to help states provide court-interpreter services, and on the treatment of mentally ill offenders. The Conference has represented the state courts before executive agencies on state judicial pensions and substance-abuse issues affecting state courts and worked with NCSC to establish a dialogue with the Congressional Caucus on the Judicial Branch.

Fourth, the Conference's national leadership role is recognized in the organizational structure or the opera-

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*The Conference has established itself as the primary representative of the state courts, providing them national leadership and a national voice.*

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tions of many other court-related organizations. The judicial members of the board of directors of the State Justice Institute (SJI) are appointed by the president of the United States from a panel of nominees presented by the Conference of Chief Justices, and, since its formation, the SJI board has been chaired by a state chief justice. A member of the Conference also sits with the governing board of the Council of State Governments. By acts of Congress, one member of both the National Commission on Judicial Discipline and Removal and the Federal Courts Study Committee comes from the Conference.

Fifth, the Conference maintains liaisons with other organizations working for the improvement of law and justice, such as the ABA's Judicial Administration Division Task Force on the Reduction of Litigation Cost and Delay, Central and East European Law Initiative (CEELI), Commission on State Funding, and Model Rules of Judicial Conduct Project; the U.S. Trade Representative's Intergovernmental Policy Advisory Committee; the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; the U.S. Secretary of State's

Advisory Committee on Private International Law; and the National Consortium on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Courts.

Sixth, the Conference has from time to time organized or supported other efforts for improving the state courts. Examples include the state trial judges asbestos litigation committee, later renamed the mass tort litigation committee, on which two chief justices served; the multidisciplinary coordinating committee advising the National Center's Decision Making Regarding Life-Sustaining Medical Treatment Project, which was chaired by a retired chief justice; and the National Commission on Trial Court Performance Standards, which also was presided over by a chief justice. The Conference, COSCA, and the National Center are leading reforms through a number of initiatives, including the Best Practices Institute and the Mass Torts Advisory Committee project funded by SJI.

Seventh, the Conference regularly sponsors or cosponsors national conferences of importance to the administration of justice in the state courts, and in one instance it cosponsored an international conference of distinction:

2008 – Anchorage, Alaska



the Fifth International Appellate Judges Conference held in Washington, D.C., in September 1990. The national conferences have dealt with the following subjects, among others: reliance on state constitutions, court technology, legislative-judicial relations, court management, civil jurisdiction of state and tribal courts, children and families, substance abuse and the courts, and state-federal judicial relationships.

Eighth, the Conference, through resolutions adopted at its midyear and annual meetings, takes public positions upon policy issues of significance to the administration of justice. The Conference then makes those views known, as appropriate, to the state courts, to the other branches of the state and federal governments, and to the general public. Resolutions supporting the use of cameras in the courtroom; urging the establishment of commissions by each state to study gender bias and minority concerns in the courts; supporting actions to increase public trust and confidence by improving judicial selection; promoting respect for the principles of federalism and separation of powers; and supporting sentencing practices that promote public safety and reduce recidivism are but five examples of the many policy statements of the Conference.

Ninth, the Conference undertakes to influence judicial policy in the states through the educational programs presented at its midyear and annual meetings. Those meetings typically are attended by more than 40 of the state chief justices. The CCJ annual meetings are held

with the annual meetings of COSCA so that each chief justice and state court administrator can participate in many of the CCJ educational programs. Those programs run the gamut of the responsibilities of a state chief justice, from managing the entire state court system, to presiding over the state's highest appellate court, to performing substantive decision making and other responsibilities of that court.

## The Changing Role of the Conference of Chief Justices

When CCJ was first formed, by necessity it was frequently a reactive organization to federal programs and policies that impinged on the state courts' domain. Today, CCJ proactively sets national policy on judicial issues and develops its own strategies to improve state courts. For example, between 1997 and 1999, CCJ developed the National Action Plan on Lawyer Conduct and in 2001 forged an implementation plan. The CCJ Committee on Professionalism and Competence of the Bar developed this plan. The committee was assisted by the National Center and the ABA Center for Professional Responsibility, and the work was funded by the State Justice Institute and the Soros Foundation.

The National Action Plan grew from a desire to increase public trust and confidence in the justice system. Public trust and confidence in the judiciary is a central





theme of CCJ and was the focal point of a national conference sponsored by the CCJ, NCSC, and SJI in 1999. The chief justices realized that the best way to achieve this goal was to provide a plan to require greater judicial leadership to improve lawyer professionalism and ethical conduct. The National Action Plan included about 100 recommendations in the areas of 1) professionalism, leadership, and coordination; 2) improving lawyer competence; 3) law-school education and bar admission; 4) effective lawyer recognition; 5) public-outreach efforts; 6) lawyer professionalism in court; and 7) interstate cooperation. The chief justices overwhelmingly supported this policy and passed a resolution to urge all members of CCJ to present the National Action Plan to their courts for implementation.

In addition to the National Action Plan, CCJ has also dealt with issues regarding self-represented litigants, judicial election reform, child support and protection, court technology, problem-solving courts, court interpretation, and court security. CCJ and COSCA also developed important resolutions dealing with privacy and public access to court records.

There are several reasons for the expansion of policy scope by CCJ. First, although in the past chief justices were regarded as the highest judicial leaders of the states, they are now increasingly looked to as the policy leaders of the state judiciaries. As such they have become more active in pursuing and initiating innovative and effective

state policies. Second, in the last 20 years court management has developed into an effective and valuable function of state courts in serving the public. Third, as CCJ has developed it has acquired greater amounts of resources. For instance, CCJ now commands several full-time staff members to assist with its initiatives. Due to the extra support, they now possess greater ability to pursue a wide range of policies.

As CCJ has expanded the scope of its interests, it remains a vital barrier to federal infringement on state courts. Many view Congress as becoming increasingly intrusive in court issues traditionally left to state jurisdictions. As a result, CCJ continues aggressively to pursue policies to preserve the autonomy of state courts. For instance, in recent years international trade agreements have threatened state court power. Free-trade agreements often permit foreign investors to challenge court actions before international arbitration tribunals. International agreements have also attempted to target rules and regulations governing the training of lawyers and requirements of lawyers within the state—an area traditionally governed by the state supreme courts. Similarly, in the wake of the Enron scandal, the federal government attempted to impose federal restrictions on lawyers that handle securities and exchange. CCJ has actively opposed such provisions.

CCJ has also been active in protecting the area of family law from federal intrusion. For example, it is a condition of federal funding that courts in child-custody hearings should be closed. Historically, this has varied by state, and many states keep these hearings open to promote transparency and to allow the public to determine that the hearings are proceeding properly. CCJ has been successful in getting the regulations modified and continues to work to enhance their clarity.

CCJ has also been engaged with some of the more controversial issues relating to judicial activities. For instance, chief justices from 17 of the most populous states that have judicial elections convened, along with invited participants, in a summit to discuss how to improve the judicial selection process. This summit proposed a set of 20 recommendations regarding judicial election structure, campaign conduct, voter awareness, and campaign finance. Although the Conference of Chief Justices as an organization does not formally endorse the recommendations, it represents a pioneering step taken by the organization toward dealing with an important issue frequently avoided by judicial organizations. CCJ has also opposed legislation that would change the states' traditional role in

determining ethics, specifically as they relate to personal-injury cases and increased federal involvement.

In addition to dealing directly with areas of substantive interest, CCJ has also been active in demanding federal funding for certain court functions. CCJ has urged for a fair allocation of current funds, and sought new funds, for the judicial sector. CCJ has also reached out to other national organizations invested in the judicial field and networked for better collaboration with these organizations.

The advancement of CCJ has not occurred in a vacuum. For example, the National Center and COSCA have developed in concert with CCJ, moving in the same direction and supporting each other. During these years, CCJ has benefited from strong leadership, reform-minded participants, and demographic changes that have increased the gender and racial diversity of the Conference. It is through these developments of recent years that CCJ has been prepared to emerge as the leader for state judicial management and reform in the 21st century.

## Goals of the Conference of Chief Justices

The Conference of Chief Justices was established in 1949 due to a desire among chief justices to improve the organization and administration of state courts throughout the country. The chief justices were of the opinion

that by creating an organization to improve communication among the chief justices of state courts, they would enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the state courts.

The goals of the CCJ are best articulated by the following mission statement adopted by resolution in 1995:

1. Develop, exchange, and disseminate information and knowledge of value to state judicial systems
2. Educate, train and develop leaders to become effective managers of state judicial systems
3. Promote the vitality, independence and effectiveness of state judicial systems
4. Develop and advance policies in support of common interests and shared values of state judicial systems
5. Support adequate funding and resources for the operations of the state courts

The Conference actively pursues these five goals through several strategies. First, bringing together the chief justices at annual and midyear meetings increases communication and information exchange between justices. Second, offering policy positions establishes a stance on particular areas of importance. Third, improving networks with the professional community improves the exchange of information among members of the judicial system. Fourth, offering educational programs to the chief justices supports the perpetual development of their knowledge and effectiveness. Fifth, using conference





committees assists in the development, exchange, and dissemination of knowledge.

## Networks with the Professional Community

Another strategy to advance state courts is coordinating with the “professional community”—specifically, other branches of government and professional organizations. CCJ has been vital in providing a liaison between state courts and the federal government, as well as in establishing networks with professional organizations invested in judicial development. In addition, CCJ uses its relationship with the National Center to support and advocate the proper role of the state courts.

The establishment of networks with the professional community supports the goals of CCJ in several ways. First, these networks support the collection of information from the community, as well as the dispersal of information gathered by CCJ to other members of the community. This enhances the vitality of the state judicial system by demonstrating the vigor of the judicial sector, improves the effectiveness of the judicial system by using information from professional organizations to discover effective strategies, and influences the branches of government to promote the independence of the state judicial systems. In addition, these networks allow for the advancement of policy positions to essential members of the community that can help institute the policies. CCJ is also able to contact appropriate branches of government to gain adequate funding and then use its knowledge of organizations to ensure that the appropriate groups receive funding.

## State Court Relations with the Federal Government

As noted, the Conference of Chief Justices has achieved a position of national leadership, particularly in the last 20 to 25 years. Its representation of the state courts in dealing with all three branches of the federal government has become one of its paramount activities.



Some of the most valuable work of the Conference is to establish ongoing relations with all three branches of the federal government to work steadily for the improvement of the administration of justice in the state courts. Since 1976 the Conference has benefited from the presence in Washington, D.C., of the National Center for State Courts’ Government Relations Office, which has actively served as liaison for the chief justices, particularly with the Congress and the executive agencies.

Through the joint CCJ/COSCA Government Affairs Committee and the National Center’s Government Relations Office, CCJ monitors bills that will affect state courts and advocates for policy positions in which legislatures may be of assistance. The Conference studies bills that may affect state courts and takes positions on their effects. International trade, mass torts, medical malpractice, family courts, and the death penalty all represent areas where the federal legislature has considered legislation that would impact state courts. CCJ has been instrumental in fighting against such legislation to protect the judicial autonomy of state courts. Two examples of proposed legislation opposed by the Conference are (1) products-liability statutes that would preempt state tort law and substitute a federal law binding on state judicial proceedings and (2) the Violence Against Women Act creating a federal civil cause of action that would impair the ability of state courts to manage criminal- and family-law matters traditionally entrusted to them.



1988 – Rockport, Maine

working relationship with the federal courts at the national level. CCJ has worked with the federal courts to increase communication and, in some cases, coordination to better achieve the common goal of justice. In 1990, on an idea originated by the Conference, the National Judicial Council on State and Federal Courts came into existence—composed of four state chief justices and four federal judges and cochaired by a chief justice and a federal judge. The National Judicial Council had

The Conference has recommended legislation supporting the state courts. Important legislation in this area involves federal funding for state courts. Other examples are the elimination or limitation of federal diversity jurisdiction, the restoration of judicial immunity after *Pulliam v. Allen*, and the limitation of federal habeas corpus. In 2008, faced with growing concerns over efforts by federal regulatory agencies to preempt state law, CCJ urged Congress to enact legislation to enforce Executive Order 13,132 (1999), which required agencies to have an accountable process for meaningful and timely input by state and local governments into regulatory policies. The chief justices make their policy positions known through testimony before congressional committees, through correspondence with individual members of the House and Senate, and through personal meetings with legislators and their staffs.

The Conference also provides a voice for the state courts before executive agencies of the federal government. For example, the Conference leadership has been actively involved in meetings with the attorney general, the director of Drug Control Policy, and others involved in the war on drugs to establish appropriate participation by state courts in federal grant programs. It has actively participated with other interested groups of public officials in the Internal Revenue Service's Nondiscrimination Rules for Retirement Plans.

As noted, perhaps most significant is the fact that the Conference of Chief Justices has built an effective

the mission of increasing the number and effectiveness of the federal-state judicial councils in the several states and otherwise developing mechanisms for moving toward Alexander Hamilton's vision in *The Federalist* No. 81 that the federal and state courts are "one whole." In a cooperative effort with the National Center for State Courts, the National Judicial Council published a newsletter titled *Judicial Observer*. By 1997, it had become clear that local-level cooperation was being achieved through the state-federal judicial councils. The Conference of Chief Justices, therefore, concurred with the United States Judicial Conference that the National Judicial Council had achieved its mission and could be dissolved.

The Judicial Conference of the United States has also reached out to the Conference of Chief Justices in a variety of ways. Four state chief justices sit on the Federal-State Jurisdiction Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States, and previously sat on the comparable subcommittee on federal-state relations. Because federal rules serve as a model for many states' rules of court procedure, state judges sit on some of the federal rules committees, including the Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure. A chief justice was appointed by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist to serve on the federal courts study committee created by Congress in the late 1980s. The Conference of Chief Justices and the Judicial Conference of the United States met jointly for the first time on Monday, September 10, 1990, to address



common problems with the two court systems. During the rest of that same week, they had the valuable experience of serving as the joint hosts of the Fifth International Appellate Judges Conference.

The Conference of Chief Justices Board of Directors and the U.S. Judicial Conference Executive Committee also met to find ways in which the state and federal courts can work together to address issues affecting both court systems. Today, three members of the U.S. Judicial Conference regularly attend the midyear and annual meetings of CCJ. In addition, the National Center for State Courts and its research and training counterpart, the Federal Judicial Center, are coordinating efforts in fields of joint interest, such as the “Science for Judges” program.

In addition, over the years the Conference of Chief Justices and the Judicial Conference of the United States have, to a very large extent, taken parallel positions on legislation pending in Congress. For example, they have joined in opposing legislation that would invade the traditional bailiwick of the state courts, such as the civil-cause-of-action provision of the Violence Against Women Act, and the Judicial Conference has supported CCJ in its efforts to restore judicial immunity after *Pulliam v. Allen*. At the same time, CCJ has supported the Judicial Conference’s positions on such issues as eliminating or limiting federal diversity jurisdiction. The work of CCJ in the field of state-federal relations gained recognition of the importance and worth of the state courts and a commitment on both sides to cooperate for the greater good of both systems.

## Funding for State Courts

*Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)*. In the last two decades the Conference of Chief Justices has made a major effort through the state-federal relations committee and other special committees to obtain appropriate federal funding for state courts.

A special committee on federal funding of state courts was established in 1972 at the request of the National Center for State Courts. Resolutions passed at the 1973 and 1974 meetings gave the special

## STATE-FEDERAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

A resolution adopted at CCJ’s ninth annual meeting in New York City (1957) directed the chairman to appoint a special committee “to examine the role of the judiciary as it affects the distribution of powers between the states and federal government, . . . and further, that the special committee make recommendations for achieving sound and appropriate relationships.”

This is one of the CCJ’s busiest committees. It has a large agenda at every meeting and does a great deal of work between meetings. This committee generates many CCJ resolutions, which, in turn, require the committee to arrange for CCJ representatives to appear before Congress to promote policy positions. Here are a few examples:

- support for the elimination of federal diversity jurisdiction;
- opposition to legislative proposals to curtail the jurisdiction of the federal courts in busing, abortion, and school-prayer cases;
- support for the creation of a commission to study the allocation of jurisdiction between the federal and state court systems;
- opposition to attempts by the Federal Trade Commission to regulate the activities of state bar associations;
- opposition to legislation that would preempt state tort law in the field of products liability and substitute a federal law binding on state judicial proceedings; and
- opposition to a section of the proposed Violence Against Women Act creating a federal cause of action in the area of criminal- and family-law matters traditionally entrusted to the states.





committee responsibility for developing proposals for long-term federal funding for the National Center for State Courts, as well as for state court systems themselves (Annual Meeting Summaries, 1972, 1973, 1974).

The work of this committee was the beginning of an uphill battle toward reauthorization of LEAA with expanded provisions for the state courts. The inclusion of positions advocated by the Conference of Chief Justices in the 1976 LEAA Reauthorization Act was a major accomplishment. For the first time, Congress recognized that recognition should be given the state courts as a separate branch of government in the disbursement of LEAA funds. Amendments to the LEAA Reauthorization Act mandated membership by the chief justice in each state's planning agency that administered the LEAA funds, separate judicial branch planning committees, and allocation of the adequate share of funds to judicial branch programs.

After passage of the LEAA Reauthorization Act in 1976, many proposals were considered by Congress for further reorganization of LEAA; the Conference took positions on these proposals and made its own recommendations. In a statement forwarded to the attorney general in August 1977, the Conference recommended that the leadership of state court systems play a key role in any revised program of federal assistance to state and local criminal-justice systems.

*State Justice Institute (SJI).* Frustrated with LEAA funding, in 1978 the Conference of Chief Justices authorized a task force for a state court improvement bill. Including state court administrators as well as chief justices, the task force was to make recommendations on “problems of allocation of jurisdiction between state and federal courts . . . [and] methods by which federal funding of efforts to improve the administration of justice in the several states can be accomplished without sacrifice of the independence of state judicial systems.”

At the 1978 meeting, another resolution adopted by the Conference set forth the basic principles for building relationships with the federal government and that the Conference agreed should underlie any federal program of assistance to state court systems. Those principles, in summary, called for a separate federal program directed specifically to the needs of state judiciaries and free from executive branch control at both the federal and state levels.

In its final report to the Conference in the spring of 1979, the task force concluded that “the federal government and Congress in particular has a very direct interest in the quality of justice in state courts” for the following reasons:

*There is a federal interest in the quality of justice as there is in the quality of health care and in the quality of the educational*



*system. Indeed, the achievement of fair and equal as well as effective justice is an essential characteristic of this society.*

*State courts share with federal courts, under the Constitution, the obligation to enforce the Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof.*

*The Congress has imposed additional specific burdens on the state judiciaries, burdens which must be effectively carried out if important congressional policy objectives are to be achieved.*

The effort to maintain high quality justice in the federal courts has led to an increasing effort to limit the caseload of the federal courts by giving increased responsibility to the state courts.

The congressional desire to achieve prompt justice in the federal courts through the implementation of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 has resulted in a limiting of the number of criminal and civil cases being disposed of in federal court, with a consequent increased criminal and civil caseload in the state courts.

The decisions of the United States Supreme Court very greatly increased the procedural due process protections which must be afforded a criminal defendant, thus making it increasingly important that state judiciaries are equipped to implement those decisions if the important liberty interests are to be achieved.

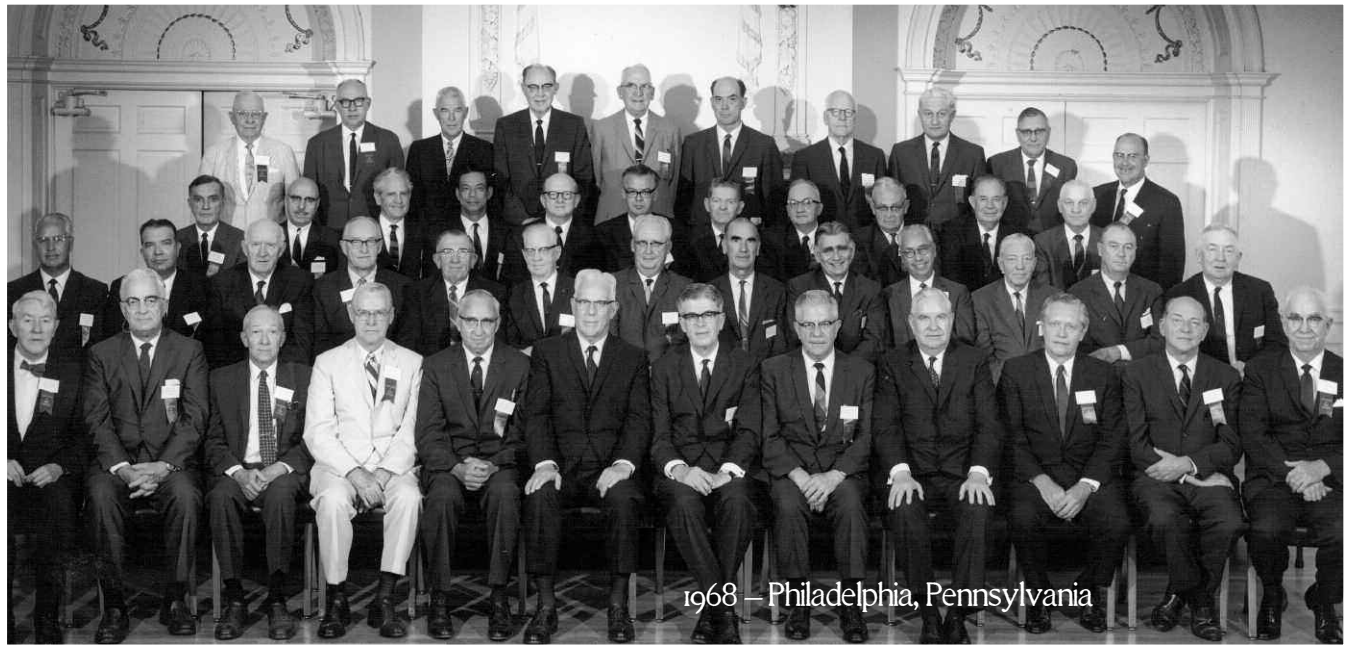
The task force proposed an independent agency to be called the State Justice Institute that would administer a national discretionary grant program. It would not be an operating agency, but would have a small staff and pursue its objective through grants to state and local courts, to organizations providing services to state court systems, and to universities and other agencies with expertise in judicial affairs. The proposed corporation would have the authority to fund research, demonstration, clearinghouse, judicial education, training, technical assistance, and evaluation programs and to participate in joint projects with other agencies. Full authority for operation of the corporation, including establishment of policy and funding priorities, would be vested in a board of directors, the majority of whom would be state court officials, appointed by the U.S. president and confirmed by the Senate. After

preliminary hearings, the State Justice Institute Act of 1979 was introduced in both the House and Senate in March of 1980.

While this proposed act had many supporters in the judiciary, including the chief justice of the United States, it was not an instant success in Congress. In 1979 the task force was succeeded by the State Justice Institute Committee, which was charged with implementing the task force recommendations. After six years of effort by that committee, other members of the Conference, the National Center's Washington Liaison Office, and key senators and congressmen, the State Justice Institute Act was signed into law on November 9, 1984 (Title II of Public Law 98-620). Again, after extensive effort by the Conference, an appropriation for the Institute was obtained for fiscal year 1985-86 and a request made for a 1986-87 appropriation. Much of the success of the Conference in securing passage of the State Justice Institute Act is owed to Senator Howell Heflin of Alabama, the former chief justice of that state, who was an original sponsor of the bill in 1980 and a strong supporter throughout the process. Over a seven-year period, Robert Utter, former chief justice of the state of Washington, flew over 100,000 miles as chairman of the CCJ State Justice Institute Committee to build support for the legislation. He had the effective assistance of the CCJ's Washington Liaison and of many of the chief justices.

SJI was finally incorporated in the state of Virginia on September 19, 1986. The first 11-member SJI board, appointed by the president of the United States, included C. C. Torbert, Jr., chief justice of Alabama, as chairman;





1968 – Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Ralph J. Erickstad, chief justice of North Dakota; James Duke Cameron, former chief justice of Arizona; and Lawrence H. Cooke, retired chief judge of New York, as well as three other state judges and a state court administrator. The organization of SJI did not, however, end the need for action by the Conference of Chief Justices in its support. The Conference has maintained a continuous legislative effort to obtain adequate annual appropriations for SJI and the extension (in 1988 and 1992) of its congressional authorization. Under the SJI Act, the Conference has also had the continuing responsibility for the four state court judicial seats on the SJI board, as well as the nomination of a state court administrator on the SJI board.

The annual SJI appropriation has never exceeded \$13.5 million, but SJI, under the leadership of numerous members of CCJ, has made excellent use of those funds for the improvement of the administration of justice in the state courts. Many of the projects and conferences sponsored or endorsed by the Conference were of particular significance in building an effective working relationship between the state courts and the federal court system. On Monday, September 10, 1990, the Conference of Chief Justices met for the first time ever with the Judicial Conference of the United States and, for the rest of that week, cosponsored with its federal counterpart the Fifth International Appellate Judges Conference attended by more than 90 chief justices from foreign countries. CCJ's participation was made possible by a \$100,000 grant from

SJI toward the expenses of that week's meetings. A second SJI-funded project, the April 1992 National Conference on State-Federal Judicial Relationships, brought together over 300 state and federal judges, as well as legal scholars, lawyers, and others, to identify the most pressing problems affecting the relations between the two court systems and to establish an agenda for addressing them.

In sum, the history of the State Justice Institute is a happy story of accomplishment by the Conference of Chief Justices, aided by many other persons and groups concerned with the state courts.

## History of Relationships with Other Legal and Judicial Organizations

As mentioned earlier, the idea of a conference of chief justices had grown out of informal meetings of the chief justices who attended meetings of the American Law Institute and American Bar Association. From 1949 to 1955, some meetings of CCJ were held jointly with the Section of Judicial Administration of the ABA. In the years since this close affiliation with the ABA was dissolved, the Conference has maintained an interest in ABA projects designed to strengthen and improve the efficiency of court administration.

It has continued to maintain a professional affiliation with the ABA through cooperation on projects of mutual interest, such as the ABA Standards of Judicial Adminis-



tration; the CCJ Task Force on Lawyer Competence; the National Competition for Innovation and Excellence in the Teaching Profession, which was cosponsored by the ABA Standing Committee on Professionalism; and revision of the Model Code of Judicial Conduct. CCJ has also partnered with the ABA on issues such as judicial immunity and the evaluation of the Model Rules of Professional conduct (Ethics 2000), which was chaired by Chief Justice E. Norman Veasey of Delaware.

By resolution in 1992, CCJ urged chief justices to encourage membership and participation by their judges in the ABA's Judicial Administration Division and its several conferences. In addition, the Conference of Chief Justices, as an affiliated organization, has a delegate in the ABA House of Delegates.

The Council of State Governments gave vital assistance to the Conference of Chief Justices in its first 27 years through its role as secretariat. The Council provided many valuable services and helped CCJ attain national recognition. In addition to recording the activities of the Conference, the Council provided the necessary research needed by the Conference to draw conclusions and make recommendations concerning improvements in judicial administration. The Council of State Governments gathered and maintained some of the first comprehensive data on the organization and practices of the state court systems. Although the role of CCJ's secretariat was transferred to the National Center for State courts in 1976, CCJ has maintained official contact with the Council's work with leaders of state executive and legislative branches through representation both on the Council's board of directors and at key Council meetings.

The Conference of Chief Justices has also had a long relationship with the Conference of State Court Administrators, formerly the National Conference of Court Administrative Officers (NCCAO). NCCAO was formed in 1955 as a result of court administrators attending the Conference of Chief Justices meetings with their chief justices. From its beginning, the annual meetings of COSCA have been held at the same time and place as those of the Conference of Chief Justices. In the early years, the administrators met separately but shared most

of the social events with the chief justices. In 1960, the two organizations held their first joint education session. Today, the tradition of joint annual meetings continues, with all social events and all education programs being held jointly. The president of each conference is invited to each other's midyear meetings. Currently, the Confer-

ence of Chief Justices has several joint committees with COSCA, including Courts, Children, and Families; Access to and Fairness in the Courts; Court Management; Problem-Solving Courts; Public Trust and Confidence in the Judiciary; and Security and Emergency Planning.

Another important liaison the Conference maintains is the Assembly of Court Associations. This annual assembly of representatives of some 40 national court-related organizations provides an opportunity for collaboration on and discussion of issues of common concern in the justice system. This gathering is sponsored by NCSC.

The conference has also fostered relations with law schools, and in 2002 the Conference met jointly with the deans of

various law schools for a portion of its midyear meeting education program.

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*In 1976 the National Center took over from the Council of State Governments as secretariat for the Conference and has since provided a wide range of services, such as meeting planning, professional staff support for Conference committees, government relations service, and management of national conferences.*

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## Relationship with the National Center for State Courts (NCSC)

When the National Conference on the Judiciary, held in Williamsburg in March 1971, decided that a national center of, by, and for the state courts was desirable, the executive council of the Conference of Chief Justices was charged with making that idea a reality. Chief Justice James S. Holden of Vermont, chairman-elect of CCJ, and Chief Justice William S. Richardson of Hawaii served as chairman and member, respectively, of the steering committee that promptly brought the National Center for State Courts into existence by incorporation into the District of Columbia on June 15, 1971.

The National Center for State Courts has evolved into the instrumentality of the Conference of Chief Justices. In 1976 the National Center took over from the Council of State Governments as secretariat for the Conference and has since provided a wide range of services, such as meeting planning, professional staff support for

Conference committees, government relations service, and management of national conferences.

In 1980 the National Center was restructured to recognize more fully that the Conference of Chief Justices has the primary responsibility for its governance. CCJ, along with the Conference of State Court Administrators, became the fundamental governing body for the National Center. The two conferences of the top state court leadership replaced the previous Council of State Court Representatives (who in each state had been appointed by the chief justice but frequently was not the chief justice) as the authority to elect the board of directors that governs the National Center. By further changes in the National Center's bylaws, the president of the Conference of Chief Justices automatically becomes the chairperson of the board of the National Center, and the Conference's president, president-elect, and first vice-president are ex officio members of the Center's board. (At the same time, the top three officers of COSCA serve ex officio on that board, with the COSCA president serving as the vice-chairperson.) The president of the National Center, in turn, is regularly elected secretary and treasurer of the Conference of Chief Justices. If one were to draw a parallel between the not-for-profit National Center and a business corporation, the state chief justices of this country, together with their state court administrators, would correlate to stockholders "owning" the National Center.

The Conference of Chief Justices has played a major role in bringing the National Center for State Courts to its present position as the premier education, training, and research organization for the state courts. The Conference roles has supported the Center's state-assessment program (now a significant part of the Center's funding), and lobbied Congress to provide funding through the State Justice Institute, and, in 2008, passed a resolution supporting the Center's funding request for \$2 million for the State Courts Improvement Initiative. As the "owners" of the National Center, the state chief justices have a direct stake in the financial health of the National Center's operations, which are so essential to the state courts.

Another of the Conference's roles has been the cosponsorship of national conferences, symposia, and similar gatherings convened and managed by the National Center, such as the two national conferences on court management held in San Diego (1981) and Phoenix (1990), the several court technology conferences, and the

Summit on Children. In addition, more than 60 state supreme court chief justices and state court administrators met in Philadelphia from May 8 to 9, 2008, to discuss what role they should play in supporting and reforming public policy that affects the administration of justice. During the two-day conference, state court leaders identified guardianship of elders, immigration, and the home-foreclosure crisis as among the top emerging issues that will require court leadership as public policies are developed. This conference, cosponsored by the Pew Center on the States and the National Center for State Courts, highlighted the importance of bringing state court leaders together with legislators and representatives of state agencies to support policy that best protects and benefits the public.

Other noteworthy conferences that CCJ has cosponsored include the First National Conference on Eliminating Racial and Ethnic Bias in the Courts held in Albuquerque in 1995; the National Conference on Public Trust and Confidence in the Justice System in 1999; and the National Judicial Conference on Bio-Terrorism, Biological Agent Attack and the Courts with the Institute for Science, Health and the Courts (EINSHAC) and the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in 2002.

CCJ also works with the National Center to respond to issues and crises facing the court system. For example, NCSC launched a major initiative in 2008 to help state courts develop strategies and tactics to curtail the impact of reduced finances on court operations and services, and has made similar efforts in the areas of court security and judicial election reform.

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*The Conference of Chief Justices has come a long way in 60 years, but it has not achieved this success on its own. The increasingly close bond among CCJ, the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA), and the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) has been essential to CCJ's past success—and will be equally so to CCJ's future. This is a vital and enduring partnership.*







# Appendices



In Commemoration of Its  
**60th Anniversary**







## APPENDIX I

# Current Committees of Substantive Interest

### Joint CCJ COSCA Committees

#### **CCJ/COSCA Access to and Fairness in the Courts.**

Encourages chief justices to work actively to address bias, both actual and perceived, within the court system and to take a leadership role in addressing bias in the entire justice system. Encourages state courts to engage in outreach to increase access to justice, initiate interbranch dialogue and cooperation at all levels of government, and share strategies and information among jurisdictions.

#### **CCJ/COSCA Courts, Children, and Families.**

Focuses primarily on issues surrounding families and the justice system, including the implementation of the CCJ Statement of Principles Regarding Children and Families adopted in January 2001 and the promotion of best practices regarding the effective management of family court cases. Committee members represent the Conference's views to the federal government and other national organizations regarding judicial administration of proceedings related to child support, family preservation, child abuse, foster care, adoptions, juvenile delinquency and domestic violence. The committee also is charged with implementing the recommendations in the COSCA White Paper on Domestic Violence.

**CCJ/COSCA Court Management.** Focuses on developing the executive management skills of chief justices and state court administrators. The committee developed principles and strategies to support effective judicial governance and accountability and is following developments regarding Social Security privacy legislation and a national jury study. The committee is also following the court performance measures, including *CourTools*.

**CCJ/COSCA Government Affairs.** Provides guidance to the National Center for State Courts' Government Relations Office and assists in defining and implementing strategies for advising Congress and the executive agencies of the impact of federal policy on state courts.

**CCJ/COSCA Meeting Planning.** Plans CCJ/COSCA annual meeting education programs and selects future meeting sites.

**CCJ/COSCA Problem-Solving Courts.** Oversees implementation of the problem-solving courts resolutions

jointly adopted by CCJ and COSCA in August 2000 and July 2004.

CCJ/COSCA Public Trust and Confidence in the Judiciary. Inspires greater public understanding of and confidence in the judicial process, the role of courts within the American constitutional system, the fundamental purpose of *stare decisis* and the rule of law, and the independence of the judicial branch of government. In furtherance of these ends, the committee will develop, among other things, initiatives to increase public awareness of the work of the judiciary, improve meaningful access to court services, promote courteous and respectful conduct by judges and court personnel toward all participants in judicial proceedings, enhance compliance with court orders, and strengthen public respect for the equal application of the law.

#### **CCJ/COSCA Security and Emergency Preparedness.**

Assists state and territorial courts with emergency management program activities, such as prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and training to include risk assessments, critical-incident policies and procedures, continuity-of-operations plans and activities, IT disaster-recovery plans, and response-plan tests and simulated-disaster exercises.

### CCJ Committees

**Amicus Review Team.** Reviews proposed amicus briefs for submission to the board of directors for approval.

**Civil Justice.** Addresses civil-justice issues of concern to the national state court community, such as mass torts, e-discovery, and medical-malpractice litigation, and recommends any action to the Conference.

**Education.** Plans, develops, and executes the CCJ midyear-meeting education program.

**Governance.** Explores ways in which to increase the visibility of the Conference.

**International Agreements.** Examines and addresses the impact on the jurisdiction and authority of state courts and the enforcement and finality of state court judgments of treaties, trade agreements, and international conventions, including NAFTA and GATS.



**Memorial for Fallen Judges.** Makes recommendations and oversees the establishment of a suitable memorial for fallen judges to be housed at the National Center for State Courts.

**Nominating.** Prepares a slate of nominees for officers and directors to be presented to the membership at the Annual Meeting. The immediate past president of CCJ serves as Chair.

**Past Presidents.** Assists the board of directors and the Conference as needed, including annually documenting the formal history of CCJ, assisting in orienting and mentoring new CCJ officers, and providing oversight for the CCJ Web site and the Judicial Family Institute. All past presidents of the Conference serve *ex officio*. The penultimate past president serves as chair.

**Professionalism and Competence of the Bar.** Addresses the general problems of professionalism and discipline of the bench and bar. Incorporates multidisciplinary and multijurisdictional practice issues and the implementation of the National Action Plan on Lawyer Conduct and Professionalism.

**Resolutions.** Reviews resolutions before they are submitted to the full Conference for action.

**Task Force on Politics and Judicial Elections.** Makes recommendations on three key steps to protect and promote public confidence in the judiciary: (1) outreach programs that help the public understand what judges do and how their jobs differ from those of other elected officials, (2) efforts to promote a culture of judicial elections so that candidates and the public understand the importance of conducting judicial elections in ways that protect the reality and appearance of open-mindedness and fairness, and (3) measures that will attract and retain judges of quality.

**Tribal Relations.** Addresses a wide variety of issues involving coordination of the state, federal, and tribal judicial systems, including ongoing activities of federal-state-tribal councils or forums, full faith and credit for child-support and domestic-violence-protection orders, the Indian Child Welfare Act, federal juvenile crime legislation, Indian gaming, and misdemeanor jurisdiction over non-Indians in Indian Country.



## APPENDIX II

### Resolutions of Interest

In 2001 the National Center for State Courts' Office of Government Relations published a description of CCJ resolutions from 1949 to 1999. What follows are the highlights from this document.

#### Judicial Federalism and Federal Preemption of State Law

Throughout its existence CCJ has been highly concerned with issues regarding the balance of state and federal judicial authority. CCJ has consistently passed resolutions to support the limitation or elimination of federal diversity jurisdiction. In addition, CCJ has opposed review of state supreme court decisions by lower federal courts. CCJ has also encouraged the use of state representatives in federal rule making because federal rules of procedure affect state courts. Recently, CCJ has been concerned with the independence of state courts to require state-bar qualifications for any attorney appearing before a state court. CCJ does support councils of state and federal judges that collaborate to address problems common to both judiciaries.

CCJ has long opposed legislative presumption of federal law over state laws and has accepted numerous resolutions objecting to proposed legislation that would preempt state laws. CCJ has also called for a clarification of the construction of statutes involving preemption.

#### Federal Funding of State Court Programs

CCJ has passed more than 60 resolutions regarding federal funding of state court programs. These requests range in scale from requesting that Congress fund agencies that make grants to fund court research to requests for federal funding of specific programs supported by CCJ.

#### Standards for Courts, Judges, and Attorneys

CCJ has supported standards and guidelines affecting several aspects of state courts, including standards and guidelines regarding administration, facilities, juries, performance of courts, probate courts, and sentencing. CCJ has also supported model rules for judicial discipli-



nary enforcement, judicial education training and standards, judicial immunity from legal actions, amendment of the ABA Model Code of Judicial Conduct with respect to political contributions from lawyers and diversity in court employment, including judges. CCJ has opposed term limits for state judges. In regards to attorneys, CCJ has adopted resolutions regarding admission to the bar, including a study of the rates of passage on bar exams; encouragement of professionalism of lawyer behavior; adequate representation of defendants; support for IOLTAs; revised ABA Standards for the Approval of Law Schools; and concern over proposed regulations to permit Department of Justice attorneys to communicate directly with represented persons. In addition, in 1998, CCJ adopted a formal National Action Plan on Lawyer Conduct and Professionalism and urged its implementation. CCJ also endorsed the American Inns of Court (AIC) in 1995, a movement dedicated to improving the skills, professionalism, and ethics of judges and attorneys.

## Appellate Courts and Procedures

CCJ has supported time standards for appellate courts and general performance standards for appellate courts. CCJ has also supported the use of mediation and arbitration for appellate court cases. In 1996, CCJ called for a

study of ways to adapt electronic dissemination of state court opinions to help develop an acceptable national and uniform model for consideration by the state courts.

## Courts and the Public

In 1997 CCJ demonstrated its support for improving relations between the courts and the public through its endorsement of the 1999 National Conference on Building Public Trust and Confidence in the Justice System. CCJ has also supported the use of community-focused courts.

## Family and Juvenile Issues

In recent years CCJ has become increasingly active in the area of family and juvenile issues. CCJ has passed numerous resolutions regarding adequate funding of family and juvenile issues from federal sources. In addition, CCJ has fought to maintain jurisdiction of domestic relations within state courts. CCJ has encouraged the use of guidelines for improving court practice in family and juvenile courts and has supported the Violence Against Women Act while opposing language within the act that would place limitations on state jurisdiction of these cases. CCJ has supported training and education of judges in family and juvenile law and has also urged state-federal cooperation on child-support issues. CCJ has also supported col-



laborative efforts of organizations concerned with juvenile and family issues to better coordinate outcomes for abused and neglected children. CCJ supported elimination of jailing of juveniles.

## Drug Abuse

CCJ first passed a resolution regarding courts and drug abuse in 1987 and has continued to be active in this area since that time. In its resolutions, CCJ has encouraged funding of anti-drug programs and court efforts to manage the addict population and sought to establish task forces, studies, and symposia addressing the issue of drug abuse and courts. In 1993 CCJ charged a committee on substance abuse and the courts with the objective of formulating a policy statement to encourage national policies consistent with the needs of state courts. At the same time, CCJ adopted a policy emphasizing the need for treatment alternatives for drug offenders, and in 1997 CCJ endorsed the use of drug courts.

## Other Resolutions of Interest

CCJ consistently expresses the need for access to justice by all citizens and has passed resolutions supporting funding for the Legal Services Corporation, expansion of pro bono legal services in civil matters, and the establishment of a national center to provide assistance in the development of policies regarding disabled persons. CCJ has also passed resolutions supporting access to legal materials and supporting improvements in court libraries.

On the issue of discrimination within the courts, the chief justices have passed several resolutions regarding bias on the basis of gender, race, color, national origin, religion, age, or disability. These resolutions have addressed access to justice and fairness, as well as hiring practices of the courts.

CCJ has also supported efforts to reduce time delay and

costs for trial and appellate courts and supports the Trial Court Performance Standards.

CCJ generally favors alternative dispute resolution programs, including diversion and arbitration, and has encouraged the collection of more information on neighborhood justice centers, civil mediation, and private-judge programs.

Throughout the 1990s, CCJ supported uniform state laws, including the Uniform Interjurisdictional Transfer Act, the Uniform Custody Jurisdiction Act, and the principles of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act.

On the issue of tribal courts, CCJ has supported funding and cooperative efforts to clarify jurisdiction, to cross-recognize judicial orders and judgments, and to implement changes through a coordinating council of judges.

CCJ has taken the lead on assisting with decisions regarding life-sustaining medical treatment, including resolutions regarding support of education programs, creation of a task force, and the development and endorsement of guidelines.

Finally, CCJ has also maintained a role in international issues regarding courts. CCJ has requested exclusive jurisdictions in all actions involving the international convention on the abduction of children and has encouraged all chief justices to inform officials in their state of the obligation under international law to notify the appropriate consulate upon the detention of one of their nationals.



## Conference of Chief Justices Chairmen and Presidents 1949-1950 to Present

Chief Justice	State	Year Served	Chief Justice	State	Year Served
Laurence M. Hyde	Missouri	1949-1950	Lawrence W. I'Anson	Virginia	1979-1980
Edward W. Hudgins	Virginia	1950-1951	Robert J. Sheran	Minnesota	1980-1981
John T. Loughran	New York	1951-1952	Albert W. Barney	Vermont	1981-1982
John E. Hickman	Texas	1952-1953	Lawrence H. Cooke	New York	1982-1983
Arthur T. Vanderbilt	New Jersey	1953-1954	Ralph J. Erickstad	North Dakota	1983-1984
Carl S. Weygant	Ohio	1954-1955	W.Ward Reynoldson	Iowa	1984-1985
William H. Duckworth	Georgia	1955-1956	Edward F. Hennessey	Massachusetts	1985-1986
Edmund W. Flynn	Rhode Island	1956-1957	Robert C. Murphy	Maryland	1986-1987
John R. Dethmers	Michigan	1957-1958	C.C. Torbert, Jr.	Alabama	1987-1988
Albert Conway	New York	1958-1959	Gordon R. Hall	Utah	1988-1989
Harvey McGehee	Mississippi	1959-1960	Harry L. Carrico	Virginia	1989-1990
John E. Martin	Wisconsin	1960-1961	Vincent L. McKusick	Maine	1990-1991
Raymond S. Wilkins	Massachusetts	1961-1962	Robert N.C. Nix, Jr.	Pennsylvania	1991-1992
James Edward Livingston	Alabama	1962-1963	Robert F. Stephens	Kentucky	1992-1993
Frank R. Kenison	New Hampshire	1963-1964	Jean A. Turnage	Montana	1993-1994
William M. McAllister	Oregon	1964-1965	Ellen Ash Peters	Connecticut	1994-1995
Theodore G. Garfield	Iowa	1965-1966	Thomas J. Moyer	Ohio	1995-1996
Carleton Harris	Arkansas	1966-1967	Arthur A. McGiverin	Iowa	1996-1997
Robert B. Williamson	Maine	1967-1968	Thomas R. Phillips	Texas	1997-1998
Roger J. Traynor	California	1968-1969	David A. Brock	New Hampshire	1998-1999
Oscar R. Knutson	Minnesota	1969-1970	E. Norman Veasey	Delaware	1999-2000
Robert W. Calvert	Texas	1970-1971	Gerald W. VandeWalle	North Dakota	2000-2001
James S. Holden	Vermont	1971-1972	Annic M. Wagner	Washington, DC	2001-2002
William S. Richardson	Hawaii	1972-1973	Judith S. Kaye	New York	2002-2003
Edward E. Pringle	Colorado	1973-1974	Ronald M. George	California	2003-2004
Joseph R. Moss	South Carolina	1974-1975	Shirley S. Abrahamson	Wisconsin	2004-2005
Charles S. House	Connecticut	1975-1976	Randall T. Shepard	Indiana	2005-2006
Howell T. Heflin	Alabama	1976	Robert M. Bell	Maryland	2006-2007
C. William O'Neill	Ohio	1977-1978	Jean Hoefler Toal	South Carolina	2007-2008
James Duke Cameron	Arizona	1978-1979	Margaret H. Marshall	Massachusetts	2008-2009



## Resolutions Adopted by the Conference of Chief Justices, 1957-2008

### 1957 Annual Meeting July 9-14, New York, New York

1. Federal-State Relations
2. Habeas Corpus
3. Grand Jury Manual
4. Uniform Interpretation of Uniform Laws
5. Section of Judicial Administration of the American Bar Association
6. Chief Judge Albert Conway
7. Chief Justice John R. Dethmers
8. Appreciation:
  - Governors Dennis J. Roberts and Alfred E. Driscoll
  - Ambassador James J. Wadsworth
  - Chief Justice Stanley E. Qua
9. In Memoriam:
  - Edmund W. Flynn
  - Arthur T. Vanderbilt
  - Arthur T. La Prade

### 1958 Annual Meeting August 19-24, Pasadena, California

1. Appreciation:
  - The Honorable Phil S. Gibson
  - Mr. Walter F. O'Malley
  - Mr. John Coleman and Mr. Leonard Goldenson
  - Mr. S. W. Royce
  - Host Committee of the American Bar Association
  - Professor Philip B. Kurland and the Law School of the University of Chicago
  - Mr. Orison S. Marden and the National Legal Aid Association
  - Dean E. Blythe Stason and Mr. Joe C. Barrett
  - Mr. Justice Tom T. Clark
  - Dean Russell Niles
  - Secretariat
2. Chief Judge Frederick W. Brune of Maryland
3. Chief Justice John R. Dethmers of Michigan
4. In Memoriam:
  - Edward Wren Hudgins
  - James W. Caramack
5. Allocation of Judicial Power
6. State Grand Jury Handbook
7. Federal-State Relations

### 1959 Annual Meeting August 18-23, Miami Beach, Florida

1. Habeas Corpus
2. Continuity of Government Legislation
3. Statehood of Hawaii
4. In Memoriam:
  - Porter Sims
  - A. Cecil Snyder
  - Edward J. Daly
  - Bolitha J. Laws
  - John Wesley Shenk
5. Appreciation:
  - Honorable Elwyn Thomas
  - Mr. Louis J. Finske and Mr. Lamar Sarra
  - The City of Miami and its Mayor, Robert King High
  - The City of Miami Beach and its Mayor, D. Lee Powell
  - The Board of Governors of the Chamber of Commerce, City of Miami Beach
  - Mr. Reager Motlow
  - Judge Emory H. Niles
  - The Honorable LeRoy Collins
  - Mr. Harry Mufson
  - Mr. B. F. Paty, Jr.
  - The Host Committee of the American Bar Association
  - Professor Karl N. Llewellyn and Professor Philip B. Kurland
  - Dr. Robert M. Strozier
  - Perry W. Morton
  - Robert Y. Phillips
6. Chief Judge Albert Conway

### 1960 Annual Meeting August 23-28, Baltimore, Maryland

1. Habeas Corpus
2. Appreciation:
  - Honorable Frederick W. Brune and Mrs. Brune
  - Mr. Frederick W. Invernizzi
  - Maryland State Bar Association and the Bar Association of Baltimore City
  - The Governor of Maryland, Honorable J. Millard Tawes and Mrs. Tawes
  - The City of Baltimore and its Mayor, Honorable J.

Harold Grady

- The Maryland Port Authority
  - The United States Coast Guard and the National Parks Administration
  - The Maryland Historical Society
  - The Baltimore Museum of Art, particularly Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Singley and Mrs. Adele Breeskin
  - The Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities and The Hutzler Brothers Company
  - The United States Naval Academy, its Superintendent, Admiral J.F. Davidson and Captain Keehn
  - Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scarlett, Jr., and Mrs. Morgan B. Schiller
  - Program participants
  - Secretariat of the Council of State Governments
3. Appreciation:
    - Harvey McGehee
  4. Chief Justice Robert G. Simmons of Nebraska
  5. In Memoriam:
    - Levi S. Udall
    - Daniel K. Sadler

### 1961 Annual Meeting August 1-5, St. Louis, Missouri

1. Memorial Resolutions:
  - Chief Justice Charles Loring
  - Chief Justice Taylor H. Stukes
  - Associate Justice Adolph E. Wenke
2. Appreciation:
  - The Honorable Laurance M. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde
  - Whitney North Seymour and Honorable Philbrick McCoy
  - Fred Eppenberger
  - F. William McCalpin
  - St. Louis University Law School and the Washington University Law School
  - Governor John M. Dalton of Missouri
  - National Council of State Garden Clubs
  - St. Louis Ladies' Committee
  - Chief Justice John E. Martin

### 1962 Annual Meeting August 1-4, San Francisco, California

1. Allocation of Jurisdiction Between Federal and State Courts
2. In Memoriam:
  - Chief Justice John E. Hickman of Texas
  - Associate Justice Howard W. Bramhall of Delaware
  - Chief Justice Grover L. Broadfoot of Wisconsin
  - Associate Justice G. Dewey Oxner of South Carolina
  - Chief Justice George W. Bristow of Illinois
3. Appreciation

### 1963 Annual Meeting August 7-10, Chicago, Illinois

2. Federal-State Relationships
3. Appreciation
4. In Memoriam:
  - Chief Justice Alan M. Prewitt

### 1964 Annual Meeting August 5-9, New York, New York

1. Indigent Defendants
2. Supplements to Compilation of State Constitutions
3. Continuing Legal Education
4. Availability of Briefs and Records of U.S. Supreme Court Cases
5. Advice and Assistance to New Nations
6. In Memoriam:
  - Justice Glenn Terrell of Florida
  - Wife of Justice Harry L. S. Halley of Oklahoma
  - Honorable James. T. Brand
  - Chief Justice Benjamin N. Hulburt of Vermont
  - Judge Frank Hollingsworth of Missouri
7. Appreciation

### 1965 Annual Meeting August 4-7, Miami Beach, Florida

1. Judicial Conference of the Americas
2. Conference Registration Fee
3. Resolution of Appreciation
4. In Memoriam:
  - Justice Joseph E. Daley of Illinois
  - Presiding Justice T. Grady Head of Georgia
  - Justice Frank H. Hall of Colorado
  - Judge S. P. Dalton of Missouri
  - Chief Justice Carl 5. Weygandt of Ohio

### 1966 Annual Meeting August 3-6, Montreal, Canada

1. In Memoriam:
  - Associate Justice Milton B. Badt of Nevada
  - Chief Justice Thomas J. Burke of North Dakota
  - Chief Justice Francis B. Condon of Rhode Island
  - Justice Roger L. Dell of Minnesota
  - Chief Justice Harvey McGehee of Mississippi
  - Chief Justice Stanley E. Qua of Massachusetts
  - Chief Justice Claude A. Taylor of South Carolina
  - Chief Justice Wilfred C. Tsukiyama of Hawaii
  - Honorable Lester A. Wade of Utah
  - Chief Justice J. Wallace Winborne of North Carolina
2. Appreciation
3. William L. Frederick
4. The Need for Independence in Judicial Administration
5. Rule of Law
6. Proposed Resolution



## 1967 Annual Meeting August 3-6, Honolulu, Hawaii

1. Respect for the Rule of Law
2. Review of Decisions of State Supreme Courts
3. Address by Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard
4. In Memoriam:
  - -Chief Justice Roger 1. McDonough of Utah
  - -Former Chief Justice Walter Myers, Jr., of Indiana
5. Appreciation

## 1968 Annual Meeting July 31-August 3, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1. In Memoriam:
  - Former Justice Harry B. Hershey of Illinois
  - Former Justice Harold L. Sebring of Florida
2. Appreciation

## 1969 Annual Meeting August 6-9, Dallas, Texas

1. Appreciation
2. In Memoriam:
  - Chief Judge Albert Conway
  - Chief Justice John E. Martin
  - Chief Justice Jay S. Parker
3. Regarding Time and Place of Annual Meetings

## 1970 Annual Meeting August 5-8, St. Louis, Missouri

1. In Memoriam:
  - Chief Justice William H. Duckworth
  - Chief Justice Kingsley A. Taft
  - Chief Justice R. Hunt Parker
  - Chief Justice Morris C. Montgomery
  - Chief Justice M.E. Noble
2. Appreciation

## 1971 Annual Meeting June 30-July 2, Charleston, South Carolina

1. Improve the Channels of Communications Between State and Federal Courts by Creating State-Federal Judicial Councils
2. Appreciation:
  - Professor Delmar Karlen
  - Honorable J. Ruffin Bailey
  - Honorable Donald Russell
  - Judge William L. Rhodes, Jr.
  - Honorable Sam J. Ervin, Jr.
3. Honorable Robert W. Calvert
4. Honorable Joseph R. Moss
5. Appreciation:
  - Robert Figg, President of the South Carolina State Bar

- William Wilson
  - David Freeman
  - Miss Barbara Babb
  - John Lumpkin
  - Arthur Williams
  - South Carolina Highway Department
  - Col. P. F. Thompson, Director of Law Enforcement
  - Honorable J. Palmer Gaillard
  - William Lawrence and David Reid
  - Dwight D. Opperman
  - Chief Justice Campbell Thornal
6. In Memoriam:
    - Chief Justice Elwyn Thomas
    - Chief Justice Wilkins
    - Judge Chauncey H. Browning

## 1972 Annual Meeting August 9-12, Seattle, Washington

1. Fair Trial and Free-Press Through Improved Bench-Bar-Press Relationships
2. Indigent Defense
3. CCJ Positions Concerning Federal Financial Measures Pending Before Congress
4. Modification of LEAA Block Grant Allocations to States
5. In Appreciation of the Conference Chairman

## 1973 Annual Meeting August 1-4, Columbus, Ohio

1. Reiteration of Resolution Regarding Existing and Proposed Programs for Federal Financial Assistance to State Courts
2. Unified Court System Presided Over by Supreme Courts
3. In Appreciation of Program Participants
4. In Appreciation of the Conference Chairman
5. In Appreciation of the Hosts
6. In Appreciation of the Wolfe Family
7. In Appreciation of John W. Galbreath
8. In Appreciation of Ohio Bar, Etc.
9. In Appreciation of William L. Frederick
10. In Memoriam of Chief Justice Wolcott
11. In Memoriam of Chief Justice George F. Boney
12. In Memoriam of Chief Justice Alvin C. Strutz
13. In Memoriam of Chief Justice Clarence A. Southerland
14. In Memoriam of Chief Judge Simon Sobeloff

## 1974 Annual Meeting August 12-16, Honolulu, Hawaii

1. General Resolutions of Appreciation
2. Specific Resolution of Appreciation for Certain Officials of the Council of State Governments

3. Resolution in Memoriam for William L. Frederick
4. Resolution regarding Public Information Offices for State Court Systems
5. Resolution Pertaining to National Center for State Courts
6. Resolution Pertaining to Legal Education
7. Resolution Dealing with LEAA
8. Resolution on State-Federal Judicial Relations

## 1975 Annual Meeting

### August 4-7, Hot Springs, Virginia

1. Amendment to Article IV, Meetings, of the Articles of Organization
2. Resolution Endorsing H. B. 8967, the State Courts Improvement Act
3. Resolution Expressing Appreciation to Congressman Peter Rodino for His Interest in the State Judiciary and Pledging Assistance on H. B. 8967, the State Courts Improvement Act
4. Resolution Supporting the Implementation of Continuing Legal Education Programs (Tabled)
5. Resolution of Appreciation

## 1976 Annual Meeting

### August 11-14, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1. Resolution on LEAA Reauthorization
2. Resolution on Continuing Education
3. Resolution of Appreciation to the American Bar Association
4. Resolution on Amendment to Article IV of the Constitution
5. Resolution of Appreciation to the Council of State Governments
6. Resolution of Appreciation

## 1977 Annual Meeting

### July 31-August 3, Minneapolis, Minnesota

1. Federal-State Relations Principles, including Report of the Executive Council of the Conferences of Chief Justices in response to the Department of Justice Study Group Report on the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
2. Guidelines for Judicial Education by the Conference of Chief Justices
3. Appreciation to Attorney General Griffin B. Bell
4. Resolution Approving the Proposed Standards Relating to Judicial Discipline
5. Appreciation to Mr. Kenneth R. Feinberg, Staff Director, Senator Edward M. Kennedy's Office, and Senator Kennedy
6. Resolutions recognizing Chief Justices who have or will be Retiring Since the last Annual Meeting of the Conference of Chief Justices

7. Resolution of Appreciation to Chairman of the Conference, Host State Minnesota, Including the Attorney General of Minnesota, Speakers and Others
8. Resolution of Appreciation to the National Center for State Courts and Its Staff
9. Motion Opposing the Creation of a Federal Office for the Collection of Judicial Administration Data
10. Motion Authorizing the CCJ Chairman to Appoint a Committee to Consider the Recommendations of the Pound Conference Follow-up Task Force

## 1978 Midyear Meeting

### February 9-10, New Orleans, Louisiana

1. Media Coverage of Court Proceedings
2. Citizen Dispute Resolution Act
3. LEAA
4. National Court Management Certification Program (Deferred)
5. Appreciation—Conference Chairman, Speakers and Panelists
6. Appreciation—Mr. William B. Spann, Jr., President, American Bar Association
7. Appreciation—Host Chief Justice Joe W. Sanders, Governor Edwin W. Edwards, and Mayor Moon Landrieu
8. Appreciation—National Center for State Courts

## Annual Meeting

### July 30-August 2, Burlington, Vermont

1. Television, Radio, Photographic Coverage of Judicial Proceedings
2. Principles Relating to State-Federal Relations
3. Task Force to Study State-Federal Relations
4. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
5. Qualifications of Judicial Retirement Plans for Federal Tax Purposes
6. Standards of Judicial Administration
7. Pound Conference Recommendations
8. Interest on Trust Accounts
9. In Memory of the Late Chief Justice Laurence M. Hyde, Missouri
10. Appreciation to Honorable Chief Justice Albert W. Barney
11. Appreciation to Conference Chairman, Speakers, and Others
12. Recognition of Retired Chief Justices
  - Chief Justice Charles S. House of the Supreme Court of Connecticut
  - Chief Justice C. Edwin Moore of the Supreme Court of Iowa
  - Chief Justice Paul G. Hatfield of the Supreme Court of Montana
13. Appreciation to the National Center for State Courts



## 1979 Midyear Meeting February 11-13, Atlanta, Georgia

1. Priority Number One: Support for the National Center for State Courts
2. Preliminary Report of the Task Force
3. Recommendation for Improving Legal Education
4. Unified Appeal Procedure in Criminal Cases in Which the Sentence of Death or Life Imprisonment Has Been Imposed
5. Interest on Trust Accounts
6. Relating to Conference Attendance
7. In Appreciation of the Hosts
8. In Appreciation of the Conference Chairman and Speakers
9. In Appreciation of the Attorney General of the United States
10. In Appreciation of Senator Howell T. Heflin
11. In Appreciation of Mr. Leonard S. Janofsky
12. In Appreciation of Mr. Ralph Kleps and Professor Frank Remington
13. In Appreciation of the National Center for State Courts
14. In Appreciation of S. Shepherd Tate, Esquire

## Annual Meeting August 5-8, Flagstaff, Arizona

1. Lay Jurors
2. Amicus Curiae Brief
3. State Judicial Institute
4. House Bill on LEAA
5. National Court of State Appeals (Not Adopted)
6. Unified Appeal Procedure in Criminal Cases
7. A Resolution Relating to the American Bar Association Standards Relating to Sentencing Alternatives and Procedures
8. A Resolution Relating to the Adoption of a Model Plan of Specialization
9. Study of Bar Admission Policies and Practices
10. Support of the ABA Action Commission to Reduce Court Costs and Delay
11. In Appreciation of the Chief Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court
12. In Appreciation of the Hosts
13. In Appreciation of Senator Dennis DeConcini
14. In Appreciation of Senator Howell T. Heflin
15. In Appreciation of Professor Frank Remington, Professor Maurice Rosenberg, Mr. Frank Kleps, and Mr. Harry Swegle
16. In Appreciation of West Publishing Company
17. In Memory of Justice John B. McManus, Jr.
18. In Appreciation of the National Center for State Courts

## 1980 Midyear Meeting January 30-February 1, Chicago, Illinois

1. Committee on a National Court of State Appeals Proposing a National Court of State Review
2. In Appreciation of the Governor of Illinois
3. In Appreciation of the Mayor of the City of Chicago
4. In Appreciation of the Hosts and Speakers

## Annual Meeting July 24-28, Anchorage, Alaska

1. Loss of LEAA Funds for Courts
2. Study of State Federal Jurisdiction
3. State of the Judiciary Message
4. Elimination of Trial Court Delay and Case Backlogs
5. Continuing Study of Federal Review of State Court Convictions
6. Qualification of Judicial Retirement Plans for Federal Tax Purposes
7. In Appreciation of Governor Jay S. Hammond
8. In Appreciation of the Hosts
9. In Appreciation of the Conference Chairman
10. In Appreciation of the Program Chairman and Conference Speakers
11. In Appreciation of the Lord Chief Justice of England
12. In Appreciation of Arthur Briskman, Kenneth Feinberg, Michael Remington, and Harry Swegle
13. In Appreciation of Congressional Sponsors of the State Justice Institute
14. In Appreciation of the National Center for State Courts

## 1981 Midyear Meeting February 4-5, Houston, Texas

1. State Justice Institute
2. Support for Federal Jurisdiction Review and Revision Commission
3. Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action in State Courts
4. In Memory of Retired Chief Justice Frank R. Kenison
5. In Appreciation of Senator Howell Heflin
6. In Appreciation of Robert W. Kastenmeier
7. In Appreciation of the Hosts
8. In Appreciation of the Program Chairman and Speakers
9. In Appreciation of the Chief Justice of the United States

## Annual Meeting August 2-5, Boca Raton, Florida

1. Federal Violent Crime Program
2. Amendments to the Federal Criminal Code Concerning Federal Court Collateral Review of State Court Criminal Convictions

3. Training of Volunteers in Juvenile and Family Courts
4. State Court Profiles
5. In Memory of Chief Justice Richard J. Maughan
6. In Appreciation of Governor Robert Graham
7. In Appreciation of the Chairman
8. In Appreciation of the Hosts
9. In Appreciation of the Program Chairman and Conference Speakers
10. In Appreciation of Jag Uppal

### 1982 Midyear Meeting January 28-30, Williamsburg, Virginia

1. Relating of Proposed Legislation to Restrict the Jurisdiction of the Federal Courts
2. Revision of the By-Laws
3. In Appreciation of Governor Charles S. Robb
4. In Appreciation of the Hosts
5. In Appreciation of the Program Chairman and Speakers
6. In Appreciation of the Conference Chairman
7. In Appreciation of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court
8. In Appreciation of the Attorney General of the United States
9. In Appreciation of David C. Brink, Esquire
10. In Appreciation of Chief Justice Robert J. Sheran
11. In Appreciation of the National Center for State Courts

### Annual Meeting September 15-18, Jackson Hole, Wyoming

1. Reactivation of the Committee on Court-Community Relations
2. In Support of National Center for State Courts Proposal on Law-Related Education
3. To Prepare a Conference of Chief Justices History
4. On Improving Court Facilities
5. Education and Training for Juvenile and Family Court Judges
6. On Law-Related Education
7. On Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
8. On Justice Assistance Legislation
9. In Appreciation of Hosts
10. In Appreciation of Governor Herschler
11. In Appreciation of the Conference Chairman
12. In Appreciation of the Program Chairman and Speakers
13. In Appreciation of Senator Edward M. Kennedy
14. In Appreciation of Senator Strom Thurmond
15. In Appreciation of Senator Howell Heflin
16. In Appreciation of Senator Charles E. Grassley

### 1983 Midyear Meeting January 30-February 1, Birmingham, Alabama

1. Coordinating Council of Lawyer Competence
2. A Conference Concerning Developments in the Law of State Constitutional Adjudication
3. Activation of Former Chief Justices
4. Cooperation in Rulemaking
5. National Center for State Courts State Charges Program
6. Federal Legislation on Habeas Corpus Review of State Convictions
7. Standards Relating to Juror Use and Management
8. Center for Jury Studies of the National Center for State Courts
9. Encouraging Research on the Insanity Defense
10. Revision of the Standards of Judicial Administration
11. In Appreciation of the Hosts
12. In Appreciation of Senator Howell Heflin
13. In Appreciation of Governor George C. Wallace
14. In Appreciation of Mayor Richard Arrington, Jr.
15. In Appreciation of the Program Chairman and Speakers

### Annual Meeting July 24-27, Savannah, Georgia

1. Court Facility Guidelines
3. Update of Policy Position of Habeas Corpus
4. Armed Career Criminal
5. F.T.C. Regulation of the Practice of Law
6. In Appreciation of Mayor John Rousakis
7. In Appreciation of Governor Joe Frank Harris
8. In Appreciation of the Hosts
9. In Appreciation of the Conference Chairman
10. In Appreciation of the Program Chairman and Speakers

### 1984 Midyear Meeting February 4-8, New Orleans, Louisiana

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of the Program Chairman and Speakers
3. In Appreciation of Mayor Ernest N. Morial
4. In Appreciation of Senator Ted Stevens
5. In Appreciation of Congressman Neal Smith
6. The National Center for State Courts
7. Admission to the Bar Residency Requirements\*
8. Guidelines for Judicial Education Programs
9. Intercircuit Tribunal of the United States Courts of Appeals
10. Reporting of Attorney Discipline
11. H.R. 4144 - Amending the Rules Enabling Act



- Amendments to Federal Rules Resolution on Habeas Corpus Litigation was adopted by the Board of Directors

\*Consideration of resolution deferred until the 1984 annual meeting in Lake Ozark, Missouri.

## Annual Meeting

### July 29-August 1, Lake Ozark, Missouri

- Court-Annexed Arbitration as an Alternative Court Procedure
- Insanity Defense Symposium
- Judicial Retirement Plans
- Representation of the National Center for State Courts in the ABA House of Delegates
- Support for Amendment of the Civil Rights Attorney Fees Awards Act, 42 U.S.C. 1988, to Exempt Judges from Assessment of Attorneys Fees in Suits for Injunctive Relief Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1983
- Implementation of Research about the Impact of PULLIAM v. ALLEN upon Judicial Independence, Judicial Immunity, Federalism, Judicial Restraint, Comity, Exhaustion of Remedies, Other Constitutional Principles, and Policy Consideration about the Creation of a New Class of Litigation, and the Passage of Rules or Policies for Implementation of the Principles, Particularly of Comity and Federalism
- Court Recognition of State Specialization Plans
- Time Standards for Case Processing
- Task Force on Decision Making in Authorizing and Withholding Life-Sustaining Medical Treatment
- Responses to Surveys
- In Appreciation of the Conference Hosts
- In Appreciation of the Program Chairman and Speakers
- In Appreciation of the Conference President
- In Appreciation of Sandra Day O'Connor
- In Appreciation of Governor Christopher S. Bond
- In Appreciation of William H. Webster
- In Appreciation of White and Case
- In Appreciation of West Publishing Company Resolution on Private International Law was adopted by the Board of Directors

## 1985 Midyear Meeting

### February 10-14, Williamsburg, Virginia

- Amendments to Federal Rules
- In Appreciation of Robert F. Utter
- In Appreciation of Harry W. Swegle
- In Appreciation of the Host
- In Appreciation of the Hosts
- In Appreciation of Chief Justice Warren E. Burger
- In Appreciation of Governor Charles S. Robb
- In Appreciation of Program Chairman and Speakers

- In Appreciation of Mary Ann Dolan
- In Appreciation of George R. Healy
- In Appreciation of William B. Spong, Jr.
- In Appreciation of Virginia State Police
- In Appreciation of the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation and the Yorktown Victory Center
- In Appreciation of the Botetourt Chamber Singers
- Task Force on Decision Making in Authorizing and Withholding Life-Sustaining Medical Treatment
- Support for Amendment of the Civil Rights Attorney Fees Awards Act, 42 U.S.C. 1988, to Exempt Judges from Assessment of Attorneys Fees in Suits for Injunctive Relief Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1983
- Amendments to the Federal Criminal Code Concerning Federal Court Collateral Review of State Court Criminal Convictions
- All-State High School Mock Trial Invitational Competition
- Guidelines on Evaluation of Judicial Performance

## Annual Meeting

### August 4-8, Lexington, Kentucky

- In Appreciation of the Conference President
- In Appreciation of Governor Martha Layne Collins
- In Appreciation of William T. Robinson III
- In Appreciation of Ronald J. Stupak
- In Appreciation of the Hosts
- In Appreciation of Terry Sellers Who Represented Mayor Scotty Beasley
- In Appreciation of Former Governor John Y. Brown, Jr.
- In Appreciation of the Program Chairman and Conference Speakers
- In Appreciation of the Group Leaders
- In Appreciation of Rita Stratton
- In Appreciation of Gordon Zimmerman
- Study by Congress of the United States, Conference of Chief Justices, and Judicial Conference of the United States on the Issue of Civil Jurisdiction Within the Exterior Boundaries of Indian Reservations
- Certification of State Law Questions
- Update of Policy Position on Habeas Corpus
- On National Mock Trial Competition
- On Law-Related Education Regional Conferences
- CCJ Midyear Meeting Guidelines
- CCJ/COSCA Annual Meeting Guidelines

## 1986 Midyear Meeting

### February 1-5, Baltimore, Maryland

- In Appreciation of the Hosts
- In Appreciation of Attorney General Edwin Meese III
- In Appreciation of Mayor William Donald Schaefer

4. In Appreciation of James S. Maffitt and the Bar Association of Baltimore City
5. In Appreciation of J. Herbert Belgrad and the Maryland State Bar Association
6. In Appreciation of William J. Brennan, Jr.
7. In Appreciation of the Program Chairman and Conference Speakers
8. In Appreciation of Governor Harry Hughes
9. In Appreciation of the Baltimore City Police Department
10. In Appreciation of the Maryland State Police
11. In Appreciation of the Joint Armed Forces Color Guard
12. In Appreciation of the Maryland National Guard Colonial Color Guard
13. In Support of the American Bar Association Judicial Administration Division Committee on Courts and the Community's Efforts in the Area of Court- Media Relations
14. Training for Appellate Judges on Permanency Planning for Abused and Neglected Children
15. Committee on State-Federal Relations on the State Justice Institute Act

## Annual Meeting August 3-7, Omaha, Nebraska

1. In Appreciation of the Conference President
2. In Appreciation of the Hosts
3. In Appreciation of Mayor Mike Boyle
4. In Appreciation of the Program Chairman and Conference Speakers
5. In Appreciation of the Nebraska State Bar Foundation
6. In Appreciation of the Omaha Bar Association
7. In Appreciation of the Nebraska State Patrol
8. In Appreciation of the Nebraska Shorthand Reporters Association
9. In Appreciation of the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
10. In Appreciation of the University of Nebraska College of Law and the Peter Kiewit Sons' Inc. Foundation and the Peter Kiewit Foundation
11. In Appreciation of the Nebraska State Historical Society
12. In Appreciation of the American Bar Association
13. In Appreciation of the Strategic Air Command
14. In Appreciation of Robert Spire
15. In Appreciation of the Creighton University School of Law
16. In Appreciation of the University of Nebraska Foundation
17. In Appreciation of Janet Hammer
19. Use of Community Resources in Juvenile and Family Courts

20. In Appreciation of Warren E. Burger

## 1987 Midyear Meeting February 1-5, Gleneden Beach, Oregon

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of the Program Chairman and Conference Speakers
3. In Appreciation of the Hatfield Marine Science Center
4. In Appreciation of the Oregon State Bar
5. In Appreciation of Alfred F. Lynch
6. In Appreciation of the Northwestern School of Law of Lewis and Clark College, the University of Oregon School of Law, and the Willamette University College of Law
7. In Appreciation of Bobbie Oxenford
8. Bicentennial Celebration
9. Representation of Death Row Inmates in Post-Conviction Proceedings
10. State Justice Institute
11. Judicial Conference Subcommittee on Federal-State Relations
12. Funding of Anti-Drug Abuse Act

## Annual Meeting August 2-6, Rapid City, South Dakota

1. In Appreciation of the Conference President
2. In Appreciation of the Hosts
3. In Appreciation of the Program Chairman and Conference Speakers
4. In Appreciation of the Governor
5. In Appreciation of Fred W. Friendly
6. In Appreciation of the South Dakota Bar Association
7. In Appreciation of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
8. In Appreciation of the South Dakota State Patrol
9. In Appreciation of the Rapid City Police Department
10. In Appreciation of the Pennington County Sheriff's Office
11. In Appreciation of the South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation
12. In Appreciation of the 147th Army Band
13. In Appreciation of the Iris Han String Quartet
14. International Child Abduction
15. Civil RICO
16. Diversity Jurisdiction
17. Habeas Corpus
18. Federal Courts Study Commission
19. Jailing of Juveniles
20. Training for Appellate Judges on Juvenile and Family Law Issues
21. Jailing of Juveniles
22. In Favor of State-by-State Resolution of Tort Reform Issues



## 1988 Midyear Meeting January 24-28, Williamsburg, Virginia

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of the Planning and Programs Committee and Speakers
3. In Appreciation of Governor Gerald L. Baliles
4. In Appreciation of Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist
5. In Appreciation of the Virginia State Police
6. In Appreciation of the Williamsburg String Trio
7. In Appreciation of the Walter Noona Band
8. In Appreciation of the Walter Noona Trio
9. In Appreciation of the Botetourt Chamber Singers
10. In Appreciation of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts
11. In Appreciation of Marian Harding
12. In Appreciation of the Queen's Guard of the College of William and Mary
13. Change of Meeting Guidelines
14. Format of Midyear Meeting (NOT ADOPTED)
15. Uniform Interjurisdictional Transfer Act
16. Asbestos Information Act
17. General Product Liability Legislation
18. State Justice Institute
19. Multiparty, Multiforum Jurisdiction
20. Child Support Enforcement
21. Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action in State Courts
22. Appellate Court Time Standards

## Annual Meeting July 31-August 4, Rockport, Maine

1. In Appreciation of Chief Justice C.C. Torbert, Jr.
2. In Appreciation of the Hosts
3. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
4. In Appreciation of the Governor
5. In Appreciation of Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist
6. In Appreciation of Justice Gerard 5. LaForest
7. In Appreciation of Chief Justice Parinda Ranasinghe
8. In Appreciation of Chief Justice Stuart G. Stratton
9. In Appreciation of the Maine State Bar Association
10. In Appreciation of the Maine Court Security Services
11. In Appreciation of the Outward Bound School
12. In Appreciation of The William A. Farnsworth Library and Art Museum
13. In Appreciation of the Social Program Hosts and Providers
14. In Memorial: Justice Paul C. Reardon
15. To Establish Procedure for Periodic Review of Conference Policy Positions
16. General Aviation Accident Liability Act

17. Support of Proposed Amendment to Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act Proposed by Young Lawyers Division of ABA (Deferred to the 1989 Midyear Meeting)
18. Task Forces on Gender Bias and Minority Concerns
19. Improving Decision Making in Authorizing and Withholding Life-Sustaining Medical Treatment

## 1989 Midyear Meeting January 22-26, Lake Buena Vista, Florida

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
3. In Appreciation of the Governor
4. In Appreciation of Justice John Paul Stevens
5. In Appreciation of the Florida Bar
6. In Appreciation of the Young Lawyers Division of the Florida Bar
7. In Appreciation of the Orange County Bar Association
8. In Appreciation of the Florida Chamber of Commerce
9. In Appreciation of the Orlando Utilities Commission
10. In Appreciation of the Kennedy Space Center
11. In Appreciation of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement
12. State Justice Institute
13. Interstate Child Custody Disputes
14. Telemarketing Fraud Legislation
15. Federal Guardianship Standards
16. In Appreciation of Thea Sargent
17. In Appreciation of Jan Stratton
18. In Appreciation of Phil Smith

## Annual Meeting July 30-August 3, Lake Tahoe, Nevada

1. In Memory of Justice Allan G. Shepard
2. In Appreciation of the Conference President
3. In Appreciation of the Hosts
4. In Appreciation of Warren E. Burger
5. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
6. In Appreciation of Colonel William Yukish and the State of Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles and Highway Safety
7. In Appreciation of the National Judicial College
8. In Appreciation of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
9. In Appreciation of the Nevada State Legislature, 65th Session
10. In Support of a Judicial System Response to the Drug Problem In the United States
11. Research on Habeas Corpus
12. Creation of a National State-Federal Judicial Council

13. Civil Jurisdiction of Tribal Courts and State Courts: Research and Leadership Consensus Building
14. Fifth International Appellate Judges Conference and Meeting with Federal Court System Leaders

### 1990 Midyear Meeting January 28-February 1, San Juan, Puerto Rico

1. In Appreciation of Warren E. Burger
2. In Appreciation of the Hosts
3. In Appreciation of the Governor
4. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
5. In Appreciation of Antonio J. Colorado
6. In Appreciation of Fernando Agrait
7. In Appreciation of Carlos Diago
8. In Appreciation of William Torres
9. In Appreciation of Pedro Hernandez-Purcell
10. In Appreciation of Ricardo Alegria
11. In Appreciation of Jay A. Marshall, Jr.
12. In Appreciation of James C. Swain
13. In Appreciation of Richard Van Duizend
14. In Appreciation of David 1. Tevelin
15. In Support of the Use of the Trial Court Performance Standards in Three States 1990-92
16. In Support of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers-Sponsored National Forensic League Contests to Celebrate the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution
17. Diversity Jurisdiction (Tabled)
18. Habeas Corpus in Capital Cases
19. Foster Care
20. Continuing Support of a Comprehensive Response to the Drug Abuse Impact on State Judicial Systems

### Annual Meeting August 12-16, Lake George at Bolton Landing, New York

1. In Appreciation of the Conference President
2. In Appreciation of the Hosts
3. In Appreciation of the Governor of the State of New York
4. In Appreciation of the Attorney General of the United States
5. In Appreciation of the Minister of Justice of the Soviet Union
6. In Appreciation of the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania
7. In Appreciation of Arlen Specter
8. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
9. In Support of the LSAC Bar Passage Study
10. Civil Jurisdiction of Tribal Courts and State Courts: Research and Leadership Consensus Building
11. In Support of Technology Programs of the

- Conference of State Court Administrators and the National Center for State Courts
12. Continuation of Training for Appellate Judges on Juvenile and Family Law Issues
13. In Opposition to HR 3406—The Multiparty, Multiforum Jurisdiction Act of 1990
14. In Support of U.S. Congress' Action to Improve the Allocation of Federal Anti-Drug Abuse Funds to the State Courts
15. In Support of U.S. Department of Justice's Policy to Improve the Allocation of Federal Anti-Drug Abuse Funds to the State Courts
16. In Support of the National Bicentennial Competition
17. In Support of Conferences to Improve Future State Court Communication, Coordination, Programs, and Plans in the War on Drugs

### 1991 Midyear Meeting January 29-31, Scottsdale, Arizona

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of the Governor of the State of Arizona
3. In Appreciation of the Mayor of the City of Scottsdale, Arizona
4. In Appreciation of Warren E. Burger
5. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
6. Arizona as the Site of the 1991 Midyear Meeting of the Conference of Chief Justices
7. Trial Court Performance Standards
8. In Support of Adoption Data Collection (Tabled)
9. In Honor of Robert W. Kastenmeier
10. S.15 Violence Against Women Act

### Annual Meeting August 4-8, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1. In Appreciation of the Conference President
2. In Appreciation of the Hosts
3. In Appreciation of the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania
4. In Appreciation of the Mayor
5. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
6. In Memory of Florence Leonard McConnell
7. Civil Jurisdiction of Tribal Courts and State Courts: Research and Leadership Consensus Building
8. Civil Jurisdiction of Tribal Courts and State Courts: Research and Leadership Consensus Building
9. In Support of Reauthorization of the State Justice Institute
10. In Support of Funding for the State Justice Institute
11. Child Support
12. The Responsibility of the States to Improve Guardianship and Conservatorship



13. Appellate Court Performance Standards
14. In Support of U.S. Congress Action to Improve the Allocation of Federal Anti-Drug Abuse Funds to the State Courts
15. In Support of U.S. Congress Action to Improve the Allocation of Federal Drug Treatment Funds to the State Courts
16. Reaffirming the Conference of Chief Justices' Position on Federal Habeas Corpus in Death Penalty Cases

### 1992 Midyear Meeting January 26-30, Jackson, Mississippi

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of the Governor of the State of Mississippi
3. In Appreciation of the Mayor of Jackson
4. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
5. In Support of the American Bar Association and the Judicial Administration Division
6. In Support of Continuation of the Conference of Chief Justices' Special Committee of State Trial Judges on Asbestos Litigation and of Seeking Funding from the State Justice Institute for that Committee and for a National Conference on Asbestos Litigation
7. Use of Social Security Numbers for Juror Selection
8. Amendment to the Bylaws and Articles of Incorporation
9. In Support of the Uniform Transfer of Litigation Act
10. In Opposition to HR 2450, the Multiparty, Multiforum Jurisdiction Act of 1991

### Annual Meeting July 19-23, Maui, Hawaii

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of the Governor of the State of Hawaii
3. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
4. In Appreciation of the Conference President
5. In Support of the Standards and Principles of Continuing Judicial Education and Career Education Opportunities for the Nation's Judiciary
6. Endorsing Federal Assistance for State Court Systems to Assess and Improve Procedures in Child Welfare Cases
7. ABA Task Force on Reduction of Litigation Cost and Delay
8. In Support of Conversion of CCJ Special Committee of State Judges on Asbestos Litigation to a Special Committee on Mass Toxic Torts and Urging the State Justice Institute to Fund the Further Work of this Committee
9. Tribal Courts and State Courts: The Prevention and Reduction of Jurisdictional Disputes

10. Endorsing the Reorganization of the National Center for State Courts
11. In Appreciation of the Public Service of Chief Justice Charles Longstreet Weltner
12. In Support of S.2080, a Bill to Clarify the Application of Federal Preemption of State and Local Laws

### 1993 Midyear Meeting January 24-28, Williamsburg, Virginia

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia
3. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
4. In Appreciation of the Virginia State Police
5. Resolution Urging Further Efforts for Equal Treatment of All Persons
6. Resolution in Recognition of the Needs of Court Libraries
7. Endorsement of the Guidelines for State Court Decision Making in Life-Sustaining Medical Treatment Cases and the Associated Model Judicial Education Curriculum
8. In Memoriam (Honorable Thurgood Marshall)
9. Motion of the CCJ Committee on Drug Issues Affecting State Courts

### Annual Meeting August 1-5, Blaine, Washington

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of the Governor of the State of Washington
3. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
4. In Appreciation of the Conference President
5. In Appreciation of the Washington State Patrol
6. In Support of Continuation of the Conference of Chief Justices' Special Committee on Mass Tort Litigation and of Seeking Funding from the State Justice Institute for That Committee
7. In Memoriam: Former Chief Justice Andrew D. Christie
8. Adopting A Policy on Substance Abuse and the Courts
9. S.11: Violence Against Women Act
10. In Appreciation of Alex Young

### 1994 Midyear Meeting February 6-10, Sea Island, Georgia

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of the Governor of the State of Georgia
3. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
4. In Appreciation of the Georgia State Patrol
5. In Appreciation of the Attorney General of the United States

6. In Support of a National Symposium on the Implementation and Operation of Court-Enforced Drug Treatment Programs
7. In Support of Renewed Funding for the State Justice Institute-Funded Project, The Tribal Courts and State Courts: The Prevention and Resolution of Jurisdictional Disputes Project
8. Proposed Rule Relating to Communications with Represented Persons
9. Congressional Crime Legislation Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994
10. In Support of Policy Statement on Child Support and State Courts
11. In Support of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act
12. On State Justice Commissions
13. In Opposition to the ABA Proposed Rules for Judicial Disciplinary Enforcement

### Annual Meeting

#### July 31-August 4, Jackson Hole, Wyoming

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of Chief Justice James G. Exum, Jr.
3. In Appreciation of Clifford P. Hansen
4. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
5. In Appreciation of the Conference President
6. In Appreciation of the Sheriff's Office of Teton County
7. In Appreciation of the Wyoming State Bar
8. Mass Tort Litigation Committee Membership
9. In Support of the "First National Conference on Eliminating Racial and Ethnic Bias in the Courts"
10. Model Rules for Judicial Disciplinary Enforcement
11. Health Care Reform
12. Proposed Rule Relating to Communications with Represented Persons
13. To Continue the Improved Operating Relations Among Tribal, State, and Federal Judicial Systems
14. Federal Product Liability Legislation

### 1995 Midyear Meeting

#### January 29-February 2, New Orleans, Louisiana

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of James J. Coleman, Sr.
3. In Appreciation of Louisiana Supreme Court Historical Society
4. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
5. In Appreciation of Colonel Paul W. Fontenot, Criminal Sheriff  
Charles C. Foti, Civil Sheriff Paul R. Valteau

6. Mission Statement
7. To Support Continued Funding for the Legal Services Corporation Commensurate with Its Vital Role in the Administration of Justice
8. Federal Preemption of State Rules of Ethics
9. National Probate Court Standards
10. In Support of Funding for the State Justice Institute
11. Drug Court Grant Program (Not adopted)
12. Grants for Prisons (Not adopted)
13. Block Grants (Adopted in principle but combined with Resolution 15 to form Resolution 16)
14. Federalization of Criminal Law (Not adopted)
15. Resources for State Judiciary (Adopted in principle but combined with Resolution 13 to form Resolution 16)
16. Federal Funding for State Courts

### Annual Meeting

#### July 28-August 1, Monterey, California

1. In Appreciation of the Conference President
2. In Appreciation of the Hosts
3. In Appreciation of the Attorney General of the State of California
4. In Appreciation of the Security Providers
5. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
6. In Appreciation of the California Judges Association
7. In Appreciation of the California Association of Superior Court Administrators
8. In Appreciation of the California Court Clerks Association
9. In Appreciation of the California State Bar Association
10. National Center for State Courts
11. In Appreciation of Larry L. Sipes
12. Regarding Racial, Ethnic and Gender Fairness in the Courts
13. Recognizing the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the National Center for State Courts
14. To Continue the Improved Operating Relations Among Tribal, State, and Federal Judicial Systems
15. Regarding the Inns of Court Movement
16. Federalization of State Prosecutions
17. Competence of Counsel in Capital Cases
18. In Opposition to Section 102(e) of H.R. 956, the Product Liability Fairness Act of 1995, as amended and passed by the U.S. Senate on May 10, 1995
19. Coverage of State Judges Under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act
20. In Support of a Coordinated Effort Between State Court and Child Welfare Systems for Protecting Abused and Neglected Children
21. In Support of the RESOURCE GUIDELINES: Improving Court Practice in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases



Joint Resolution: In Memory and Appreciation of Chief Justice of the United States Warren E. Burger

## 1996 Midyear Meeting

March 21-23, Williamsburg, Virginia

1. In Appreciation of the Security Providers
2. Regarding Mediation and Arbitration of Appellate Cases
3. In Opposition to Creating a New Federal Cause of Action to Resolve Child Custody Jurisdictional Conflicts Between State Courts
4. Judicial Immunity

## Annual Meeting

July 28-August 1, Nashville, Tennessee

1. In Appreciation of the Conference President
2. In Appreciation of the Hosts
3. In Appreciation of the Attorney General of the United States
4. In Appreciation of the Mayor
5. In Appreciation of the Security Providers
6. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
7. National Study and Action Plan Regarding Lawyer Conduct and Professionalism
8. Recodification of the ABA Standards for Approval of Law Schools
9. Development by the Conference of Protocols for Citation Systems
10. Term Limits

## 1997 Midyear Meeting

February 2-6, Indianapolis, Indiana

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of the Governor
3. In Appreciation of the Attorney General of the United States
4. In Appreciation of Judge Amnon Straschnov
5. In Appreciation of the Security Providers
6. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
7. Encouraging Pro Bono Services in Civil Matters

## Annual Meeting

July 27-31, Cleveland, Ohio

1. In Appreciation of the Conference President
2. In Appreciation of the Hosts
3. In Appreciation of the Attorney General of the United States
4. In Appreciation of the Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives
5. In Appreciation of the Security Providers
6. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
7. In Appreciation of R. David Thomas
8. In Memoriam

9. Support for the National Center for State Courts Private Fund-Raising Efforts
10. Realizing the Potential of Community-Focused Courts
11. In Support of the Department of Justice's Initiative to Define the Key Components of Drug Courts
12. Resolution to Commit to Collaborative Efforts to Implement the Full Faith and Credit for Protection Orders Pursuant to the Violence Against Women Act
13. Reaffirming the Commitment of Resolution XVIII: The Establishment of Task Forces and Commissions on Access and Fairness in the State Courts
14. Dissolution of the National Judicial Council of State and Federal Courts
15. Consideration by Conference of Chief Justices of Proposed New Model Rule 4.2 of the Rules of Professional Conduct

## 1998 Midyear Meeting

January 25-29, Point Clear, Alabama

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of the Governor of Alabama
3. In Appreciation of the Mayor of Fairhope, Alabama
4. In Appreciation of the Security Providers
5. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
6. In Appreciation of Professors Charles Alan Wright and Brian J. Serr
7. In Appreciation of Frank N. Gundlach, Esquire, and Jordan B. Cherrick, Esquire
8. In Support of the Creation and Maintenance of a National Resource Center for Implementation of the ADA in State Courts
9. In Support of the National Conference on Building Public Trust and Confidence in the Justice System
10. In Opposition to Premature Federal Intervention in State Property Rights Proceedings

## Annual Meeting

August 2-6, Lexington, Kentucky

1. In Appreciation of the Conference President
2. In Appreciation of the President of the Conference of State Court Administrators
3. In Appreciation of the Hosts
4. In Appreciation of the Kentucky Bar Association
5. In Appreciation of the Governor and First Lady of Kentucky
6. In Appreciation of the Security Providers
7. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
8. Educational Programs of the Conference of Chief Justices and Conference of State Court Administrators
9. In Support of the Interest on Lawyers Trust Account (IOLTA) Programs and Other Methods to Assist People of Limited Means to Obtain Legal Assistance

10. In Support of State Court Implementation of International Law Requiring Notification of a Foreign National's Consulate When Such Foreign National is Arrested in the Various State and Local Jurisdictions in the United States of America
11. Process to Resolve Model Rule 4.2 Issues

### 1999 Midyear Meeting January 17-21, Washington, D.C.

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of the Attorney General of the United States
3. In Appreciation for the Reception at the United States Supreme Court
4. In Appreciation of Representative Harold "Hal" Rogers
5. In Appreciation of Senator Orrin G. Hatch
6. In Appreciation of the Mayor of the District of Columbia
7. In Appreciation of the District of Columbia Judiciary
8. In Appreciation of the Security Providers
9. In Appreciation of the Joint Armed Services Color Guard
10. In Appreciation of "The President's Own" United States Marine Orchestra
11. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
12. Best Wishes and Commendation to Chief Justice Grimes
13. National Action Plan on Lawyer Conduct and Professionalism
14. Response of the Conference of Chief Justices to the Report and Recommendations of the ABA Task Force on Lawyers' Political Contributions—Part II
15. In Support of Effective Implementation of the Adoption and Safe Families Act
16. National College of Probate Judges' Standards on Interstate Guardianships
17. In Support of the Reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act
18. Accreditation of Law Schools

### Annual Meeting August 1-5, Williamsburg, Virginia

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of the Conference President
3. In Appreciation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia
4. In Appreciation of the Lt. Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia
5. In Appreciation of the Mayor of Williamsburg
6. In Appreciation of the Associate Attorney General of the United States

7. In Appreciation of the Chief Executive of the Court Service Board of Ireland
8. In Appreciation of the Security Providers
9. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
10. In Appreciation of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts
11. In Appreciation of the United States Navy
12. In Appreciation of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
13. In Appreciation of the Tour Guides
14. In Support of Federal Financial Support of Enforcement of Custody and Visitation Support Services by State Courts and Executive Agencies
15. In Support of Effective Implementation of the Adoption and Safe Families Act
16. In Support of Judicial Consultation in the Development of State Title IV-D Plans
17. In Support of Continued Funding for the Legal Services Corporation Commensurate with Its Vital Role in the Administration of Justice
18. In Support of Greater Emphasis on Court Issues in the National Institute of Justice Research Agenda for FY2000
19. In Support of Funding for the State Justice Institute

### 2000 Midyear Meeting January 30-February 3, Austin, Texas

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of President George Bush
3. In Appreciation of the George Bush Presidential Library and Museum
4. In Appreciation of the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Texas
5. In Appreciation of Dealy Herndon and Jack Hightower
6. In Appreciation of the Mayor of Austin
7. In Appreciation of Jim Steely
8. In Appreciation of the Deputy Attorney General of the United States
9. In Appreciation of Lady Bird Johnson
10. In Appreciation of Shirley James
11. In Appreciation of the Lyndon B. Johnson Library and Museum
12. In Appreciation of Liz Carpenter, George Christian, and Harry Middleton
13. In Appreciation of the Ross Volunteer Company, Texas A&M University
14. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
15. In Appreciation of the University of Texas School of Law
16. In Appreciation of Professor Williams Powers, Jr.
17. In Appreciation of the Texas Department of Safety
18. In Appreciation of the U.S. Marshal Service
19. In Appreciation of the University of Texas Police



20. In Appreciation of the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center
21. In Appreciation of Laura Pears
22. In Appreciation of Anne DeBois
23. In Appreciation of The University of Texas School of Law Tarleton Library
24. In Appreciation of the Bar and Grill Singers
25. In Support of the Mission of Lawyers for One America
26. Federal Product Liability Legislation

## Annual Meeting

### July 30-August 3, Rapid City, South Dakota

1. In Appreciation of the Conference President
2. In Appreciation of the Hosts
3. In Appreciation of the Staff of the South Dakota Unified Judicial System
4. In Appreciation of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor
5. In Appreciation of Martha W. Barnett
6. In Appreciation of the Lieutenant Governor of the State of South Dakota
7. In Appreciation of the Mayor of Rapid City
8. In Appreciation of the South Dakota Air National Guard
9. In Appreciation of the South Dakota National Guard Honor Guard
10. In Appreciation of the South Dakota National Guard Band
11. In Appreciation of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
12. In Appreciation of the United States Parks Service
13. In Appreciation of the Security Providers
14. In Appreciation of the Black Hills Auto Club
15. In Appreciation of the Prairie Edge Trading Post
16. In Appreciation of the Sweet Adelines
17. In Appreciation of Ruth Ziolkowski
18. In Appreciation of the South Dakota State Bar
19. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
20. In Appreciation of the Boy Scouts of America (Rapid City)
21. In Appreciation of the Girl Scouts of the Black Hills
22. In Support of Problem-Solving Courts
23. In Support of State Option for Public Access Policy
24. In Support of Authorizing Access to IV-D Databases and Enforcement
25. Tools by Court-Based Child Support Enforcement Programs
26. In Support of Effective Implementation of the Adoption and Safe Families Act

## 2001 Midyear Meeting

### January 21-25, Baltimore, Maryland

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts

2. In Appreciation of the Governor of the State of Maryland
3. In Appreciation of the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Maryland
4. In Appreciation of the Attorney General of the State of Maryland
5. In Appreciation of the Mayor of Baltimore
6. In Appreciation of the City Solicitor of Baltimore
7. In Appreciation of the President of the Maryland Senate
8. In Appreciation of the Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates
9. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
10. In Appreciation of the Maryland State Police Department
11. In Appreciation of the Maryland State Bar Association
12. In Appreciation of the Anne Arundel County Bar Association
13. In Appreciation of the Women's Bar Association of Maryland
14. In Appreciation of the Bar Association of Baltimore City
15. In Appreciation of the Monumental City Bar Association
16. In Appreciation of the Morgan State University Choir
17. Recognizing the Supreme Court of Guam as the Highest Court of Guam
18. Competent Counsel and DNA Testing
19. In Support of ABA Proposed Standard for Procedures in Drug Treatment Courts
20. In Support of State Option for Public Access Policy in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases
21. Statement of Principles Regarding Children and Families
22. In Support of Reauthorization of the Court Improvement Project
23. Leadership to Promote Equal Justice

## Annual Meeting

### July 29-August 3, 2001, Seattle, Washington

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of the Conference President
3. In Appreciation of the Governor of the State of Washington
4. In Appreciation of the Honorable Alberto R. Gonzales
5. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
6. In Appreciation of the Washington State Patrol
7. In Appreciation of the Olympia Police Department
8. In Appreciation of the Microsoft Corporation
9. In Appreciation of the Seattle University School of Law

10. In Appreciation of the Washington Superior Court Judges Association
11. In Appreciation of the Washington District and Municipal Court Judges Association
12. In Appreciation of the Washington State Bar Association
13. Implementation of Automation Standards
14. DNA Testing and Competent Counsel
15. Adoption of an Implementation Plan for the National Action Plan on Lawyer Conduct and Professionalism of the Conference of Chief Justices
16. Encouraging Consideration of the Work of the Commission on Evaluation of the Model Rules of Professional Conduct (Ethics 2000)
17. In Support of the Reauthorization of CAPTA
18. In Support of the Adoption and Permanency Guidelines: Improving Court Practice in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases
19. In Appreciation of Robert A. Miller
4. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
5. In Appreciation of the Maine Judicial Branch Security
6. In Appreciation of the Maine Marine Patrol
7. In Appreciation of the Maine State Police
8. In Appreciation of the Maine State Police Bomb Dog Handlers
9. In Appreciation of the Camden Police Department
10. In Appreciation of the Rockport Police Department
11. In Appreciation of the United States Coast Guard
12. In Appreciation of the Maine State Police Color Guard
13. In Appreciation of the Maine State Police Bagpipe and Drum Unit
14. In Appreciation of Orion
15. In Appreciation of the Maine State Bar Association
16. In Appreciation of the Maine Trial Lawyers Association
17. In Appreciation of the Owls Head Transportation Museum
18. In Appreciation of Gary Crocker
19. In Appreciation of Hurricane Island Outward Bound School
20. In Appreciation of the Maine Department of Conservation
21. In Appreciation of the Maine Antique Dealer's Association
22. In Appreciation of L.L. Bean
23. In Appreciation of Apple Computers
24. In Appreciation of the Farnsworth Art Museum
25. In Appreciation of the Rockland Chamber of Commerce
26. In Appreciation of MBNA
27. To Continue the Improved Operating Relations Among Tribal, State, and Federal Judicial Systems
28. In Support of State Courts' Responsibility to Address Issues of Racial and Ethnic Fairness
29. In Support of Congress Working with State Courts on the Issue of the Social Security Number Redaction Requirement
30. In Support of Effective Judicial Governance and Accountability
31. In Support of a Leadership Role for CCJ and COSCA in the Development, Implementation and Coordination of Assistance Programs for Self-Represented Litigants
32. In Support of a National Study "Understanding the Jury"
33. Endorsing and Supporting Public Access to Court Records: Guidelines for Policy Development by State Courts
34. DNA Testing and Competent Counsel
35. In Support of Rule 1.6(b)(2) and 1.6(b)(3) of Ethics 2000

## 2002 Midyear Meeting January 20-24, Tucson, Arizona

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of Dennis Archer
3. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
4. In Appreciation of the Arizona Department of Public Safety
5. In Appreciation of the Arizona Department of Public Safety Color Guard
6. In Appreciation of the Arizona State Bar and Pima County Bar Young Lawyers Divisions
7. In Appreciation of the Sal Pointe High School Mariachis
8. In Appreciation of the Bobcat Fiddlers, Brimhall Jr. High School
9. In Support of Continued Funding for the Legal Services Corporation Commensurate with Its Vital Role in the Administration of Justice
10. In Support of Funding for Strengthening Abuse and Neglect Courts Act
11. In Support of Funding and Programs to Strengthen the Rule of Law and Improve the Administration of Justice Throughout the World
12. In Support of the State Justice Institute
13. In Appreciation of Tribal Court Guests

## Annual Meeting July 28-August 1, Rockport, Maine

1. In Appreciation of the Conference President
2. In Appreciation of the Hosts
3. In Appreciation of the Governor of the State of Maine



36. Regarding the ABA Commission on Multi-Jurisdictional Practice

## 2003 Midyear Meeting January 26-30, Williamsburg, Virginia

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Virginia
3. In Appreciation of the Mayor of the City of Williamsburg
4. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
5. In Appreciation of the Virginia State Police
6. In Appreciation of the Virginia State Police Color Guard
7. In Appreciation of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
8. In Appreciation of Colin G. Campbell
9. In Appreciation of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts
10. In Appreciation of the College of William and Mary Botetourt Chamber Singers
11. In Appreciation of the Virginia Commonwealth University Massey Cancer Center
12. Recognizing the Supreme Court of Guam as the Highest Court of Guam
13. In Support of the National Drug Court Evaluation
14. In Support of a Study of the Impact of Community Supervision on Convicted Felony Sex Offenders
15. Tax Refund Offset Proposal to Further Compliance with Court Orders
16. In Support of Increased Funding for the State Justice Institute
17. Endorsing and Supporting: Judicial Education on Substance Abuse: Promoting and Expanding Judicial Awareness and Leadership

## Annual Meeting July 27-31, San Juan, Puerto Rico

1. In Appreciation of the Conference President
2. In Appreciation of the Hosts
3. In Appreciation of the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
4. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
5. In Appreciation of the American Bar Association
6. In Appreciation of the Puerto Rico Judicial Branch Marshals Special Unit
7. In Appreciation of the Puerto Rico Army National Guard Honor Guard
8. In Support of the American Bar Association's "And Justice For All" National Issues Forum Program
9. In Support of Amendments to Rule 1.6(b)(2), 1.6(b)(3) and 1.13 of the Model Rules of Professional Conduct Proposed by the ABA Task Force on Corporate Responsibility

10. In Support of Specialized Courts for the Management of Complex Litigation
11. In Support of a National Court Interpreter Legislation
12. In Recognition of CASA Volunteers Serving in Court
13. In Support of State Discretion for Public Access Policy in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases

## 2004 Midyear Meeting January 18-21, San Francisco, California

25. In Appreciation of the Hosts
26. In Appreciation of the Governor of the State of California
27. In Appreciation of the Mayor of San Francisco
28. In Appreciation of Warren Christopher
29. In Appreciation of the California Highway Patrol Office of Judicial Protection
30. In Appreciation of the California Highway Patrol Golden Gate Division Color Guard
31. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
32. In Appreciation of the American Bar Association Center for Professional Responsibility
33. In Appreciation of the State Bar of California
34. In Appreciation of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers
35. In Appreciation of the California Supreme Court Choir
36. In Appreciation of Don and Doris Fischer
37. In Appreciation of Maria Manetti Farrow
38. In Appreciation of Beth Nickel
39. In Appreciation of the National Park Service
40. In Appreciation for Marvelous Music on January 20, 2004
41. In Appreciation of Gumps
42. In Affirming the Support of the National Consortium of Task Forces and Commissions on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Courts
43. In Support of Pursuing Child Support Initiatives
44. In Recognition of the 25th Anniversary of Foster Care Review Boards
45. In Support of Keeping Families Together Act
46. State Judicial Branch Budgets in Times of Fiscal Crisis
47. In Support of Principles of Effective Judicial Governance and Accountability
48. Amending the Federal Court Interpreter Legislation to Include the Territories and Commonwealths of the United States
49. Extending Congratulations to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

## Annual Meeting July 25-29, Salt Lake City, Utah

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts
2. In Appreciation of the Governor of the State of Utah

3. In Appreciation of the Utah Department of Public Safety Ensemble
4. In Appreciation of the Utah State Bar
5. In Appreciation of the Utah State National Guard Honor Guard
6. In Appreciation of the Department of Public Safety Protective Services Division
7. In Appreciation of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir
8. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
9. In Appreciation of Terry Tempest Williams
10. In Appreciation of Steve Becker
11. In Appreciation of Ruth Todd
12. In Appreciation of Alex Kravtsov
13. In Appreciation of Michael Zimmerman and Ian Cummings
14. In Appreciation of the Huntsman Cancer Institute
15. In Support of the Recommendation Made by the Pew Commission on Children in Foster Care
16. In Support for the Child SAFE Act of 2004
17. In Support of Measuring and Improving Court Performance and Judicial Workload in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases
18. In Support for Court Improvement in Audits Conducted by the Children's Bureau
19. In Support of Increased Judicial Involvement in Inter-Jurisdictional Movement of Children Through the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC)
20. In Support of Application for National Resource Center for Legal and Judicial Issues
21. In Support of Federal Funding to Plan and Implement Programs Targeted at Juvenile and Adult Offenders with Mental Illness or Co-Occurring Mental Illness and Substance Abuse Disorders
22. In Support of Problem-Solving Court Principles and Methods
23. In Support of State Implementation of the State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting, 2003
24. In Support of a CCJ/COSCA Leadership Role to Encourage Effective Implementation of the Interstate Compact on Adult Offender Supervision
25. In Support of Working with the ABA's Standing Committee on Legal Aid and Indigent Defendants
26. Regarding Provisions in International Trade Agreements Affecting the Sovereignty of State Judicial Systems and the Enforcement of State Court Judgments
2. In Appreciation of the Attorney General of the State of New York
3. In Appreciation of the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York
4. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
5. In Appreciation of Kenneth Feinberg
25. In Appreciation of Robert W. Tobin
26. In Opposition to Federal Usurpation of State Court Authority as Guaranteed by the United States Constitution
27. In Support of the "Walking on Common Ground: Pathways to Equal Justice" Federal/State/Tribal Symposium
28. In Support of the "17th Annual Meeting of the National Consortium on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Courts"
29. In Opposition to Creating a New Federal Cause of Action to Resolve Child Custody Jurisdictional Conflicts Between State Courts
30. In Support of Legislation to Improve the Management for Cases of Children in Foster Care
31. In Support of Strengthening the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children
32. Safety and Accountability: State Courts and Domestic Violence
33. In Support of Civic Education

## Annual Meeting July 31-August 3, 2005, Charleston, South Carolina

1. In Appreciation of the Conference President
2. In Appreciation of Jean Hoefler Toal
3. In Appreciation of the Hosts
4. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
5. In Appreciation of the Governor of the State of South Carolina
6. In Appreciation of the Mayor of the City of Charleston
7. In Appreciation of the South Carolina Bar Foundation
8. In Appreciation of Historic Charleston Foundation
9. In Appreciation of the Law and Literature Faculty
10. In Appreciation of Mary Katherine Schwartz
11. In Recognition of the Conference of State Court Administrator's 50th Anniversary
12. In Support of State Courts' Responsibility to Promote Bias-Free Behavior
13. In Support of Reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act
14. In Support of Measuring Court Performance
15. In Support of Tax Refund Offset Legislation in the United States Congress

## 2005 Midyear Meeting January 23-26, 2005, New York City, New York

1. In Appreciation of the Hosts



16. In Support of Gathering Further Information Concerning the Effects of the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 to Determine Whether Amendments Are Needed
17. In Support of the Importance of Court Security
18. In Support of Increasing Public Confidence in the Criminal Justice System by Reducing the Risk of Wrongful Convictions
19. In Support of the Attorney-Client Privilege and Work Product Doctrine

## 2006 Midyear Meeting January 15-18, Amelia Island, Florida

1. In Appreciation of Barbara Pariente
2. In Appreciation of the Hosts
3. In Appreciation of the Conference Speakers
4. In Appreciation of the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Florida
5. In Appreciation of the Florida Bar
6. In Appreciation of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers
7. In Appreciation of Marshal Dean Phelts
8. In Opposition to Reduction in the Title IV-D Child Support Enforcement Program Funding
9. In Support of the National Center for State Courts' "Elder Abuse and the Courts Working Group"
10. In Support of the Juvenile Delinquency Guidelines: Improving Court Practice in Juvenile Delinquency Cases
11. In Support of the Judicial Criminal Justice/Mental Health Leadership Initiative
12. Commending the Organizers and Sponsors of the "Walking on Common Ground: Pathways to Equal Justice" Federal/State/Tribal Symposium
13. The Emergence of E-Everything
14. In Support of the American Bar Association Principles for Juries and Jury Trials
15. In Support of the National Consortium of Task Forces and Commissions on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Courts
16. In Support of National Court Interpreter Legislation

## Annual Meeting July 29-August 2, Indianapolis, Indiana

1. Regarding Waiver of Attorney-Client Privilege
2. In Support of Updating the National Database on Judicial Diversity in State Courts
3. In Support of a National Campaign to Ensure the Racial and Ethnic Fairness of America's State Courts
4. Regarding Adoption of Rules on the Licensing and Practice of Foreign Legal Consultants
5. Regarding the Proposed Recommendation Pending Before the House of Delegates of the American Bar

- Association on the Legal Services Portion of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)
6. Regarding Approval of the Guidelines for State Trial Courts on Discovery of Electronically Stored Information
7. In Support of Action to Improve Judicial Selection and Improve Public Confidence in the Judiciary
8. In Support of Modification of the Model Code of Judicial Conduct to Encourage Judicial Leadership
9. In Support of the Establishment of State Committees on Attorney-Client Privilege
10. In Support of Modification of the Model Code of Judicial Conduct to Encourage Effective Judicial Management of Litigation

## 2007 Midyear Meeting February 4-7, New Orleans, Louisiana

1. In Support of the Rule of Law Conference Commemorating the First Permanent English Settlement in Jamestown, Virginia
2. In Support of the 19th Annual Meeting of the National Consortium on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Courts
3. Opposing the Report of the ABA Joint Commission to Evaluate the Model Code of Judicial Conduct in Light of its Failure to Provide for Enforceability of the Canon on "Appearance of Impropriety"
4. In Support of Federal Legislation to Create Incentives to Law Students to Participate in Public Service Occupations After Graduation
5. Emergency Preparedness in the State Courts
6. In Support of Case Management of Complex Business, Corporate, and Commercial Litigation
7. Regarding Authorization for Australian Lawyers to Sit for State Bar Examinations
8. Regarding Accreditation of Legal Education in Common-Law Countries by the ABA Section on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar  
Declaration: Judicial Elections are Different from Other Elections

## Annual Meeting July 29-August 1, Mackinac Island, Michigan

1. In Support of a Policy Statement Regarding Judicial Compensation
2. In Support of a Liaison to and Stable Funding for the Self-Represented Litigation Network
3. Encouraging Consideration of the ABA Model Court Rule on Provision of Legal Services Following Determination of Major Disaster
4. In Support of Adopting the Format and Number System of the 2007 ABA Model Code of Judicial Conduct

5. In Support of Clarifying Contractor Access to Federal Tax Data for the Purpose of Child Support Enforcement
  6. In Support of State Flexibility for the Use of State-Earned Child Support Incentive Dollars
  7. In Support of Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children
  8. In Support of the Reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act
  9. Encouraging Consideration of the Standards for Operation of Screening Vans and Other Forms of Mass Screening for Asbestos-Related Conditions
  10. Encouraging Consideration of the Model Asbestos Pre-Trial Case Management Order Adopted by the American Bar Association
  11. Encouraging Consideration of the Model Statute of Limitations for Asbestos Claims Adopted by the American Bar Association
  12. In Support of Sentencing Practices that Promote Public Safety and Reduce Recidivism
  13. In Support of the United States Marshals Service Concept to Establish a National Center for Judicial Security
  14. In Support of Improvements to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System
  15. In Support of State Court Efforts to Advance the Rule of Court Governing Presiding Judges
2. In Support of the National Center for State Courts' Effort to Secure Federal Funding for its State Courts Improvement Initiative
  3. Encouraging Cooperation in Creating an Efficient System for Tracking Bar Examination Passage Rates for all Law School Graduates
  4. In Support of Efforts to Increase State and Territorial Judicial Compensation
  5. In Support of the 20th Annual Meeting of the National Consortium on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Courts
  6. Regarding Adoption of Rules on Temporary Practice by Foreign Lawyers
  7. In Support of Efforts to Ensure Adequate Court Interpretation Services

### Annual Meeting July 27-30, 2008, Anchorage, Alaska

1. In Support of the NCSC Concept Paper, "State Courts and Elder Abuse: Ensuring Justice for Older Americans"
2. In Support of Efforts to Increase Access to Justice
3. In Support of Child Welfare Attorney Specialty Certification Program
4. In Support of a Joint Conference with the ABA Center for Professional Responsibility on Globalization and the Regulation of the Legal Profession
5. In Support of the Uniform Adult Guardianship and Protective Proceedings Jurisdiction Act

### 2008 Midyear Meeting January, 27-30, 2008, Williamsburg, Virginia

1. In Support of the Efforts by the U.S. Congress to Promote Respect for Principles of Federalism and Separation of Powers







# Chief Justices of the 50 States and Territories

State	Chief Justice	Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice	State	Chief Justice	Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice
<b>Alabama</b>					
	Sue Bell Cobb	January 16, 2007		Charles E. Jones	January 8, 2002
	Drayton Nabers, Jr.	June 22, 2004		Thomas A. Zlaket	January 8, 1997
	J. Gorman Houston, Jr. <i>(Acting)</i>	October 1, 2003		Stanley G. Feldman	January 7, 1992
	Roy Moore	January 16, 2001		Frank X. Gordon, Jr.	January 5, 1987
	Perry O. Hooper, Sr.	October 20, 1995		William A. Holohan	January 5, 1982
	E.C. "Sonny" Hornsby	January 17, 1989		Fred C. Struckmeyer, Jr.	January 1, 1980; January 1971; January 1966; January 1960
	C. C. Torbert, Jr.	January 18, 1977		James Duke Cameron	January 1975
	Howell T. Heflin	January 19, 1971		Jack D.H. Hays	January 1972
	J. Ed Livingston	February 28, 1951		Lorna E. Lockwood*	January 1970; January 1965
	Lucien D. Gardner	April 30, 1940		Jesse A. Udall	January 1969; January 1964
<hr/>				Ernest W. McFarland	January 1968
<b>Alaska (est. 1956)</b>				Charles C. Bernstein	January 1967; January 1962
	Dana A. Fabe	July 1, 2006; July 1, 2000		Marlin T. Phelps	January 1959
	Alexander O. Bryner	July 1, 2003		Levi S. Udall	January 1957; January 1951
	Warren W. Matthews	July 2, 1997; October 1, 1987		Arthur T. LaPrade	January 1955; January 1949
	Allen T. Compton	October 1, 1995		Marlin T. Phelps	January 1954
	Daniel A. Moore	October 1, 1992		R.C. Stanford	January 1953
	Jay A. Rabinowitz	October 1, 1990; October 1, 1984; October 1, 1978; September 1972;		<i>*First female Chief Justice in the U.S.</i>	
	Edmond W. Burke	October 1, 1981	<hr/>		
	Robert Boochever	October 1975	<b>Arkansas</b>		
	George Boney	May 8, 1970		Jim Hannah	January 1, 2005
	Buell Nesbett	August 1959		Betty C. Dickey	January 1, 2004
<hr/>				W. H. "Dub" Arnold	January 1, 1997
<b>American Samoa</b>				Bradley D. Jesson	September 5, 1995
	F. Michael Kruse	November 1, 1988		Jack Holt, Jr.	January 2, 1985
	Gover Joseph Rees III	April 9, 1986		Webster Lee Hubbell	1984
	Thomas W. Murphy <i>(Acting)</i>	September 1985		Richard B. Adkisson	January 1, 1981
	Robert Gardner	September 1, 1982		John A. Fogleman	1980
	Richard I. Miyamoto	1978		Carleton Harris	January 1, 1957
	K. William O'Connor	January 3, 1977		Lee Seamster	1955
	Leslie N. Jochimsen	1975		Griffin Smith	1937
	William J. McKnight III	1972	<hr/>		
	Donald H. Crothers	1968	<b>California</b>		
	H. Edward Hydon	1966		Ronald M. George	May 1, 1996
	Arthur A. Morrow	1937		Malcolm M. Lucas	February 5, 1987
<hr/>				Rose Elizabeth Bird	March 26, 1977
<b>Arizona</b>				Donald R. Wright	April 1970
	Rebecca White Berch	July 1, 2009		Roger J. Traynor	September 1964
	Ruth V. McGregor	June 13, 2005		Phil S. Gibson	June 1940
<hr/>			<hr/>		
<b>Colorado</b>				Mary J. Mullarkey	August 1, 1998
				Anthony F. Vollack	July 1, 1995

State	Chief Justice	Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice
	Luis D. Rovira	July 1, 1990
	Joseph R. Quinn	July 1, 1985
	William H. Erickson	May 2, 1983
	Paul V. Hodges	October 1, 1978
	Edward E. Pringle	November 5, 1970; January 12, 1965
	Robert H. McWilliams	January 13, 1969; January 14, 1964
	O. Otto Moore	January 10, 1967
	Leonard V. B. Sutton	January 11, 1966; January 11, 1960
	Albert T. Frantz	January 8, 1963
	Edward C. Day	January 1, 1962
	Frank H. Hall	January 10, 1961
	Francis J. Knauss	January 1959
	E. V. Holland	January 1958
	O. Otto Moore	January 8, 1957
	Wilbur M. Alter	January 11, 1955
	Mortimer Stone	January 1953
	William S. Jackson	January 1951
	Benjamin C. Hilliard	January 1949

### Connecticut

Chase T. Rogers	April 25, 2007
David M. Borden <i>(Acting)</i>	April 15, 2006
William J. Sullivan	January 22, 2001
Francis M. McDonald, Jr.	September 15, 1999
Robert J. Callahan	September 1, 1996
Ellen Ash Peters	November 21, 1984
John A. Speziale	November 12, 1981
Joseph W. Bogdanski	March 2, 1981
John P. Cotter	April 24, 1978
Charles S. House	May 14, 1971
Howard W. Alcorn	April 21, 1970
John Hamilton King	August 31, 1963
Raymond E. Baldwin	July 24, 1959
Edward J. Daly	May 6, 1958
Kenneth Wynne	August 11, 1957
Patrick B. O'Sullivan	April 16, 1957
Ernest A. Inglis	1953
Allyn L. Brown	1950
William M. Maltbie	1930

### Delaware

Myron T. Steele	May 26, 2004
E. Norman Veasey	April 7, 1992
Andrew D. Christie	September 30, 1988
Daniel L. Herrmann	August 1973
Daniel F. Wolcott	1964
Charles L. Terry, Jr.	1963

State	Chief Justice	Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice
	Clarence A. Southerland	1951
	Charles S. Richards	1945

### District of Columbia

Eric T. Washington	August 6, 2005
Annice M. Wagner	June 13, 1994
Judith W. Rogers	November 1, 1988
William C. Pryor	October 26, 1984
Theodore R. Newman, Jr.	October 14, 1976
Gerard D. Reilly	July 24, 1972
Andrew M. Hood	February 1, 1962
Leo A. Rover	March 29, 1956
Nathan Cayton	February 12, 1946

### Florida

Peggy A. Quince	July 1, 2008
R. Fred Lewis	July 1, 2006
Barbara J. Pariente	July 1, 2004
Harry Lee Anstead	July 1, 2002
Charles T. Wells	July 1, 2000
Major B. Harding	July 1, 1998
Gerald Kogan	June 1, 1996
Stephen H. Grimes	April 21, 1994
Rosemary Barkett	July 1, 1992
Leander J. Shaw, Jr.	July 1, 1990
Raymond Ehrlich	July 1, 1988
Parker Lee McDonald	July 1, 1986
Joseph A. Boyd, Jr.	July 1, 1984
James E. Alderman	July 1, 1982
Alan C. Sundberg	July 1, 1980
Arthur J. England, Jr.	July 1, 1978
Ben F. Overton	March 1, 1976
James C. Adkins Jr.	March 1, 1974
Vassar B. Carlton	January 1, 1973
B. K. Roberts	January 5, 1971; July 1, 1961; March 1953
Richard W. Ervin	January 7, 1969
Millard F. Caldwell	September 5, 1967
Stephen C. O'Connell	July 1, 1967
B. Campbell Thornal	July 1, 1965
E. Harris Drew	July 1, 1963; May 6, 1955
Elwyn Thomas	July 14, 1959
Glenn Terrell	January 8, 1957
John E. Mathews	January 11, 1955
T. Frank Hobson	January 1953
H. L. "Tom" Sebring	January 1951
Alto Adams	January 1949

### Georgia

Leah Ward Sears	July 1, 2005
Norman S. Fletcher	July 1, 2001



State	Chief Justice	Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice
	Robert Benham	June 29, 1995
	Willis B. Hunt, Jr.	March 1, 1994
	Harold G. Clarke	September 9, 1992
	Charles L. Weltner	June 30, 1992
	Harold G. Clarke	January 1, 1990
	Thomas O. Marshall	April 1, 1986
	Harold N. Hill, Jr.	November 1, 1982
	Robert H. Jordan	December 20, 1980
	Hiram K. Undercofler	March 1, 1980
	Horace Elmo Nichols	January 1, 1975
	Benning M. Grice	1974
	Carlton Mobley	1972
	Bond Almand	1969
	W. H. Duckworth	1948

### Guam

Robert J. Torres	January 15, 2008
F. Philip Carbullido	November 2002
Peter C. Siguenza	September 1, 2001; April 21, 1996
Benjamin J. F. Cruz	April 21, 1999
Alberto C. Lamorena III	July 13, 1988
Paul J. Abbate	July 1974
Joaquin C. Perez	1960
Jose C. Manibusan	1935

### Hawaii

Ronald T. Y. Moon	March 31, 1993
Herman Lum	April 26, 1983
William S. Richardson	March 25, 1966
Wilfred C. Tsukiyama	October 5, 1959
Philip L. Rice	April 7, 1956
Edward A. Towse	October 15, 1951
Samuel B. Kemp	June 20, 1941

### Idaho

Daniel T. Eismann	August 1, 2007
Gerald F. Schroeder	September 1, 2004
Linda Copple Trout	February 1, 1997
Charles F. McDevitt	February 1, 1993
Robert E. Bakes	May 19, 1989; January 5, 1981
Allan G. Shepard	January 5, 1987; January 5, 1978; January 4, 1974;
Charles R. Donaldson	January 3, 1983; July 1, 1979; January 8, 1973
Joseph F. McFadden	April 5, 1976; January 6, 1969
Henry F. McQuade	January 6, 1975; January 11, 1971; January 4, 1965

State	Chief Justice	Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice
	E. B. Smith	January 2, 1968; December 20, 1961
	C. J. Taylor	January 2, 1967; December 15, 1959; January 3, 1955
	Joseph J. McFadden	January 3, 1966
	E. T. Knudson	January 8, 1963
	James W. Porter	January 5, 1959; January 5, 1953
	William D. Keeton	January 7, 1957
	Raymond L. Givens	July 17, 1950
	Edwin M. Holden	January 3, 1949

### Illinois

Thomas R. Fitzgerald	September 6, 2008
Robert R. Thomas	September 7, 2005
Mary Ann G. McMorrow	September 5, 2002
Moses W. Harrison II	January 1, 2000
Charles E. Freeman	May 2, 1997
Michael A. Bilandic	January 1, 1994
Benjamin K. Miller	January 1991
Thomas J. Moran	January 1988
William G. Clark	January 1985
Howard C. Ryan	January 1982
Joseph H. Goldenhersh	January 1979
Daniel P. Ward	January 1976
Robert C. Underwood	September 1969
Roy J. Solfisburg, Jr.	January 2, 1967; January 1964
Ray I. Klingbiel	January 2, 1964; September 1956
Harry B. Hershey	September 10, 1962; September 12, 1955
George W. Bristow	September 11, 1961; September 13, 1954
Walter V. Schaefer	September 12, 1960
Byron O. House	September 14, 1959
Joseph E. Daily	September 8, 1958; June 18, 1951
Charles H. Davis	September 9, 1957
Walter V. Schaefer	March 23, 1953
Albert M. Crampton	September 8, 1952
Jesse L. Simpson	September 11, 1950
Charles H. Thompson	October 12, 1949
William J. Fulton	June 21, 1948

### Indiana\*

Randall T. Shepard	March 4, 1987
Richard M. Givan	November 30, 1974
Norman Frank Arterburn	1971

*\*Title of chief justice before 1970 and a constitutional amendment was rotated among the justices every six months. Norman Frank Arterburn was the first "permanent" chief justice.*

**State Chief Justice Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice**

**Iowa\***

Marsha K. Ternus	September 30, 2006
Louis A. Lavorato	November 11, 2000
Arthur A. McGiverin	October 2, 1987
W. Ward Reynoldson	August 3, 1978
C. Edwin Moore	November 13, 1969
Theodore G. Garfield	January 1, 1961
Robert L. Larson	January 1, 1959

*\*Associate justices served as chief justice on a rotating basis until 1959. The first "permanent" chief justice was Robert L. Larson.*

**Kansas**

Robert E. Davis	January 12, 2009
Kay McFarland	September 1, 1995
Richard W. Holmes	September 1, 1990
Robert H. Miller	September 1, 1988
David Prager	January 12, 1987
Alfred G. Schroeder	September 18, 1977
Harold R. Fatzer	September 1, 1971
Robert T. Price	May 1, 1966
Jay S. Parker	January 14, 1957
Walter G. Thiele	January 3, 1957
William A. Smith	March 1, 1956
William West Harvey	January 8, 1945

**Kentucky\***

John D. Minton, Jr.	June 27, 2008
Joseph E. Lambert	October 2, 1998
Robert F. Stephens	October 2, 1982
John S. Palmore	October 19, 1977
Scott E. Reed	January 1, 1976

*\*Supreme Court created in 1975 by a constitutional amendment. Before that it was the Court of Appeals.*

**Louisiana**

Catherine D. "Kitty" Kimball	January 1, 2009
Pascal F. Calogero, Jr.	April 9, 1990
John A. Dixon, Jr.	March 1, 1980
Frank W. Summers	January 1, 1979
Joe W. Sanders	March 14, 1973
Walter B. Hamlin	December 26, 1972
E. Howard McCaleb	January 1, 1971
Joe B. Hamiter	August 1, 1970
John B. Fournet	September 7, 1949
Charles A. O'Niell	December 30, 1922

**Maine**

Leigh I. Saufley	December 6, 2001
Robert W. Clifford ( <i>Acting</i> )	October 4, 2001
Daniel E. Wathen	March 20, 1992
Vincent L. McKusick	September 16, 1977

Armand A. Dufresne, Jr.	September 3, 1970
Robert B. Williamson	October 4, 1956

**State Chief Justice Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice**

Raymond Fellows	April 7, 1954
Edward F. Merrill	March 18, 1953
Harold H. Murchie	March 8, 1949

**Maryland**

Robert M. Bell	October 23, 1996
Robert C. Murphy	August 11, 1972
Hall Hammond	1966
Stedman Prescott	1964
William L. Henderson	1964
Frederick W. Brune	1954
Simon E. Sobeloff	1952
Charles Markell	1952
Ogle Marbury	1944

**Massachusetts**

Margaret H. Marshall	October 14, 1999
Herbert P. Wilkins	October 1, 1996
Paul J. Liacos	June 20, 1989
Edward F. Hennessey	January 7, 1976
G. Joseph Tauro	1970
Raymond Sanger Wilkins	September 13, 1956
Stanley Elroy Qua	1947

**Michigan**

Marilyn Kelly	January 8, 2009
Clifford W. Taylor	January 6, 2005
Maura D. Corrigan	January 2001
Elizabeth A. Weaver	January 6, 1999
Conrad L. Mallett, Jr.	January 2, 1997
James H. Brickley	January 4, 1995
Michael F. Cavanagh	January 8, 1991
Dorothy Comstock Riley	January 6, 1987
G. Mennen Williams	January 1, 1983
John W. Fitzgerald	1982
Mary S. Coleman	1979
Thomas Giles Kavanagh	1975
Thomas M. Kavanagh	1971; 1964
Thomas E. Brennan	1969
John R. Dethmers	1967; 1956; 1953
Leland W. Carr	1962; 1955
Edward M. Sharpe	1956; 1949
Henry M. Butzel	1954
Clark J. Adams	1952
Walter H. North	1952
Neil E. Reid	1951
Emerson R. Boyles	1950



**State Chief Justice Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice**

**Minnesota**

Eric J. Magnuson	June 2, 2008
Russell A. Anderson	January 10, 2006
Kathleen A. Blatz	January 29, 1998
Alexander M. "Sandy" Keith	December 1, 1990
Peter S. Popovich	February 1, 1989
Douglas K. Amdahl	December 19, 1981
Robert J. Sheran	December 18, 1973
Oscar R. Knutson	January 25, 1962
Roger L. Dell	July 16, 1953
Charles Loring	January 1, 1944

**Mississippi**

William L. Waller, Jr.	January 5, 2009
James W. Smith, Jr.	April 1, 2004
Edwin Lloyd Pittman	January 2, 2001
Lenore L. Prather	January 1, 1998
Dan M. Lee	December 1, 1995
Armis E. Hawkins	January 4, 1993
Roy Noble Lee	October 1, 1987
Harry Grey Walker	July 1, 1986
Neville Patterson	August 1, 1977
Robert Gill Gillespie	July 30, 1971
William Nathaniel Ethridge, Jr.	January 1, 1966
Percy Mercer Lee	January 6, 1964
Harvey McGehee	January 3, 1949
V. A. Griffith	September 12, 1948

**Missouri**

Laura Denvir Stith	July 1, 2007
Michael A. Wolff	July 1, 2005
Ronnie L. White	July 1, 2003
Stephen N. Limbaugh, Jr.	July 1, 2001
William Ray Price, Jr.	July 1, 1999
Duane Benton	July 1, 1997
John C. Holstein	July 1, 1995
Ann K. Covington	July 1, 1993
Edward D. "Chip" Robertson, Jr.	July 1, 1991
Charles B. Blackmar	July 1, 1989
William H. Billings	July 1, 1987
Andrew Jackson Higgins	July 1, 1985
Albert L. Rendlen	January 1, 1983
Robert T. Donnelly	July 1, 1981
John E. Bardgett	July 1, 1979
J. P. Morgan	July 1, 1977
Robert Seiler	July 1, 1975
Robert Donnelly	July 1, 1973
James A. Finch, Jr.	June 29, 1971

**State Chief Justice Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice**

Lawrence Holman	January 1, 1967
Clem F. Storckman	April 14, 1965
Henry I. Eager	June 6, 1963
Henry J. Westhues	January 1, 1962
Laurence Mastick Hyde	April 12, 1960; August 12, 1949
Frank Hollingsworth	July 14, 1958
Sidna Poage "S.P." Dalton	November 20, 1956
Charles A. "C.A." Leedy, Jr.	March 1, 1955; February 14, 1948
Ernest M. Tipton	October 11, 1954
Roscoe P. Conkling	February 1, 1953
George Robb Ellison	May 14, 1951

**Montana**

Mike McGrath	January 5, 2009
Karla M. Gray	January 1, 2001
Jean A. Turnage	January 7, 1985
Frank I. Haswell	March 13, 1978
Paul G. Hatfield	January 3, 1977
James T. Harrison	January 7, 1957
Hugh R. Adair	January 6, 1947

**Nebraska**

Michael G. Heavican	October 2, 2006
John V. Hendry	October 1, 1998
C. Thomas White	February 1, 1995
William C. Hastings	September 2, 1987
Leslie Boslaugh ( <i>Acting</i> )	July 31, 1987
Norman M. Krivosha	October 30, 1978
Harry A. Spencer	September 18, 1978
Paul W. White	January 1963
Robert G. Simmons	January 3, 1939

**Nevada**

James W. Hardesty	January 2, 2009
Mark Gibbons	January 7, 2008
A. William Maupin	January 2, 2007; January 2, 2001
Robert E. Rose	January 1, 2006; January 1, 1999; January 4, 1993
Nancy A. Becker	January 1, 2005
Miriam Shearing	January 5, 2004; January 6, 1997
Deborah A. Agosti	January 6, 2003
Charles E. Springer	January 5, 1998; January 7, 1985
Thomas L. Steffen	January 3, 1995
John C. Mowbray	January 7, 1991; January 6, 1986; January 4, 1979

State	Chief Justice	Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice
	Cliff Young	January 2, 1989
	E. M. Gunderson	January 5, 1987; January 3, 1981; January 7, 1975
	Noel E. Manoukian	January 1, 1983
	Cameron M. Batjer	January 4, 1977
	Gordon Thompson	January 2, 1973; February 17, 1965
	David Zenoff	January 5, 1971
	Jon R. Collins	January 7, 1969
	Frank McNamee	January 5, 1965; January 5, 1960
	Milton B. Badt	January 3, 1961; January 8, 1957; January 2, 1951
	Charles M. Merrill	January 6, 1959; January 4, 1955
	Edgar Eather	January 6, 1953
	Charles Lee Horsey	January 1, 1949

### New Hampshire

John T. Broderick, Jr.	June 4, 2004
David A. Brock	October 7, 1986
John W. King	July 4, 1981
William A. Grimes	October 1979
Edward J. Lampron	June 9, 1978
Frank Rowe Kenison	March 14, 1952
Francis Wayland Johnston	October 5, 1949

### New Jersey

Stuart Rabner	June 21, 2007
James R. Zazzali	October 26, 2006
Deborah T. Poritz	July 10, 1996
Robert N. Wilentz	August 10, 1979
Richard J. Hughes	December 18, 1973
Joseph Weintraub	August 20, 1957
Arthur T. Vanderbilt	June 16, 1948

### New Mexico

Edward L. Chávez	January 10, 2007
Richard C. Bosson	January 5, 2005
Petra Jimenez Maes	January 8, 2003
Patricio M. Serna	January 5, 2001
Pamela B. Minzner	January 6, 1999
Gene E. Franchini	January 8, 1997
Joseph F. Baca	June 1, 1996; October 1, 1994
Stanley F. Frost	Date unknown
Seth D. Montgomery	February 19, 1994
Richard E. Ransom	October 1, 1991
Dan Sosa, Jr.	January 23, 1989; January 9, 1979

State	Chief Justice	Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice
	Tony Scarborough	January 6, 1987
	Harry E. Stowers	December 3, 1986
	William F. Riordan	January 8, 1986
	William R. Federici	January 1, 1984
	H. Verne Payne	January 1, 1983
	Mack Easley	January 1, 1981
	John B. McManus	April 1, 1977; January 1, 1973
	LaFel E. Oman	January 1, 1976
	J. C. Compton	April 1, 1970; August 1, 1960; January 1, 1955
	Irwin S. Moise	November 13, 1969
	M. E. Noble	January 1, 1969
	David Chavez, Jr.	January 1, 1967
	David W. Carmody	January 1, 1965
	James B. McGhee	January 1, 1960; January 1, 1954
	Eugene D. Lujan	January 1, 1957; January 1, 1951
	Daniel K. Sadler	January 1, 1953
	Charles R. Brice	March 5, 1947

### New York

Jonathan Lippman	February 11, 2009
Carmen Beauchamp Ciparick ( <i>Acting</i> )	January 1, 2009
Judith S. Kaye	March 23, 1993
Richard D. Simons ( <i>Acting</i> )	November 10, 1992
Sol Wachtler	January 2, 1985
Lawrence H. Cooke	January 2, 1979
Charles D. Breitel	January 1, 1974
Stanley Howells Fuld	January 1, 1967
Charles Stewart Desmond	January 1, 1960
Albert Conway	January 1, 1955
Edmund Harris Lewis	April 22, 1953
John Thomas Loughran*	September 28, 1945

### North Carolina

\**Temporary judge, but elected in November 1946*

Sarah Parker	February 1, 2006
I. Beverly Lake, Jr.	January 1, 2001
Henry E. Frye	September 7, 1999
Burley B. Mitchell, Jr.	January 3, 1995
James G. Exum, Jr.	November 26, 1986
Rhoda B. Billings	September 3, 1986
Joseph W. Branch	August 1, 1979
Susie M. Sharp	January 2, 1975
William H. Bobbitt	November 17, 1969
R. Hunt Parker	February 7, 1966
Emery B. Denny	March 14, 1962
J. Wallace Winborne	August 21, 1956



State	Chief Justice	Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice
	Maurice V. Barnhill	February 1, 1954
	William A. Devin	September 17, 1951
	Walter P. Stacy	March 16, 1925

#### Northern Mariana Islands

Miguel S. Demapan	July 1999
Marty W. K. Taylor	September 22, 1995
Ramon G. Villagomez <i>(Acting)</i>	May 15, 1995
Jose S. Dela Cruz	May 15, 1989

#### North Dakota

Gerald W. VandeWalle	January 1, 1993
Ralph J. Erickstad	June 20, 1973
Alvin C. Strutz	January 1, 1971; July 1, 1967
Obert C. Teigen	October 20, 1967; March 22, 1966
Thomas J. Burke	January 1, 1965
James Morris	January 1, 1963
Peter. O. Sathre	January 1, 1959
Gudmunder Grimson	January 1, 1957
Thomas J. Burke	January 1, 1955
James Morris	January 1, 1951
William Nuessle	January 1, 1949

#### Ohio

Thomas J. Moyer	January 1, 1987
Frank D. Celebrezze	December 11, 1978
Robert E. Leach	August 21, 1978
C. William O'Neill	April 3, 1970
Kingsley A. Taft	January 1, 1963
Carl V. Weygandt	January 1, 1933

#### Oklahoma

James E. Edmondson	January 1, 2009
James R. Winchester	January 1, 2007
Joseph M. Watt	January 1, 2003
Rudolph Hargrave	January 1, 2001; January 1, 1989
Hardy Summers	January 1, 1999
Yvonne Kauger	January 1, 1997
Alma Wilson	January 4, 1995
Ralph B. Hodges	January 2, 1993; January 1, 1977
Marian P. Opala	January 2, 1991
John B. Doolin	January 1, 1987
Robert D. Simms	January 1, 1985
Don Barnes	January 1, 1983
Pat Irwin	January 1, 1981; January 13, 1969

#### State Chief Justice Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice

Robert E. Lavender	January 1, 1979
Ben T. Williams	January 1, 1975; January 9, 1961
Denver N. Davison	January 1, 1973; January 12, 1959; January 10, 1949
William A. Berry	January 1, 1971
Floyd Jackson	January 9, 1967
Harry L. S. Halley	January 11, 1965; January 13, 1953
W. H. Blackbird	January 14, 1963
Samuel Earl Welch	January 14, 1957
N. B. Johnson	January 10, 1955
Ben Arnold	January 8, 1951

#### Oregon

Paul J. De Muniz	January 1, 2006
Wallace P. Carson, Jr.	September 1, 1991
Edwin J. Peterson	September 1, 1983
Berkeley Lent	July 1, 1982
Arno H. Denecke	June 1, 1976
Kenneth J. O'Connell	1970
William C. Perry	1967; 1957
William M. McAllister	1959
Harold J. Warner	1955
Earl C. Latourette	1953
James T. Brand	1951
Hall S. Lusk	1949
George Rossman	1947

#### Pennsylvania

Ronald D. Castille	January 7, 2008
Ralph J. Cappy	January 1, 2003
Stephen A. Zappala	January 1, 2002
John P. Flaherty, Jr.	August 1, 1996
Robert N. C. Nix, Jr.	January 6, 1984
Samuel J. Roberts	January 3, 1983
Henry X. O'Brien	September 23, 1980
Michael J. Eagen	March 1, 1977
Benjamin R. Jones	January 3, 1972
John C. Bell	July 31, 1961
Charles Alvin Jones	December 29, 1956
Horace Stern	November 1, 1952
James B. Drew	March 21, 1950
George W. Maxey	January 4, 1943

#### Puerto Rico

Federico Hernández Denton	August 9, 2004
Miriam Naveira Merly	December 30, 2003

State	Chief Justice	Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice
	Francisco Rebollo-López <i>(Acting)</i>	October 1, 2003
	Jose A. Andreu-Garcia	February 4, 1992
	Victor M. Pons, Jr.	December 18, 1985
	Jose Trias Monge	April 19, 1974
	Pedro Perez Pimentel	1973
	Luis Negrón Fernández	1957
	Jaime Sifre Davila	September 16, 1957
	A. Cecil Snyder	1953
	Roberto Todd Borrás	August 29, 1951
	Ángel de Jesús Sánchez	1948

### Rhode Island

Maureen McKenna Goldberg <i>(Acting)</i>	December 31, 2008
Frank J. Williams	February 26, 2001
*Joseph R. Weisberger	March 1995
<i>*Became chief justice in March 1995, but served as acting chief justice from August 1993 to March 1995.</i>	
Thomas F. Fay	August 1986
Joseph A. Bevilacqua	January 16, 1976
Thomas H. Roberts	1966
Francis B. Condon	1958
Edmund W. Flynn	1935

### South Carolina

Jean Hoefer Toal	March 23, 2000
Ernest A. Finney, Jr.	December 16, 1994
A. Lee Chandler	July 1, 1994
David W. Harwell	January 1, 1992
George T. Gregory, Jr.	February 26, 1988
J. B. Ness	February 22, 1985
C. Bruce Littlejohn	February 1, 1984
James Woodrow Lewis	August 14, 1975
Joseph Rodney Moss	January 26, 1966
Claude Ambrose Taylor	February 23, 1961
Taylor Hudnall Stokes	February 17, 1956
David Gordon Baker	January 12, 1944

### South Dakota

David E. Gilbertson	September 15, 2001
Robert A. Miller	September 10, 1990
George W. Wuest	September 8, 1986
Jon Fosheim	September 7, 1982
Roger L. Wollman	September 7, 1978
Francis G. Dunn	September 1, 1974
Frank Biegelmeier	1972

### Tennessee

Janice M. Holder	September 2, 2008
Mickey Barker	October 4, 2005

State	Chief Justice	Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice
	E. Riley Anderson <i>(Interim)</i>	September 6, 2005; July 8, 1997; October 27, 1994
	Frank F. Drowota III	September 1, 2001; February 1, 1989
	Adolpho A. Birch, Jr.	May 16, 1996
	Charles H. O'Brien	September 1, 1994
	Lyle Reid	September 1, 1990
	William J. Harbison	July 1, 1987; February 1, 1981
	Ray L. Brock, Jr.	December 1, 1985; July 1, 1979
	Robert E. Cooper	May 1, 1984; May 1, 1976
	William H. D. Fones	September 1, 1982; September 1, 1974
	Joseph W. Henry	December 1, 1977
	Ross W. Dyer	September 1969
	Hamilton S. Burnett	1962
	Alan M. Prewitt	February 1, 1960
	A. B. Neil	October 6, 1947

### Texas

Wallace B. Jefferson	September 20, 2004
Thomas R. Phillips	January 4, 1988
John L. Hill, Jr.	January 5, 1985
Jack Pope	November 29, 1982
Joe R. Greenhill	October 4, 1972
Robert W. Calvert	January 3, 1961
J. E. Hickman	January 7, 1948

### Utah

Christine M. Durham	April 3, 2002
Richard C. Howe	April 1, 1998
Michael D. Zimmerman	January 1, 1994
Gordon R. Hall	July 13, 1981
Richard J. Maughan	January 1, 1981
J. Allen Crockett	January 1979; 1967; 1959
Albert H. Ellett	January 1977; 1963
F. Henri Henriod	1975
E. R. Callister	1971
Lester M. Wade	1961
Roger I. McDonough	1954
James H. Wolfe	1951
Eugene C. Pratt	1949

### Vermont

Paul L. Reiber	December 17, 2004
Jeffrey L. Amestoy	January 31, 1997
Frederic W. Allen	November 4, 1984
Franklin S. Billings, Jr.	January 19, 1983
Albert W. Barney	March 2, 1974
Percival L. Shangraw	January 21, 1972
James S. Holden	December 1, 1963



State	Chief Justice	Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice
	Benjamin N. Hulburd	February 1, 1959
	Walter H. Cleary	February 27, 1958
	Olin M. Jeffords	March 1, 1955
	John C. Sherburne	April 1, 1949
	Sherman R. Moulton	July 8, 1938

### Virginia

Leroy Rountree Hassell, Sr.	February 1, 2003
Harry L. Carrico	February 1, 1981
Lawrence W. P'Anson	October 1, 1974
Harold Fleming Snead	October 1, 1969
John William Eggleston	July 29, 1958
Edward Wren Hudgins	October 1947

### Virgin Islands

Rhys S. Hodge*	July 1, 2006
<i>*Confirmed by the legislature, October 26, 2006.</i>	
Maria M. Cabret*	October 29, 1999
<i>*Presiding judge of the Territorial Court (now the Superior Court). Affirmed on March 1, 2000.</i>	
Verne A. Hodge*	December 1976
<i>*Presiding judge of the Territorial Court (now the Superior Court), 1977.</i>	

### Washington

Gerry L. Alexander	January 8, 2001
Richard P. Guy	January 11, 1999
Barbara Durham	January 9, 1995
James A. Andersen	January 11, 1993
Fred H. Dore	January 14, 1991
Keith M. Callow	January 5, 1989
Vernon R. Pearson	January 12, 1987
James M. Dolliver	January 14, 1985
William H. Williams	January 10, 1983
Robert F. Brachtenbach	January 12, 1981
Robert F. Utter	January 8, 1979
Charles T. Wright	January 10, 1977
Charles F. Stafford	January 13, 1975
Frank Hale	January 8, 1973
Orris L. Hamilton	January 11, 1971
Robert T. Hunter	January 13, 1969
Robert C. Finley	January 9, 1967
Hugh J. Rosellini	January 11, 1965
Richard B. Ott	January 14, 1963
Robert C. Finley	January 9, 1961
Frank P. Weaver	January 12, 1959
Matthew W. Hill	January 14, 1957
Charles T. Donworth	July 6, 1956
Frederick G. Hamley	January 10, 1955
Thomas E. Grady	January 12, 1953
E. W. Schwollenbach	January 8, 1951

State	Chief Justice	Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice
	George B. Simpson	August 8, 1949
	Clyde G. Jeffers	January 10, 1949
	Joseph A. Mallery	January 13, 1947

### West Virginia\*

Brent D. Benjamin	January 1, 2009
Elliott E. Maynard	January 1, 2008; January 1, 2004; January 1, 2000
Robin Jean Davis	January 1, 2006; January 1, 2002; January 1, 1998
Joseph P. Albright	January 1, 2005
Larry V. Starcher	January 1, 2003; January 1, 1999
Warren R. McGraw	January 1, 2001
Margaret L. Workman	January 1, 1997; January 1, 1993
Thomas E. McHugh	April 17, 1995; January 1, 1992; January 1, 1988; January 1, 1984
Richard Neely	January 1, 1995; January 1, 1990; January 1, 1985; 1980
William T. Brotherton	January 1, 1994; January 1, 1989
Thomas B. Miller	January 1, 1991; June 28, 1985
Darrell V. McGraw, Jr.	January 1, 1987; 1983
Sam R. Harshbarger	January 1, 1981
<i>*Justices serve as chief on a rotating basis each year.</i>	
Fred H. Caplan	November 1977

### Wisconsin

Shirley S. Abrahamson	August 1, 1996
Roland B. Day	August 1, 1995
Nathan S. Heffernan	August 1, 1983
Bruce F. Beilfuss	May 24, 1976
Horace W. Wilke	August 1, 1974
E. Harold Hallows	January 2, 1968
George R. Currie	January 6, 1964
Timothy Brown	May 19, 1962
Grover L. Broadfoot	January 1, 1962
John E. Martin	January 7, 1957
Edward T. Fairchild	January 1, 1954
Oscar M. Fritz	January 1, 1950
Marvin B. Rosenberry	March 23, 1929

### Wyoming

Barton R. Voigt	July 1, 2006
William U. Hill	July 1, 2002

State	Chief Justice	Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice
	Larry L. Lehman	July 1, 1998
	William A. Taylor	July 1, 1996
	Michael Golden	July 1, 1994
	Richard Macy	July 1, 1992
	Walter Urbigkit	July 1, 1990
	G. Joseph Cardine	July 1, 1988
	C. Stuart Brown	January 1, 1987
	Richard V. Thomas	January 1, 1985
	John J. Rooney	January 1, 1983
	Robert R. Rose, Jr.	January 5, 1981
	John F. Raper	January 1, 1979
	Rodney M. Guthrie	February 1975

State	Chief Justice	Date Assumed Office as Chief Justice
	Leonard McEwan	January 1, 1975
	Glenn Parker	January 1, 1973
	John J. McIntyre	January 4, 1971
	Norman B. Gray	January 1, 1969
	Harry Harnsberger	January 2, 1967
	Glenn Parker	January 1, 1963
	Fred H. Blume	November 20, 1955;
		January 7, 1952
	William A. Riner	January 3, 1955;
		January 6, 1947
	Ralph Kimball	January 1, 1951



## APPENDIX VI

# Topics Discussed at Annual and Midyear Meetings 1949-2009

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| <p><b>1949</b> 1st Annual Meeting, September 3-4,<br/>St. Louis, Missouri</p>  | <p>September 17-19, Joint sessions with the JAD<br/>section of the ABA</p>   |
| <p><b>1950</b> 2nd Annual Meeting, September 15-17,<br/>Richmond and Williamsburg, Virginia</p> <p>Appellate Court Methods<br/>Administrative Methods<br/>Compensation and Retirement<br/>Courts of Limited Jurisdiction<br/>Rules of Practice<br/>Selection and Tenure<br/>State Judicial Conferences</p> <p><b>September 18-19, Washington, D.C.,<br/>Joint sessions with JAD section of the ABA</b></p> <p>An Administrator for State Courts<br/>The Juror in the Jury Room<br/>Workshop on Probation<br/>Moot Court Judges</p> | <p><b>1952</b> 4th Annual Meeting, September 11-14, Mark<br/>Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco, California</p> <p>Problems in Connection with Habeas Corpus<br/>Proceedings in Criminal Cases<br/>The Administration of Justice in Traffic Cases<br/>Methods of Reducing the Volume of Published<br/>Opinions and Reports<br/>The Courts and Their Relation to Legal Aid in<br/>Criminal Cases</p> <p><b>September 16, Joint session with the JAD<br/>section of the ABA</b></p> <p>The Improvement of the Administration of Justice<br/>Cooperation with Laymen<br/>Traffic Courts and Justice of the Peace Courts</p> |
| <p><b>1951</b> 3rd Annual Meeting, September 13-16, The<br/>Roosevelt Hotel, New York, New York</p> <p>Improving Appellate Practices and Simplifying the<br/>Rules of Procedure<br/>Problems of the Courts of Inferior Jurisdiction,<br/>Including Traffic Courts<br/>Judicial Conferences and Their Uses<br/>Operational Problems of the Courts of Last Resort</p>  | <p><b>1953</b> 5th Annual Meeting, August 20-23, The Statler<br/>Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts</p> <p>Creation and Function of Judicial Councils and<br/>Conferences<br/>Report of Committee on Habeas Corpus<br/>Judicial Selection, Tenure, Compensation, and<br/>Retirement<br/>Pretrial Conferences and Summary Judgments</p>   |



**September 24-27, Joint sessions with the JAD section of the ABA**

The Law and Social Work  
Traffic Court Problems  
The Layman Advises the Court: A Growing Movement

**1954 6th Annual Meeting, August 12-15, The Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Illinois**

Mechanics of Operating Appellate Courts (two sessions)  
Adoption of Federal Civil and Criminal Rules, and Uniform Rules of Evidence  
Problems of Admissions to the Bar  
The Administration of a State Judicial System

**Joint sessions with the JAD section of the ABA**

Courtroom Publicity and Amendments to Canon 35  
Official and Public Support of Traffic Courts  
Proposed Amendments to the Federal Rules of Procedure  
Jury Instructions  
Committee on Cooperation with Laymen  
Promoting the Minimum Standards of Judicial Administration Through State Committees

**1955 7th Annual Meeting, August 17-20, The Warwick Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

Techniques of Writing Opinions  
The Use and Abuse of Dissenting Opinions  
State Judicial Conferences  
Means of Attacking the Ever Increasing Workload

**Joint sessions with the JAD section of the ABA**

State Committees and the Promotion of Minimum Standards of Judicial Administration  
Pretrial in State Courts  
Committee on Cooperation with Laymen  
Traffic Court Program

**1956 8th Annual Meeting, August 22-25, The Statler Hilton, Dallas, Texas**

Separation of Powers  
Methods of Filling Judicial Vacancies  
Problems of Administering a Court of Last Resort

**1957 9th Annual Meeting, July 9-14, Hotel Commodore, New York, New York**

*Griffin v. Illinois*—Implications of the Decision for State Procedure and Antecedents and Implications of the Session  
Improving Communications Between the Judicial and Legislative Branches of State Government  
Compensation and Retirement Plans for the Judiciary

The Need for Uniform Judicial Interpretation of Uniform Legislation  
Current Developments with Regard to Habeas Corpus  
Effective Means of Cooperation with the Work of the Judicial Section of the American Bar Association

**1958 10th Annual Meeting, August 19-24, The Huntington-Sheraton Hotel, Pasadena, California**

Federal-State Relationships as Affected by Judicial Decisions  
The Law of Atomic Energy  
The Law Governing the Right to Use Water  
Cooperation Between the National Legal Aid Association and the Conference of Chief Justices  
Improving the Appellate Process  
Judicial Councils and Conferences  
The Internal Operation of Courts of Last Resort  
The Traffic Court Program of the American Bar Association

**1959 11th Annual Meeting, August 18-23, The Eden Roc Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida**

Work of Appellate Courts  
Allocation of Jurisdiction Between Federal and State Courts  
Judicial Conferences  
Recent Trends in Water Law  
Maintaining an Independent Judiciary in Case of Nuclear Attack  
JAD of ABA  
Habeas Corpus  
Grand Jury Handbook

**1960 12th Annual Meeting, August 23-28, The Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland**

Writing, Consideration, and Adoption of Opinions  
Judicial Review of Sentences in Criminal Cases  
Responsibility of the Mentally Ill for Criminal Conduct  
Use of Research Services of Various Organizations  
Increased Jurisdiction of State Courts in Labor Cases  
Personnel Problems of Courts and Administrative Offices and Development of Administrative Offices  
Rules and Practices Relating to Records and Briefs in Appellate Courts  
Court-appointed Expert Medical Witness

- 1961 **13th Annual Meeting, August 1-5, The Chase-Park Plaza Hotels, St. Louis, Missouri**  
 Canons of Judicial Ethics and Courtroom Decorum  
 Internal Operations of State Courts of Last Resort  
 Conflicts of Jurisdiction  
 Reciprocal Enforcement of Support  
 Appeals from Administrative Agencies  
 Improvement of the Administration of Justice  
 Model Judiciary Article  
 Selection and Tenure  
 Use of Sound-recording Systems  
 Appeals from Sentences in Criminal Cases
- 1962 **14th Annual Meeting, August 1-4, Hotel Mark Hopkins, San Francisco, California**  
 Governmental and Charitable Immunities  
 Internal Operating Procedures of Appellate Courts  
 Criminal Prosecutions in the State Courts After Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States  
 Publication of Official Reports of State Courts of Last Resort  
 Work of the Joint Committee for the Effective Administration of Justice  
 Recent Developments in Court Administration  
 Incorporation of Legal Practitioners  
 Workloads of State Courts of Last Resort
- 1963 **15th Annual Meeting, August 7-10, Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Illinois**  
 Allocation of Jurisdiction Between Federal and State Courts  
 Effective Communication Between the Judicial and Legislative Branches of State Government  
 Reapportionment  
 Progress in the Traffic Court Program  
 From Arrest to Arraignment—Rights of Arrested Persons to Counsel  
 Some Recent Developments in Conflict of Laws
- 1964 **16th Annual Meeting, August 5-9, Roosevelt Hotel, New York, New York**  
 Recent Developments in Reapportionment  
 Recent Developments in Criminal Law  
 Aid to Indigent Defendants  
 Uniform Rules of Evidence  
 The National Defender Project  
 Some Aspects of Federalism  
 Simplifying the Procedure for Taking Appeals
- 1965 **17th Annual Meeting, August 4-7, Deauville Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida**  
 Current Developments in Criminal Law  
 Report on Proposed Revision of Uniform Post-Conviction Procedure Act  
 Developments in Products Liability  
 Impressions of Appellate Courts: Their Opinions and Practices  
 Report on the National Defender Project  
 Bail and Pretrial Release Procedures
- 1966 **18th Annual Meeting, August 3-6, Sheraton-Mt. Royal Hotel, Montreal, Canada**  
 Trends in the Administration of a State Judicial System  
 The Modernization of State Court Systems  
 The Internal Operation of Appellate Courts  
 The Education of Judicial Personnel  
 Developments in Criminal Law  
 • Problems of Police Interrogation in Light of *Escobedo* and Other Cases  
 • Report on Criminal Law Project of the American Bar Association  
 • Report on President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice  
 Report on the National College of State Trial Judges  
 Report on the National Defender Project
- 1967 **19th Annual Meeting, August 1-4, Hawaiian Village Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii**  
 Administration of a State Judicial System  
 Improving Procedures for Appellate Review  
 The National Court Assistance Act  
 Recent Developments in Criminal Law  
 Criminal Justice and the Rulemaking Power  
 Report on Criminal Law Project of the American Bar Association  
 Remarks on the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967  
 Report on Traffic Court Program of the American Bar Association
- 1968 **20th Annual Meeting, July 31-August 3, Warwick Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**  
 Administration of Justice  
 The Role of the Solicitor General  
 Problems of Policy in the Restatement Work of the American Law Institute  
 National College of State Trial Judges  
 Developments in Criminal Law in the Light of *Gideon*, *Escobedo*, *Miranda*, and *Gault*—Effect on Adult Criminal Cases and Juvenile Court Proceedings  
 Problems of Criminal Law Administration—An Australian Lawyer's Impressions of the United States  
 A Governor Views the Courts



- 1969 21st Annual Meeting, August 6-9, Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas**  
 Court Management for Appellate Courts  
 Recent Developments in the Field of Torts  
 Constitutional Rights of University Students  
 National Defender Project  
 Violence and the Right to Dissent
- 1970 22nd Annual Meeting, August 5-8, Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri**  
 Judicial Ethics  
 Structure and Administration of a Unified Court System  
 Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice  
 Fair Trial—Free Press  
 Idaho's New Supreme Court Building  
 A Multi-State Bar Examination
- 1971 23rd Annual Meeting, June 30-July 2, Sheraton-Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston, South Carolina**  
 Expediting Appellate Review—Some Administrative Techniques
  - Use of Electronic Reporting Equipment
  - Criteria in Selecting Cases for Review
  - Methods Used in Disposing of Minor Cases
  - Hearing Cases in Divisions and Use of Court Commissioners
 Reorganizing a Court System
  - The North Carolina Experience
  - The Oklahoma Experience
  - The Illinois Experience
 Appellate Review in Criminal Cases
  - View from a State Appellate Court
  - View from a Federal Court
  - View from a State Trial Court
 The National Center for State Courts and the Conference of Chief Justices
- 1972 24th Annual Meeting, August 9-12, Washington Plaza Hotel, Seattle, Washington**  
 National Center for State Courts  
 Federalism and State Criminal Law  
 State Federal Judicial Council in Virginia  
 Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Courts  
 Fiscal Problems of State Court Systems (Colorado, Illinois, Michigan)  
 Improving Procedures for Appellate Review  
 Directions for Prison Reform
- 1973 25th Annual Meeting, August 1-4, Neil House Motor Hotel, Columbus, Ohio**  
 Progress on the American Bar Association's Commission on Standards of Judicial Administration
  - Unified Court System
  - Rule-Making, Policy-Making, and Administration
  - Court Administrative Services and Finances
  - Records and Information Services
 Other Reports:
  - State-Federal Judicial Councils
    - Florida State-Federal Judicial Council Activities
  - National Center for State Courts
  - Council of State Governments' Criminal Justice Project
- 1974 26th Annual Meeting, August 12-16, Princess Kaiulani Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii**  
 Admission to the Bar  
 Discipline of Lawyers  
 Discipline of Judges  
 Developments in Environmental Law  
 Chief Justices and Public Relations  
 National College of the State Judiciary  
 State Judicial Information
- 1975 27th Annual Meeting, August 4-7, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Virginia**  
 Rule-Making and Allied Powers of the Courts  
 Rule-Making Powers: Background and Overview  
 Rule-Making and Inherent Powers: A View from the States  
 State Courts and LEAA  
 The Federal Rules of Evidence  
 LEXIS: A Demonstration of a Computerized Research Technique  
 The Courts and the Legal Profession: Legal Education and Admission to the Bar
- 1976 28th Annual Meeting, August 11-14, Bellevue Stratford, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**  
 Discussion of Pending LEAA Legislation  
 Discussion of ABA Standards for Criminal Justice  
 Mandatory Continuing Legal Education and/or Recertification  
 Report from the Conference on the Causes of Popular Dissatisfaction with the Administration of Justice  
 Implications of the Goldfarb Decision for State Judiciaries and State Bars

**1977 29th Annual Meeting, July 31-August 3,  
Sheraton Ritz Hotel, Minneapolis, Minnesota**

Professional Discipline of Judges and Attorneys  
Judicial-Legislative Relationships  
State-Federal Relations  
Implementation of the Recommendations of the  
Pound Conference Follow-up Task Force

**1978 1st Midyear Meeting, February 8-10, New  
Orleans, Louisiana**

State-Federal Relations  
Alternatives to Judicial Process—Neighborhood  
Dispute Resolution Centers, Arbitration as a Form  
of Dispute Resolution  
Expediting Appeals in Appellate Courts  
Judiciary and the News Media  
Capital Fund Drive for the National Center for  
State Courts

**30th Annual Meeting, July 30-August 2,  
Radisson Hotel, Burlington, Vermont**

Do We Have an Unwritten Constitution?  
Judicial Accountability and Independence  
State Courts and Federal Funding  
Future of State-Federal Relations  
Technology and the Courts  
Overview of Technology in the Courts  
Applications of Technology in the Courts  
Computer-Aid Transcription  
Judicial Opinion Preparation, Publications, and  
Research  
State Judicial Information Systems

**1979 2nd Midyear Meeting, February 11-13,  
Atlanta, Georgia**

State-Federal Cooperation: State Certification of  
Questions and Federal Habeas Corpus  
Finality in Criminal Trials: Use of Unified Appeals  
and Other Procedures  
Qualifications and Admission to Bar  
Funding of State Courts

**31st Annual Meeting, August 5-8,  
Little America Hotel, Flagstaff, Arizona**

Federal Review of State Court Decisions  
Federal Legislation  
Issues in State Court Administration  
Management Roles of a State Court Administrator  
and a State Supreme Court or Judicial Council

- Management Model: Chief Executive Officer  
and Board of Directors
- Management Model: Judicial Council with  
Court Administrator as Staff
- General Expectations of a Court Administrator  
by a Supreme Court or Judicial Council

- General Expectations of a Supreme Court or  
Judicial Council by a Court Administrator
- Responsibilities and Restraints on State Supreme  
Courts or Judicial Councils to Manage the Trial  
Courts, Given Constitutional Supervisory  
Authority
- To See that Cases are Disposed of Promptly
  - Outside of Appellate Review to see that Judges  
Follow Statutory and Case Law

Mechanisms Used to Implement Court Policies

- Using Staff to Implement Court Policies
- Consensus Building and Personal Relationships
- How to Use Outside Experts

Professional Discipline of Attorneys and Judges  
American Bar Association Action Commission to  
Reduce Court Costs and Delay

**1980 3rd Midyear Meeting, January 30-February 1,  
Hyatt Regency, Chicago, Illinois**

*Gannett Company Inc., vs. DePasquale*  
Recent “Impact” Decisions  
Televising of Judicial Proceedings: Implications  
and Role of Technology  
Professional Discipline of Lawyers

**32nd Annual Meeting: July 24-28, Sheraton  
Hotel, Anchorage, Alaska**

Judicial Burnout  
Caseflow Management in the Trial Courts

- Techniques
- Information and Monitoring Standards Needed
- The Role of State Court Administration
- What Works?

Proposed New Code of Professional  
Responsibility  
Survey of State Justice Institute Bill and Related  
Problems  
Courts and the Public

**1981 4th Midyear Meeting, February 4-5, Hyatt  
Regency, Houston, Texas**

The Current Status of the Relations Between the  
State Courts and the Federal Court, Juvenile  
Delinquency and Juvenile Courts  
Update of Recent Developments in Alternative  
Methods of Dispute Resolution  
Review of Recent U.S. Supreme Court Capital  
Punishment Decisions  
Making Litigation Affordable in Middle-Size Cases

**33rd Annual Meeting, August 2-5, Boca Raton  
Hotel and Club, Boca Raton, Florida**

Public Communication—Role of the Courts  
Review of Jurisdictional Allocation Between State  
and Federal Courts



- Sentencing Guidelines and Review  
Enhancing the Competence of Lawyers  
Protracted and Complex Trials
- 1982 5th Midyear Meeting, January 28-30, Colonial Williamsburg Lodge, National Center for State Courts, Williamsburg, Virginia**  
Jurisdiction and Relationship of State Intermediate Appellate Courts, and State Courts of Last Resort  
Proposed Congressional Limitations on Federal Court Jurisdiction Over Cases Involving Federal Constitutional Rights  
Review of Policy Positions of the Conference of Chief Justices  
Judicial Immunity and Liability of Judges and Judicial Administrators  
Inherent Powers of the Courts—Special Emphasis on Court Financing
- 34th Annual Meeting, September 15-18, Jackson Lake Lodge, Jackson Hole, Wyoming**  
Lawyer Competence  
Judicial Competence  
Courts and the Public  
Consideration of Dangerousness in the Pretrial Release Decision
- 1983 6th Midyear Meeting, January 30-February 1, Hyatt Birmingham, Birmingham, Alabama**  
Defense of Insanity in Criminal Matters  
Recent Developments in Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar  
Alternative Dispute Resolution—Generally and Specifically  
Mandatory Arbitration—The Pennsylvania Experience  
Health for the Judiciary
- 35th Annual Meeting, July 24-27, The DeSoto Hilton, Savannah, Georgia**  
Jury Management  
Court Facilities Guidelines  
The Florida Guardian *Ad Litem* Program  
Bar Relations  
National Joint Project on Appellate Handbooks  
Judicial Performance Evaluation  
Reliance on State Constitutions  
Impact Decisions
- 1984 7th Midyear Meeting, February 4-8, 1984, The Royal Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana**  
Judicial Methods of Interpretation of the Law  
Appellate Courts  
The Burger Court: Changes in Criminal Procedure  
ABA's Section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar  
University of Denver Seminar for Jurists
- 36th Annual Meeting, July 29-August 2, Lodge of the Four Seasons, Lake Ozark, Missouri**  
Time Standards for Case Processing  
Report of the Judicial Performance Evaluation Committee  
Report of the Coordinating Council on Lawyer Competence  
Law and Medicine: Emerging Problems  
Global Issues
- 1985 8th Midyear Meeting, February 10-14, The Williamsburg Hospitality House, Williamsburg, Virginia**  
Role of the Citizen in Court Improvement  
Discussion of the State Justice Institute Act  
Federal Law in State Supreme Courts  
Recent Impact of Decisions of the United States Supreme Court in Criminal Cases  
Iowa Mock Trial Program  
Virginia Docent (Court Visitation) Program  
The State Supreme Courts and Regulation of the Legal Profession: An Update  
Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts  
Discussion of the Impact of *Pulliam v. Allen*
- 37th Annual Meeting, August 4-8, Marriott Griffin Gate, Lexington, Kentucky**  
Managing for Team Productivity: Searching for the Effectiveness Levers  
How to Develop, Adopt, and Implement Policy Affecting the Courts, the Bar, and the Public  
Define and Describe the Administrative and Interrelationship  
Duties of the Chief Justice and the State Court Administrator  
How to Establish and Maintain Productive Working Relationships with Legislative and Executive Branches  
Addressing Recurring Administrative Problems: Nightmares  
Appellate Delay—How to Expedite Appellate Calendars
- 1986 9th Midyear Meeting, February 1-5, Hyatt Regency Baltimore, Baltimore, Maryland**  
History of the Conference of Chief Justices  
Cost Benefit Analysis and the New Supreme Court: The Chicago Connection  
Permanency Planning for Abused and Neglected Children—The Appellate Court's Role  
Decisions to Forgo Life-Sustaining Treatment  
Expedition Without Affecting Deliberation  
Courts and the Community

**38th Annual Meeting, August 3-7, Red Lion Inn, Omaha, Nebraska**

Gender Bias in the Courts  
Judicial Ethics

Bar Admissions: Character and Fitness

Judicial Performance Evaluations

**1987 10th Midyear Meeting, February 1-5, Salishan Lodge, Gleneden Beach, Oregon**

Management-Communication and Motivation

Lawyer Competence

Professionalism

**39th Annual Meeting, August 2-6, Howard Johnson Motel, Rapid City, South Dakota**

State Justice Institute

External Relationships of the State Courts

- Relations with the Media
- Relations with the Legislature
- Relations with the Public

Civil Jurisdiction Within Indian Country

The Crisis in Tort Law

**1988 11th Midyear Meeting, January 24-28, Williamsburg Lodge, Williamsburg, Virginia**

The Roots of American Constitutionalism

Judicial Administration: Its Relation to Judicial Independence

The Future of the First Amendment

Judicial Independence

Federalism as a Developing Concept

**40th Annual Meeting, July 31-August 4, Samoset Resort, Rockport, Maine**

New Paths to Justice: Alternative Dispute

Resolution in the State Courts

State Focus on Court-annexed ADR: What Do You Have? What's the State Role? What Works, and What Doesn't

Perspectives on ADR: Wave of the Future or Hula-Hoop?

Unjust Criticism of Judges

Canadian-American Constitutionalism

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

**1989 12th Midyear Meeting, January 22-26, Walt Disney World Club Lake Villas and Conference Center, Lake Buena Vista, Florida**

Postconviction Relief and Death Penalty

Procedures

Possible Changes in Postconviction Relief Matters in Federal Courts and Its Effect on the States

What Next, Mr. Chief Justice?

Precedent—What It Is and What It Is Not; When to Kiss It and When to Kill It

The United States Constitution and State Constitutions: How Do They Relate and What Does the Future Hold?

**41st Annual Meeting, July 30-August 3, Caesars Tahoe Resort, Lake Tahoe, Nevada**

Initiatives on Examining Racial and Ethnic Bias in the Courts

Trends in Public Finance

Report on the Fifth International Appellate Judges Conference

Report of the ABA Commission on Evaluation of Disciplinary Enforcement

ABA Code of Judicial Conduct

Federal Courts Study Committee

Substance Abuse: What It Is and How to Detect It

Alcohol and Other Drug Problems in the Legal Profession

Alcohol and Other Drug Problems Among Youth

**1990 13th Midyear Meeting, January 28-February 1, The Sands Hotel, San Juan, Puerto Rico**

The Federal Courts: 1789, 1989, and Beyond

Bicentennial of the Judiciary Act of 1789

Report of the Federal Courts Study Committee

Drug Addictions and How They Differ

Judicial Selection

The Historical Evolution and Current Status of Judicial Selection Methods in the U.S.

Merit Selection Plans Are Like Snowflakes:

No Two Are Identical

Enabling Factors and Barriers to Adopting a Merit Plan

Adapting to a New Reality: The Voting Rights Act and Judicial Elections

Political Status of Puerto Rico

Client Security Funds

**42nd Annual Meeting, August 12-16, The Sagamore Resort, Lake George at Bolton Landing, New York**

Update on Evaluation of Judicial Performance

Report on Federal Drug Policies

Trial Court Performance Standards

Habeas Corpus: A Report from the U.S. Senate

Rule of Law, Federalism, and Separation of

Powers: The U.S.A and the U.S.S.R.

Drug Issues Affecting State Judicial Systems

Emerging Technology Issues and Implications for State Courts

**1991 14th Midyear Meeting, January 27-31, The Registry Resort, Scottsdale, Arizona**

Asbestos Litigation



A Brief Overview of the History of Federal Indian Law and Policy  
Pro Bono Programs  
Arizona Literacy, Education, and Reading Network (LEARN)

Nuts and Bolts of the Office of Chief Justice

- Appellate Delay Reduction
- Relations with Intermediate Appellate Courts and Trial Courts
- Collegiality/Conflicts Among Members of the Appellate Court
- Relations with the Public Through the Media
- Relations with Budgetary Authorities

Conservatorship and Guardianship

**43rd Annual Meeting, August 4-8, The Four Seasons Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

The Bill of Rights and the First Amendment  
Interstate Child Support Enforcement  
Legislative/Judicial Relations: Judicial Impact Statements

Bridge the Change: The State Courts and Judicial Education in the 1990s

**1992 15th Midyear Meeting, January 26-30, Ramada Renaissance Hotel, Jackson, Mississippi**

Funding of the Justice System  
Civil Justice Improvement  
Report of the Commission on Evaluation of Disciplinary Enforcement  
Complex Litigation and Mass Torts  
Inherent Responsibilities of the Judiciary  
Prohibition of Judges to Comment on Social or Political Issues that May Come Before Them  
Comity: Forging Linkages with the Health Care System  
The Transformation of Public Mental Health and Its Implications for the Courts  
Health Care and the Courts: Where Is the Justice?

**44th Annual Meeting, July 19-23, Embassy Suites Resort Lahaina, Maui, Hawaii**

Asbestos Litigation  
Planning in the Court Environment  
Planning: What Is It and Why Is It So Important for Courts?  
A Retrospective View of Planning in the Courts  
Cultural Diversity and the Courts  
Alternative Dispute Resolution  
Biomedical/Legal Issues

**1993 16th Midyear Meeting, January 24-28, Williamsburg Lodge, Williamsburg, Virginia**

Punitive Damages  
Crisis in State Court Funding

The Nuts-and-Bolts Problems of Chiefs  
State Courts and National Policy

- Ways Without Means: Federal Mandates and State Courts
- Planning for Impact: An Analysis of the Welfare Reform Act of 1980
- Coalition for Change: Prospects for Joint Legislature/Judiciary Advocacy
- What's Next: The New Congress and the New Administration
- How Can State Courts Be Heard?

**45th Annual Meeting, August 1-5, The Inn at Semiahmoo, Blaine, Washington**

Building Public Trust and Confidence  
Judges in the Classroom - Partnership with Schools

- Overview of Law-Related Education
- Why Judicial Participation in Law-Related Education Is Important to Schools
- The Judicial Lesson Plans—How Judges Lead Games

• Demonstration of a Judicial Lesson Plan  
Citizens and Their Courts

- Citizen Involvement in Court Performance
- California's Citizens' Perspectives
- The Color of Justice
- Building a Constituency for the Courts

The Image of the Courts Portrayed by the Media  
Relations Between the Judicial and Legislative Branches

The First Rung on the Ladder of Justice: Access to Justice Through Access to Legal Information in Court Libraries

Lighting a Fire: Where is the Opinion?  
Retaining the Best: The Art and Process of Ensuring Just Compensation

Model Rules for Judicial Disciplinary Enforcement

**1994 17th Midyear Meeting, February 6-10, The Cloister, Sea Island, Georgia**

Professionalism and Lawyer Competence  
Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

The 1996 Summer Olympic Games: Legal Issues Related to Organization and Conduct of an International Sporting Event

The Future of the Conference of Chief Justices: A Roundtable Discussion  
Substance Abuse and Health Issues: What Judges Need to Know

Marrying Treatment with Criminal Justice Goals  
Panel Discussion: The Proper Balance Between Courts and Treatment

**46th Annual Meeting, July 31-August 4,  
Jackson Lake Lodge, Jackson Hole, Wyoming**

Citizens and Their Courts: Building a National  
Constituency Committee

The Dynamics of Family Violence

Domestic Violence in Civil Cases

Juvenile Issues

Protecting the Child's Interest

Medicine, Ethics, and the Law: Preconception  
to Birth

Abuse and Neglect: Protecting Children and  
Preserving Families

ABA Just Solutions Presentation

**1995 18th Midyear Meeting, January 29-February 2,  
The Westin Canal Place, New Orleans,  
Louisiana**

Discussion of Proposed CCJ Mission Statement

Chief Justices as CEOs—Examination and

Discussion of the Unique Role and

Responsibilities of Chief Justices

Judicial Conduct and Discipline

An Opening Dialogue: Current Issues for Chief  
Justices, Legal Educators, and Bar Examiners

**47th Annual Meeting, July 30-August 3, Hyatt  
Regency Monterey, Monterey, California**

Multiculturalism in the Courts

The Future: Change, Challenge, and Opportunity

The What, Why, and How of Using Trained  
Interpreters

Building Bridges Between Minority Communities  
and the Courts

Legal Problems

A Jury of Whose Peers?

Impact of Changing Demographics on Courts

Immigrant Issues/Judicial Cooperation

Across the Border

Defining the Unauthorized Practice of Law

Policing and Punishment

Problem of Interstate Practice by In-house and  
Outside Counsel

Mass Tort Litigation

**1996 19th Midyear Meeting, March 21-23, Colonial  
Williamsburg Lodge, Williamsburg, Virginia**  
This midyear meeting was held in conjunction with  
the 25th Anniversary of the National Center for  
State Courts and the Conference on the Future  
of the Judiciary

**48th Annual Meeting, July 28-August 1,  
Opryland Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee**

Technology and the Courts

Technology in the Courts Update Video

Technology Issues for Courts

The 24-Hour Court System: Electronic Filing,  
Quick Court

A Demonstration of the Internet and Its

Current/Future Use by the Courts in Improving  
Public Access, Customer Information, and  
Services

The Use of Technology in Presenting Evidence

Managing Statewide Automation Projects

The Common Law Movement

Impact of the Common Law Movement on the  
Courts

Practical Suggestions for Dealing with Common  
Law Activities/Legal Challenges

**1997 20th Midyear Meeting, February 2-6,  
Omni Severin Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana**

Symposium on the Future of State Supreme

Courts as Institutions in the Law

The Role of the Supreme Courts in Bar

Admissions

Supreme Courts as Regulators of the Legal  
Profession

The Conclave Movement: Catalyst for  
Improvement of the Profession

Supreme Courts and Legal Education Reform

Recent Developments in State Constitutional Law

State Supreme Courts as Sources of Constitutional  
Law

State Constitutions and the New Judicial  
Federalism

The Impact of the Death Penalty on the Work of  
State Supreme Courts and on the Politicization of  
the Courts

Supreme Courts as Sources of Legal Change

Chief Justices "Rap Session" on Criticism of

Judges and Courts, Legislative Relations, Death  
Penalty, and Public Relations

Welfare Reform, Child Support, and the  
Appellate Courts

**49th Annual Meeting, July 27-31, Ritz-Carlton  
Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio**

CCJ/COSCA Executive Leadership Program

Strategic and Future Leadership Issues

Environmental Scan: An Analysis of Emerging  
Trends and Issues

Serving an Increasingly Diverse Society

Adapting to a Global Environment and the End  
of Closed Systems

Fulfilling the Courts' Role in Responding to  
Societal Violence

Addressing the End of Public Monopolies



- Keeping Pace with Technology's Impact on Society in the Courts  
 Ensuring Quality Treatment and Services in All Aspects of the Judicial Process  
 Alternative Dispute Resolution  
 Town Hall Meeting on ADR in the 21st Century  
 Your Appellate Program: Smashing Success or Abysmal Failure?  
 ADR in the Trial Courts: Current Issues  
 The Selection, Training, Qualification, Discipline, and Evaluation of Neutrals
- 1998 21st Midyear Meeting, January 25-29, Marriott's Grand Hotel, Point Clear, Alabama**  
 CCJ Executive Leadership Program  
 Charting a Course for the New Millennium  
 Tuning in to the People
- 50th Annual Meeting, August 2-6, Marriott's Griffin Gate Resort, Lexington, Kentucky**  
 CCJ/COSCA Executive Leadership  
 Public Trust and Confidence in the Judiciary  
 Federal Funding Policy Issues  
 State Finance Systems  
 CCJ/COSCA Dialogue Session
- 1999 22nd Midyear Meeting, January 17-21, Willard Inter-Continental Hotel, Washington, D.C.**  
 CCJ Executive Leadership Program  
 The Judge's Role as Gatekeeper: Responsibilities and Powers  
 Congressional Leadership Comments on State Court Issues
- 51st Annual Meeting, August 1-6, 1999, Colonial Williamsburg Hotel, Williamsburg, Virginia**  
 CCJ/COSCA Executive Leadership Session  
 Challenges and Opportunities for the State Courts in the New Millennium  
 Privatization Opportunities in the State Courts  
 Trends in Federal/State Government Privatization  
 Key Components for the Roadmap to Success  
 Privatization Activities in the State Courts  
 Response to Private Judging: Privatizing Civil Justice  
 Competitive Sourcing: Tools and Techniques  
 Devising Communications and Training Practices to Ensure Productivity  
 Electronic Government and the Judiciary  
 Response to Private Judging: Privatizing Civil Justice  
 Multidisciplinary Practices: Issues and Developments  
 Point/Counterpoint
- 2000 23rd Midyear Meeting, January 30-February 3, Four Seasons Hotel, Austin, Texas**  
 CCJ Executive Leadership Program (Leadership, Collegiality, and Personality: Exploring the Relationship)  
 Class Actions  
 Criminal Law Update  
 Current Issues in Family Law and Interstate Child Support  
 Current Issues in Bioethics  
 Expert Witnesses After Kumho Tire  
 Federalism  
 Current Issues on Discovery Reform  
 How to Get Your Opinion in a Casebook  
 Pro Bono Initiatives: Starting at the Top  
 Jury Innovations: Next Steps
- 52nd Annual Meeting, July 30 August 3, Holiday Inn, Rushmore Plaza, Rapid City, South Dakota**  
 Ethics 2000  
 Team Building of Court Teams  
 Law and Literature Session: "Life for Me Ain't Been No Crystal Stair"  
 Trends in Child Development and the Family  
 How Courts Can Deal Effectively with Families and Children  
 Children, Families, and Courts: Strategies for Effective Practice  
 Improving Court Practice in Handling Child Abuse and Neglect Cases: Success Stories  
 Pro Se Litigation in Family Courts  
 Juvenile Justice Issues: Public Confidence, Facts, and Transfers to Criminal Court
- 2001 24th Midyear Meeting, January 21-25, Hyatt Regency Baltimore, Baltimore, Maryland**  
 Roundtable Discussion  
 Multidisciplinary Practice  
 Multijurisdictional Practice  
 Responsibility for the Administration of Client Protection Programs  
 Report to the Conference on the Summit on Improving Judicial Selection  
 Judicial Independence Roundtable
- 53rd Annual Meeting, July 29-August 2, The Westin Hotel, Seattle, Washington**  
 Navigating Courts Through the Technology Decision  
 Law and Literature Session: A Discussion of "The Business of Fancy Dancing: Stories and Poems" and "One-Stick Song"  
 Leadership in the 21st Century

Societal Changes in the 21st Century  
Genetics Science  
Access to Justice: Best Practices  
Privacy and Public Access  
Discussion with Microsoft Technicians on Future  
Products and Tour of the “House of the Future”

**2002 25th Midyear Meeting, January 20-24, Loews  
Ventana Canyon Resort, Tucson, Arizona**  
*(Joint meeting with the ABA Section of Legal  
Education and Admissions to the Bar-Law School Deans)*

Bar Examination Issues  
Character and Fitness  
Continuing Education Issues  
The Bench and the Academy: Where Do We Go  
From Here?  
Reactions to Keynote Speakers  
CCJ Education Program: Coping with Disaster

**54th Annual Meeting, July 28-August 1,  
Samoset Resort, Rockport, Maine**

Developing Guidelines for Policy Development on  
Access to Court Records  
Judicial Participation in Criminal and Civil Justice  
Collaboration  
Law and Literature Session: *A Trial by Jury*  
Developing Guidelines for Policy Development on  
Access to Court Records: Views from the  
Advisory Committee on the Key Issues  
Public Trust and Confidence and Judicial Empathy  
What States Are Doing to Address Unequal  
Treatment in the Courts  
Self-Represented Litigation: Where We’ve Been,  
Where We Are, and Where We Are Going  
Internet Resources for Judicial Families  
Balance

**2003 26th Midyear Meeting, January 26-30, The  
Kingsmill Resort, Williamsburg, Virginia**

Roundtable: Confronting Today’s Challenges  
Hot Issues in Ethics  
Judicial Selection at the Crossroads  
Emergency Preparedness: Highlights from  
the 9-11 Summit—Courts in the Aftermath of  
September 11, 2001  
Mass Torts: State Court Resolutions—Follow-up  
to the Justice Roundtable  
International Trade Agreements Raise Concerns  
for State Court Independence

- General Agreement on Trade Services and Legal  
Services: Why Should We Care?
- NAFTA—Chapter 11 Problems

Law, Justice, and Judicial Decision-Making

**55th Annual Meeting, July 27-31, Ritz-Carlton  
Hotel, San Juan, Puerto Rico**

CCJ/COSCA Executive Leadership Session:  
Budgeting and Creative Financing  
Public Trust—An Essential Element of Equal  
Justice For All  
Securing Fairness, Securing Counsel: Meeting the  
Need for Representation in Hard Times  
The Language Barrier: How Can the Courts  
Secure Due Process for All Comers in Hard  
Times?  
A New Paradigm for Civil Rights: Disability and  
the Law

**2004 27th Midyear Meeting, January 18-21,  
The Westin St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco,  
California**

News on the Professionalism Front for 2004  
Law and Literature Session  
Warren Christopher, former U.S. Secretary of State  
and Author of *Chances of a Lifetime—A Memoir*  
The New Frontier of Electronic Discovery:  
Questions and Answers  
Judicial Elections Update  
Principles of Effective Judicial Governance and  
Accountability  
The Impact of NAFTA on State Court  
Judgments—Welcome to the Age of Treaties,  
Chief Justice: You’ve Been Overruled!

**56th Annual Meeting, July 25-29, Marriott City  
Center Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah**

Leadership and Management Strategies  
Plenary Session: Emerging Issues  
Common Concerns: Learning From Each Other  
Ensuring Independence through Greater  
Accountability  
Exercising Leadership: Integrating the Methods  
and Principles of Problem-Solving Courts

**28th Midyear Meeting, January 23-26,  
Le Parker Meridien Hotel, New York City,  
New York**

Plenary Session: Emerging Issues  
Implications of International Trade Agreements  
on State Courts  
Permitting Non-U.S. Lawyers to Practices in Some  
Form in the United States  
Potential Changes in the ABA Canons of Judicial  
Conduct  
Problem-Solving Courts: What Does the  
Research Say?  
Accountability and Safety: State Court Response to  
Domestic Violence



Specialized Business Court Models: Options and Results  
Issues in Jury Reform: Using Citizens' Time Effectively  
A Policy Response to Emerging Issues in Self-Represented Litigation  
Current Developments in Judicial Selection and Campaign Ethics  
Brennan Lecture

**57th Annual Meeting, July 31-August 3, Charleston Place Hotel, Charleston, South Carolina**

Humanities Lecture at Historic Charleston Courthouse: South Carolina's Tradition of Judicial Independence  
Best Practices on Opinion Preparation: A Roundtable Discussion  
Setting the Vision: Integrating Technology with the Judicial Process  
Election Law: An Overview of Legal Issues, Remedies, and Voting Technology Trends  
Legal Issues Resulting from Technology

**2006 29th Midyear Meeting, January 15-18, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Amelia Island, Florida**

Emergent Issue: The Role of Judges in Improving the Response to People with Mental Illness Involved in the Criminal Justice System  
Judicial Independence in the Eyes of the American Public  
Crossing Borders: Sharing Perspectives with the European Bar  
Attorney-Client Privileges: Preserving Essential Principles  
State Supreme Court Initiatives to Expand Access to Civil Justice  
Roundtable Discussion: Addressing Common Concerns Impacting Chief Justices

- The Role of Supreme Courts on Rulemaking
- Lawyer Discipline Issues
- Dealing Effectively with the Legislature

Getting Smarter About Sentencing  
Revising the Model Code of Judicial Conduct: What Is Changing and Why

**58th Annual Meeting, July 29-August 2, Omni Severin Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana**

Theme: Court Leadership 100 Years After Roscoe Pound: Building a Constituency of Support for State Courts  
Law and Literature—Lincoln's Youth: The Indiana years, Seven to Twenty-One

Pound 1906—The Most Important Speech in Judicial History  
Causes of Dissatisfaction Roscoe Never Thought About  
Politics and Judicial Selection: An Update on Recent and Expected Developments  
Visions of Justice: Before and After Pound  
Popular Impatience with Restraint—Do Americans Really want an Independent Judiciary?  
The Assumption That Justice is an Easy Task—The Effect of Pop Culture on Public Perception of the Judicial System  
Administration of Justice is Archaic—The Rise of Modern Court Administration  
Lack of Legal Philosophy—A Look at Legal Education  
Roscoe Pound Round Table Discussions  
Political Jealousy—Doctrine of Judicial Supremacy  
Doctrine of Contentious Proceedings  
The Genesis of Re-Entry Courts  
Managing Mass Tort Litigation  
Urban Renewal  
Auto Industry's Historic Building Refitted for New Life  
Getting Smarter About Sentencing (Part 2): What Works to Reduce Recidivism

**2007 30th Midyear Meeting, February 4-7, The Hotel Monteleone, New Orleans, Louisiana**

Information Technology—What I Know That Ain't So and the Advantages and Pitfalls of the Leadership Position  
Self-Represented Litigation: Leadership Opportunities for State Courts in a Changing Landscape  
Information Technology: Solutions for Self-Represented Litigants  
Emergency Management in the Courts: Continuity of Operations in the Wake of a Crisis  
The Unthinkable: Proactive and Reactive Provisions Should Disaster Strike  
Law and Literature Session: Floyd Abrams, Author of *Speaking Freely—Trials of the First Amendment*

**59th Annual Meeting, July 28-August 1, The Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Michigan**

Law and Literature Session: *Anatomy of a Murder*  
Judicial Independence: The Great Debate at the Founding  
Evidence-Based Sentencing: What the Science Tells Us

U.S. Litigation Climate and Globalization  
What Americans Have Done and Can Do  
About Crime  
The New Generation of Attacks on the Judiciary  
and What Can be Done About It  
Status Quo Is Not an Option: Leadership for  
Agenda-Setting in the Courts

**2008 31st Midyear Meeting, January 27-30, Colonial  
Williamsburg Lodge, Williamsburg, Virginia**  
Law and Literature Session: *Jamestown,  
The Buried Truth*  
Court Management Issues  
An Informal Conversation on Election Law Issues  
The Chief and the Machine: From Dictaphones  
to PDAs  
Electronic Filing and Implementation: The Good,  
the Bad, and the Ugly  
Current Issues in Election Law: An Election  
Year Primer  
Opinions “R” Us

**60th Annual Meeting, July 26-30, Hotel Captain  
Cook, Anchorage, Alaska**  
Law and Literature Session: *Freedom for the Thought  
That We Hate: A Biography of the First Amendment*  
A Free Press and Fair Courts

Trading Places: Judges and Reporters Walk in Each  
Other’s Shoes  
Practical Tips for Interviewing with News Media  
Judicial Involvement in Civic Education

**2009 32nd Midyear Meeting, January 24-28, 2009,  
Hyatt Gainey Ranch and Spa, Scottsdale,  
Arizona**

*(Joint Meeting with the Law School Deans)*  
Law and Literature Session: *Missing Witness* by  
Gordon Campbell  
Celebration of the Conference’s 60th Anniversary  
Who Will Bail Out Our Courts: Administering  
Justice During a Recession  
The Millennials (Joint Session)  
Effective Communication Between Chiefs and  
Law School Deans (Joint Session)  
Chiefs, Deans, and Law Students: Changing the  
Practice of Law (Joint Session)  
State Courts and International Human Rights Law  
The Impact of International Law on State Courts  
Inter-branch Cooperation  
Harvard School of Government Executive Session  
Debrief and Discussion  
Emerging Technologies and the Law







1995 — New Orleans, Louisiana



1996 — Nashville, Tennessee









Conference of Chief Justices  
300 Newport Avenue • Williamsburg, VA 23188  
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