

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Minimum age</i>	<i>Years minimum service</i>	<i>Amount of annuity</i>	<i>Amount of judge's contribution</i>	<i>Judges to whom applicable</i>
VIRGINIA <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	65	10	3/4 pay	up to 3% <sup>(42)</sup>	Supreme, chancery, circuit, corporation, law and equity, law and chancery, hustings
	60	25	3/4 pay	up to 3% <sup>(42)</sup>	Chancery, circuit, corporation
WASHINGTON <sup>(1)</sup>	70 <sup>(20)</sup>	10	1/2 pay	6 1/2%	Supreme, superior
	Any age	18 <sup>(3, 43)</sup>	1/2 pay <sup>(43)</sup>	6 1/2%	Supreme, superior
	Any age	12 <sup>(3)</sup>	<sup>(44)</sup>	6 1/2%	Supreme, superior
WEST VIRGINIA . .	65	16	3/4 pay	6%	Supreme, circuit
	73	8	3/4 pay	6%	Supreme, circuit
WISCONSIN <sup>(1)</sup> . . .	55 <sup>(34)</sup>	No minimum	<sup>(31, 34)</sup>	<sup>(45)</sup>	Supreme, circuit
WYOMING . . . . .	65	18 <sup>(46)</sup>	40% of salary <sup>(9, 41)</sup>	none	Supreme, district

\* 16 COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS, THE BOOK OF THE STATES, 1966-67, at 120-121 (1966). Reprinted by permission.

<sup>1</sup> Because the Alabama and Oklahoma constitutions prohibit payment of pensions, retired judges serve as supernumerary judges and are subject to call to assist judges in their respective states.

<sup>2</sup> 60 if permanently and totally disabled.

<sup>3</sup> Disabled judges in these states may retire on pensions at any age if they have completed the following number of years of service: Arizona, 5; Iowa and Oregon, 6; South Carolina and Virginia (when certified by Supreme Court, at 2/3 pay), 7; North Carolina, 8; Florida, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Tennessee and Washington, 10; Illinois, Minnesota (Supreme), and Utah, 12; Minnesota (District), 15. In Alaska, 2 years if forced to retire, 5 years in case of voluntary retirement; in Georgia disabled Superior Court Judges may retire at 62 after 10 years' service; in Louisiana, at full pay after 20 years; if less, in proportion that years of service bear to 20, but 2/3 minimum. Retirement pension allowed regardless of length of service in Arkansas, California (at 65 per cent of pay), Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, and New Jersey (for Supreme and Superior Court Judges, at full annuities).

<sup>4</sup> Or when age plus years of service equal 75.

<sup>5</sup> 4 per cent of salary received per year of service; if payments start before age 65 for reasons other than incapacity, computed on actuarial basis.

<sup>6</sup> Two-thirds of salary after 20 years' service. If fewer years, proportion that years of service bear to 20.

<sup>7</sup> Failure of judges to retire at 70 causes them to lose all pension benefits in Arkansas and Minnesota. In Maine, retirement must occur before 71st birthday, with 7 years service; in Massachusetts, within 30 days after reaching 70. Retirement compulsory at age 70 in Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Vermont, Virginia (judges of courts of record) and Wisconsin, except that in Kansas and Michigan a judge may complete a term started before reaching 70. Retirement compulsory at age 72 in Iowa, and at age 75 in Oregon, Texas, Virginia (Supreme Court Judges) and Washington. Temporary provisions for incumbents exist in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa and Massachusetts. Retirement is optional at 65 in Nebraska and Vermont, at 55 in Wisconsin.

<sup>8</sup> Retired judges, with their consent, may be assigned to any court in Arkansas, California and Louisiana; they may be called to serve as referees or commissioners in Missouri, and as emergency judges in North Carolina.

<sup>9</sup> Pension is listed portion of salary being paid to sitting justices. Amount of pension changes with changes in salary, except that in Arkansas pension cannot be more than half of salary fixed by law on July 1, 1965.