2

3	(Proposed by the House Committee for Courts of Justice
4	on)
5	(Patron Prior to SubstituteDelegate Williams)
6	A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 19.2-34 through 19.2-38, 19.2-43, 19.2-44, 19.2-45, 19.2-46, 19.2-46.1,
7	and 19.2-48.1 of the Code of Virginia and to amend the Code of Virginia by adding a section
8	numbered 19.2-35.1, relating to magistrates; appointment and supervision.
9	Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:
10	1. That §§ 19.2-34 through 19.2-38, 19.2-43, 19.2-44, 19.2-45, 19.2-46, 19.2-46.1, and 19.2-48.1 of the
11	Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted and that the Code of Virginia is amended by adding a
12	section numbered 19.2-35.1 as follows:
13	§ 19.2-34. Number of magistrates.
14	There shall be appointed for each judicial district as many magistrates as are necessary for the
15	effective administration of justice. The positions of all employees of the magistrate system number of
16	magistrates and any other necessary personnel in the office of the magistrates shall be authorized by the
17	Committee on District Courts established pursuant to § 16.1-69.33 Executive Secretary of the Supreme
18	Court of Virginia.
19	§ 19.2-35. Appointment; supervision generally.
20	Magistrates and any other personnel in the office of the magistrate shall be appointed by the
21	Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia in consultation with the chief judges judge of the
22	circuit courts court having jurisdiction within the region district, in consultation with both the chief general
23	district court judge and the chief juvenile and domestic relations district court judge of that district. Each
24	magistrate shall be appointed to serve-one or more of the magisterial regions created by the Executive
25	Secretary. Each magisterial region shall be comprised of one or more judicial districts. The Executive
26	Secretary the entire judicial district for which the appointment is made. The chief judge of the circuit court

HOUSE BILL NO. 2252

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

shall have full supervisory authority over the magistrates so appointed <u>but may delegate this authority to</u> the chief judge of the general district court pursuant to § 19.2-35.1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the only methods for the selection of magistrates shall be as set out in this section.

The chief judge of the circuit court, in consultation with both the chief judge of the general district court and the chief judge of the juvenile and domestic relations district court of that district, may also appoint as many substitute magistrates as may be authorized by the Executive Secretary. The order of appointment of such substitute magistrate shall specify the period such substitute magistrate shall serve, and during this period such substitute magistrate shall exercise all the powers enumerated in § 19.2-45 in the judicial district for which the appointment is made.

If a magistrate of any district is absent or unable through sickness or other disability to perform his duties, the chief magistrate of that district may call upon any off-duty magistrate of an adjoining district to serve in a replacement capacity. When so designated, the replacement magistrate shall have all the authority and power of a magistrate of that district.

No person shall be appointed under this section until he has submitted his fingerprints to be used for the conduct of a national criminal records search and a Virginia criminal history records search. No person with a criminal conviction for a felony shall be appointed as a magistrate.

# § 19.2-35.1. Chief circuit court judge; delegation of general supervisory power to chief general district court judge.

The chief circuit court judge of the judicial district may delegate his authority under § 19.2-35 to the chief judge of the general district court.

## § 19.2-36. Chief magistrates.

A. The Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia chief circuit court judge, in consultation with both the chief general district court judge and the chief juvenile and domestic relations district court judge of that district, may appoint a chief magistrates, magistrate for the purpose of managing the magistrate's office within his judicial district, including hiring and firing of other necessary personnel, maintaining the proper schedules, assisting in the training of the magistrates and any other necessary personnel, and being responsible to the Executive Secretary for the conduct of the magistrates and to

further assist the Office of the Executive Secretary in the operation of one or more of the magisterial regions. The chief magistrate shall exercise direct daily supervision over the magistrates he supervises and shall have the power to suspend without pay a magistrate after consultation and with the concurrence of the Executive Secretary.

B. To be eligible for appointment as chief magistrate, a person shall meet all of the qualifications of a magistrate under § 19.2-37 and—must be a member in good standing of the Virginia State Bar. His appointment as chief magistrate shall terminate effective on the date on which his membership in good standing ceases. The requirements of this subsection relating to membership in the Virginia State Bar shall not apply to any person appointed as a chief magistrate before July 1, 2008, who continues in that capacity without a break in service.

C. The chief magistrate, with the approval of the chief circuit court judge, may employ the services of an administrative assistant or other personnel to assist with the operation of videoconferencing equipment used to provide remote access to the magistrates he supervises. The chief magistrate shall exercise direct daily supervision over such administrative assistant or other personnel employed pursuant to this subsection.

#### § 19.2-37. Magistrates; eligibility for appointment; restrictions on activities.

A. Any person who is a United States citizen and resident of the Commonwealth may be appointed to the office of magistrate under this title subject to the limitations of Chapter 28 (§ 2.2-2800 et seq.) of Title 2.2 and of this section.

B. Every person appointed as a magistrate on and after July 1, 2008, shall be required to have a bachelor's degree from an accredited institution of higher education. A person initially appointed as a magistrate prior to July 1, 2008, who continues in office without a break in service is not required to have a bachelor's degree from an accredited institution of higher education.

C. A person shall not be eligible for appointment as a magistrate under the provisions of this title: (a) (i) if such person is a law-enforcement officer; (b) (ii) if such person or his spouse is a clerk, deputy or assistant clerk, or employee of any such clerk of a district or circuit court, provided that the Committee on District Courts may authorize a magistrate to assist in the district court clerk's office on a part-time

basis; (e) (iii) if the parent, child, spouse, or sibling of such person is a district or circuit court judge in the magisterial region judicial district where he will serve; or (d) (iv) if such person is the chief executive officer, or a member of the board of supervisors, town or city council, or other governing body for any political subdivision of the Commonwealth.

D. No magistrate shall issue any warrant or process in complaint of his spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, parent-in-law, child-in-law, brother, sister, brother-in-law or sister-in-law, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, first cousin, guardian, or ward.

E. A magistrate may not engage in any other activity for financial gain during the hours that he is serving on duty as a magistrate. A magistrate may not be employed outside his duty hours without the prior written approval of the Executive Secretary chief circuit court judge.

- F. No person appointed as a magistrate on or after July 1, 2008, may engage in the practice of law.
- G. A magistrate who is designated as a marriage celebrant under § 20-25 may not accept a fee, a gratuity, or any other thing of value for exercise of authority as a marriage celebrant.
  - § 19.2-38. Probationary period; compensation and benefits; vacancies; revocation of appointment.

Persons appointed as magistrates under the provisions of this chapter shall serve at the pleasure of the Executive Secretary for a term of four years. Such term shall commence upon appointment and qualification. Upon appointment-by the Executive Secretary, every magistrate shall serve initially for a nine-month probationary period during which the magistrate must complete the minimum training program as established by the Committee on District Courts and satisfactorily complete a certification examination. Any magistrate who fails to successfully pass the certification examination shall not serve beyond the nine-month probationary period. The probationary period described in this section shall not apply to any magistrate serving on July 1, 2008, who has successfully completed the minimum training program and passed the certification examination, provided there is no break in service after July 1, 2008. Magistrates shall be entitled to compensation and other benefits only from the time they take office. Appointments made under the provisions of this chapter shall be revocable by the chief judge of the circuit court.

## § 19.2-43. Duty of Executive Secretary of Supreme Court.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court to exercise general supervisory power over assist the chief judge of the circuit court, or the chief judge of the general district court when delegated the authority by the chief judge of the circuit court, and the chief magistrate of each judicial district in the administration of magistrates and adopt such policies as are deemed necessary to supplement or clarify the provisions of this chapter with respect to such magistrates, to include fixing the time and place such magistrates shall serve. The Executive Secretary shall conduct training sessions and meetings for magistrates and provide information and materials for their use. He may appoint one or more magistrates to assist him and, in addition, require annual reports to be filed by the magistrates on their work as such, fees associated therewith and other information pertinent to their office, on forms to be furnished by him. The Executive Secretary may appoint and employ such personnel as are needed to manage the magistrate system and carry out the duties and responsibilities conferred upon the Executive Secretary by this chapter.

## § 19.2-44. Territorial jurisdiction.

A magistrate shall be authorized to exercise the powers conferred on magistrates by this title only in the magisterial region or regions judicial district for which he is appointed, except that a magistrate may issue search warrants in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 5 (§ 19.2-52 et seq.) throughout the Commonwealth. A magistrate may exercise all powers conferred on magistrates by this title throughout the Commonwealth when so authorized by the Executive Secretary upon a determination that such assistance is necessary.

## § 19.2-45. Powers enumerated.

A magistrate shall have the following powers only:

130 (1)-1. To issue process of arrest in accord with the provisions of §§ 19.2-71-to\_through 19.2-82-of

131 the Code;

132 (2)-2. To issue search warrants in accord with the provisions of §§ 19.2-52-to through 19.2-60-of
133 the Code;

134	(3) 3. To admit to bail or commit to jail all persons charged with offenses subject to the limitations
135	of and in accord with general laws on bail;
136	(4) 4. The same power to issue warrants and subpoenas within such city or county as is conferred
137	upon district courts and as limited by the provisions of §§ 19.2-71 through 19.2-82. A copy of all felony
138	warrants issued at the request of a citizen shall be promptly delivered to the attorney for the
139	Commonwealth for the county or city in which the warrant is returnable. Upon the request of the attorney
140	for the Commonwealth, a copy of any misdemeanor warrant issued at the request of a citizen shall be
141	delivered to the attorney for the Commonwealth for such county or city. All attachments, warrants and
142	subpoenas shall be returnable before a district court;
143	(5) 5. To issue civil warrants directed to the sheriff or constable of the county or city wherein the
144	defendant resides, together with a copy thereof, requiring him to summon the person against whom the
145	claim is, to appear before a district court on a certain day, not exceeding 30 days from the date thereof to
146	answer such claim. If there be two or more defendants and any defendant resides outside the jurisdiction
147	in which the warrant is issued, the summons for such defendant residing outside the jurisdiction may be
148	directed to the sheriff of the county or city of his residence, and such warrant may be served and returned
149	as provided in § 16.1-80;
150	(6) 6. To administer oaths and take acknowledgments;
151	(7) 7. To act as conservators of the peace; and
152	(8), (9) [Repealed.]
153	(10) 8. To perform such other acts or functions specifically authorized by law.
154	§ 19.2-46. Compensation.
155	The salaries of all magistrates shall be fixed and paid as provided in § 19.2-46.1. The salaries
156	referred to herein shall be in lieu of all fees-which that may accrue to the recipient by virtue of his office.
157	Each substitute magistrate shall receive for his services a per diem compensation as may be
158	established by the Executive Secretary.
159	§ 19.2-46.1. Salaries to be fixed by the Executive Secretary; limitations; mileage allowance.

Salaries of magistrates and any other personnel in the office of the magistrate shall be fixed by the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court. Such salaries shall be fixed by the Executive Secretary at least annually at such time as he deems proper and as soon as practicable thereafter certified to the Comptroller.

In addition to the salary authorized by this section, a magistrate may be reimbursed by the county or city for reasonable mileage expenses actually incurred in the performance of his duties.

In determining the salary of any magistrate, the Executive Secretary shall consider the work load workload of and territory and population served by the magistrate and such other factors he deems relevant. The Executive Secretary may require of any magistrate or district court judge information on the operation of the office of the magistrate.

The governing body of any county or city may add to the fixed compensation of magistrates such amount as the governing body may appropriate with the total amount not to exceed 50 percent of the amount paid by the Commonwealth to magistrates, provided such additional compensation was in effect on June 30, 2008, for such magistrates and any magistrate receiving such additional compensation continues in office without a break in service. However, the total amount of additional compensation may not be increased after June 30, 2008. No additional amount paid by a local governing body shall be chargeable to the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court, nor shall it remove or supersede any authority, control, or supervision of the Executive Secretary or Committee on District Courts.

## § 19.2-48.1. Quarters for magistrates.

A. The counties and cities served by a magistrate or magistrates Each county and city having a general district court or juvenile and domestic relations district court and having one or more magistrates appointed pursuant to Article 3 (§ 19.2-33 et seq.) shall provide suitable quarters for such magistrates, including a site for any videoconferencing equipment necessary to provide remote access to such magistrates. Insofar as possible, such quarters should be located in a public facility and should be appropriate to conduct the affairs of a judicial officer as well as provide convenient access to the public and law-enforcement officers. The county or city shall also provide all furniture and other equipment necessary for the efficient operation of the office.

DKAF	

B. Wherever practical, the office of magistrate shall be located at the county seat. However, offices	
may be located at other locations in the county, or city adjacent thereto, whenever such additional offices	
are necessary to effect the efficient administration of justice.	
C. If a judicial district utilizes videoconferencing equipment to provide remote access to	
magistrates appointed pursuant to Article 3 (§ 19.2-33 et seq.), an administrative assistant or other	
personnel may be employed pursuant to § 19.2-36 to assist with the operation of such videoconferencing	
equipment.	
#	