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First Regular Session - 2017

IN THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 1104

BY JUDICIARY AND RULES COMMITTEE

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1	AN ACT
2	RELATING TO MAGISTRATES; AMENDING SECTION 1-2205, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE A
3	CERTAIN POWER OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES COMMISSION; AMENDING SEC-
4	TION 1-2206, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION
5	1-2207, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF MAGISTRATES WHEN
6	CERTAIN VACANCIES OCCUR, TO PROVIDE FOR THE REASSIGNMENT OF CERTAIN
7	MAGISTRATES, TO PROVIDE THAT THE SUPREME COURT SHALL SUBMIT A CER-
8	TAIN REPORT AND TO PROVIDE THAT THE SUPREME COURT MAY REQUEST CERTAIN
9	APPROVAL AND APPROPRIATIONS AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AND
10	AMENDING SECTION 1-2220, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFER-
11	ENCE.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho: 12

13 SECTION 1. That Section 1-2205, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: 14

- 1-2205. DISTRICT MAGISTRATES COMMISSION -- POWERS AND DUTIES. (1) The district magistrates commission shall have the following powers and duties:
 - (a) To determine the number and location of magistrate judges to be appointed within the judicial district, subject to appropriations by the legislature, pursuant to section 1-2215, Idaho Code; provided, that there shall be at least one (1) resident magistrate judge appointed in each county, except for those counties in which the board of county commissioners, at any time, has adopted by majority vote, without subsequent rescission, a resolution waiving the right to a resident magistrate judge, pursuant to section 31-879, Idaho Code;
 - (b) To appoint the magistrate judges within the district on a nonpartisan merit basis, except as provided in section 1-2220, Idaho Code;
 - (eb) To conduct studies for the improvement of the administration of justice within the district and to make recommendations for improvements therein to the legislature, the supreme court, the district court and such other governmental agencies as may be interested in or affected by such recommendations.
- (2) The actions of the commission pursuant to subsections (a1) and (b) of this section shall be subject to disapproval by a majority of the district judges in the district within thirty (30) days after written notice to the district judges of the commission's actions, unless such time be extended for good cause by order of the supreme court.
- SECTION 2. That Section 1-2206, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 1-2206. MAGISTRATES -- QUALIFICATIONS -- INSTITUTE -- EXCEPTIONS --39 OFFICE APPOINTIVE. (1) A magistrate shall be an elector of the state of Idaho 40

and shall reside in the county for which the appointment is made, or in the county to which the magistrate is reassigned as provided in section 1-2207, Idaho Code, throughout the term of service as magistrate.

- (2) To be appointed to the office of magistrate judge a person must, at the time of such appointment, meet all of the following qualifications:
 - (a) Be at least thirty (30) years of age;
 - (b) Be a citizen of the United States;

- (c) Have been a legal resident of the state of Idaho for at least two (2) continuous years immediately preceding such appointment;
- (d) Have been in good standing as an active or judicial member of the Idaho state bar for at least two (2) continuous years immediately preceding such appointment; and
- (e) Have held a license to practice law or held a judicial office in one
- (1) or more jurisdictions for at least five (5) continuous years immediately preceding such appointment.

For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

- (a) "Active," "judicial" and "good standing" have the same definitions as those terms are given by rule 301 of the Idaho bar commission rules or any successors to those rules;
- (b) "Jurisdiction" means a state or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia or any branch of the United States military; and
- (c) "Elector" means one who is lawfully registered to vote.
- (3) Magistrates shall not take office for the first time as magistrates until they have attended an institute on the duties and functioning of the magistrate's office to be held under the supervision of the supreme court, unless such attendance is waived by the supreme court. All magistrates shall be entitled to their actual and necessary expenses while attending institutes. The supreme court will establish the institute to which this subsection refers and will provide that the institute be held at such other times and for such other purposes as it deems necessary and may require the attendance of magistrates.
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, all magistrates holding office on the effective date of this act shall be eligible for appointment to the office of magistrate and for retention in office pursuant to section 1-2220, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 3. That Section 1-2207, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 1-2207. MAGISTRATES -- TERM -- REMOVAL -- VACANCIES $\frac{}{}$ -- REASSIGN- $\frac{}{}$ MENT. (1) The term of office of a magistrate shall be four (4) years. The term of office of a magistrate shall begin on the second Monday of January of the odd-numbered year next succeeding his election.
- (2) Whenever a vacancy in the office of magistrate occurs in a county having less than four-tenths of one percent (0.4%) of the population of the state, as reported in the most recent decennial census conducted by the United States census bureau, the supreme court may determine whether the vacancy shall be filled by the appointment of a resident magistrate for the county where the vacancy occurred, or by the appointment of a resident magistrate for a different county within the judicial district. Such de-

termination shall be based on the population and caseloads in the counties within the judicial district and shall reflect the allocation of judicial resources that, in the supreme court's judgment, will best ensure the effective and timely administration of justice. The determination shall be made following consultation with the district magistrates commission of the judicial district and with the boards of county commissioners of the county where the vacancy has occurred and the county to which the supreme court is considering reassignment of the magistrate position.

- (3) The supreme court may reassign a resident magistrate from a county having less than four-tenths of one percent (0.4%) of the population of the state, as reported in the most recent decennial census conducted by the United States census bureau, to another county within the judicial district. Such reassignment shall be based on the population and caseloads in the counties within the judicial district and shall reflect the allocation of judicial resources that, in the supreme court's judgment, will best ensure the effective and timely administration of justice. The reassignment shall be made following consultation with the district magistrates commission of the judicial district, and with the boards of county commissioners of the county where the vacancy has occurred and the county to which the supreme court is considering reassignment of the magistrate position, and only with the consent of the magistrate who is being reassigned. From the date on which the reassignment becomes effective, the magistrate shall reside in the county to which the magistrate has been reassigned and shall stand for any subsequent retention election pursuant to section 1-2220, Idaho Code, in the county to which the magistrate has been reassigned. Such reassignment shall cause no alteration in the length of the term that the magistrate is serving.
- (4) Not later than October 1 of the year preceding the first legislative session following each decennial census conducted by the United States census bureau, the supreme court shall submit a report to the senate judiciary and rules committee and the house judiciary, rules and administration committee making recommendations regarding the provisions of subsections (2) and (3) of this section allowing the supreme court to reassign magistrate positions existing only in those counties having less than four-tenths of one percent (0.4%) of the population of the state, which shall include recommendations as to whether those provisions best serve the timely and efficient administration of justice, or whether a different percentage of the population should be established for this purpose.
- (5) Vacancies in the office of magistrate shall be filled by appointment pursuant to section 1-2205, Idaho Code.
- (36) Any magistrate appointed pursuant to section 1-2205, Idaho Code, and subsection (25) of this section, shall exercise the authority of a magistrate from the date of taking office. A magistrate appointed after the effective date of this act may be removed from office within eighteen (18) months of his appointment by majority vote of all the voting members of the district magistrates commission without cause in accordance with procedures to be established by rules of the Ssupreme Scourt.
- (47) A magistrate may be removed from office before the expiration of the term to which he was appointed or elected as provided by section 1-2103A, Idaho Code.

(8) In addition to the other provisions of this chapter, the supreme court may request approval and appropriations for additional magistrate positions.

SECTION 4. That Section 1-2220, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

RETENTION OR NONRETENTION OF MAGISTRATE BY VOTE. Any magistrate appointed pursuant to the provisions of section 1-2205, Idaho Code, and section $1-2207(\frac{2}{5})$, Idaho Code, shall stand for office in the first general election next succeeding the expiration of the eighteen (18) month period established pursuant to section 1-2207, Idaho Code. Any magistrate may, not less than ninety (90) days prior to the holding of the general election next preceding the expiration of his term of office, file in the office of the county clerk of the county for which he is a resident magistrate, accompanied by a filing fee of forty dollars (\$40.00), a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself. If a declaration is not so filed by any magistrate, the vacancy resulting from the expiration of his term of office shall be filled by appointment as herein provided, except that any magistrate who does not file shall be ineligible for appointment within the same judicial district until two (2) years following the expiration of his last term of office have expired. If such a declaration is filed, his name shall be submitted at the next general election to the voters eligible to vote within the county for which he is appointed, on a nonpartisan judicial ballot, without party designation, which shall read:

"Shall Magistrate (Here insert the name of the magistrate) of (Here insert the name of the county) County of the (Here insert the judicial district number) Judicial District be retained in office?" (Here provision is to be made for voting "Yes" or "No.")

The votes shall be canvassed as provided in chapter 12, title 34, Idaho Code.

If a majority of those voting on the question vote against retaining him in office, upon the expiration of his term of office, a vacancy shall exist which shall be filled by appointment as provided in section 1-2205, Idaho Code, except that the magistrate not retained in office shall be ineligible for appointment within the same judicial district until two (2) years following the expiration of his last term of office have expired.

If a majority of those voting on the question vote for retaining him in office, the county clerk shall issue him a certificate of election as provided in section 34-1209, Idaho Code, and said magistrate shall, unless removed for cause, remain in office for an additional term of four (4) years, and at the expiration of each such four (4) year term shall be eligible for retention in office by election in the manner herein prescribed.