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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2017

AN ACT

RELATING TO COURTS AND CIVIL PROCEDURE -- COURTS

Introduced By: Senators Lombardi, Archambault, Conley, and Nesselbush

Date Introduced: March 15, 2017

Referred To: Senate Judiciary

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections 8-10-3.1 and 8-10-3.2 of the General Laws in Chapter 8-10 entitled "Family Court" are hereby amended to read as follows:

8-10-3.1. Magistrates -- Appointment, duties, and powers.

- (a) The chief judge of the family court may appoint magistrates, with the advice and consent of the senate, to assist the court in the conduct of its business. A person appointed to serve as a magistrate shall be a member of the bar of Rhode Island. The powers and duties of magistrates shall be prescribed in the order appointing them.
- 8 (b) In addition, magistrates may assist the court in:
- 9 (1) the enforcement and implementation of chapter 23.1 of title 15,
- 10 (2) the determination of matters that come before the court pursuant to section 8-10-4, 11 chapter 1 of title 14, chapters 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 16 of title 15, chapter 19 of title 16, chapter 11 of 12 title 40, and chapter 5 of title 40.1.

Magistrates shall be empowered to hear and determine decide all motions, pretrial conferences, arraignments, probable cause hearings, trials and dispositions of juvenile offenders alleged to be wayward or delinquent, probable cause hearings, and review of all such matters, including but not limited to, and all motions, pretrial conferences, arraignments probable cause hearings, trials and dispositions regarding the temporary placement, custody, disposition and adoption of children, orders of child and spousal support, paternity, final divorce decrees uncontested divorces, and other such administrative and ministerial tasks as defined by

- administrative orders and assigned by the chief judge; , and the taking of to take testimony and make findings of fact in conducting all contested hearings relative thereto. All orders of magistrates made pursuant to this chapter are subject to the review provided for in subsection (d).
- (c) The magistrates shall serve a term of ten (10) years and until a successor is appointed and qualified and his or her powers and duties shall be prescribed in the order appointing him or her or in the rules of procedure of the family court. Any magistrate in service as of January 1, 2008 who serves at the pleasure of the chief judge of the family court may be appointed for a term of ten (10) years with the advice and consent of the senate and until a successor is appointed and qualified. Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the assignment of a magistrate to more than one such term, subject to the advice and consent of the senate. The magistrates may be authorized:
 - (1) To regulate all proceedings before him or her;

- 13 (2) To do all acts and take all measures necessary or proper for the efficient performance 14 of his or her duties;
 - (3) To require the production before him or her of books, papers, vouchers, documents, and writings;
 - (4) To rule upon the admissibility of evidence;
 - (5) To issue subpoenas for the appearance of witnesses, to put witnesses on oath, to examine them, and to call parties to the proceeding and examine them upon oath;
 - (6) To adjudicate a person in contempt and to order him or her imprisoned for not more than seventy-two (72) hours, pending review by a justice of the court, for failure to appear in response to a summons or for refusal to answer questions or produce evidence or for behavior disrupting a proceeding;
 - (7) To adjudicate a party in contempt and to order him or her imprisoned for not more than seventy-two (72) hours, pending review by a justice of the court, for failure to comply with a pending order to provide support or to perform any other act; and
 - (8) To issue a capias and/or body attachment upon the failure of a party or witness to appear after having been properly served and, should the family court not be in session, the person apprehended may be detained at the adult correctional institution, if an adult, or at the Rhode Island training school for youth, if a child, until the next session of the family court.
 - (d) A party aggrieved by an order entered by a magistrate shall be entitled to a review of the order by a the chief justice or an associate justice designated by the chief justice of the family court. Unless otherwise provided in the rules of procedure of the family court, such review shall be on the record and appellate in nature. The family court shall by rules of procedure establish

1 procedures for review of orders entered by a magistrate, and for enforcement of contempt 2 adjudications of a magistrate. 3 (e) Final orders of the family court entered in a proceeding to review an order of a 4 magistrate may be appealed to the supreme court. 5 (f) The magistrates shall be empowered to hear de novo all applications for income withholding pursuant to chapter 16 of title 15 and appeals of administrative agency orders of the 6 7 department of human services to withhold income under chapter 16 of title 15. 8 (g) The magistrates shall be empowered to hear all matters relating to the revocation or 9 nonrenewal of a license of an obligor due to non-compliance with a court order of support, in 10 accordance with chapter 11.1 of title 15. 11 (h) The magistrates may be authorized by the chief judge to hear those matters on the 12 domestic abuse prevention calendar, and the nominal calendar, the juvenile or domestic relations 13 calendars. 14 [See section 12-1-15 of the General Laws.] 8-10-3.2. General magistrate of the family court. 15 16 (a) There is hereby created within the family court the position of general magistrate of 17 the family court who shall be appointed by the chief judge of the family court with the advice and 18 consent of the senate for a term of ten (10) years and until a successor is appointed and qualified. 19 Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the assignment of the general magistrate to more 20 than one such term, subject to the advice and consent of the senate. 21 (b) The general magistrate shall be an attorney at law and a member in good standing of 22 the Rhode Island bar. 23 (c) The primary function of the general magistrate shall be the enforcement of child 24 support decrees, orders, and law relative to child support. The general magistrate shall have all 25 the authority and powers vested in magistrates by virtue of §§ 8-10-3, 8-10-3.1, 9-15-19, 9-15-21, 26 9-14-26, 9-18-8, 9-18-9, and chapter 15 of title 15 including contested divorce actions and §36-2-27 3, and any other authority conferred upon magistrates by any general or public law or by any rule 28 of procedure or on the general magistrate by administrative order of the family court, executive 29 order of the supreme court or the practice of any court within the state. 30 (d) All orders entered by the general magistrate shall be subject to review by the chief 31 judge or an associate justice of the family court designated by the chief judge, in accordance with 32 the rules of procedure of the family court. 33 (d)(e) The chief justice of the supreme court with the agreement of the chief judge of the 34 family court may specially assign the general magistrate to any court of the unified judicial

1	system;	provided,	however,	that	the	general	magistrate	may	be	as signed	to 1	the	superior	court

- subject to the prior approval of the presiding justice of the superior court. When the general
- 3 magistrate is so assigned he or she shall be vested, authorized, and empowered with all the
- 4 powers belonging to the magistrates of the court to which he or she is specially assigned.
- $\frac{\text{(e)}(f)}{f}$ The general magistrate shall:

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- 6 (1) Receive all credits and retirement allowances as afforded justices under chapter 3 of 7 this title and any other applicable law;
- 8 (2) Be governed by the commission on judicial tenure and discipline, chapter 16 of this 9 title, in the same manner as justices and workers' compensation judges;
- 10 (3) Be entitled to a special license plate under § 31-3-47;
- 11 (4) Receive a salary equivalent to that of a district court judge;
- 12 (5) Be subject to all the provisions of the canons of judicial ethics; and
- 13 (6) Be subject to all criminal laws relative to judges by virtue of §§ 11-7-1 and 11-7-2.
 - (f)(g) The general magistrate of the family court who shall at the time of passage of this section hold the position of general magistrate, shall upon retirement, at his or her own request and at the direction of the chief justice of the supreme court, subject to the retiree's physical and mental competence, be assigned to perform such services as general magistrate of the family court, as the chief judge of the family court shall prescribe. When so assigned and performing such service, the general magistrate shall have all the powers and authority of general magistrate of the family court, but otherwise shall have no powers nor be authorized to perform any judicial duties. For any such service or assignments performed after retirement, the general magistrate shall receive no compensation whatsoever, either monetary or in kind. Such a retired general magistrate shall not be counted in the number of judicial officers provided by law for the family court.
- 25 (g)(h) The provisions of this section shall be afforded liberal construction.
- 26 SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage.

LC001821

EXPLANATION

BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

AN ACT

RELATING TO COURTS AND CIVIL PROCEDURE -- COURTS

This act would authorize magistrates to preside over additional matters that are heard before the family court.

This act would take effect upon passage.