GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2003

S SENATE BILL 726

Short Title: J	udicial Branch Independence.	(Public)
Sponsors: S	Senators Clodfelter; Gulley and Hartsell.	
Referred to: J	udiciary I.	
	April 3, 2003	
AS A SEPAND TO ITHE JUDICOUNCIL	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED REINFORCE THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDI ARATE AND COORDINATE BRANCH OF STATE ENSURE THE FISCAL INTEGRITY AND ACCOU CIAL BRANCH, AS RECOMMENDED BY THE ST assembly of North Carolina enacts:	GOVERNMENT NTABILITY OF
PART I. JUDI	CIAL BRANCH FISCAL INTEGRITY AND ACCOUN	NTABILITY
" § 7A-2. Purp This Chapt Carolina and p. (1)	ctrion 1.1. G.S. 7A-2 reads as rewritten: cose of Chapter. ter is intended to implement Article IV of the Constromote the just and prompt disposition of litigation by: Providing a new chapter in the General Statutes into not later than January 1, 1971, when the General C fully operational in all counties of the State, all statut organization, jurisdiction and administration of each General Court of Justice may be placed;	o which, at a time court of Justice is es concerning the h division of the
(2)	Amending certain laws with respect to the superior conform them to the laws set forth in this Chapter, to trial division may be a harmonious part of the Ustice;	the end that each
(3)	Creating the district court division of the General Courthe Administrative Office of the Courts;	urt of Justice, and
(4)	Establishing in accordance with a fixed schedule the courts of the district court division;	e various district

Providing for the organization, jurisdiction and procedures necessary

for the operation of the district court division;

(5)

1	(6)	Providing for the financial support of the judicial department, and for
2		uniform costs and fees in the trial divisions of the General Court of
3		Justice;
4	<u>(6a)</u>	Further assuring the fiscal integrity and accountability of the Judicial
5		Branch as a separate and coordinate branch of government under the
6		North Carolina Constitution by:
7		a. Affirming the Judicial Branch's authority and responsibility for
8		the expenditure of funds appropriated for its maintenance and
9		operation,
10		<u>b.</u> <u>Providing for the nonreversion of those funds,</u>
11		<u>c.</u> <u>Establishing reserves in the continuing operations budget of the</u>
12		Judicial Branch for the resources required to keep up with the
13		increasing workload of the courts, including personnel and
14		equipment, and
15		<u>d.</u> <u>Affirming the Judicial Branch's authority and responsibility for</u>
16		the allocation of resources and support positions within the
17		Judicial Branch;
18	(7)	Providing for an orderly transition from the present system of courts to
19		a uniform system completely operational in all counties of the State
20		not later than January 1, 1971;
21	(8)	Repealing certain laws inconsistent with the foregoing purposes; and
22	(9)	Effectuating other purposes incidental and supplemental to the
23	a a	foregoing enumerated purposes."
24		TION 1.2. Chapter 7A of the General Statutes is amended by
25		rticle 29A, "Trial Court Administrators", as Article 29C and by adding a
26	new Article to 1	
27		"Article 29A.
28		"Judicial Branch Fiscal Integrity and Accountability.

"§ 7A-349. Appropriations to the Judicial Branch of Government.

All General Fund appropriations made by the General Assembly for the continuing operations of the Judicial Branch of Government shall be made in the form of a single sum to the budget code of the Judicial Branch for each year of the fiscal period for which the appropriation is being made. Notwithstanding any contrary provision in Article 1 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes (the Executive Budget Act) or elsewhere in the General Statutes, the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, after consultation with and upon the advice of the State Judicial Council, may expend the General Fund moneys so appropriated in the manner deemed by the Director to be best calculated to maintain and advance the effective and efficient operation of the Judicial Branch as a separate and coordinate branch of the government of the State. The preparation, presentation, and review of expansion budget requests of the Judicial Branch shall be conducted as provided in G.S. 7A-409.1 and G.S. 143-8. Except as provided in G.S. 143-25(c), the quarterly allotment procedure established under G.S. 143-17 shall apply to General Fund appropriations made for the current operations of the Judicial Branch. All General Fund moneys so appropriated shall be recorded,

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reported, and audited in the same manner as are General Fund appropriations to the Executive and Legislative Branches of Government.

"§ 7A-350. Reserve funds.

- (a) All appropriations for the continuing operations of the Judicial Branch of Government shall include appropriations to the reserves created by this section.
- (b) There is created within the budget of the Judicial Branch a Position Reserve that shall include all funding required for the additional assistant and deputy clerks of superior court, magistrates, judicial support staff, assistant district attorneys, and prosecutorial support staff required statewide to keep up with the increased workload of the courts in each fiscal year, as determined by the Director under the formulas developed under G.S. 7A-343(2a). All moneys in the Position Reserve shall be expended exclusively to fund such positions.
- (c) There is created within the budget of the Judicial Branch an Equipment Replacement Reserve that shall include all funding required for the replacement and upgrade of equipment each fiscal year, as those replacement and upgrade needs are determined by the Director using the aging and replacement tables and formulas developed under G.S. 7A-343(6a). All moneys in the Equipment Replacement Reserve shall be expended exclusively to replace and upgrade such equipment.

"§ 7A-351. Reversions.

Of the General Fund current operations appropriations credit balance remaining at the end of each fiscal year in the budget code for the Judicial Branch of Government, any amount may be carried forward to the next fiscal year and may be used for one-time expenditures that will not impose additional obligations on the State.

"§ 7A-352. Position management.

After consultation with, and upon the advice of, the State Judicial Council, the Director may establish and abolish, and allocate and reallocate, all personnel positions within the Judicial Branch of Government so as best to meet the personnel needs of all Judicial Branch hiring authorities and of the Administrative Office of the Courts and to assure the most effective and efficient overall operation of the Judicial Branch of Government. This authority is subject to the following limitations:

- (1) The authority does not apply to the following positions:
 - a. Justices and judges of the General Court of Justice;
 - b. The Assistant Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts provided for in G.S. 7A-340 and 7A-342;
 - c. Clerks of Superior Court provided for in G.S. 7A-100;
 - d. District attorneys provided for in G.S. 7A-60;
 - e. The Clerk of the Supreme Court, the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court Librarian, the Supreme Court Marshall, the Appellate Reporters, and the Assistant Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts;
 - f. The executive directors of the Judicial Standards Commission, the Conference of District Attorneys, and the Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission; or

1	g. Positions provided for in Article 39B of this Chapter (Indigent
2	Defense) or otherwise funded from the Indigent Persons'
3	Attorney Fee Fund;
4	(2) Positions for assistant and deputy clerks of superior court, magistrates,
5	judicial support staff, assistant district attorneys, and prosecutorial
6	support staff shall be allocated among the counties of the State
7	according to the formula developed under G.S. 7A-343(2a);
8	(3) The magistrate positions for each county shall not be fewer than the
9	minimum number specified for the county in G.S. 7A-133(c); and
10	(4) The assistant district attorney positions for a prosecutorial district shall
11	not be fewer than the minimum number specified for the district in
12	<u>G.S. 7A-60.</u>
13	"§ 7A-353. Report to the Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental
14	Operations.
15	On or before October 1 of each calendar year, the Director shall submit to the Joint
16	Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations a detailed report of all
17	expenditures made and other actions taken under this Article for the fiscal year ending
18	June 30 of that year.
19	"§ 7A-354. Nonreverting special funds and other earmarked or pass-through
20	<u>funds.</u>
21	(a) Nothing in this Article expands the permissible uses of any nonreverting
22	special funds within the budget of the Judicial Branch of Government, including the
23	Court Information Technology Fund created by G.S. 7A-343.2, the Collection of
24	Worthless Checks Fund created by G.S. 7A-308(c), and the Indigent Persons' Attorneys
25	Fee Fund, or to other similar funds earmarked by statute for a specific purpose.
26	(b) This Article does not apply to funds generated by the administrative fees for
27	the regulation of mediators collected pursuant to G.S. 7A-39.2.
28	(c) Nothing in this Article precludes the General Assembly from designating the
29	Administrative Office of the Courts as the appropriate State entity to receive and
30	disburse State funds appropriated to non-State entities."
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32	PART II. CONFORMING CHANGES TO DUTIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE
33	ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS AND THE STATE JUDICIAL
34	COUNCIL
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36	SECTION 2.1. G.S. 7A-343 reads as rewritten:
37	"§ 7A-343. Duties of Director.
38	The Director is the Administrative Officer of the Courts, and his duties include the
39	following:
40	(1) Collect and compile statistical data and other information on the
41	judicial and financial operation of the courts and on the operation of
42	other offices directly related to and serving the courts;
43	(2) Determine the state of the dockets and evaluate the practices and

procedures of the courts, and make recommendations concerning the

1		number of judges, judges and district attorneys, and magistrates
2		attorneys required for the efficient administration of justice;
3	(2a)	After consultation with, and on the advice of, the State Judicial
4		Council, develop a workload-based methodology for the allocation of
5		assistant and deputy clerks of superior court and magistrates among
6		the counties of the State, for the allocation of assistant district
7		attorneys among the prosecutorial districts of the State, and for the
8		allocation of judicial support staff and prosecutorial support staff. In
9		developing this methodology, the Director may take into
10		consideration, among other things, prior personnel levels, growth in
11		caseload volume and composition, population, the effect of technology
12		on personnel needs, recommendations of appropriate State and
13		national organizations and agencies specializing in determining the
14		personnel needs of courts, and other relevant factors;
15	(2b)	Establish and abolish, and allocate and reallocate, personnel positions
16	(==)	within the Judicial Branch of Government, as further provided in G.S.
17		7A-352;
18	(3)	Prescribe uniform administrative and business methods, systems,
19	(0)	forms and records to be used in the offices of the clerks of superior
20		court;
21	(4)	Prepare and submit budget estimates of State appropriations necessary
22	(.)	for the maintenance and operation of the Judicial Department, and
23		authorize expenditures from funds appropriated for these purposes;
24		Judicial Branch as further provided in G.S. 7A-409.1 and G.S. 143-8;
25	(4a)	After consultation with, and on the advice of, the State Judicial
26	<u>(100)</u>	Council, authorize expenditures from funds appropriated for the
27		maintenance and operation of the Judicial Branch, as further provided
28		in Article 29A of this Chapter, including:
29		a. Authorize expenditures from the Position Reserve and
30		Equipment Replacement Reserve created by G.S. 7A-350; and
31		b. Specify the uses, within the Judicial Branch budget, of funds
32		that remain available for expenditure at the end of each fiscal
33		year under G.S. 7A-351 and G.S. 143-18 or revert such funds
34		under G.S. 143-18.
35	(5)	Investigate, make recommendations concerning, and assist in the
36	(5)	securing of adequate physical accommodations for the General Court
37		of Justice;
38	(6)	Procure, distribute, exchange, transfer, and assign assign and reassign
39	(0)	such equipment, books, forms and supplies as are to be acquired with
40		State funds for the General Court of Justice;
41	(6a)	Develop standard tables and formulas for the aging and replacement of
42	<u>(0a)</u>	all equipment used in the Judicial Branch and use funds available in
43		the Equipment Replacement Reserve created by G.S. 7A-350 to
		and adjusted the first the state of the stat

"§ 7A-7. Law clerks; secretaries and stenographers.

1			replace and upgrade equipment in accordance with those tables and
2			formulas;
3		(7)	Make recommendations for the improvement of the operations of the
4		, ,	Judicial Department; Branch;
5		(8)	Prepare and submit an annual report on the work of the Judicial
6		, ,	Department Branch to the Chief Justice, and transmit a copy to each
7			member of the General Assembly;
8		(9)	Assist the Chief Justice in performing his duties relating to the transfer
9		, ,	of district court judges for temporary or specialized duty;
10		(9a)	Establish and operate systems and services that provide electronic
11			transaction processing and access to court information systems
12			pursuant to G.S. 7A-343.2; and
13		(10)	Perform such additional duties and exercise such additional powers as
14			may be prescribed by statute or assigned by the Chief Justice."
15		SEC	ΓΙΟΝ 2.2. G.S. 7A-409.1(a) reads as rewritten:
16	"(a)	The S	State Judicial Council shall:
17		(1)	Study the judicial system and report periodically to the Chief Justice
18			on its findings;
19		(2)	Advise the Chief Justice on priorities for funding;
20		(3)	Review and advise the Chief Justice on the budget prepared by the
21			Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts for submission to
22			the General Assembly;
23		(4)	Study and recommend to the General Assembly the salaries of justices
24			and judges;
25		(5)	Recommend to the General Assembly changes in the expense
26			allowances, benefits, and other compensation for judicial officials;
27			bills to implement such recommendations shall have the same status
28			for introduction in the General Assembly as bills recommended by the
29			Courts Commission;
30		(6)	Recommend the creation of judgeships; and judgeships;
31		<u>(6a)</u>	Consult with the Director on, and advise the Director in, the
32			performance of the Director's duties under G.S. 7A-343(2a),
33			7A-343(4a), and 7A-343(6a) and under Article 29A of this Chapter
34			(Judicial Branch Fiscal Integrity and Accountability); and
35		(7)	Advise or assist the Chief Justice, as requested, on any other matter
36			concerning the operation of the courts."
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38	PART II	I. ADI	DITIONAL CONFORMING CHANGES TO CHAPTER 7A OF THE
39	GENERA A	AL STA	ATUTES
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41		SEC	FION 3.1. G.S. 7A-7 reads as rewritten:

Each justice and judge of the appellate division is entitled to the services of

not more than two research assistants, who must be graduates of an accredited law

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school. The salaries of research assistants shall be set by the Administrative Officer of the Courts, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court.

(b) The Administrative Officer of the Courts shall determine the number and salaries of all secretaries secretaries, research assistants, and stenographers in the appellate division. division, as provided in Article 29A of this Chapter, and subject to the approval of the Supreme Court."

SECTION 3.2. G.S. 7A-44.1(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Each senior resident superior court judge may appoint a judicial secretary to serve at his pleasure and under his direction the secretarial and clerical needs of the superior court judges of the district or set of districts as defined by G.S. 7A 41.1(a) for which he is the senior resident superior court judge. The appointment may be full- or part-time and the compensation and allowances of such secretary shall be fixed by the senior regular resident superior court judge, within limits determined by the Administrative Office of the Courts, and paid by the State. Senior resident superior court judges may employ judicial secretaries when positions for them are established by the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts as provided in Article 29A of this Chapter. The Director shall determine the number and compensation of the judicial secretaries for each district or set of districts as defined in G.S. 7A-41.1(a)."

SECTION 3.3. G.S. 7A-60(a1) reads as rewritten:

"(a1) The counties of the State are organized into prosecutorial districts, and each district has the counties and <u>at least</u> the number of full-time assistant district attorneys set forth in the following <u>table</u>: <u>table</u>. The Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts may establish additional assistant district attorney positions for a prosecutorial district, as provided in Article 29A of this Chapter.

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26			No. of Full-Time
27	Prosecutorial		Asst. District
28	District	Counties	Attorneys
29	1	Camden, Chowan, Currituck,	9
30		Dare, Gates, Pasquotank,	
31		Perquimans	
32	2	Beaufort, Hyde, Martin,	5
33		Tyrrell, Washington	
34	3A	Pitt	9
35	3B	Carteret, Craven, Pamlico	10
36	4	Duplin, Jones, Onslow,	14
37		Sampson	
38	5	New Hanover, Pender	14
39	6A	Halifax	4
40	6B	Bertie, Hertford,	4
41		Northampton	
42	7	Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson	15
43	8	Greene, Lenoir, Wayne	11
44	9	Franklin, Granville,	10

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			Vance, Warren	
	9A		Person, Caswell	4
	10		Wake	30
	11		Harnett, Johnston, Lee	14
	12		Cumberland	18
	13		Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus	10
	14		Durham	13
	15A		Alamance	8
	15B		Orange, Chatham	7
	16A		Scotland, Hoke	5
	16B		Robeson	9
	17A		Rockingham	5
	17B		Stokes, Surry	5
	18		Guilford	26
	19A		Cabarrus	6
	19B		Montgomery, Moore, Randolph	11
	19C		Rowan	5
	20		Anson, Richmond,	15
			Stanly, Union	
	21		Forsyth	17
	22		Alexander, Davidson, Davie,	16
			Iredell	- 0
	23		Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes,	5
			Yadkin	-
	24		Avery, Madison, Mitchell,	4
			Watauga, Yancey	
	25		Burke, Caldwell, Catawba	14
	26		Mecklenburg	33
	27A		Gaston	12
	27B		Cleveland,	8
			Lincoln	
	28		Buncombe	10
	29		Henderson, McDowell, Polk,	11
			Rutherford, Transylvania	
	30		Cherokee, Clay, Graham,	8
			Haywood, Jackson, Macon,	-
			Swain."	
		SECTION 3.4.	G.S. 7A-68(a) reads as rewritten:	
	"(a)		orney shall be entitled to at least o	ne administrative assistant
to	` '		trict attorney and to serve at his ple	
		-	the Courts shall determine the nu	

"(a) Each district attorney shall be entitled to <u>at least</u> one administrative assistant to be appointed by the district attorney and to serve at his pleasure. <u>The Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts shall determine the number and salaries of the administrative assistants for each district attorney, as provided in Article 29A of this <u>Chapter. The An administrative</u> assistant need not be an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of North Carolina."</u>

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SECTION 3.5. G.S. 7A-69 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7A-69. Investigatorial assistants.

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The district attorney in prosecutorial districts 1, 3B, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15A, 15B, 18, 19B, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27A, 27B, 28, 29, and 30 is entitled to one investigatorial assistant, and the district attorney in prosecutorial district 10 is entitled to two investigatorial assistants, to be appointed by the district attorney and to serve at his pleasure. District attorneys may employ investigative assistants, when positions for them are created by the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, as provided in Article 29A of this Chapter. The Director shall determine the number and salaries of the investigative assistants for each district attorney.

It shall be the duty of the investigatorial assistant to investigate cases preparatory to trial and to perform such other Duties as may be assigned by the district attorney. The investigatorial assistant is entitled to reimbursement for his subsistence and travel expenses to the same extent as State employees generally."

SECTION 3.6. G.S. 7A-95(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) Appointment of a reporter or reporters for superior court proceedings in each district or set of districts as defined in G.S. 7A 41.1(a) shall be made by the senior regular resident superior court judge of that district or set of districts. The compensation and allowances of reporters in each such district or set of districts shall be fixed by the senior regular resident superior court judge, within limits determined by the Administrative Officer of the Courts, and paid by the State. Senior resident superior court judges may employ official court reporters when positions for them are established by the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, as provided in Article 29A of this Chapter. The Director shall determine the number and compensation of the official court reporters for each district or set of districts as defined in G.S. 7A-41.1(a). Each official court reporter shall be appointed by the senior resident superior court judge and shall serve at the judge's pleasure. An official court reporter shall record and transcribe superior court proceedings in the district or set of districts for which appointed, may be assigned by the Director to record and transcribe proceedings in other districts or sets of districts, and shall perform other official duties assigned by the senior resident superior court judge."

SECTION 3.7. G.S. 7A-102(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) The numbers and salaries of assistant clerks, deputy clerks, and other employees in the office of each clerk of superior court shall be determined by the Administrative Officer of the Courts as provided in Article 29 of this Chapter, after consultation with the clerk concerned. All personnel in the clerk's office are employees of the State. The clerk appoints the assistants, deputies, and other employees in his office to serve at his pleasure. Assistant and deputy clerks shall take the oath of office prescribed for clerks of superior court, conformed to the office of assistant or deputy clerk, as the case may be. The job classifications and related salaries of each employee within the office of each superior court clerk shall be subject to the approval of the Administrative Officer of the Courts after consultation with each clerk concerned and shall be subject to the availability of funds appropriated for that purpose by the General Assembly."

SECTION 3.8. G.S. 7A-133(c) read as rewritten: 2 "(c) Each county shall have the numbers of magistrates

"(c) Each county shall have the numbers of magistrates and at least the number of magistrates, and the additional seats of district court, as set forth in the following table: table. The Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts may establish additional magistrate positions for a county, as provided in Article 29A of this Chapter.

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7				Additional
8		Magis	strates	Seats of
9	County	Min.	Max.	Court
10	Camden	1	3	
11	Chowan	2	3	
12	Currituck	1	4	
13	Dare	3	8	
14	Gates	2 3	3	
15	Pasquotank	3	5	
16	Perquimans	2	4	
17	Martin	5	8	
18	Beaufort	4	8	
19	Tyrrell	1	3	
20	Hyde	2	4	
21	Washington	3	4	
22	Pitt	10	12	Farmville
23				Ayden
24	Craven	7	10	Havelock
25	Pamlico	2	4	
26	Carteret	5	8	
27	Sampson	6	8	
28	Duplin	9	11	
29	Jones	2	3	
30	Onslow	8	14	
31	New Hanover	6	11	
32	Pender	4	6	
33	Halifax	9	14	Roanoke
34				Rapids,
35				Scotland Neck
36	Northampton	5	7	
37	Bertie	4	6	
38	Hertford	5	7	
39	Nash	7	10	Rocky Mount
40	Edgecombe	4	7	Rocky Mount
41	Wilson	4	7	•
42	Wayne	5	12	Mount Olive
43	Greene	2	4	
44	Lenoir	4	10	La Grange
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Granville	3	7		
Vance	3	6		
Warren	3	5		
Franklin	3	7		
Person	3	4		
Caswell	2	5		
Wake	12	21	Apex,	
vv ake	12	21	Wendell	
			Fuquay-	
			Varina,	
			Wake Fo	orest
Harnett	7	11	Dunn	Siest
Johnston	10	11 12	Benson,	
Johnston	10	12		
			Clayton, Selma	,
T a a	1	6	Seima	
Lee	4	6		
Cumberland		19		
Bladen	4	6		
Brunswick	4	9	T 1 C	•
Columbus	6	10	Tabor C	ıty
Durham	8	13		
Alamance	7	11	Burlingt	
Orange	4	11	Chapel I	
Chatham	3	9	Siler Cit	zy –
Scotland	3	5		
Hoke	4	5		
Robeson	8	16	Fairmon	t,
			Maxton,	
			Pembrok	ke,
			Red Spri	ings,
			Rowland	=
			St. Pauls	5
Rockinghan	1 4	9	Reidsvil	
C			Eden,	,
			Madison	1
Stokes	2	5		
Surry	5	9	Mt. Airy	I
Guilford	20	27	High Po	
Cabarrus	5	9	Kannapo	
Montgomer		4	Ramapo	5113
Randolph	5	10	Liberty	
Rowan	5	10 10	Liberty	
	5	10		
Stanly Union	4	0 7		
Omon	4	+		

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1	Anson	4	6	
2	Richmond	5	6	Hamlet
3	Moore	5	8	Southern
4		_		Pines
5	Forsyth	3	15	Kernersville
6	Alexander	2	4	
7	Davidson	7	10	Thomasville
8	Davie	2	3	
9	Iredell	4	9	Mooresville
10	Alleghany	1	2	
11	Ashe	3	4	
12	Wilkes	4	6	
13	Yadkin	3	5	
14	Avery	3	5	
15	Madison	4	5	
16	Mitchell	3	4	
17	Watauga	4	6	
18	Yancey	2	4	
19	Burke	4	7	
20	Caldwell	4	7	
21	Catawba	6	10	Hickory
22	Mecklenburg	15	28	
23	Gaston	11	22	
24	Cleveland	5	8	
25	Lincoln	4	7	
26	Buncombe	6	15	
27	Henderson	4	7	
28	McDowell	3	6	
29	Polk	3	4	
30	Rutherford	6	8	
31	Transylvania	2	4	
32	Cherokee	3	4	
33	Clay	1	2	
34	Graham	2	3	
35	Haywood	5	7	Canton
36	Jackson	3	5	
37	Macon		4	
38	Swain	2	3 "	
39	SECTION 3.9.	G.S. 7	7A-146 rea	ds as rewritten:

"§ 7A-146. Administrative authority and duties of chief district judge. 40

The chief district judge, subject to the general supervision of the Chief Justice (a) of the Supreme Court, has administrative supervision and authority over the operation of the district courts and magistrates in his district. These powers and duties include, but are not limited to, the following:

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(1) Arranging schedules and assigning district judges for sessions of 1 2 district courts; 3 (2) Arranging or supervising the calendaring of noncriminal matters for trial or hearing; 4 5 Supervising the clerk of superior court in the discharge of the clerical (3) 6 functions of the district court; 7 Assigning matters to magistrates, and consistent with the salaries set (4) 8 by the Administrative Officer of the Courts, prescribing times and 9 places at which magistrates shall be available for the performance of 10 their duties; however, the chief district judge may in writing delegate his authority to prescribe times and places at which magistrates in a 11 12 particular county shall be available for the performance of their duties to another district court judge or the clerk of the superior court, and the 13 14 person to whom such authority is delegated shall make monthly 15 reports to the chief district judge of the times and places actually 16 served by each magistrate; and Making arrangements with proper authorities for the drawing of civil 17 (5) 18 court jury panels and determining which sessions of district court shall be jury sessions; 19 20 Arranging for the reporting of civil cases by court reporters or other (6) 21 authorized means; 22 (7) Arranging sessions, to the extent practicable for the trial of specialized cases, including traffic, domestic relations, and other types of cases, 23 24 and assigning district judges to preside over these sessions so as to permit maximum practicable specialization by individual judges; 25 Repealed by Session Laws 1991 (Regular Session, 1992), c. 900, s. 26 (8) 27 118(b), effective July 15, 1992. Assigning magistrates during an emergency to temporary duty outside 28 (9) 29 the county of their residence but within that district; and, upon the 30 request of a chief district judge of an adjoining district and upon the approval of the Administrative Officer of the Courts, to temporary 31 32 duty in the district of the requesting chief district judge; and 33 Designating another district judge of his district as acting chief district (10)judge, to act during the absence or disability of the chief district judge. 34 35 (b) Chief district court judges may employ judicial secretaries when positions for them are established by the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, as 36

SECTION 3.10. G.S. 7A-171 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7A-171. Numbers; appointment and terms; vacancies.

(a) The General Assembly shall establish a minimum and a maximum quota number of magistrates for each county. In no county shall the minimum quota be less than one.

provided in Article 29A of this Chapter. The Director shall determine the number and

compensation of the judicial secretaries for each district or set of districts as defined in

G.S. 7A-133(b)."

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- (b) Not earlier than the Tuesday after the first Monday nor later than the third Monday in December of each even-numbered year, the clerk of the superior court shall submit to the senior regular resident superior court judge of the district or set of districts as defined in G.S. 7A-41.1(a) in which his county is located the names of two (or more, if requested by the judge) nominees for each magisterial office in the minimum quota established for the county. county, pursuant to Article 29A of this Chapter. Not later than the fourth Monday in December, the senior regular resident superior court judge shall, from the nominations submitted by the clerk of the superior court, appoint magistrates to fill the minimum quota magisterial offices established for each county of his district or set of districts. The term of a magistrate so appointed shall be two years, commencing on the first day in January of the calendar year next ensuing the calendar year of appointment.
- (c) After the biennial appointment of the minimum quota of magistrates, additional magistrates in a number not to exceed, in total, the maximum quota established for each county may be appointed in the following manner. The chief district judge for the district court district in which the county is located, with the approval of the Administrative Officer of the Courts, may certify to the clerk of superior court that the minimum quota is insufficient for the efficient administration of justice and that a specified additional number, not to exceed the maximum quota established for the county, is required. Within 15 days after the receipt of this certification the clerk of superior court shall submit to the senior regular resident superior court judge of the district or set of districts as defined in G.S. 7A-41.1(a) in which his county is located the names of two (or more, if requested by the judge) nominees for each additional magisterial office. Within 15 days after receipt of the nominations the senior regular resident superior court judge shall from the nominations submitted appoint magistrates in the number specified in the certification. A magistrate so appointed shall serve a term commencing immediately and expiring on the same day as the terms of office of magistrates appointed to fill the minimum quota for the county.
- (d) Within 30 days after a vacancy in the office of magistrate occurs the clerk of superior court shall submit to the senior regular resident superior court judge the names of two (or more, if so requested by the judge) nominees for the office vacated. Within 15 days after receipt of the nominations the senior regular resident superior court judge shall appoint from the nominations received a magistrate who shall take office immediately and shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term."

SECTION 3.11. G.S. 7A-198(f) reads as rewritten:

"(f) Appointment of a reporter or reporters for district court proceedings in each district court district shall be made by the chief district judge for that district. The compensation and allowances of reporters in each district shall be fixed by the chief district judge, within limits determined by the Administrative Officer of the Courts, and paid by the State. Chief district court judges may employ official court reporters when such positions are established by the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, as provided in Article 29A of this Chapter. The Director shall determine the number and compensation of the official court reporters for each district or set of districts as defined in G.S. 7A-41.1(a). Each official court reporter shall be appointed by

the chief district court judge and shall serve at the judge's pleasure. An official court reporter shall record and transcribe district court proceedings in the district or set of districts for which appointed, may be assigned by the Director to record and transcribe proceedings in other districts or sets of districts, and shall perform other official duties assigned by the chief district court judge."

SECTION 3.12. G.S. 7A-347 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7A-347. Assistants for administrative and victim and witness services.

Assistant for administrative and victim and witness services positions are established under the district attorneys' offices. Each prosecutorial district is allocated at least one assistant for administrative and victim and witness services to be employed by the district attorney. The Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts shall allocate additional assistants to prosecutorial districts on the basis of need and within available appropriations. determine the number of additional assistants for each prosecutorial district and shall determine the salaries of all assistants, as provided in Article 29A of this Chapter. Each district attorney may also use any volunteer or other personnel to assist the assistant. The assistant is responsible for coordinating efforts of the law-enforcement and judicial systems to assure that each victim and witness is provided fair treatment under Article 45 of Chapter 15A, Fair Treatment for Victims and Witnesses and shall also provide administrative and legal support to the district attorney's office."

SECTION 3.13. G.S. 7A-355 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7A-355. Trial court administrators.

The following districts or sets of districts as defined in G.S. 7A 41.1(a) shall have trial court administrators: Set of districts 10A, 10B, 10C, 10D; District 22 and District 28, and such other districts or sets of districts as may be designated by the Administrative Office of the Courts. The office of trial court administrator is established. The superior court districts and sets of districts as defined in G.S. 7A-41.1(a) to be served by trial court administrators shall be determined by the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, as provided in Article 29A of this Chapter. A trial court administrator may employ supporting staff to assist in carrying out the trial court administrator's duties when such positions are established by the Director pursuant to Article 29A of this Chapter. The salaries of the trial court administrators and support staff shall be determined by the Director."

SECTION 3.14. G.S. 7A-377 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7A-377. Procedures; employment of executive secretary, special counsel or investigator. counsel, investigator, or supporting staff.

(a) Any citizen of the State may file a written complaint with the Commission concerning the qualifications or conduct of any justice or judge of the General Court of Justice, and thereupon the Commission shall make such investigation as it deems necessary. The Commission may also make an investigation on its own motion. The Commission is authorized to issue process to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence, to administer oaths, to punish for contempt, and to prescribe its own rules of procedure. No justice or judge shall be recommended for censure or removal unless he has been given a hearing affording due process of law. Unless

otherwise waived by the justice or judge involved, all papers filed with and proceedings 1 2 before the Commission, including any preliminary investigation which the Commission 3 may make, are confidential, except as provided herein. After the preliminary investigation is completed, and if the Commission concludes that formal proceedings 4 5 should be instituted, the notice and complaint filed by the Commission, along with the 6 answer and all other pleadings, are not confidential. Formal hearings ordered by the 7 Commission are not confidential, and recommendations of the Commission to the 8 Supreme Court, along with the record filed in support of such recommendations are not 9 confidential. Testimony and other evidence presented to the Commission is privileged 10 in any action for defamation. At least five members of the Commission must concur in any recommendation to censure or remove any justice or judge. A respondent who is 11 12 recommended for censure or removal is entitled to a copy of the proposed record to be 13 filed with the Supreme Court, and if he has objections to it, to have the record settled by 14 the Commission. He is also entitled to present a brief and to argue his case, in person 15 and through counsel, to the Supreme Court. A majority of the members of the Supreme Court voting must concur in any order of censure or removal. The Supreme Court may 16 17 approve the recommendation, remand for further proceedings, or reject the 18 recommendation. A justice of the Supreme Court or a member of the Commission who 19 is a judge is disqualified from acting in any case in which he is a respondent. 20

- (b) The chair of the Commission is authorized to employ an executive secretary to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties. For specific cases, the Commission may also employ special counsel or call upon the Attorney General to furnish counsel. For specific cases, the Commission may also employ an investigator or call upon the Director of the State Bureau of Investigation to furnish an investigator. While performing duties for the Commission such executive secretary, special counsel or investigator shall have authority throughout the State to serve subpoenas or other process issued by the Commission in the same manner and with the same effect as an officer authorized to serve process of the General Court of Justice.
- (c) The Commission may employ supporting staff to assist it in carrying out its duties when such positions are established by the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, as provided in Article 29A of this Chapter. The salaries of the executive secretary and other supporting staff shall be determined by the Director."

SECTION 3.15. G.S. 7A-414 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7A-414. Executive Secretary; secretary; clerical support.

The Conference may employ an executive secretary and any necessary supporting staff to assist it in carrying out its duties. secretary. The Conference may employ supporting staff to assist it in carrying out its duties when such positions are established by the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, as provided in Article 29A of this Chapter. The salaries of the executive secretary and other supporting staff shall be determined by the Director."

SECTION 3.16. Section 9 of Chapter 881 of the 1993 Session Laws is repealed.

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PART IV. CONFORMING CHANGES TO THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET ACT AND RELATED PROVISIONS

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SECTION 4.1. G.S. 143-18 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143-18. Unencumbered balances to revert to treasury; capital appropriations excepted.

All unencumbered balances of maintenance appropriations shall revert to the State treasury to the credit of the general fund or special funds from which the appropriation and/or appropriations, were made and/or expended, at the end of each fiscal year; except that capital expenditures for the purchase of land, the erection of buildings, new construction or renovations in progress shall continue in force until the attainment of the object or the completion of the work for which the appropriations are made; except that maintenance appropriations to the General Assembly shall remain available until expended, unless otherwise provided by the Legislative Services Commission. Commission, and except that maintenance appropriations to the Judicial Branch of Government shall remain available until expended, unless otherwise provided by the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

As used in this section, "unencumbered" means not obligated in the form of purchase orders, contracts, renovations in progress or salary commitments. No purchase orders, contracts, renovations in progress, or salary commitments shall be entered into during a fiscal year unless sufficient funds are available within the purpose for which the funds were appropriated by the General Assembly or as authorized by the Director of the Budget as allowed by law."

SECTION 4.2. G.S. 143-25 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143-25. Maintenance appropriations dependent upon adequacy of revenues to support them.

All maintenance appropriations now or hereafter made are hereby declared to (a) be maximum, conditional and proportionate appropriations, the purpose being to make the appropriations payable in full in the amounts named herein if necessary and then only in the event the aggregate revenues collected and available during each fiscal year of the biennium for which such appropriations are made, are sufficient to pay all of the appropriations in full; otherwise, the said appropriations shall be deemed to be payable in such proportion as the total sum of all appropriations bears to the total amount of revenue available in each of said fiscal years. Except as provided in subsection (b) subsections (b) and (c) of this section, the Director of the Budget is given full power and authority to examine and survey the progress of the collection of the revenue out of which such appropriations are to be made, and to declare and determine the amounts that can be, during each quarter of each of the fiscal years of the biennium properly allocated to each respective appropriation. In making such examination and survey, the Director of the Budget shall receive estimates of the prospective collection of revenues from the Secretary of Revenue and every other revenue collecting agency of the State. The Director of the Budget may reduce all of said appropriations pro rata when necessary to prevent an overdraft or deficit to the fiscal period for which such appropriations are made. The Governor may also reduce all of said appropriations

pursuant to Article III, Section 5(3) of the Constitution in accordance with subsection (b) of this section, after consulting with the Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations under G.S. 120-76(8) if prior consultation is required by that section. The purpose and policy of this Article are to provide and insure that there shall be no overdraft or deficit in the general fund of the State at the end of the fiscal period, growing out of appropriations for maintenance and the Director of the Budget is directed and required to so administer this Article as to prevent any such overdraft or deficit. Prior to taking any action under this section to reduce appropriations pro rata, the Governor may consult with the Advisory Budget Commission.

(b) The General Assembly recognizes that it has required units of local government to adopt and maintain annual balanced budgets and take other steps to assure financially sound operations under the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act and other provisions of Chapter 159 of the General Statutes. Accordingly, the General Assembly finds that in order to satisfy those statutory requirements and provide adequate services to their citizens, units of local government must be able to rely on the funds and local revenue sources the General Assembly has provided.

It is the intent of the General Assembly that funds that have been collected by the State on behalf of local governments and funds that the General Assembly has appropriated or otherwise committed to local governments shall not be reduced except as provided in this section. In exercising the powers contained in Section 5(3) of Article III of the North Carolina Constitution, the Governor shall not withhold from distribution funds that have been collected by the State on behalf of local governments or funds that the General Assembly has appropriated or otherwise committed to local governments unless, after making adequate provision for the prompt payment of principal of and interest on bonds and notes of the State according to their terms, the Governor has exhausted all other sources of revenue of the State including surplus remaining in the treasury at the beginning of the fiscal period.

This subsection does not authorize the Governor to withhold revenues from taxes levied by units of local governments and collected by the State. The General Assembly recognizes that under Section 19 of Article I of the North Carolina Constitution and under the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution, the State is prohibited from taking local tax revenue.

(c) Whenever performing the duties set forth in Article III, Section 5(3) of the North Carolina Constitution, the Governor shall consult with the Chief Justice before making any reductions or revisions to the Judicial Branch appropriations and, to the extent practicable consistent with the Governor's responsibilities under Article III, Section 5(3) of the Constitution, shall attempt to follow such recommendations as the Chief Justice may make for reductions or revisions in those appropriations."

SECTION 4.3. G.S. 120-76(8) reads as rewritten:

"§ 120-76. Powers and duties of the Commission.

The Commission shall have the following powers:

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- (8) The Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations shall be consulted by the Governor before the Governor does any of the following:
 - a. Makes allocations from the Contingency and Emergency Fund.
 - b. Authorizes expenditures in excess of the total requirements of a purpose or program as enacted by the General Assembly and as provided by G.S. 143-23(a1)(3), except for trust funds as defined in G.S. 116-36.1(g).
 - c. Proceeds to reduce programs subsequent to a reduction of ten percent (10%) or more in the federal fund level certified to a department and any subsequent changes in distribution formulas.
 - d. Takes extraordinary measures under Article III, Section 5(3) of the Constitution to effect necessary economies in State expenditures required for balancing the budget due to a revenue shortfall, including, but not limited to, the following: loans among funds, personnel freezes or layoffs, capital project reversions, program eliminations, and use of reserves. However, if the Committee fails to meet within 10 calendar days of a request by the Governor for its consultation, the Governor may proceed to take the actions he feels are appropriate and necessary and shall then report those actions at the next meeting of the Commission. With respect to expenditures from appropriations for the maintenance and operation of the Judicial Branch of Government, the Chief Justice shall comply with this subdivision.
 - e. Approves a new capital improvement project funded from gifts, grants, receipts, special funds, self-liquidating indebtedness, and other funds or any combination of funds for the project not specifically authorized by the General Assembly. The budget for each capital project must include projected revenues in an amount not less than projected expenditures.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision or any other provision of law requiring prior consultation by the Governor Governor, or the Chief Justice with respect to expenditures from appropriations for the maintenance and operation of the Judicial Branch, with the Commission, whenever an expenditure is required because of an emergency that poses an imminent threat to public health or public safety, and is either the result of a natural event, such as a hurricane or a flood, or an accident, such as an explosion or a wreck, the Governor or the Chief Justice may take action under this subsection without consulting the Commission if the action is determined by the Governor or the Chief Justice to be related to the emergency. The Governor or the Chief Justice shall report to the

1	Commission on any expenditures made under this paragraph no later
2	than 30 days after making the expenditure and shall identify in the
3	report the emergency, the type of action taken, and how it was related
4	to the emergency."
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6	PART V. CHANGE REFERENCES FROM "JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT" TO
7	"JUDICIAL BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT"
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9	SECTION 5.1. The Revisor of Statutes shall change all references in the
10	General Statutes to the "Judicial Department" by deleting that term each time it appears
11	and substituting the term "Judicial Branch of Government" or "Judicial Branch" as the
12	context requires and shall make any necessary conforming grammatical changes in the
13	affected provisions.
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15	PART VI. EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICABILITY
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17	SECTION 6.1. This act becomes effective July 1, 2003