GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2005

H D

HOUSE DRH80265-LBx-197 (3/9)

Short Title: Judicial Appointment/Voter Retention. (Public)

Sponsors: Representative Culpepper.

Referred to:

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO AMEND THE NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTION TO PROVIDE FOR GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT AND JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, AND RETENTION BY VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. Section 16 of Article IV of the North Carolina Constitution reads as rewritten:

"Sec. 16. Terms of office and election of Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Judges of the Superior Court. Selection and tenure of Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Court of Appeals; election of Judges of the Superior Court.

Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and regular

- (1) Judges of the Superior Court shall be elected by the qualified voters and shall hold office for terms of eight years and until their successors are elected and qualified. Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State. Regular Judges of the Superior Court may shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State or by the voters of their respective districts, as the General Assembly may prescribe. districts.
- (2) General principles. Justices and Judges of the Appellate Division should be selected for and continue to hold office solely upon the basis of personal and professional fitness to administer justice wisely, according to law, and without favor, denial, or delay, to all persons who come into the courts. While their continuation in office should be periodically subject to approval by the people, both their initial selection and continuation in office should be free from the influences and necessities of partisan political activity.

 (3) Nomination, appointment, retention election, and terms of Justices and Judges. On and after January 1, 2007, when a vacancy occurs in the office of Chief Justice, Associate Justice, or Judge of the Appellate Division, the Governor shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy. For the purposes of this section, creation of a new judgeship within the Appellate Division creates a vacancy.

The term of office by appointment as Chief Justice, Associate Justice, or Judge of the Appellate Division extends through June 30 after the next statewide election for members of the General Assembly that is held more than 18 months after the appointment. At that election, a person holding by appointment the office of Chief Justice, Associate Justice, or Judge of the Appellate Division who desires to continue in office shall be subject to approval by nonpartisan ballot, by a majority of the votes cast on the issue of the Justice's or Judge's retention. A Chief Justice, Associate Justice, or Judge of the Appellate Division then approved for retention serves a regular term.

The regular term of office of the Chief Justice, Associate Justices, and Judges of the Appellate Division is eight years and expires on June 30.

At the last statewide election for members of the General Assembly held before the expiration of a regular term of office, a Chief Justice, Associate Justice, or Judge of the Appellate Division who desires to continue in office shall be subject to approval by nonpartisan ballot, by a majority of the votes cast on the issue of the Justice's or Judge's retention.

If the voters fail to approve the retention in office of a Chief Justice, Associate Justice, or Judge of the Appellate Division serving an appointed or regular term, the office shall become vacant at the end of the term of office, and it shall be filled by nomination and appointment as prescribed in this section.

Voting in a retention election on the Chief Justice, Associate Justices, and Judges of the Appellate Division shall be the qualified voters of the whole State.

(4) Transition provisions. The term of office of a person who has been elected before January 1, 2007, to the office of Chief Justice, Associate Justice, or Judge of the Appellate Division for a term which extends beyond January 1, 2007, and who is in office on January 1, 2007, is extended through June 30 of the year following the eighth year after the date any such Justice or Judge was last elected to the office. If the person so elected continues to serve for the remainder of the term, that person may stand for retention in the office for a succeeding regular term as provided in this section. If the person continues to serve for the remainder of the term but does not stand for retention election, a vacancy is created in the office upon expiration of the term, and this vacancy shall be filled by nomination and appointment as provided in this section.

The term of office of a person who has been appointed before January 1, 2007, to the office of Chief Justice, Associate Justice, or Judge of the Appellate Division to serve until the 2008 election, and who is in office on January 1, 2007, shall end on June 30, 2009. If the person so appointed continues to serve for the remainder of the term, that person may stand for retention in the office for a regular term as provided by this section at the statewide election for members of the General Assembly held in 2008.

<u>Upon the death, resignation, removal, or retirement of any incumbent Justice or Judge on or after January 1, 2007, and before the expiration of the Justice's or Judge's </u>

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term of office, the resulting vacancy shall be filled by nomination and appointment as provided in this section.

Vacancies in judicial offices in the Appellate Division occurring before January 1, 2007, and not filled by that date, shall be filled by nomination and appointment as provided in this section.

From the date any incumbent described in this subsection is continued in office by retention vote for a term next succeeding the term in progress on January 1, 2007, or is succeeded in office by another person, the office is held subject to the provisions of this section.

(5) The General Assembly may implement this section by general law."

SECTION 2. The amendment set out in Section 1 of this act shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the general election in November of 2006, which election shall be conducted under the laws then governing elections in the State. Ballots, voting systems, or both may be used in accordance with Chapter 163 of the General Statutes. The question on the ballot shall be:

"[] FOR [] AGAINST

Constitutional amendment to replace the present practice of selecting Justices and Judges of the Appellate Division largely by gubernatorial appointment, followed by nonpartisan elections, with a method by which Justices and Judges of the Appellate Division will be appointed by the Governor, and then serve for limited terms after which the question of the Justice's or Judge's retention in office is regularly submitted for approval or disapproval by nonpartisan vote of the people at general elections, and to provide for election of superior court judges in their districts."

SECTION 3. If a majority of votes cast on the question are in favor of the amendment set out in Section 1 of this act, the State Board of Elections shall certify the amendment to the Secretary of State. The amendment becomes effective upon this certification. The Secretary of State shall enroll the amendment so certified among the permanent records of that office.

SECTION 3.1. Chapter 7A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read:

"Article 1A.

"Appointment of Justices and Judges; Retention Elections."

"§ 7A-4.1. Appointment of justices and judges by Governor.

The offices of Chief Justice and Justice of the Supreme Court and Judge of the Court of Appeals are filled by appointment by the Governor in accordance with Section 16 of Article IV of the Constitution.

"§ 7A-4.2. Governor to issue commissions to justices and judges.

Every person duly appointed by the Governor as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the Court of Appeals shall procure from the Governor a commission attesting that fact.

When a judge is retained in office by vote of the people, the Governor shall issue a commission attesting that fact, which the Governor shall issue upon receipt of a certification by the Secretary of State of the results of the election.

"§ 7A-4.3. No elections in 2007 and thereafter.

No election as previously provided by Subchapter X of Chapter 163 of the General Statutes for Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the Court of Appeals shall be held in 2007 or thereafter.

"§ 7A-4.4. Retention elections.

- (a) As provided by Section 16 of Article IV of the Constitution of North Carolina, a Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court or Judge of the Court of Appeals desiring to continue in office shall be subject to approval by nonpartisan ballot, by a majority of votes cast on the issue of the justice's or judge's retention.
- (b) A person subject to subsection (a) of this section shall indicate the desire to continue in office by filing a notice to that effect with the State Board of Elections no later than 12:00 noon on the first business day of July in the year of the election. The notice shall be on a form approved by the State Board of Elections. Notice can be withdrawn at any time prior to the deadline for filing notice under this subsection.
- (c) Retention elections shall be conducted and canvassed in accordance with rules of the State Board of Elections in the same general manner as general elections under Chapter 163 of the General Statutes, except that the retention election is nonpartisan. The form of the ballot shall be determined by the State Board of Elections.
- (d) Retention elections shall be placed at the top of the ballot above all other elections or matters for decision, whether partisan, nonpartisan, or otherwise.
- (e) If a person who has filed a notice calling a retention election dies or is removed from office prior to the time that the ballots are printed, the retention election is cancelled. If a person who has filed a notice calling a retention election dies or is removed from office after the ballots are printed, the State Board of Elections may cancel the election if it determines that the ballots can be reprinted without significant expense. If the ballots cannot be reprinted, then the results of the election shall be ineffective."

SECTION 3.2. G.S. 7A-10(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and six associate justices, elected by the qualified voters of the State for terms of eight yearsselected as provided by Article 1A of this Chapter. Before entering upon the duties of his office, each justice shall take an oath of office. Four justices shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the court. Sessions of the court shall be held in the city of Raleigh, and scheduled by rule of court so as to discharge expeditiously the court's business. The court may by rule hold sessions not more than twice annually in the Old Chowan County Courthouse (1767) in the Town of Edenton, which is a State-owned court facility that is designated as a National Historic Landmark by the United States Department of the Interior."

SECTION 3.3. G.S. 7A-16 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7A-16. Creation and organization.

The Court of Appeals is created effective January 1, 1967. It shall consist initially of six judges, elected by the qualified voters of the State for terms of eight years. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall designate one of the judges as Chief Judge, to serve in such capacity at the pleasure of the Chief Justice. Before entering upon the

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duties of his office, a judge of the Court of Appeals shall take the oath of office prescribed for a judge of the General Court of Justice.

The Governor on or after July 1, 1967, shall make temporary appointments to the six initial judgeships. The appointees shall serve until January 1, 1969. Their successors shall be elected at the general election for members of the General Assembly in November, 1968, and shall take office on January 1, 1969, to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term which began on January 1, 1967.

Upon the appointment of at least five judges, and the designation of a Chief Judge, the court is authorized to convene, organize, and promulgate, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court, such supplementary rules as it deems necessary and appropriate for the discharge of the judicial business lawfully assigned to it.

Effective January 1, 1969, the number of judges is increased to nine, and the Governor, on or after March 1, 1969, shall make temporary appointments to the additional judgeships thus created. The appointees shall serve until January 1, 1971. Their successors shall be elected at the general election for members of the General Assembly in November, 1970, and shall take office on January 1, 1971, to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term which began on January 1, 1969.

Effective January 1, 1977, the number of judges is increased to 12; and the Governor, on or after July 1, 1977, shall make temporary appointments to the additional judgeships thus created. The appointees shall serve until January 1, 1979. Their successors shall be elected at the general election for members of the General Assembly in November, 1978, and shall take office on January 1, 1979, to serve the remainder of the unexpired term which began on January 1, 1977.

On or after December 15, 2000, the Governor shall appoint three additional judges to increase the number of judges to 15.

The Court of Appeals shall consist of 15 judges, selected as provided in Article 1A of this Chapter. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall designate one of the judges as Chief Judge to serve in such capacity at the pleasure of the Chief Justice. Before entering upon the duties of his office, a Judge of the Court of Appeals shall take the oath of office prescribed for a Judge of the General Court of Justice.

The Court of Appeals shall sit in panels of three judges each. The Chief Judge insofar as practicable shall assign the members to panels in such fashion that each member sits a substantially equal number of times with each other member. He shall preside over the panel of which he is a member, and shall designate the presiding judge of the other panel or panels.

Three judges shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the court, except as may be provided in G.S. 7A-32.

In the event the Chief Judge is unable, on account of absence or temporary incapacity, to perform the duties placed upon him as Chief Judge, the Chief Justice shall appoint an acting Chief Judge from the other judges of the Court, to temporarily discharge the duties of Chief Judge."

SECTION 3.4. G.S. 163-1 is amended in the table by deleting the entries for "Justices and Judges of the Appellate Division".

SECTION 3.5. G.S. 163-9 reads as rewritten:

"§ 163-9. Filling vacancies in State and district judicial offices.

- (a) Vacancies occurring in the offices of Justice of the Supreme Court, judge of the Court of Appeals, and office of judge of the superior court for causes other than expiration of term shall be filled by appointment of the Governor. An appointee to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court or judge of the Court of Appeals shall hold office until January 1 next following the election for members of the General Assembly that is held more than 60 days after the vacancy occurs, at which time an election shall be held for an eight-year term and until a successor is elected and qualified.
- (b) Except for judges specified in the next paragraph of this subsection, an appointee to the office of judge of superior court shall hold his place until the next election for members of the General Assembly that is held more than 60 days after the vacancy occurs, at which time an election shall be held to fill the unexpired term of the office.

Appointees for judges of the superior court from any district:

- (1) With only one resident judge; or
- (2) In which no county is subject to section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965,

shall hold the office until the next election of members of the General Assembly that is held more than 60 days after the vacancy occurs, at which time an election shall be held to fill an eight-year term.

- (c) When the unexpired term of the office in which the vacancy has occurred expires on the first day of January succeeding the next election for members of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint to fill that vacancy for the unexpired term of the office.
- (d) Vacancies in the office of district judge which occur before the expiration of a term shall not be filled by election. Vacancies in the office of district judge shall be filled in accordance with G.S. 7A-142."

SECTION 3.6. The title of Subchapter X of Chapter 163 of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:

"SUBCHAPTER X. ELECTION OF APPELLATE, SUPERIOR, SUPERIOR AND DISTRICT COURT JUDGES."

SECTION 3.7. The title of Article 25 of Chapter 163 of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:

"Article 25.

Nomination and Election of Appellate, Superior, Superior and District Court Judges." **SECTION 3.8.** G.S. 163-321 reads as rewritten:

"§ 163-321. Applicability.

The nomination and election of justices of the Supreme Court, judges of the Court of Appeals, and superior and district court judges of the General Court of Justice shall be as provided by this Article."

SECTION 3.9. G.S. 163-323 reads as rewritten:

"§ 163-323. Notice of candidacy.

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1	(a) Form of Notice. – Each person offering to be a candidate for election sh	all do
2	so by filing a notice of candidacy with the State Board of Elections in the following	owing
3	form, inserting the words in parentheses when appropriate:	
4		
5	Date:	
6		
7	I hereby file notice that I am a candidate for election to the office of	of
8	in the regular election to be held,	
9		
10	Signed:	
11	(Name of Candidate)	
12		
13	Witness:	

 The notice of candidacy shall be either signed in the presence of the chairman or secretary of the State Board of Elections, or signed and acknowledged before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments who shall certify the notice under seal. An acknowledged and certified notice may be mailed to the State Board of Elections. In signing a notice of candidacy, the candidate shall use only the candidate's legal name and, in his discretion, any nickname by which commonly known. A candidate may also, in lieu of that candidate's first name and legal middle initial or middle name, if any, sign that candidate's nickname, provided the candidate appends to the notice of candidacy an affidavit that the candidate has been commonly known by that nickname for at least five years prior to the date of making the affidavit. The candidate shall also include with the affidavit the way the candidate's name (as permitted by law) should be listed on the ballot if another candidate with the same last name files a notice of candidacy for that office.

A notice of candidacy signed by an agent or any person other than the candidate himself shall be invalid.

(b) Time for Filing Notice of Candidacy. – Candidates seeking election to the following offices shall file their notice of candidacy with the State Board of Elections no earlier than 12:00 noon on the second Monday in February and no later than 12:00 noon on the last business day in February preceding the election:

Justices of the Supreme Court.

Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Judges of the superior courts.

Judges of the district courts.

- (c) Withdrawal of Notice of Candidacy. Any person who has filed a notice of candidacy for an office shall have the right to withdraw it at any time prior to the date on which the right to file for that office expires under the terms of subsection (b) of this section.
- (d) Certificate That Candidate Is Registered Voter. Candidates shall file along with their notice a certificate signed by the chairman of the board of elections or the supervisor of elections of the county in which they are registered to vote, stating that the

 person is registered to vote in that county, and if the candidacy is for superior court judge and the county contains more than one superior court district, stating the superior court district of which the person is a resident. In issuing such certificate, the chairman or supervisor shall check the registration records of the county to verify such information. During the period commencing 36 hours immediately preceding the filing deadline, the State Board of Elections shall accept, on a conditional basis, the notice of candidacy of a candidate who has failed to secure the verification ordered herein subject to receipt of verification no later than three days following the filing deadline. The State Board of Elections shall prescribe the form for such certificate, and distribute it to each county board of elections no later than the last Monday in December of each odd-numbered year.

- (e) Candidacy for More Than One Office Prohibited. No person may file a notice of candidacy for more than one office or group of offices described in subsection (b) of this section, or for an office or group of offices described in subsection (b) of this section and an office described in G.S. 163-106(c), for any one election. If a person has filed a notice of candidacy with a board of elections under this section or under G.S. 163-106(c) for one office or group of offices, then a notice of candidacy may not later be filed for any other office or group of offices under this section when the election is on the same date unless the notice of candidacy for the first office is withdrawn under subsection (c) of this section.
- (f) Notice of Candidacy for Certain Offices to Indicate Vacancy. In any election in which there are two or more vacancies for the office of justice of the Supreme Court, judge of the Court of Appeals, or district court judge to be filled by nominations, each candidate shall, at the time of filing notice of candidacy, file with the State Board of Elections a written statement designating the vacancy to which the candidate seeks election. Votes cast for a candidate shall be effective only for election to the vacancy for which the candidate has given notice of candidacy as provided in this subsection.

A person seeking election for a specialized district judgeship established under G.S. 7A-147 shall, at the time of filing notice of candidacy, file with the State Board of Elections a written statement designating the specialized judgeship to which the person seeks nomination.

(g) No person may file a notice of candidacy for superior court judge unless that person is at the time of filing the notice of candidacy a resident of the judicial district as it will exist at the time the person would take office if elected. No person may be nominated as a superior court judge under G.S. 163-114 unless that person is at the time of nomination a resident of the judicial district as it will exist at the time the person would take office if elected. This subsection implements Article IV, Section 9(1) of the North Carolina Constitution which requires regular Superior Court Judges to reside in the district for which elected."

SECTION 3.10. G.S. 163-325 reads as rewritten:

"§ 163-325. Petition in lieu of payment of filing fee.

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- (a) General. Any qualified voter who seeks election under this Article may, in lieu of payment of any filing fee required for the office he seeks, file a written petition requesting him to be a candidate for a specified office with the State Board of Elections.
- (b) Requirements of Petition; Deadline for Filing. If the candidate is seeking the office of justice of the Supreme Court, judge of the Court of Appeals, or superior or district court judge, that individual shall file a written petition with the State Board of Elections no later than 12:00 noon on Monday preceding the filing deadline before the primary. If the office is justice of the Supreme Court or judge of the Court of Appeals, the petition shall be signed by 10,000 registered voters in the State. If the office is superior court or district court judge, the petition shall be signed by ten percent (10%) of the registered voters of the election area in which the office will be voted for. The board of elections shall verify the names on the petition, and if the petition and notice of candidacy are found to be sufficient, the candidate's name shall be printed on the appropriate ballot. Petitions must be presented to the county board of elections for verification at least 15 days before the petition is due to be filed with the State Board of Elections. The State Board of Elections may adopt rules to implement this section and to provide standard petition forms."

SECTION 3.11. G.S. 163-326(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Notification of Local Boards. – No later than 10 days after the time for filing notices of candidacy under the provisions of G.S. 163-323(b) has expired, the chairman of the State Board of Elections shall certify to the chairman of the county board of elections in each county in the appropriate district the names of candidates for nomination to the offices of justice of the Supreme Court, judge of the Court of Appeals, and superior and district court judge who have filed the required notice and paid the required filing fee or presented the required petition to the State Board of Elections, so that their names may be printed on the official judicial ballot for justice of the Supreme Court, judge of the Court of Appeals, and superior and district court. ballot."

SECTION 3.12. G.S. 163-327(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Death, Disqualification, or Resignation of Official After Election. – If a person elected to the office of justice of the Supreme Court, judge of the Court of Appeals, or superior or district court judge dies, becomes disqualified, or resigns on or after election day and before he has qualified by taking the oath of office, the office shall be deemed vacant and shall be filled as provided by law."

SECTION 3.13. G.S. 163-329 reads as rewritten:

"§ 163-329. Elections to fill vacancy created after primary filing period to use plurality method.

(a) General. – If a vacancy is created in the office of justice of the Supreme Court, judge of the Court of Appeals, or judge of superior court after the filing period for the primary opens but more than 60 days before the general election, and under the Constitution of North Carolina an election is to be held for that position, such that the office shall be filled in the general election as provided in G.S. 163-9, the election to fill the office for the remainder of the term shall be conducted without a primary using the plurality method as provided in subsection (b) of this section. If a vacancy is created in

the office of justice of the Supreme Court, judge of the Court of Appeals, or judge of superior court before the filing period for the primary opens, and under the Constitution of North Carolina an election is to be held for that position, such that the office shall be filled in the general election as provided in G.S. 163-9, the election to fill the office for the remainder of the term shall be conducted in accordance with G.S. 163-322.

- (b) Plurality Election Rules. Elections under this section shall be conducted using the following rules:
 - (1) The filing period shall be prescribed by the State Board of Elections, but in no event may it be less than five working days. If a vacancy occurs in a second office in the same superior court district after the first filing period established under the section has closed, the State Board of Elections shall reopen filing for a period of not less than five working days for the office of justice of the Supreme Court, judge of the Court of Appeals, or superior court judge. All persons filing in either filing period shall run as a group and the election results shall be determined by subdivision (3) of this subsection.
 - (2) When more than one person is seeking election to a single office, the candidate who receives the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.
 - (3) When more persons are seeking election to two or more offices (constituting a group) than there are offices to be filled, those candidates receiving the highest number of votes, equal in number to the number of offices to be filled, shall be declared elected.
 - (4) If two or more candidates receiving the highest number of votes each receive the same number of votes, the board of elections shall resolve the tie in accordance with G.S. 163-182.8.
 - (5) Except as provided in this section, the provisions of this Article apply to elections conducted under this section."

SECTION 3.14. G.S. 163-332(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Ballots to Be Furnished by County Board of Elections. – It shall be the duty of the county board of elections to print official ballots for the following offices to be voted for in the primary:

Justice of the Supreme Court.

Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Superior court judge.

District court judge.

In printing ballots, the county board of elections shall be governed by instructions of the State Board of Elections with regard to width, color, kind of paper, form, and size of type.

Three days before the election, the chairman of the county board of elections shall distribute official ballots to the chief judge of each precinct in his county, and the chief judge shall give a receipt for the ballots received. On the day of the primary, it shall be the chief judge's duty to have all the ballots so delivered available for use at the precinct voting place."

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- **SECTION 3.15.** Sections 3.1 through 3.14 of this act are effective only if the constitutional amendment proposed by Section 1 of this act is approved by the qualified voters in accordance with Section 2 of this act.
- SECTION 4. Except as otherwise provided for, this act is effective when it becomes law.