ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES OF DISTRICT JUDGES V.G. YOUNG SCHOOL FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURTS FEBRUARY 23, 2023

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LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

- Each county has a local administrative judge –Government Code § 74.092
- Selected by other judges, not based on seniority
- Can have a local administrative CCL judge – Government Code § 74.0911

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DUTIES OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

- Implement local rules, including assignment, docketing and transfer
- Recommend need for assignment of judge
- Supervise caseload movement
- Provide Supreme Court and OCA with stats
- Establish court security committee
- Appoint other committees as needed
- Set hours and place for holding court
- Supervise employment and performance of nonjudicial personnel
- Supervise budget and fiscal matters of the local courts
- Coordinate with any other local administrative judges in efficient operation of concurrent cases

COURT APPOINTED COUNSEL

- Local judges adopt a plan for indigent representation in criminal and juvenile cases
- Plan is approved by local judges, then forwarded to Regional Administrative Judge for approval, then on to Office of Court Administration

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ATTORNEY'S FEES

- Criminal District Judges adopt a fee schedule (CCP 26.05)

 – if only one judge handles criminal cases, then the Local Admin judge adopts – send fee schedule to Comm. Court
- Fee schedule includes fixed rate, minimum and maximum hourly rates, and daily rates
- Take into consideration overhead costs and available qualified attorneys willing to accept stated rate
- Approval by judge must be made on reporting form
- If fee follows approved schedule, and approved by judge, must be paid by Comm. Court

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JURY MANAGEMENT

- Government Code § 62.011 Judges recommend adoption of an electronic "jury wheel"
- Goal is to create random and impartial juror selection process
- Court may suspend requirements regarding read/write and previous service in small counties
- Court may excuse jurors for a specified time or permanently

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COURT REPORTERS

- Judges of courts of record shall appoint an official court reporter – Government Code § 52.041
- Judges set salary; in counties of less than one million, district judges can raise 10% per year without Commissioner's Court approval
 Government Code § 52.051
- One of the commissioners' most liked statutes! - ☺

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BAILIFFS

- No general statute regarding appointment by judges
- Article 36.24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that the sheriff furnish a bailiff to act for the court (many large cities use this method, but most judges don't like it)
- Provides for bailiffs in certain district courts around the state
- · Duties include protecting the staff

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GRAND JURIES

- Article 19A.051 of the Code of Criminal Procedure – District judges shall select and summon jurors in same manner of panels for civil cases
- Court must also appoint presiding grand juror
- Grand juror information kept confidential except showing of good cause to a party

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INTERPRETERS

- TRCP Rule 183 judges appoint interpreters for individual civil cases and set their fees
- For border counties, check Chapter 21 of the Civil Practice and Remedies Code
- Articles 38.30 and 38.31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provide for interpreters in criminal cases, both speaking and hearing
- Some specific statutes provide for certain courts to hire interpreters and their compensation
- Local Govt. Code § 152.903 Commissioners Court may set salaries of certain interpreters

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COUNTY PURCHASING AGENTS

- District Judges MAY appoint purchasing agents for the county with the County Judge (less than 150,000 population) or 3 judges/2 commissioners in larger counties
- If only one DJ, the one Commissioner
- Purchasing agent holds office for two years, subject to reappointment

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COUNTY PURCHASING AGENTS

• If no purchasing agent has ever been appointed, or the prior position has been abolished pursuant to law, then the Commissioners Court can appoint an agent in counties with a population greater than 100,000 – Local Govt. Code § 262.0115

JUVENILE BOARD

- Human Resources Code § 152.0032 provides that the County Judge, District Judges and any CCL judges who serve as a juvenile court comprise the Juvenile Board
- The Board establishes a juvenile probation department and employs the Director of the department, who then hires staff
- The Board sets the budget, with the advice and consent of the Commissioners Court - §152.0038
- Other provisions vary greatly, depending on county

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VACANCIES IN OFFICE

- If a vacancy occurs in the office of District Clerk, the District Judge(s) are empowered to appoint a person to fill the office (Government Code § 51.301)
- If multiple judges cannot agree, the disagreement is certified to the Governor, who calls a special election

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BAIL BOND BOARD

- All parties having a population of more than 110,000 must a bail bond board – smaller counties may have one
- The board permits licensure of bondsmen in a county
- Board is made up of one Sheriff or designee; one District Judge; one CCL judge; one member from commissioners court, district attorney representative; one bail bondsman chosen by all licensed bail bondsmen in the county); one justice of the peace, district clerk or designee, county clerk or designee (if Clerk has responsibility over criminal matters) one municipal judge; county treasurer or designee; and one criminal defense attorney (Section 1704.053, Occupations Code)

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- Property Code § 21.014 requires a judge to appoint three "special" commissioners in condemnation or eminent domain cases
- Commissioners must be property owners in county
- Commissioners make award for taking of property

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A JUDGE BY ANY OTHER NAME...

- Family Code § 201.001 provides for appointment of associate judges in family law cases by courts with jurisdiction over family law matters
- Family Code § 201.101 permits a regional Administrative Judge to appoint an associate judge to hear Title IV-D (AG child support) matters

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A JUDGE BY ANY OTHER NAME... (CONTINUED)

- Criminal, civil and probate associate judges (Govt. Code §54A) and juvenile associate judges (Fam. Code §201.309) may be appointed
- These positions can delay the need for court creation, but they cannot hear jury trials.

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COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

- Government Code § 76.002 requires District and CCL judges who handle criminal cases to establish a probation department and approve its budget and community justice plan
- Judges are also authorized to employ the Chief **Probation Officer**
- One department serves all courts and counties in a district if there are two or judicial districts in the county; or if a district includes more than one

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COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (CONTINUED)

 Texas Board of Criminal Justice may allow more than one department to serve a judicial district that includes more than one county if it will provide administrative convenience or economy or improve services

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COUNTY AUDITORS

- Probably the most controversial (and unloved) figure in the courthouse
- Local Govt. Code § 84.002 Auditors are appointed in the following situations:
 - County population more than 10,200
 - County of less than 10,200 and district judges choose to do so
 - County of less than 10,200 and commissioners determine auditor necessary to carry out county business and district judges agree

COUNTY AUDITORS

(CONTINUED)

- · County Auditors term is two years
- District judges must set salary of auditor, which cannot he higher than the highest paid elected county officer (excluding CCL judges) whose pay is set by the Commissioners Court Local Govt. Code § 152.031 and 152.032
 District judges also set salaries of assistants in the auditor's office Local Govt. Code §152.034
- Requires public meeting, notice in newspaper, record vote, transcribed and maintained as public record

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QUESTIONS?

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