## **SENATE BILL No. 137**

#### DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 33-23-5.

**Synopsis:** Magistrates and criminal trials. Provides that a magistrate may not preside over a criminal trial or sentencing hearing if the defendant timely requests that the elected circuit court or superior court judge preside.

Effective: July 1, 2015.

# Randolph

January 6, 2015, read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.



#### First Regular Session 119th General Assembly (2015)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2014 Regular Session and 2014 Second Regular Technical Session of the General Assembly.

### **SENATE BILL No. 137**

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning courts and court officers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1	SECTION 1. IC 33-23-5-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.127-2008,
2	SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 5. (a) A magistrate may do any of the following:
4	(1) Administer an oath or affirmation required by law.
5	(2) Solemnize a marriage.
6	(3) Take and certify an affidavit or deposition.
7	(4) Order that a subpoena be issued in a matter pending before the
8	court.
9	(5) Compel the attendance of a witness.
10	(6) Punish contempt.
l 1	(7) Issue a warrant.
12	(8) Set bail.
13	(9) Enforce court rules.
14	(10) Conduct a preliminary, an initial, an omnibus, or other
15	pretrial hearing.
16	(11) Conduct an evidentiary hearing or, except as provided in



1	subsection (b), conduct a trial or sentencing hearing.
2	(12) Receive a jury's verdict.
3	(13) Verify a certificate for the authentication of records of a
4	proceeding conducted by the magistrate.
2 3 4 5	(14) Enter a final order <del>conduct a sentencing hearing,</del> and impose
6	a sentence on a person convicted of a criminal offense as
7	described in section 9 of this chapter.
8	(15) Enter a final order or judgment in any proceeding involving
9	matters specified in IC 33-29-2-4 (jurisdiction of small claims
10	docket) or IC 34-26-5 (protective orders to prevent domestic or
11	family violence).
12	(b) This subsection does not apply to a consolidated city. A
13	magistrate may not conduct a criminal trial or sentencing hearing
14	if the defendant requests in writing, not later than ten (10) days
15	after the omnibus date, that the elected circuit court or superior
16	court judge conduct the criminal trial or sentencing hearing.
17	SECTION 2. IC 33-23-5-9 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
18	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 9. (a) Except as
19	provided under subsection (b), a magistrate shall report findings in an
20	evidentiary hearing, a trial, or a jury's verdict to the court. The court
21	shall enter the final order.
22	(b) If a magistrate presides at a criminal trial, the magistrate may do
23	the following:
24	(1) Enter a final order.
25	(2) Conduct a sentencing hearing.
26	(3) Impose a sentence on a person convicted of a criminal offense.
27	(c) A magistrate may not preside at a criminal trial or
28	sentencing hearing if a defendant has made a timely request under
29	section 5 of this chapter that the elected circuit court or superior
30	court judge preside.

