

Chapter 1 : What is the Superior Court of Justice? | Law Booth - Lawyers & Notaries

*Inferior Courts, Superior Justice: A History of the Justices of the Peace on the Northwest Frontier, (Contributions in Legal Studies) [J. R. Wunder] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

A justice of peace court was provided in each community for the purpose of trying minor civil cases. The inferior court--a court made up of five justices of the peace for a county--was established to try any civil case except those involving title to land. The inferior court had jurisdiction over county business matters, such as care of the poor, maintenance of jails, building of roads, and maintaining a register of wills. A court of the ordinary was created in for registering wills, granting letters of administration for the estates of deceased persons and issuing marriage licenses. The "ordinary" was given the responsibility of managing county business and, thus, became the chief administrative officer for county government. In , the inferior courts were abolished, and all of their powers were given to the courts of ordinary, which became the office of the probate court in , when the Constitution was amended. The Constitution of created county commissioners "in any counties that require them. The superior court was established under the Constitution of as the highest court in the state. The state was divided into eight counties then. Originally there was one chief justice who traveled from county to county holding court. In , the state was divided into two judicial districts, the Eastern District and the Western District. Later it was placed in the Brunswick Judicial Circuit, in which it currently remains. There were two judges appointed by the legislature, one for each district. The judges "rode circuit," holding court in each county at least twice a year. We now have four Superior Court Judges who rotate in our court system. Until , their decisions were final. Since that date, they have been subject to review by appellate appeals courts in Georgia and the United States Supreme Court. It has exclusive constitutional authority to preside over felony cases except those involving juvenile offenders, in which jurisdiction is shared with the juvenile court and cases regarding title to land, divorce and equity. The superior court also has exclusive jurisdiction in such matters as declaratory judgments, habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, and prohibition. The superior court may exercise concurrent jurisdiction over other cases with the limited jurisdiction courts located in the same county state court, magistrate court, and probate court. Georgia is divided into 45 superior court judicial circuits see attachment , with at least one judge in each. The circuits in metropolitan areas have several judges. In the Atlanta Judicial Circuit in , there were 15 superior court judges. Kelley Glynn , Stephen G. Scarlett Glynn , E. Lane Glynn serve as senior superior court judges. Superior court judges are elected to four-year terms in non-partisan, circuit-wide races. To qualify as a superior court judge, a candidate must be at least 30 years old, a citizen of Georgia for at least three years and have been authorized to practice law for at least seven years. Senior superior court judges, who have retired from the bench and who have attained senior status, may hear cases in any circuit at the request of the local judges or an administrative judge. The superior court is a court of record, meaning that all documents must be filed in court. The clerk of the superior court is statutorily designated as the receiver and custodian of the records of the superior court. The clerk of superior court also is the register of real and personal property records, the clerk of the jury commission and, serves as clerk of two other courts juvenile court, state court. The Clerk of Wayne Superior Court serves as the clerk of juvenile court and state court. A district attorney is elected for each judicial circuit of the state. The district attorney is the prosecutor in felony criminal matters. The district attorney serves as the legal advisor to the grand jury, which is required to hear evidence in criminal matters to determine if a "true bill" or "no bill" should be returned on criminal indictments. If the grand jury returns a true bill of indictment, the accused is bound over for trial in the matter. A no bill of indictment is a dismissal of charges against the accused. The district attorney also provides legal counsel to the Brunswick Judicial Circuit Child Support Recovery Unit and to the juvenile courts of the circuit. Each division requires and provides for jury trials in which jurors are selected and impaneled to decide issues between parties. Twelve-person juries are required for all cases, unless the parties agree to proceed with as few as eleven jurors. Jury lists are compiled by the jury commission of the county. The jury commission is composed of six persons who are appointed for six-year terms by the chief judge of the circuit. Jury commissioners serve staggered terms, with two

commissioners rotating off the commission each year. The clerk of superior court is required by statute to maintain the jury lists of the county. All jurors, once summoned for jury duty, are required to serve. The only reasons for excusal from jury service provided for by law are: A juror may be deferred for one term of court if the juror is: The probation office is part of circuit-wide probation office. Probation officers employed by the department are required by law to supervise any person convicted of a felony offense in which a sentence of probation is adjudged. The chief probation officer is appointed by the chief judge of the circuit. All juvenile court proceedings are closed to the public and all files pertaining to cases are confidential. The juvenile court has exclusive jurisdiction over cases involving delinquent and unruly children under the age of 17, and deprived children under the age of 18. Juvenile courts have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior courts in cases involving capital felonies, custody and child support cases, and in proceedings conducted to terminate parental rights. The superior court has authority to preside over adoption proceedings. These courts administer supervision and probation cases for those persons under 21 years of age who were sentenced for a delinquent offense committed before age 18. Additionally, the juvenile court has jurisdiction over those cases involving enlistment in the military services and consent to marriage for minors and cases that come under the Interstate Compact on Juveniles. State courts exercise jurisdiction over all misdemeanor violations, including traffic cases, and all civil actions, regardless of the amount claimed, unless the superior court has exclusive jurisdiction. State courts are authorized by statute to hold hearings regarding applications for and issuance of search and arrest warrants and to hold preliminary hearings. By constitutional provision, the state courts have the authority to review lower court decisions, if the power is provided by statute. State court judges may practice part-time, except in their own courts. They are elected to four-year terms in non-partisan, countywide elections. Candidates must be 25 years old, have practiced law for at least five years, and have lived in the county for at least three years. State court judges can serve as superior court judges upon appointment by the chief judge of the superior court. When required, jury trials may be held for civil and criminal matters. By law, six-person jury panels are provided for in state court. In Escambia County, Florida, 36 months after admission to the drug court program, only 48 percent of the program graduates were re-arrested as compared to 86 percent of non-graduates and 63 percent of offenders who were sentenced to probation. In Jefferson City, Kentucky, only 13 percent of the program graduates were re-arrested for a felony one year after graduation, while 55 percent of eligible offenders who declined to participate in the program were re-arrested for a felony during that same time period. More than 1,000 drug courts are operating in the United States and more than 100 are being planned. All 50 states have drug courts in operation or in the planning stages. Twenty-two states have enacted legislation that authorizes or funds drug courts and 12 additional states are considering such legislation. More than 3,000 participants who lost custody of their children have regained custody after participating in the drug court program. More than 4,000 participants have become current in child support payments after graduating from a drug court.

Chapter 2 : Superior court - Wikipedia

HISTORICAL INFORMATION The Georgia Constitution of created the justice of peace court, the inferior court and the superior court. A justice of peace court was provided in each community for the purpose of trying minor civil cases.

In addition to their individual roles and responsibilities, the Executive of the Court advises the Chief Justice on policy and governance issues affecting the administration of the Court. Chief Justice The Chief Justice has numerous statutory responsibilities under various federal and provincial laws. Some of the statutory powers and duties of the Chief Justice, as set out in the Courts of Justice Act, include: The Act permits the Chief Justice to delegate this authority to eight Regional Senior Judges so they may exercise this power in their respective regions. The Chief Justice must also assign every Superior Court judge to a region and may reassign a judge from one region to another. The Chief Justice is also responsible for reporting and approving judicial leaves of absence and responding to complaints and disciplinary issues for case management masters. This responsibility requires the Chief Justice to communicate and liaise with the federal and provincial governments and many other stakeholders in the justice system, including other courts and the Bar. Associate Chief Justice Under the Courts of Justice Act , if the Chief Justice is absent from Ontario or for any reason is unable to act, the Associate Chief Justice performs and exercises his or her duties and powers. As well as these statutory responsibilities, the Associate Chief Justice performs specific duties assigned by the Chief Justice, including working with the Administrative Judge of the Divisional Court to ensure the effective administration of this branch of the Court. Regional Senior Judges For administrative purposes, the Court is broken down into eight judicial regions across the province. Subject to the authority of the Chief Justice, each Regional Senior Judge exercises the powers and performs the duties of the Chief Justice in his or her region. In particular, the Regional Senior Judge exercises the powers of the Chief Justice to direct and supervise sittings and assign judicial duties in the region. A Regional Senior Judge, in turn, may delegate specified functions to another Superior Court judge in the region. Judges of the Superior Court of Justice Judges of the Superior Court of Justice preside over a variety of matters including criminal prosecutions of indictable offences, summary conviction appeals from the Ontario Court of Justice, bail reviews, civil lawsuits, and family law disputes. To be considered a candidate for a judicial appointment, an individual must be a lawyer who has practised law for at least 10 years, is proficient in the law, and has the personal qualities, professional skills, abilities, and life experiences that are appropriate to undertake the role of a judge. The federal Minister of Justice recommends judicial candidates to the federal Cabinet for appointment to the Superior Court of Justice. The Minister makes recommendations after receiving the advice of a Judicial Advisory Committee that has vetted all the candidates. Once appointed to the Superior Court, a judge can remain in office until the mandatory retirement age of Judicial Attire Judges of the Superior Court of Justice wear black gowns, white tabs, and a red sash. The Canadian Judicial Council also investigates complaints about the conduct of federally appointed judges across Canada. The Council has the authority to recommend to Parliament, through the Minister of Justice, that a judge be removed from office. Case Management Masters Case management masters are provincially appointed judicial officers who have the authority to hear and determine certain matters in civil cases, including motions, pre-trials and case conferences. Masters and case management masters may also adjudicate construction lien trials, as well as mortgage and general references, provide dispute resolution services, and serve as registrars in Bankruptcy under the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act. Under the Courts of Justice Act , complaints about the conduct of case management masters are addressed by the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Justice. To prevent court scheduling conflicts, applicants may apply to one region only. Please provide a letter of interest, curriculum vitae and references. Applicants must be members in good standing of the Law Society of Ontario, have no outstanding liability claims relating to the practice of law and no criminal record.

Chapter 3 : Wayne County's Judicial System - Wayne County Clerk of Court

blog.quintoapp.com: Inferior Courts, Superior Justice: A History of the Justices of the Peace on the Northwest Frontier, (Contributions in Legal Studies) () by J. R. Wunder and a great selection of similar New, Used and Collectible Books available now at great prices.

A justice of peace court was provided in each community for the purpose of trying minor civil cases. The inferior court--a court made up of five justices of the peace for a county--was established to try any civil case except those involving title to land. The inferior court had jurisdiction over county business matters, such as care of the poor, maintenance of jails, building of roads, and maintaining a register of wills. A court of the ordinary was created in for registering wills, granting letters of administration for the estates of deceased persons and issuing marriage licenses. The "ordinary" was given the responsibility of managing county business and, thus, became the chief administrative officer for county government. In , the inferior courts were abolished, and all of their powers were given to the courts of ordinary, which became the office of the probate court in , when the Constitution was amended. The Constitution of created county commissioners "in any counties that require them. The superior court was established under the Constitution of as the highest court in the state. The state was divided into eight counties then. Originally there was one chief justice who traveled from county to county holding court. In , the state was divided into two judicial districts, the Eastern District and the Western District. Liberty County was placed in the Eastern District until , when it was placed in the Atlantic Judicial Circuit, in which it currently remains. There were two judges appointed by the legislature, one for each district. The judges "rode circuit," holding court in each county at least twice a year. Until , their decisions were final. Since that date, they have been subject to review by appellate appeals courts in Georgia and the United States Supreme Court. It has exclusive constitutional authority to preside over felony cases except those involving juvenile offenders, in which jurisdiction is shared with the juvenile court and cases regarding title to land, divorce and equity. The superior court also has exclusive jurisdiction in such matters as declaratory judgments, habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, and prohibition. The superior court may exercise concurrent jurisdiction over other cases with the limited jurisdiction courts located in the same county state court, magistrate court, and probate court. Georgia is divided into 45 superior court judicial circuits see attachment , with at least one judge in each. The circuits in metropolitan areas have several judges. In the Atlanta Judicial Circuit in , there were 15 superior court judges. Cavender Darien , A. Russell Darien and Charles P. Findley Reidsville and John R. Harvey Pembroke serve as senior superior court judges. Superior court judges are elected to four-year terms in non-partisan, circuit-wide races. To qualify as a superior court judge, a candidate must be at least 30 years old, a citizen of Georgia for at least three years and have been authorized to practice law for at least seven years. Senior superior court judges, who have retired from the bench and who have attained senior status, may hear cases in any circuit at the request of the local judges or an administrative judge. The Clerk of Superior Court, F. Barry Wilkes , is elected and serves a four-year term and has served the citizens of Liberty County since The superior court is a court of record, meaning that all documents must be filed in court. The clerk of the superior court is statutorily designated as the receiver and custodian of the records of the superior court. A constitutional, county officer, the clerk is statutorily responsible for all moneys paid into the the court; the safekeeping, preservation, and management of all documents, orders and decrees of the court; jury management; and provides management and clerical support for the court. The clerk of superior court also is the register of real and personal property records, the clerk of the jury commission and, serves as clerk of three other other courts juvenile court, state court and magistrate court. The Clerk of Liberty Superior Court serves as the clerk of juvenile court, magistrate court, and state court. Directions for driving to the Justice Center are available at www. A district attorney is elected for each judicial circuit of the state. The district attorney is the prosecutor in felony criminal matters. The district attorney serves as the legal advisor to the grand jury, which is required to hear evidence in criminal matters to determine if a "true bill" or "no bill" should be returned on criminal indictments. If the grand jury returns a true bill of indictment, the accused is bound over for trial in the matter. A no bill of indictment is a dismissal

of charges against the accused. The district attorney also provides legal counsel to the Atlantic Judicial Circuit Child Support Recovery Unit and to the juvenile courts of the circuit. Miles Parkway Highway West. The sheriff of Liberty County, Steve Sikes , is required by statute to provide the following services for the superior court: Currently there are three deputy sheriffs who serve papers for the superior court. The sheriff is elected in the same manner as the clerk of superior court for a four-year term. Four superior court judges preside in the Superior Court of Liberty County. Like the district attorney, the superior court judges also serve the five other counties of the circuit. Each division requires and provides for jury trials in which jurors are selected and impaneled to decide issues between parties. Twelve-person juries are required for all cases, unless the parties agree to proceed with as few as eleven jurors. Jury lists are compiled by the jury commission of the county. The jury commission is composed of six persons who are appointed for six-year terms by the chief judge of the circuit. Jury commissioners serve staggered terms, with two commissioners rotating off the commission each year. Federal and Georgia laws require that the composition of the jury pool of the county must reflect no greater than five percent statistical disparity--by race and sex--than what actually exists in the county, which is determined by the most recent decennial census of the county. That means that there can not be greater than five percent disparity between the percentage of female, males, blacks and white in the county and the corresponding percentage for each category in the jury pool. The clerk of superior court is required by statute to maintain the jury lists of the county. A court rule of the circuit requires the clerk to manage juries and confers upon the clerk the power to defer and excuse jurors selected for jury duty. All jurors, once summoned for jury duty, are required to serve. The only reasons for excusal from jury service provided for by law are: A juror may be deferred for one term of court if the juror is: The probation office is part of circuit-wide probation office. Probation officers employed by the department are required by law to supervise any person convicted of a felony offense in which a sentence of probation is adjudged. The chief probation officer is appointed by the chief judge of the circuit. All juvenile court proceedings are closed to the public and all files pertaining to cases are confidential. The juvenile court has exclusive jurisdiction over cases involving delinquent and unruly children under the age of 17, and deprived children under the age of 18. Juvenile courts have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior courts in cases involving capital felonies, custody and child support cases, and in proceedings conducted to terminate parental rights. The superior court has authority to preside over adoption proceedings. These courts administer supervision and probation cases for those persons under 21 years of age who were sentenced for a delinquent offense committed before age 18. Additionally, the juvenile court has jurisdiction over those cases involving enlistment in the military services and consent to marriage for minors and cases that come under the Interstate Compact on Juveniles. Cases appealed from the juvenile courts may be heard by the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court, depending on the specific matter. Judges must be at least 30 years old, have practiced law for five years and have lived in Georgia for three years. Full-time judges can not practice law while holding office. Linnie Darden serves as judge of Liberty Juvenile Court. The clerk of superior court, F. Barry Wilkes , and the sheriff of Liberty County, Steve Sikes , serve the juvenile court in the same manner for the superior court and state court. Wyonnie Mack is head of the local department. State courts exercise jurisdiction over all misdemeanor violations, including traffic cases, and all civil actions, regardless of the amount claimed, unless the superior court has exclusive jurisdiction. State courts are authorized by statute to hold hearings regarding applications for and issuance of search and arrest warrants and to hold preliminary hearings. By constitutional provision, the state courts have the authority to review lower court decisions, if the power is provided by statute. State court judges may practice part-time, except in their own courts. They are elected to four-year terms in non-partisan, countywide elections. Candidates must be 25 years old, have practiced law for at least five years, and have lived in the county for at least three years. State court judges can serve as superior court judges upon appointment by the chief judge of the superior court. Liberty State Court was created in 1997. It was formerly the City Court of Hinesville. The solicitor is the prosecutor, serving in the same manner as the district attorney in superior court. Barry Wilkes , serves as the clerk of Liberty State Court. The sheriff of Liberty County, Steve Sikes , serves as the law enforcement officer for the state court. He and his deputy sheriffs are responsible for performing the same duties and responsibilities enumerated for Liberty Superior Court. The company is statutorily responsible for supervising

misdemeanants who have been sentenced to probation for a misdemeanor offenses. When required, jury trials may be held for civil and criminal matters. By law, six-person jury panels are provided for in state court. A chief magistrate, who may be assisted by one or more magistrates, presides over the magistrate courts in the state. No jury trials are held in magistrate court, and cases involving county ordinance violations in which defendants submit a written request for a jury trial are removed to superior or state court. In addition to hearing cases, duties of the chief magistrate include assignment of cases, setting of court sessions, appointment of magistrates with the consent of superior court judges and deciding disputes among other magistrates. The number of magistrates in addition to the chief magistrate is set by majority vote of the superior court judges. Chief magistrates are either appointed or elected in partisan, countywide elections to serve for a term of four years. Terms for other magistrates run concurrently with that of the chief magistrate who appointed them.

Superior court definition is - a court of general jurisdiction intermediate between the inferior courts (such as a justice of the peace court) and the higher appellate courts. a court of general jurisdiction intermediate between the inferior courts (such as a justice of the peace court) and the higher appellate courts.

Organization[edit] The superior courts are the lowest level of state courts in California holding general jurisdiction on civil and criminal matters. Above them are the six California Courts of Appeal , each with appellate jurisdiction over the superior courts within their districts, and the Supreme Court of California. California attorneys are allowed to run against sitting superior court judges at their retention elections, and have occasionally succeeded in doing so. Vacancies in the superior courts are filled by appointments made by the governor. The Los Angeles County Superior Court is organized into dozens of highly specialized departments, dealing with everything from moving violations to mental health. It handles over 2. Its judges are assisted by commissioners and 14 referees. Superior Court that is, the Superior Court is the respondent on appeal , and the real opponent is then listed below those names as the " real party in interest ". This is why several U. Superior Court and Burnham v. Superior Court of California The underlying justification is that the writ jurisdiction of the California Courts of Appeal is to make an order directing the Superior Court to enter an order in its records, while the real party in interest has standing to oppose the appellate application for a writ. Normally, there is "no appearance for respondent", but in certain rare circumstances, the Superior Court does have standing to oppose an application for a writ, and has actually done so. Like the vast majority of U. Thus, superior court decisions are not normally reported either in reporters or legal databases. However, appellate divisions of the superior courts do sometimes certify opinions for publication. Such opinions are published in California Appellate Reports Supplement, which is included in the regular volumes of the California Appellate Reports, the official reporter of the Courts of Appeal. Proposition of created the Appellate Division of the Superior Court, which replaced the previous Appellate Department but retained the same jurisdictional authority. Previously, the California Judiciary Act of had created multi-county District Courts of general jurisdiction which supervised County Courts and Justice of the Peace Courts of limited jurisdiction. Notably, the superior courts did not always enjoy the unified jurisdiction that they possess now. By the midth century, California had as many as seven types of inferior courts of limited jurisdiction under the superior courts. This dropped the total number of courts in California to less than Thus, at present, the superior courts are actually not "superior" to any inferior courts within the judicial branch. They are still superior to certain types of administrative hearings within the executive branch; dissatisfied litigants can appeal to superior courts through administrative mandamus. Judges stationed at rural superior courts too small to set up specialized divisions must be generalists who can handle everything; the state judicial education center provides a special training program for "Cow County Judges. Rather, county governments were supposed to provide buildings and security for the superior courts out of their own local budgets. At the same time, courthouse construction and maintenance were often overlooked among the numerous mandatory responsibilities placed upon counties by California law. Even worse, because so many of the responsibilities delegated to county governments were of a nature which people were likely to sue over, this arrangement put superior court judges in the awkward position of frequently ruling on lawsuits involving the very county governments responsible for maintaining their courthouses. After several decades of complaints about dilapidated courthouses, the California Legislature passed the Trial Court Funding Act of and then the Trial Court Facilities Act of to begin the process of transferring courthouses from county to state ownership. The first transfer, in Riverside County, took place in October On December 29, , the Administrative Office of the Courts announced that the process of transferring facilities to state control was complete with the transfer of the Glenn County Superior Courthouse.

Chapter 5 : Superior Court | USAO-DC | Department of Justice

Similarly, the Superior Court of the District of Columbia is the sole local trial court, and what would be inferior courts are divisions of that court. [20] In Pennsylvania, the Superior Court is an appellate court.

The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, superior courts, justices of the peace, and such inferior courts as the legislature may provide. The supreme court shall consist of five judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum, and pronounce a decision. The said court shall always be open for the transaction of business except on nonjudicial days. In the determination of causes all decisions of the court shall be given in writing and the grounds of the decision shall be stated. The legislature may increase the number of judges of the supreme court from time to time and may provide for separate departments of said court. When necessary for the prompt and orderly administration of justice a majority of the Supreme Court is empowered to authorize judges or retired judges of courts of record of this state, to perform, temporarily, judicial duties in the Supreme Court, and to authorize any superior court judge to perform judicial duties in any superior court of this state. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large at the general state election at the times and places at which state officers are elected, unless some other time be provided by the legislature. The first election of judges of the supreme court shall be at the election which shall be held upon the adoption of this Constitution and the judges elected thereat shall be classified by lot, so that two shall hold their office for the term of three years, two for the term of five years, and one for the term of seven years. The lot shall be drawn by the judges who shall for that purpose assemble at the seat of government, and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified to the secretary of state, and filed in his office. The supreme court shall select a chief justice from its own membership to serve for a four-year term at the pleasure of a majority of the court as prescribed by supreme court rule. The chief justice shall preside at all sessions of the supreme court. In case of the absence of the chief justice, the majority of the remaining court shall select one of their members to serve as acting chief justice. After the first election the terms of judges elected shall be six years from and after the second Monday in January next succeeding their election. If a vacancy occur in the office of a judge of the supreme court the governor shall only appoint a person to ensure the number of judges as specified by the legislature, to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election, and the judge so elected shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term. The term of office of the judges of the supreme court, first elected, shall commence as soon as the state shall have been admitted into the Union, and continue for the term herein provided, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The sessions of the supreme court shall be held at the seat of government until otherwise provided by law. Approved November 7, The judge having the shortest term to serve not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be the chief justice, and shall preside at all sessions of the supreme court, and in case there shall be two judges having in like manner the same short term, the other judges of the supreme court shall determine which of them shall be chief justice. In case of the absence of the chief justice, the judge having in like manner the shortest or next shortest term to serve shall preside. If a vacancy occur in the office of a judge of the supreme court the governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election, and the judge so elected shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term. A judge of the supreme court or the superior court shall retire from judicial office at the end of the calendar year in which he attains the age of seventy-five years. The legislature may, from time to time, fix a lesser age for mandatory retirement, not earlier than the end of the calendar year in which any such judge attains the age of seventy years, as the legislature deems proper. This provision shall not affect the term to which any such judge shall have been elected or appointed prior to, or at the time of, approval and ratification of this provision. Notwithstanding the limitations of this Section, the legislature may by general law authorize or require the retirement of judges for physical or mental disability, or any cause rendering judges incapable of performing their judicial duties. Approved November 4, The supreme court shall also have power to issue

writs of mandamus, review, prohibition, habeas corpus, certiorari and all other writs necessary and proper to the complete exercise of its appellate and revisory jurisdiction. Each of the judges shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself, or before the supreme court, or before any superior court of the state or any judge thereof. There shall be in each of the organized counties of this state a superior court for which at least one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county at the general state election: Provided, That until otherwise directed by the legislature one judge only shall be elected for the counties of Spokane and Stevens; one judge for the county of Whitman; one judge for the counties of Lincoln, Okanogan, Douglas and Adams; one judge for the counties of Walla Walla and Franklin; one judge for the counties of Columbia, Garfield and Asotin; one judge for the counties of Kittitas, Yakima and Klickitat; one judge for the counties of Clarke, Skamania, Pacific, Cowlitz and Wahkiakum; one judge for the counties of Thurston, Chehalis, Mason and Lewis; one judge for the county of Pierce; one judge for the county of King; one judge for the counties of Jefferson, Island, Kitsap, San Juan and Clallam; and one judge for the counties of Whatcom, Skagit and Snohomish. In any county where there shall be more than one superior judge, there may be as many sessions of the superior court at the same time as there are judges thereof, and whenever the governor shall direct a superior judge to hold court in any county other than that for which he has been elected, there may be as many sessions of the superior court in said county at the same time as there are judges therein or assigned to duty therein by the governor, and the business of the court shall be so distributed and assigned by law or in the absence of legislation therefor, by such rules and orders of court as shall best promote and secure the convenient and expeditious transaction thereof. The judgments, decrees, orders and proceedings of any session of the superior court held by any one or more of the judges of such court shall be equally effectual as if all the judges of said court presided at such session. The first superior judges elected under this Constitution shall hold their offices for the period of three years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and thereafter the term of office of all superior judges in this state shall be for four years from the second Monday in January next succeeding their election and until their successors are elected and qualified. The first election of judges of the superior court shall be at the election held for the adoption of this Constitution. If a vacancy occurs in the office of judge of the superior court, the governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall be at the next succeeding general election, and the judge so elected shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term. Supreme court may authorize superior court judge to perform judicial duties in any superior court: Superior courts and district courts have concurrent jurisdiction in cases in equity. The superior court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases at law which involve the title or possession of real property, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, and in all other cases in which the demand or the value of the property in controversy amounts to three thousand dollars or as otherwise determined by law, or a lesser sum in excess of the jurisdiction granted to justices of the peace and other inferior courts, and in all criminal cases amounting to felony, and in all cases of misdemeanor not otherwise provided for by law; of actions of forcible entry and detainer; of proceedings in insolvency; of actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; of all matters of probate, of divorce, and for annulment of marriage; and for such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for. The superior court shall also have original jurisdiction in all cases and of all proceedings in which jurisdiction shall not have been by law vested exclusively in some other court; and said court shall have the power of naturalization and to issue papers therefor. They shall always be open, except on nonjudicial days, and their process shall extend to all parts of the state. Said courts and their judges shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, review, certiorari, prohibition, and writs of habeas corpus, on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective counties. Injunctions and writs of prohibition and of habeas corpus may be issued and served on legal holidays and nonjudicial days. Approved November 2, Approved November 8, Amendment 28, part - Art. Amendment 28 also amended Art. The superior court shall also have original jurisdiction in all cases and of all proceedings in which jurisdiction shall not have been by law vested exclusively in some other court; and said court shall have the power of naturalization, and to issue papers therefor. They shall be always open except on non-judicial

days, and their process shall extend to all parts of the state. Said courts and their judges shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, review, certiorari, prohibition, and writs of habeas corpus on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective counties. Injunctions and writs of prohibition and of habeas corpus may be issued and served on legal holidays and non-judicial days. The judge of any superior court may hold a superior court in any county at the request of the judge of the superior court thereof, and upon the request of the governor it shall be his or her duty to do so. A case in the superior court may be tried by a judge pro tempore either with the agreement of the parties if the judge pro tempore is a member of the bar, is agreed upon in writing by the parties litigant or their attorneys of record, and is approved by the court and sworn to try the case; or without the agreement of the parties if the judge pro tempore is a sitting elected judge and is acting as a judge pro tempore pursuant to supreme court rule. Such right shall be in addition to any other right provided by law. However, if a previously elected judge of the superior court retires leaving a pending case in which the judge has made discretionary rulings, the judge is entitled to hear the pending case as a judge pro tempore without any written agreement. Approved November 6, A case in the superior court may be tried by a judge, pro tempore, who must be a member of the bar, agreed upon in writing by the parties litigant, or their attorneys of record, approved by the court and sworn to try the case. Approved November 3, Any judicial officer who shall absent himself from the state for more than sixty consecutive days shall be deemed to have forfeited his office: Provided, That in cases of extreme necessity the governor may extend the leave of absence such time as the necessity therefor shall exist. Any judge of any court of record, the attorney general, or any prosecuting attorney may be removed from office by joint resolution of the legislature, in which three-fourths of the members elected to each house shall concur, for incompetency, corruption, malfeasance, or delinquency in office, or other sufficient cause stated in such resolution. But no removal shall be made unless the officer complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him as the ground of removal, and shall have an opportunity of being heard in his defense. Such resolution shall be entered at length on the journal of both houses and on the question of removal the ayes and nays shall also be entered on the journal. Removal, censure, suspension, or retirement of judges or justices: The legislature shall determine the number of justices of the peace to be elected and shall prescribe by law the powers, duties and jurisdiction of justices of the peace: Provided, That such jurisdiction granted by the legislature shall not trench upon the jurisdiction of superior or other courts of record, except that justices of the peace may be made police justices of incorporated cities and towns. Justices of the peace shall have original jurisdiction in cases where the demand or value of the property in controversy is less than three hundred dollars or such greater sum, not to exceed three thousand dollars or as otherwise determined by law, as shall be prescribed by the legislature. In incorporated cities or towns having more than five thousand inhabitants, the justices of the peace shall receive such salary as may be provided by law, and shall receive no fees for their own use. Justices of the peace shall have original jurisdiction in cases where the demand or value of the property in controversy is less than three hundred dollars or such greater sum, not to exceed one thousand dollars, as shall be prescribed by the legislature. Original text - Art. In incorporated cities or towns having more than five thousand inhabitants the justices of the peace shall receive such salary as may be provided by law, and shall receive no fees for their own use. The supreme court and the superior courts shall be courts of record, and the legislature shall have power to provide that any of the courts of this state, excepting justices of the peace, shall be courts of record. The legislature shall prescribe by law the jurisdiction and powers of any of the inferior courts which may be established in pursuance of this Constitution. No judicial officer, except court commissioners and unsalaried justices of the peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office. The judges of the supreme court and judges of the superior courts shall severally at stated times, during their continuance in office, receive for their services the salaries prescribed by law therefor, which shall not be increased after their election, nor during the term for which they shall have been elected. The salaries of the judges of the supreme court shall be paid by the state. One-half of the salary of each of the superior court judges shall be paid by the state, and the other one-half by the county or counties for which he is elected. In cases where a judge is provided for more than one county, that portion of his salary which is to be paid by the counties shall be apportioned between or among them according to the assessed value of their taxable

property, to be determined by the assessment next preceding the time for which such salary is to be paid. Authorizing compensation increase during term: Increase or diminution of compensation during term of office prohibited county, city or municipal officers: The legislature may increase the salaries of judges herein provided. Compensation of legislators, elected state officials, and judges: The judges of the supreme court and the judges of the superior court shall be ineligible to any other office or public employment than a judicial office, or employment, during the term for which they shall have been elected. Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, nor comment thereon, but shall declare the law. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court, or judge of a superior court, unless he shall have been admitted to practice in the courts of record of this state, or of the Territory of Washington. The judges of the supreme court shall appoint a reporter for the decisions of that court, who shall be removable at their pleasure. He shall receive such annual salary as shall be prescribed by law. The clerk of the supreme court shall receive such compensation by salary only as shall be provided by law. There may be appointed in each county, by the judge of the superior court having jurisdiction therein, one or more court commissioners, not exceeding three in number, who shall have authority to perform like duties as a judge of the superior court at chambers, subject to revision by such judge, to take depositions and to perform such other business connected with the administration of justice as may be prescribed by law. The judges of the superior courts, shall from time to time, establish uniform rules for the government of the superior courts. Superior judges, shall on or before the first day of November in each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest, and the judges of the supreme court shall on or before the first day of January in each year report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the laws as they may believe to exist. The county clerk shall be by virtue of his office, clerk of the superior court. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Washington," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in its name and by its authority. Every judge of the supreme court, and every judge of a superior court shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Washington, and will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judge to the best of his ability, which oath shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. Notwithstanding any provision of this Constitution to the contrary, if, after the last day as provided by law for the withdrawal of declarations of candidacy has expired, only one candidate has filed for any single position of superior court judge in any county containing a population of one hundred thousand or more, no primary or election shall be held as to such position, and a certificate of election shall be issued to such candidate. If, after any contested primary for superior court judge in any county, only one candidate is entitled to have his name printed on the general election ballot for any single position, no election shall be held as to such position, and a certificate of election shall be issued to such candidate: Provided, That in the event that there is filed with the county auditor within ten days after the date of the primary, a petition indicating that a write in campaign will be conducted for such single position and signed by one hundred registered voters qualified to vote with respect of the office, then such single position shall be subject to the general election. Provisions for the contingency of the death or disqualification of a sole candidate between the last date for withdrawal and the time when the election would be held but for the provisions of this Section, and such other provisions as may be deemed necessary to implement the provisions of this Section, may be enacted by the legislature. Substitute Senate Joint Resolution No. In addition to the courts authorized in Section 1 of this article, judicial power is vested in a court of appeals, which shall be established by statute. The jurisdiction of the court of appeals shall be as provided by statute or by rules authorized by statute.

Chapter 6 : California superior courts - Wikipedia

The Hall of Justice is situated in downtown Riverside, across from the Riverside Historic Courthouse. The Hall of Justice houses 21 criminal courtrooms, all of which are wheelchair accessible. Handicapped door activation buttons are located on courtroom doors.

Chapter 7 : Superior Court | Definition of Superior Court by Merriam-Webster

A court of record is a "superior court." A court not of record is an "inferior court." "Inferior courts" are those whose jurisdiction is limited and special and whose proceedings are not according to the course of the common law."

Chapter 8 : History of Local Court System

INFERIOR COURTS. By this term are understood all courts except the supreme courts. An inferior court is a court of limited jurisdiction, and it must appear on the face of its proceedings that it has jurisdiction, or its proceedings will be void. 3 Bouv. Inst. n.

Chapter 9 : ARTICLE IV - THE JUDICIARY :: Washington Constitution :: Washington Law :: US Law :: Justice

Justice Courts Each county has justice courts that are presided over by a justice of the peace, who is elected for a four year term. These include civil lawsuits where the amount in dispute is \$10, or less, landlord and tenant controversies, small claims cases and the full range of civil and criminal traffic offenses, including DUIs.