1-1 By: Capriglione (Senate Sponsor - Burton) H.B. No. 1904 1-2 (In the Senate - Received from the House May 5, 2017; 1-3 May 16, 2017, read first time and referred to Committee on State 1-4 Affairs; May 19, 2017, reported favorably by the following vote: 1-5 Yeas 9, Nays 0; May 19, 2017, sent to printer.)

Yea

COMMITTEE VOTE

Nay

Absent

PNV

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1-8 Huffman Х Х 1-9 Hughes 1-10 1-11 Birdwell Х X Creighton 1-12 Х Estes 1-13 Х Lucio Nelson χ 1-14 1**-**15 1**-**16 Schwertner Х Zaffirini Х 1-17 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED 1-18 AN ACT 1-19 relating to the powers and compensation of criminal law magistrates 1-20 in Tarrant County. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS: 1-21 1-22 1-23 SECTION 1. Section 54.653, Government Code, is amended to read as follows: 1-24 Sec. 54.653. COMPENSATION. (a) A full-time magistrate is 1-25 entitled to the salary determined by the Commissioners Court of 1-26 Tarrant County. 1-27 The salary of a full-time magistrate may not exceed 90 (b) 1-28 percent of the sum of : 1-29 (1) [be less than] the salary [authorized to be] paid 1-30 to a district judge by the state under Section 659.012; and (2) the maximum amount of county contributions and supplements allowed by law to be paid to a district judge under Section 659.012 [master for family law cases appointed under 1-31 1-32 1-33 1-34 Subchapter A]. 1-35 (c) The salary of a part-time magistrate is equal to the per-hour salary of a full-time magistrate. The per-hour salary is determined by dividing the annual salary by a 2,080 work-hour year. The judges of the courts trying criminal cases in Tarrant County 1-36 1-37 1-38 shall approve the number of hours for which a part-time magistrate 1-39 is to be paid. 1-40 (d) A [The] magistrate's salary is paid from the county fund 1-41 available for payment of officers' salaries. SECTION 2. Section 54.656(a), Government Code, is amended 1-42 1-43 1-44 to read as follows: 1-45 (a) A judge may refer to a magistrate any criminal case or 1-46 matter relating to a criminal case for proceedings involving: a negotiated plea of guilty or no contest and 1-47 (1)1-48 sentencing before the court; 1-49 (2) a bond forfeiture, remittitur, and related 1-50 proceedings; 1-51 (3)a pretrial motion; 1-52 (4)a [postconviction] writ of habeas corpus; 1-53 (5)an examining trial; 1-54 an occupational driver's license; (6) <u>a petition for</u> an [agreed] order of expunction 1-55 (7) under Chapter 55, Code of Criminal Procedure; (8) an asset forfeiture hearing as provided by Chapter 1-56 1-57 59, Code of Criminal Procedure; 1-58 1-59 (9) a petition for an [agreed] order of nondisclosure of criminal history record information or an order of nondisclosure 1-60 1-61 of criminal history record information that does not require a

H.B. No. 1904 petition provided by Subchapter E-1, Chapter 411; (10) a [hearing on a] motion to modify 2-1 2-2 or revoke community supervision or to proceed with an adjudication of guilt 2-3 2-4 [probation]; [and] 2**-**5 2**-**6 (11) setting conditions, modifying, revoking, and surrendering of bonds, including surety bonds; (12) specialty court proceedings; 2-7 a waiver of extradition; and 2-8 (13)2-9 (14)any other matter the judge considers necessary 2**-**10 2**-**11 and proper. SECTION 3. Section 54.658, Government Code, is amended to 2-12 read as follows: 2-13 Sec. 54.658. POWERS. (a) Except as limited by an order of 2-14 referral, a magistrate to whom a case is referred may: 2**-**15 2**-**16 conduct hearings; (1)(2) hear evidence; 2-17 (3)compel production of relevant evidence; 2-18 (4)rule on admissibility of evidence; (5) 2-19 issue summons for the appearance of witnesses; 2-20 2-21 (6)examine witnesses; (7)swear witnesses for hearings; 2-22 make findings of fact on evidence; (8)2-23 (9)formulate conclusions of law; rule on a pretrial motion; 2-24 (10)2**-**25 2**-**26 (11)recommend the rulings, orders, or judgment to be made in a case;
(12) 2-27 regulate proceedings in a hearing; 2-28 (13)accept a plea of guilty from a defendant charged 2-29 with misdemeanor, felony, or both misdemeanor and felony offenses; 2-30 (14) select a jury; 2-31 (15)accept negotiated plea а on probation а 2-32 revocation; 2-33 (16)conduct contested probation revocation а 2-34 hearing; 2-35 (17)sign a dismissal in a misdemeanor case; [and] 2-36 in any case referred under Section 54.656(a)(1), (18)2-37 accept a negotiated plea of guilty or no contest and: 2-38 (A) enter a finding of guilt and impose or suspend the sentence; or 2-39 (B) (B) defer adjudication of guilt; and do any act and take any measure necessary and 2-40 2-41 (19)proper for the efficient performance of the duties required by the 2-42 2-43 order of referral. 2-44 (b) A magistrate may sign a motion to dismiss submitted by an attorney representing the state on cases referred to the magistrate, or on dockets called by the magistrate, and may 2-45 2-46 2-47 consider unadjudicated cases at sentencing under Section 12.45, Penal Code. 2-48 (c) A magistrate has all of the powers of a magistrate under the laws of this state and may administer an oath for any purpose. (d) A magistrate does not have authority under Article 2-49 2-50 2-51 2-52 18.01(c), Code of Criminal Procedure, to issue a subsequent search 2-53 warrant under Article 18.02(10), Code of Criminal Procedure. SECTION 4. The changes in law made by Sections 2 and 3 of 2-54 this Act apply to a matter or case referred to a magistrate on or after the effective date of this Act. A matter or case referred to a 2-55 2-56 2-57 magistrate before the effective date of this Act is governed by the 2-58 law in effect immediately before that date, and that law is continued in effect for that purpose. 2-59 This Act takes effect September 1, 2017. 2-60 SECTION 5.

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