I MINA'TRENTAI TRES NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2016 (SECOND) Regular Session

Bill No.327-33 (COR)

Introduced by:

Committee on Rules, Federal, Foreign and Micronesian Affairs, Human and Natural Resources, <u>Election Reform and Capitol District</u> By request of *I Maga'lahen Guåhan*, the Governor of Guam, in accordance with the Organic Act of Guam.

AN ACT TO AMEND SUBSECTIONS 3103(a) AND 3104(a) AND TO REPEAL SUBSECTION 3103(n) OF CHAPTER 3, OF DIVISION 1 OF TITLE 7 THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED RELATIVE TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF GUAM: AND TO AMEND SUBSECTION 4101(a) OF CHAPTER 4, DIVISION 1 OF TITLE 7 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED RELATIVE TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF GUAM; AND TO AMEND SUBSECTIONS 5101(a), (b) AND (c) OF CHAPTER 5. DIVISION 1 OF TITLE 7 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED RELATIVE TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF GUAM.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

Section 1. Legislative Findings and Intent. It is the intent of *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* to support the work of the Judiciary of Guam in ensuring that all who seek justice in the courts of Guam receive full, fair, and efficient administration of justice. There are new, as well as ongoing, challenges faced by the judicial branch that raise the concern of the Judicial Council of Guam. Recently, the Judicial Council appointed a committee to examine the need for an

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additional judge for the Superior Court of Guam. Chaired by Associate Justice Katherine A. Maraman, this committee conducted a survey of the judicial officers and membership of the Guam Bar Association, and the responses supported the need for an eighth judge. The oral report of the committee certified the need for an additional judgeship, and the Judicial Council officially determined a need for an additional judge during its April 7, 2016 regular meeting. The committee later issued a written report formalizing its recommendation.

The Judicial Council's determination was based on several factors, from the 8 changing demographic of our island population, to the increased number of 9 criminal felony cases filed. More specifically, there is a growing diversity of 10 litigants, defendants, and witnesses who appear in court and who require 11 interpretation services, which correspondingly results in more lengthy hearings and 12 trial. Further, the Attorney General anticipates an increase in the number of 13 serious felonies being charged, as well as the number of felony jury trials. By law, 14 priority must be given to criminal trials, resulting in a much longer waiting time for 15 motions to be heard or cases to be tried in civil and family cases. Guam adopted 16 the therapeutic and specialty court models which requires judges to spend longer 17 18 hours in the courtroom. If the upward trend of criminal cases continues, the delay in these non-criminal cases will only worsen if the additional judgeship is not 19 authorized and funded. The last time a judge was added to the Superior Court was 20 in 1994 - more than 20 years ago. Since that time, there has been a significant 21 increase in the complexity of cases heard in the courts of Guam. 22

In accordance with the statutory authority of 7 GCA § 4101(b) and the determination of the Judicial Council that an additional judge is required for the proper dispatch of business, the Chief Justice notified *I Maga'lahen Guåhan* of the need for an additional judge to the Superior Court of Guam. In light of the concurrence of *I Maga'lahen Guåhan* as to the necessity of the additional judge, *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* finds that the creating and funding an additional judgeship will be crucial to avoid greater delays and increase efficiency permitting more prompt disposition of cases.

In addition, after a review of all opinions issued by the Guam Supreme Court between 2000 and 2015, *I Maga'lahi* has revealed that a designated justice or a justice *pro tempore* sat on the appellate panel for a staggering 48.5% of all opinions. Sixteen percent of the opinions issued during that same time period were decided by a panel of justices made up by a majority, and in some cases even a complete, panel of temporary justices.

These numbers reveal a more fundamental deficiency in the Judiciary than 11 does an inadequate number of trial court judges. I Liheslatura understands the need 12 to rely on temporary justices in those situations where, because of conflicts or 13 illness, the Supreme Court is unable to assemble a panel of three full-time justices; 14 but those occasions should be rare. When nearly 50% of our cases require the use 15 of temporary justices, and when 16% of our opinions are being issued by a 16 majority of temporary justices who have not been appointed by I Maga'lahi nor 17 confirmed by I Liheslatura, no matter how qualified and well-intentioned these 18 individuals may be, we signal a lack of independence by our government 19 institutions. Especially in this period of heightened focus on Guam's right to self-20 determination, we need to take action to preserve the legitimacy of the "Guam" 21 Supreme Court by preserving the respective roles of the Executive and Legislative 22 branches in selecting our judges and justices. 23

I Liheslaturan Guåhan finds that the creating and funding of two additional
 Associate Justice positions will be crucial to preserving the integrity of the
 Judiciary.

Section 2. Amending the Composition of the Supreme Court of Guam.
 Subsection 3103(a) of Chapter 3, Division 1 of Title 7 of the Guam Code
 Annotated is hereby *amended* to read as follows:

"(a) The Supreme Court of Guam is established pursuant to 22A of the
Organic Act of Guam and has such original and appellate jurisdiction as is
prescribed by the Organic Act of Guam and by this Title. The Supreme Court shall
consist of three (3)five (5) full-time Justices who shall be appointed by *I Maga'lahen Guåhan*, the Governor of Guam, subject to the advice and consent of *I Liheslatura*. Two (2)Four (4) of the full-time Justices shall be Associate Justices
and one (1) shall be Chief Justice, who shall be selected as provided herein.

I Maga'lahen Guåhan [the Governor] may appoint any Federal Judge or any Judge, retired Judge or retired Justice of a court of record in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of Palau or the Federated States of Micronesia to sit as an acting Associate Justice. Such appointees shall be referred to as Designated Justices of the Supreme Court of Guam.

To be appointed, the individual shall have practiced law, or sat as a Judge, 16 for a total of at least ten (10) years, be a graduate of a law school accredited by the 17 American Bar Association, and, except for residency requirements and practice 18 requirements on Guam, meet all other qualifications for a Justice. An appointment 19 as a Designated Justice shall be for four (4) years and shall expire at the end of 20 such period, unless the Designated Justice is reappointed by I Maga'lahen 21 Guåhan [the Governor]. All such appointments are subject to the advice and 22 consent of I Liheslaturan Guåhan [Guam Legislature], and a Designated Justice 23 may not sit until so confirmed. 24

The Designated Justices shall sit as assigned by the Chief Justice, and while sitting shall have all the powers of an Associate Justice, and shall be paid the same as a part-time Justice, unless some other arrangement has been made by the Chief Justice with the court from which the Designated Justice comes. Designated
 Justices are entitled to a per diem allowance when traveling away from home on
 official business for Guam at the rates set for other Associate Justices of Guam."

4 Section 3 Repeal of Subsection 3103(n) of Chapter 3 of Title 7 of the
5 Guam Code Annotated. Subsection 3103(n) of Chapter 3 of Title 7 of the Guam
6 Code Annotated is hereby *repealed*.

Section 4. Authorizing *En Banc* Hearings in the Guam Supreme
Court. Subsection 3104(a) of Chapter 3, Division 1 of Title 7 of the Guam Code
Annotated is hereby *amended* to read as follows:

"(a) In hearings and determining the merits of cases before it, the Supreme
 Court shall <u>normally</u> sit in a three-Justice panel, <u>but</u>, as <u>authorized by the Court's</u>
 <u>Rules</u>, it may sit **en banc**, and all members of the panel or the **en banc** court, as the
 <u>case may be</u>, shall participate in the decision of each case heard by it."

Section 5. Amending the Composition of the Superior Court of Guam.
Subsection 4101(a) of Chapter 4, Division 1, of Title 7 of the Guam Code
Annotated is hereby *amended* to read as follows:

"(a) The Superior Court of Guam is a court of general jurisdiction in Guam, 17 having original jurisdiction as prescribed by this Title and in other laws of Guam 18 which are not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Guam or 19 the District Court of Guam. The Superior Court shall consist of a presiding judge 20 and six (6) seven (7) additional judges. The Judges of the Superior Court shall be 21 appointed as provided in this Title. The Presiding Judge holding office on the 22 effective date of this Act shall remain Presiding Judge for so long as he shall 23 remain a Judge of the Superior Court. Thereafter, however, the Judges of the 24 Superior Court shall elect one (1) of their number Presiding Judge. The first 25 elected Presiding Judge shall serve until the third Tuesday of the first January 26 occurring three (3) years after his or her election. Thereafter a Presiding Judge 27

shall serve a term of three (3) years, unless he or she is elected to fill a vacancy, in
which case he or she shall serve only the remainder of the unexpired term of his or
her predecessor. No person may be elected to consecutive terms as a Presiding
Judge."

Section 6. Amending the Composition of the Judicial Council.
Subsections 5101(a), (b) and (c) of Chapter 5, Division 1 of Title 7 of the Guam
Code Annotated is hereby *amended* to read as follows:

"(a) There shall be a Judicial Council (the Council). All full-time Justices of 8 the Supreme Court shall sit on the Judicial Council Three (3) full-time Justices of 9 the Guam Supreme Court shall sit on the Judicial Council, which shall include the 10 Chief Justice who shall appoint the other two full-time Associate Justices. Two (2) 11 Superior Court Judges shall also sit on the Judicial Council, which shall include the 12 Presiding Judge who shall appoint the remaining Judge. Should a Supreme Court 13 member leave the bench, then the Presiding Judge shall remove one (1) Superior 14 Court member until such time as a new Supreme Court Justice is nominated, 15 confirmed and seated on the Supreme Court. The Chairperson of the Council shall 16 be the Chief Justice. In the event of absence of the Chief Justice, the senior full-17 time Associate Justice shall act as Chairperson. At no time shall a designated 18 Justice or Judge or a Justice or Judge pro tempore sit as a member of the Judicial 19 Council. 20

(b) <u>The Chief Justice, in his or her absence, or the absence of an Associate</u>
<u>Justice member, may appoint from among the remaining Associate Justices an</u>
<u>alternate to sit on the Judicial Council to ensure an adequate number of members</u>
<u>from the Supreme Court of Guam.</u> The Presiding Judge, in his or her absence, or
the absence of the other Superior Court Judge, may appoint from among the Judges
an alternate to sit on the Judicial Council to ensure an adequate number of

1 (c) <u>The term of the members of the Council appointed by the Chief Justice</u> 2 <u>shall be for three (3) years.</u> The term of the member of the Council appointed by 3 the Presiding Judge shall be for three (3) years. If a member is replaced, the 4 replacement member shall only serve out the remaining term of the member 5 replaced.

6 Section 7. Appropriation for New Judicial Officers. The judiciary shall 7 submit to *I Liheslaturan Guahan* a supplemental budget for the funding of the new 8 judicial officers, including support staff, courtroom equipment and supplies, within 9 thirty (30) days from the enactment of this bill into law.