

## EXPAND DISTRICT COURT MAGISTRATE AUTHORITY OVER CERTAIN MARIJUANA CIVIL ACTIONS

Phone: (517) 373-8080  
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**House Bill 4407 as introduced**  
**Sponsor: Rep. Vanessa Guerra**  
**Committee: Judiciary**  
**Complete to 5-3-19**

Analysis available at  
<http://www.legislature.mi.gov>

### SUMMARY:

House Bill 4407 would amend the Revised Judicature Act to allow a district court magistrate to hear and preside over additional civil infractions pertaining to marijuana.

Currently under the act, a district court magistrate (DCM) may execute certain functions over various civil actions. The bill would add that a DCM may also have the following authority:

- Conduct informal hearings in civil *infraction* actions under the Michigan Regulation and Taxation of Marihuana Act (Initiated Law 1 of 2018).
- Conduct informal hearings in civil *fine* actions under the Michigan Medical Marihuana Act (Initiated Law 1 of 2008).
- Impose civil sanctions authorized by the Michigan Regulation and Taxation of Marihuana Act and the Michigan Medical Marihuana Act if a defendant is determined to be responsible for a civil *infraction*.
- Impose civil sanctions authorized by the Michigan Medical Marihuana Act if a defendant is determined to be responsible for a civil *fine*.

MCL 600.8512

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

In Michigan, district courts are known as courts of limited jurisdiction. Their jurisdiction includes the following:

- Civil cases up to \$25,000 in damages.
- Garnishment and eviction proceedings.
- Misdemeanors for offenses having a maximum term of imprisonment of one year.
- Arraignment and preliminary examinations in felony cases.
- Accepting bail on felony cases.
- Traffic civil infractions.
- State and municipal nontraffic civil infractions for adults or juveniles waived to adult court.
- Juvenile nontraffic civil infractions if under agreement with family division of circuit court.

A DCM is a nonelected employee of a district court who serves at the pleasure of the chief judge of the district. A DCM's authority is established in statute, but a chief judge has discretion to specify which of the authorized functions a DCM may perform in that district. A district judge may not extend the jurisdiction of a DCM beyond the jurisdiction expressly provided by law. Statutorily authorized duties of a DCM include the following:

- Arraign and sentence individuals who plead guilty or nolo contendere for violations of certain acts (or corresponding local ordinances).

- Conduct the first appearance of a defendant in all criminal and ordinance violation cases.
- Accept admission of responsibility and order civil sanctions for civil infractions.
- Accept pleas and impose sentence for misdemeanors or ordinance violations punishable only by a fine.
- Approve and grant petitions for appointment of an attorney for indigent defendants and suspend payment of court fees by an indigent party in a civil, small claims, or summary proceedings action until after judgment is rendered.
- Under certain circumstances, dismiss a criminal or ordinance violation case and release the bail bond or bail bond deposit.
- Issue arrest warrants and search warrants.
- Fix and accept bond in all criminal cases.
- Hear and preside over, and conduct informal hearings in, civil infraction actions.
- If the DCM is an attorney, perform all of the functions that a district judge could perform in trying a case in small claims court.
- Perform marriage ceremonies in the district in which the DCM serves.
- Issue summonses and order actions in dangerous animal cases.
- Provide nonlegal advice and assistance to the public and court staff.
- Record, index, file, and post dispositions of all cases processed.
- Notify arresting agencies and the Secretary of State of notices for failure to appear in court.
- Answer correspondence and complaints regarding cases processed.
- Administer oaths and affirmations.
- Issue bond forfeiture notices and take actions associated with bond forfeiture.

## **FISCAL IMPACT:**

Under House Bill 4407, a district court magistrate would be authorized to conduct informal hearings and impose civil sanctions under Initiated Law 1 of 2018. The fiscal impact on local court systems would depend on the number of additional hearings occurring under provisions of the bill and how the additional hearings affected court caseloads and related administrative costs. Increased costs could be offset, to some degree, depending on the amount of additional court-imposed fee revenue generated. Depending on the number of additional sanctions, the state could see an increase in civil fine revenue. If the fine revenue is a result of violating provisions of the Michigan Regulation and Taxation of Marihuana Act, the state would see an increase in General Fund/General Purpose revenue. If the fine revenue is a result of violating provisions of the Michigan Medical Marihuana Act, fine revenues would be applied to the support of public and county law libraries. The state could see an increase in revenue if Justice System assessment revenue is deposited into the state Justice System Fund, which supports various justice-related endeavors in the judicial and legislative branches of government and the Departments of State Police, Corrections, Health and Human Services, and Treasury.

Legislative Analyst: Emily S. Smith  
Fiscal Analyst: Robin Risko

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