



LEGAL SERVICES DIVISION

Legislative Guide

JUDICIAL OFFICER QUALIFICATIONS

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LEGISLATIVE GUIDE TO JUDICIAL OFFICER QUALIFICATIONS



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Judicial Officer Qualifications



I. Introduction.

The purpose of this Legislative Guide is to provide a general overview of the unified trial court system in the state of Iowa.¹ While the district court has jurisdiction over most court proceedings at the trial court level, courts with limited jurisdiction have been created to handle caseloads at the district court level and to provide an added level of expertise in juvenile and probate cases.² The various types of judgeships include district associate judges, associate juvenile judges, associate probate judges, magistrates, and senior judges.

When a vacancy occurs in a judgeship, each type of judgeship has differing nominating procedures to fill the vacancy. All judges serve a term of office and each judge must be retained by a majority of the voters for the judge to remain in office.³ During a judicial election, the ballot simply lists the names of the judges who are up for retention on the ballot and the voter has the choice of either voting "yes" or "no" to retain any particular judge in office.⁴ If a majority of the voters do not choose to retain the judge, the judge does not remain in office after the expiration of the judge's current term.⁵

This Legislative Guide focuses on the nomination and retention process for the various types of judgeships and the jurisdiction of each office. References in the Legislative Guide to the Code are to the 2007 Code.

II. Appointment, Retention, and Jurisdiction.

A. Supreme Court Justice.

1. Appointment.

The Supreme Court of Iowa consists of seven justices.⁶ If a vacancy occurs on the Supreme Court, an individual first applies to the State Judicial Nominating Commission which makes nominations to the Governor for appointment.⁷ Applicants must be a resident of the state and a member of the state bar of Iowa.⁸ Applicants must also be of such age that the applicant will be able to serve an initial term and one regular term of office before reaching the age of 72.⁹ From the individuals who have applied for the vacancy, the State Judicial Nominating Commission has 60 days after receiving notice of a vacancy to certify three nominees to the Governor to fill the vacancy.¹⁰ The Governor then has 30 days after certification of the nominees to make the appointment.¹¹ If the Governor fails to make the appointment within 30 days, the

¹ Iowa Code § 602.6101.

² See Iowa Code §§ 602.6306 (district associate judges); 602.6405 (magistrates); 602.7103 (associate juvenile judges); and 633.20 (associate probate judges).

³ Iowa Code §§ 46.16 and 46.24; Iowa Const. Art. V, §17.

⁴ Iowa Code § 46.21.

⁵ Iowa Code §§ 46.16 and 46.24.

⁶ Iowa Code § 602.4101(1); Iowa Const. Art. V, §§ 2 and 10.

⁷ Iowa Code § 46.15; Iowa Const. Art. V, § 16.

⁸ Iowa Code § 46.14(1); Iowa Const. Art. V, § 18.

⁹ Iowa Code § 46.14(1); Iowa Const. Art. V, § 15.

¹⁰ Iowa Code §§ 46.14(1) and 46.15; Iowa Const. Art. V, § 15.

¹¹ Iowa Code § 46.15; Iowa Const. Art. V, § 15.



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Chief Justice of the Supreme Court makes the appointment from the list of nominees.¹²

2. Retention.

The initial term of office for a Supreme Court justice is for one year after the time of appointment and until January 1 following the next judicial election.¹³ If a Supreme Court justice is retained after the initial term, the regular term of the justice expires every eight years thereafter.¹⁴

3. Jurisdiction.

If a party to a district court case appeals, the appeal is made to the Supreme Court which has appellate jurisdiction over cases in equity and for corrections of errors at law, or the case may be transferred by the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals.¹⁵ If the case is transferred to the Court of Appeals, any decision made by the Court of Appeals is final unless an application for further review is granted by the Supreme Court at which time the decision of the Court of Appeals is stayed pending the decision of the Supreme Court.¹⁶

B. Appeals Court Judge.

1. Appointment.

Nine judges serve on the Court of Appeals.¹⁷ If a vacancy occurs on the Court of Appeals, an individual applies for the vacant judgeship with the State Judicial Nominating Commission.¹⁸ Applicants must be a resident of the state and a member of the state bar of Iowa.¹⁹ Applicants must also be of such age that the applicant will be able to serve an initial term and one regular term of office before reaching the age of 72.²⁰ The State Judicial Nominating Commission has 60 days after receiving notice of the vacancy to certify five nominees to the Governor to fill the vacancy on the Court of Appeals.²¹ The Governor then has 30 days after certification of the nominees to appoint one of the five nominees to fill the vacancy on the Court of Appeals.²² If the Governor fails to make the appointment within 30 days, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court makes the appointment from the list of nominees.²³

¹² Iowa Code § 46.15; Iowa Const. Art. V, § 15.

¹³ Iowa Code § 46.16(1)(a); Iowa Const. Art. V, § 17.

¹⁴ Iowa Code § 46.16(1)(b); Iowa Const. Art. V, § 17.

¹⁵ Iowa Code § 602.4102(1-3); Iowa Const. Art. V, § 4.

¹⁶ Iowa Code §§ 602.4102(4-6) and 602.5106(2).

¹⁷ Iowa Code § 602.5102(1).

¹⁸ Iowa Code § 46.15.

¹⁹ Iowa Code §§ 46.14(1) and 46.15.

²⁰ Iowa Code § 46.14(1).

²¹ Iowa Code § 46.15.

²² Iowa Code § 46.15.

²³ Iowa Code § 46.15.

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2. Retention.

A judge on the Court of Appeals initial term of office is for one year from the time of appointment and until January 1 following the next judicial election.²⁴ If a Court of Appeals judge is retained after the initial term, the regular term of the Court of Appeals judge expires every six years thereafter.²⁵

3. Jurisdiction.

The Court of Appeals also has jurisdiction over cases in equity and for corrections of errors at law, but any appeal must first be assigned to the court by the Supreme Court.²⁶ The Court of Appeals has subject matter jurisdiction to review the following matters: civil actions and special civil proceedings, whether at law or in equity; criminal actions; postconviction proceedings; and a judgment of a district judge in a small claims action.²⁷ Unless the Supreme Court has issued an order transferring the case to the Court of Appeals, the Court of Appeals does not have jurisdiction over any matter on appeal.²⁸ A decision of the Court of Appeals is final unless an application for further review is granted by the Supreme Court.²⁹

C. District Judge.

1. Appointment.

Currently, there are 116 district judgeships in the state.³⁰ If a vacancy in a judgeship occurs in district court, an individual applies for the vacant judgeship with the district judicial nominating commission.³¹ Applicants must be a resident of the judicial election district where the vacancy occurs and be a member of the state bar of Iowa.³² Applicants must also be of such age that the applicant will be able to serve an initial term and one regular term of office before reaching the age of 72.³³ From the individuals who have applied for the vacancy, the district judicial nominating commission certifies two nominees to the Governor to fill the vacancy on the district court within 60 days of receiving notice of the vacancy.³⁴ If the Governor fails to make the appointment within 30 days of certification, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court makes the appointment from the list of nominees.³⁵

²⁴ Iowa Code § 46.16(1).

²⁵ Iowa Code § 46.16(1).

²⁶ Iowa Code §§ 602.4102(2, 3) and 602.5103(1, 3).

²⁷ Iowa Code § 602.5103(2).

²⁸ Iowa Code § 602.5103(3, 4).

²⁹ Iowa Code § 602.5106(2).

³⁰ Iowa Code § 602.6201(10).

³¹ Iowa Code §§ 46.14 and 46.15; Iowa Const. Art. V, § 16.

³² Iowa Code §§ 46.14 and 602.6201(1).

³³ Iowa Code § 46.14(1); Iowa Const. Art. V, § 18.

³⁴ Iowa Code § 46.14; Iowa Const. Art. V, § 15.

³⁵ Iowa Code § 46.15; Iowa Const. Art. V, § 15.



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2. Retention.

A district judge's initial term is for one year from the time of appointment and until January 1 following the next judicial election.³⁶ If a district judge is retained after the initial term, the regular term of the district judge expires every six years thereafter.³⁷

3. Jurisdiction.

A district judge has exclusive, general, and original jurisdiction of all actions, proceedings, and remedies in civil, criminal, probate, and juvenile cases, except in cases where exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction is conferred upon some other court, tribunal, or administrative body.³⁸

4. Apportionment.

The distribution of district court judges is determined by a formula taking into account a judicial election district's population and case filings, subject to a statutory maximum.³⁹ The judicial election district containing the seat of government (Des Moines) and the judicial election district containing the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison each receive an additional district judge under the formula.⁴⁰

D. District Associate Judge.

1. Appointment.

Currently, there are 56 district associate judge positions in the state.⁴¹ If a vacancy in a judgeship occurs at the district associate court level, an individual applies for the vacant judgeship with the county magistrate appointing commission.⁴² Applicants must be a resident of the county in which the vacancy exists and licensed to practice law in Iowa.⁴³ Applicants must also be of such age that the applicant will be able to serve an initial term and one regular term of office before reaching the age of 72.⁴⁴ From the individuals who have applied for the vacancy, the county magistrate appointing commission certifies three nominees to the chief judge of the judicial district.⁴⁵ The district judges of the judicial election district where the vacancy occurs, by a majority vote, appoint the district associate judge.⁴⁶

³⁶ Iowa Code § 46.16(1)(a); Iowa Const. Art. V, §17.

³⁷ Iowa Code § 46.16(1)(b); Iowa Const. Art. V, §17.

³⁸ Iowa Code § 602.6101; Iowa Const. Art. V, § 6.

³⁹ Iowa Code § 602.6201(3, 10).

⁴⁰ Iowa Code § 602.6201(3).

⁴¹ Iowa Code §§ 602.6301, 602.6302, and 602.6307. Based upon a population formula in Iowa Code § 602.6301, there should be 37 district associate judges but 19 district associate judgeships were created in lieu of magistrate positions pursuant to Iowa Code § 602.6302. Confirmed in telephone conversation with William Snyder on 09/25/06 of the State Court Administrator's Office.

⁴² Iowa Code § 602.6304(1, 2).

⁴³ Iowa Code § 602.6305(2, 3).

⁴⁴ Iowa Code § 602.6305(2).

⁴⁵ Iowa Code § 602.6304(2).

⁴⁶ Iowa Code § 602.6304(4).

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2. Retention.

A district associate judge's initial term is for one year from the time of appointment and until January 1 following the next judicial election.⁴⁷ If a district associate judge is retained after the initial term, the regular term of the district associate judge expires every six years thereafter.⁴⁸

3. Jurisdiction.

District associate judges have the same jurisdiction as a magistrate, but also have jurisdiction in civil actions where the money in controversy does not exceed \$10,000, and jurisdiction over involuntary commitment, treatment and hospitalization proceedings, indictable misdemeanors, class "D" felony violations, felony arraignments, temporary or emergency domestic abuse protection orders, probate matters which do not require notice and hearing, and juvenile matters when presiding in juvenile court.⁴⁹

4. Apportionment.

The number of district associate judges is determined by the population of a county; a population of 35,000 is the minimum amount.⁵⁰

E. Associate Juvenile Judge.

1. Appointment.

Twelve associate juvenile judge positions currently exist in the state.⁵¹ If a vacancy in a judgeship occurs at the associate juvenile judge level, an individual applies for the vacant judgeship with the county magistrate appointing commission.⁵² Applicants must be a resident of the county in which the vacancy exists and licensed to practice law in Iowa.⁵³ Applicants must also be of such age that the applicant will be able to serve an initial term and one regular term of office before reaching the age of 72.⁵⁴ From the individuals who have applied for the vacancy, the county magistrate appointing commission certifies three nominees to the chief judge of the judicial district.⁵⁵ The district judges of the judicial election district where the vacancy occurs, by a majority vote, appoint the associate juvenile judge.⁵⁶

2. Retention.

An associate juvenile judge's initial term is for one year from the time of appointment and until January 1 following the next judicial election.⁵⁷ If an associate

⁴⁷ Iowa Code §§ 46.16(2) and 602.6305(1).

⁴⁸ Iowa Code § 46.16(2) and 602.6305(1).

⁴⁹ Iowa Code § 602.6306(1, 2).

⁵⁰ Iowa Code § 602.6301.

⁵¹ Telephone conversation on 09/25/06 with William Snyder of the State Court Administrator's Office; see Iowa Code § 602.7101.

⁵² Iowa Code § 602.7103B(1, 2).

⁵³ Iowa Code § 602.7103C(2, 3).

⁵⁴ Iowa Code §§ 46.16(3) and 602.7103C(2).

⁵⁵ Iowa Code § 602.7103B(3).

⁵⁶ Iowa Code § 602.7103B(4).

⁵⁷ Iowa Code § 46.16(3).



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juvenile judge is retained after the initial term, the regular term of the associate juvenile judge expires every six years thereafter.⁵⁸

3. Jurisdiction.

An associate juvenile judge has jurisdiction to issue orders, findings, and decisions in juvenile court and to also issue warrants, nontestimonial identification orders, and contempt arrest warrants for adults in juvenile court.⁵⁹ However, the chief judge may limit the jurisdiction of an associate juvenile judge in juvenile court.⁶⁰

F. Associate Probate Judge.

1. Appointment.

One full-time associate probate judge position exists in Iowa.⁶¹ If a vacancy occurs for a full-time associate probate judge position, an individual applies for the vacant judgeship with the county magistrate appointing commission.⁶² Applicants must be a resident of the county in which the vacancy exists and licensed to practice law in Iowa.⁶³ From the individuals who have applied for the vacancy, the county magistrate appointing commission certifies three nominees to the chief judge of the judicial district.⁶⁴ The district judges of the judicial election district where the vacancy occurs, by a majority vote, appoint the associate probate judge.⁶⁵

2. Retention.

An associate probate judge's initial term is for one year from the time of appointment and until January 1 following the next judicial election.⁶⁶ If an associate probate judge is retained after the initial term, the regular term of the associate probate judge expires every six years thereafter.⁶⁷

3. Jurisdiction.

An associate probate judge has jurisdiction to audit accounts of fiduciaries and to perform ministerial duties and judicial functions as the court prescribes.⁶⁸

G. Magistrate.

1. Appointment.

Currently, there are 206 magistrate positions apportioned among the counties.⁶⁹ However, there are only 149 magistrates serving in Iowa because 19 district associate

⁵⁸ Iowa Code § 46.16(3).

⁵⁹ Iowa Code § 602.7103(1).

⁶⁰ Iowa Code § 602.7103(1).

⁶¹ Telephone conversation on 09/25/06 with William Snyder of the State Court Administrator's Office. The only associate probate judge serves in Polk County, Iowa.

⁶² Iowa Code § 633.20B(1, 2).

⁶³ Iowa Code § 633.20C(2, 3).

⁶⁴ Iowa Code § 633.20B(3).

⁶⁵ Iowa Code § 633.20B(4).

⁶⁶ Iowa Code § 46.16(3).

⁶⁷ Iowa Code § 46.16(3).

⁶⁸ Iowa Code § 633.20(3).

⁶⁹ Iowa Code § 602.6401(1).

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judge positions have been substituted for 57 magistrate positions.⁷⁰ If a vacancy occurs, an individual applies for the vacant position with the county magistrate appointing commission.⁷¹ A county allotted one magistrate may appoint an additional magistrate with each of the magistrates receiving one-half the regular salary of a full-time magistrate.⁷² A magistrate must be a resident of the county of appointment during the magistrate's term of office.⁷³ A magistrate is not required to be an attorney, however, the county magistrate appointing commission must first consider applicants who are attorneys for the magistrate position.⁷⁴

2. Retention.

A magistrate's term expires every four years and the magistrate must reapply to the county magistrate appointing commission for appointment.⁷⁵

3. Jurisdiction.

Magistrates have primary jurisdiction over simple misdemeanors, traffic and ordinance violations, preliminary hearings, search warrant proceedings, county and municipal infractions, and small claims.⁷⁶

4. Apportionment.

All magistrate terms expire every four years, and by February of the year when the terms expire the State Court Administrator apportions magistrate positions among counties using the following criteria: the existence of either permanent, temporary, or seasonal populations not included in the census; the geographic area served; the existence of cases that are pending; and the number and types of juvenile proceedings handled by district associate judges.⁷⁷

H. Senior Judge.

1. Appointment.

A senior judge is a former Supreme Court justice, Court of Appeals judge, district judge, district associate judge, full-time associate juvenile judge, or full-time associate probate judge who files with the Clerk of the Supreme Court a written election within six months of the date of retirement.⁷⁸ Twenty-eight senior judges currently serve in the state.⁷⁹ A senior judge is appointed at the discretion of the Supreme Court after the filing of the written election, for a two-year term if the judge meets all of the following requirements: retires from office on or after July 1, 1977, meets the minimum requirements for retirement under Code section 602.9106, agrees to be available as a

⁷⁰ Confirmed in telephone conversation on 09/25/06 with William Snyder of the State Court Administrator's Office; see Iowa Code § 502.6302.

⁷¹ Iowa Code § 602.6403.

⁷² Iowa Code § 602.6402.

⁷³ Iowa Code § 602.6404(1).

⁷⁴ Iowa Code § 602.6404(3).

⁷⁵ Iowa Code § 602.6403(1, 4).

⁷⁶ Iowa Code § 602.6405(1).

⁷⁷ Iowa Code § 602.6401(2).

⁷⁸ Iowa Code § 602.9203(1).

⁷⁹ Telephone conversation on 11/14/06 with William Snyder of the State Court Administrator's Office.



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senior judge for an aggregate period of 13 weeks out of each 12-month period, submits evidence to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court that the senior judge does not suffer from a permanent physical or mental disability, and submits evidence to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court that the senior judge has not engaged in the practice of law since the date of retirement.⁸⁰

2. Retention.

A senior judge may be appointed to additional two-year terms at the discretion of the Supreme Court.⁸¹ A senior judge must cease to be a senior judge in the 12-month period during which the judge attains 78 years of age.⁸²

3. Jurisdiction.

A senior judge may be assigned to any office by the Supreme Court and has the same authority as any other judge serving in that office.⁸³

III. Nominating Commissions.

A. State Judicial Nominating Commission.

The State Judicial Nominating Commission nominates persons for appointment by the Governor to the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.⁸⁴ The Governor appoints, subject to approval from the Senate, one member to the State Judicial Nominating Commission from each congressional district.⁸⁵ The residents of each congressional district who are members of the Iowa state bar elect one additional person from the congressional district to the State Judicial Nominating Commission.⁸⁶ The justice with the longest period of service on the Supreme Court serves as the chairperson of the commission.⁸⁷ Each member of the commission, other than the chairperson, serves a six-year staggered term, and no more than a simple majority of members appointed can be of the same gender.⁸⁸

B. District Judicial Nominating Commission.

Each district judicial nominating commission nominates persons for appointment by the Governor to the district court.⁸⁹ The Governor appoints five eligible electors of the judicial election district to each district judicial nominating commission.⁹⁰ The residents of the judicial election district who are members of the Iowa state bar elect an additional five eligible electors of the district to each district judicial nominating commission.⁹¹ The district

⁸⁰ Iowa Code § 602.9203(2).

⁸¹ Iowa Code § 602.9203(5).

⁸² Iowa Code § 602.9207(1).

⁸³ Iowa Code § 602.9206.

⁸⁴ Iowa Code § 46.15; Iowa Const. Art. V, § 16.

⁸⁵ Iowa Code § 46.1; Iowa Const. Art. V, § 16.

⁸⁶ Iowa Code § 46.2; Iowa Const. Art. V, § 16.

⁸⁷ Iowa Code § 46.6; Iowa Const. Art. V, § 16.

⁸⁸ Iowa Code §§ 46.1 and 46.2.

⁸⁹ Iowa Code § 46.15; Iowa Const. Art. V, § 16.

⁹⁰ Iowa Code § 46.3; Iowa Const. Art. V, § 16.

⁹¹ Iowa Code § 46.4; Iowa Const. Art. V, § 16.

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judge who is senior in length of service serves as the chairperson of the commission.⁹² Each member of the commission, other than the chairperson, serves a six-year staggered term, and no more than a simple majority of members appointed can be of the same gender.⁹³

C. County Magistrate Appointing Commission.

Each county magistrate appointing commission nominates persons for appointment to the office of district associate judge, the office of associate juvenile judge, the office of associate probate judge, and the office of magistrate.⁹⁴ A magistrate appointing commission is established in each county.⁹⁵ The commission is comprised of the following commissioners: a district judge designated by the chief judge of the judicial district, three persons appointed by the county board of supervisors, and two attorneys elected by the attorneys in the county.⁹⁶ A lesser number of attorneys may be elected if an insufficient number of resident attorneys are qualified.⁹⁷ In that case, a lesser number of commissioners are also appointed by the county board of supervisors.⁹⁸ The county board of supervisors cannot appoint an attorney or an active law enforcement official to the commission.⁹⁹ A county attorney cannot also serve as a commissioner.¹⁰⁰ Each member of the commission serves a six-year term.¹⁰¹ The district judge on the commission serves until a successor is appointed.¹⁰²

IV. Special Appointments.

A. Appointment of District Associate Judge in Lieu of Magistrates.

The chief judge of a judicial district may, by order of substitution, designate that a district associate judge be appointed in lieu of three magistrates.¹⁰³ A substitution cannot be made unless the following conditions are met: the counties involved in the substitution must have at least three magistrate positions, the substitution must not result in the lack of a resident district associate judge or magistrate in the relevant counties involved, the substitution is approved by the Supreme Court, and a majority of district judges in the relevant judicial election district find that the substitution will provide for a more timely and efficient performance of judicial business.¹⁰⁴ A substitution order cannot increase or decrease the number of magistrates authorized.¹⁰⁵ If a majority of district judges determines the substitution is no longer necessary, then the substituted office is

⁹² Iowa Code § 46.6; Iowa Const. Art. V, § 16.

⁹³ Iowa Code §§ 46.3 and 46.4.

⁹⁴ Iowa Code §§ 602.6304(1) (district associate judge); 602.7103B(1) (associate juvenile judge); 633.20B(1) (associate probate judge); and 602.6403(1) (magistrate).

⁹⁵ Iowa Code § 602.6501(1).

⁹⁶ Iowa Code § 602.6501(1).

⁹⁷ Iowa Code § 602.6504(1).

⁹⁸ Iowa Code § 602.6503(1).

⁹⁹ Iowa Code § 602.6503(2).

¹⁰⁰ Iowa Code § 602.6504(2).

¹⁰¹ Iowa Code §§ 602.6503(1) and 602.6504(1).

¹⁰² Iowa Code § 602.6501(1).

¹⁰³ Iowa Code § 602.6302(1).

¹⁰⁴ Iowa Code § 602.6302(1).

¹⁰⁵ Iowa Code § 602.6302(4).



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terminated.¹⁰⁶ However, the termination of the substituted office does not take effect until the district associate judge leaves office.¹⁰⁷

B. Appointment of District Associate Judge in Lieu of Associate Juvenile Judge.

The chief judge of a judicial district may, by order of substitution, designate that a district associate judge be appointed in lieu of an associate juvenile judge.¹⁰⁸ A substitution cannot be made unless the following conditions are met: an existing juvenile court judgeship has become vacant or will become vacant within 120 days of an order for substitution, and the Supreme Court approves the substitution upon the determination that the substitution will provide a more timely and efficient performance of judicial business.¹⁰⁹ If the chief judge determines the substitution is no longer desirable, then the order is terminated after the district associate judge leaves office.¹¹⁰

C. Appointment of Magistrates in Lieu of District Associate Judge.

The chief judge of a judicial district may, by order of substitution, designate that three magistrates be appointed in lieu of a district associate judge.¹¹¹ A substitution cannot be made unless the following conditions are met: the substitution will not result in the judicial district receiving more magistrates than are authorized under the magistrate formula, the substitution is approved by the Supreme Court, and a majority of district judges in the relevant judicial election districts approve of the substitution.¹¹² A substitution order cannot increase or decrease the number of district associate judges authorized.¹¹³ If a majority of district judges in the judicial election district determines that the substitution order is no longer desirable, then all three magistrate positions are terminated at the end of the magistrates' terms and the office of the district associate judge is reestablished.¹¹⁴

D. Part-Time Associate Probate Judge.

The chief judge of a judicial district may appoint a part-time associate probate judge and may remove the judge for cause.¹¹⁵ A part-time associate probate judge must be an attorney, admitted to practice law in Iowa, and have relevant probate-related experience.¹¹⁶

E. Chief Judge of a Judicial District.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, with the approval of the Supreme Court, appoints a district judge from each judicial district to serve as chief judge.¹¹⁷ The duties and powers of the chief judge include administrative supervision within the district over all personnel, fixing times and places for holding court, and designating presiding judges.¹¹⁸

¹⁰⁶ Iowa Code § 602.6302(5).

¹⁰⁷ Iowa Code § 602.6302(5).

¹⁰⁸ Iowa Code § 602.6307(1).

¹⁰⁹ Iowa Code § 602.6307(1).

¹¹⁰ Iowa Code § 602.6307(3).

¹¹¹ Iowa Code § 602.6303(1).

¹¹² Iowa Code § 602.6303(1); see also Iowa Code § 602.6401 for magistrate formula.

¹¹³ Iowa Code § 602.6303(4).

¹¹⁴ Iowa Code § 602.6303(5).

¹¹⁵ Iowa Code § 633.20A.

¹¹⁶ Iowa Code § 633.20A.

¹¹⁷ Iowa Court Rule 22.3.

¹¹⁸ Iowa Court Rule 22.5.

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