WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE EIGHTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE REGULAR SESSION, 2013

ENROLLED Senate Bill No. 387

53337

(By Senators Cookman, Unger, Plymale and Palumbo)

[PASSED APRIL 11, 2013; IN EFFECT FROM PASSAGE.]

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ENROLLED

Senate Bill No. 387

SEC DUIL OF STATE

(BY SENATORS COOKMAN, UNGER, PLYMALE AND PALUMBO)

[Passed April 11, 2013; in effect from passage.]

AN ACT to amend and reenact §51-2A-7 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating generally to the powers of family court judges; and granting family court judges the authority to compel and supervise the production of criminal background investigations when appropriate.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That §51-2A-7 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended and reenacted to read as follows:

ARTICLE 2A. FAMILY COURTS.

§51-2A-7. Powers; administrative and judicial functions of family court judge.

 (a) The family court judge will exercise any power or authority provided in this article, in chapter forty-eight of this code or as otherwise provided by general law. Additionally, the family court judge has the authority to:
 (1) Manage the business before them;

6 (2) Summon witnesses and compel their attendance in7 court;

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8 (3) Exercise reasonable control over discovery;

9 (4) Compel and supervise the production of evidence, 10 including criminal background investigations when 11 appropriate;

12 (5) Discipline attorneys;

13 (6) Prevent abuse of process; and

14 (7) Correct errors in a record.

15 (b) The family court judge has responsibility for the 16 supervision and administration of the family court. A family 17 court judge may promulgate local administrative rules 18 governing the conduct and administration of the family court. 19 In family court circuits with more than one family court 20 judge, all family court judges must agree to the rules. If all 21 of the family court judges in a family court circuit cannot 22 agree, the chief judge of each circuit court in the counties in 23 which the family court circuit is located shall promulgate the 24 local administrative rules. If the chief judges of the circuit 25 courts cannot agree, the Supreme Court of Appeals may 26 promulgate the local administrative rules. Local 27 administrative rules are subordinate and subject to the rules 28 of the Supreme Court of Appeals or the orders of the chief 29 justice. Rules promulgated by the family or circuit court are 30 made by order entered upon the order book of the circuit 31 court and are effective when filed with the Clerk of the 32 Supreme Court of Appeals.

33 (c) Prior to the 2003 regular session of the Legislature
34 and annually thereafter, the Supreme Court of Appeals shall
35 report to the Legislature on the caseload in each family court
36 circuit and shall recommend changes to the management of
37 the family court as the Supreme Court of Appeals deems
38 warranted or necessary to improve the family court.

39 (d) The Supreme Court of Appeals shall promulgate a 40 procedural rule to establish time-keeping requirements for 41 family court judges, family case coordinators and secretary-42 clerks of family court judges so as to assure the maximum 43 funding of incentive payments, grants and other funding 44 sources available to the state for the processing of cases filed 45 for the location of absent parents, the establishment of 46 paternity and the establishment, modification and 47 enforcement of child support orders.

The Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills hereby certifies that the foregoing bill is correctly enrolled.

Chairman Senate Committee

Chairman House Committee

Originated in the Senate.

In effect from passage.

Clerk of the Senate

Clerk of the House of Delegates

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Speaker of the House of Delegates

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