

Judiciary Law - Title 17 - Liberian Code of Laws Revised

TITLE 17

Judiciary Law

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No person shall be appointed or hold office as a Justice of the Supreme Court who has not been a citizen of Liberia for at least ten years immediately previous to his appointment, who has not attained the age of thirty years, and who is not a counsellor at law licensed to practice in the Supreme Court and engaged in the active practice of law for at least seven years next preceding his appointment. Active practice of law, as used herein, shall include judicial service, governmental service and teaching of law.^[4]

~~27~~ Neither the Supreme Court nor any Justice thereof, including the Justice presiding in chambers, may issue a writ of habeas corpus.^[9]

§ 2.10. Clerk of Supreme Court.

~~10~~ The President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint a clerk of the Supreme Court.

~~29~~ The clerk of the Supreme Court shall keep a docket of pending cases; take charge of all papers and records and furnish copies thereof when required by law; issue, sign and record writs, returns and other processes; take, transcribe and record minutes and reports of transactions and orders of Court; and perform all other duties required of him.^[10]

Chapter 3. THE CIRCUIT COURT

§ 3.1. Fourteen circuits and circuit courts created.

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County of Bomi

Court of the Sixth Judicial Circuit shall hear such appeals only in cases other than criminal cases arising in Montserrado County, and provided further, that neither of these Circuit Courts shall hear appeals from decisions of courts not of record in the District of Careysburg or the Bondiway Magisterial Area.^[14]

before the court is disposed of before the expiration of that period. Immediately following the close of the trial session there shall be a ten day closing chamber session to be held by the judge assigned to sit for the quarterly session and any judge concurrently assigned to the circuit.^[17]

§ 3.9. Assignment of judges to Circuits.

Each Circuit Judge, except the judges commissioned as relieving judges, shall preside as resident judge over the Circuit Court of the circuit for which he was appointed. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall assign, on a rotating system, a Circuit Judge to each quarterly session of the various circuits and if all business before a circuit court is disposed of before the expiration of a quarterly session, the Chief Justice shall have the power to reassign the Circuit Judge assigned thereto to sit for the balance of the quarterly session in any other circuit in addition to the Circuit Judge currently assigned there, if he deems such reassignment will aid the prompt disposition of judicial business.^[18]

§ 3.10. Circuit Court open for judicial business at all times; availability of Circuit Judges.

The Circuit Court of the several judicial circuits shall be considered always open for adjudication of matters over which they have jurisdiction and for the purpose of filing any pleading or other paper authorized by rule or statute, of issuing and returning mesne and final process and of making and directing all interlocutory motions, orders and rules. Wherever they are present within the circuit, the Circuit Judge assigned to a Circuit Court, during his assignment and the pre-trial chamber session prior thereto, concurrently with the resident judge thereof, shall have authority to act on all matters coming before the court; and if neither is available, then except for the trial of an action and any motions in connection therewith which may be made during and after such trial or any motion for an order that would dispose of the action, in whole or in part, in any manner other than the settlement of an action or claim involving an infant or judicially declared incompetent, all other matters may be heard by the presiding judge of the Circuit Court adjoining the circuit where the action is triable.^[19]

§ 3.11. Order of business at Quarterly Sessions: duration of trial beyond Session.

Except as provided in the Civil Procedure Law, jury cases shall have preference over all other cases and matters, and criminal cases shall first be heard; provided that the

f. Other capital offenses

Notwithstanding the expiration of the session at which it was commenced a trial shall continue until it is completed.^[20]

§ 3.12. Jury Sessions; time limitations on empanellment.

No jury shall be empanelled after the forty-second day of any quarterly trial session, as provided in paragraph 2 of section 3.8, but a jury once empanelled in any case in accordance therewith shall continue until the case is determined.^[21]

§ 3.13. Clerks of Circuit Courts.

The President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint a clerk for each Judicial Circuit of the Circuit Courts. Each such clerk, in addition to all other duties required of him by law, shall perform the following duties for the circuit for which he is appointed:

- (a) To keep a docket of pending cases;
- (b) To issue all notices requiring the hearing of ex parte matters or other matters which can be disposed of without a jury;
- (c) To issue all venires of jurors in cases triable by jury;
- (d) To issue and record all writs and other processes allowed by law, signed with his name as clerk and record returns thereto;
- (e) To take minutes of all trials of cases held during the quarterly sessions and record all things ordered and done there;
- (f) To take charge of all records and papers and give copies of them when required by law;
- (g) To perform for the probate division in his circuit, if any has been established, the duties required to be performed by the clerk of a monthly and probate court until a regularly constituted monthly and probate court has been created for the circuit;
- (h) To perform for the tax division in his circuit, if any has been established, the duties required to be performed by the clerk of the Tax Court until a regularly constituted tax court has been created for the circuit.^[22]

§ 3.14. Fees of clerks in civil actions.

Except where a greater fee is allowed by another.²⁹dererequ-3(ssion)-5(,)] TJETT1 0 0 1 72.02cssion

- (f) Filing demand for a jury to be paid by the party demanding the jury .50
- (g) Taxation of bill costs .50
- (h) Entry of final judgment .50

§ 4.6. Appointment and tenure of judges.

§ 4.7. Qualifications of judges.

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§ 4.10. Order of trial during monthly term.

§ 4.11. Juries; selection of jurors.

§ 4.12. Clerks of Debt Courts.

§ 4.13. Fees for services of court clerks.

§ 4.1. Establishment of Debt Court.

A Debt Court is hereby created which will be established in each of the counties of the Republic at the county seats thereof. [\[23\]](#)

- a. Illness of Counsel (if there is only one) authenticated by a certificate from a licensed medical doctor.
- b. Absence of material witness when verified or as provided by existing law. [\[24\]](#)

§ 4.3. Appellate Jurisdiction of Debt Court.

The Debt Court in each county shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear appeals from decisions in actions to obtain the payment of a debt made by courts not of record within the county in which it sits.

§ 5.1. Establishment of Monthly and Probate Courts and Probate Divisions in Circuit Courts.

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§ 5.11. Qualification and removal of judges.

§ 5.12. Original jurisdiction.

§ 5.13. Appellate jurisdiction.

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§ 5.15. Supreme Court to have appellate jurisdiction.

§ 5.16. Appointment and tenure of judges.

§ 5.17. Terms.

§ 5.18. Clerks of Provisional Monthly and Probate Courts.

§ 5.1. Establishment of Monthly and Probate Court and Probate Divisions in Circuit Courts.

A Monthly and Probate Court is hereby created which, when fully constituted, shall be established in each of the counties and territories of the Republic and may include such

provisional courts as may be deemed necessary; accordingly, a Monthly and Probate Court is hereby established in and for the County of Montserrado except for those areas where provisional courts are established therein; and Provisional Monthly and Probate Courts are hereby established in and for the District of Careysburg in Montserrado County and the Bopolu Statutory District; and until regularly constituted monthly and probate courts are established in and for other counties of the Republic, probate divisions are hereby established in the Circuit Court for the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Judicial Circuits, with jurisdiction respectively in those areas in each circuit which are outside the territorial jurisdiction of any provisional monthly and probate court established therein.^[31]

§ 5.2. Original jurisdiction (exclusive) of the Monthly and Probate Court, the Provisional Courts and the Probate Divisions of the Circuit Court.

The Monthly and Probate Court of Montserrado County, the Provisional Monthly and Probate Courts and the Probate Divisions of the Circuit Court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of the following matters arising within their respective territorial jurisdictions:

- (a) To probate wills affecting real and personal property;
- (b) To grant letters testamentary and of administration;
- (c) To direct and control the conduct and settle the accounts of executors and administrators;
- (d) To enforce the payment of the debts of testators and intestates and of their legacies and inheritances and to direct the distribution of their estates;
- (e) To order the sale and distribution of the real property of deceased persons;
- (f) To cause the admeasurement of dower, or interests in lieu thereof, to widows;
- (g) To have general supervision and direction of the estates of deceased persons and of minors, mentally disabled persons, and persons judicially declared as incompetents, and of all affairs connected with them;
- (h) To appoint and remove guardians of the property for minors, to direct and control their conduct and to settle their accounts;
- (i) To appoint and remove guardians of the property of incompetents, to direct and control their conduct and to settle their accounts;
- (j) To hear and determine applications for the adoption of children;
- (k) To hear and determine proceedings to legitimize illegitimate children;
- (l) To probate deeds, mortgages and other documents affecting or relating to real property and other instruments, documents and papers necessary to be probated;
- (m) The Provisional Courts shall have jurisdiction in all actions of debt where the amount claimed is \$2000.01 or more.^[32]

§ 5.3. Appellate jurisdiction of Provisional Courts.

Except for appeals from decisions in magisterial and justices of the peace courts involving actions to obtain payment of a debt, which shall be heard in an appropriate Debt Court, and those involving matrimonial causes arising under tribal customary law

heard in the magisterial courts in the Bondiway, Bomi Hills, Mano River, Lamco, and African Fruit Company magisterial areas, which shall be heard in the appropriate tribal courts, the Provisional Monthly and Probate Courts of the District(s) of Careysburg, Gbarma and Bopolu shall have jurisdiction of appeals from courts not of record in their respective territorial jurisdictions; and in addition, the Provisional Monthly and Probate Court(s) of the District(s) of Careysburg, Gbarma and Bopolu, subject to the same

in each month. [The Provisional Monthly and Probate Courts of Gbarma and Bopolu shall sit monthly on the first Monday in each month]. Each court shall remain in session from the opening of each monthly term until all business before the court is disposed of.^[37]

§ 5.9. Clerks of Monthly and Probate Courts.

The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint clerks for the Monthly and Probate Court of Montserrado County and the Provisional Monthly and Probate Courts of the District of Careysburg, [the District of Gbarma and the District of Bopolu]. Each such clerk, in addition to all other duties required of him by law, shall perform the following duties for the court to which he is appointed.

- (a) To keep a docket of pending cases;
- (b) To issue and record all writs and other processes allowed by law, signed with his name as clerk and record returns thereto;
- (c) To take minutes of all hearings held during the monthly sessions and record all matters transacted there;
- (d) To note for the record, all wills, conveyances of real property and another documents, papers and instruments in writing offered for probate and those admitted to probate after being so noted, to deliver all such papers as are so required to the Registrar of Deeds for recording.
- (e) To take charge of all records and papers and give copies of them when required.^[38]

§ 5.10. Establishment of a Monthly and Probate Court in Gbarma and Bopolu Statutory Districts respectively in Lofa County.^[39]

Pursuant to Section 5.1 of Chapter 5 of the new Judiciary Law, there is hereby established two provisional Monthly and Probate Courts in Gbarma and Bopolu Statutory Districts respectively in Lofa County, Republic of Liberia.

§ 5.11. Qualification and removal of judges.

The qualification and removal of judges of the Provisional Monthly and Probate Courts shall be the same as provided for under the Constitution of the Republic of Liberia and Title 17 of the New Judiciary Law of Liberia.

§ 5.12. Original jurisdiction.

The Provisional Monthly and Probate Courts of Gbarma and Bopolu Statutory Districts

administrators;

(d) To enforce the payment of the debts of testators and intestate and of their legacies and heritances, and to direct the distribution of their estates;

(e) To order the sale and distribution of their estates (real property);

(f) To cause the admeasurement of dower, or intestate in lieu thereof, to widows and widowers;

(g) To have general supervision and direction of the estates of deceased persons and of minors, mentally disabled persons, and persons judicially declared as incompetents, and of all affairs connected with them;

(h) To appoint and remove guardians of the property for minors, to direct and control their conduct, and to settle their accounts;

(i) To appoint and remove guardians of the property of incompetents, to direct and control their conduct, and to settle their accounts.

(j) To hear and determine applications for the adoption of children;

(k) To hear and determine proceedings to legitimize illegitimate children;

(l) To probate deeds, mortgages and other documents affecting or relating to real property and other instruments, documents and papers necessary to be probated;

(m) The Provisional Monthly and Probate Courts of Gbarma and Bopolu shall have jurisdiction in all actions of debt where the amount is \$2000.01 or more.

§ 5.13. Appellate jurisdiction.

Except for appeals from decisions in the Magisterial and justices of the peace courts involving actions to obtain payment of debt, which shall be heard in an appropriate Debt Court, and those involving matrimonial causes arising under tribal customary law which shall be heard in the appropriate tribal courts, the Provisional Monthly and Probate Courts of Gbarma and Bopolu Statutory Districts of Lofa County shall have jurisdiction of appeals from courts not of record in their respective jurisdictions; provided, however, that in areas where there are no debt courts, appeals from justices of the peace and magistrate courts of debt cases shall be taken before the Provisional Monthly and Probate Courts established herein.

§ 5.14. Power of Provisional Monthly and Probate Court Judges to issue writs in exercise to aid appellate jurisdiction.

The judges of the Provisional Monthly and Probate Courts shall have the power, authority and jurisdiction to issue or order the issuance of writs of summary proceedings addressed to inferior courts not of record and their officers in exercise or aid of the respective appellate jurisdiction of each Provisional Monthly and Probate Court.

§ 5.15. Supreme Court to have appellate jurisdiction.

Appeals from decisions and other determinations of the Provisional Monthly and Probate Courts of Gbarma and Bopolu Statutory Districts of Lofa County shall be to the Supreme Court of Liberia.

§ 5.16. Appointment and tenure of judges.

§ 6.8. Fees for services of court clerk.

§ 6.1. Establishment of Tax Court.

A Tax Court is hereby created and established in each of the counties and territories of the Republic.^[41]

§ 6.2. Jurisdiction and procedure.

The Tax Court and the tax divisions of the Circuit Courts, within their respective territorial jurisdictions, shall have exclusive jurisdiction to review final administrative determinations of assessments of taxes, license fees and other imposts, valuations made for tax purposes and denials of claims for refund with respect to taxes, license fees and other imposts assessed by the Republic or any of its political subdivisions or agencies in accordance with the Revenue and Finance Law, together with exclusive original jurisdiction over civil penalties and such other original civil jurisdiction as is expressly conferred on the Tax Court by the Revenue and Finance Law or is otherwise contained therein, including such admiralty jurisdiction as is necessary to carry out the functions herein set forth. Except as otherwise provided in the Revenue and Finance Law, the Administrative Procedure Act and as otherwise expressly provided by statute, in so far as practicable, the procedures of the Tax Court and the method of enforcement of its judgments shall be the same as these of the Circuit Court in civil matters.^[42]

§ 6.3. Supreme Court to have appellate jurisdiction.

Appeals from decisions and other determinations of the Tax Court shall be to the Supreme Court.^[43]

§ 6.4. Appointment and tenure of Tax Court Judges.

The President shall nominate and by and with the consent of the Senate, commission a judge to preside over the Tax Court in each of the counties and territories of the Republic. They shall hold office during good behavior.^[44]

§ 6.5. Qualifications of Judges.

The qualifications of a person appointed or holding office as a Judge of a regularly constituted Tax Court shall be, as far as practicable, the same as those required for resident judges of the Circuit Court.

§ 6.6. Terms of Court; rules and regulations.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall fix the terms of Court and make rules and regulations for the operation and administration of the Tax Court.^[45]

§ 6.7. Clerks of Tax Court.

The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a clerk, for each Tax Court in the Territories and Counties of the Republic. Each such clerk, in addition to all other duties required of him by law, shall perform the following duties for the court to which he is appointed:

- (a) To keep a docket of pending cases;
- (b) To issue and record all writs and other processes allowed by law, signed with his name as clerk and record returns thereto;
- (c) To take minutes of all hearings held during the appointed sessions and record all matters transacted there;

~~(c) (1)(B)~~ Except when another court in the same geographic area shall have exclusive jurisdiction, the magisterial court shall exercise juvenile court

The President shall appoint for each magisterial court a Stipendiary Magistrate, who shall act as chief magistrate of the court, and such associate stipendiary magistrates for each court as he shall deem it necessary and expedient to dispose of the judicial business within the magisterial area covered by each court. A stipendiary magistrate shall hold office for a period of four years and shall be eligible for reappointment, but he may be removed from office prior to the expiration of his term of office for cause or at the pleasure of the President.^[50]

§ 7.6. Qualifications of Stipendiary Magistrates.

Stipendiary magistrates, upon appointment, must be citizens of the Republic of Liberia and have attained the age of twenty-three years; they must be attorneys licensed to practice and have been engaged in the active practice of the law for at least two years next preceding their appointments; they must reside in the magisterial area for which they are appointed or in the county in which the magisterial area for which they are appointed is located and shall not try a cause in any other magisterial area except as otherwise provided by law. Active practice of law, as used herein, is not limited to the direct practice of law, but includes judicial service, governmental service, and the teaching of law.^[51]

§ 7.7. Territorial powers of Magistrates; civil and criminal.

~~1B~~ Within the limitations set forth in this chapter, Stipendiary Magistrates shall have power to act in civil matters in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law within their respective magisterial areas.

~~2B~~ Stipendiary Magistrates shall have power to act in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Law to issue warrants for the seizure and arrest of any person violating the law at any place within their respective magisterial areas and within any contiguous areas in the same county in which no magisterial or justice of the peace court is established, and to commit him to jail, release him on bond or discharge him from custody if it appears that no offense has been committed by him. They shall have power also to issue warrants for the search of any premises at any place within their respective magisterial areas and within any contiguous areas in the same county in which no magisterial or justice of peace court is established, for stolen or embezzled property, illicit, forfeited or prohibited property, contraband and instruments or other articles designed or intended for use, or which are or have been used, as a means of committing a criminal offense, if, upon complaint made, the magistrate is satisfied that there is probable cause to believe that such property is concealed therein.^[52]

§ 7.8. Records and Dockets of court.

Under the supervision of the chief stipendiary magistrate, each magisterial court shall keep legible and suitable books, papers, records and dockets of all civil actions,

proceedings and separately, of all criminal actions and proceedings. The rules of court

§ 8.8

monetary limitation herein set forth, or, if a counterclaim is interposed, the amount sought to be recovered, or if two or more claims for relief are joined therein, the aggregate of the amounts sought to be recovered, shall not exceed the monetary limitations herein set forth;

(b) ~~litig~~

Justice of the peace courts concurrently with the magisterial

Each justice of the peace shall keep or cause to be kept legible and suitable books, papers, records and dockets of all civil actions and proceedings and separately, of all criminal actions and proceedings. The rules of court may prescribe their form, care, custody and disposition.

§ 8.10. Fees.

peace which violates the legal right of a party litigant, or which is not in keeping with law or judicial practice under the statutes.

Chapter 9. TRAFFIC COURT

§ 9.1. Establishment of Traffic Court; provisional assignment of magistrates and justice of peace courts.

§ 9.2. Original exclusive jurisdiction of traffic courts; procedure.

§ 9.3. Appellate courts.

§ 9.4. Appointment and tenure of Traffic Court judges.

§ 9.5. Qualifications of judges of Traffic Court.

§ 9.6. Required training and education of judges.

§ 9.7. Records and dockets of court.

§ 9.1. Establishment of Traffic Court; provisional Assignment of Magistrates and Justices of the Peace courts.

A Traffic Court is hereby created which, when fully constituted, shall be established for each of the counties of the Republic and may hereafter be established in such lesser geographic units as the President may deem necessary and expedient; accordingly a Traffic Court is hereby established in and for the Commonwealth District of Monrovia in Montserrado County, and in and for the areas within the corporate limits of the county seats of each of the other counties; and until regularly constituted traffic courts are established in other areas of Montserrado County and the other counties of the Republic, or any lesser geographic units hereof, the magisterial and justices of the peace courts in these other areas, in addition to their other functions, shall assume jurisdiction as Traffic Courts.^[59]

§ 9.2. Original exclusive jurisdiction of Traffic Courts; procedure.

The Traffic Courts established pursuant to this chapter, including the magisterial and justices of the peace courts assuming traffic court jurisdiction thereunder, shall have original exclusive jurisdiction within their respective territorial jurisdictions to try without a jury any violation of the Vehicle and Traffic Law constituting an infraction as defined therein. The procedure in criminal proceedings in magisterial and justices of the peace courts shall govern the procedure in traffic courts.

§ 9.3. Appellate courts.

Appeals from decisions of traffic courts shall be governed by the same procedure as that governing appeals from decisions of the magisterial and justices of the peace courts and shall be to the Circuit Court in the county in which the traffic court sits; provided that only the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit shall hear such appeals arising in Montserrado County, except that the said Circuit Court shall [not] hear appeals from the decisions of the traffic courts within the District of Careysburg [and] the Bondiway Magisterial Area, but such appeals shall be heard in the respective Provisional Monthly and Probate Courts having territorial jurisdiction over the geographic areas in which these traffic courts are established, as set forth in section 5.3.^[60]

§ 9.4. Appointment and tenure of Traffic Court Judges.

The President shall appoint and commission judges to preside over the Traffic Court in and for the Commonwealth District of Monrovia in Montserrado County and in and for the areas within the corporate limits of the county seats of each of the other counties and such number of associate judges as he deems expedient and necessary; and, when traffic courts become established in other areas of Montserrado County and the other counties of the Republic, he shall similarly appoint and commission judges for each court. A judge of the traffic court shall hold office for a term of two years from the date of his commission and shall be eligible for reappointment but he may be removed from office prior to the expiration of his term of office for cause or at the pleasure of the President.

§ 9.5. Qualifications of Judges of Traffic Court.

Judges of the traffic court, upon appointment, must be citizens of the Republic of Liberia, must have attained the age of twenty-one years and be able to read and write the English language; they must reside in the designated geographic area for which they were appointed or in the county in which the said area is located and shall not try a cause in any other area except as otherwise provided by law.

§ 9.6. Required training and education of Judges.

No judge of the Traffic Court selected for a term of office on or after this title becomes effective, except one who has been admitted to practice law in this Republic, shall

Each judge of the traffic court shall keep or cause to be kept legible and suitable books, papers, records and dockets of all proceedings had before the court. The rules of court may prescribe their form, care, custody, and disposition.

Chapter 10. THE JUVENILE COURT

§ 10.1. Establishment of juvenile court; provisional assignment of magisterial courts.

§ 10.2. Exclusive original jurisdiction of juvenile courts.

§ 10.3. Appeals to Circuit Court or provisional probate court; procedure.

§ 10.4. Appointment and tenure of juvenile court judges.

§ 10.5. Qualifications of judges.

§ 10.6. Court sessions.

§ 10.7. Clerk of court; appointment, duties.

§ 10.8. Probation officers.

§ 10.1. Establishment of Juvenile Court; provisional assignment of magisterial courts.

A Juvenile Court is hereby created which, when fully constituted, shall be established for each of the counties of the Republic and in such lesser geographic units as the President may deem necessary and expedient; accordingly, a Juvenile Court is hereby established in and for the Commonwealth District of Monrovia in Montserrado County and until regularly constituted juvenile courts are established in other areas of Montserrado County and in and for other counties of the Republic or for any lesser geographic units thereof, the magisterial courts in these areas, in addition to their other functions, shall assume jurisdiction as juvenile courts whenever such jurisdiction becomes necessary under the Juvenile Court Procedure Code.^[61]

§ 10.2. Exclusive original jurisdiction of Juvenile Courts.

Juvenile courts established under this chapter, including the magisterial courts empowered to assume juvenile court jurisdiction thereunder, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in special proceedings concerning any juvenile, living or found within the geographic area over which such court has territorial jurisdiction, as provided in the Juvenile Court Procedural Code.^[62]

§ 10.3. Appeals to Circuit Court or Provisional Probate Courts; procedure.

Appeals from adjudications or dispositions of the Juvenile Court or of any magisterial court assuming juvenile court jurisdiction hereunder shall be to the Circuit Court in the county in which the court sits unless, as provided by section 5.3, an appropriate Provisional Monthly and Probate Court has appellate jurisdiction. Appellate practice shall be in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Juvenile Court Procedure Code.

§ 10.4. Appointment and tenure of Juvenile Court Judges.

The President shall appoint and commission a judge to preside over the Juvenile Court in and for the Commonwealth District of Monrovia in Montserrado County, and when Juvenile Courts become established in other areas of the Republic, judges to preside over each of such courts. They shall hold office for a period of four years and shall be eligible for reappointment but m

(e) To take charge of all official records and papers and to ensure that inspection and the furnishing of copies thereof be fully in accordance with law.^[66]

§ 10.8. Probation Officers.

The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Chief Probation Officer to be attached to each Juvenile Court established hereunder. He may appoint one or more additional probation officers for each court as required. As far as it is practicable, probation officers shall have had training in social welfare and related problems.^[67]

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Subchapter A.

§ 11.3. Purpose and construction of Code.

The purpose of this Code is to provide a due process of law for the just determination of all causes coming within the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts and the magisterial courts when such courts are empowered to assume juvenile court jurisdiction under the Judiciary Law, to protect the welfare of juveniles and the community. This Code shall be liberally construed to the end that each juvenile coming under juvenile court jurisdiction shall receive such care, guidance and control, preferably in his own home, as will conduce to the juvenile's welfare and the best interest of the Republic. In the instances when such juvenile is removed from the control of his parents, guardian or other custodian, the court shall secure for him care as nearly as possible equivalent to that which should have been given him by his parents. In furtherance of this end, informal preliminary conferences and negotiations terminating in decrees entered upon consent shall be a primary objective.

Subchapter B. DEFINITIONS

§ 11.11. Definitions.

Except when the context or a specific provision of law otherwise requires, the following terms when used in this part and for the purpose of this part shall have the meaning as ascribed to them in this section:

(a) A "juvenile" is a child who is under the age of eighteen years.

(b) A "juvenile delinquent" is a juvenile who has attained the age of seven years but is under the age of eighteen years at the time a petition hereunder is entertained by the court in his behalf and who has been adjudicated to the status of juvenile delinquent by the court on the basis of a finding that he has committed an act which if committed by a person over the age of eighteen years would be a crime.

(c) A "juvenile in need of care and protection necessary for his well-being" is a juvenile who is under the age of eighteen years at the time a petition hereunder is entertained by the court in his behalf and who pursues a course of conduct as follows:

- (1) Habitual truancy; or
- (2) Repeatedly and without consent absents himself from his home or a legally designated place of abode; or
- (3) Associates with thieves or other criminals, or with vicious or immoral persons; or
- (4) Frequents gaming places or establishments where intoxicating liquor is sold; or
- (5) Loiters in the street at night; or
- (6) Begs for alms; or
- (7) Indulges in the use of drugs subject to the Narcotic Drug Control Act; or
- (8) If a female repeatedly becomes pregnant out of wedlock.

(d) A "neglected child" is a juvenile who is under the age of eighteen years at the time a

any violation of the Vehicle and Traffic Law constituting an infraction as defined therein, such charge shall be tried in the traffic court having jurisdiction thereof.

~~(b)(1)~~ Special proceedings concerning any juvenile who is alleged to be in need of care and protection necessary for the well-being and whom the court is petitioned to adjudicate a ward of the court.

~~(c)(1)~~ Special proceedings concerning any juvenile who is alleged to be a neglected child and for whom the court is petitioned to so regulate his home, or if necessary to remove him therefrom, so that his needs are properly cared for.

~~(d)(1)~~ Apart from any other provision of law, the juvenile courts shall have power in these special proceedings to determine the custody or the guardianship of the person of any juvenile coming within the jurisdiction of the court and to transfer temporarily or to terminate parental or other custodial rights in connection with such proceedings.

§ 11.22. Continuing jurisdiction of court until adulthood.

When jurisdiction shall have been obtained by the court in the case of any juvenile in accordance with the provisions of this Code, such jurisdiction shall be retained by the court for the purposes of this Code until he becomes twenty-one years of age unless he is discharged prior thereto by the court.

§ 11.23. Venue.

~~1)(1)~~ **g** Special proceedings concerning any juvenile who is alleged to be a juvenile delinquent or concerning any juvenile who is alleged to be in need of care and protection for his well-being are originated in the juvenile court having territorial jurisdiction over the geographic area in which the act or acts referred to in the petition allegedly occurred.

~~2)(1)~~ Special proceedings concerning any juvenile who is alleged to be a neglected child may be originated in the juvenile court having territorial jurisdiction over the geographic area in which the juvenile resides or is domiciled at the time of the filing of the petition or in the juvenile court having territorial jurisdiction over the geographic area in which the person having custody of the juvenile resides or is domiciled.

~~3)(1)~~ On motion made on behalf of the respondent juvenile or by or on behalf of his parent or other person legally responsible for his care and for good cause shown, the juvenile court having originating jurisdiction may transfer the proceedings to a more convenient court having juvenile court jurisdiction.

Subchapter D. PRELIMINARY PROCEDURE

§ 11.31. Manner of originating special proceedings; petition, contents.

The special proceedings prescribed by this Code shall be originated by the filing of a petition in the appropriate juvenile court which shall set forth plainly the following:

- (a) The jurisdictional facts which are alleged to bring the juvenile within the purview of the Code;
- (b) The name, age and residence of the juvenile;
- (c) The names and residences of his parents;
- (d) The name and residence of his guardian, custodian or other person legally responsible for his care, or nearest known relative;
- (e) The name of the petitioner and his address and if petitioner is a peace officer, probation officer or officer or employee of the Bureau of Child Welfare, his official title or position;
- (f) If any of the facts herein required are not known by the petitioner, the petition shall so indicate.

§ 11.32. Persons who may originate proceedings.

Any person having probable cause to believe that a juvenile is within purview of this Code may file a petition in the appropriate juvenile court to bring the juvenile before the court. The following persons are included among the persons who may originate such proceedings:

- (a) A parent or other person interested in or legally responsible for the care of a juvenile;
- (b) A peace officer, probation officer, or officer or employee of the Bureau of Child Welfare;
- (c) The recognized agents of any duly authorized agency, association or institution;
- (d) Any person who has suffered injury as a result of the alleged activity of a juvenile alleged to be a juvenile delinquent or in need of care and protection necessary for his well-being, or a witness to such activity;
- (e) Any person having knowledge or information of a nature which convinces him that a juvenile is neglected.
- (f) A person on the court's direction.

§ 11.33. Substitution of petition by Court.

~~11/11/11~~ On its own motion and at any time in the proceedings before a juvenile court, the court may substitute for a petition to determine delinquency a petition to determine whether a juvenile is in need of care and protection necessary for his well-being.

~~2/~~ ~~11/11/11~~ On its own motion and at any time in the proceedings before a juvenile court, the court may substitute a neglected child petition for a petition to determine delinquency or for a petition to determine whether a juvenile is in need of care and protection necessary for his well-being.

~~374b~~

In all cases where the court on its own motion

In case the summons in a special proceeding hereunder cannot be served, or the persons served fail to obey the same, or in any case when it shall be made to appear to the court that the service of a summons would be ineffectual, or that the welfare of the juvenile involved requires that he be brought forthwith into the custody of the court, a warrant may be issued for any necessary party, including the juvenile involved.

hearing for the purpose of making a preliminary determination of whether the court appears to have jurisdiction over the juvenile and shall order immediate release of the juvenile if warranted, or, in his discretion, may release him to the custody of his parent or some other responsible person upon such terms as the necessity of the case requires, or direct his detention in a proper facility pending disposition of the charges against him in which case the peace officer involved shall forthwith cause a petition to be filed; provided, however, that no juvenile shall be held in such detention without a hearing on the charges against him for a period longer than two days, excluding Sundays and holidays, unless, for good cause, an order for a longer detention is signed by the court; provided further, that in no case shall the juvenile be held in detention longer than two weeks without such hearing or thereafter, pending final action of the

All special proceedings hereunder concerning juveniles shall be dealt with at separate hearings and without a jury. In the best interest of the juvenile concerned every hearing shall be conducted in private. The general public shall be excluded from the hearing room and only such persons shall be admitted as the court shall find to have a direct interest in the case or in the work of the court.

§ 11.53. Types of hearings; adjudicatory and dispositional.

Hearings in special proceedings concerning juveniles shall consist of two kinds: (1) adjudicatory, which is a hearing to determine whether the juvenile or other respondent did the act or acts alleged in the petition upon which an adjudication of the status of the juvenile involved may be made, and (2) dispositional, which is a hearing to determine whether the juvenile or other respondent requires supervision or treatment, and, in the case of a juvenile adjudicated to the status of juvenile delinquent, confinement.

§ 11.54. Conduct of adjudicatory hearings.

Adjudicatory hearings in special proceedings hereunder concerning juveniles, except as hereinafter set forth, shall be conducted in an informal manner as a civil proceeding. Wherever possible, stenographic or other transcript of such hearings shall be required. The court may, in its discretion, conduct the examination of witnesses, but the prosecuting attorney, if any, and counsel, if any, for the juvenile, his parents or other persons legally responsible for his care, shall be permitted to participate in the hearing and to present evidence, call and examine or cross-examine witnesses. However, at any such hearing which may result in the institutional commitment of the juvenile, such examination or cross-examination, including the introduction of documentary or other evidence, shall be as formal as in the trial of a regular civil case.

§ 11.55. Evidence in adjudicatory hearings; required quantum of proof.

Only evidence that is competent, material and relevant may be admitted in an adjudicatory hearing. Any determination at the conclusion of an adjudicatory hearing that a juvenile did an act or acts must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt in order to support an adjudication that he is a juvenile delinquent; to support any other adjudication such determination must be based on a preponderance of the evidence. In any case, an uncorroborated confession made out of court by a juvenile or other respondent is not sufficient.

§ 11.56. Decision of court upon adjudicatory hearing.

The court in an adjudicatory hearing may dismiss the petition in behalf of a juvenile if the allegations of a petition are not established, or otherwise, for good cause, terminate its jurisdiction at any time. When in such a hearing the court finds that a juvenile comes within any of the provisions of section 11.21, the court shall so adjudicate and in its determination shall make a finding of the facts upon which it exercises its jurisdiction over such juvenile.

§ 11.57. Sequence of hearings.

Upon completion of an adjudicatory hearing, the dispositional hearing may commence immediately after the required findings are made, or the court may adjourn the proceedings on the conclusion of the adjudicatory hearing to enable it to have an inquiry made into the surroundings, conditions, and capacities of the juvenile or other respondent and with respect to such other matters may be of assistance to the court in determining the disposition that will best serve their welfare. If the juvenile or other respondent is held in a detention facility, such an adjournment may not be had for a period of more than ten days and in the absence of special circumstances not more than a total of two such adjournments may be granted.

§ 11.58. Evidence in dispositional hearings; required quantum of proof.

Only evidence that is material and relevant may be admitted during a dispositional hearing. A disposition at the conclusion of a dispositional hearing must be based on a preponderance of the evidence.

§ 11.59. Probation reports to be used only in dispositional hearings.

Reports prepared by the probation officer for use by the Juvenile Court at any time prior to the making of an order of disposition shall be deemed confidential information furnished to the court which the court in a proper case, in its discretion may withhold from or disclose in whole or in part to the law guardian or counsel for the juvenile, other party in interest or other appropriate persons. Such reports may not be furnished to the juvenile court prior to the completion of an adjudicatory hearings but may be used in the Dispositional hearing.

§ 11.60. Non-criminal nature of adjudications.

No adjudication by the juvenile court of the status of any juvenile made in any special proceeding hereunder shall be deemed a conviction, nor shall such adjudication operate to impose any civil liability, nor shall any juvenile be found guilty or be deemed a criminal by reason of such adjudication, nor shall juveniles be charged with a crime or convicted in any court except as set forth in the exception and provisos contained in section 11.21(a).

Subchapter F. DISPOSITIONAL ORDERS.

§ 11.71. Disposition of juvenile delinquents.

In the case of a juvenile adjudicated a juvenile delinquent, the court by order duly entered may make a disposition as follows:

- (a) Repatriation to the village of his native residence;
- (b) Requiring restitution or the payment of a fine up to the sum of \$100, which payment

the court may permit by its order to be made in installments, in such amounts and at such intervals in view of his financial capacity, as will enable the party paying to comply with the order;

(c) Suspending judgment, with or without terms or conditions, provided that the maximum duration of any term or condition shall be no more than one year, unless the court finds at the conclusion of that period that exceptional circumstances require an additional period of no more than one year;

(d) Continuing the proceeding and placing the juvenile in the same manner and to the same extent as placements may be made for juveniles adjudicated wards of the court;

(e) Probation for an indefinite period with a maximum of two years, the conditions of which shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 11.75 and providing that the juvenile delinquent be discharged when he has conformed to the conditions of probation

additional period, the court, on its own motion, at the conclusion of any period of placement, may hold a hearing concerning the need for continuing the placement.

§ 11.74. Consent decrees; pre-judicial disposition.

A judge of a juvenile court having jurisdiction of a special proceeding concerning a juvenile hereunder, is hereby authorized to approve and have entered a consent decree when voluntary negotiations seeking to resolve the grievance without adjudication involving the juvenile, his parents or other persons legally responsible for his care, his counsel, if any, the probation officer assigned to the case and any other interested party

Subchapter G. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 11.91. Right to counsel.

~~11.91~~ This Code declares that a juvenile involved in any special proceeding hereunder has a right to the assistance of counsel of his own choosing and if he or his parent or other person legally responsible for his care is financially unable to

without cost to him, he shall immediately be furnished with available facilities to aid him in securing such counsel and shall be allowed reasonable time and opportunity to consult privately with such counsel before any further proceedings are had.

§ 11.92. Court may require medical and psychiatric examinations.

After the filing of a petition in any special proceeding under this Code over which the juvenile court appears to have jurisdiction, the court may cause any person within its jurisdiction and the parent or other person legally responsible for the care of any juvenile within its jurisdiction to be examined by a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist appointed or designated for the purpose by the court when such an examination will serve the purpose of this Code. The court may direct who shall pay the cost of such examination. The court, during or after a hearing, may remand for a period not exceeding thirty days any such person for physical or psychiatric study or observation to a qualified hospital or psychiatric institution.

§ 11.93. Probation services; investigation and supervision duties.

~~1~~ Each juvenile court may establish a probation service which shall be administered by the Chief Probation Officer of the court. If feasible, a magisterial court may also establish such a service for use when it assumes juvenile court jurisdiction under this Code. This service may include volunteer probation officers when necessary; provided they have the qualifications required of salaried officers, but no such volunteer probation officer shall be a Chief Probation Officer or receive compensation from public funds for his services.

~~2~~ It shall be the responsibility of the Chief Probation Officer of each juvenile

~~1/~~ The Chief Probation Officer of a Juvenile Court, his probation staff and if designated by the court, the probation service, are authorized to hold preliminary conferences and confer with any person seeking to file a petition in connection with any of the special proceedings under this Code, with the potential respondent and other interested persons, concerning the advisability of filing of such a petition and to attempt to adjust suitable cases before a petition is filed over which the court apparently would have jurisdiction.

~~2/ -11/16~~ No statement made during a preliminary conference hereunder may be admitted into evidence at an adjudicatory hearing of the matter or, if the proceeding is transferred to a criminal court, at any time prior to a conviction.

§ 11.95. Returns of run aways by peace officers.

A peace officer may return to his parent or other person legally responsible for him any juvenile under the age of sixteen years who has run away from his home without just cause or who, in the reasonable opinion of the peace officer, appears to have run away
o

which the proceeding took place or if such juvenile is subsequently convicted of a crime, of a judge of the court in which he was convicted.

Subchapter H. APPEALS

§ 11.111. Appeals by permission.

.1B Any interested party aggrieved by any adjudication or disposition of the juvenile court or any magisterial court assuming juvenile court jurisdiction may apply to the appropriate circuit court or provisional monthly and probate court exercising appellate jurisdiction over such ()]epmceion-6(4 Tm[(th)-5(e)-3(p)(te)-w)-3(k p)-n plsitio the apethly 63

§ 12.4. Seals; authentication of acts of court.

§ 12.5. Power of a court to punish for criminal contempts.

§ 12.6. Punishment for criminal contempts.

§ 12.7. Allowance of costs to prevailing parties represented by counsel.

§ 12.8. Costs where parties prevail upon separate issues.

§ 12.9. Costs upon appeal.

§ 12.10. Disbursements allowable.

§ 12.11. Fees of witnesses.

§ 12.12. Government tax fee in civil actions.

§ 12.13. Exemption of Government and agencies and officers thereof from payment of court fees.

§ 12.1. Courts of record.

The following courts are courts of record: the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, the Debt Court, the Tax Court, the Monthly and Probate Court of Montserrado County, and the Provisional Monthly and Probate Court of the District of Careysburg [and other Statutory Districts].^[68]

§ 12.2. Power of subordinate courts of record to issue writs of habeas corpus.

All subordinate courts of record concurrently shall have exclusive original jurisdictional power to issue writs of habeas corpus.^[69]

§ 12.3. Right to jury trial.

.11b In civil actions where the value of the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of \$500.01 exclusive of interest and costs, the right to a jury trial shall be preserved; accordingly in courts of record there shall be no right to a jury trial in civil actions where the value of the amount in controversy is less; and in courts not of record, no jury trial may be had in civil actions regardless of the value of the amount in controversy, but on appeal, where the judgment appealed from exceeds the sum of 500.01, exclusive of interest and costs, the right to a jury trial may be exercised upon the trial de novo.

.21g In criminal proceedings, the right to a jury trial shall be preserved as set forth in the Criminal Procedure Law.

§ 12.4. Seals: Authentication of acts of court.

Every court in the Republic, including the magisterial and justices of the peace courts, shall have a distinctive seal which shall be judicially noticed. Every act of a court unless otherwise directed by law or rule of court shall be authenticated by the signature of the clerk or the Justice, judge, magistrate or justice of the peace thereof and the seal of the court.^[70]

the nonpayment of a fine shall be computed from the expiration of the commitment for a definite time.^[72]

- (a) Fees paid to the clerk of court and to the sheriff, constable or other enforcement officer.
- (b) Jury fees, if any.
- (c) The legal fees of witnesses and of referees and other officers.
- (d) The reasonable compensation of commissioners for taking depositions.
- (e) The legal fees for publication, where publication is directed pursuant to law.
- (f) The legal fees paid for a certified copy of a paper necessarily obtained for use on the trial.
- (g) The prospective charges for entering and docketing the judgment.
- (h) Such other reasonable and necessary expenses as are taxable according to the course and practice of the court by express provision of law or by order of the court.

§ 12.11. Fees of witnesses.

Witnesses whose attendance is compelled by a subpoena, whether or not actual testimony is taken, shall receive twenty-five cents for each day's attendance in a civil action or special proceeding before a magistrate or justice of the peace and fifty cents for each day's attendance in a civil action or special proceeding in other courts. Such witnesses, in addition, shall receive eight cents as travel expenses for each mile necessarily travelled, from the place where he was served and return. However, there shall be no mileage fee if the required travel is wholly within the municipality in which the place of attendance is located. ^[73]

§ 12.12. Government tax fee in civil actions.

In all civil actions, except in actions for divorce, a government tax fee of one dollar shall be paid by the unsuccessful litigant and unless otherwise provided by law shall be collected by the ministerial officer of the courts and turned over to the Minister of Finance for deposit in an official depository within ten days after the end of the month during which it was collected. Each ministerial officer under a duty to collect the government tax imposed hereunder shall submit to the Minister of Finance at the end of

§ 13.1. Chief Justice to preside at impeachment trial of President or Vice President.

§ 13.2. Prohibited activities.

§ 13.3. Substitution upon temporary disability of judge.

§ 13.4. Compensation of Judiciary; retirement pensions and death benefits.

§ 13.1. Chief Justice to preside at impeachment trial of President or Vice President.

remainder of his or her natural life, and the amount allowed for this purpose shall not be less than Fifteen thousand (\$15,000.00) Dollars per annum.

2. The surviving spouse of a deceased former Chief Justice or a Chief Justice who died in office shall be entitled to receive an annuity equal to Fifty (50%) percent of the pension received by the former Chief Justice during the natural life of the said spouse. In addition, the surviving spouse of the deceased Chief Justice of former Chief Justice

~~49~~ Any Justice, judge or stipendiary magistrate who has served continuously for fifteen years or more in any such judicial capacity and who has attained the age of 60 years, or who has served continuously for 10 years or more in any such capacity and has been certified, after appropriate physical or mental examination by competent medical authorities, that he has become permanently disable from performing his duties, or who has completed at least 25 years of continuous judicial service or at least 30 years of cumulative judicial service, may retire from regular active service with a right to receive a retirement pension as set forth in this section. Except for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who upon honorably retiring to private life shall receive an annuity from the Government of not less than 50% of his salary and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, who upon honorably retiring to private life shall receive annuities of not less than \$2400, the Justices, judges and stipendiary magistrates, upon honorably retiring to private life hereunder, shall receive annuities of 40 percent of the salary being received by them at the time of such retirement. Upon the death, either before or after retirement hereunder, of any Justice, judge or stipendiary magistrate eligible to receive or receiving a retirement pension, 50 percent of the annuity herein provided as a pension shall be paid to his widow during her natural life or until remarriage, the said 50 percent of the annuity herein provided as a pension shall be paid to his minor children, if any, during their minority.

~~49~~ The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, upon the approval of the President, is empowered to authorize retired judges to perform temporary judicial duties in any court in the Republic.

~~51~~ ~~49~~ Justices of the peace, whose compensation is provided for in section 8.10, are excepted from the provisions of this section. [\[79\]](#)

Chapter 14. MARSHALS

§ 14.1. Appointment.

§ 14.2. Rank of Brigadier General conferred on Marshal.

§ 14.3. Duties.

§ 14.4. Power to command assistance.

§ 14.5. Marshal's fees.

§ 14.1. Appointment.

The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Marshal of the Supreme Court and a Deputy Marshal of the Supreme Court in each county. [\[80\]](#)

§ 14.2. Rank of Brigadier General conferred on Marshal.

(a) For sale of vessels or other property under process in admiralty, or under the order of a court of admiralty or other court having admiralty jurisdiction and for receiving and paying over the money, 5 percent on the first \$1,000 and 2 ½ percent upon the excess of any sum over \$1,000. In all cases, however, in which the vessel or other property is sold by a public auctioneer or by some party other than the Marshal or his deputy, the fee herein authorized to be paid to the Marshal shall be reduced by the amount paid to said auctioneer or other party.

(b) For collecting money by virtue of a writ of execution, an order of attachment, an attachment for the payment of money in an action, the same poundage fees as are or shall be allowed to sheriffs for similar services.

~~3~~ The Marshal is entitled to 10 cents for each mile necessarily travelled in serving or executing any mandate, payable in advance, and to be computed from the place where the service or execution is returned to the place of service or execution and back or where more than one mandate is to be served or executed in the course of one journey, to the place of service or execution which is more remote and back, adding thereto any additional travel necessary to serve or execute the others. When two or more mandates in one action are required to be served or executed upon or against one person at one time, compensation for travel on only one such mandate shall be charged and paid.

~~4~~ The Marshal is entitled to reimbursement of all expenses necessarily incurred in the execution of any mandate and in the protection, presentation, transportation or sale of property including the necessary expenses of keeping vessels or other property attached or libeled in admiralty and the printing charges for advertising the sales thereof. Whenever he deems it necessary, the Marshal may require payment to him in advance to cover any or all expenses for which he is entitled to reimbursement. Advany d(a)-3(y)10(m)-6(e)-3(n)-3(.)-3()8s (1 0 0 1 373.-sce)-3(n)-3(s)10(e)-53(d)-3(

§ 15.8. Collection of sheriffs fees on execution.

§ 15.1. Appointment.

The President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint a sheriff for each county and as many deputy sheriffs as are required to carry out the duties of the office.^[84]

§ 15.2. Duties.

each page .25

minimum 1.00

(b) ~~1~~

1. For receiving a writ of execution against property, entering it in his books, searching for property and for postage on the return when made through the post office .50

2. For levying upon property under a writ of execution. 1.00

(c) ~~1~~

1. For serving a writ of summons, or serving a citation or order to show cause in lieu thereof in a special proceeding 1.00

2. For serving a subpoena .50

3. For serving a writ of habeas corpus 1.00

4. For levying by virtue of a requisition or writ of seizure, or for

executing a writ of replevin or other requisition to replevy chattels,

or for executing a mandate requiring him to put a person in

possession of real property and removing the person in possession 1.00

5. For executing a warrant of arrest or commitment 1.00

6. For serving or executing any other mandate for service or execution

(~~6~~5)

1.

in paragraph (1) upon the value of the property levied upon, not exceeding the amount

§ 16.2. Duties.

§ 16.3. Action against constable for neglect or breach of duty.

§ 16.4. Fees of constables.

§ 17.6. Admission to Bar of Supreme Court.

§ 17.7. Supreme Court to conduct disciplinary proceedings.

§ 17.8. Minister of Justice and bar associations empowered to seek injunctions against unauthorized practice of law.

§ 17.9. Licenses.

§ 17.10. Penalties for delaying justice by applications for remedial writs.

§ 17.1. Qualifications for admission to Bar.

A person applying for admission to the Bar as an attorney must be a citizen of this Republic, have attained the age of twenty-one years, and be examined and licensed to practice as prescribed in this chapter.

§ 17.2. National Board of Bar Examiners; duties.

~~17.2~~ . The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall appoint three counsellors of the Supreme Court in good standing as Bar Examiners, who shall be known as the National Board of Bar Examiners, one of whom shall be designated by him as chairman. Each member shall serve for a term of three years and shall not be

~~507~~ The Board shall devise methods to ensure the integrity of its examination procedures which may include requiring the furnishing of penal bonds by its personnel.^[89]

§ 17.3. Chief Justice to appoint Local Bar Committee; duties.

~~107~~ The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall further

On the basis of the written bar examinations given by the National Board of Bar Examiners, proof of service of apprenticeship and of such other assessments of the moral and intellectual character and fitness of the candidates for admission to the bar as attorneys, as the rules of courts may require, the chairman of each Local Bar Committee shall transmit duplicate reports to the resident judge of the circuit court of the county in which a candidate resides and to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, recommending admission or denial of admission of each candidate to the Bar, with reasons therefor. The Chief Justice, within fifteen days of such transmission, shall

of the judgment of such conviction to the Supreme Court, thereupon the name of the person so convicted shall by order of the Court be struck from the roll of attorneys or counsellors at law.

~~29/11/16~~ Before an attorney or counsellor at law is suspended or removed as prescribed in this section, a copy of the charges against him must be delivered to him personally or, in case it is established to the satisfaction of the Chief Justice that he cannot with due diligence be served personally a copy of the charges, may be served upon him by mail, publication or otherwise as the Chief Justice may direct; and in either event he must be allowed an opportunity of being heard on his defense.

~~30/11/16~~ When so required by the Chief Justice, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, or of any deputy, assistant or special assistant delegated by him, to prosecute proceedings for the removal or suspension of attorneys and counsellors at law, or the Chief Justice may appoint any attorney or counsellor at law to conduct a preliminary investigation and to prosecute any disciplinary proceeding and during or upon the termination of the investigation or proceeding may fix reasonable compensation for the services so rendered which shall be a charge against the funds allocated to the judicial branch in the national budget. In

such order may be made either without notice to the persons or attorneys and counsellors at law to be affected thereby or upon such notice to them as he may direct. However, without regard to the foregoing, in the event that charges are sustained on any complaint, investigation or proceeding relating to the conduct or discipline of any attorney, the records and documents in relation thereto shall become public records.

§ 17.8. Minister of Justice and Bar Associations empowered to seek injunctions against unauthorized practice of law.

~~17.8~~ *d* Upon his own information or upon complaint of any person, including any judge or any organized Bar Association, the Minister of Justice may maintain an action for injunctive relief in the Circuit Court against any person who renders, offers to render, or holds himself out as rendering any service which constitutes the unauthorized practice of the law. Any organized Bar Association may also maintain the action or may, for good cause shown, intervene in the action initiated by the Minister of Justice at any stage of the proceeding.

~~17.8~~ The Minister of Justice may investigate any complaint of unauthorized practice of the law and the Minister of Justice, his deputy, assistant, special assistant, or other officer designated by him may subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, examine them under oath and require the production of any relevant documentary evidence. The following shall be applicable to such investigations:

- (a) The laws relating to the attendance of witnesses, including payment of their fees and expenses.
- (b) If a person fails or refuses to obey a subpoena or to testify as to any material matter regarding which he may be interrogated, the Circuit Court, upon application by the Minister of Justice, may issue to the person an order requiring him to appear before the Minister of Justice or the officer designated by him, to produce documentary evidence or testify. Failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt of court.
- (c) When requested, public officers, their deputies, assistants, subordinates, or employees, shall furnish to the Minister of Justice or to the officer designated by him all

~~371b~~ The remedy and procedures provided in this section are in addition to and not in substitution for other available remedies and procedures.

§ 17.9. Licenses.

~~171b~~ No person shall practice law or appear before any court as an attorney or counsellor at law without a valid license as a lawyer.

~~271d~~ All licenses for attorney or counsellors shall be issued by the Bureau of Revenues of the county or territory in which the licensee resides and register in the office of the Clerk of Court of the county or territory.

~~30111b~~ When the agency authorized by statute, rule or regulation to make final determinations in disciplinary proceedings with respect to attorneys and counsellors at law makes a final determination suspending the right of an attorney or counsellor at law to practice law or removing him from office, it shall immediately notify the clerks of the Circuit Court in each circuit and the clerk of the Supreme Court in writing of such determination. Upon receiving such notice, the clerk of the court which issued the annual license to the lawyer whose right to practice has been suspended or who has been removed from office, shall retrieve the license credential delivered to such licensee.^[93]

§ 17.10. Penalties for delaying justice by application for remedial writs.

Any lawyer who applies for a remedial or extraordinary writ for the mere purpose of delaying justice may be held in contempt of court and fined for the first offense not more than fifty dollars, and for the second and subsequent offenses not more than one hundred dollars.^[94]

Chapter 18. JURIES AND JURORS

§ 18.1. Composition of jury.

§ 18.2. Qualifications of jurors.

§ 18.3. Exemptions from jury service.

§ 18.4. Compensation of jurors.

§ 18.5. Misconduct by jurors.

§ 18.6. Penalty for refusal to serve as juror; exception for women.

§ 18.7. Female bailiffs to attend female jurors.

§ 18.1. Composition of jury.

Every trial jury shall be composed of twelve jurors and three alternates.^[95]

§ 18.2. Qualifications of jurors.

~~11a~~ Any citizen of the Republic, male or female, who has attained the age of twenty-one year, is competent to serve as a grand or petit juror in the county in which he or she resides unless:

- (a) He or she has been convicted of an infamous crime and his civil rights have not been restored;
- (b) He or she is unable to speak and understand the English language;
- (c) He or she is incapable by reason of mental or physical infirmity of rendering efficient jury service; or
- (d) He or she has served on a jury within the preceding year.

~~21a~~ A person shall be disqualified from acting as a juror in any of the following cases:

- (a) One in which he or she has a pecuniary interest;
- (b) He or she is unable to speak, write, read and understand the English language;^[96]
- (c) One in which the spouse of the person or an ancestor or de

§ 18.4. Compensation of jurors.

A juror shall receive a fee of five dollars per diem for services rendered in a circuit court or on a coroner's jury.^[99]

§ 18.5. Misconduct by jurors.

~~1b~~ Jurors are forbidden to receive any bribe, present or promise of reward, either pecuniary or otherwise by which the performance of their duties might be influenced. Any juror who violates this provision, upon conviction, shall be found guilty of the crime of bribery and penalized under the provisions of the Penal Law.

~~2b~~ ~~1bb~~ Jurors are required to perform their duties strictly according to the terms of the oath administered to them. Any juror who violates this provision, upon conviction, shall be found guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment up to 30 days or a fine up to the sum of \$200 or both, except that acts constituting the crime of bribery shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this section.^[100]

§ 18.6. Penalty for refusal to serve as juror; exception for women.

§ 20.1. Notaries Public.

~~107~~ The President shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint and commission as many notaries public for each county as he shall deem necessary and proper.

~~210~~ The term of the commission of a notary public shall be two years, subject to renewal by the President or removal at his pleasure.

~~303~~ Notaries public shall have the power and it shall be their duty to demand acceptance and payment of checks, promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments; to protest such instruments for nonacceptance and nonpayment; to take down, certify and acknowledge affidavits and other documents and written instruments; and to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by common law, commercial usage and the law of nations.

~~4~~ A notary public shall receive a fee of one dollar for the performance of each notarial act requiring his seal and signature.^[104]

Chapter 21. ADMINISTRATION

§ 21.1. Administrative authority of Judiciary Branch.

§ 21.2. Administrative Assistant to Chief Justice.

§ 21.3. Fiscal appropriations.

§ 21.4. Judicial officers and employees; salaries, expenses and disbursements.

§ 21.5. Fees of witnesses, interpreters, etc.

§ 21.6. Deposit of revenue collected by courts.

§ 21.1. Administrative authority of Judiciary Branch.

~~106~~ ~~10~~ The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be the head of the Judiciary Branch of the Government and he shall be responsible for the general administrative supervision thereof.

~~2010~~ All judges, clerks and ministerial officers of the courts of the Republic shall be under the administration of the Judiciary Branch of the Government.^[105]

§ 21.2. Administrative Assistant to Chief Justice.

~~10~~ The President shall appoint an administrative assistant to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

~~20~~ It shall be the duty of the administrative assistant to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to serve directly under the Chief Justice; to assist him in all phases of the administration of the Judiciary Branch of the Government; to collect judicial data and prepare court statistics; to be responsible, under the direction of the Chief Justice, for the fiscal management of the courts and of the Judiciary Branch of the Government; to ensure that the officers of all courts function in accordance with the rules promulgated by the Chief Justice; to prepare and submit to the Chief Justice on or before the 30th day of September of each year a report of the operation of the Judiciary Branch of the Government; to prepare statistics of disposition of cases in all courts of the Republic and submit weekly reports thereupon to the Chief Justice; and to perform any other duties which may be required in and of the administrative responsibilities of the Chief Justice.

~~30~~ Judges, clerks and ministerial officers of the courts of the Republic shall, upon request, furnish to the administrative assistant the information required by him to carry out his duties. [\[106\]](#)

§ 21.3. Fiscal appropriations.

All appropriations of funds to be expended by the Judiciary Branch of the Government for salaries, equipment, supplies including stationery, and services other than personal, shall be included in that section of the national budget which provides for expenses of the Judicial Branch, and the disbursement of such funds to the several courts shall be administered by the Judiciary Branch. [\[107\]](#)

§ 21.4. Judicial officers and employees; salaries, expenses and disbursements.

~~5~~ The salaries of judicial officers and employees shall be fixed by annual budgetary appropriation.

~~20~~ Immediately after the end or adjournment of each term, the clerk of each court, or, if there is no such official, at the end of each month, the judicial officer presiding, shall compile an itemized schedule of information required for reimbursement of costs and expenses of all persons who attended or served as jurors, talesmen, witnesses, interpreters, bailiffs, marshals, sheriffs, county attorneys, defense attorneys, constables, coroners, justices, magistrates and other court officers. Each such schedule shall contain the following information:

- (a) A full list of all such persons;
- (b) The function performed or service rendered by each such person not paid a salary by the Government, the length of time served, the rate of pay and the amount due to each such person;

NOW, THEREFORE,

~~the Board~~

~~is~~ ~~to~~

Section 1: That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, the Board of

proved misconduct, gross breach of duty, inability to perform the functions of their office, or conviction in a court

§ 23.13. Fees of sheriff.

Fees payable to the sheriff or his deputy shall be the same as those prescribed in Section 15.7 of the new Judiciary Law of Liberia.

§ 23.14. Seal of court.

The Labour Courts shall have a seal for the authentication of their records and other official documents.

§ 23.15. Conduct of proceeding on review.

A proceeding under this Chapter shall be conducted by the Labour Court in each county without a jury and shall be confined to the record.

§ 23.16. Special jurisdiction of Debt Court in labour cases.

Until the judges of the Labour Courts herein created are appointed and commissioned in each county of the Republic of Liberia, except Montserrado County, the Debt Court shall exercise jurisdiction over all labour cases on appeal from the rulings of Hearing Officers and Labour Commissioners in their respective jurisdictions.

§ 23.17. Substitution of judge.

In the event of illness or other temporary disability of a judge of the Labour Court, including disqualification from hearing a case by reason of interest, prejudice or otherwise, he or she shall refuse trial jurisdiction over the cause and/or subject matter and recuse himself/herself from further hearing and grant venue to the next forum, which is the Debt Court Judge. That Judge shall preside over the term of court in accordance with the provision hereof until such temporary disability of the Judge is removed.

§ 23.18. Disposition of pending cases.

All cases pending for review before the Board of General Appeals of the Ministry of Labour not otherwise disposed of prior to this Act shall be transmitted to the Labour Courts in the respective counties from whence such cases originated for hearing and determinations.

§ 23.19. This Act shall take effect immediately upon publications in handbills. [\[112\]](#)

[\[1\]](#) Prior Legislation: 1956 Code 18:500; Rev. Stat. § 1407.

^[2] Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:501; L. 1943-449 ch. XXVIII, §5; L. 1893-94, 10 (2nd), § 2; OBB 113, Judiciary, art. IV, § 9; Judiciary Act of 1841, § 11, 2 Hub. 1373.

^[3] Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:1; Rev. Stat. § 1404; L. 1929, ch. VII, § 1404; L. 1927-28, ch. XXII, § 2; L. 1876-77, 5(1st); L. 1875-76, 3(1st); L. 1874-75, 12(2nd), §§ 1, 2; L. 1858, 27; 1 OBB 113, Judiciary, art. V.

^[4] Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:6; L. 1913-14, 8(1st).

^[5] Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:2; L. 1943-44, ch. XXV; L.1940, ch. VU; Rev. Stat. § 1405; L. 1927-28, ch. XXII, § 1; L. 1916, 6(1st); L. 1913-14, 37:1. 1912-13, 22(1st); L. 1911-12, 3, § 5; L. 1901-02, 8(1st); L. 1900-01, 6(3rd); L. 1876-77, 5(1st); L. 1875-76, 3(1st); L. 1874-75, 12(2nd), §§ 2, 3; L. 1858, 27, § 5; OBB 113, Judiciary, art. V.

^[6] Prior legislation: 1957-58 Supp. 18:502; L. 1954-55, ch, VII, § 1.

^[7] Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:7; L. 1951 (E.S.) ch. V, §§ 1, 2; Rev. Stat. § 1406; L. 1928, ch. VIII, § 3; L. 1874-75, 12(2nd), § 4; L. 1858, 27, §§ 1, 4.

^[8] Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:7; L. 1951 (E. S.) ch. V, §§ 1,2; Rev. Stat. § 1406; L. 1928, ch. VIII, § 3; L. 1874-75; 12(2nd), § 4; L.1858, 27, §§ 1, 4.

^[9] Prior legislation: 1957-58 Supp. 18:502; 1956 Code 18:502; L. 1954-55, ch. VIII; Rev. Stat. §§ 1388, 1408; L. 1889-90, 14; L. 1874-75, 12(2nd), § 5; L. 1858, 27, § 7.

^[10] Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:12, 14; L. 1874-75, 12(2nd), §§ 8, 10; OBB 49, Legal Principles and Rules, Tit. II, ch. VIII, § 3, 2 Hub. 1545.

^[11] Prior legislation: L. 1962-63; ch. XXVII, § 1; 1956 Code 18:30; L. 1943-44, ch. XXVIII, § 2; L. 1925-26, ch. VIII, § 1; L.1911-12, 3, § 1.

^[12] This paragraph was added by an Act of the Legislature, approved February 6, 1986, repealing People's Redemption decree No. 43, re-establishing Criminal Court "C", and abolishing the People's Special Court on Offenses Against Property, Narcotic and Hallucinogenic Drugs".

Prior legislation: 1956 code 18:510; L. 1950-51, ch. VII, § VIII; L. 1950 (E.S.), ch. V, § XXV; L. 1949-50, ch. XXXVIII: § 4; Lib. Mar. Code, Tit. XII; L. 1945-46, ch. VIII, § 4; L. 1943-44 ch. XXVIII, §§ 3.5; L. 1938-39, ch. IX, § 1; Rev. Stat. §§ 718, 1189(4), 1272; L. 1927-28, ch. IX, § 12; T., 1924-25, ch. XVII, § 20; L. 1924-25, ch, VIII, art. 10, § 23; L. 1923-24, ch. XX, § 2; L. 1918-19, 7(1st); L. 1915-16, ch. CLIV, 13th par.; L. 1915 (E.S.), 8, § 6; L. 1911-12, 3, §2; J.P. Code (adopted L. 1907-08, 16), §§ 98, 99, 101; L. 1864-65, 34, § 9; OBB 113, Judiciary, art. II, § 1; art. IV, §§ 1, 3, 5, 7,8; art. XII, § 2; OBB 160, Act concerning bastardy; OBB 231, Act relating to divorces, § 2.

^[13] Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:514; Rev. Stat. (adopted L. 1929, ch. VII), § 1394(2)); L. 1904-05, 18, § 2; L. 1901-02, 33, § 1.

^[40]The Act stated, as to its effective date: "This Act shall take effect immediately upon publication in handbills."

^[41] Prior legislation: L.1958-59, ch. IX, § 1(18:130); 1956 Code 18:130; L. 1948-49, ch. XXII, § I; L. 1947-48, ch. XXII, § 1; L. 1944-45, ch. III, § 7; L. 1937, ch. XXV, art. 10, § 6; L. 1929, ch. X; L. 1929, ch. VI, § 1; L. 1927-28, ch. XII, § 2; L. 1923-24, ch. XIXV, § 4; OBB 113, Judiciary, art. IV, §§ 1, 4.

^[42] Prior legislation: L. 1958-59, ch. IX, § 2 (18:570); 1956 Code 18:570; L. 1950-51, ch. VII, § VIII; L. 1950 (E. S.), ch. V, § XXV; L. 1947-48, ch. XXII, § 4.

^[43] Prior legislation: L. 1958-59, ch. IX, § 1 (18:133).

^[44] Prior legislation: L. 1956-59, ch. IX, § 1 (18:131); 1956 Code 16:131; L. 1948-49, ch. XXVII, § 1; L. 1947-48, ch. XXII, § 1.

^[45] Prior legislation: L.1958-59, ch. IX, § 1(18:132); 1956 Code 18:134; L. 1947-48, ch. XXII, § 3.

^[46] Prior legislation: L. 1958-59, ch. IX, § 1(18:134).

^[47] Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:90 (1st sent.); L. 1943-44, ch. XII, § 1; L. 1943-44, ch. VII, §§ 1, 4; L. 1938, ch. XI, § 1.

^[48] Prior legislation: 1956 Code, 18:555, 557; L. 1948-49, ch. XXX, §§ 1, 3, 4, 6; L. 1945-46, ch. XII, §§ 3, 4; L. 1940, ch. VI, §§ 1, 2; L. 1938, ch. XI, §1; L. 1930-31, ch. VI, § 1; Rev. Stat. (adopted L.1929, ch. VII), §§ 667, 668, 690; L. 1924-25, ch. XVI, § 3; L. 1911-12, 33, § 2; J.P. Code (adopted Law 1907-08, 16), §§ 11(7), 98, 99, 101; OBB 159, Act concerning bastardy, art. I, § 1; OBB 113, Judiciary, art. I, § 1.

Legis. note: Sub-section 7.3(a)(1), as appearing in the current form above, is the result of an amendment promulgated by Interim National Assembly decree No. 16, issued May 2, 1985.

^[49] Prior legislation: L. 1959-59, ch. LXV, § 2; 1957-58 Supp. 18:511; L. 1955-56, ch. XXVII, § 6; 1956 Code 18:511; L. 1950-51, ch. VII, § VIII; L. 1949-50, ch. XXXVIII, § 3; L. 1946-47, ch. XXV, § 1; L. 1943-44, ch. XXVIII, § 3; L. 1923-24, ch. XXIV, arts. 9, 34; L. 1911-12, 33, § 2; J.P. Code (adopted L. 1907-08, 16), § 60; L. 1904-05, 18(2nd), § 2; L. 1978-79, 19, § 2; L. 1861, 79, § 1; OBB 113, Judiciary, art, IV, § 1.

^[50] Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:90, 91, 95; L. 1948-49, ch. XXX, § 5; L. 1943-44, ch. XII, §§ 2; L. 1943-44, ch. VIII, §§ 2, 3; L. 1938, ch. XI, §§ 2, 3, 6; Rev. Stat. (adopted L. 1929, ch. VII).

^[51] Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:54; L. 1943-44, ch. XII, § 3; L.1938, ch. XI, § 7; Rev. Stat. (adopted L. 1929, ch. VII), §§ 615, 616.

^[52] Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:550; L. 1948-49, ch. XXX, § 3; Rev. Stat., § 620; J. P. Code (adopted L. 1907-08, 16), § 8; OBB 113, Judiciary, art. I, § 1.

^[53] Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:556; L. 1945-46, ch. VIII, §§ 3, 4; L. 1930-31, ch. VI, § 1; Rev. Stat. (adopted L. 1929, ch. VII), §§ 624 (I), (2), (6), 690; L. 1924-25, ch. XVI, § 3; L. 1911-12, 33, § 2; J.P. Code (adopted L. 1907-08, 16), §§ 1(1), 11 (2)-(5), (7), (8), 98, 101; L. 1878-79, 19, § 4; OBB 113, Judiciary, art. I, §§ I, 7.

^[54] Prior legislation: L. 1958-59, ch. XIV, § 2; 1957-58 Supp. 18:511; L. 1955-56, ch. XXV II, § 6; 1956 Code 18:511; L. 1950-51, ch. VII, § VIII; L. 1949-50, ch. XXXVIII, § 3; L. 1946-47, ch. XXV, § 1; L. 1943-44, ch. XXVIII, § 3; L. 1923-24, ch. XXIV, arts. 9, 34; L. 1911-12, 33, § 2; J. P. Code (adopted L. 1907-08, 16), § 60; L. 1904-05, 18(2nd), § 2; L. 1878-79, 19, § 2; L. 1861, 79, § 1, OBB 133, Judiciary, art. IV, § 1.

^[55] Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:93, 94; Rev. Stat. §§ 614, 617; J. P. Code (adopted L. 1907-08, 16), § 4.

^[56] Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:94; Rev. Stat. §§ 615, 616; J. P. Code (adopted L. 1907-08, 16), §§ 2.3.

~~^[57] Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:550; Rev. Stat., § 620; J.P. Code (adopted L. 1907-08, 16), § 7, OBB 133, Judiciary, art. I, § 1.~~

^[58] Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:98; J.P. Code (adopted L. 1907-08, 16) § 50.

^[59] Prior legislation: L.1960-61, ch. XLII, § 2; 1957-58 Supp. 37:8; 1956-57, ch. XXXIV, arts. III in part, IV in part.

^[60] Prior legislation: L. 1960-61, ch. XLII, § 2; 1957-58 Supp., 37:8; L. 1956-57, ch. XXXIV, art. III in part.

^[61] Prior legislation: L. 1958-59, ch. XLVI, § 1(18:170).

^[62] Prior legislation: L. 1958-59, ch. XLVI, § 1(18:181).

^[63] Prior legislation: L. 1958-59, ch. XLV, § 1(18:171, 175).

^[64] Prior legislation: L. 1958-59, ch. XLVI, § 1(18:174).

^[65] Prior legislation: L. 1958-59, ch. XLVI, § 1(18:1763(,)-3(c)10(h)-3(,)-3(X)7(L)-3(V)-2(I97)8(c41F2

[\[82\]](#) Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:9; L. 1943-44, ch. XXVIII, § 6(b); Rev. Stat. § 1138, 1139; L. 1974-75, 12(2nd), § 5, 7, OBB 113, Judiciary, art. IV, § 1.

[\[83\]](#) Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:10, Rev. Stat. § 1139; L. 1874-75, 12(2nd), § 7.

[\[84\]](#) Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:250; L. 1943-44, ch. XXVIII.

[\[85\]](#) Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:25; Rev. Stat. § 1333.

[\[86\]](#) Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:252, 254; Rev. Stat. §§ 1334, 1336; OBB 82, Legal Principles and Rules, tit. 1, ch. XXII, §§ 4, 5, 2 Hub. 1581.

[\[87\]](#) Prior legislation: 1956 Code 21:84; L. 1938, ch. IV, § 1; Rev. Stat. §§ 131, 141, 1414; L. 1882-73, 6, § 5; L. 1871-72, 22, §§ 1, 2.

[\[88\]](#) Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:102, 133; 21:87; L. 1948-49, ch. XXVII, § 2; L. 1947-48, ch. XXII, § 2; Rev. Stat. §§ 675, 676, 677, 679(3), 1416(5); J. P. Code, §§ 66, 67, 68, 70(2), (3); OBB 133, Judiciary, art. I, art. X, § 6; 1841 Digest, pt. I, Act punishing official misconduct, § 6, 2 Hub. 1473.

[\[89\]](#) Prior legislation: 1956 Code, 18-272 (1st par.); L. 1928 (E.S.), ch. III, § 5.

[\[90\]](#) Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:270, 271; Rev. Stat. (adopted L. 1929, ch. VII), § 23; L. 1928 (E.S.), ch. III, §§ 1, 2, 3, 4.

[\[91\]](#) Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:272(2nd Par.); L. 1942-43, ch. VIII, § 1; L. 1928 (E.S.), ch. III, § 5.

[\[92\]](#) Prior legislation: 1946 Code 18:277; L. 1900-01, 7(2nd), §§ 1, 2.

[\[93\]](#) Prior legislation: L. 1959-60, ch. XLIV, § 1; 1959 Code 18:275; AcBT1.55 Tm[() TJET EMC /Span

of the "Abstract of Legal Principles and Rules", 2 Hub. 1632, OBB 30, Legal Principles and Rules, tit. II, ch. IX, §§ 6, 9, 2 Hub. 1546.

[\[98\]](#) Prior legislation: 1956 Code 18:302; Rev. Stat. § 359.

[\[99\]](#) The amount of per diem for a juror was increased from two dollars to five dollars by An Act to Amend the Judiciary Law Relating to Qualifications and Compensation of Jurors", approved July 23, 1974.

Administration and Enforcement, and to Amend decree No.21 of the Interim Legislative Assembly in Connection therewith", App. October 20, 1986 and published March 31, 1987.

[\[112\]](#) Approved October 20, 1986; published March 31, 1987.

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