

## **SECTION 36. MUNICIPAL COURT AND JUDGE.**

- (a) The mayor may appoint and remove a municipal judge with the consent of the council. A municipal judge will hold court in the city at such place as the council directs. The court will be known as the Municipal Court.
- (b) All proceedings of this court will conform to state laws governing justices of the peace and justice courts.
- (c) All areas within the city and areas outside the city as permitted by state law are within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.
- (d) The municipal court has jurisdiction over every offense created by city ordinance. The court may enforce forfeitures and other penalties created by ordinances. The court also has jurisdiction under state law unless limited by city ordinance.
- (e) The municipal judge may:
  - (i) Render judgments and impose sanctions on persons and property;
  - (ii) Order the arrest of anyone accused of an offense against the city;
  - (iii) Commit to jail or admit to bail anyone accused of a city offense;
  - (iv) Issue and compel obedience to subpoenas;
  - (v) Compel witnesses to appear and testify and jurors to serve for trials before the court;
  - (vi) Penalize contempt of court;
  - (vii) Issue processes necessary to enforce judgments and orders of the court;
  - (viii) Issue search warrants; and
  - (ix) Perform other judicial and quasi-judicial functions assigned by ordinance.
- (f) The mayor may appoint and may remove municipal judges pro tem with the consent of the council.
- (g) The council may transfer some or all of the functions of the municipal court to a state court.