DISCLAIMER

The South Carolina Legislative Council is offering access to the unannotated South Carolina Code of Laws on the Internet as a service to the public. The unannotated South Carolina Code on the General Assembly's website is now current through the 2012 session. The unannotated South Carolina Code, consisting only of Code text, numbering, and history may be copied from this website at the reader's expense and effort without need for permission.

The Legislative Council is unable to assist users of this service with legal questions. Also, legislative staff cannot respond to requests for legal advice or the application of the law to specific facts. Therefore, to understand and protect your legal rights, you should consult your own private lawyer regarding all legal questions.

While every effort was made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the unannotated South Carolina Code available on the South Carolina General Assembly's website, the unannotated South Carolina Code is not official, and the state agencies preparing this website and the General Assembly are not responsible for any errors or omissions which may occur in these files. Only the current published volumes of the South Carolina Code of Laws Annotated and any pertinent acts and joint resolutions contain the official version.

Please note that the Legislative Council is not able to respond to individual inquiries regarding research or the features, format, or use of this website. However, you may notify Legislative Printing, Information and Technology Systems at [LPITS@scstatehouse.gov](mailto:LPITS@scstatehouse.net) regarding any apparent errors or omissions in content of Code sections on this website, in which case LPITS will relay the information to appropriate staff members of the South Carolina Legislative Council for investigation.

CHAPTER 8.

MAGISTRATES' COMPENSATION

**SECTION 22‑8‑10.** Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Chief magistrate" means the magistrate in each county who is designated by the Chief Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court as the chief magistrate for administrative purposes for the county which he serves.

(2) "Full‑time magistrate" means a magistrate who regularly works forty hours a week performing official duties required of a magistrate as a judicial officer.

(3) "Part‑time magistrate" means a magistrate who regularly works less than forty hours a week performing official duties required of a magistrate as a judicial officer.

HISTORY: 1988 Act No. 678, Part I, Section 7.

**SECTION 22‑8‑20.** Judicial functions.

Magistrates are judicial officers, and the hours they spend in the performance of their official duties are hours spent in the exercise of their judicial function. The exercise of the judicial function involves the examination of facts leading to findings, the application of law to those findings, and the ascertainment of the appropriate remedy. Time spent in the performance of judicial functions also includes time spent performing ministerial duties necessary for the exercise of the magistrates' judicial powers, as well as necessary travel and training time. In the case of chief magistrates, the judicial function includes time necessary to perform the administrative and other duties required of a chief magistrate for administrative purposes. The classification or reclassification of magistrates as full time or part time must be made in consideration of these factors.

HISTORY: 1988 Act No. 678, Part I, Section 7.

**SECTION 22‑8‑30.** Facilities and personnel; compensation of constables.

(A) Each county shall provide sufficient facilities and personnel for the necessary and proper operation of the magistrates' courts in that county.

(B) Other personnel determined to be necessary by the county for magistrates in a county must be provided by the governing body of the county and must be county employees and be paid by the county.

(C) The compensation of constables may vary, and salaries and perquisites must be determined by the governing board of the county and funded by the county.

HISTORY: 1988 Act No. 678, Part I, Section 7.

**SECTION 22‑8‑40.** Full‑time and part‑time magistrates; salaries.

(A) A county is not required to have a full‑time magistrate and may have only part‑time magistrates.

(B) Each magistrate in this State must be paid as follows by the county which he serves:

(1) The following salary schedule shall be used to determine a magistrate' s annual compensation prior to the completion of his fourth year in office:

(a) upon being appointed a magistrate, a magistrate shall be paid seventy‑ five percent of the base salary for his county's population category as provided in item (2);

(b) upon completing the requirements of Sections 22‑1‑10(C) and 22‑1‑16, a magistrate shall be paid eighty percent of the base salary for his county's population category as provided in item (2);

(c) upon the magistrate's completion of his second year in office, a magistrate shall be paid eighty‑five percent of the lowest salary rate for his county's population category as provided in item (2);

(d) upon the magistrate's completion of his third year in office, a magistrate shall be paid ninety percent of the lowest salary rate for his county's population category as provided in item (2);

(e) upon the magistrate's completion of his fourth year in office, a magistrate shall be paid one hundred percent of the lowest salary rate for his county's population category as provided in item (2).

(2) There is established a base salary for each population category as follows:

(a) for those counties with a population of one hundred fifty thousand and above, according to the latest official United States Decennial Census, the base salary is fifty‑five percent of a circuit judge's salary for the state's previous fiscal year;

(b) for those counties with a population of at least fifty thousand but not more than one hundred forty‑nine thousand, nine hundred ninety‑nine, according to the latest official United States Decennial Census, the base salary is forty‑five percent of a circuit judge's salary for the state's previous fiscal year;

(c) for those counties with a population of less than fifty thousand, according to the latest official United States Decennial Census, the base salary is thirty‑five percent of a circuit court judge's salary for the state's previous fiscal year.

(3) The provisions of this subsection are effective July 1, 2000.

(C) The number of magistrates shall be determined using the following factors:

(1) There is established a ratio of one magistrate for every twenty‑eight thousand persons in each county of the State based on the latest official United States Decennial Census.

(2) There is established a ratio of one magistrate for every one hundred fifty square miles of area in each county of the State as a factor to be used in determining the base salary as provided in this section.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (D), the maximum number of magistrates in each county is the greater of that number determined by taking one magistrate for every twenty‑eight thousand persons in each county or that number determined by taking the average of the ratio of one magistrate for every twenty‑eight thousand persons in each county as provided by item (1) of this subsection and the ratio of one magistrate for every one hundred fifty square miles of area in each county as provided in item (2) of this subsection. However, no county is required to have fewer than the equivalent of one full‑time magistrate and one part‑time magistrate. If a fraction of a magistrate results, the county must round off the fraction, establishing an additional part‑time magistrate. No additional magistrates may be added until a county has less than the ratio.

(D) In addition to the maximum number of magistrates prescribed in subsection (C), additional magistrates may be appointed as determined using the following formula:

(1) for counties which collect accommodations tax revenues of five hundred thousand to nine hundred ninety‑nine thousand, nine hundred ninety‑nine dollars, one additional magistrate may be appointed;

(2) for counties which collect accommodations tax revenues of one million to two million, nine hundred ninety‑nine thousand, nine hundred ninety‑nine dollars, two additional magistrates may be appointed;

(3) for counties which collect accommodations tax revenues of three million to four million, nine hundred ninety‑nine thousand, nine hundred ninety‑nine dollars, three additional magistrates may be appointed; and

(4) for counties which collect accommodations tax revenues of five million dollars and above, four additional magistrates may be appointed.

(E) Part‑time magistrates are to be computed at a ratio of four part‑time magistrates equals one full‑time magistrate.

(F) Part‑time magistrates are entitled to a proportionate percentage of the salary provided for full‑time magistrates. This percentage is computed by dividing by forty the number of hours a week the part‑time magistrate spends in the performance of his duties. The number of hours a week that a part‑time magistrate spends in the exercise of the judicial function, and scheduled to be spent on call, must be the average number of hours worked and is fixed by the county governing body upon the recommendation of the chief magistrate. However, a part‑time magistrate must not work more than forty hours a week, unless directed to do so on a limited and intermittent basis by the chief magistrate.

(G) A full‑time chief magistrate must be paid a yearly supplement of three thousand dollars and reimbursed for travel expenses as provided by law while in the actual performance of his duties. A part‑time chief magistrate must be paid a yearly supplement of fifteen hundred dollars and reimbursed for travel expenses as provided by law while in the actual performance of his duties.

(H) Magistrates in a county are entitled to the same perquisites as those employees of the county of similar position and salary.

(I) A ministerial magistrate is entitled to the same compensation as a part‑time magistrate.

(J) A magistrate who is receiving a salary greater than provided for his position under the provisions of this chapter must not be reduced in salary during his tenure in office, and must be paid the same percentage annual increase in salary as other magistrates. Tenure in office continues at the expiration of a term if the incumbent magistrate is reappointed.

(K) No county may pay a magistrate a salary lower than the base salary established for that county by the provisions of subsection (B) of this section.

(L) Nothing in this section may be interpreted as prohibiting a county from paying a magistrate more than the salary established for that county or from paying a magistrate a merit raise in addition to the salary established for that county.

(M) The South Carolina Court Administration shall monitor compliance with this section. Nothing contained in this section may be construed as prohibiting a county from paying salaries in excess of the minimum salaries provided for in this section.

(N) For purposes of the salary phase‑in provided in subsection (B)(1) of this section, a magistrate with prior service as a magistrate who after a break in service is again appointed magistrate, is allowed credit for the prior service.

HISTORY: 1988 Act No. 678, Part I, Section 7; 2000 Act No. 226, Section 14; 2000 Act No. 387, Part II, Section 94, eff July 1, 2000; 2000 Act No. 409, Section 2.

**SECTION 22‑8‑50.** Redress of classification, reclassification or compensation actions by county governing body.

(A) A magistrate aggrieved by a ruling or action taken by a county or the governing body of the county concerning classification, reclassification, or compensation of magistrates based upon this chapter, or with respect to the operation of the magistrates' court system within the county, may petition the county governing body, in writing, for redress.

(B) The county governing body of each county shall hear and determine contested cases arising within the county in connection with classification, reclassification, and compensation of magistrates, or with respect to the operation of the magistrates' court system within its county, in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, Chapter 23 of Title 1, and subject to judicial review as provided in Section 1‑23‑380.

HISTORY: 1988 Act No. 678, Part I, Section 7.