

## VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY — CHAPTER

*An Act to amend and reenact §§ 17.1-400 and 17.1-402 of the Code of Virginia, relating to number of judges on the Court of Appeals of Virginia.*

[S 370]

Approved

**Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:****1. That §§ 17.1-400 and 17.1-402 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:**

§ 17.1-400. Creation and organization; election and terms of judges; oath; vacancies; qualifications; incompatible activities prohibited; chief judge.

A. The Court of Appeals of Virginia is hereby established effective January 1, 1985. It shall consist of ~~ten~~ eleven judges who shall be elected for terms of eight years by the majority of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly. Before entering upon the duties of the office, a judge of the Court of Appeals shall take the oath of office required by law. The oath shall be taken before a justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia or before any officer authorized by law to administer an oath. When any vacancy exists while the General Assembly is not in session, the Governor may appoint a successor to serve until thirty days after the commencement of the next regular session of the General Assembly. Whenever a vacancy occurs or exists in the office of a judge of the Court of Appeals while the General Assembly is in session, or when the term of office of a judge of the Court of Appeals will expire or the office will be vacated at a date certain between the adjournment of the General Assembly and the commencement of the next session of the General Assembly, a successor may be elected at any time during a session preceding the date of such vacancy by the vote of a majority of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly for a full term and, upon qualification, the successor shall enter at once upon the discharge of the duties of the office; however, such successor shall not qualify prior to the predecessor leaving office. All judges of the Court of Appeals shall be residents of the Commonwealth and shall, at least five years prior to the appointment or election, have been licensed to practice law in the Commonwealth. No judge of the Court of Appeals, during his continuance in office, shall engage in the practice of law within or without the Commonwealth or seek or accept any nonjudicial elective office, or hold any other office of public trust, or engage in any other incompatible activity.

B. The chief judge shall be elected by majority vote of the judges of the Court of Appeals to serve a term of four years.

C. If a judge of the Court of Appeals is absent or unable through sickness, disability, or any other reason to perform or discharge any official duty or function authorized or required by law, a (i) retired chief justice or retired justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia, (ii) retired chief judge or retired judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, or (iii) retired judge of a circuit court of Virginia, with his or her prior consent, may be appointed by the chief judge of the Court of Appeals, acting upon his own initiative or upon a personal request from the absent or disabled judge, to perform or discharge the official duties or functions of the absent or disabled judge until that judge shall again be able to attend his duties. The chief judge of the Court of Appeals shall be notified forthwith at the time any absent or disabled judge is able to return to his duties.

D. The chief judge of the Court of Appeals may, upon his own initiative, designate a (i) retired chief justice or retired justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia, (ii) retired chief judge or retired judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, or (iii) retired or active judge of a circuit court of Virginia, with the prior consent of such justice or judge, to perform or discharge the official duties or functions of a judge of the Court of Appeals if there is a need to do so due to congestion in the work of the court. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to increase the number of judges of the Court of Appeals provided for in subsection A of this section.

E. Any retired chief justice, retired justice, retired chief judge or active or retired judge sitting on the Court of Appeals pursuant to subsection C or D shall receive from the state treasury actual expenses for the time he or she is actually engaged in holding court.

F. The powers and duties herein conferred or empowered upon the chief judge of the Court of Appeals may be exercised and performed by any judge or any committee of judges of the court designated by the chief judge for such purpose.

§ 17.1-402. Sessions; panels; quorum; presiding judges; hearings en banc.

A. The Court of Appeals shall sit at such locations within the Commonwealth as the chief judge, upon consultation with the other judges of the court, shall designate so as to provide, insofar as feasible,

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57 convenient access to the various geographic areas of the Commonwealth. The chief judge shall schedule  
58 sessions of the court as required to discharge expeditiously the business of the court.

59 B. The Court of Appeals shall sit in panels of at least three judges each. The presence of all judges  
60 in the panel shall be necessary to constitute a quorum. The chief judge shall assign the members to  
61 panels and, insofar as practicable, rotate the membership of the panels. The chief judge shall preside  
62 over any panel of which he is a member and shall designate the presiding judges of the other panels.

63 C. Each panel shall hear and determine, independently of the others, the petitions for appeal and  
64 appeals granted in criminal cases and the other cases assigned to that panel.

65 D. The Court of Appeals shall sit en banc (i) when there is a dissent in the panel to which the case  
66 was originally assigned and an aggrieved party requests an en banc hearing and at least two other judges  
67 of the court vote in favor of such a hearing or (ii) when any judge of any panel shall certify that in his  
68 opinion a decision of such panel of the court is in conflict with a prior decision of the court or of any  
69 panel thereof and two other judges of the court concur in that view. The court may sit en banc upon its  
70 own motion at any time, in any case in which a majority of the court determines it is appropriate to do  
71 so. The court sitting en banc shall consider and decide the case and may overrule any previous decision  
72 by any panel or of the full court.

73 E. The court may sit en banc with *no* fewer than ~~ten~~ but ~~not fewer than~~ eight judges. In all cases  
74 decided by the court en banc, the concurrence of at least a majority of the judges sitting shall be  
75 required to reverse a judgment, in whole or in part.