## GENERAL DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN U.S. DISTRICT JUDGES AND U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGES

	DISTRICT JUDGES	MAGISTRATE JUDGES
STATUTORY SOURCE	Article III of the Constitution invests the judicial power of the United States in the federal court system. Article III, Section 1 specifically creates the U.S. Supreme Court and gives Congress the authority to create the lower federal courts.	Magistrate Judge system created in 1968 to be an adjunct system to the district courts, and includes both full time and part-time MJs.  28 U.S.C. § 636 – sets out the basic jurisdiction and power.  Civil – jurisdiction stems from the referral of duties from the DJ or consent of the parties.  Consent – assumes role of trial judge and presides at trial, regardless of subject matter or amount in controversy. Appeals go directly to Circuit Court.  18 U.S.C. §§ 3401 and 3402 – criminal misdemeanor jurisdiction.  Criminal – may issue warrants, conduct preliminary
		proceedings and exercise plenary jurisdiction in all federal misdemeanors (i.e., Central Violations Bureau: handles petty offenses committed on federal property.
APPOINTMENT/ SELECTION	Nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.	Selected by a citizen merit panel made up of local members who submit a list of qualified candidates to the DJs. DJs ultimately make MJ appointment by majority vote.
TENURE/REMOVAL	Hold office during good behavior, typically, for life.  Through Congressional impeachment proceedings, may be removed from office for misbehavior.	8 years, subject to renewal with many serving extended terms until voluntary retirement.  Removal of a MJ during term of office may only be made for specified cause, i.e., incompetence,

## GENERAL DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN U.S. DISTRICT JUDGES AND U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGES

		misconduct, neglect of duty, or physical or mental disability.
WORK ALLOCATION/REFERRAL PRACTICES	Random Case Assignment; maintains primary control of case for its entirety.	Pairing System with individual DJs for specified time.
		Random Assignment to various DJs based on case.
		Specified Categories of Cases (e.g. pro se prisoner cases).
		Rotating Criminal Duty Assignment (i.e., criminal pretrial proceedings, SWs).
TYPES OF REFERRALS/CASES	Cases that deal with the constitutionality of a law;	Referral from DJ of generalized assignments within a case (e.g., discovery).
2007 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000	Cases involving the laws and treaties of the U.S.;	
	Cases involving ambassadors and public ministers;	Referral of specific responsibility from DJ (e.g., motion to enforce settlement for R&R conducting settlement conferences, social security cases,
	Disputes between two or more states;	criminal motions in limine, jury selection).
	Admiralty law; Bankruptcy; and Habeas corpus issue	