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MEMORANDUM

To: Chairman King and members of the Senate Judiciary Committee

From: Jason Thompson, Senior Assistant Revisor of Statutes

Date: February 16, 2016

Subject: Statutes Repealed by SB 440

19-4809. Restitution payments; monitoring by district court; amount of restitution; modification, considerations. (chief judge)

19-4811. Property crime compensation funds; annual reports. (chief judge)

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19-4809. Restitution payments; monitoring by district court; amount of restitution; modification, considerations. (a) If a local fund is created pursuant to this act, the chief judge of the judicial district within which the county exists shall create a payments docket to monitor the payment of criminal restitution in criminal convictions ordered by judges in the district court in such county. Such restitution orders shall comply with administrative order No. 41 of the supreme court of Kansas. The chief judge may assign a judge or judges of the court to administer the payments docket. Such assigned judge may be a district judge, a district magistrate judge, or a judge pro tem. The assigned judge shall call the docket and review cases placed on such payments docket at least quarterly. Such assigned judge shall insure that required staff is monitoring the timely payment of reparation or restitution ordered, and take such action as is necessary to insure payment as allowed in administrative order No. 41 of the supreme court of Kansas.

(b) For good cause shown, if an offender is delinquent in payment of restitution, fines or court costs, the assigned judge may decrease the amount of restitution required to be paid.

(c) In determining the appropriate amount of restitution to be awarded in such a hearing or other steps the court may take to insure restitution is paid promptly, the court shall determine:

- (1) The amount of money appropriate for full restitution to victims and interested collateral sources;
- (2) whether the offender can pay by means other than cash;
- (3) whether collateral, guarantors or other forms of copayment should be authorized;
- (4) the delinquent offender's means to pay in full;
- (5) the delinquent offender's means were adequately assessed in determining the original restitution award;
- (6) the risk the offender poses for nonpayment of restitution; and
- (7) the victim's desires concerning restitution payments.

History: L. 1990, ch. 321, § 10; L. 1999, ch. 57, § 7; July 1.

19-4811. Property crime compensation funds; annual reports. The chief judge shall, annually, cause to be compiled a report of the property crime compensation fund or funds existing within such judicial district and forward such report to the office of judicial administration by the first day of December of the year beginning the next full year after implementation of such local program. The office of judicial administration shall compile such reports submitted by chief judges, and send a composite report annually to the governor and the state legislature.

History: L. 1990, ch. 321, § 12; L. 1999, ch. 57, § 9; July 1.

20-104. Records and papers. The records and papers of the supreme court shall be kept at the seat of government, in a suitable room to be provided for the accommodation of the court, and not be removed therefrom unless by direction of the court, and then only so long as the court may permit.

History: G.S. 1868, ch. 27, § 4; Oct. 31; R.S. 1923, 20-104.

20-109. Clerk; oath; fees. Before entering on the duties of his office, the clerk of the supreme court shall take and subscribe the oath of office; and the clerk shall receive, in addition to the fees already prescribed, such per diem during the term as may be allowed by said court.

History: G.S. 1868, ch. 27, § 8; L. 1869, ch. 40, § 1; R.S. 1923, 20-109; L. 1967; ch. 434, § 6; July 1.

20-110. Duties of clerk. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the supreme court to enter of record all orders, judgments, decrees and proceedings of the court, and to issue all process required by law or ordered by the court, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the court or by law.

History: G.S. 1868, ch. 27, § 9; Oct. 31; R.S. 1923, 20-110.

20-111. Syllabus of case. When a case is decided by the supreme court, the judge delivering the opinion shall, at the time the decision is made, file with the clerk a brief statement, in writing, of the points decided in the case, which shall constitute the syllabus in the published reports of the case.

History: G.S. 1868, ch. 27, § 10; L. 1869, ch. 39, § 1; R.S. 1923, 20-111; L. 1933, ch. 221, § 2; Feb. 17.

20-112. Written opinions. The opinion of the court shall in all cases as soon as practicable be reduced to writing, and filed in the cause to which it relates, and a copy thereof be returned with the mandate to the court below.

History: G.S. 1868, ch. 27, § 11; L. 1869, ch. 39, § 2; March 2; R.S. 1923, 20-112.

20-116. Supplies; requisitions. All supplies, blank forms, books and stationery used in the office of the clerk of the supreme court shall be provided as heretofore, except each requisition for such supplies shall be signed and approved by the chief justice of the supreme court.

History: L. 1897, ch. 110, § 5; March 19; R.S. 1923, 20-116.

20-139. Conferences of supreme court justices and certain judges; expenses. From time to time, the chief justice of the Kansas supreme court may order conferences of justices of the supreme court and judges of the district court and court of appeals on matters relating to the administration of justice. The actual and necessary expenses of the justices of the supreme court and judges of the district court and court of appeals incurred in connection with attending such conferences shall be paid, subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-3216.

History: L. 1963, ch. 202, § 1; L. 1973, ch. 128, § 1; L. 1976, ch. 146, § 4; Jan. 10, 1977.

20-152. Judicial study advisory committee; appointment; expenses. The supreme court may appoint a judicial study advisory committee to assist in conducting the judicial study and survey and to make recommendations to the judiciary and the legislature. The judicial study advisory committee shall be considered a regular committee of the judicial council for the purpose of receiving per diem allowances.

History: L. 1973, ch. 418, § 2; March 23.

20-153. Same; supplies, clerical assistance, contracts; duties of judicial administrator; staff services of coordinating council. The judicial council is authorized to procure such supplies and fix compensation of such clerical and other assistance, and enter into contracts for employment of such consulting and technical groups, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution. Under direction of the supreme court, the judicial administrator shall participate in the judicial survey and study and shall cooperate with the judicial council in this project. Upon request of the chief justice, the legislative coordinating council may make available such of the council's staff services as may be necessary to assist the chief justice in the preparation of any legislation necessary to implement any recommended statutory changes resulting from the survey and study.

History: L. 1973, ch. 418, § 3; March 23.

20-154. Same; use of judicial council and supreme court funds for matching purposes for study and survey. Any funds appropriated by the legislature to the judicial council or the supreme court may be used to match any moneys available from federal or private sources to assist in the conduct of the judicial survey and study.

History: L. 1973, ch. 418, § 4; March 23.

20-157. Same; transfer of certain publications, books, records and accounts from state library.

All books, pamphlets and documents of a legal nature now deposited with and the property of the Kansas state library and under the supervision and control of the state law librarian shall be transferred to and shall become the property of the Kansas supreme court law library. All books, records and accounts involving the sale of Kansas reports, advance sheets, court of appeals reports and reports and proceedings of the Wyandotte constitutional convention, together with records of the state law library report fund, shall be transferred by the state librarian to the custody and control of the state law librarian.

History: L. 1974, ch. 135, § 3; July 1, 1975.

20-161. Supreme court to establish pay plan, personnel plan and affirmative action plan for certain nonjudicial personnel; contents of plans; copy submitted to legislature. The supreme court shall establish for the nonjudicial personnel of the supreme court and the court of appeals a formal pay plan, a personnel plan and an affirmative action plan for the hiring of minority persons. Such pay plan and personnel plan shall include, but not be limited to, job descriptions, qualifications of employees, salary ranges, vacation, sick and other authorized leave policies. A copy of such pay plan, personnel plan and affirmative action plan shall be submitted to the legislature on or before January 15, 1978.

History: L. 1977, ch. 296, § 2; July 1.

20-163. Official station, justices and court of appeals judges. (a) The official station of each justice of the supreme court and judge of the court of appeals shall be the county seat of the county where the justice or judge maintains an actual abode in which the justice or judge customarily lives.

(b) The chief judge of the judicial district in which a justice of the supreme court or judge of the court of appeals has the justice's or judge's official station, shall provide suitable office space upon request by the justice or judge for use by the justice or judge and the justice's or judge's staff personnel. Such office space shall be in or adjacent to the district court courtrooms and offices at the official station of the justice or judge. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, no office space shall be provided by the chief judge of the third judicial district.

(c) Each justice of the supreme court and judge of the court of appeals, upon appointment and from time to time thereafter as changes occur, shall notify the judicial administrator in writing of the justice's or judge's official station, if other than the city of Topeka.

(d) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, all mileage and other allowances for official travel for justices of the supreme court and judges of the court of appeals shall be determined from Topeka, Kansas.

History: L. 1982, ch. 128, § 1; L. 1999, ch. 57, § 12; July 1.

20-168. Seal of justice for supreme court courtroom; replica of seal in supreme court chamber in capitol; gifts and donations, disposition; assistance by secretary of administration. In addition to the other purposes for which expenditures may be made from the moneys appropriated from the state general fund or from any special revenue fund, the supreme court may make expenditures to acquire and install a seal of justice in the supreme court courtroom of the judicial center that is designed to be a replica of the seal of justice in the supreme court chamber in the state capitol, which has represented thereon a hand holding the scales of justice and inscriptions reading "Supreme Court" and "State of Kansas" and which is affixed above the entrance behind the former bench for the justices. The supreme court is hereby authorized to accept gifts and donations to pay for the cost of obtaining and installing such seal of justice. All monetary gifts and donations received for this purpose shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the judicial branch gifts fund of the judicial branch. The secretary of administration shall provide such assistance as may be requested by the supreme court for the purposes of acquiring and installing such seal of justice as provided by this section.

History: L. 2005, ch. 176, § 1; July 1.

20-1a17. Nonseverable provision. The provisions of this act are not severable. If any provision of this act* is stayed or is held to be invalid or unconstitutional, it shall be presumed conclusively that the legislature would not have enacted the remainder of such act without such stayed, invalid or unconstitutional provision.

History: L. 2014, ch. 82, § 43; July 1.

* This act means L. 2014, ch. 82.

20-201. Oath of reporter. The reporter of the supreme court, appointed by the judges of said court according to the provisions of the constitution, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, and within thirty days of his appointment, take and subscribe the oath of office, and cause the same to be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

History: L. 1867, ch. 120, § 1; May 27; G.S. 1868, ch. 27, p. 301, § 1; R.S. 1923, 20-201.

20-202. Notes of decisions. It shall be the duty of the justices of the supreme court to prepare and deliver to the reporter full notes of all decisions made by them, which they shall deem of sufficient importance to publish, within sixty days after the close of the term at which the causes are tried, in which such decisions are made.

History: L. 1867, ch. 120, § 2; May 27; G.S. 1868, ch. 27, p. 301, § 2; R.S. 1923, 20-202.

20-203. Syllabus of points of law. A syllabus of the points of law decided in any case in the supreme court shall be stated in writing by the judge delivering the opinion of the court, which shall be confined to points of law arising from the facts in the case, that have been determined by the court, and the syllabus shall be submitted to the judges concurring therein for revisal before publication thereof; and it shall be inserted in the book of reports without alteration, unless by consent of the judges concurring therein.

History: L. 1867, ch. 120, § 3; May 27; G.S. 1868, ch. 27, p. 301, § 3; R.S. 1923, 20-203.

20-204. Duties in preparing reports. The reporter shall prepare all such decisions for publication. The report of each case shall contain the title of the case, a syllabus of the points decided, a statement of so much of the facts of the case as may be necessary to understand the decision, the names of counsel, and the opinion of the court: Provided, That a memorandum opinion may be prepared in any case where no new question of law is decided or which is otherwise considered as having no value as a precedent. Such a memorandum opinion need not contain a syllabus or statement of facts. Each volume shall contain a list of all the cases reported, alphabetically arranged, and also a complete index.

History: L. 1867, ch. 120, § 4; G.S. 1868, ch. 27, p. 301, § 4; R.S. 1923, 20-204; L. 1972, ch. 96, § 1; March 25.

20-205. Publication of supreme court and court of appeals cases. The cases decided by the supreme court of this state which the court deem of sufficient importance to be published and those of the court of appeals which are to be published pursuant to rule of the supreme court shall be prepared by the reporter and delivered to the director of printing, who shall as speedily as possible print and publish such number of copies of each volume of the reports as shall be specified by the reporter, and deliver the same to the state law librarian. No volume shall contain less than seven hundred and fifty (750) pages, including the index.

History: L. 1889, ch. 247, § 1; L. 1901, ch. 171, § 1; R.S. 1923, 20-205; L. 1974, ch. 135, § 4; L. 1976, ch. 147, § 2; Jan. 10, 1977.

20-206. Copyright of reports. The reporter shall cause each volume of reports hereafter published to be copyrighted for the use and benefit of the state of Kansas; and all papers and certificates relating to such copyright shall be filed and preserved in the office of the secretary of state.

History: L. 1889, ch. 247, § 2; May 25; R.S. 1923, 20-206.

20-207. Delivery of court reports to state law librarian. The director of printing shall hereafter deliver the whole number of copies of reports of the supreme court and court of appeals required to be published to the state law librarian as soon as completed; and when the whole edition of any volume shall be so delivered, the librarian shall certify that fact to the secretary of state, who shall thereupon ascertain the amount due the director of printing therefor, and audit and certify the same to the director of accounts and reports for payment.

History: L. 1889, ch. 247, § 3; R.S. 1923, 20-207; L. 1974, ch. 135, § 5; L. 1976, ch. 147, § 3; Jan. 10, 1977.

20-208. Exchanges, distribution and sale of Kansas reports; preservation of proofs, matrices, plates, computer tapes and impressions; use for computerized legal research. (a) When the reports of the decisions of the supreme court or court of appeals are delivered, the state law librarian shall use as many thereof as may be necessary to maintain reasonable and equitable exchanges of such reports for law books and other legal publications of the other states, territories, countries, societies and institutions, for use in the supreme court law library. As used herein, "Kansas reports" shall mean the reports of the decisions of the supreme court and court of appeals. The state law librarian shall distribute copies of the Kansas reports without charge, as follows:

(1) The supreme court, the court of appeals and the office of the attorney general shall receive the number of copies necessary to conduct the official business of such office, as certified to the state law librarian by the head or executive officer of the respective agencies;

(2) The office of each elected state official, other than those specifically provided for herein, shall receive one copy;

(3) The law library of the school of law of the university of Kansas shall receive 30 copies to maintain its sets of Kansas reports and for exchange purposes, and the law library of the school of law of Washburn university of Topeka shall receive 30 copies to maintain its sets of Kansas reports and for exchange purposes;

(4) The state library and the libraries of Emporia state university, Fort Hays state university, Pittsburg state university, Kansas state university, and Wichita state university shall receive two copies to maintain its set of Kansas reports;

(5) The United States district court for the district of Kansas shall receive six copies;

(6) The office of each judge of the district court shall each receive one copy;

(7) The Lansing correctional facility and the Hutchinson correctional facility shall each receive one copy for the use of inmates at such institutions and one copy for the use of the legal advisor at such institutions;

(8) The library of congress shall receive two copies in order to complete the copyright of said reports;

(9) One copy shall be deposited with the appropriate office of the United States post office in order to obtain a postal permit for mailing such reports;

(10) A personal copy of the reports shall be presented to each justice of the supreme court, each judge of the court of appeals, the clerk of the supreme court, the supreme court reporter, and the judicial administrator of the district courts. Also, a personal copy shall be sent to any retired supreme court justice, judge of the court of appeals, district judge or associate district judge, if such retired judge or justice files with the clerk of the supreme court annually a certificate stating that such judge or justice is not engaged in the active practice of law and is willing to accept judicial assignments; and

(11) The legislative coordinating council shall receive the number of copies necessary to conduct the official business of the legislative branch of government, as certified to the state law librarian by the legislative coordinating council.

(b) Except as otherwise specifically provided in paragraph (10) of subsection (a), all copies of the Kansas reports distributed pursuant to subsection (a) or purchased by any governmental agency or subdivision shall become the property of such office, agency or subdivision, which shall be accountable therefor, and the state law librarian shall not distribute any reports to any others or for any other purpose, but shall be responsible for the remaining volumes of said reports, which shall be sold at the per volume price fixed by the supreme court under this section for each current volume, plus the amount fixed by the supreme court under this section for the cost of postage and handling, and the per volume price fixed by the supreme court under this section for each noncurrent volume which has not been reprinted, plus the amount fixed by the supreme court under this section for the cost of postage and handling. The supreme court shall have authority to order printed such additional copies of the reports of the supreme court as in its judgment will be necessary to supply the demand upon the state law librarian for the same. The state

law librarian shall sell any noncurrent volume which is reprinted at the per volume price fixed by the supreme court under this section, plus the amount fixed by the supreme court under this section for the cost of postage and handling. All purchases of reports shall be made by payment in advance. The supreme court shall fix the per volume price for copies of these Kansas reports sold under this section to recover the costs of printing and binding such volumes and shall fix the amount to be charged in connection with the sale of each of such volumes to cover the costs of postage and handling applicable thereto. The supreme court shall revise all such prices from time to time as necessary for the purposes of covering or recovering such costs.

(c) It shall be the duty of the director of printing, under the direction of the supreme court, to make and preserve for future use proofs, matrices, plates, computer tapes or impressions of all volumes of the reports of the supreme court and such other publications as the supreme court may designate. The director of printing shall not make or permit to be made any proofs, matrices, plates, computer tapes or impressions of any book published by the judicial branch of the state government except for the use of the state, as herein provided, and all proofs, matrices, plates, computer tapes or impressions so made for any book published by the judicial branch of the state government shall be the exclusive property of the state, except that the director of printing may grant a revocable license to any nonprofit corporation whereby such corporation may utilize the services of equipment and personnel under the supervision of the director of printing for the purpose of converting reports of the Kansas supreme court and the Kansas court of appeals to machine readable form for use by such corporation in providing computerized legal research services, subject to protection of the state's copyright as to any purpose unnecessary for such computerized legal research.

History: L. 1909, ch. 117, § 1; R.S. 1923, 20-208; L. 1941, ch. 206, § 1; L. 1947, ch. 221, § 1; L. 1960, ch. 46, § 1; L. 1965, ch. 213, § 1; L. 1969, ch. 164, § 1; L. 1970, ch. 118, § 1; L. 1974, ch. 135, § 6; L. 1975, ch. 181, § 1; L. 1976, ch. 147, § 4; L. 1976, ch. 151, § 4; L. 1977, ch. 106, § 1; L. 1978, ch. 109, § 1; L. 1980, ch. 95, § 1; L. 1990, ch. 309, § 10; May 24.

20-208b. Distribution of supreme court reports to legislative coordinating council. The state law librarian shall provide the legislative coordinating council with the number of complete sets of available Kansas reports necessary to conduct the official business of the legislative branch of government, as certified to the state law librarian by the legislative coordinating council, without charge.

History: L. 1975, ch. 181, § 2; July 1.

20-209. Set of Kansas reports for each district judge position; duties of clerk of district court.

Whenever a new district judge position is created, the state law librarian shall provide a complete set of available Kansas reports to the clerk of the district court of the county of residence of the judge elected or appointed to such position. If any district judgeship is abolished, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court of the district where the judgeship was located to return to the state law librarian all Kansas reports which were acquired by such court without charge under the provisions of this act or the acts of which this act is amendatory. Whenever a person is elected or appointed to succeed to the office of district judge, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court of the county where the person's predecessor in office kept the set of Kansas reports, accountable by such office, to deliver such reports to the person so elected or appointed.

History: L. 1911, ch. 161, § 1; R.S. 1923, 20-209; L. 1929, ch. 161, § 1; L. 1970, ch. 118, § 2; L. 1974, ch. 135, § 7; L. 1976, ch. 145, § 83; L. 1978, ch. 109, § 2; L. 1986, ch. 115, § 30; Jan. 12, 1987.

20-210. Replacement without charge, when. The state law librarian is hereby authorized to replace without charge volumes of the Kansas reports which have been destroyed by fire, flood or other natural catastrophe, only if the same were originally delivered to and in the custody of an office or agency authorized to receive reports without charge pursuant to K.S.A. 20-208.

History: L. 1909, ch. 117, § 2; R.S. 1923, 20-210; L. 1947, ch. 221, § 2; L. 1970, ch. 118, § 3; L. 1974, ch. 135, § 8; July 1, 1975.

20-211. Advance sheets; distribution and sale; subscription to advance sheets and permanent report; withholding opinions; removal of advance sheets from inventories upon publication of bound volume. The state law librarian shall have authority to order advance sheets of the reports of the supreme court and court of appeals to be printed for distribution and temporary use until the reports themselves are issued. Upon such order it shall be the duty of the reporter, as soon as possible after they are filed, to prepare for publication, and of the director of printing immediately thereafter to print the syllabi and decisions of the court in the same form the permanent report will bear, but upon inexpensive paper and to be bound in paper. The number of copies of each issue shall be specified in the order. When issued they shall be delivered to the state law librarian, to be distributed in the manner provided in K.S.A. 20-208 for distributing copies of the Kansas reports, except that no copies of advance sheets shall be delivered to a law library for exchange purposes. The remaining copies shall be sold at the per copy price fixed by the supreme court under this section, plus the amount fixed by the supreme court under this section for the cost of postage and handling. Said librarian may sell subscriptions to the current advance sheets and permanent report together for the subscription price fixed by the supreme court under this section, plus the amount fixed by the supreme court under this section for the cost of any postage and handling, the same to be paid in advance and if any one person, firm, association or corporation shall subscribe for two hundred (200) or more copies of any bound volume and the advance sheets thereto, the state law librarian may sell subscriptions to such persons, firm, associations and corporations to the advance sheets and permanent report together for a reduced subscription price fixed by the supreme court under this section, plus the amount fixed by the supreme court under this section for the cost of postage and handling, the same to be paid in advance. Upon order of the court any opinion may be withheld from publication in the advance sheets until such time as it may designate. The increased prices provided for in this section shall apply to current reports and advance sheets commencing with volume 224, and subscriptions for earlier volumes and advance sheets, or purchases of advance sheets of earlier volumes, shall be at the rate prescribed by this section prior to this amendment. All copies of advance sheets distributed pursuant to this section or purchased by any governmental agency or subdivision may be removed from the inventory of such office, agency or subdivision upon publication of the volume of the Kansas reports for which such advance sheets were issued. The supreme court shall fix the per copy prices, subscription prices, and reduced subscription prices for advance sheets and permanent reports sold under this section to recover the costs of printing and binding such advance sheets and permanent reports and shall fix the amount to be charged in connection with the sale and distribution of such advance sheets and permanent reports under this section to cover the costs of postage and handling applicable thereto. The supreme court shall revise all such prices from time to time as necessary for the purposes of covering or recovering such costs.

History: L. 1909, ch. 117, § 3; R.S. 1923, 20-211; L. 1947, ch. 221, § 3; L. 1960, ch. 46, § 2; L. 1963, ch. 422, § 11; L. 1969, ch. 164, § 2; L. 1970, ch. 118, § 4; L. 1974, ch. 135, § 9; L. 1976, ch. 147, § 5; L. 1980, ch. 95, § 2; July 1.

20-212. Sale of courts of appeals reports and Wyandotte constitutional convention proceedings.

The state law librarian is authorized and directed to sell the Kansas courts of appeals reports and proceedings and debates of the Wyandotte constitutional convention now in his hands at a cost of two dollars (\$2) per volume, plus fifty cents (50¢) for postage and handling, to be paid in advance.

History: L. 1905, ch. 497, § 3; R.S. 1923, 20-212; L. 1970, ch. 118, § 5; L. 1974, ch. 135, § 10; July 1, 1975.

20-213. Sale of reports; disposition of moneys; library report fee fund. The state law librarian shall remit all moneys received by or for such librarian from the sale of reports of the supreme court and from the sale of court of appeals reports to the state treasurer in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-4215, and amendments thereto. Upon receipt of each such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury to the credit of the library report fee fund. All expenditures from such fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the state law librarian or by a person or persons designated by such state librarian. The state law librarian may make expenditures from such fund for the purpose of paying the cost of transportation, handling and storage charges incurred by the state librarian in the sale, delivery and storage of such reports, including the cost of providing shelving for their storage, and for the purchase of library materials related to the subject of law and the rebinding of same, and for the purpose of reprinting volumes of such reports.

History: L. 1889, ch. 247, § 5; R.S. 1923, 20-213; L. 1947, ch. 221, § 4; L. 1970, ch. 118, § 6; L. 1973, ch. 309, § 12; L. 1974, ch. 135, § 11; L. 2001, ch. 5, § 75; July 1.

20-310a. Appointments of judges pro tem; power and authority; compensation; reporting requirements. (a) Subject to the budget limitations of the district court, the chief judge of any judicial district may appoint a judge pro tem within such judicial district: (1) For good cause shown; or (2) in the absence, sickness or disability of a district judge or district magistrate judge, whenever a district judge or district magistrate judge from another judicial district has not been assigned to replace such district judge or district magistrate judge as provided in K.S.A. 20-319, and amendments thereto.

(b) Any judge pro tem appointed pursuant to this section shall be a regularly admitted, active status member of the bar of this state. The appointment of any such judge pro tem shall be made by the chief judge or, in the absence of the chief judge, by the departmental justice for the judicial district.

(c) Any judge pro tem appointed pursuant to this section shall have the full power and authority of a district judge with respect to any actions or proceedings before such judge pro tem, except that any judge pro tem appointed pursuant to subsection (d) or (e) shall have only such power and authority as provided therein. A judge pro tem shall receive such compensation as is prescribed by the district court, subject to the budget limitations of such district court.

(d) Subject to the budget limitations of the district court, the chief judge of any judicial district may appoint one or more judges pro tem for the limited purpose of hearing the original trials of actions filed pursuant to the small claims procedures act or other action within the jurisdiction of a district magistrate judge as provided in K.S.A. 20-302b, and amendments thereto. Any such judge pro tem shall have only such judicial power and authority as is necessary to hear such actions. Any party aggrieved by any order of a judge pro tem under this subsection may appeal such order and such appeal shall be heard by a district judge de novo. If the appeal is a small claims action, the appeal shall be under K.S.A. 61-2709, and amendments thereto. If the appeal is an action within the jurisdiction of a district magistrate judge, the appeal shall be under K.S.A. 20-302b, and amendments thereto.

(e) Subject to the budget limitations of the district court, the chief judge of any judicial district in which the board of county commissioners is authorized to use the code for the enforcement of county codes and resolutions as provided in subsection (b) of K.S.A. 19-101d, and amendments thereto, may appoint one or more judges pro tem for the limited purpose of hearing such cases. Any such judge pro tem shall have only such power and authority as is necessary to hear such actions, and shall have the power to compel appearances before the court, to hold persons in contempt for failure to appear, and to issue bench warrants for appearances. Such judge pro tem shall receive the salary and other compensation set by resolution of the board of county commissioners which shall be paid from the revenues of the county general fund or other fund established for the purpose of financing code enforcement.

(f) The chief judge of each judicial district shall report to the judicial administrator of the courts: (1) The dates on which any judge pro tem served in such district, (2) the compensation paid to any judge pro tem, and (3) such other information as the judicial administrator may request with regard to the appointment of judges pro tem. The reports shall be submitted annually on or before January 15 on forms provided by the judicial administrator.

History: L. 1976, ch. 146, § 36; L. 1977, ch. 107, § 1; L. 1981, ch. 131, § 1; L. 1986, ch. 115, § 33; L. 1988, ch. 102, § 4; L. 1989, ch. 83, § 1; L. 1990, ch. 93, § 1; L. 1992, ch. 83, § 2; L. 1999, ch. 57, § 14; L. 2012, ch. 64, § 1; July 1.

20-310b. Temporary judges. (a) Upon stipulation of the parties to an action, the court may order the action to be heard and determined by a temporary judge who is a retired justice of the supreme court, retired judge of the court of appeals or retired judge of the district court. Such temporary judge shall be sworn and empowered to act as judge in the action until its final determination.

(b) Any action before a temporary judge pursuant to this section shall be conducted in the same manner as any other action before a judge of the district court and any order entered by such temporary judge may be appealed and enforced in the same manner as a similar order of a judge of the district court.

(c) If a person acting as temporary judge pursuant to this section is a retired district magistrate judge, the powers and jurisdiction of such temporary judge shall be limited to the powers and jurisdiction of a district magistrate judge and appeals of orders of such temporary judge shall be governed by the laws governing appeals from orders of district magistrate judges.

(d) The court shall fix the compensation of a temporary judge acting pursuant to this section and such compensation shall be charged against any or all parties to the action, or paid out of any fund or subject matter of the action which is in the custody of the court, as directed by the court.

History: L. 1986, ch. 114, § 1; L. 1999, ch. 159, § 2; July 1.

20-311. Disqualification of judge to sit in certain cases. In any contested civil or criminal case before a district court of this state, if any attorney of record or any party to such case is related, by blood or marriage to the judge before whom the same is pending, as a spouse, parent, child, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister or is related to such judge as a result of being a spouse of any such parent, child, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister, the judge shall be disqualified from hearing said case.

History: L. 1921, ch. 169, § 1; R.S. 1923, 20-311; L. 1933, ch. 168, § 3; L. 1947, ch. 222, § 1; L. 1976, ch. 145, § 84; Jan. 10, 1977.

20-320. Same; duties of chief justice; records and report. The chief justice shall analyze and study such reports as are submitted to him and promptly submit a summary thereof, and the recommendations of the judicial departments and judicial administrators, and shall cause a copy of all recommendations to be filed as public record in the office of the clerk of the supreme court and shall, at the beginning of every legislative session, submit a written report to the governor of the state, and to the judiciary committees of both houses of the legislature.

History: L. 1965, ch. 215, § 3; June 30.

20-321. Same; rules and regulations; assistants. The chief justice of the supreme court and each judicial department justice shall adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this article, and shall assign such duties and shall appoint such assistants to the judicial administrator as they deem necessary, to promptly and efficiently carry out the intent of just, speedy, and inexpensive litigation for the litigants of the state.

History: L. 1965, ch. 215, § 4; June 30.

20-322. Same; name of act; citation. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "judicial department reform act of 1965."

History: L. 1965, ch. 215, § 5; June 30.

20-323. Same; act supplemental to existing laws. This act shall be construed as supplemental to existing statutes pertaining to the selection or appointment of a judge pro tem of the district court.

History: L. 1965, ch. 215, § 6; June 30.

20-357. Reproduction and preservation of court records. Within the limits of the district court budget, any chief judge of a judicial district may purchase, lease or acquire the equipment and facilities necessary to carry out the purposes and intent of K.S.A. 20-159, and amendments thereto, and by contract and agreement arrange for the use thereof, and may employ personnel necessary to operate the equipment and facilities.

History: L. 1977, ch. 104, § 2; L. 1999, ch. 57, § 24; July 1.

20-384. Judicial district budgets; responsibilities of chief judge. (a) For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016, and for each fiscal year thereafter, the chief judge in each judicial district may elect to be responsible for the budget of such judicial district pursuant to the provisions of this section.

(b) For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016, and each fiscal year thereafter, the chief judge in each judicial district who elects to be responsible for the budget shall prepare such budget and submit it to the chief justice of the supreme court pursuant to K.S.A. 20-158, and amendments thereto. On or before August 1, 2014, and each August 1 thereafter, the chief judge shall notify the chief justice if such chief judge is electing to be responsible for the district court budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

(c) Subject to appropriations therefor, the chief justice shall have the final authority to determine and approve the annual amount allocated to the budget for each judicial district court administration in which the chief judge has elected to be responsible for such budget. Annually, as soon as possible following legislation passed by the legislature and enacted into law appropriating moneys for the judicial branch, the chief justice shall determine such budgeted amount for each such judicial district court administration and notify the chief judge of each such judicial district. On or before June 30 of each fiscal year, the chief judge of each judicial district who elects to be responsible for the budget shall submit to the chief justice such district court's budget for the ensuing fiscal year based upon the dollar amount allocated to such district court by the chief justice for such fiscal year.

(d) After the amount of such district court budget is established by the chief justice, the expenditures under such budget, other than expenditures for salaries mandated by law, shall be under the control and supervision of the chief judge of such judicial district. The judicial administrator of the courts, pursuant to K.S.A. 20-318, and amendments thereto, shall approve all lawful claims submitted by the chief judge within the limits of such judicial district court budget.

(e) The compensation to be paid to district court personnel in such judicial district shall be determined by the chief judge of such judicial district.

(f) The chief judge of such judicial district who elects to be responsible for the budget shall have the authority and power to hire, promote, suspend, demote and dismiss all personnel as necessary to carry out the functions and duties of such judicial district.

(g) Whenever for any fiscal year it appears that the resources of any special revenue fund of the judicial branch are likely to be insufficient to cover the appropriations made against such special revenue funds, the chief justice shall be responsible for determining any allotment system so as to assure that expenditures for any particular fiscal year will not exceed the available resources of any special revenue fund of the judicial branch for that fiscal year. All chief judges who are responsible for the district court budget shall follow any allotment system determined by the chief justice for such fiscal year.

History: L. 2014, ch. 82, § 2; July 1.

20-438. Specialized divisions of district court; establishment; assignment of personnel. Whenever the judges of the district court deem it necessary for the efficient and effective administration of justice, and with approval of the supreme court, such judges may establish specialized divisions of such district court. Such divisions may be established for, but not limited to, the following purposes: Probate matters, traffic cases, juvenile matters, domestic cases or any combination thereof. The chief judge, with the approval of the other judges of the district court, shall provide for the assignment and reassignment of judges to any specialized division established as provided in this section, and the chief judge shall provide for the assignment of cases to any such division. The chief judge also may assign a clerk of the district court, or an assistant or deputy district court clerk, to any such division to serve as chief clerk of such division. Such other personnel of the district court as are necessary for the operation thereof may be assigned to any such specialized division by the chief judge.

History: L. 1976, ch. 146, § 35; L. 1999, ch. 57, § 26; July 1.

20-917. Official court reporter; assignment; transcripts; power to administer oaths; reporters' expenses. (a) The supreme court shall provide by rule for the assignment of an official court reporter appointed in any judicial district to duty in another judicial district.

(b) The supreme court shall regulate the making of the records of all court proceedings and shall adopt rules governing the preparation and sale of trial transcripts.

(c) An official court reporter shall have the power to administer oaths in any court proceeding in the same manner and to the same extent provided by law for the administering of oaths by district judges.

(d) Official court reporters shall be reimbursed for the actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties, in the same manner and to the same extent district judges are so reimbursed.

History: L. 1976, ch. 146, § 37; L. 1978, ch. 108, § 12; Jan. 1, 1979.

20-3014. Law clerks, stenographers and other court personnel; compensation in accordance with pay plan adopted by supreme court. Each judge of the court of appeals may appoint a law clerk and also may appoint one (1) secretary or stenographer. The persons so appointed shall serve at the pleasure of the judge appointing them. Subject to the approval of the chief justice of the supreme court, the court of appeals may employ such other clerical personnel as may be necessary to carry out the duties and functions of the court. The compensation of all persons appointed or employed under this section shall be fixed in accordance with a pay plan adopted by the supreme court. Such pay plan shall contain a schedule of salary and wage ranges and steps designed for such purpose.

History: L. 1975, ch. 178, § 14; July 1.

20-3015. Clerk of supreme court ex officio clerk of court of appeals; duties; rules of supreme court to govern writing and publication of opinions; supreme court reporter ex officio reporter of court of appeals; duties of judicial administrator. (a) The clerk of the supreme court shall be clerk of the court of appeals, and it shall be his or her duty to enter of record all orders, judgments, decrees and proceedings of the court of appeals, to issue all process required by law or ordered by such court and to perform such other duties as may be required of him or her by the court of appeals or by law.

(b) The supreme court shall adopt rules prescribing the standards and procedures governing the writing and publication of the opinions of the court of appeals. The supreme court reporter shall be reporter of the court of appeals and shall publish such opinions of the court of appeals as may be required by rule of the supreme court.

(c) The state judicial administrator shall provide to the court of appeals such administrative services as may be directed by the supreme court.

History: L. 1975, ch. 178, § 15; July 1.

20-3019. Motions; filing with judges residing in 18th or 29th judicial districts; supreme court rules. With regard to proceedings within the jurisdiction of the court of appeals, the supreme court shall prescribe by rule procedures for filing with judges of the court of appeals residing in the eighteenth or twenty-ninth judicial districts such motions or other pleadings as the supreme court may designate and the supreme court shall prescribe rules for hearings on such pleadings. The supreme court shall designate from the membership of the court of appeals such judges as may be necessary to be present in the eighteenth and twenty-ninth judicial districts to accept and act upon such pleadings.

History: L. 1978, ch. 108, § 14; July 1.

20-3301. Time limits for court decision; district court; court of appeals; supreme court. (a) (1) A district court shall enter and file its decision on motions and non-jury trials within 120 days after the matter is submitted for decision.

(2) If the district court does not enter and file its decision on a submitted matter within 120 days of submission, all counsel shall, within 130 days after the matter is submitted for decision, file with the court a joint request that such decision be entered without further delay. A copy of such request shall be sent to the chief judge of the judicial district and made available to the public.

(3) Within 30 days after the filing of a joint request, the district court shall enter its decision or advise the parties in writing of the date by which the decision will be entered. A copy of such written advice shall be filed in the case, sent to the chief judge of the judicial district and made available to the public.

(4) In the event the district court fails to enter its decision or to advise the parties of an intended decision date as required by subsection (a)(3), all counsel shall then file a joint request with the chief judge of the judicial district to establish an intended decision date. A copy of such request shall be filed in the case and made available to the public.

(5) Upon receipt of a request under subsection (a)(4), the chief judge of the judicial district shall, after consultation with the judge to whom the matter is assigned, establish a firm intended decision date by which the district court's decision shall be made. Such setting of a final intended decision date shall be in writing, filed in the case, served on the parties and made available to the public.

(b) (1) The court of appeals shall render and file its decision on motions and appeals within 180 days after the matter is submitted for decision.

(2) If the court of appeals does not enter and file its decision on a submitted matter within 180 days of submission, all counsel shall, within 190 days after the matter is submitted for decision, file with the court a joint request that such decision be entered without further delay. A copy of such request shall be sent to the chief judge of the court of appeals and made available to the public.

(3) Within 30 days after the filing of a joint request, the court of appeals shall enter its decision or advise the parties in writing of the date by which the decision will be entered. A copy of such written advice shall be filed in the case, sent to the chief judge of the court of appeals and made available to the public.

(4) In the event the court of appeals fails to enter its decision or to advise the parties of an intended decision date as required by subsection (b)(3), all counsel shall then file a joint request with the chief judge of the court of appeals to establish an intended decision date. A copy of such request shall be filed in the case and made available to the public.

(5) Upon receipt of a request under subsection (b)(4), the chief judge of the court of appeals shall, after consultation with the judge or judges to whom the matter is assigned, establish a firm intended decision date by which the court's decision shall be made. Such setting of a final intended decision date shall be in writing, filed in the case, served on the parties and made available to the public.

(c) (1) The supreme court shall render and file its decision on motions and appeals within 180 days after the matter is submitted for decision.

(2) If the supreme court does not enter and file its decision on a submitted matter within 180 days of submission, all counsel shall, within 190 days after the matter is submitted for decision, file with the court a joint request that such decision be entered without further delay. A copy of such request shall be sent to the chief justice and made available to the public.

(3) Within 30 days after the filing of a joint request, the supreme court shall enter its decision or advise the parties in writing of the date by which the decision will be entered. A copy of such written advice shall be filed in the case, sent to the chief justice and made available to the public.

(4) In the event the supreme court fails to enter its decision or to advise the parties of an intended decision date as required by subsection (c)(3), all counsel shall then file a joint request with the chief

justice to establish an intended decision date. A copy of such request shall be filed in the case and made available to the public.

(5) Upon receipt of a request under subsection (c)(4), the chief justice shall, after consultation with the justice or justices to whom the matter is assigned, establish a firm intended decision date by which the court's decision shall be made. Such setting of a final intended decision date shall be in writing, filed in the case, served on the parties and made available to the public.

(d) For the purposes of this section:

(1) A motion shall be deemed submitted for decision on the date the: (A) Court announces on the record in open court, at the conclusion of the hearing thereon, that the matter is submitted for decision; or (B) last memorandum or other document is permitted to be filed. If no oral argument is conducted on the motion, a motion shall be deemed submitted for decision as of the date the last memorandum or other document is permitted to be filed.

(2) A non-jury trial shall be deemed submitted for decision on the date the: (A) District court announces on the record in open court, at the conclusion of the trial, that the matter is submitted for decision; or (B) last memorandum or other document is permitted to be filed.

(3) An appeal shall be deemed submitted for decision on the date the: (A) Court announces on the record in open court, at the conclusion of oral argument, that the matter is submitted for decision; or (B) last memorandum or other document is permitted to be filed. If no oral argument is conducted, an appeal shall be deemed submitted for decision as of the date the case is considered on a non-argued calendar.

History: L. 2014, ch. 125, § 4; July 1.