Substitute for SENATE BILL No. 440

By Committee on Judiciary

2-19

AN ACT concerning the judicial branch; relating to the supreme court, 1 2 general administrative authority; grounds for impeachment of justices 3 of the supreme court and certain judges of the district court; amending 4 K.S.A. 20-101, 20-115, 20-156, 20-159, 20-347 and 20-3102 and 5 K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 75-3120g and 75-3120h and repealing the existing 6 sections; reviving K.S.A. 20-319, 20-329, 20-342, 20-343, 20-345, 20-7 349 and 20-3011; reviving and amending K.S.A. 20-162, 20-318, 20-346a, 20-361, 20-2909, 20-2911, 20-2914 and 25-312a and K.S.A. 8 9 2013 Supp. 75-5541 and 75-5551 and repealing the revived sections; 10 also repealing K.S.A. 19-4809, 19-4811, 20-104, 20-109, 20-110, 20-111, 20-112, 20-116, 20-139, 20-152, 20-153, 20-154, 20-157, 20-161, 11 12 K.S.A. 20-162, as amended by section 7 of chapter 82 of the 2014 13 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-163, 20-168, 20-201, 20-202, 20-203, 20-204, 20-205, 20-206, 20-207, 20-208, 20-208b, 20-209, 20-210, 20-14 15 211, 20-212, 20-213, 20-310b, 20-311, 20-318, as amended by section 16 9 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-319, as revived 17 by section 7 of this act, 20-319, as amended by section 10 of chapter 82 18 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-320, 20-321, 20-322, 20-323, 19 20-329, as revived by section 8 of this act, 20-329, as amended by 20 section 11 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-342, 21 as revived by section 9 of this act, 20-342, as amended by section 12 of 22 chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-343, as revived by 23 section 10 of this act, 20-343, as amended by section 13 of chapter 82 24 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-345, as revived by section 11 25 of this act, 20-345, as amended by section 14 of chapter 82 of the 2014 26 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-346a, as amended by section 15 of chapter 27 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-349, as revived by section 28 14 of this act, 20-349, as amended by section 16 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-357, 20-361, as amended by section 29 30 17 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-438, 20-917, 31 20-2909, as amended by section 19 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session 32 Laws of Kansas, 20-2911, as amended by section 20 of chapter 82 of 33 the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-2914, as amended by section 21 34 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-3011, as revived 35 by section 19 of this act, 20-3011, as amended by section 22 of chapter 36 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-3014, 20-3015, 20-3019

 and 25-312a, as amended by section 25 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas; K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 75-5541, as amended by section 40 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, and 75-5551, as amended by section 41 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas; and K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 20-1a17, 20-310a, 20-319, 20-329, 20-342, 20-343, 20-345, 20-349, 20-384, 20-3011 and 20-3301.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 20-101 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-101. The supreme court shall be a court of record, and. In addition to the original jurisdiction conferred by the constitution, the supreme court shall have such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law;, and during the pendency of any appeal, on such terms as may be just, may make an order suspending further proceedings in any court below, until the decision of the supreme court. As provided by section 1 of article 3 of the constitution of the state of Kansas-constitution, the supreme court shall have general administrative authority over all courts in this state, and the supreme court and each justice thereof shall have such specific powers and duties in exercising said administrative authority as may be prescribed by law. The chief justice shall be the spokesman spokesperson for the supreme court and shall exercise the court's general administrative authority over all courts-of in this state. The chief justice shall have the responsibility for executing and implementing the administrative rules and policies of the supreme court, including supervision of the personnel and financial affairs of the court system, and delegate such of this responsibility and authority to personnel in the state judicial department as may be necessary for the effective and efficient administration of the court system.

- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 20-115 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-115. All fees accruing after the passage of this act shall be the property of the state of Kansas, and when collected shall be turned over to the general-revenue fund of the state, the same as above provided All fees and charges collected by the court system shall be remitted as provided by law.
- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 20-156 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-156. The state law librarian shall be responsible for the operation and-management of the supreme court law library and shall have custody of all books, pamphlets and documents belonging thereto. He shall cause each book, pamphlet or document received by such library to be stamped with the words "Kansas supreme court law library" and to be classified and catalogued in accordance with approved library methods. The state law librarian shall provide for the procurement of the acts, journals and other publications of a legal nature of the congress and the legislatures of the several states and territories, together with the judicial decisions of the

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courts of the United States and of the several states and territories. For such purpose, the state law librarian may exchange the laws, judicialdecisions and books, documents and publications of a legal nature of the state of Kansas and agencies thereof. The law librarian may exchange, sell or loan indefinitely If the state law librarian exchanges, sells or loans *indefinitely*, duplicate books, sets of works or other duplicate or temporary material, and the proceeds from any such sales shall be remitted by the state law librarian 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 "duplicate law book fund," which fund is hereby created. All expenditures from such fund shall be for miscellaneous law library purposes and 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 him. Any exchange, sale or loan made hereunder shall be exempt from the provisions of K.S.A. 75-3739-to through 75-3744, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 20-159 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-159. The supreme court may provide for and authorize any chief judge of a judicial district, to photograph, microphotograph or otherwise reproduce or to have photographed, microphotographed or otherwise reproduced any of the court records, papers or documents which are by law placed in the courts of that judicial district and to acquire necessary facilities and equipment and to acquire, maintain and use all such appropriate containers, files and other methods as shall be necessary to accommodate and preserve the photographs, microphotographs, films or as otherwise reproduced. The photographing, microphotographing, filming or otherwise reproducing may be so authorized for the reproducing of court records, where to do so will promote efficiency in the office, or as a method of preserving old or worn records, papers or documents. The photographic films and prints or reproductions therefrom, shall comply with federalstandard no. 125a, dated April 24, 1958, or the latest revision thereof, issued pursuant to the federal property and administrative services act of 1949, and amendments thereto. The device used to reproduce such records on for any type of storage shall be one which accurately reproduces the original thereof in all details. The court may use reproduction methodswhich include the appropriate minimum standards for preservation, reproduction, digital storage and retrieval of official court records.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 20-162 is hereby revived and amended to read as follows: 20-162. (a) The supreme court shall establish by rule a judicial personnel classification system for all nonjudicial personnel in the state-court system and for judicial personnel whose compensation is not-

otherwise prescribed by law. Said personnel classification system shall take effect on July 1, 1979, and shall prescribe the compensation for all such personnel. No county may supplement the compensation of district court personnel included in—the any judicial personnel—compensation— classification system adopted by the supreme court. Such compensation shall be established so as to be commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of each type and class of personnel. In establishing the compensation for each type and class of personnel, the supreme court shall take into consideration: (1) The compensation of such personnel prior to January 1, 1979; (2) the compensation of personnel in the executive-branch of state government who have comparable duties and responsibilities; and (3) the compensation of similar personnel in the court systems of other states having comparable size, population and characteristics-

- (b) The following personnel shall not be included in-the *any* judicial personnel classification system *adopted by the supreme court*:
 - (1) County auditors;
 - (2) coroners;

- (3) court trustees and personnel in each trustee's office;; and
- (4) personnel performing services in adult or juvenile facilities used as a place of detention or for correctional purposes.

The compensation for the above personnel shall be paid by the county as prescribed by law.

- (c) The judicial personnel classification system also shall prescribe the powers, duties and functions for each type and class of personnel, which shall be subject to and not inconsistent with any provisions of law prescribing powers, duties and functions of such personnel.
- (d) In conjunction with the judicial personnel classification system, the supreme court shall prescribe a procedure whereby personnel subject to said classification system who are removed from office by their appointing authority will have an opportunity to seek reinstatement.
- (e) On or before December 1, 1978, the supreme court shall submit to the legislative coordinating council a detailed personnel classification and pay plan for district court employees that are to be included in the judicial personnel classification system. The plan shall detail each individual position by classification, pay grade and pay step as compared to the employee's present salary. In assignment of positions to particular steps within the assigned pay grade, the plan shall place each employee at the step which is the next highest over the employee's current salary. If an employee is carning more than the highest step on a given grade, his or her salary shall remain at the current level.
- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 20-318 is hereby revived and amended to read as follows: 20-318. There is hereby created within the state of Kansas, a

judicial department for the supervision of all courts in the state of Kansas. The supreme court shall divide the state into separate sections, not to exceed six (6) in number, to be known as judicial departments, each of which shall be assigned a designation to distinguish it from the other departments. A justice of the supreme court shall be assigned as departmental justice for each judicial department.

There is created hereby the position of judicial administrator of the courts, who shall be appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court to serve at the will of the chief justice. The judicial administrator shall have a broad knowledge of judicial administration and substantial prior experience in an administrative capacity. No person appointed as judicial administrator shall engage in the practice of law while serving in sucheapacity. Compensation of the judicial administrator shall be determined by the justices, but shall not exceed the salary authorized by law for the judge of the district court. The judicial administrator shall be responsible to the chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Kansas, and shall implement the policies of the court with respect to the operation and administration of the courts, under the supervision of the chief justice. Said administrator shall perform such other duties as are provided by law orassigned him or her by the supreme court or the chief justice. Expenditures from appropriations for district court operations to be paid by the state shall be made on vouchers approved by the <u>judicial administrator</u> chief justice or the chief justice's designee. All claims for salaries, wages or other compensation for district court operations to be paid by the state shall be certified as provided in K.S.A. 75-3731, and amendments thereto. by the judicial administrator chief justice or the chief justice's designee.

- Sec. 7. K.S.A. 20-319 is hereby revived to read as follows: 20-319. (a) A justice assigned to each department shall:
- (1) With the help and assistance of the judicial administrator, make a survey of the conditions of the dockets and business of the district courts in the justice's department and make a report and recommendations on the conditions and business to the chief justice.
- (2) Assemble the judges of the district courts within the justice's department, at least annually, to discuss such recommendations and other business as will benefit the judiciary of the state. When so summoned, the judges of the district courts in the various departments shall attend such conferences at the expense of the state. Such judges shall be entitled to their actual and necessary expenses while attending such conferences and shall be required to attend the conferences unless excused by the departmental justice for good cause.
- (b) Departmental justices shall have authority within their departments to assign any district judge or district magistrate judge to hear any proceeding or try any cause, within the judge's jurisdiction, in other

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district courts. Any departmental justice may request the assistance of any district judge or district magistrate judge from another department.

(c) The departmental justices shall supervise all administrative matters relating to the district courts within their departments and require reports periodically, covering such matters and in such form as the supreme court may determine, on any such matter which will aid in promoting the efficiency or the speedy determination of causes now pending. Departmental justices shall have the power to examine the dockets, records and proceedings of any courts under their supervision. All judges and clerks of the several courts of the state shall promptly make such reports and furnish the information requested by any departmental justice or the judicial administrator, in the manner and form prescribed by the supreme court.

In order to properly advise the three branches of government on the operation of the juvenile justice system, each district court shall furnish the judicial administrator such information regarding juveniles coming to the attention of the court pursuant to the revised Kansas code for care of children as is determined necessary by the secretary of social and rehabilitation services and the director of the statistical analysis center of the Kansas bureau of investigation, on forms approved by the judicial administrator. Such information shall be confidential and shall not be disseminated or publicly disclosed in a manner which enables identification of any individual who is a subject of the information.

The departmental justice shall assign to each chief judge in the justice's department such duties as are necessary to carry out the intent of just, speedy and inexpensive litigation for the litigants of the state.

K.S.A. 20-329 is hereby revived to read as follows: 20-329. In every judicial district, the supreme court shall designate a district judge as chief judge who shall have general control over the assignment of cases within the district, subject to supervision by the supreme court. Within guidelines established by statute, rule of the supreme court or the district court, the chief judge of each district court shall be responsible for and have general supervisory authority over the clerical and administrative functions of such court.

Sec. 9. K.S.A. 20-342 is hereby revived to read as follows: 20-342. After consultation with the district magistrate judges of such court, each district court, by action of a majority of the district judges thereof, may promulgate such rules as may be necessary to provide for the administrative operations of such court and to facilitate the regulation and supervision of the nonjudicial personnel thereof. Any rules so adopted shall be consistent with applicable statutes and rules of the supreme court. Such rules shall be in addition to the rules adopted under authority of K.S.A. 60-267 and amendments thereto.

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Sec. 10. K.S.A. 20-343 is hereby revived to read as follows: 20-343. The chief judge of each judicial district, shall appoint a clerk of the district court in each county within such judicial district. The chief judge shall designate one of such clerks as the chief clerk of the district court of such judicial district, except that a chief clerk is not required to be designated in a judicial district which is authorized to have a court administrator pursuant to the personnel plan of the supreme court. The clerks of the district court and deputies, assistants and other clerical personnel shall have such qualifications as are prescribed for the offices by statute, rule of the district court and rule of the supreme court. Such clerks, deputies, assistants and other personnel shall have such powers, duties and functions as are prescribed by law, prescribed by rules of the supreme court or assigned by the chief judge.

K.S.A. 20-345 is hereby revived to read as follows: 20-345. Within staffing limits prescribed by the supreme court and appropriations therefor, the chief judge of each judicial district shall appoint such bailiffs, court reporters, secretaries, court services officers and other clerical and nonjudicial personnel as necessary to perform the judicial and administrative functions of the district court. Persons appointed pursuant to this section shall have qualifications prescribed by law or rule of the supreme court. Except as otherwise provided by law, such persons shall receive compensation prescribed by the judicial personnel classification system. Such persons shall perform the duties and functions prescribed by law, designated in the personnel classification system or assigned by the chief judge, subject to rule of the supreme court. Personnel whose salary is payable by counties shall receive compensation in the amounts provided in the district court budget approved by the board of county commissioners. Whenever any person is employed or assigned to work under direct supervision of any judge or in a division of court in which a judge presides, the employment or assignment of the person shall be subject to the approval of that judge.

- Sec. 12. K.S.A. 20-346a is hereby revived and amended to read as follows: 20-346a. (a) The department of corrections shall have the functions and duties provided by law with regard to providing parole officers for felons placed on parole by the Kansas adult authority prisoner review board, but shall not provide parole officers for the supervision of misdemeanants placed on parole by the district courts of this state. The department of corrections shall provide the visitation, supervision and other services regarding probationers and parolees which are required under the uniform act for out-of-state parolee supervision.
- (b) All court services officers supervising adults and juveniles placed on probation by the district courts of this state and all court services officers supervising misdemeanants placed on parole by the district courts

 of this state shall be appointed by the district courts as provided by law. The supreme court shall prescribe the qualifications required of persons appointed as court services officers of the district courts. The compensation of court services officers of the district courts shall be paid by the state either in accordance with a compensation plan adopted by the supreme court or as may be otherwise specifically provided by law.

- (e) Any probation and parole officers of the department of corrections who were terminated from service as officers and employees of that department because of the transfer of functions and duties from that department to the district courts under this section and who were appointed as court services officers of the district courts pursuant to this subsection as it existed prior to amendment by this act shall retain all retirement benefits and, to the extent feasible and compatible with the provisions of the judicial personnel system relating to nonjudicial employees of the district courts, these appointments shall be deemed to be transfers with all rights of civil service which had accrued to those officers and employees prior to July 1, 1979, and the service of each officer and employee so appointed and transferred shall be deemed to have been continuous.
- Sec. 13. K.S.A. 20-347 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-347. The chief-judge in each judicial district, with the approval of the supreme eourt, justice or the chief justice's designee may provide for holding court in locations within-such a judicial district, other than in the courthouses of the several counties within such district, whenever suitable facilities are available for such purpose.
- Sec. 14. K.S.A. 20-349 is hereby revived to read as follows: 20-349. The chief judge in each judicial district shall be responsible for the preparation of the budget to be submitted to the board of county commissioners of each county. The board of county commissioners shall then have final authority to determine and approve the budget for district court operations payable by their county. The judicial administrator of the courts shall prescribe the form upon which such budgets shall be submitted. The budget shall include all expenditures payable by the county for operations of the district court in such county. A separate budget shall be prepared for each county within the district and the judges of the district court shall approve the budget for the county in which such judges are regularly assigned prior to submission of such budget to the board of county commissioners. The compensation to be paid to district court personnel excluded from the judicial personnel classification system pursuant to subsection (b) of K.S.A. 20-162, and amendments thereto, shall be listed in the budget as a separate item for each job position. After the amount of such district court budget is established, the expenditures under such budget, other than expenditures for job positions contained in the budget, shall be under the control and supervision of the chief judge,

 subject to supreme court rules relating thereto, and the board of county commissioners shall approve all claims submitted by the chief judge within the limits of such district court budget. The financial affairs of the district court in each county including, but not limited to, nonexpendable trust funds, law library funds and court trustee operations shall be subject to audit pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-1122, and amendments thereto, as part of the annual county audit. Reports of fiscal or managerial discrepancies or noncompliance with applicable law shall be made to the judicial administrator of the courts as well as the board of county commissioners.

Sec. 15. K.S.A. 20-361 is hereby revived and amended to read as follows: 20-361. (a) The state shall pay the salaries of all nonjudicial personnel of the district courts of this state, except for personnel enumerated in—subsection (b) of K.S.A. 20-162(b), and amendments thereto, and no county may supplement the compensation of district court personnel paid by the state. For employees of the district court who were employees of such court on December 31, 1978, a full month's proportion of the employee's annual pay shall be paid for the state payroll periodending on January 17, 1979, notwithstanding that such period is shorter than the normal state payroll period. With regard to judicial and nonjudicial personnel of the district courts whose salary is payable by the state, the state shall provide for unemployment security coverage, employer contributions for retirement, workmen's compensation coverage, health insurance coverage and surety bond coverage.

- (b) The supreme court shall establish a formal pay plan for court-reporters serving district judges. Within the limits of legislative appropriations therefor, compensation of such court reporters shall be paid by the state in an amount prescribed by the pay plan established by the supreme court and No county may supplement the compensation of such court reporters. The plan shall detail each reporters position by elassification, pay grade and pay step any court reporter.
- Sec. 16. K.S.A. 20-2909 is hereby revived and amended to read as follows: 20-2909. (a) (1) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of judge of the district court in any judicial district, or whenever a vacancy will occur in such office on a specified future date, the chief justice of the supreme court—promptly shall give notice of such vacancy to the chairperson of the district judicial nominating commission of such judicial district not later than 120 days following the date the vacancy occurs or will occur.
- (2) The chairperson, in consultation with members of the commission, within five days after receipt of such notice, shall set a schedule for accepting nominations and conducting interviews for the purpose of nominating persons for appointment to such office. It shall be

the duty of the commission to nominate not less than two nor more than three persons for each office which is vacant, and shall submit the names of the persons so nominated to the governor. Any person nominated shall have the qualifications prescribed by subsection (b) of K.S.A. 20-2903(b), and amendments thereto, and in order to obtain the best qualified persons as nominees, the commission shall not limit its consideration of potential nominees to those persons whose names have been submitted to the commission or who have expressed a willingness to serve. The commission may authorize one or more members of the commission to tender a nomination to any qualified person in order to ascertain the person's willingness to serve if nominated, but any such tender of nomination shall be subject to final action of the commission under the conditions prescribed by subsection (b) of K.S.A. 20-2907(b), and amendments thereto.

- (3) In order that a vacancy in the office of judge of the district court does not exist for an inordinate length of time, the commission shall conduct the business of selecting nominees for appointment to such office and certifying the same to the governor as promptly and expeditiously as possible, having due regard for the importance of selecting the best possible nominees. In no event shall the commission submit its nominations to the governor more than 45 days after the date the chief justice has notified the nominating commission that a vacancy is to be filled, unless the chief justice permits an extension of such time period.
- (b) If there are not at least two attorneys deemed qualified by the district judicial nominating commission who reside in the judicial district and who are willing to accept the nomination to fill a vacancy in a district judge position, the nominating commission need not limit its consideration of nominees to attorneys residing in the judicial district. In cases where there is one such attorney, such attorney shall be one of the nominees submitted to the governor. If an appointee is not a resident of the judicial district at the time of appointment to a district judge position, the appointee shall establish residency in the judicial district before taking office and shall maintain such residency while holding such office.
- Sec. 17. K.S.A. 20-2911 is hereby revived and amended to read as follows: 20-2911. (a) Whenever a district judicial nominating commission has submitted to the governor the required number of nominations for appointment to fill a vacancy in the office of judge of the district court, it shall be the duty of the governor to make such appointment within-thirty (30) 60 days after such nominations are submitted or resubmitted to-him or her the governor. If the governor fails to make the appointment within said thirty (30) 60 days, the chief justice of the supreme court shall make the appointment from among such nominees; but, except whenever any change in the nominations is made pursuant to K.S.A. 20-2910, said thirty-

day and amendments thereto, such 60-day period commences on the day the nominations are resubmitted.

- (b) Whenever a vacancy in the office of judge of the district court exists at the time the appointment to fill such vacancy is made pursuant to this section, the appointment shall be effective at the time it is made, but where an appointment is made pursuant to this section to fill a vacancy which will occur at a future date, such appointment shall not take effect until-said such future date.
- Sec. 18. K.S.A. 20-2914 is hereby revived and amended to read as follows: 20-2914. (a) Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of district magistrate judge in any judicial district which has approved the proposition of nonpartisan selection of district court judges, or whenever a vacancy will occur in such office on a specified future date, the chief justice of the supreme court-promptly shall give notice of such vacancy to the chairperson of the district judicial nominating commission of such judicial district not later than 120 days following the date the vacancy occurs or will occur. The chairperson, in consultation with members of the commission, within five days after receipt of such notice, shall set a schedule for accepting nominations and-conduction conducting interviews for the purpose of selecting a person to fill such vacancy. Any person so selected shall have the qualifications prescribed by subsection (e) of K.S.A. 20-334(c), and amendments thereto, and in order to obtain the best qualified person as a district magistrate judge, the commission shall not limit its consideration of potential appointees to those persons whose names have been submitted to the commission or who have expressed a willingness to serve. The commission may authorize one or more members of the commission to tender an appointment to any qualified person in order to ascertain such person's willingness to serve if appointed. Any such tender of appointment shall be subject to final action of the commission under the conditions prescribed by subsection (b) of K.S.A. 20-2907(b), and amendments thereto.
- (b) Any appointment made pursuant to subsection (a) shall be contingent upon the acceptance of such appointment by the person so appointed and, if such person is not regularly admitted to practice law in Kansas, the appointment shall be made on a temporary basis until such person has been certified by the supreme court as qualified to hold such office, in the manner provided by K.S.A. 20-337, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 19. K.S.A. 20-3011 is hereby revived to read as follows: 20-3011. The supreme court shall designate a judge of the court of appeals to serve as chief judge of such court at the pleasure of the supreme court. The chief judge shall exercise such administrative powers as may be prescribed by law or by rule of the supreme court.
 - Sec. 20. K.S.A. 20-3102 is hereby amended to read as follows: 20-

 3102. The clerks of the district courts shall do and perform all duties that may be required of them by law or the rules and practice of the courts the supreme court, and shall safely keep and preserve all papers, process, pleadings and awards that may be filed, or by law placed in their respective offices.

- Sec. 21. K.S.A. 25-312a is hereby revived and amended to read as follows: 25-312a. Except as otherwise provided in K.S.A. 20-2903 through 20-2913, and amendments thereto, whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of judge of the district court, it shall be filled by appointment by the governor following receipt of notice from the clerk of the supreme court, which shall be given not later than 120 days following the date the vacancy occurs or will occur. If the vacancy occurs on or after May 1 of the second year of the term, the person so appointed shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term and until a successor is elected and qualified. If the vacancy occurs before May 1 of the second year of the term, the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall serve until a successor is elected and qualified at the next general election to serve the remainder of the unexpired term. Any appointment made by the governor as required by this section shall be made within-60 days after the vacancy occurs 90 days following receipt of notice from the clerk of the supreme court.
- Sec. 22. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 75-3120g is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-3120g. (a) The annual salary of district judges shall be paid in equal installments each payroll period in accordance with this section.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in K.S.A. 75-3120l, and amendments thereto, the annual salary of district judges, other than district judges designated as chief judges, shall be \$114,813.
- (e) Except as otherwise provided in K.S.A. 75-3120l, and amendments thereto, the annual salary of district judges designated as chief judges shall be \$115,977 determined by the supreme court.
- (d) (b) No county may supplement the salary of, or pay any compensation to, any district judge.
- Sec. 23. K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 75-3120h is hereby amended to read as follows: 75-3120h. (a) The annual salary of the chief judge of the court of appeals and each of the other judges of the court of appeals shall be paid in equal installments each payroll period in accordance with this section.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in K.S.A. 75-3120l, and amendments thereto, the annual salary of the chief judge of the court of appeals shall be \$122,062.
- (e) Except as otherwise provided in K.S.A. 75-3120l, and amendments thereto, the annual salary of the other judges of the court of appeals shall be \$118,971 determined by the supreme court.
- Sec. 24. K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 75-5541 is hereby revived and amended to read as follows: 75-5541. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this

section, each classified employee, excluding any such employee who is on temporary appointment, and each nonjudicial employee in the unclassified service under the Kansas civil service act in a state agency in the judicial branch of state government, shall receive a bonus as provided by this section, which shall be referred to as a longevity bonus, under the terms and conditions and subject to the limitations prescribed by this section.

- (b) After June 30, 1989, any such officer or employee who has been employed by any agency, board or department within any branch of state government, whether or not the entire period of service is continuous with the same agency, board or department, shall be eligible to receive a longevity bonus upon completion of 120 months of state service. Length of service and service anniversary dates shall be determined pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of administration.
- (c) The amount of each longevity bonus payment shall be computed by multiplying \$40 by the number of full years of state service, not to exceed 25 years, rendered by such officer or employee as of the service anniversary date within such fiscal year.
- (d) Each longevity bonus payment shall be included in the employee's regular pay warrant. The amount of the bonus shall be displayed separately on the warrant stub or advice.
- (e) Longevity bonus payments shall be compensation, within the meaning of K.S.A. 74-4901 et seq., and amendments thereto, for all purposes under the Kansas public employees retirement system and shall be subject to applicable deductions for employee contributions notwithstanding the fact that payments are made annually. Longevity bonus payments shall be in addition to the regular earnings to which an officer or employee may become entitled or for which such employee may become eligible.
- (f) The purpose of longevity pay is to recognize permanent employees who have provided experience and faithful long-term service to the state of Kansas in order to encourage officers and employees to remain in the service of the state. The provisions of this section shall apply to fiscal years commencing after June 30, 1989. The amendatory language of this section shall be construed to confirm that longevity pay is intended, and has been intended since its enactment, to be a bonus as defined in 29 C.F.R. § 778.208.
- (g) In accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 75-3706, and amendments thereto, the secretary of administration shall adopt rules and regulations to implement the provisions of this section with respect to officers and employees in the executive branch of state government.—The supreme court may adopt policies to implement the provisions of this section with respect to officers and employees who are nonjudicial personnel of state agencies in the judicial branch of state government.

- (h) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any state officer or employee who is employed or re-employed as a state officer or employee on or after June 15, 2008.
- Sec. 25. K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 75-5551 is hereby revived and amended to read as follows: 75-5551. (a) The compensation program—(, compensation and benefits opportunity and delivery), for state employees will be designed to support the mission of the various branches of government and the agencies and departments within those branches. The foundation of the compensation program is to attract and retain quality employees with competitive compensation based on relevant labor markets. The programs will be based upon principles of fairness and equity and will be administered with sound fiscal discipline.
 - (b) The compensation philosophy component statements are:
- (1) The legislature will be accountable for the adoption of the compensation philosophy and framework. The executive branch through delegated authority from the governor to the department of administration will be accountable for the consistent administration of the program for classified employees. Agency heads will be accountable for proper administration of the program within their agencies. The chief justice, through delegated authority to the office of judicial administration will be accountable for the consistent administration of the program for judicial branch employees. The state board of regents, through delegated authority to the chief executive officer of each campus, will be accountable for the consistent administration of the program for higher education faculty and non-classified employees. The respective appointing authorities will have accountability for the consistent administration of compensation for non-classified employees.
- (2) The compensation program will be based on consistent principles of fairness throughout the state, yet will be flexible to meet changing needs. This will allow for multiple pay plans to fit different needs and market variables for the different branches of government and within those branches.
- (3) Establishing the value of compensation will be primarily based on establishing the appropriate market value of the job. For positions for which a market value cannot be readily identified, the value of compensation for those positions will be based on a fair, defensible and understandable method.
- (4) While recognizing that service and tenure yields valued experience, pay delivery mechanisms will be based on a combination of achievement of performance objectives, recognition of differences in job content, acquisition and application of further skill and education and pay for the achievement of team/unit or department goals.
 - (5) All aspects of compensation (base salary, benefits, lump sum

 payments, allowances and other variable elements of compensation) will be considered as a total compensation package for state employees. The state's pay programs will utilize both fixed and variable compensation as well as non-cash reward and recognition programs.

- (6) Total compensation, as defined above, will be targeted at a competitive level when compared to the appropriate labor markets to allow the state to attract and retain the quality and quantity of employees needed to fulfill service commitments to its citizens.
- (7) The state is committed to ensuring that its salary structures are up to date through the conduct of market surveys at regular intervals. There will be a planned approach to ensure that the classification structure and classification of employees is kept current.
- (8) The compensation programs will reinforce a work culture and climate where employees are recognized and rewarded for their contribution. Any changes to compensation must be reasonable and take into consideration the needs of the state as an employer, the work culture afforded to the employees as public service providers and the citizens receiving services from the state.
- (9) It is the intent of the legislature that longevity bonus payments shall not be considered as part of base pay.

New Sec. 26. For the purposes of sections 27 and 28 of article 2 and section 15 of article 3 of the constitution of the state of Kansas, in an impeachment proceeding against a justice of the supreme court or in a proceeding for discipline, suspension or removal for cause against an appointed judge of the district court, the grounds for such impeachment or for such discipline, suspension or removal for cause shall include, but not be limited to, any one or more of the following:

- (a) Commission of treason;
- (b) commission of bribery;
- (c) commission of other indictable criminal offenses;
- (d) commission of a breach of the public trust;
- (e) commission of a breach of judicial ethics;
- (f) failure to perform adequately the duties of office;
- (g) attempting to subvert fundamental laws and introduce arbitrary power;
- (h) attempting to usurp the power of the legislative or executive branch of government;
- (i) exhibiting discourteous conduct toward litigants, jurors, witnesses, lawyers or others with whom the justice or judge deals in an official capacity;
 - (j) exhibiting wanton or reckless judicial conduct;
 - (k) exhibiting personal misbehavior or misconduct;
- (l) failure to properly supervise, administer or discipline judicial

1 personnel; or

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(m) such other actions which in accordance with section 28 of article 2 of the constitution of the state of Kansas may constitute grounds for impeachment or which in accordance with section 15 of article 3 of the constitution of the state of Kansas may constitute grounds for discipline, suspension or removal for cause.

6 7 Sec. 27. K.S.A. 19-4809, 19-4811, 20-101, 20-104, 20-109, 20-110, 8 20-111, 20-112, 20-115, 20-116, 20-139, 20-152, 20-153, 20-154, 20-156, 9 20-157, 20-159, 20-161, 20-162, as revived by section 5 of this act, 20-162, as amended by section 7 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of 10 Kansas, 20-163, 20-168, 20-201, 20-202, 20-203, 20-204, 20-205, 20-206, 11 12 20-207, 20-208, 20-208b, 20-209, 20-210, 20-211, 20-212, 20-213, 20-13 310b, 20-311, 20-318, as revived by section 6 of this act, 20-318, as 14 amended by section 9 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 15 20-319, as revived by section 7 of this act, 20-319, as amended by section 10 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-320, 20-321, 20-16 17 322, 20-323, 20-329, as revived by section 8 of this act, 20-329, as 18 amended by section 11 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 19 20-342, as revived by section 9 of this act, 20-342, as amended by section 20 12 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-343, as revived by section 10 of this act, 20-343, as amended by section 13 of chapter 82 21 22 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-345, as revived by section 11 of 23 this act, 20-345, as amended by section 14 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-346a, as revived by section 12 of this act, 20-24 25 346a, as amended by section 15 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of 26 Kansas, 20-347, 20-349, as revived by section 14 of this act, 20-349, as 27 amended by section 16 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 28 20-357, 20-361, as revived by section 15 of this act, 20-361, as amended 29 by section 17 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-438, 20-917, 20-2909, as revived by section 16 of this act, 20-2909, as amended 30 31 by section 19 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-2911, 32 as revived by section 17 of this act, 20-2911, as amended by section 20 of 33 chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-2914, as revived by 34 section 18 of this act, 20-2914, as amended by section 21 of chapter 82 of 35 the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-3011, as revived by section 19 of this act, 20-3011, as amended by section 22 of chapter 82 of the 2014 36 37 Session Laws of Kansas, 20-3014, 20-3015, 20-3019, 20-3102 25-312a, as 38 revived by section 21 of this act, and 25-312a, as amended by section 25 39 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas; K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 75-40 5541, as revived by section 24 of this act, 75-5541, as amended by section 41 40 of chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas, 75-5551, as revived by section 25 of this act, and 75-5551, as amended by section 41 of 42 43 chapter 82 of the 2014 Session Laws of Kansas; and K.S.A. 2015 Supp.

- 1 20-1a17, 20-310a, 20-384, 20-3301, 75-3120g and 75-3120h are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 28. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.