2011 HOUSE JUDICIARY

HB 1108

2011 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Judiciary Committee

Prairie Room, State Capitol

HB 1108 January 10, 2011 12676

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Minutes:

Chairman DeKrey: We will open the hearing on HB 1108.

Sally Holewa, State Court Administrator: Chief Justice VandeWalle had hoped to testify this morning but because of a conflict with the court schedule, he had to leave, so he asked me to testify (see attached testimony). I will summarize his testimony.

Chairman DeKrey: This bill is seen every four years, because the Legislature refuses to make it permanent, because some bean counter thinks that it will be abused. questions from the committee. Thank you. Further testimony in support of HB 1108.

Bill Newmann, State Bar Association: Support, I have nothing prepared in writing; I just want to make it clear that the State Bar Association supports this.

Chairman DeKrey: Thank you. Further testimony in support. Testimony in opposition. We will close the hearing. What are the committee's wishes?

Rep. Maragos: I move a Do Pass.

Rep. Delmore: Second the motion.

14 YES 0 NO 0 ABSENT DO PASS CARRIER: Rep. Steiner

FISCAL NOTE

Requested by Legislative Council 12/21/2010

Bill/Resolution No.:

HB 1108

1A. State fiscal effect: Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to

funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.

	2009-2011 Biennium		2011-2013	Biennium	2013-2015 Biennium		
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	
Revenues				· · · ·			
Expenditures						1	
Appropriations							

1B. County, city, and school district fiscal effect: Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.

2009-2011 Biennium		2011-2013 Biennium			2013-2015 Biennium			
Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts

2A. Bill and fiscal impact summary: Provide a brief summary of the measure, including description of the provisions having fiscal impact (limited to 300 characters).

This bill extends the temporary court of appeals through January 1, 2016.



B. Fiscal impact sections: Identify and provide a brief description of the sections of the measure which have fiscal impact. Include any assumptions and comments relevant to the analysis.

The Supreme Court budget includes \$33,000 for associated costs of the temporary court of appeals.

- 3. State fiscal effect detail: For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1A, please:
 - A. Revenues: Explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.

N/A

B. Expenditures: Explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.

N/A

C. Appropriations: Explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency and fund affected. Explain the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations. Indicate whether the appropriation is also included in the executive budget or relates to a continuing appropriation.

N/A

Name:	Don Wolf	7	Agency:	ND Supreme Court
Phone Number:	328-3509	,	Date Prepared:	12/22/2010



Date:	1/10	/11
Roll Ca	II Vote#	

2011 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES BILL/RESOLUTION NO. $\frac{1}{2}$

House JUDICIARY				Comr	nittee
☐ Check here for Conference Co	ommitte	e			
Legislative Council Amendment Num	nber _				
Action Taken: Do Pass	Do Not	Pass	☐ Amended ☐ Adop	t Amen	dment
Rerefer to Ap	propria	tions	Reconsider		,
Motion Made By Rep. Marag	gos	Se	conded By Rep. De	lmo	w
Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Ch. DeKrey			Rep. Delmore		
Rep. Klemin	V		Rep. Guggisberg	<u></u>	
Rep. Beadle	V		Rep. Hogan	~	
Rep. Boehning	V		Rep. Onstad	V	
Rep. Brabandt	V				
Rep. Kingsbury	V			<u> </u>	
Rep. Koppelman	~				
Rep. Kretschmar	~				
Rep. Maragos]
Rep. Steiner					
	<u> </u>				
				<u> </u>	
				<u> </u>	ألبلا
Total (Yes)	14	N	oØ		
Absent			Ø		
Floor Assignment	ep.	Ste	iner		

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:



Module ID: h_stcomrep_05_002 Carrier: Steiner

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HB 1108: Judiciary Committee (Rep. DeKrey, Chairman) recommends DO PASS (14 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1108 was placed on the Eleventh order on the calendar.



2011 SENATE JUDICIARY

HB 1108

2011 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Judiciary Committee Fort Lincoln Room, State Capitol

HB1108 2/7/11 Job #14117

	Conference Committee
Committee Clerk Signature	Da.
Explanation or reason for inti	roduction of bill/resolution:
Relating to the temporary court	of appeals
Minutes:	There is attached written testimony

Senator Nething - Chairman

Gerald W. VandeWalle – Chief Justice – See written testimony.

Discussion – He says they have not used any lawyers and said there was a list of lawyers they called on to sit as temporary judges in the trial courts. He said it was used occasionally. He mentions that they would like this bill made permanent. He said they are usually well over 300 cases a year.

Bill Neuman – Executive Director State Bar Association – In support of this bill. He says the Supreme Court uses this authority sparingly and he would like to see the sunset date extended. Discussion on the difference between a surrogate judge and a retired judge.

Close the hearing HB1108

2011 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

· Marie Comme

Senate Judiciary Committee Fort Lincoln Room, State Capitol

HB1204 3/9/11 Job #15178

Conference C	ommittee
Committee Clerk Signature	
Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/re	esolution:
Relating to stalking and previous convictions	
Minutes:	
Senator Nething – Chairman	

Senator Olafson moves the adoption of the amendment **Senator Lyson** seconds

Verbal vote - all yes

Senator Olafson moves for a do pass as amended **Senator Sorvaag** seconds

Roll call vote – 6 yes, 0 no Motion passes

Senator Sitte will carry

Date:	3/9	
Roll Call	Vote#	



Senate Judiciary			- 	_ Comn	nittee
☐ Check here for Conference Co	ommitte	ee			
Legislative Council Amendment Num	ber _				
Action Taken: Do Pass	Do Not	Pass	☐ Amended ☐ Adop	ot Amen	dment
Rerefer to Ap	propria	tions	Reconsider		
Motion Made By Senator Sy	? 'SO N_	Se	conded By Senator	Nels.	<u>~</u>
Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Dave Nething - Chairman	X		Carolyn Nelson	X	
Curtis Olafson – V. Chairman	X	ļ——			
Stanley Lyson	X				
Margaret Sitte	X				
Ronald Sorvaag	X				
	/	ļ			<u> </u>
	<u> </u>	<u></u>			
		<u> </u>			
					
	-	-			
	<u></u>				
Total (Yes)	6_	N	lo		
Absent					
Floor Assignment <u>Senator</u>	1	eth	nej		
If the vote is on an amendment, brid	efly indic	ate inte	ent:		

Module ID: s_stcomrep_42_010
Carrier: Nething

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HB 1108: Judiciary Committee (Sen. Nething, Chairman) recommends DO PASS (6 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1108 was placed on the Fourteenth order on the calendar.



2011 TESTIMONY

HB 1108

HOUSE BILL 1108 House Judiciary Committee January 10, 2011

Summary of testimony of Gerald W. VandeWalle Chief Justice

Chairman DeKrey and Members of the House Judiciary Committee:

Section 1 of Article VI of the North Dakota Constitution provides that: "The judicial power of the state is vested in a unified judicial system consisting of a supreme court, a district court, and such other courts as may be provided by law." The Temporary Court of Appeals is a court provided by law, that is, established by the Legislature.

HB 1108 authorizes the continuation of the Temporary Court of Appeals for another four years. The Legislature initially established the Temporary Court of Appeals in the 1987 Legislative Session for a period beginning July 1, 1987 through January 1, 1990. The 1989 Legislature extended the authorization through January 1, 1994 and has reauthorized the Temporary Court of Appeals for four-year periods since that time. The current authorization expires January 1, 2012, and, if HB 1108 is enacted, the authorization will be extended through January 1, 2016.

The Temporary Court of Appeals was established as an intermediate appellate court to aid the Supreme Court in those instances in which its case load grows too large for the Supreme Court to effectively handle. Thus section 2 of the bill provides that the Supreme Court may activate the Temporary Court of Appeals if the Supreme Court has disposed of at least 250 cases in the twelve months preceding September 1, of any year. For several years prior to the establishment of the Temporary Court of Appeals in 1987 and since 1987 the Supreme Court has always disposed of at least

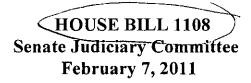
250 cases in one year. In the 12 months preceding September 1, 2010, the Supreme Court disposed of 374 cases and issued 267 written opinions.

You will note in section 2 of the bill that the Temporary Court of Appeals has no permanent judges. Rather, when convened, the Supreme Court establishes panels of three active or retired district judges, retired supreme court justices or lawyers. The retired judges, justices, or lawyers are entitled to receive five percent of the gross monthly salary of a supreme court justice or one-half of the daily compensation for services of one-half day or less. Active district judges receive no additional compensation.

The Temporary Court of Appeals is a safety valve intended to aid the Supreme Court in managing its caseload should the number of appeals escalate or should there be a vacancy on the court for an extended period of time. In the past, the Temporary Court of Appeals has been convened in those instances in which there is a vacancy on the Supreme Court as a result of resignation or death of a justice and the Court is left with four or less justices to handle the case load. In the last four years the Supreme Court has called the Temporary Court of Appeals to duty in four rather unusual cases in which the members of the Supreme Court were either named as parties or recused, that is disqualified, in the case because of an apparent conflict of interest. Since 1987 the Temporary Court of Appeals has been assigned 90 cases.

Under section 6 of the bill, the Supreme Court has the discretion to review the decision of the Temporary Court of Appeals. Of the 90 cases heard by the Temporary Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court has granted a petition for review in one case.

I ask your favorable consideration of HB 1108. I welcome any questions you might have concerning the bill — or the operations of the judicial system.



Summary of testimony of Gerald W. VandeWalle Chief Justice

Chairman Nething and Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee:

Section 1 of Article VI of the North Dakota Constitution provides that: "The judicial power of the state is vested in a unified judicial system consisting of a supreme court, a district court, and such other courts as may be provided by law." The Temporary Court of Appeals is a court provided by law, that is, established by the Legislature.

HB 1108 authorizes the continuation of the Temporary Court of Appeals for another four years. The Legislature initially established the Temporary Court of Appeals in the 1987 Legislative Session for a period beginning July 1, 1987 through January 1, 1990. The 1989 Legislature extended the authorization through January 1, 1994 and has reauthorized the Temporary Court of Appeals for four-year periods since that time. The current authorization expires January 1, 2012, and, if HB 1108 is enacted, the authorization will be extended through January 1, 2016.

The Temporary Court of Appeals was established as an intermediate appellate court to aid the Supreme Court in those instances in which its case load grows too large for the Supreme Court to effectively handle. Thus section 2 of the bill provides that the Supreme Court may activate the Temporary Court of Appeals if the Supreme Court has disposed of at least 250 cases in the twelve months preceding September 1, of any year. For several years prior to the establishment of the Temporary Court of Appeals in 1987 and since 1987 the Supreme Court has always disposed of at least



250 cases in one year. In the 12 months preceding September 1, 2010, the Supreme Court disposed of 374 cases and issued 267 written opinions.

You will note in section 2 of the bill that the Temporary Court of Appeals has no permanent judges. Rather, when convened, the Supreme Court establishes panels of three active or retired district judges, retired supreme court justices or lawyers. The retired judges, justices, or lawyers are entitled to receive five percent of the gross monthly salary of a supreme court justice or one-half of the daily compensation for services of one-half day or less. Active district judges receive no additional compensation.

The Temporary Court of Appeals is a safety valve intended to aid the Supreme Court in managing its caseload should the number of appeals escalate or should there be a vacancy on the court for an extended period of time. In the past, the Temporary Court of Appeals has been convened in those instances in which there is a vacancy on the Supreme Court as a result of resignation or death of a justice and the Court is left with four or less justices to handle the case load. In the last four years the Supreme Court has called the Temporary Court of Appeals to duty in four rather unusual cases in which the members of the Supreme Court were either named as parties or recused, that is disqualified, in the case because of an apparent conflict of interest. Since 1987 the Temporary Court of Appeals has been assigned 90 cases.

Under section 6 of the bill, the Supreme Court has the discretion to review the decision of the Temporary Court of Appeals. Of the 90 cases heard by the Temporary Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court has granted a petition for review in one case.

I ask your favorable consideration of HB 1108. I welcome any questions you might have concerning the bill — or the operations of the judicial system.