IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

FILED

ORDER

JUL -5 2017

RULES RELATING TO DISTRICT COURTS

DOUGLAS T. SHIMA CLERK OF APPELLATE COURTS

Supreme Court Rule 109A is hereby amended, effective the date of this order.

Rule 109A

THERAPEUTIC OR PROBLEM-SOLVING SPECIALTY COURTS

- (a) Special Court Dockets Allowed Specialty Court—Defined. A judicial district may establish specialty court is a specialty designed court program docket for cases in which the court may that uses therapeutic or problem-solving procedures to address underlying factors that may be contributing to a party's involvement in the criminal justice system, i.e., that target parties with a mental illness or a drug, alcohol, or other addiction. Procedures may include treatment, mandatory periodic testing for a prohibited drug or other substance, community supervision, and appropriate sanctions and incentives.
- (b) Specialty Court Allowed. A judicial district may establish a specialty court.
- (cb) Receipt of Ex Parte Communication. A judge presiding over a specialty court docket established under subsection (ba) may initiate, permit, and consider an ex parte communication with a probation officer, case manager, treatment provider, or other member of a specialty problem-solving court team, either at a team meeting or in a document provided to all members of the team.
- (de) **Disclosure of Ex Parte Communication.** A judge who receives an ex parte communication under subsection (<u>c</u>b) <u>regarding a party</u> may preside over any subsequent proceeding <u>involving the party</u> if:
 - (1) the judge discloses to the <u>parties</u> party and the State the existence <u>of the</u> <u>communication</u> and, if known, the nature of the <u>ex parte</u> communication; and
 - (2) <u>the judge obtains the parties'</u> both the party and the State consent to the judge's participation in the proceeding.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT, this ______, 2017.

FOR THE COURT:

LAWTON R. NUSS

Chief Justice