## **HOUSE BILL No. 2426**

## By Representative Highberger

12-12

AN ACT concerning civil procedure; relating to the code of civil procedure; small claims procedure act; code of civil procedure for limited actions; amending K.S.A. 60-467 and 61-2706 and K.S.A. 2019 Supp. 61-2709 and 61-3105 and repealing the existing sections.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 60-467 is hereby amended to read as follows: 60-467. (a) As tending to prove the content of a writing, no evidence other than the writing itself is admissible, except as otherwise provided in these rules, unless the judge finds that: (1) If the writing is a telefacsimile communication as defined in subsection (d) and is used by the proponent or opponent as the writing itself, such telefacsimile communication shall be considered as the writing itself; (2) (A) the writing is lost or has been destroyed without fraudulent intent on the part of the proponent, (B) the writing is outside the reach of the court's process and not procurable by the proponent, (C) the opponent, at a time when the writing was under the opponent's control has been notified, expressly or by implication from the pleadings, that it would be needed at the hearing, and on request at the hearing has failed to produce it, (D) the writing is not closely related to the controlling issues and it would be inexpedient to require its production, (E) the writing is an official record, or is a writing affecting property authorized to be recorded and actually recorded in the public records as described in-exception (s) of K.S.A. 60-460(q), and amendments thereto, or (F) calculations or summaries of content are called for as a result of an examination by a qualified witness of multiple or voluminous writings, which cannot be conveniently examined in court, but the adverse party shall have had a reasonable opportunity to examine such records before trial, and such writings are present in court for use in cross-examination, or the adverse party has waived their production, or the judge finds that their production is unnecessary.

(b) If the judge makes one of the findings specified in subsection (a), secondary evidence of the content of the writing is admissible. If evidence is offered by the opponent tending to prove that (1) the asserted writing never existed, (2) a writing produced at the trial is the asserted writing or (3) the secondary evidence does not correctly reflect the content of the asserted writing, the evidence is irrelevant and inadmissible upon the

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question of admissibility of the secondary evidence but is relevant and admissible upon the issues of the existence and content of the asserted writing to be determined by the trier of fact.

- (c) If the procedure specified by subsection (b) of K.S.A. 60-245a(b), and amendments thereto, for providing business records has been complied with and no party has required the personal attendance of a custodian of the records or the production of the original records, the copy of the records produced shall not be excluded under subsection (a).
- (d) As used in this section, telefacsimile communication means the use of electronic equipment to send or transfer a copy of an original document via telephone lines.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 61-2706 is hereby amended to read as follows: 61-2706. (a) Whenever a plaintiff demands judgment beyond the scope of the small claims jurisdiction of the court, the court shall either: (1) Dismiss the action without prejudice at the cost of the plaintiff; (2) allow the plaintiff to amend the plaintiff's pleadings and service of process to bring the demand for judgment within the scope of the court's small claims jurisdiction and thereby waive the right to recover any excess, assessing the costs accrued to the plaintiff; or (3) if the plaintiff's demand for judgment is within the scope of the court's general jurisdiction, allow the plaintiff to amend the plaintiff's pleadings and service of process so as to commence an action in such court in compliance with K.S.A. 61-1703 61-2902, and amendments thereto, assessing the costs accrued to the plaintiff.
- (b) Whenever a defendant asserts a claim beyond the scope of the court's small claims jurisdiction, but within the scope of the court's general jurisdiction, the court may determine the validity of defendant's entire claim. If the court refuses to determine the entirety of any such claim, the court must allow the defendant to: (1) Make no demand for judgment and reserve the right to pursue the defendant's entire claim in a court of competent jurisdiction; (2) make demand for judgment of that portion of the claim not exceeding \$4,000, plus interest, costs and any damages awarded pursuant to K.S.A. 60-2610, and amendments thereto, and reserve the right to bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction for any amount in excess thereof; or (3) make demand for judgment of that portion of the claim not exceeding \$4,000, plus interest, costs and any damages awarded pursuant to K.S.A. 60-2610, and amendments thereto, and waive the right to recover any excess.
- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2019 Supp. 61-2709 is hereby amended to read as follows: 61-2709. (a) An appeal may be taken from any judgment under the small claims procedure act. All appeals shall be by notice of appeal specifying the party or parties taking the appeal and the order, ruling, decision or judgment complained of and shall be filed with the clerk of the district court within 14 days after entry of judgment. All appeals shall be

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tried and determined de novo before a district judge, other than the judge from which the appeal is taken. The provisions of K.S.A. 60-2001 and 61-1716 61-3202, and amendments thereto, shall be applicable to actions appealed pursuant to this subsection. The appealing party shall cause notice of the appeal to be served upon all other parties to the action in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 60-205, and amendments thereto. An appeal shall be perfected upon the filing of the notice of appeal. When the appeal is perfected, the clerk of the court or the judge from which the appeal is taken shall refer the case to the chief judge for assignment in accordance with this section. All proceedings for the enforcement of any judgment under the small claims procedure act shall be stayed during the time within which an appeal may be taken and during the pendency of an appeal, without the necessity of the appellant filing a supersedeas bond. If the appellee is successful on an appeal pursuant to this subsection, the court shall award to the appellee, as part of the costs, reasonable attorney fees incurred by the appellee on appeal.

- (b) Any order, ruling, decision or judgment rendered by a district judge on an appeal taken pursuant to subsection (a) may be appealed in the manner provided in article 21 of chapter 60 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2019 Supp. 61-3105 is hereby amended to read as follows: 61-3105. (a) Any party to an action pursuant to the code of civil procedure for limited actions may take the testimony of any person, including a party, either within or without the state, by deposition upon oral examination or written questions but only for use as evidence in the action. Unless the court orders otherwise, the parties may by written stipulation provide that depositions may be taken before any person, at any time or place, upon any notice, and in any manner and when so taken may be used like other depositions. The taking of such depositions shall be governed by the provisions of K.S.A. 60-228, subsections (b) through (h) of K.S.A. 60-230(b) through (h), K.S.A. 60-231 and subsection (d) of K.S.A. 60-232(d), and amendments thereto, except that any party desiring to take a deposition shall first file with the court, and serve on all other parties to the action, a motion that the taking of such deposition be allowed due to the existence of at least one of the conditions prescribed in subsection (b) for the use of depositions as evidence. Within seven days after any such motion has been made, any other party to the action may file an objection to such motion, and in such event, the court shall hold a hearing within seven days thereof to determine the issue. No deposition shall be taken unless and until the court shall have granted the motion requesting permission therefor.
- (b) At the trial, or upon the hearing of a motion or an interlocutory proceeding, any part or all of a deposition of a witness, whether or not a

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party, so far as it is admissible under the rules of evidence, may be used for any purpose against any party who was present or represented at the taking of the deposition, or who had due notice thereof, if the court finds that:

(1) The witness is dead;

- (2) the witness is outside of the county of the place of trial or hearing, unless it appears that the absence of the witness was procured by the party offering the deposition;
- (3) the witness is unable to attend or testify because of age, sickness, infirmity or imprisonment;
- (4) the party offering the deposition has been unable to procure the attendance of the witness by subpoena; or
- (5) upon application and notice, that such exceptional circumstances exist as to make it desirable, in the interest of justice and with due regard to the importance of presenting the testimony of witnesses orally in open court, to allow the deposition to be used.
- (c) In addition to the uses of depositions enumerated in subsection (b), the court on motion may permit the use of depositions as provided in subsections (b)(1), (2) and (4) of K.S.A. 60-232(a)(1), (2) and (4), and amendments thereto, in the interest of justice and on such terms and conditions as will fairly protect the parties.
- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 60-467 and 61-2706 and K.S.A. 2019 Supp. 61-2709 and 61-3105 are hereby repealed.

  Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its
  - Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.