

Q & A on Revised and Expanded Judicial Financial Disclosure Report

Note: This document was created by the Office of Judicial Administration to assist judges who are required to file an annual financial disclosure report. The Commission on Judicial Conduct is not bound by this guidance.

General

1. Who must file a CY 2024 Judicial Financial Disclosure?

All active judges who were sworn in prior to January 1, 2025. All part-time judges, which includes senior judges, and occasional part-time judges who derive at least \$15,000 of their annual income from the performance of judicial duties.

2. Do retired judges need to file a CY 2024 Judicial Financial Disclosure?

A retired judge who does not accept judicial assignments is no longer bound by the Code of Judicial Conduct. Part-time judges, which includes senior judges, and occasional part time judges who derive at least \$15,000 of their annual income from the performance of judicial duties must file a report.

3. Is the Financial Disclosure Report form part of a Supreme Court Rule?

The form is provided annually by the Office of Judicial Administration after it is reviewed by the Commission on Judicial Conduct and approved by the Supreme Court. The authority for promulgation of the form can be found in the Code of Judicial Conduct, Canon 3, Rule 3.15(B).

4. Must the report be typed, or can it be handwritten?

The report must be typed for legibility and may be accessed and completed online at www.kscourts.org. Once completed, the report can be submitted two ways. The report may be printed, signed, and mailed to the Office of Judicial Administration. The form may also be electronically signed and submitted by e-mail to financialdisc@kscourts.gov. You may also print, sign, scan, and email the report as well.

5. May I use a prior report form?

No. The report should be completed on the current report form that has either been sent to you or is available online at www.kscourts.org. Only approved Office of Judicial Administration report

forms will be accepted for consistency in reporting. The current form is marked “FDR • CY 2024” on each page.

6. What if the judge discovers an error on a submitted financial disclosure report?

Prior to the filing deadline, the judge can file a new report which will be substituted for the previously filed report. After the filing deadline, the judge can file an amended report which will be added to the judge’s original report.

7. What if a judge’s spouse or domestic partner refuses to disclose information required on the financial disclosure report?

Because filing a financial disclosure report is an obligation under the Code of Judicial Conduct, the Commission may review any failure to disclose under appropriate rules. See, e.g., Rule 2.11(B) which provides “A judge shall keep informed about the judge’s personal and fiduciary economic interests and make a reasonable effort to keep informed about the personal economic interests of the judge’s spouse or domestic partner and minor children residing in the judge’s household.”

Kansas Open Records Act

8. How difficult will it be for a member of the general public to obtain a copy of a judge’s financial disclosure report?

Because Rule 3.15(B) identifies this report as a public document, a written request would be made to the Office of Judicial Administration under the Kansas Open Records Act. K.S.A. 45-216, et seq., and would be provided in accordance with the Kansas Open Records Act.

9. If an open records request is made from an inmate in a penal institution, what discretion, if any, does the Office of Judicial Administration have in honoring the request?

KORA does not allow the party receiving the request for recorded information to inquire why the information is being requested, nor does it allow the Office of Judicial Administration to deny a request simply due to the requester's status as an inmate. Therefore, the KORA request will have to be filled.

10. If an open records request is made from a newspaper reporter and it appears some publicity is likely to follow, will the judge(s) be notified?

Anytime a member of the media makes an inquiry, the Judicial Branch PIO is notified. The PIO then typically notifies the judge about the inquiry.

Compensation

11. If a judge has no reportable compensation but his or her spouse or domestic partner does, should the judge check “None” on the form and report the spouse’s compensation?

The judge should check “None” only if there is no reportable compensation for the judge or the judge’s spouse or domestic partner.

12. What if a judge’s spouse or domestic partner objects to his or her annual income being reported on the form?

Specific dollar amounts are not required. If the spouse or domestic partner’s income exceeded \$3,000 from a single source during the reporting period, that payor would be noted, but the total amount of compensation would not be reported. No monetary amounts are reported anywhere on the form. *See also* Question 7.

13. What if a judge or a judge’s spouse or domestic partner owns a business and draws a salary?

These interests might be reported twice on the financial disclosure report, depending on values. If the salary exceeded the minimum required for reporting, the salary would be reported as compensation, and the business would be listed as the payor. If the value of the business itself exceeded \$5,000, the business would also be listed under “Ownership Interests.”

14. Should the judge report fees from marriage ceremonies as compensation?

Although K.S.A. 20-360 refers to those fees as honoraria, they will continue to be reported as compensation.

15. If a judge’s dependent child or step child has a part-time job from which that child earned more than \$500, must that compensation be reported?

No. Only the judge and the judge’s spouse or domestic partner are required to report compensation.

16. If a judge serves on a board or commission by virtue of Supreme Court appointment and receives a per diem stipend and expense reimbursement rather than a salary, should that stipend be reported as compensation?

No. Judges are not required to report their judicial compensation or stipends received for service on boards or commissions as a result of appointment by the Supreme Court.

17. If a judge serves on a corporate or community board or commission and receives a per diem stipend rather than a salary, should that stipend be reported as compensation?

Yes, if the compensation exceeds the monetary limits of \$500 from a single payor or \$3,000 from all payors during the reporting period. When the aggregate compensation exceeds \$3,000, all payors are to be listed regardless of the amount of compensation paid.

18. Why does a spouse or domestic partner's compensation which exceeds \$3,000 from a single source during the reporting period have to be reported, but the judge must report compensation in an amount in excess of \$500 from any single payor or in excess of \$3,000 from all payors during the reporting period?

Rule 3.15(A)(1) makes a distinction between the reporting requirements for a judge and for a judge's spouse or domestic partner.

19. Should a judge report dividends earned from stock?

If dividends are reinvested, they would become part of the stock ownership which has already been reported if the threshold monetary limits were met. If dividends are paid out and exceed the limits for compensation, they would be reported under "Compensation."

20. How are mineral interests to be reported?

Royalties would be reported under "Compensation" if the monetary threshold is met. The ownership interest would be reported separately if it exceeds \$5,000.

21. Must a judge report a monetary award in a class action lawsuit when injury was not an issue?

No. This damage award is not encompassed within the definition of "compensation" in Rule 3.15(A)(1).

Fees and Commissions

22. How does a judge’s spouse or domestic partner report income when that individual receives a base salary, enhanced by commissions beyond a specified base?

If the base salary exceeds \$3,000, it would be reported as compensation. If the commissions exceed \$3,000, reporting would also be required under “Fees and Commissions.” Note that the payor of the compensation would be the business which employs the spouse or domestic partner. The clients or customers listed under “Fees and Commissions” would be those businesses or combination of businesses paying the spouse or domestic partner’s employer.

23. What if a judge’s spouse or domestic partner objects to the names of his or her individual clients or customers being listed on the financial disclosure report?

Individual names of clients or customers are not to be listed. List only the business from which payment was made.

24. If a spouse or domestic partner is an attorney and shares in fees from business clients, must the names of those business clients be reported if the aggregate received exceeds \$3,000?

Yes. KRPC 1.6 provides in relevant part:

(a) A lawyer shall not reveal information relating to representation of a client unless the client consents after consultation, except for disclosures that are impliedly authorized in order to carry out the representation, and except as stated in paragraph (b).

(b) A lawyer may reveal such information to the extent the lawyer reasonably believes necessary:

....

(2) to comply with requirements of law or orders of any tribunal....

Ownership Interests

25. Since certificates of deposit are not required to be disclosed, how does a judge handle the reporting of an individual retirement account which consists of a certificate of deposit?

In that instance, the certificate of deposit would be reported as the description of the retirement account.

26. If a judge owns a primary residence and a vacation home, must the vacation home be reported?

If both are personal residences, they would not be reported. If the vacation home is also “held for rental,” it would be reported.

27. If a judge owns a rental property which produces no income during the reporting period, must the ownership of that property be included?

The property is “held for rental” even though it may not have produced any income during that reporting period, and it should be included.

28. Should the judge list the street address of rental property?

No. A general geographic location (county and state) is sufficient to identify any interest in real estate.

29. If a judge and/or spouse or domestic partner creates a trust which consists of otherwise non-reportable assets, must the existence of the trust be disclosed?

If the legal or equitable interest in the trust did not exceed \$5,000 during the reporting period, the trust would not be reported. If the legal or equitable interest exceeded \$5,000, the trust would be listed. The holdings of the trust would be reported only if the individual holdings exceeded \$5,000 and the individual had control over those assets.

30. Must a judge report sales of grain and cattle which occur incident to a farming operation?

Sales of grain and cattle would not be reported unless a fee or commission arrangement were involved. Individual circumstances might then require reporting. Generally, disclosure of a “family farm” under “Ownership Interests” would be sufficient for reporting purposes.

31. How does a judge report the ownership of ranch land?

The general geographic location is sufficient, that is, county and state. If more than one tract is owned in a county, identify as Parcel 1, 2, and 3.

32. Must an ownership interest in property owned in another country or an interest in a foreign-based corporation be reported?

Yes, if the \$5,000 threshold is met. There are no geographic limitations on ownership interests.

33. Must a spouse or domestic partner report 401(k) matching compensation paid by his or her employer?

The retirement plan would be reported under “Ownership Interests” if the value exceeded \$5,000. The annual contributions, however, would not be reported as compensation.

34. Must a spouse or domestic partner report ownership of a deferred compensation plan offered through his or her employment?

Yes, if the ownership interest exceeds \$5,000.

35. If a judge opens a Learning Quest Account, the 529 college savings plan offered by the state, must that Learning Quest account be reported?

Yes, it would be reported under “Ownership Interests” once the value exceeds \$5,000. Because the Learning Quest accounts are structured as a unit investment trust over which the account owner has no individual investment control, the individual holdings of the trust would not be listed on the financial disclosure report.

36. If funds are traded by an independent money manager who has definitive strategies that are registered through the Association of Investment Management and Research, can investments be listed by account style similar to a mutual fund rather than listing every transaction over \$5,000?

No. If the investments exceed \$5,000, these funds would be listed individually because the trades occur in the owner’s name rather than in the name of the fund, even though the investor does not approve the individual trades.

37. When a judge owns multiple mutual funds within one company, e.g. The American Funds or Aetna, is it permissible to list only the company or must each fund be listed which is held within the company?

Listing the company is sufficient because the allocation of funds within that company reveals nothing more than the judge's individual investment strategies. If a conflict were suspected, additional inquiry could be made.

38. If a judge is the sole owner of rental property but that property is held in a corporate name, must the corporate name and address be listed on the financial disclosure report form?

Yes. If a corporate structure exists, it must be reported.

Gifts, Loans, Bequests, Benefits, or Other Things of Value

39. If a judge attends the National Judicial College at the expense of the judicial branch, should that educational expense be reported as a gift?

No. Continuing education program expenses paid by the judge's employer are specifically not reportable.

40. If a judge attends a seminar at no cost or reduced cost and the remaining expenses are paid by a non-profit foundation, must the judge report the value as a gift?

Yes. If the value exceeds \$200, the seminar should be reported as a gift.

41. If a judge attends a barbecue as a guest of the local bar association, must that event be reported as a gift?

No. The value of the gift would not exceed \$200.

42. If a judge's dependent child or step child receives a scholarship from his or her college, must that scholarship be reported?

No. Scholarships received from an educational institution are specifically excluded from reporting.

43. Must the use of frequent flier miles be reported?

No. Frequent flier miles are not a gift, but rather part of the legal consideration for past business transacted with the airline.

44. Must one report a rebate from a credit card, e.g., the reduction in price of an automobile as a benefit from a General Motors credit card?

No. Again, this is not a gift, but rather part of the legal consideration for past use of the credit card. It is further a benefit accorded all users of the credit card.

45. If the Kansas District Judges Association pays a judge's expenses for a trip and those expenses exceed \$200, must that payment be disclosed as a gift?

Yes. The payment does not fall within any of the exclusions from reporting.

46. If the county pays a judge's expenses for a trip and those expenses exceed \$200, must that payment be disclosed as a gift?

This is an instance in which caution suggests that disclosure would be appropriate. If the trip were for educational purposes, one might argue an exclusion, but the county is not strictly speaking the judge's employer. If the trip were for other than educational purposes, it would not even arguably qualify for exclusion.

Positions

47. If a judge served on the board of directors of a corporation five years ago but is no longer on the board, must that position be reported?

No. A judge reports only positions which were held during the reporting period or at the time of filing the report.

48. If a judge served on the board of a non-profit corporation during the reporting period, must that position be reported?

Yes. Both profit and non-profit positions are to be reported.

49. If a judge served on the board of a non-profit corporation during the reporting period and received compensation for that service which exceeded \$500, must the judge report that affiliation twice on the financial disclosure report?

Yes. The judge would report under both "Compensation" and "Positions."

50. Would a judge report his or her position as trustee of the judge's own trust?

No. That is not the type of position contemplated by this section.

51. If the judge's spouse or domestic partner served on the board of a non-profit corporation during the reporting period, must that position be reported?

No. Only the judge is required to report positions under Section V.

52. Must the judge's position on a church board be reported?

Yes. The reporting requirement for the judge personally is broadly stated in Rule 3.15(A)(6) to include an "institution or entity" in which the judge holds a position as officer or director.

53. Must the judge's position on the board of the Knights of Columbus be disclosed?

Yes. Again, the reporting requirement for the judge personally is broadly stated.

Liabilities

54. If a judge has a real estate mortgage on a personal residence, should that mortgage be reported?

No. A mortgage on a personal residence is not reportable.

55. If the balance on a judge's VISA account exceeded \$10,000 at one point during the reporting period but did not exceed \$10,000 on December 31 of the reporting period, does the judge need to report that liability?

No. The balance on revolving charge accounts is measured only at the close of the reporting period, December 31.

56. Must a judge report short term loans used to finance business transactions when a number of such loans occur during the year?

The duration of the loan is not relevant to the reporting requirement. Liabilities to any creditor which exceeded \$10,000 at any time during the reporting period must be reported unless a Rule 3.15(A)(7) exception is applicable.