

602.11107 Court property.

1. Commencing on the date when each category of employees becomes state employees as a result of 1983 Iowa Acts, ch. 186, public property referred to in [subsection 2](#) that on the day prior to that date is in the custody of a person or agency referred to in [subsection 3](#) shall not become property of the judicial branch but shall be devoted for the use of the judicial branch in its course of business. The judicial branch shall only be responsible for maintenance contracts or contracts for purchase entered into by the judicial branch. Upon replacement of the property by the judicial branch, the property shall revert to the use of the appropriate county. However, if the property is personal property of a historical nature, the property shall not become property of the judicial branch, and the county shall make the property available to the judicial branch for the judicial branch's use within the county courthouse until the court no longer wishes to use the property, at which time the property shall revert to the use of the appropriate county.

2. [This section](#) applies to the following property:

- a. Books, accounts and records that pertain to the operation of the district court.
- b. Forms, materials, and supplies that are consumed in the usual course of business.
- c. Tables, chairs, desks, lamps, curtains, window blinds, rugs and carpeting, flags and flag standards, pictures and other wall decorations, and other similar furnishings.
- d. Typewriters, adding machines, desk calculators, cash registers and similar business machines, reproduction machines and equipment, microfiche projectors, tape recorders and associated equipment, microphones, amplifiers and speakers, film projectors and screens, overhead projectors, and similar personal property.
- e. Filing cabinets, shelving, storage cabinets, and other property used for storage.
- f. Books of statutes, books of ordinances, books of judicial decisions, and reference books, except those that are customarily held in a law library for use by the public.
- g. All other personal property that is in use in the operation of the district court.

3. [This section](#) applies to the following persons and agencies:

- a. Clerks of the district court.
 - b. Judicial officers.
 - c. District court administrators.
 - d. Juvenile probation officers.
 - e. Court reporters.
 - f. Persons who are employed by a person referred to in paragraphs "a" through "e".
4. [Subsections 1 through 3 and 5](#) do not apply to electronic data storage equipment, commonly referred to as computers, or to computer terminals or any machinery, equipment, or supplies used in the operation of computers. Those counties that were providing computer services to the district court shall continue to provide these services until the general assembly provides otherwise. The state shall reimburse these counties for the cost of providing these services. Each county providing computer services to the district court shall submit a bill for these services to the supreme court at the end of each calendar quarter. Reimbursement shall be payable from funds appropriated to the supreme court for operating expenses of the district court, and shall be paid within thirty days after receipt by the supreme court of the quarterly billing.

5. Personal property of a type that is subject to [subsections 1 through 3](#) shall be subject to the control of the chief judge of the judicial district commencing on the date when each category of employees becomes state employees as a result of 1983 Iowa Acts, ch. 186. On and after that date the chief judge of the judicial district may issue necessary orders to preserve the use of the property by the district court. Commencing on that date, the chief judge, subject to the direction of the supreme court, shall establish and maintain an inventory of property used by the district court.

[83 Acts, ch 186, §10201, 10307; 98 Acts, ch 1047, §65; 2014 Acts, ch 1092, §135](#)