

IC 33-23-2

Chapter 2. Court Terms and Schedules

IC 33-23-2-1

Calendar year term

Sec. 1. The term of court for all courts is the calendar year and the judges of a court may act in all matters and proceedings through the entire calendar year.

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.

IC 33-23-2-2

Continuance of trial; attendance of jury and witnesses

Sec. 2. If, at the expiration of the time fixed by law for the continuance of the term of a court, the trial of a case is progressing, the court may:

- (1) continue sitting beyond the time;
- (2) require the attendance of the jury and witnesses; and
- (3) do, transact, and enforce all other matters necessary for the determination of the case.

The term of the court may not be considered to be ended until the case has been fully disposed of by the court.

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.

IC 33-23-2-3

Judge's time and attendance; judicial circuit of two or more courts

Sec. 3. If a judicial circuit consists of two (2) or more courts, the judge of the circuit shall divide the judge's time and the attendance in each court as the business of the courts requires.

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.

IC 33-23-2-4

Power and control over judgments; retaining after rendering

Sec. 4. All courts retain power and control over their judgments for ninety (90) days after rendering the judgments in the same manner and under the same conditions as they retained power and control during the term of court in which the judgments were rendered.

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.

IC 33-23-2-5

Term of court describing or fixing period of time

Sec. 5. If in any statute, rule, or order, a period is described or fixed by a term of court, a period of sixty (60) days for the purposes of time limitation only shall be substituted for the term of court.

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.

IC 33-23-2-6

Setting for trial of cases at issue; discharge of rules upon which time has run

Sec. 6. In setting for trial a case at issue and in discharging rules

upon which time has run, a judge shall:

- (1) fix regular periods for setting cases not exceeding one hundred twenty (120) days between the periods; or
- (2) set each case by a docket sheet entry, on a day certain, with notice, either in person or by mail, of the date set to attorneys of record.

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.