

An Executive Summary of the Kansas Judicial Branch

1986-1987 Fiscal Year

Office of Judicial Administration

114048

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Supreme Court of Kansas

Kansas Judicial Center

301 W. 10th

Topeka, Kansas 66612-1507

HOWARD SCHWARTZ
Judicial Administrator

(913) 296-4873

February 10, 1988

NCJRS

OCT 14 1988

To: The Honorable David Prager,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,
and the Justices of the Supreme Court

ACQUISITIONS

In compliance with the provisions of Rule No. 1.03(c) of the Supreme Court, this annual report of the judicial business of the courts of Kansas for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1987, is submitted.

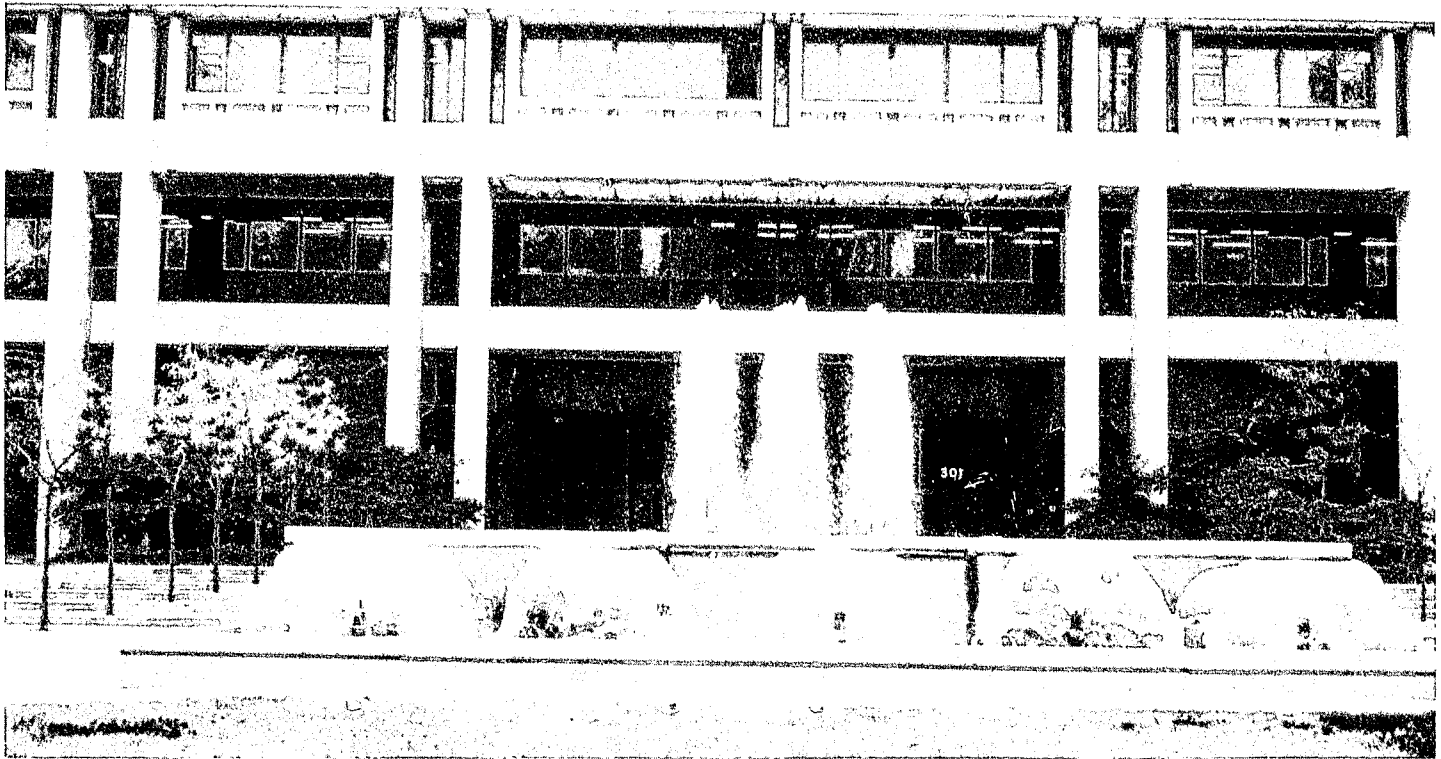
This executive summary may be read together with the annual statistical report. The statistical report contains the raw data of the courts' caseload upon which this summary is based. Additional copies of the statistical report are on file in the Office of Judicial Administration.

The statistical report and this executive summary of the statistical report would not have been possible without the dedication and hard work of the judges, clerks, and other employees of the Kansas Judicial Branch.

Respectfully,

Howard Schwartz

Howard Schwartz
Judicial Administrator



Foreword

The Kansas Judicial Center received a new symbol during the past year, in the form of a multi-plumed fountain.

Significantly, the \$225,000 fountain, located on the north side of the Judicial Center, was paid for exclusively with private donations from across the state. It features three large plumes of water that reach 20 feet in the air and seven smaller ones located at the front of a reflecting pool. The larger sprays symbolize the three branches of government and the smaller ones represent the justices of the Supreme Court.

The construction of the fountain during the year of the 200th anniversary of the constitution was among the highlights of a successful year for the Kansas court system. The achievements realized during the year resulted from the hard work and dedication of all Kansas judicial branch employees, who because of another year of tough fiscal constraints, were asked to do more with less.

This report was prepared under the direction of Dr. Howard P. Schwartz, Judicial Administrator, in compliance with the provisions of Rule No. 1.03(c) of the Supreme Court. The annual report of the judicial business of the courts covers the year ending June 30, 1987.

This report may be read together with the annual statistical report, which contains the raw data upon which this report is based. Additional copies of the statistical report are on file in the Office of Judicial Administration, 301 W. 10th, Topeka, KS 66612.

The statistical report and this executive summary of the statistical report would not be possible without the dedication and hard work of the judges, clerks and the other employees of the Kansas Judicial Branch.

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*We the People
of the United States,
in Order to form a
more perfect Union,
establish Justice,...*

The years 1987 through 1991 mark the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. On September 17, 1787 the Constitution was approved by the delegates from twelve states in attendance at the Constitutional Convention convened in Philadelphia. With ratification by nine states, it became official on June 21, 1788. On June 8, 1789, James Madison introduced the proposed Bill of Rights to Congress, and in 1791, the ratified Bill of Rights became part of the Constitution.

In 1859, The Constitution of the State of Kansas was ratified, preceding by 15 months Kansas' entry as the 34th state of the Union on January 29, 1861.

The Year in Review

Office of Judicial Administration

The Office of Judicial Administration wrapped up some loose ends of old business and embarked on some new during 1987, under the leadership of newly designated Chief Justice David Prager.

The inauguration of Chief Justice Prager occurred in January 1987 with the retirement of Chief Justice Alfred G. Schroeder. Chief Justice Prager had been on the bench about 16 years at the time of his elevation to Chief Justice. Filling the vacancy created by Chief Justice Schroeder's retirement is Justice Donald L. Allegrucci, Pittsburgh.

Besides making the changes on the Supreme Court as smooth as possible, the office also handled the administrative tasks involved in making room for three new judges of the Court of Appeals, which was expanded from seven to ten members during the year. Further administrative duties arose upon the retirement of Court of Appeals Judges Sherman A. Parks, and Marvin W. Meyer.

At this writing, three of the five vacancies had been filled by gubernatorial appointment. They include Judges Fred N. Six, Lawrence, Jerry G. Elliott, Wichita, and Edward Larson, Hays.

A major OJA accomplishment occurring during the year was the preparation of statewide child support guidelines. They were adopted by the Supreme Court on October 1, 1987.

The guidelines provide a starting point for setting support, while emphasizing the importance of judicial discretion in responding to the facts of each case.

Use of the guidelines and, their accompanying payment schedules will constitute prima facie evidence that a judge's order is legally sufficient. The guidelines use a percentage of income ap-

proach that is designed to approximate the actual cost of rearing a child at various ages. The amounts increase as the child's age increases, he said.

The basis for the guidelines was developed by a 21-member Commission on Child Support that was appointed by Governor John Carlin in 1984 to study several issues related to child support. A subcommittee of the Commission conducted public hearings in Wichita, Topeka, Prairie Village, Dodge City, and Liberal. In addition, questionnaires were sent to district judges, lawyers, court trustees, and parent groups.

The commission submitted its report to the Supreme Court last summer. The court's background statement indicates that the guidelines were adopted "in order to prevent the state of Kansas from being penalized through the threatened loss of federal funding." The Court's background statement further indicates that the guidelines were adopted "after careful consideration with substantial modification to grant greater flexibility and discretion to the trial court."

OJA's constant attention to caseloads and reducing delay paid off big in 1987 when the Supreme Court was named recipient of a \$10,000 award from the Foundation for Improvement of Justice for our six-year old delay reduction program.

Chief Justice Prager accepted the check, as well as a gold medal, on behalf of the Court in October at a banquet in Atlanta, Georgia, headquarters of the Foundation.

The court was nominated for the award by the Topeka Bar Association in recognition of the court's significant progress in reducing delays in the state's trial courts.

The Foundation for Improvement of Justice is privately endowed for \$1 million for the purpose of recognizing and rewarding those improving the justice system.

The delay reduction program began in December 1980 when the Supreme Court adopted its Time Standards for Reducing Delay. The time standards set guidelines for the number of days designated as the median time for terminating cases.

Adoption and implementation of the standards has resulted in a dramatic reduction in the length of time required for litigation in Kansas. For example, in the six years since the time standards

The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.



were adopted, the number of civil cases pending two years or more has been reduced from 2,218 cases to 404 or 1.3 percent of the pending caseload. In the criminal area, there were 825 criminal cases which had been pending 12 months or longer at the end of fiscal 1980. Today, only 82 criminal cases statewide are over 12 months old.

In addition to the Foundation award, the Kansas Delay Reduction Program has been presented at numerous national conferences of court leaders as a model program for reducing delay, including among others the conference of Chief Justices and the National Conference of State Court Administrators.

Appellate Reporter

The appellate reporter, a constitutional officer, is responsible for editing appellate opinions during their drafting stage and publishing the formal opinions in the official state reports after they are filed.

All opinions of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals are submitted to the Reporter of Decisions, Richard Ross, at the time they begin circulating to the judges of the appropriate appellate court. No opinion, whether classified as published or unpublished, is in final form until editing on it is completed by the Reporter's Office.

A professional staff verifies all legal authority referred to in each opinion to ensure that each supports the proposition for which it is cited. All factual references in the opinions and all statements of law are examined for accuracy. Suggestions regarding legal wording, grammar, punctuation, and language usage are also made if necessary in each opinion. All recommendations are resolved with the authoring judge before an opinion is filed.

Opinions of both courts are processed and specially coded by two secretaries who transmit the appellate decisions through computer commands from the Reporter's Office to the Division of Printing. Eight times a year opinions are printed in advance sheets and distributed by the law library to attorneys, judges, and other subscribers. Permanent volumes are printed when the number of printed pages dictates the need for a bound edition of the *Kansas Reports* or *Kansas Court of Appeals Reports*.

Clerk of Appellate Courts

Lewis C. Carter, Clerk of the Appellate Courts, was appointed to another two-year term during 1987 by the Justices of the Kansas Supreme Court. He serves as Clerk for both the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

The Clerk's office handles a variety of responsibilities. The work involves monitoring appeals for both courts, including filing appeals and motions, maintaining records, and monitoring deadlines which are part of the appeal process. The Clerk's office provides staff support for Attorney Admissions, Attorney Registration, Commission on Judicial Qualifications, Supreme Court Nominating Commission and certifying shorthand reporters.

Members of the Board of Examiners of Court Reporters include Jess Danner, Topeka; Judge E. Newton Vickers, Topeka; Judge Richard W. Wahl, Concordia; Harry E. Robbins, Jr., Wichita; and William O. Isenhour, Jr., Mission.

Attorney Admissions makes the necessary arrangements for and administers the Kansas Bar Examination which is given twice each year. In fiscal year 1987, Attorney Admissions filed 348 petitions for written examination and 47 petitions for reciprocity.

Assisting the Clerk is a volunteer Kansas Board of Law Examiners. Members include William Y. Chalfant, Hutchinson; Edward Larson, Hays; John H. Johntz, Olathe; Gene H. Sharp, Liberal; Gloria Vusich, Kansas City; Monte Belot, Coffeyville; Dean Michael Davis, Lawrence; H. W. (Bud) Fanning, Wichita; and Professor Myrl Duncan, Topeka.

Registration of more than 7,500 attorneys is handled by the Clerk's office each year.

The judicial power of this state shall be vested exclusively in one court of justice, which shall be divided into one supreme court, district courts and such other courts as are provided by law;... The supreme court shall have general administrative authority over all courts in this state.

Complaints against judges are filed with this office, which refers them to the Commission on Judicial Qualifications. The nine-member commission is composed of Charles S. Arthur, Manhattan; Kenneth C. Bronson, Topeka; Mikel Stout, Wichita; Hon. O. Q. Claflin III, Kansas City; Hon. Steven P. Flood, Hays; Georgia Neese Gray, Topeka; Hon. J. Patrick Brazil, Topeka; John J. Gardner, Olathe; and Hon. James J. Noone, Wichita.

During 1987, the Clerk's office processed 1,299 motions filed in the Supreme Court and 4,035 filed in the Court of Appeals.

Court Services Officers

Budget restrictions and an employee hiring freeze did not keep the Kansas Association of Court Services Officers' committees from effective and productive work.

The organization of CSO's has reached a membership of 217 which nears the record mark for members. A newsletter, *Suspended Sentences*, has been developed to inform the membership of board meetings, court services programs, upcoming events, highlighted CSO's, and other informative topics.

In an effort to provide public education on the Kansas court system, the KACSO provided an information booth at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson. The booth was coordinated by the Public Relations Committee and volunteer assistance was provided by CSO's, district magistrate judges, and court clerks and administrators.

Due to increasing supervision duties and case-loads, a 1986 interim committee on the courts recommended to the 1987 Legislature that ad-

ditional CSO positions be funded. This was a top priority for the KACSO Legislative Committee, but due to budget restraints the recommendation did not become a reality.

In addition, the committee supported the OJA request to convert the Judicial Branch pay plan to the Executive Branch pay plan for equity among nonjudicial employees and executive branch employees.

Mark Steiner was named Outstanding Court Services Officer I for fiscal 1987. He is assigned to the juvenile probation services of the Tenth Judicial District Family and Youth Services located in Olathe, Kansas.

Jane Becker was named Outstanding Court Services Officer Supervisor for fiscal 1987. She is the supervising officer for the juvenile division of the 27th Judicial District Court Services Office located in Hutchinson, Kansas.

KACSO has implemented a program of providing continuing education units for its membership and also providing a record of training for members who choose to participate in the program.

Officers of the Kansas Association of Court Services Officers for 1986 were:

Karen Dunlap, Concordia . . .	President
Kathy Russell, Goodland	Vice-President
John Steelman, Ottawa	
Sue Jilka, Wichita	Secretary
Mark Bruce, Parsons	Treasurer
Donna Hoener, Olathe	Membership Chairperson
Phil Magathan, Topeka	Legislative Chairperson
Doug Smith, Salina	Public Relations Chairperson
Ruth Lloyd, Hutchinson	
Lisa Parrett, Kansas City	Training Chairperson
Mary Kadel, Coffeyville	Parliamentarian
Cecil Aska, Topeka	Immediate Past President

Court Reporters

Fiscal year 1986-87 was a very memorable year for Kansas court reporters. Jay Suddreth, a former official reporter, and who now owns his own business in Overland Park, was installed as President of the National Shorthand Reporters Association at the national convention in Boston in August, 1986.

A seminar for new reporters was held in Lawrence in October 1986. KSRA officers and board members, in conjunction with the Office of Judicial Administration, conducted the seminar. Approximately 52 reporters, which included new

The Trial of all Crimes, except in cases of Impeachment; shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; . . .

United States Constitution, Article III, Section 2

District Judges

officials, students, and instructors, attended the workshop. Retired Chief Justice Schroeder addressed the reporters and was presented with a gift of a statue which was made in Abilene, Kansas, in appreciation for the service, support and dedication he has shown the legal profession and certified shorthand reporters over the years.

In October of 1986 and April of 1987, the Board of Examiners of Court Reporters of the State of Kansas conducted the Certified Shorthand Reporter examination in Topeka, with 26 individuals becoming certified.

Also, veteran reporters have continually strived to improve their reporting skills. Candace Brack-sick from McLouth ranked 4th overall with a 98.99 percent accuracy in the National Speed Contest which was held at the National Convention in Boston in August 1986. The speeds in that test ranged from 220 words per minute to 280 words per minute.

Several reporters passed either all or portions of the Certificate of Proficiency (CP) or Certificate of Merit (CM) tests. The Certificate of Proficiency includes a skills portion with speeds ranging from 180 to 225 words per minute, along with a Written Knowledge Test (WKT). The Certificate of Merit (CM) includes a skills portion with speeds ranging from 200 to 260 words per minute, and also a WKT.

In May 1987 Regina A. Lambrecht, a Shawnee County official reporter, passed the WKT of the CP. Lou Ann Hancock, Sedgwick County official reporter, passed the Jury Charge portion of the skills test and the WKT of the CM. Vicki L. Hartmetz, also a Sedgwick County official reporter, passed the Jury Charge portion of the CM. Jamie L. Hendrich, a Finney County official reporter, passed the WKT portion of the CM.

Fiscal 1987 officers of the Kansas Shorthand Reporters' Association were:

Alexa Bray, Junction CityPresident
Dee Simnitt, Topeka.....Vice-President
Marilyn Bailey, Colby.....Secretary
Mary Kay Scheetz, LawrenceTreasurer

Fiscal 1987 was a year of teamwork for the Kansas District Judges' Association as members worked jointly with other groups for solutions to common problems.

The 1987 Judicial Conference was conducted in Lawrence. Programs included implied warranty of habitability, bankruptcy litigation, jury instructions, and structured settlements in medical malpractice cases.

The Kansas District Judges' Association's Judicial Compensation Committee prepared all the summer of 1986 for its September 25th presentation on judicial salaries to the Special Interim Committee on the Courts. Representatives from industry, labor, community service organizations, and the courts appeared before the Legislative Committee and argued for increased Judicial Compensation. The result was that the special committee report recommended a judicial salary increase.

President Michael Corrigan conducted a salary survey of experienced Kansas lawyers. The results from that survey were used as further evidence of inadequate judicial pay.

The KDJA Legislative Committee was again involved in tracking and considering legislative proposals as well as policy-position recommendations to the Executive Committee. Some of the issues considered were judicial intervention in guardianships and conservatorships; notice requirements in juvenile proceedings; and pay equalization for Judicial Branch and civil service employees.

On January 27, 1987, the Kansas District Judges' Association hosted its annual legislative reception at the Kansas Bar Association Law Center. These receptions have become a favored part of the "circuit" by our legislators.

Officers of the Kansas District Judges' Association for fiscal year 1987 were:

Hon. Michael Corrigan, WichitaPresident
Hon. Herbert Rohleder, Great Bend....Vice-President
Hon. Jerry L. Mershon, ManhattanSecretary-Treasurer

*The right of trial by jury shall
be inviolate.*

District Magistrates

In addition to the district magistrate regional training this year, a legislative update was conducted at the Hutchinson Holidome by the association's legislative committee. This new approach was found to be very beneficial since realistic issues were used along with the legislative discussion.

Further educational programs were conducted at a national level through the National Judges Association in Jackson, Wyoming. Eleven Kansas district magistrates attended the conference. Mediation, sentencing alternatives, the constitution, and child abuse were the main themes of the conference. The speakers were furnished by the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada. The judges in attendance received twenty hours of judicial credit through the college.

Several district magistrates received the "District Magistrates Educational Award" during the fall conference. This award requires a minimum of 120 hours of judicial education in specific areas of jurisdiction.

Several judges are serving in a national capacity for the National Judges Association. They are: state director, Hon. Vance Whittington—Johnson; alternate director, Hon. Mike Freelove—Ashland; education awards chair, Hon. Patricia Schremmer—WaKeeney; and historian, Hon. Mike Murphy—Coldwater.

The judges association presented retired Chief Justice Alfred Schroeder with a handmade walnut plaque commemorating his past years in the Kansas Judiciary. The plaque depicted his years as a probate and district judge in Harvey County, as well as his service as a Supreme Court Justice and Chief Justice.

Kansas District Magistrate Judges assisted nine other judicial districts by taking 174 out-of-district assignments, as well as performing their own duties within their own districts.

*Excessive bail shall not be required
nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel
and unusual punishments inflicted.*

United States Constitution, Amendment VIII

The fiscal 1987 officers of the Kansas District Magistrate Judges Association as follows:

Hon. Leonard A. Mastroni (La Crosse) ..President
Hon. Patricia Schremmer (WaKeeney) ..1st Vice-President
Hon. Dennis Reiling (Oskaloosa).....2nd Vice-President
Hon. Vance Whittington (Johnson)3rd Vice-President
Hon. N. Jeanne Becker (Russell)Secretary
Hon. C. Ann Wilson (Tribune).....Treasurer

Law Library

The collection of the Supreme Court Law Library increased to approximately 195,200 volumes during FY 1986-87, reports Fred Knecht, Law Librarian.

The special collection of judicial administration materials continued to be upgraded. Additions to this collection are featured in the *Court-Related Acquisitions List*, which is sent to all judges and other court personnel. The library continued to participate in an ongoing exchange program with other states to obtain their statutes, court reports, session laws, attorney general opinions, and legislative journals. The library also participates as a selective U.S. Government Depository Library. Under this program, the library receives many publications from the U.S. Government Printing Office, including all administrative decisions and regulations of the various Federal agencies and many publications of the U.S. Department of Justice. Both of these programs result in substantial savings to the library by not having to purchase these materials.

WESTLAW, a computer-assisted legal research system, continued to be used by judges, research attorneys, and other court personnel. Approximately 70 hours were spent searching on-line during FY 1986-87.

Case law may be searched through a variety of fields, including the West topic key numbers, case titles, citations, subjects, courts and judges. The federal database includes the full text of opinions decided by the U.S. Supreme Court, Circuit Courts of Appeals and District Courts from 1779. The Federal Topical Library includes such subject as admiralty, antitrust and business, bankruptcy, communications, copyright and patent, corporations, criminal justice, education, energy and utilities, environmental law, family law, financial services, Constitution (First Amendment), govern-

ment contracts, insurance, international law, labor, litigation, military law, property, securities and blue sky laws, taxation, and transportation. Case law as well as statutes and regulations may be searched in most of these subject areas.

The states database includes the full text of appellate level court decisions from all fifty states and the District of Columbia commencing from the mid-1950s to the mid-1960s for most states. However, retrospective cases back to the inception of the various courts are gradually being added. Full text coverage for Kansas commences in 1945. Attorney General opinions and statutes are being added for the states; however, this coverage is not available for Kansas at the present time. The States Topical Library includes such subjects as corporations, education, family law, insurance, securities, and taxation.

The periodical database continues to rapidly expand. This database contains selected articles from over 200 periodicals, including the *University of Kansas Law Review*, *Washburn Law Journal*, and the *Journal of the Bar Association of Kansas*.

Many specialized materials are being added to WESTLAW. These include several American Bar Association publications, Black's Law Dictionary, several Bureau of National Affairs and Commerce Clearing House publications, *Index to Legal Periodicals*, *Legal Resource Index*, and *Public Utilities Reports*. The new Bicentennial database contains documents that report the events surrounding our nation's origins, including the *Federalist Papers*, the Declaration of Independence, and the ratification of the Constitution. WESTLAW is available to all judges and employees of the Judicial Branch.

Clerks' Association

The primary purpose of the Kansas Association of District Court Clerks and Court Administrators is to provide training for statewide uniform procedures and management techniques. To meet that goal, the association offered several presentations during the year, including both statewide and regional meetings.

Three regional training sessions were conducted for in-depth procedural training. The one-

day sessions were conducted in Dodge City, Hays, and Emporia during March, July, and November. Training was provided by the Office of Judicial Administration and included such topics as child support enforcement and personnel transactions.

A legislative update also was conducted by OJA.

The KADCCA fall conference was conducted in the Holidome in Lawrence in October 1986. Topics included management techniques, appeals, accounting, child support enforcement, legal research, traffic, cross-training, and adoption and probate procedures.

Clerks and court administrators have found that managing cases has become increasingly important as caseloads increase. Association members took great pride during the year in providing service to the public, and with continuing training they are learning to be more efficient court managers.

Fiscal 1987 officers of the Kansas Association of District Court Clerks and Administrators were:

Rod Lewis, OlathePresident
Virginia Doughty, StocktonVice-President
Eleanor Jacoby, EurekaSecretary
Diana Jones, Garden CityTreasurer

All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties except for capital offenses, where proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted.

Kansas Constitution, Bill of Rights, Section 9



Chief Justice David Prager and Topeka attorney Richard F. Hayse posed for a photo following the presentation of a gold medallion and check for \$10,000 awarded to the Supreme Court by the Atlanta-based Foundation for Improvement of Justice in recognition of the Kansas court system's Delay Reduction Program.

Delay reduction efforts honored

One highlight during the year was the presentation of a \$10,000 award from the Foundation for Improvement of Justice for our six-year-old delay reduction program.

Chief Justice David Prager accepted the check, as well as a gold medal, on behalf of the court October 24 in Atlanta, Ga.

The court was nominated for the award by the Topeka Bar Association in recognition of the court's significant progress in reducing delays in the state's trial courts.

The Foundation for Improvement of Justice is privately endowed for \$1 million for the purpose of recognizing and rewarding those improving the justice system.

Headquartered in Atlanta, the Foundation founders are Judson W. Chapman and Zena H. Chapman. Judson Chapman (1900-1952), as a newspaper boy, reporter and editor espoused numerous public service causes. His widow, Zena, is continuing her husband's work through the Foundation.

The delay reduction program began in December 1980 when the Supreme Court adopted its

Time Standards for Reducing Delay. The time standards set guidelines for the number of days designated as the median time for terminating cases.

Adoption and implementation of the standards has resulted in a dramatic reduction in the length of time required for litigation in Kansas. For example, in the six years since the time standards were adopted, the number of civil cases pending two years or more has been reduced from 2,218 cases to 404 or 1.3 percent of the pending caseload. In the criminal area, there were 825 criminal cases which had been pending 12 months or longer at the end of fiscal 1980. Today, only 82 criminal cases statewide are over 12 months old.

In addition to the Foundation award, the Kansas Delay Reduction Program has been presented at numerous national conferences of court leaders as a model program for reducing delay, including among others the conference of Chief Justices and the National Conference of State Court Administrators.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed;...

United States Constitution, Amendment VI

In all prosecutions, the accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person, or by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witness face to face;... and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury.... No person shall be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Kansas Constitution, Bill of Rights, Section 10

No person shall... be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;...

United States Constitution, Amendment V

All persons, for injuries suffered in person, reputation or property, shall have remedy by due course of law, and justice administered without delay.

Kansas Constitution, Bill of Rights, Section 18

Managing the Cases

Time Standards

Filing of lawsuits increased during 1987 as 420,232 new cases were lodged. That compares to 415,195 filed in 1986.

Increased filings in all categories of cases except traffic and some categories of probate cases were reported by Kansas clerks of the district court. Civil suits filed under K.S.A. Chapter 60 and 61 reflected increases of 5 and 2 percent, respectively. The increases accounted for a net 2.7 percent rise in civil filings. Altogether, civil cases increased from 101,641 filed in 1986 to 104,408 brought this year.

Criminal cases, meanwhile, increased 4.9 percent, from 23,715 to 24,869. Both felonies and misdemeanors increased. Felony filings totaled 11,500, compared to misdemeanor filings of 13,369.

Excluding traffic, juvenile, estates, fish and game and similar matters, judges terminated 131,776 criminal, domestic relations, and civil cases. Last year, 124,212 such cases were disposed of. Filings for these major cases are up,

from 125,356 to 129,277 cases.

Fiscal 1987 offset a decline in 1986 in the number of filings for domestic relations cases. Last year 23,128 family suits were brought. The year before, 23,484 domestic relations cases were brought. The 1987 total was 23,497.

Regular civil cases increased from last year. Filings for those cases totaled 26,385, compared to 1986's 25,117. Limited actions civil cases, or those involving less than \$5,000, were up as well. Those cases increased from 1986's 53,396 to 54,526, a 2.1 percent rise.

Overall, civil filings, including domestic relations, increased by 2,767 cases, or 2.7 percent.

Regular civil cases left pending at the end of the year totaled 12,909, down about 34 cases from the year before. Pending limited actions cases also reflected a decrease when 10,170 cases were still on the dockets at the end of the year. In 1986, 11,639 limited actions cases were shown as pending at the end of the year. For domestic relations cases, the number pending was 7,525; felonies, 3,479; and misdemeanors, 1,636. A total of 35,961 major cases were pending at the end of the year.

The reduction in the number of pending cases has continued a course begun in fiscal 1981 when statewide time standards for reducing delay were adopted. In fiscal 1980, some 44,935 cases were pending at the close of the year. At the end of fiscal 1987, only 35,961 major cases were pending, a reduction in this category of nearly 25 percent.

Once again, judges met the Supreme Court standards for reducing delay and surpassed them. The standards call for the median age of cases at their termination to be 120 days for felonies, 60 days for misdemeanors, 180 days for regular civil cases, 60 days for limited actions cases, and 120 days for domestic relations cases. The median age of cases in all categories was well within those standards.

Following is a chart showing the time standards and the median age of terminated cases:

Case Type	Time Standard	Median Age at Termination Cases
Felony	120 days	69 days
Misdemeanor	60 days	7 days
Regular Civil	180 days	100 days
Limited Actions	60 days	35 days
Domestic Relations	120 days	84 days

No. of Cases
2,000

Pending Civil Cases Over 2 Years Old

73% Reduction Over Four Years

1,631

1,500

Pending Criminal Cases Over 12 Months Old

9% Reduction Over Four Years

1,000

500

0

'83

'84

'85

'86

'87

599

469

430

435

Age of Pending Criminal Cases Fiscal Year 1987

Criminal Cases

An increase of about 1,154 criminal case filings marked the second year in a row that Kansas prosecutors filed more cases.

Increases in both felonies and misdemeanors were reported. Felony filings increased by 389 cases, or 3.5 percent. Misdemeanors increased 765 cases, or 6.1 percent.

A total of 24,869 criminal cases were filed this year, compared to 23,715 last year, a 4.9 percent increase. An increase of 6.3 percent was reported for 1985. Of the total filed this year, felonies accounted for 11,500 and misdemeanors for 13,369.

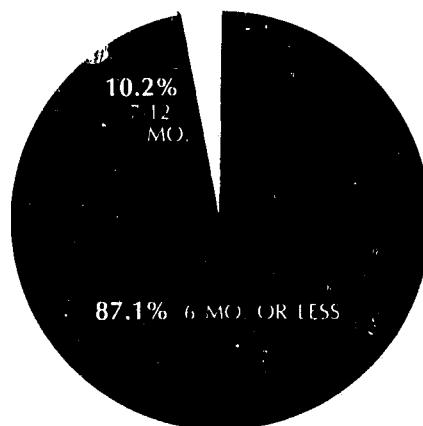
Filings for major crimes, Class A, B, and C felonies, increased by 356 cases in 1987. Last year, 2,723 filings for those cases were reported, compared to this year's 3,079. Of those, 159 were Class A felonies or first-degree murder and aggravated kidnapping. In 1986, filings for Class A crimes were reported as 175 cases. Class B felonies were reported at 552 filings and Class C at 2,368 cases.

Even though filings for criminal cases increased during 1986, judges were able to terminate more cases than last year. Last year, 25,867 criminal cases were terminated. This year, terminations totaled 27,579. An increase of about 153 cases was reported in the number still pending at the end of the year. At the end of fiscal 1987, there were 4,997 criminal cases pending on the courts' dockets. Last year, there were 4,844 at the end of the year.

Of those pending on June 30, 1987, 97.3 percent, or 4,864 cases, had been on the dockets a year or less. Of the 133 cases in excess of a year old, 113 were between 13 and 18 months old, 13 between 19 and 24 months, and only 7 cases statewide were two years old or older.

The reduction in the number of criminal cases pending a year or longer has continued to improve since the statewide standards for reducing delay were adopted in December 1980. At the end of fiscal 1981, some 497 criminal cases were a year old or older. This year, the figure is 133.

Following is a breakdown of the caseload activity for criminal cases by judicial district:



1.3% 13-18 MO.
.3% 19-24 MO.
.1% OVER 24 MO.

Only 2.7% of the criminal cases pending at the end of Fiscal 1987 were one year old or older.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL CASES

District	Cases Filed	Cases Terminated	Pending 6-30-87
1	531	620	170
2	579	611	69
3	2,516	3,074	338
4	697	748	72
5	498	524	69
6	649	759	67
7	975	1,023	200
8	1,008	1,026	129
9	372	462	78
10	2,096	2,284	697
11	912	1,009	211
12	480	482	53
13	311	329	68
14	342	436	43
15	259	277	30
16	577	573	146
17	272	290	29
18	2,247	2,177	997
19	366	453	67
20	922	1,091	189
21	925	936	84
22	387	411	55
23	346	439	38
24	238	273	42
25	839	884	155
26	473	456	137
27	582	620	128
28	1,355	1,489	59
29	1,960	2,436	375
30	730	899	98
31	425	488	104
TOTAL	24,869	27,579	4,997

Civil Cases

Filings for civil cases, including regular and limited actions civil cases plus domestic relations matters, increased 2.7 percent in 1987 as 104,408 cases in those categories were filed. That compares to 1986's 101,641. This year's increase in filings comes on the heels of a 9.2 percent rise reported in 1986.

Despite the increased filings, a decrease in the number of civil cases pending at the end of the year was reported. As of June 10, 1987, 30,964 civil cases were on the dockets. On the same date a year earlier, there were 31,732 pending.

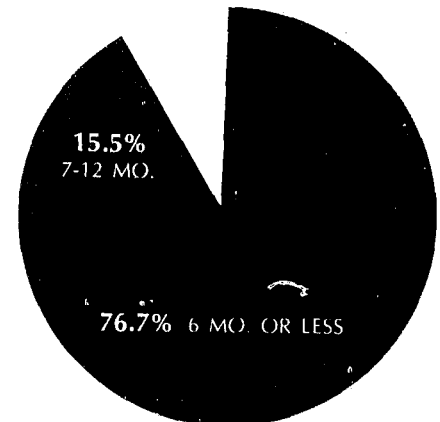
In domestic relations cases, filings increased from 23,128 to 23,497.

Regular civil cases, or those involving monetary damages in excess of \$5,000 or seeking injunctive relief, were up from 25,117 filed in 1986 to this year's 26,385. Limited actions civil cases,

Age of Pending Civil Cases Fiscal Year 1987

5.4% 13-18 MO.
1.9% 19-24 MO.
1.4% OVER 24 MO.

Only 8.7% of the civil cases pending at the end of Fiscal 1987 were one year old or older.



representing the majority of the civil caseload, increased from 53,396 to 54,526.

Of the total number of civil cases left pending at the end of the year, only 435, or 1.4 percent, had been pending 24 months or longer. At the end of fiscal 1986, 430 civil cases, or 1.4 percent, had been pending that long. Once again, most cases, 91.3 percent, had been pending a year or less.

The fastest rate of disposing of civil cases occurred in the domestic relations category where 96.9 percent of the cases had been pending a year or less as of June 30, 1987. That is 7,150 out of 7,381 still on the docket at the end of the year. Only 30 cases statewide, or .4 percent, were 24 months old or older by the end of the year.

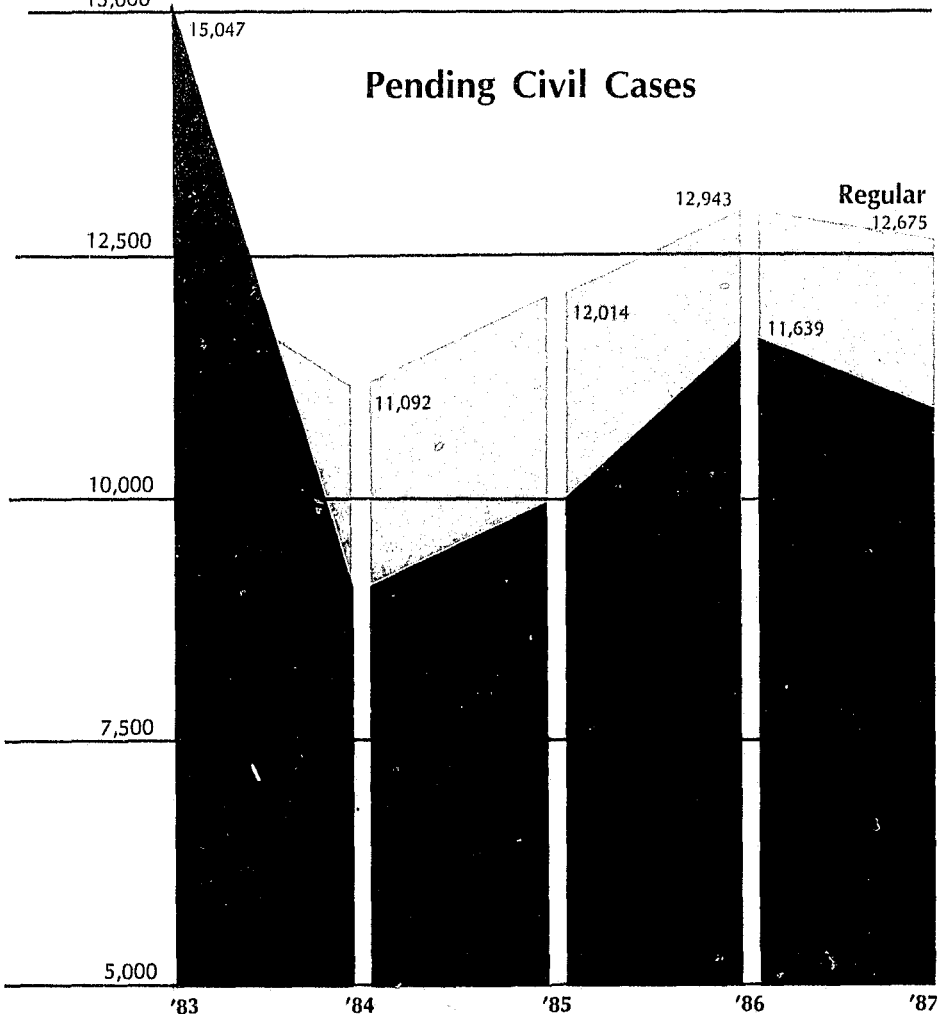
Disposition of limited actions civil cases continued on a pace set in 1986 when the number of pending cases two years old or older was reduced to 38 statewide. This year, 37 limited actions cases were 24 months old or older. Altogether, there were 10,908 limited actions pending at the end of the year. Of these, 96.6 percent had been on the dockets a year or less.

A decrease of 268 regular civil cases left pending at the end of fiscal 1987 was reported. This year there were 12,675 civil cases on the dockets, compared to 1986's 12,943. Of the total, 83.4 percent were a year old or less. Only 375, or 3 percent were in excess of two years old.

To keep the number of civil cases at those figures, Kansas judges had to maintain their delay reduction efforts. Despite increased filings in 1987, judges managed to terminate 104,197 civil cases of all types, an increase in dispositions totaling 5,852 cases.

No. of
Cases
15,000

Pending Civil Cases



Domestic Relations

Following is a breakdown of the caseload activity for civil cases by judicial district:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF CIVIL CASES

District	Cases Filed	Cases Terminated	Pending 6-30-87
1	2,924	2,644	1,224
2	893	897	252
3	10,685	10,870	2,492
4	1,342	1,380	371
5	2,179	2,170	435
6	1,264	1,298	399
7	2,122	2,102	637
8	2,039	1,992	583
9	1,118	1,098	437
10	12,573	12,604	5,083
11	2,045	2,117	820
12	589	623	162
13	1,370	1,362	457
14	1,593	1,665	437
15	832	828	353
16	1,625	1,558	646
17	689	720	248
18	21,564	21,462	5,903
19	1,364	1,298	418
20	3,062	3,053	1,070
21	1,334	1,369	415
22	693	722	274
23	1,368	1,416	449
24	714	739	260
25	2,370	2,451	730
26	1,620	1,634	557
27	2,787	2,781	831
28	1,867	1,844	374
29	16,889	16,330	3,656
30	1,599	1,750	540
31	1,295	1,420	451
TOTAL	104,408	104,197	30,964

The filing of domestic relations increased slightly in 1987 when 23,497 family matters were docketed. That compares to 23,128 filed in 1986.

An increase in filings was reported in both 1984 and 1985, but a decline was reported in 1986. The two years preceding saw a decline in filings for divorces, separate maintenance, annulments, and child support.

The number of pending domestic relations cases as of June 30, 1987, was reported at 7,381. Most of the cases, 7,150, were pending a year or less. Of those, 86.4 percent, or 6,374 cases, were pending six months or less. Last year, the percentage for pending cases in that category was 86.7 percent.

Only 30 cases, or .4 percent of the total pending, were two years old or older by the end of the year. That contrasts dramatically with the number of two-year-old domestic relations cases reported at the end of fiscal 1980, the last year before the adoption of statewide time standards for reducing delay. At the end of that year, 219 domestic relations cases were reported to be two years old or older.

Following is a comparison of domestic relations cases for 1986 and 1987:

	1986	1987
Filings		
Divorce, annulment or separate maintenance.....	19,171	18,797
Inward support actions.....	1,161	1,136
Outward support actions.....	1,138	1,103
Other.....	1,658	2,461
TOTAL.....	23,128	23,497
Terminations		
Total dismissals.....	5,014	4,920
Uncontested.....	9,072	8,285
Contested, no formal trial.....	2,909	2,950
Trials.....	3,678	4,326
Other.....	2,346	2,592
Total terminations.....	23,019	23,073
Pending.....	7,150	7,381

Domestic Relations Cases

■ Filings ■ Terminations □ Pending



Traffic

Statewide filing of traffic cases declined 1.7 percent in fiscal 1987 when the trial courts reported total filings of 236,813, compared to the preceding year's 240,983.

The total excludes cases filed in the municipal courts except those that were appealed to the district court.

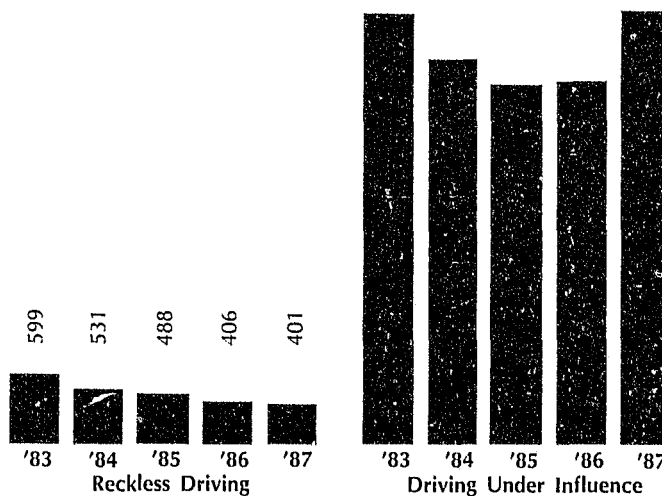
Filings for driving under the influence increased by 1,109 cases in the state courts to 6,100. That compares to 4,991 filed in 1986. Filings for other serious traffic infractions declined somewhat. This year, 401 motorists were accused of reckless driv-

ing, compared to last year's 406, and arrests for fleeing police were up slightly at 195, compared to 1986's 181.

The number of defendants demanding a jury trial for traffic charges was placed at 88 in 1987. Another 4,348 trials to the court were reported.

Of the total of 2,275 diversion agreements entered into for traffic infractions, about half were for driving under the influence.

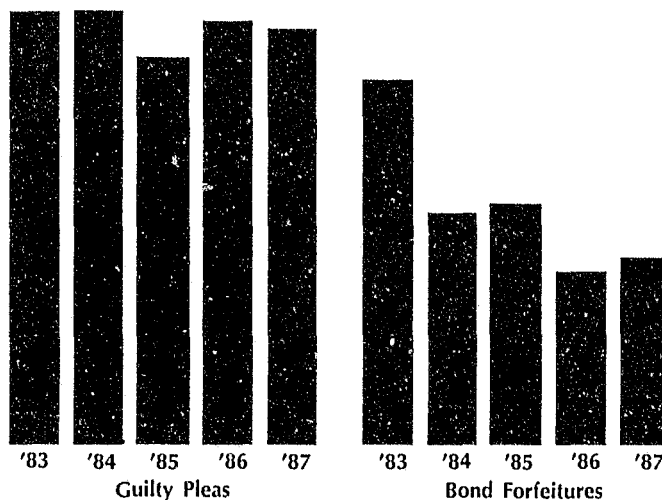
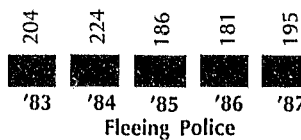
Statewide, judges conducted 4,348 trials without a jury for traffic offenses. That compares to 3,659 conducted last year.



Traffic Cases

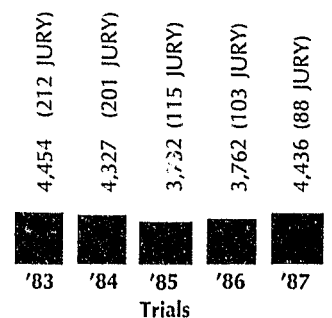
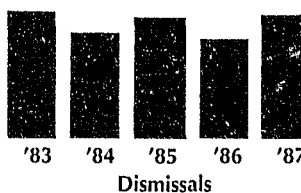
Filings

Totals: 1983—267,988
1984—250,646
1985—224,885
1986—240,983
1987—236,813



Dispositions

Totals: 1983—261,594
1984—246,111
1985—225,048
1986—232,643
1987—233,308



Juveniles

Filings of juvenile cases, both offender and children in need of care, increased during 1987 when 13,421 cases were reported, compared to last year's 11,823. That is a 13.5 percent rise.

Of the total, 9,941 were filed under the Juvenile Offender Code, which includes offenses similar to charges of felonies and misdemeanors. The balance, 3,480, were filed under the Kansas Code for the Care of Children, which includes abuse, neglect, and abandonment petitions.

Of those adjudicated under the Juvenile Offender Code, 3,383 were placed in either parental or institutional custody, up from last year's similar custody arrangements that totaled 2,644.

Judges handling juvenile offender cases gave up jurisdiction to adult courts in 74 instances. Of those adjudicated under the Offender's Code, 3,870 youngsters were placed under supervised probation. That compares with 3,238 granted probation during 1986.

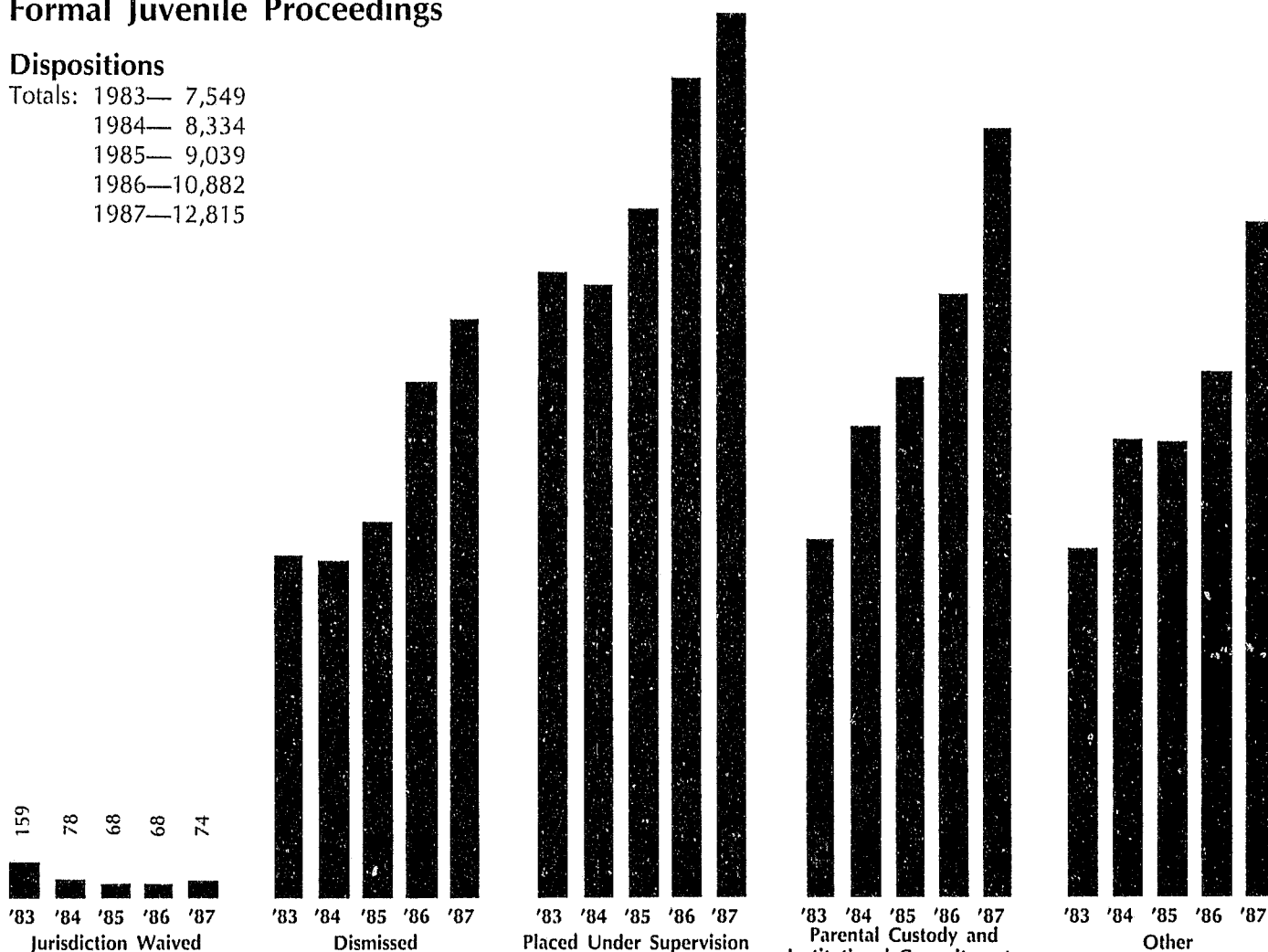
Of the total number of dispositions, 2,496 resulted in diversionary agreements in which the cases would not be adjudicated provided the juveniles successfully met the conditions imposed by the judge.

A total of 12,815 dispositions of juvenile cases were reported. That compares to a total of 10,882 reported for the year ending June 30, 1986.

Formal Juvenile Proceedings

Dispositions

Totals: 1983— 7,549
1984— 8,334
1985— 9,039
1986—10,882
1987—12,815



Court Services

The statewide caseload for court services officers increased during fiscal 1987 when at year's end 20,736 Kansans were on supervised probation. At the end of the preceding year, the figure was 19,813, or about 4.7 percent more probationers.

Of the total, 15,458 were adults and 5,278 were juveniles. Of the adult offenders, 7,310 were on probation for felonies. The remainder were being supervised for misdemeanors or traffic offenses.

Of the juveniles placed under court-ordered supervision, 1,726 came under the Kansas Code for the Care of Children, and 3,552 under the Juvenile Offender Code. The offender's code includes offenses similar to adult charges of felonies and misdemeanors. The care of children code includes abuse, neglect, and abandonment petitions.

Placement of persons under supervised probation in both categories of the juvenile code decreased to 5,278 from last year's total 5,302.

Most of the time, the Kansas judicial branch will have 279 court services officers at work, including 11 whose duties are purely administrative in nature. Thus, an average of 268 officers supervised 20,736 probationers for an average Kansas caseload of 78 clients per officer. This does

not include supervisory duties associated with 1,197 persons placed on diversion or 475 clients currently on transfer through the Interstate Compact.

In addition to probation caseload, court services officers prepare a variety of reports in the criminal and juvenile areas, including presentence and predispositional investigations, transfer reports, probation violation, and progress reports.

In 1987, 15,684 such reports were prepared, up about .2 percent from the number prepared in 1986. Of those, 9,306 were related to adults, and 6,282 were completed involving juveniles.

Another area of report writing for some court services officers is domestic relations reports for child custody determinations and for visitation arrangements in divorce cases. A total of 2,056 of these reports was prepared during the year, an 8.2 percent increase over the previous year.

Appellate Courts

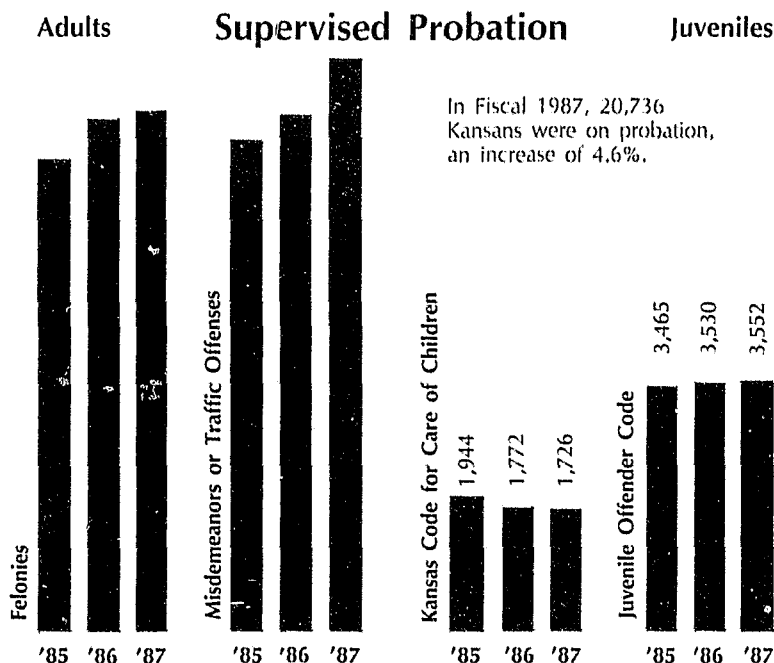
Filings in the appellate courts increased less than a percent during fiscal 1987 when a total of 1,492 cases were commenced. During 1986, 1,479 appeals were filed.

Judges of the Court of Appeals with the assistance of some trial court judges and justices of the Supreme Court were able to terminate 1,478 cases during the year, leaving the number of pending cases at the end of the year at 1,034, an increase of 14 from the preceding year.

Members of the two courts increased the number of opinions they wrote during the year from 1986's 996 to this year's 1,025. The balance of the appealed cases was resolved without a formal opinion being written.

The Court of Appeals continued its efforts to cope with a burgeoning caseload by obtaining assistance from retired and active district court judges.

During the year, Hon. Joe Haley Swinehart, a judge of the Court of Appeals, who had taken a disability retirement, died on September 11, 1986. He was 63. Filling his bench on the Court is Hon. Robert E. Davis, Leavenworth. Judge Swinehart served on the Court of Appeals from its reestablishment in 1977 until his retirement in January 1986. Before that, he served 22 years on the trial court bench.



Use of outside judges to assist the Court of Appeals began in 1981, and so far has resulted in well over 1,000 dispositions. The Court of Appeals was expanded to 10 by the 1986 legislature effective on July 1, 1987. In addition, two judges of the Court of Appeals retired. Both Judges Sherman A. Parks and Marvin W. Meyer retired effective July 1, 1987. They were succeeded by Hon. Fred N. Six, Lawrence, and Hon. Edward Larson, Hays. Additionally, Hon. Jerry G. Elliott, Wichita, was appointed to one of the three new positions by the printing deadline for this summary.

In addition to direct appeals to the Supreme Court, there were 327 petitions for review of Court of Appeals cases. Of those, 304 were denied, 21 were granted and two were pending as of June 30, 1987.

Listed below is a summary of the appellate court caseload for the year ending June 30, 1987:

Cases pending July 1, 1987	1,020
Cases commenced	1,491
Total caseload	2,511
Cases terminated	1,478
Cases pending June 30, 1987	1,033

Following is a breakdown of the dispositions for each court:

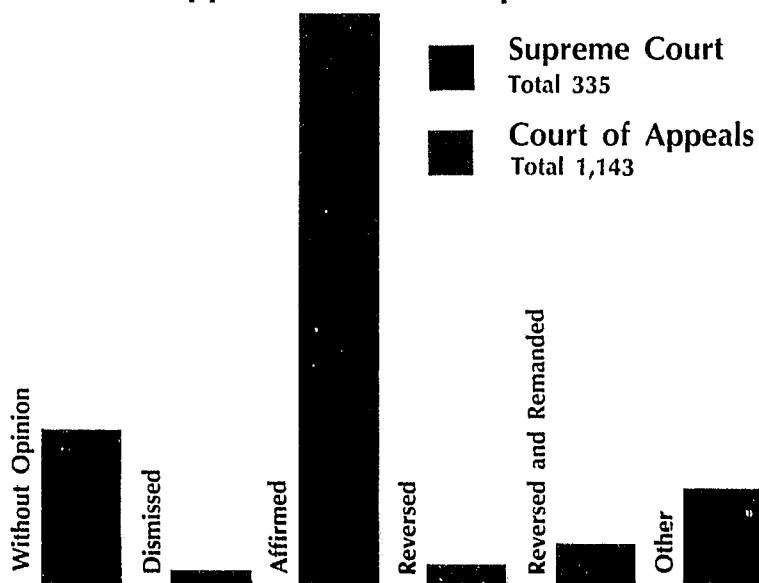
COURT OF APPEALS

Without opinion:	
Court order.....	84
Denials	17
Voluntary	103
Involuntary	25
Stipulation.....	13
Total without opinion.....	242
By opinion:	
Dismissed	21
Affirmed	573
Affirmed in part, reversed in part & remanded	52
Affirmed and remanded.....	4
Affirmed as modified	5
Reversed.....	25
Reversed and remanded.....	67
Reversed & remanded with directions	28
Vacated & remanded.....	6
Total by opinion	781
Transferred to Supreme Court.....	120
Total terminated.....	1,143

SUPREME COURT

Without opinion:	
Court order.....	11
Denials	55
Voluntary	19
Involuntary	2
Stipulation.....	2
Total without opinion.....	89
By opinion:	
Dismissed	4
Affirmed	119
Affirmed in part, reversed in part & remanded	36
Affirmed and remanded.....	2
Affirmed as modified	4
Reversed.....	15
Reversed and remanded.....	13
Reversed & remanded with directions	9
Vacated.....	1
Appeal Sustained	30
Appeal Denied.....	3
Disciplinary Orders.....	6
Order of disbarment.....	1
Certified question of law answered.....	1
Total by opinion	244
Total terminated.....	333

Appellate Court Dispositions





Hon. David Prager
Chief Justice

The supreme court shall consist of not less than seven justices who shall be selected as provided by this article. All cases shall be heard with not fewer than four justices sitting and the concurrence of a majority of the justices sitting and of not fewer than four justices shall be necessary for a decision. The term of office of the justices shall be six years except as hereinafter provided. The justice who is senior in continuous term of service shall be chief justice.

The state shall be divided into judicial districts as provided by law. Each judicial district shall have at least one district judge.... The legislature shall provide a method of nonpartisan selection of district judges and for the submission and resubmission thereof to the electors of a judicial district.... Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of district judge, it shall be filled by appointment by the governor until the next general election.... The supreme court or any justice thereof shall have the power to assign judges of district courts temporarily to other districts.... The supreme court may assign a district judge to serve temporarily on the supreme court.



JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT 1

Hon. Kay McFarland, Justice

District 12



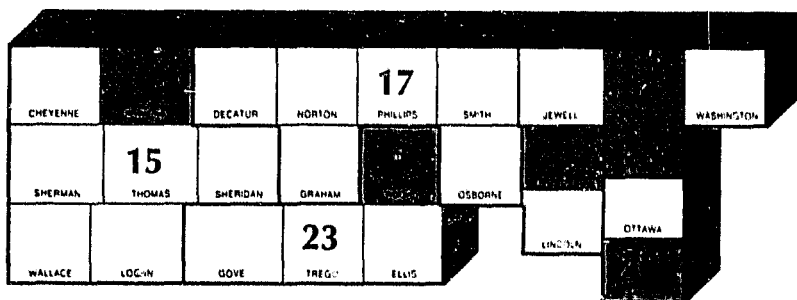
The 12th Judicial District, under the direction of Administrative **Judge Richard W. Wahl**, welcomed Kathryn Carter as Cloud County's new magistrate judge during fiscal 1987. She succeeded Marvin L. Stortz, who had served on the bench since 1969.

The clerks of the district court in the six-county district were making preparations for computerization of child support documents and payments by rearrangement of office space.

Meanwhile, all clerks of the district court and deputy clerks attended regular training programs at each of the counties in the district every other month. Additionally, district magistrates met with Judge Wahl to discuss problems and new procedures.

The 12th District Court Services Office completed the second year of risk needs assessments. The assessments resulted in the classification of offenders into maximum, medium, and minimum supervision categories.

(Counties in the 12th Judicial District include Lincoln, Cloud, Jewell, Mitchell, Republic, and Washington.)



JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT 1 ☒ Case Filings Up ☐ Case Filings Down

* These figures exclude traffic and some minor case categories

District 15



Communication channels continued to remain open in Administrative **Judge Keith R. Willoughby's** seven-county district as clerks and judges alike conducted regular informational meetings.

Clerks of the district court from each of the counties met at least monthly to exchange ideas and talk shop. And under the direction of Judge Willoughby, bench-bar meetings are being conducted twice a year. All court services officers, judges, court reporters, clerks of the district court, and attorneys are encouraged to attend the meetings.

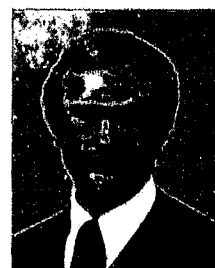
In Sherman County, Dixie L. Chatfield, clerk, solved part of her space problems by having a new walk-in counter installed that features two work stations. By seating deputy clerks at the counter, two large desks were no longer needed and the employees now are able to assist people without getting up from their work stations.

In Wallace County, Norma J. Finley was promoted to clerk of the district court and Deborah L. Hosier was hired as a trial court clerk.

And in Rawlins County, Bessie B. Peterson, clerk, reports that the acquisition of seven new filing units and the construction of a new counter gained much-needed space in the clerk's office there.

(Counties in the 15th Judicial District include Cheyenne, Logan, Rawlins, Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, and Wallace.)

District 17



The 17th Judicial District, under the leadership of Administrative **Judge Charles E. Worden**, spent the 1986-87 fiscal year working toward the goal of efficient resolution of cases.

And in that regard, Chief Clerk Darla Engel conducted quarterly information meetings for the clerks. Topics included legislative changes, information received from chief clerk's meetings, and format changes throughout the district.

A large remodeling project was completed during the year in Smith County. The project included renovation of the courtroom and all court offices.

In Decatur County, many old files were being microfilmed in an effort to save space.

In Phillips County, much time was spent updating the court's filing system.

(Counties in the 17th Judicial District include Decatur, Phillips, Osborne, Graham, Norton, and Smith.)

District 23



Administrative Judge **Steven P. Flood** sat on a hearing panel with the Court of Appeals during the year and continued to give of his time to serve as vice chairman of the Commission on Judicial Qualifications.

Meanwhile, District Judge Tom Scott also accepted out-of-district judicial assignments.

In Ellis County, Velma Giebler, chief clerk, researched and then proposed the idea of making attorneys responsible for depositions in court cases. The idea was subsequently passed by the Senate.

In Trego County, Magistrate Judge Patricia Schremmer attended the National Judges Association Educational Conference in Jackson Hole, Wyo., where she was appointed chairman of that organization's Educational Awards Commission. She also was elected first vice president of the Kansas District Magistrate Judges' Association.

In Rooks County, Magistrate Judge Nancy Conyac also attended the national meeting. Clerk of the district court Virginia Doughty attended a National Association for Court Management Seminar in Portland, Ore., and served as president-elect of the Kansas Association of District Court Clerks and Administrators.

(Counties in the 23rd Judicial District include Ellis, Gove, Rooks, and Trego.)

District 28



Administrative Judge **David S. Knudson** reports a busy year for his two-county district in central Kansas.

The court, with the cooperation of the Board of Saline County Commissioners, is developing a long-range plan for future space and equipment needs. The judge has received plans for remodeling and relocation of staff, which is to be phased in over a three- to five-year period, depending on the availability of finances. The court established a bench-bar committee to work on the project.

Meanwhile, the use of computers in the district has continued to expand. Court Services and community corrections employees have desk-top computers and now the clerk's office is receiving a unit as part of the pilot project for enhanced enforcement of child support. Recently, the court signed an agreement with West Law for computerized legal research.

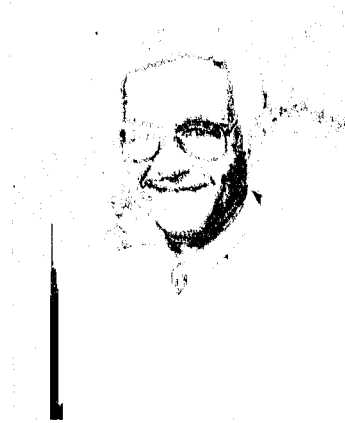
The West Law agreement enables attorneys to also use the system as separate subscribers. Each subscriber has a separate and confidential password to access the computer. Thus, the court does not need to be concerned about use by attorneys as each subscriber is billed separately and the court, as sponsor, has no liability.

Also during the year, Project "Mr. Mom" was started in cooperation with the County Health Department. In domestic relations cases involving custody or visitation of children under three years of age, if an issue as to the father's parenting ability is raised, he can be referred to the health department for assistance in developing basic skills. The program enables attorneys and the court to reasonably deal with uncorroborated concerns often expressed in domestic litigation that may or may not have validity.

Also in Saline County, Betty J. Just, chief clerk, retired. Douglas P. Smith was hired as court administrator and Linda Adams as clerk of the Saline County District Court. Nancy Trahan was promoted to director of court services.

The Ottawa County courtroom and offices were furnished with new drapes and other improvements, including new heating and cooling units, were made.

(Counties in the 28th Judicial District include Saline and Ottawa.)



JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT 2

Hon. Tyler C. Lockett, Justice

District 2



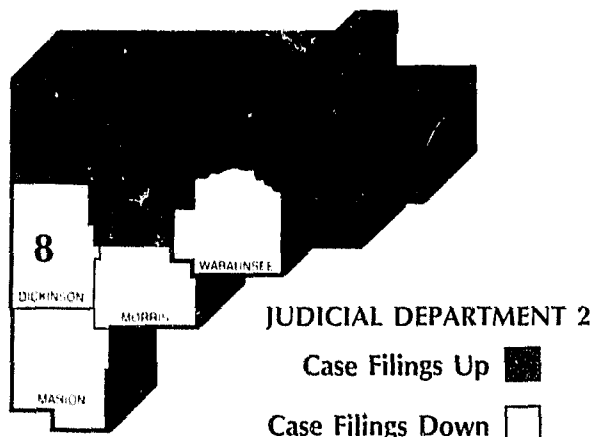
A new telephone system in Jackson County and photographic coverage of proceedings in Jefferson and Jackson counties captured part of the attention of Administrative **Judge Tracy D. Klinginsmith** in his multi-county eastern district.

Second Judicial District personnel changes included Dee Ann Sheldon, who was appointed to the Court Services staff to succeed Cheryl Petersma. She is serving the district in the domestic and juvenile areas and provides home studies for the judges.

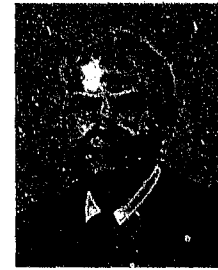
Cynthia S. Zeckser was named account clerk in Wabaunsee County upon the retirement of Elaine V. Delfs, who had served in that position for 20 years.

James D. Cyphers, Chief Court Services Officer, is currently serving as the recorder on the CSO Advisory Board for the Office of Judicial Administration. Rita Adam, a CSO, is on the public relations committee of the state CSO association.

(Counties in the 2nd Judicial District include Jefferson, Jackson, Pottawatomie, and Wabaunsee.)



District 3



Caseflow management seemed to come to fruition in Administrative **Judge William R. Carpenter's** metropolitan judicial district.

He reports that on June 30, 1986, the median age of felony cases in the district was 96 days, and 68 days for misdemeanor cases. On that date, there were 56 criminal cases over one year old. One year later, and approximately five months after a new criminal assignment system was installed, the median age of felonies was cut in half to 48 days, and for misdemeanors, reduced to less than half, 27 days. As of the present time, there are no criminal cases pending in Shawnee County that are one year old or older. An equally dramatic delay reduction has occurred in cases filed under Chapter 61. On June 30, 1986, the median age was 80 days. One year later, after new assignment procedures were adopted, the median age has been reduced to 28 days for those limited actions cases.

To help management get the overall picture, a consultant, Dr. Fred Bradley of Kansas State University worked with employees and management to identify and set goals for the court. A series of meetings was conducted with employees in order to develop a sense of organizational identity and mission. The primary goal was identified as "Efficient Processing of Cases." Each employee was encouraged to see how his or her job and department contributed to the fundamental mission of the court.

In February, the administrative judge established separate monthly management meetings with the Office of Clerk of District Court and Court Services. The meetings have improved understanding and communication within the court and provided a more effective means to deal with problems within the system.

Shawnee County also published its first annual report. The report was prepared in-house at comparatively little expense. It contained pictures of all judicial and nonjudicial employees of the court, an explanation of the work of each department and pertinent information concerning the court. Copies were distributed to all employees in order to better acquaint them with the names and duties of their fellow employees.

(The 3rd Judicial District consists of Shawnee County.)

District 8



The spotlight in the 8th Judicial District focused on people and personnel in Administrative **Judge William D. Clement's** district during fiscal 1987.

District Magistrate Judge James W. Davis resigned his position in February 1987,

but due to fiscal restraints the position was not filled until June 1987. At that time, John E. Barker was sworn in as district magistrate judge in Abilene.

Sharon Fletcher was promoted to the Geary Clerk of the District Court position in October 1985 upon the resignation of Rita Cooper, who moved out of state. Marilyn Van Buren was promoted to the position of Trial Court Clerk II in Geary County. Naomi Smith, a 12-year employee of the Dickinson Clerk of Court, was honored at a retirement reception in April. And Geraldine Seibel, clerk of the District Court in Marion, was honored at a luncheon in March 1987 in recognition of her 30 years of service to the judicial system.

Staff training and cross training continued to receive emphasis throughout the district, especially due to the promotion of staff and fiscal restraints on hiring. Training in the areas of interviewing and the hiring process encouraged the use of peer employees on interview panels, provided a new perspective on hiring and broadened the resource pool of the district. It also aided prospective employees in obtaining information about the system.

Microfilming continued as a priority project throughout the district with both Morris and Dickinson courts beginning microfilming projects.

Judges continued to use monthly dismissal dockets and to place emphasis on early identification of cases with complex legal issues that would require lengthy resolution. These practices aided their efforts to adhere to the time standards for reducing delay and resulted in having no criminal cases older than 12 months and no civil cases older than 24 months for more than a year.

Both Judge Clement and Judge Melvin M. Gradert served on panels of the Court of Appeals. Judge George F. Scott served as co-chairman of the Geary-Riley County Bar Association's Law Day activities and was the principal organizer of a Red Mass and reception.

(The 8th Judicial District consists of Dickinson, Geary, Marion, and Morris counties.)

District 21



Under the leadership of Administrative **Judge Jerry L. Mershon**, the 21st Judicial District concentrated on keeping up with an increasing workload during fiscal 1987.

The district, which is comprised of Riley and Clay

counties, witnessed a continual increase in case filings during the year that has resulted in a request for a magistrate position in Riley County.

In both clerks' offices, preparations have begun for the computerization of domestic relations cases and for child support collections. In Riley County, the county commissioners appropriated funds to undertake a massive microfilming program of court records. This program is scheduled to begin in January 1988. The court also has received a grant from the Riley County Community Corrections program to start a CASA program in the county.

The judges and staff of the district have continued to take an active role in both state and national court organizations. Judge Mershon served as secretary-treasurer of the Kansas District Judges' Association and was elected vice president for 1987-88. On the national level, he is active in the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges where he is a member of the Board of Trustees. District Judge Paul Miller is a member of the legislative committee of the Kansas District Judges' Association and District Judge Harlan Graham and CSO Linda Burk are members of the Riley County Community Corrections Advisory Board.

Magistrate Judge Ruth Browne serves as a member of the board of directors of the Kansas District Magistrate Judges' Association and is a member of the association's legislative committee. Alexa Bray, court reporter, is president of the Kansas Shorthand Reporters' Association, and Lori Coleman, court reporter, is a member of the board of directors of the association.

Whenever possible, the judges and staff of the 21st District have accepted special assignments from the Office of Judicial Administration and the Supreme Court. Included in these assignments was Judge Paul Miller, who served on Court of Appeals panels in October of 1986 and April of 1987. Al Singleton, court administrator, is serving on the computer work group charged with developing the computer system for child support enforcement.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT 3

Hon. Richard W. Holmes, Justice

District 1



In the ongoing program of improving courtrooms and support offices in Administrative **Judge Kenneth Harmon's** two-county district, the court services office area in Atchison has been renovated with the addition of carpeting and paneling, plus the creation of an additional office.

Judges and nonjudicial employees served on committees and advisory boards dealing with community corrections, jails, alcohol and drug abuse, mental health, and youth residential homes.

In the personnel area, Joseph Vance retired from his position as a court services officer. He was succeeded by Julie Cole. Charlene Zule was promoted to Secretary II and Victoria Henderson was hired as a Secretary I. Trial Court Clerks Kimberly Bledsoe, Martha McEvoy, and Sheila Shanks resigned and were replaced by DeAnna Olson, Joan Pool, and Martha Ross.

Meanwhile, prisoners confined at the Kansas State Penitentiary and Kansas Correctional Institution, Lansing, continued to keep the courts busy during fiscal 1987 as they filed 186 petitions for writs of habeas corpus and 111 other civil actions.

(Counties in the 1st Judicial District include Atchison and Leavenworth.)

District 4



Continued improvement in computer communications was accomplished in the 4th Judicial District under the guidance of Administrative **Judge Donald White** during fiscal 1987.

The workload of the district required the scheduling of three days of court in Osage County and two days of court in Franklin County by the administrative judge.

Oftentimes an order, opinion, or other written documents are completed while holding court in

one of those counties. A draft would then await mailing to the judge's home county for final typing and correction; however, thanks to an inexpensive computer, documents now are drafted and then transferred over telephone lines to the judge's administrative assistant. The work is now completed without waiting for the physical transfer of the draft copy. Because of the project's success, it has been expanded to include documents drafted by court services officers stationed in Anderson and Osage counties.

Debbie Poire, clerk of the court for Coffey County, continued her service on the statewide Clerks Advisory Committee. And Margarette Rich, clerk of the court for Osage County, completed 20 years of service to the court system. She was honored at a luncheon by the Osage County Bar Association.

The Franklin county commission and the United Way continued to provide financial support for the Volunteers in Court Program. This project arranges and manages community service assignments for offenders. Additionally, the program provides temporary shelter homes for children.

(Counties in the 4th Judicial District include Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, and Osage.)

District 7

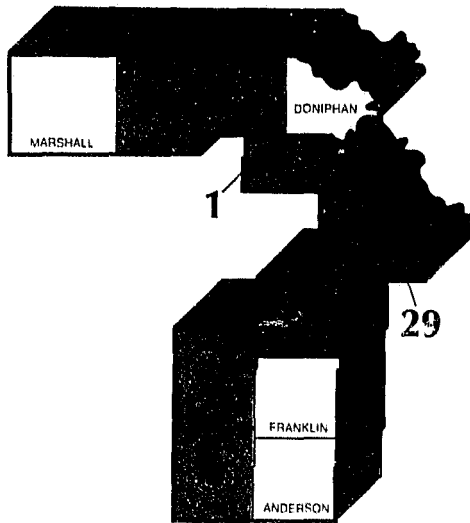


Fiscal Year 1987 proved to be a busy year for Administrative **Judge James W. Paddock** and his staff in this one-county district.

The Board of Douglas County Commissioners set aside \$20,000 during the year in response to the district court request for a space management study of the Judicial and Law Enforcement Center. Architectural consultants have worked closely with the district court staff, and several options for extensive remodeling, building additions and construction have come under consideration as office space and parking solutions for the law enforcement, jail, and court complex. Another option now under consideration includes the possibility of a separate juvenile detention center.

More progress continues to be made with computerization in the district court offices. During

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT 3



■ Case Filings Up □ Case Filings Down

the fiscal year a laser printer was installed and programmed to connect to the planned integrated computerized court system. Three personal computers and printers also were installed during the year for word processing at secretarial work stations and for data management in the court services office.

Funding was set aside in 1987 for microfilming the older criminal court records from case number 1 through 4028 in the Douglas County District Court. The first one hundred cases have significant historical value and include references to Quantrill's raid and documents signed by Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp.

Judge Jean F. Shepherd, juvenile division judge, established and appointed a Foster Care Review Board to review the progress of cases where youths are in state custody and have been found to be children in need of care.

Judge Shepherd also developed a new Juvenile Offender Study Hall program in Douglas County. Juvenile offenders are assigned to the program and receive a one-hour credit toward court-ordered community service work for each hour successfully completed in the study hall program. Volunteer supervisors in the program are students at the University of Kansas.

The Board of Douglas County Commissioners in January 1987 established a Community Corrections Program to provide intensive supervision to a targeted group of adult and juvenile offenders. District Judge Michael J. Malone has co-chaired the Community Corrections Advisory Board and represents the judiciary on the Board.

(The 7th Judicial District consists of Douglas County.)

District 22



Two changes on the bench marked a busy fiscal year for Administrative Judge **Robert L. Gernon** and the staff of his four-county district.

In January 1987, District Judge Keith W. Sprouse, an attorney from Marysville, was sworn in to succeed

William L. Stevenson, who chose not to seek reelection during the November 1986 general election. In addition, James O'Connor was elected as district magistrate judge in Nemaha County following the retirement of Francis Holthaus in April 1986.

In Marshall County, the judge's chambers were remodeled and enlarged. In cooperation with the county commission, the court system was given a vacant office across the hall. Additionally, new computer and telephone systems were added to the clerk's office. The entire court system and docket, as well as child support, are computerized in Marshall County at this point.

In Brown County, the first microfilm project in the state for the courts, in cooperation with the Department of Corrections, was completed. A room in the courthouse is now devoted to microfilmed records and a viewer. All old records have been removed from various points to a centrally located first-floor storage room. Boxes of files microfilmed by the prison system were sent to the salt mines in Hutchinson for storage.

During the past year, Judge Gernon participated in a three-program series on "Protecting Our Children," a multi-disciplinary symposium on child welfare and the law. The program was presented at three locations throughout Kansas, including Emporia, Salina, and Dodge City. Judge Gernon continues to serve on the Legislative Coordinating Committee of the Kansas District Judges' Association, and was named to the Executive Council of that organization.

In September of 1986, the district became the first to organize and sponsor an accredited education program regarding the protection of children and the law on a local basis.

(Counties in the 22nd Judicial District include Brown, Doniphan, Marshall, and Nemaha.)

District 29



Fiscal 1987 marked the retirement of one judge in Administrative **Judge Leo J. Moroney's** metropolitan district consisting of Kansas City, Kan., and other areas of Wyandotte County.

Judge Robert J. Foster retired on July 1, 1987, and was succeeded by Judge Robert H. Foerschler, who was appointed by Governor Mike Hayden.

Two innovative computer programs were implemented in the Court Trustee department during the year, including a budget system written for a personal computer and a case management system written for the mainframe.

In the Probate Department, programs are expected to be completed soon that will enable the department to dispense with manual record keeping, and allow computerized printing of certified copies. The Probate Department's appearance docket also is being automated to handle adoptions, care and treatment cases, guardianships and trusts, as well as regular probated wills.

Another area of change centered around Court Services and its Domestic Section of Pretrial Services. A new and more professional video presentation entitled "Sensible Approach to Divorce" was planned and produced by Court Services Officers Mickey James and Beverly Willis, with cooperation from the Kansas City, Kansas, Community College. A booklet of the same name also was produced for use with the video in the weekly class for divorcing couples. A new feedback system was implemented to measure the effectiveness of the program. The program was recognized in the May-June 1987 issue of the American Bar Association's *Bar Leader*. The section was entitled, "Divorce Education Effort Illustrates Effects on Kids."

Another area of development in the district revolved around the addition of a personal computer for Court Services Office managers that ties into the district's mainframe computer.

In the Civil Department, the office completed another "clean-up" operation by destroying case files pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 108. The department had 4,341 cases from the year 1976 microfilmed, and permission was received pursuant to court order to destroy them.

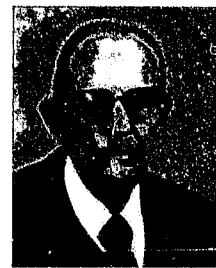
(The 29th District consists of Wyandotte County.)



JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT 4

Hon. Donald Allegrucci, Justice

District 6



Remodeling of the Bourbon County courtroom highlighted the 1987 fiscal year for Administrative **Judge Leighton A. Fossey** in his eastern Kansas judicial district.

Both Judge Fossey and Judge Gerald W. Hart met with the Bourbon County commissioners to gain approval of the project in October of 1986. It was completed in January 1987.

Elsie Cree, a trial court clerk typist, was awarded her 10-year service pin during the year and Vivian L. McCready, chief clerk of the district court, received her 20-year pin.

A number of personnel changes occurred during the year, including the appointment of John Snyder as a court services officer to succeed Phyllis Jankord. Elizabeth Angle, another court services officer, was appointed to succeed Stefanie Dilling. Trial court clerk Kandi Meek was appointed to succeed Shirley Jordan. And bailiff Norman Minden was appointed to replace Judy Jeck.

(Counties in the 6th Judicial District are Linn, Miami, and Bourbon.)

District 10



Administrative **Judge Herbert W. Walton's** one-county urban district realized the addition of two district judges during the fiscal year when Hon. Lawrence E. Sheppard and Hon. John Anderson III were sworn into office.

Both positions were created by the 1987 leg-

islature in recognition of Johnson County's increasing caseload.

The district continued to support computerization in all areas of its operations, including court reporting. At this writing, 12 of the district's 15 court reporters are now producing transcripts with the aid of a computer. In addition to the standard typed transcript of the proceedings, the computer assisted transcripts enable court officials to keep a verbatim record in the computer's memory.

The district also embarked on a mediation program in which court services officers are used to mediate domestic relations proceedings. As a result, about 180 cases were mediated during the past year by the staff. In addition, 114 child custody investigations were undertaken.

One bright spot in the Johnson County Courthouse continues to be the Court Trustee office, which collected some \$24 million in 1987. The office remains self-supporting by retaining a 2 percent charge on the money received. There is now a hearing officer working part time to hear child support matters. Unless a hearing before a district judge is requested within 10 days, the officer's order becomes a district court order.

Restitution to crime victims continued to be emphasized in the district as a condition of probation. During the fiscal year, some \$485,000 in restitution was collected.

(The 10th Judicial District consists of Johnson County.)

District 11



The loss of Donald L. Allegrucci as administrative judge of the district now led by **Judge David F. Brewster** highlighted events in the 11th Judicial District during fiscal 1987.

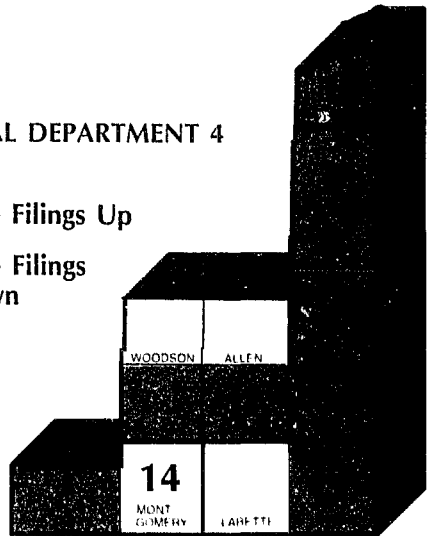
Justice Allegrucci was appointed to the Kansas Supreme Court effective January 12, 1987, to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Chief Justice Alfred G. Schroeder.

As a result of Justice Allegrucci's appointment, Judge Brewster was named administrative judge and Nelson E. Toburen, a Pittsburg attorney, was appointed judge to fill the vacancy created by Justice Allegrucci's appointment.

The district's court administrator, Chris R. Johnson, was elected to the board of directors of the National Association for Court Management, a

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT 4

- Case Filings Up
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national organization headquartered in Williamsburg, Va.

Records management continued to be a district priority over the past year. Microfilm projects continued in Cherokee and Crawford counties. Labette County began a microfilming project in the Parsons division. The Oswego division completed its project several years ago.

In Cherokee County, the microfilm project staff has completed filming all criminal and civil district court records through 1974 in the Columbus division and all the records in the Galena division.

(Counties in the 11th Judicial District include Cherokee, Crawford, and Labette.)

District 14



Administrative **Judge Floyd V. Palmer** described 1987 as a year of achievement in his two-county district.

The district was able to reach its goal in case delay reduction by having no major civil cases over two years old and no criminal cases over one year old. Besides placing the district at the top of the rankings, the achievement culminated a three-year period of intensive effort to keep all cases current while working off an accumulated backlog of 24 two-year-old or older cases. Judge Plamer gave credit to all of the judges and staff in attaining the goal.

In July 1986, the district began filing probate and juvenile cases in the clerk's office in Coffeyville for the first time. The move was made possible by the consolidation of the probate and district courts. As a result of this expansion, the citizens of the southern half of Montgomery

County will find filing and hearing probate cases more convenient.

The district also embarked on a major microfilming project in order to gain much-needed space in the storage vaults of all courthouses. Kansas Prison Industries is doing the microfilming on all cases over 40 years old. Current cases are being microfilmed on a daily basis in the Independence courthouse. Cases under 40 years of age also are being microfilmed in Independence.

Chief Court Services Officer Paul A. Buhl was elected president of the Montgomery County Community Corrections Advisory Board. Also, CSO Mary Kadel was elected to the executive board of the Kansas Association of Court Services Officers.

(The 14th Judicial District consists of Montgomery and Chautauqua counties.)

District 31



Two new community service programs were established in two of Administrative **Judge John W. White's** four counties during the year. They are in Wilson and Woodson counties.

The program in Wilson County is under the direction of Phil Young, chief court services officer. The program in Woodson County is unique in that it was established at the initiative of the Yates Center Chamber of Commerce. It is administered jointly by the Chamber and Young.

In the area of case management, a program was established during the year in order to gain early control of pending cases. It is now the practice of the district that when a case is filed, the clerk of the district court schedules it for a discovery conference and an Order for Discovery Conference is served with the summons on each defendant. The result has been the early settlement of many cases. The practice has gained approval by members of the bar, as well.

With the cooperation of the Allen County commissioners, the court system has been allotted additional space in the county courthouse for the court services officer, a conference room for attorneys, and additional law library space.

In Woodson County, improvements and additional space have been provided for the judge's chambers.



JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT 5

Hon. Robert H. Miller, Justice

District 5



The 5th Judicial District, under the direction of Administrative **Judge Gary W. Rulon**, implemented a pilot project on juvenile intake and jail removal during fiscal 1987.

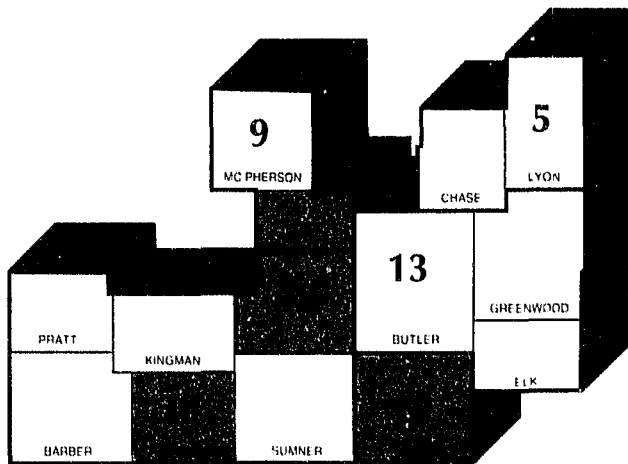
Acting with a grant from the state Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, Lyon County officials were able to hire two juvenile intake officers and a half-time clerical person who work out of the Court Services Office. As a result of this project, the Court Services Office is now able to remain open from 8 a.m. until 9 p.m., thereby taking advantage of the evening hours for client visitation and juvenile intake.

To help with storage space, Lyon County is in the process of completing a substantial microfilming project. Approximately 16,000 civil files dating from 1886 to 1951 are being filmed by Kansas Business Systems in order to alleviate storage problems. Microfilming of records will continue after this project is completed in order to provide a continued solution to the problem.

In the personnel area, Betty Hastings retired as clerk of the district court in Chase County after 22 years of service with the court system. She was succeeded by Barbara Davis.

During the past year, substantial sums of money were collected for restitution in the district. The payments totaled approximately \$70,000.

In addition to the daily workloads, several employees in the district served on boards and commissions serving the courts. Judge Rulon was appointed to the Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Criminal Jury Instructions and served on Court of Appeals panels in Great Bend and Chanute. Judge William J. Dick was assigned to



JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT 5

- Case Filings Up
- Case Filings Down

cases out of the district and also sat on a Court of Appeals panel for a session in Hutchinson.

Judge Francis Towle was assigned out of district to cases and served on the awards committee for the Kansas District Magistrate Judges' Association. Gary Marsh, chief court services officer, served as chairman of the CSO Advisory Board, and Jeanne S. Turner, chief clerk, served as a member of the Productivity Review Team in Sedgwick County, on the Legislative Committee for the state clerks and court administrators association, and on several other boards related to court issues.

(Counties in the 5th Judicial District include Chase and Lyon.)

District 13



One of the most significant events occurring in Administrative **Judge John E. Sanders'** three-county district during the year was the implementation of a court trustee program for the collection of child support.

The program is different than most trustee programs in that it is conducted on a contractual basis in which Olin Stansbury, an El Dorado attorney, serves as trustee.

The year also marked the retirement of District Judge Page W. Benson, who was serving as administrative judge when he retired July 1, 1987. Judge Benson had served on the bench since 1966.

In Butler County, the court undertook a major task of relocating approximately 24,000 old case records to the salt mines in Hutchinson. Also in Butler County, the district's first personal computer was purchased for administrative functions and word processing for transcribing electronic records of hearings.

In Greenwood County, the magistrate court has been relocated and remodeled. And in Elk County, the clerk's office has been given a new look with the removal of several walls to allow the clerks to be consolidated into one work space.

Court Services in the 13th District has maintained a steady workload throughout the district. The caseload supervision has remained constant, as well as the various types of investigations. Although the number of investigations has remained the same, the types of investigations undertaken have shifted. The most significant variances have

District 9



The 9th Judicial District saw the retirement of its administrative judge and the appointment of District **Judge Carl B. Anderson Jr.** to take on the administrative duties.

Attorney Theodore B. Ice was appointed district judge to fill the vacancy created by Judge Sturm's retirement.

Besides processing its cases in a timely manner, the district was deeply involved in student and citizen education programs. Numerous programs have drawn students and citizens from across the 9th District, as well as some from other judicial districts.

The centerpiece of the activities was Law Week during which a proclamation was signed and many other activities conducted.

(Counties in the 9th Judicial District include Harvey and McPherson.)

occurred in child custody investigations (up 87 percent) and presentence investigations (down 30 percent). CSOs have taken on the additional task of conducting prediversion investigations when requested by the county attorney. These investigations are conducted primarily in juvenile offender cases.

(The 13th Judicial District includes Butler, Elk, and Greenwood counties.)

District 18



The most notable changes occurring in the metropolitan district consisting of Sedgwick County centered around the replacement of the administrative judge and the trial court administrator.

Judge Michael Corrigan was named administrative judge

after Judge Elliott Fry passed away on July 7, 1987.

Judge Fry suffered a heart attack. He was 53. Judge Corrigan has been on the bench some 22 years, including tenure as both a juvenile court and a district court judge.

Also during the year, Donald Farr, court administrator, resigned his position after nearly 11 years. He was succeeded by Louis Hentzen on December 23, 1986. Hentzen is a 13-year veteran of the 18th Judicial District.

Another significant change occurring in the district was 1987 legislation creating two additional judgeships, bringing the total number of judges in the district to 24. Appointed to the two new positions were Hon. William Rustin and Hon. Randall Fisher. Filling the vacancy created by the death of Judge Fry was Hon. Karen Humphreys. And Hon. Karl Friedel was appointed to fill yet another vacancy on the bench, this one created by the retirement of Judge Willis Wall.

During his tenure as administrative judge, Judge Fry had requested productivity reviews be done in all areas of the court. These were completed before his death; and he started a plan to reorganize the court, downgrading and upgrading nonjudicial staff so their job descriptions fit their titles.

(The 18th Judicial District consists of Sedgwick County.)

District 19



The most significant fiscal 1987 events in Administrative **Judge Robert L. Bishop's** one-county district relate to personnel.

On January 28, 1986, Judge Tom Pringle passed away. He had served as a judge of the 19th Judicial

District since January 10, 1977. He was succeeded by Hon. George Sybrant, who attended the general jurisdiction course for judges at the National Judicial College, Reno, Nev.

A remarkable individual retired from the 19th District during the past fiscal year. Carl J. Whitson, a court services officer, retired January 2, 1987, after 20 years of service. Mr. Whitson was 86 years of age, in good health, and in full possession of his faculties upon his retirement. Judge Bishop described him as hard-working, dedicated, conscientious and compassionate.

At the request of the administrative judge, members of the Winfield Bar Association presented a mock trial program on Law Day to students of the local high school.

In June 1987, the Board of Commissioners of Cowley County entered into a contract with a metropolitan county for temporary and short-term placement of juvenile offenders in an approved residential facility. The commissioners also have adopted tentative plans for improving temporary holding facilities for juveniles in the county.

Record keeping for traffic cases was fully computerized as of June 1, 1987, and Judge Bishop reports employees worked hard to meet increasing demands of their jobs.

District 30



Two changes in the judiciary of Administrative **Judge Clarence E. Renner's** five-county district occurred during another busy fiscal year.

The year began with the appointment of Hon. Robert J. Schmisser as district judge filling a new district judgeship that had been upgraded from a district magistrate position. Also during the year, Hon.



R. Scott McQuin was appointed district magistrate to fill the vacancy created by the death February 18 of Hon. Thomas L. McGuire, Medicine Lodge.

Judge Renner continued to conduct judicial and nonjudicial employee meetings during the year. The 30th Judicial District judges conducted their fall meeting in the Pratt County courtroom to consider such topics as changes in the district court rules, use of the three district court reporters and alternatives to the detention of juveniles in adult jails.

Nonjudicial employees met with the judges the next day to hear presentations on a variety of pertinent topics.

The Court of Appeals held court in Pratt County during the year, prompting Judge Renner to schedule a dinner for the visiting judges with the Pratt County Bar Association.

In March 1987, all district judges, court clerks, court services officers, administrative assistants and court reporters met in Wellington regarding electronic recording machines and their use in the courtroom. All counties in the district now have purchased a recording machine.

(Counties in the 30th Judicial District include Pratt, Barber, Kingman, Harper, and Sumner).

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT 6

Hon. Harold S. Herd, Justice

District 16

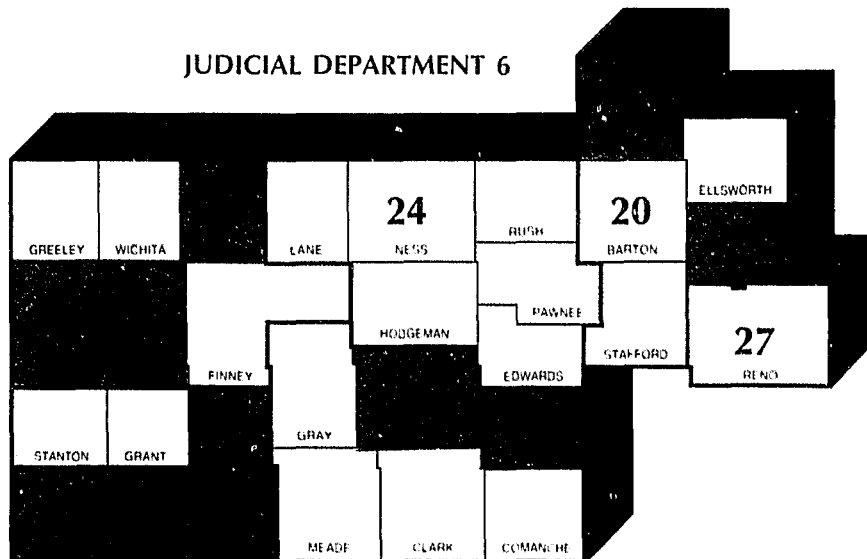


The results of remodeling projects in two of Administrative Judge Don C. Smith's six counties were realized during fiscal 1987 in the 16th Judicial District.

The remodeling of the Gray County Courthouse was completed in March 1986. It consisted of the addition of an elevator, enlarging the district court office; remodeling, enlarging and refurnishing the district judge's office; a new jury room located on the same floor as the district courtroom; and moving the magistrate judge's office to the courtroom floor.

Meanwhile, remodeling of the Clark County Courthouse was completed during 1987. It included a new heating and cooling system, new windows, blinds and painting.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT 6



Case Filings Up

Case Filings Down

In the personnel area, Beatrice Slattery, chief clerk for the 16th District, retired May 29, 1987. She was succeeded by the internal promotion of Diane McElwain on June 18, 1987. Also retiring during the year was Trial Court Clerk Dorothy Reynolds in Ford County. She was succeeded by Helen Conrad.

Yet another courthouse improvement project was undertaken during the year when a new elevator was installed in the Kiowa County Courthouse.

(Counties in the 16th Judicial District include Clark, Comanche, Ford, Gray, Kiowa, and Meade.)

District 20



Progress and renewal have earmarked a busy year in Administrative **Judge Herb Rohleder's** five-county district.

Many months of planning and hard work culminated on February 4, 1987, with the dedication of the new courtroom and clerk's office in the Rice County District Court.

February also was a landmark month in another area of concern in the district. After 15 months of planning, Central Kansas CASA Inc. began to receive case assignments from Judge Lee Nusser. By the end of the fiscal year, the CASA program had completed a second training session and had 11 active CASA volunteers working on cases in Barton County.

Conversion of court records to microfilm has been a focal point in Russell, Rice, and Barton counties. Russell and Rice County District Courts have contracted with the Prison Industries Program to do partial conversions of their records to microfilm. Barton County District Court records are being filmed as part of a total conversion of Barton County records. This project began in March 1987 and completion is projected for November of 1988.

Judge Rohleder's policy of encouraging community and state involvement by court personnel continued. He served as chairman of the Kansas Liquor Law Review Commission and as vice president of the Kansas District Judges' Association. Judge Lee Nusser served on the Supreme Court Task Force on Permanency Planning and the Advisory Commission on Juvenile Offender Pro-

grams. Judge Jeanne Becker serves as secretary of the District Magistrate Judges' Association, and Karen Dennett, clerk of the court, serves on the Clerks Advisory Committee. Vicki Villalobos was appointed to the Child Support Enforcement Computer Work Group. She is trial court administrator for the district.

(Counties in the 20th Judicial District include Barton, Ellsworth, Rice, Russell, and Stafford.)

District 24



Fiscal 1987 saw the office of court trustee become entrenched as an integral part of the six-county district presided over by Administrative **Judge C. Phillip Aldrich.**

The trustee's office was established on September 1, 1985, by Judge Aldrich in Hodgeman County, although the office is responsible for cases in each of the counties in the district. Cases are handled by the court trustee only at the request of the obligee or the administrative judge. As of January 1, 1987, the trustee had entered an appearance in more than 115 cases.

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule No. 136, a new procedure was started whereby all Chapter 60 cases are automatically set for discovery conference within 60 days after the answer is filed. The court moves to dismiss after three months those cases where no answer is filed or service is not obtained.

Remodeling of the Ness County courtroom was completed following a joint effort by the Ness County commissioners and the Ness County Courtroom Remodeling Committee. Committee members included Opal Burdett, district magistrate judge, and C. Phillip Aldrich, district judge.

Judge Aldrich was one of 24 judges from 19 states invited to participate in the National Conference of the Judiciary on Rural Courts. The purpose of the conference was to develop a statement describing the needs of the rural courts and an agenda for action. The conference, sponsored by the Rural Justice Institute and the National Judicial College, met in December of 1985 and in March of 1986 at Boys Town in Omaha, Nebraska. Shelley R. Son, chief clerk, and Sue Fehrenbach, chief court services officer, attended the conference in December. The paper submitted by Son on the subject of small staffs was

adopted by the conference. As a result of their work at the conference, Son and Aldrich were invited to speak at the National Association of Court Managers first annual meeting in August of 1986 in Las Vegas.

(Counties in the 24th Judicial District include Edwards, Hodgeman, Lane, Ness, Pawnee, and Rush.)

District 25



Administrative **Judge J. Stephen Nyswonger's** multi-county district led the state in implementing the use of closed circuit television for testimony of minors who are victims of sexual abuse.

The first use of the technology occurred in Finney County, but it since has been used numerous times within the district in all types of settings, from preliminary hearings to jury trials.

The purchase of a television and video cassette recorder for the Finney County Law Library has allowed for the use of video-taped information for the library, as well as permitting taped testimony to be used in a trial. Judge Philip C. Vieux has organized periodic continuing legal education sessions using the equipment, which has benefitted area counsel through savings in time and travel expenses.

Finney County completed its implementation of one-day/one-trial jury selection and service policy during the year with the installation of a code-a-phone system.

In Kearny County, the courts have additional security from an alarm system that notifies the sheriff's office from the clerk's office, the judge's office, or the courtroom, if needed.

Two administrative orders were implemented during the year to assist case processing. One made it a duty of attorneys to prepare process to be issued by the clerks of the court. The second provided for the cross assignment of staff within the offices of the clerks of this district. With a limited staff in the district, the cross assignments were found to be necessary to allow deputies to sign and issue process when called upon to staff an office in a neighboring county.

(Counties in the 25th Judicial District include Finney, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearny, Scott, and Wichita.)

District 26



A number of personnel changes occurred in Administrative **Judge Keaton G. Duckworth's** 26th Judicial District.

Vivian Louderback was hired to succeed Loyetta Pfeiff as a trial court clerk when Loyetta assumed child

support enforcement duties. Two employees have received tenure awards in the district, including Edna Walker-Coder for 30 years of service, and Jane Stafford, for 10 years.

The district also has begun computerization in Seward County.

(Counties in the 26th District include Grant, Haskell, Morton, Seward, Stanton, and Stevens.)

District 27



Because of changing retirement rules, Administrative **Judge Porter K. Brown** found his one-county judicial district confronted with personnel changes.

Sara Hill, clerk of the district court, and chief deputy clerk, Inez Sidelinger, retired

on March 17. Pam Moses was promoted to clerk effective July 6. Bernadine Lumbreras, a trial court clerk, transferred to Wichita in June.

Chief CSO Robert Robinson retired on April 17, and John Pahl, CSO II, was appointed acting Chief CSO, and later appointed permanent Chief CSO. Janice Kuhn, CSO I, resigned in April. Ruth Lloyd was promoted to CSO II, and Beth Rodriguez and Denise LaPorte were hired as CSO I's.

Jane Chambers and Barbara Heter were promoted to trial court clerk III and three new trial court clerks were hired, including Cheryl Smith, Jayne Bates and Rita Valencia. A new trial court clerk was hired to process child support. She is Janice Reusch.

(The 27th Judicial District consists of Reno County.)

Kansas Court of Appeals



BOB ABBOTT
Chief Judge

Kansas Court of Appeals, appointed 1977; Chief Judge, 1985.
First member appointed to the Court when it was reestablished in 1977; he is the third chief judge since the Court was reestablished.
Washburn University School of Law, instructor, legal ethics, 1977 to present.
Private legal practice, Junction City, 1960-1977
City Attorney, Grandview Plaza, 1970-1977
Assistant City Attorney, Milford, 1962-1977
Dodge City Junior College, 1952
Associate Art Degree
Emporia State University, 1956 Bachelor of Science Degree
Washburn University School of Law, 1960 Doctor of Law Degree
University of Virginia, 1986 Master of Law Degree

JOHN E. REES

Judge, Kansas Court of Appeals, appointed 1977
Private legal practice, Wichita, 1958-1977
Emporia High School, graduated 1944
Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, attended 1944 to 1946
University of Kansas, A.B., 1948
University of Michigan Law School, J.D., 1958

The Court of Appeals was expanded from seven to 10 judges during the year, with one appointment still to be made by the printing deadline.

In addition to three new positions, Governor Mike Hayden was called upon to fill two additional vacancies created by the July 1 retirements of Hon. Sherman A. Parks and Marvin W. Meyer.

The Court of Appeals as constituted in late December included:

MARY BECK BRISCOE

Judge, Kansas Court of Appeals, appointed 1984; first woman to serve on appeals court.
Advisory attorney, Interstate Commerce Commission, 1973 to 1974.
Assistant U.S. Attorney, District of Kansas, 1974 to 1984.
Dwight Rural High School, 1965
University of Kansas, bachelor's degrees, German and political science, 1969; law degree, 1973

J. PATRICK BRAZIL

Judge, Kansas Court of Appeals, appointed 1985
District Court Judge, 13th Judicial District, 1972 to 1985
Private legal practice, Pratt, 1962 to 1968, and Eureka, 1968 to 1972
High School, 1953
Chanute Junior College, 1953 to 1954
Rockhurst College, Kansas City, Mo., 1957
Washburn University School of Law, law degree, 1962

ROBERT E. DAVIS

Judge, Kansas Court of Appeals, appointed, 1986
Associate District Judge, Leavenworth County, 1984 to 1986
Leavenworth County Attorney, 1981 to 1984
Attorney, Kansas State Board of Pharmacy, 1971 to 1984
Magistrate Judge, Leavenworth County, 1969 to 1976
Private legal practice, 1967 to 1984, Leavenworth, Kansas
Immaculata High School, 1957
Creighton University, Omaha, Neb., bachelor's degree, 1961
Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D.C., law degree 1964

FRED N. SIX

Judge, Kansas Court of Appeals, appointed 1987
Assistant Attorney General, 1957 to 1958
Private legal practice, Lawrence, 1959 to 1987
Washburn School of Law and University of Kansas School of Law, former lecturer, 1957, 1975 to 1976
Lawrence Memorial High School, 1947
Undergraduate, University of Kansas, 1951, Bachelor of Arts degree
University of Kansas School of Law, 1956, Law degree

JERRY G. ELLIOTT

Judge, Kansas Court of Appeals, appointed 1987
Private legal practice, Wichita, with Foulston, Siefkin; Powers, & Eberhardt, 1966 to 1987
Law clerk, federal, Judge Wesley E. Brown, 1964 to 1966
University of Kansas, 1958, Bachelor of Arts Degree
Hutchinson Community College
University of Kansas Law School, Doctor of Law Degree, 1964

EDWARD LARSON

Judge, Kansas Court of Appeals, appointed 1987
Private legal practice, Hays, 1960 to 1987
University of Kansas, Bachelor of Science, 1954
University of Kansas Law School, Doctor of Law, 1960

GARY W. RULON

Judge, Kansas Court of Appeals, appointed 1987
District Judge, Emporia, 1981 to 1987
Staff Attorney, 10th Circuit Court of Appeals, 1980
Private legal practice, Perkins & Rulon, Emporia, 1972 to 1979
Topeka High School, 1959
Washburn University, Bachelor of Arts, 1969
Washburn University Law School, Doctor of Law, 1971

Appendix

SUPREME COURT AND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS

The Honorable David Prager
Chief Justice

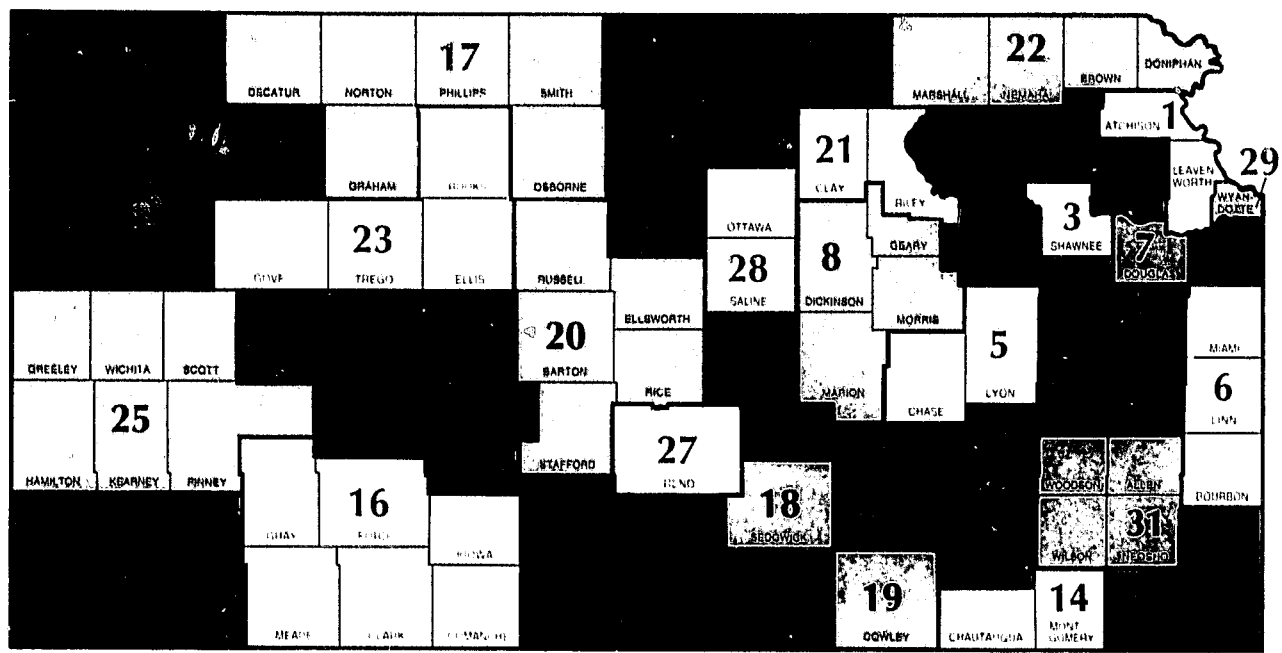
- Department 1: Hon. Kay McFarland
Departmental Justice
Districts 12, 15, 17, 23, 28
- Department 2: Hon. Tyler C. Lockett
Departmental Justice
Districts 2, 3, 8, 21
- Department 3: Hon. Richard W. Holmes
Departmental Justice
Districts 1, 4, 7, 22, 29
- Department 4: Hon. Donald L. Allegrucci
Departmental Justice
Districts 6, 10, 11, 14, 31

- Department 5: Hon. Robert H. Miller
Departmental Justice
Districts 5, 9, 13, 18, 19, 30
- Department 6: Hon. Harold S. Herd
Departmental Justice
Districts 16, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27

COURT OF APPEALS

The Honorable Bob Abbott
Chief Judge

- The Honorable John E. Rees
- The Honorable Mary B. Briscoe
- The Honorable J. Patrick Brazil
- The Honorable Robert E. Davis
- The Honorable Fred N. Six
- The Honorable Jerry G. Elliott
- The Honorable Edward Larson



Kansas Judicial Districts (31)

DJ = District Judge
 DMJ = District Magistrate Judge
 CC = Chief Clerk
 CA = Court Administrator
 CCSO = Chief Court Service Officer

(Atchison and Leavenworth counties)

* Kenneth Harmon (DJ), Leavenworth County
 Maurice P. O'Keefe, Jr. (DJ), Atchison County
 Frederick N. Stewart (DJ), Leavenworth County
 David J. King (DJ), Leavenworth County
 Dolan McKelvy (DMJ), Atchison County
 Neal Harrison (CA), Leavenworth County
 Ron Chance (CCSO), Leavenworth County

(Jackson, Jefferson, Pottawatomie, and Wabaunsee counties)

* Tracy D. Klinginsmith (DJ), Jackson County
 Gary L. Nafziger (DJ), Jefferson County
 Dennis Lee Reiling (DMJ), Jefferson County
 Oliver F. Maskil (DMJ), Pottawatomie County
 Verle L. Swenson (DMJ), Wabaunsee County
 Norma J. Doty (CC), Wabaunsee County
 Jim Cyphers (CCSO), Jackson County

(Shawnee County)

* William Randolph Carpenter (DJ)
 Fred S. Jackson (DJ)
 E. Newton Vickers (DJ)
 Adrian J. Allen (DJ)
 James M. Macnish, Jr. (DJ)
 Terry L. Bullock (DJ)
 Franklin R. Theis (DJ)
 Thomas W. Regan (DJ)
 Mary Schowengerdt (DJ)
 Daniel L. Mitchell (DJ)
 Matthew J. Dowd (DJ)
 James P. Buchele (DJ)
 Thomas R. Conklin (DJ)
 Kay Falley (CA)
 L. D. Strickland (CCSO)

(Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, and Osage counties)

Jules V. Doty (DJ), Franklin County
 * Donald L. White (DJ), Franklin County
 James J. Smith (DJ), Anderson County
 Phillip M. Fromme (DMJ), Coffey County
 Larry L. Coursen (DMJ), Osage County
 James Drubert (CA), Franklin County
 John K. Steelman (CCSO), Franklin County

(Chase and Lyon counties)

* Gary W. Rulon (DJ), Lyon County
 William J. Dick (DJ), Lyon County
 Francis D. Towle (DMJ), Chase County
 Jeanne S. Turner (CC), Lyon County
 Gary L. Marsh (CCSO), Lyon County

(Bourbon, Linn, and Miami counties)

Stephen D. Hill (DJ), Miami County
 * Leighton A. Fossey (DJ), Linn County
 Gerald W. Hart (DJ), Bourbon County
 Samuel I. Mason (DMJ), Bourbon County
 Vivian L. McCreedy (CC), Miami County
 Robert Thomas (CCSO), Bourbon County

(Douglas County)

Ralph M. King, Jr. (DJ)
 * James W. Paddock (DJ)
 Jean F. Shephard (DJ)
 Michael J. Malone (DJ)
 C. Scott Courtney (CA)
 Vacant (CCSO)

(Dickinson, Geary, Marion, and Morris counties)

John F. Christner (DJ), Dickinson County
 * William D. Clement (DJ), Geary County
 Melvin Gradert (DJ), Marion County
 George F. Scott (DJ), Geary County
 John E. Barker (DMJ), Dickinson County
 Larry Hylton (DMJ), Morris County
 Diane Nusbaum (CA), Dickinson County
 Thelma Williams, Jr. (CCSO), Geary County

(Harvey and McPherson counties)

Theodore B. Ice (DJ), Harvey County
 Richard B. Walker (DJ), Harvey County
 * Carl B. Anderson, Jr. (DJ), McPherson County
 Carol Goodson (CC), McPherson County
 Cheryl Barrow (CCSO), McPherson County

Johnson County

* Herbert W. Walton (DJ)
 Sam K. Bruner (DJ)
 G. Joseph Pierron, Jr. (DJ)
 William G. Gray (DJ)
 Phillip L. Woodworth (DJ)
 Marion Chipman (DJ)
 Janice D. Russell (DJ)
 Earle D. Jones (DJ)
 James W. Bouska (DJ)
 Larry McClain (DJ)
 Bill E. Haynes (DJ)

Robert G. Jones (DJ)
Janette Sheldon (DJ)
Gerald L. Houglan (DJ)
Lawrence E. Sheppard (DJ)
John Anderson III (DJ)
Lewis R. Lewis (CA)
Michael S. McLain (CCSO)

(Cherokee, Crawford, and
Labette counties)

Nelson E. Toburen (DJ), Crawford County
* David F. Brewster (DJ), Cherokee County
Charles J. Sell (DJ), Labette County
Richard D. Loffswold (DJ), Crawford County
John C. Gariglietti (DJ), Crawford County
Daniel L. Brewster (DJ), Labette County
B. J. LaTurner (DMJ), Cherokee County
Chris Johnson (CA), Crawford County
Clinton Hurt (CCSO), Crawford County

(Cloud, Jewell, Lincoln,
Mitchell, Republic, and Washington counties)

* Richard W. Wahl (DJ), Cloud County
Kathryn Carter (DMJ), Cloud County
Jack D. Bradrick (DMJ), Jewell County
Ardith Von Fange (DMJ), Lincoln County
Bonnie J. Wilson (DMJ), Mitchell County
William E. Thompson (DMJ), Republic
County
Steve Kaminski (DMJ), Washington County
Nancy Jones (CC), Cloud County
Karen Dunlap (CCSO), Cloud County

(Butler, Elk, and Green-
wood counties)

* John E. Sanders (DJ), Greenwood County
R. Morgan Metcalf (DJ), Butler County
John M. Jaworsky (DJ), Butler County
Darlene P. Bradley (DMJ), Elk County
William C. Johnson (DMJ), Greenwood
County
Steven C. Seyb (CA), Butler County
Neal B. Harrison, Jr. (CCSO), Butler County

(Chautauqua and Mont-
gomery counties)

Richard A. Medley (DJ), Montgomery County
David L. Thompson (DJ), Montgomery County
* Floyd V. Palmer (DJ), Montgomery County
David A. Casement (DMJ), Chautauqua
County
Bessie Scofield (CC), Montgomery County
Paul Buhl (CCSO), Montgomery County

(Cheyenne, Logan, Raw-
lins, Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, and Wallace
counties)

* Keith R. Willoughby (DJ), Thomas County
Jack L. Burr (DJ), Sherman County
Frederick J. Hammers (DMJ), Cheyenne
County
Wesley D. Mather (DMJ), Logan County
Dorothy R. Reinert (DMJ), Rawlins County
Anthony J. Haffner (DMJ), Sheridan County
Richard J. Ress (DMJ), Thomas County
Logan Dobbs (DMJ), Wallace County
Vergie Wentz (CC), Sheridan County
James L. Robison (CCSO), Thomas County

(Clark, Comanche, Ford,
Gray, Kiowa, and Meade counties)

* Don C. Smith (DJ), Ford County
Jay Don Reynolds (DJ), Ford County
Michael A. Frelove (DMJ), Clark County
L. E. Mike Murphey (DMJ), Comanche County
Marvel Foulks (DMJ), Gray County
Pauline Schwarm (DMJ), Kiowa County
John E. Murphy (DMJ), Meade County
Diane McElwain (CC), Ford County
William J. Austen (CCSO), Ford County

(Decatur, Graham, Norton,
Osborne, Phillips, and Smith counties)

* Charles E. Worden (DJ), Norton County
John E. Bremer (DMJ), Decatur County
Pauline Coker (DMJ), Graham County
Wilda June Brown (DMJ), Norton County
Shirley Henderson (DMJ), Osborne County
Martha Kellogg (DMJ), Phillips County
O. Walter Keever (DMJ), Smith County
Darla Engel (CC), Norton County
Ted Hachett (CCSO), Norton County

(Sedgwick County)

Karl W. Friedel (DJ)
Ray Hodge (DJ)
Keith Sanborn (DJ)
David W. Kennedy (DJ)
M. Kay Royse (DJ)
D. Keith Anderson (DJ)
Tom C. Raum, Jr. (DJ)
Nicholas W. Klein (DJ)
Paul W. Clark (DJ)
Ron Rogg (DJ)
Robert L. Morrison (DJ)
* Michael Corrigan (DJ)
Owen Ballinger (DJ)
Karen M. Humphreys (DJ)

Paul M. Buchanan (DJ)
 Hal Malone (DJ)
 Kenneth C. Kimmel (DJ)
 James G. Beasley (DJ)
 Robert D. Watson (DJ)
 Robert C. Helsel (DJ)
 Russell Cranmer (DJ)
 Montie R. Deer (DJ)
 William D. Rustin (DJ)
 Randall E. Fisher (DJ)
 Louis Hentzen (CA)
 Conrad Manion (CCSO)

(Cowley County)

* Robert L. Bishop (DJ)
 David S. Lord (DJ)
 George E. Sybrant (DJ)
 Wah-Leeta Rogers (CC)
 James Wilson (CCSO)

(Barton, Ellsworth, Rice,
 Russell, and Stafford counties)

Barry A. Bennington (DJ), Stafford County
 * Herb Rohleder (DJ), Barton County
 William J. Laughlin (DJ), Barton County
 Dale L. Urbanek (DMJ), Ellsworth County
 Don L. Alvord (DMJ), Rice County
 N. Jeanne Becker (DMJ), Russell County
 Lee Nusser (DMJ), Stafford County
 Vicki Villalobos (CA), Barton County
 John Isern (CCSO), Barton County

(Clay and Riley counties)

Paul E. Miller (DJ), Riley County
 * Jerry L. Mershon (DJ), Riley County
 Harlan W. Graham (DJ), Riley County
 Ruth T. Browne (DMJ), Clay County
 Al Singleton (CA), Riley County
 Carla L. Fredrickson (CCSO), Riley County

(Brown, Doniphan, Mar-
 shall, and Nemaha counties)

Keith Sprouse (DJ), Marshall County
 * Robert L. Gernon (DJ), Brown County
 Virgil W. Begesse (DMJ), Doniphan County
 Bruce L. Ungerer (DMJ), Marshall County
 James B. O'Connor (DMJ), Nemaha County
 Mildred Davis (CC), Brown County
 Vernie L. Coy (CCSO), Brown County

(Ellis, Gove, Rooks, and
 Trego counties)

* Steven P. Flood (DJ), Ellis County
 Tom Scott (DJ), Ellis County
 Lawrence Litson (DMJ), Gove County

Nancy M. Conyac (DMJ), Rooks County
 Patricia C. Schremmer (DMJ), Trego County
 Velma Giebler (CC), Ellis County
 Micki Armstrong (CCSO), Ellis County

(Edwards, Hodgeman,
 Lane, Ness, Pawnee, and Rush counties)

* C. Phillip Aldrich (DJ), Pawnee County
 Richard Miller (DMJ), Edwards County
 Philip T. Kyle (DMJ), Hodgeman County
 Roger A. Yost (DMJ), Lane County
 Opal Burdett (DMJ), Ness County
 David Buster (DMJ), Pawnee County
 Leonard A. Mastroni (DMJ), Rush County
 Shelley R. Son (CC), Pawnee County
 Sue Fehrenbach (CCSO), Ness County

(Finney, Greeley, Hamil-
 ton, Kearny, Scott, and Wichita counties)

* J. Stephen Nyswonger (DJ), Finney County
 Paul D. Handy (DJ), Finney County
 Philip C. Vieux (DJ), Finney County
 C. Ann Wilson (DMJ), Greeley County
 Donna L. J. Blake (DMJ), Hamilton County
 J. Russell Jennings (DMJ), Kearny County
 Gordon Goering (DMJ), Scott County
 Claude S. Heath (DMJ), Wichita County
 Diana Jones (CC), Finney County
 DiAnn Bunnell (CCSO), Finney County

(Grant, Haskell, Morton,
 Seward, Stanton, and Stevens counties)

* Keaton G. Duckworth (DJ), Morton County
 Kim D. Ramey (DJ), Seward County
 Herbert L. Noyes (DMJ), Grant County
 David G. Rinehart (DMJ), Haskell County
 Shirley A. Ketchum (DMJ), Morton County
 Vance L. Whittington (DMJ), Stanton County
 Verna Kay McQueen (DMJ), Stevens County
 Faye Shoemaker (CC), Seward County
 DiAnn Bunnell (CCSO), Finney County

(Reno County)

* Porter K. Brown (DJ)
 William F. Lyle (DJ)
 Steven R. Becker (DJ)
 Janice P. Long (DJ)
 Pam Moses (CC)
 John Pahl (CCSO)

(Ottawa and Saline
 counties)

Daniel L. Hebert (DJ), Saline County
 * David S. Knudson (DJ), Saline County
 Gene B. Penland (DJ), Saline County

John Weckel (DJ), Saline County
Adrian A. Lapka (DMJ), Ottawa County
Douglas P. Smith (CA), Saline County
Nancy Trahan (CCSO), Saline County

(Wyandotte County)

John J. Bukaty, Jr. (DJ)
William M. Cook (DJ)
Dean J. Smith (DJ)
John W. Mahoney (DJ)
* Leo J. Moroney (DJ)
Cordell D. Meeks, Jr. (DJ)
Wayne H. Phillips (DJ)
R. David Lamar (DJ)
David P. Mikesic (DJ)
Matthew G. Podrebarac (DJ)
Bill D. Robinson, Jr. (DJ)
Philip L. Sieve (DJ)
Lawrence G. Zukel (DJ)
Robert E. Foerschler (DJ)
Donald A. Hardy (DJ)
William J. Burns, Jr. (CA)
John F. Duma (CCSO)

(Barber, Harper, Kingman,
Pratt, and Sumner counties)

* Clarence E. Renner (DJ), Pratt County
Robert J. Schmisser (DJ), Pratt County
Thomas H. Graber (DJ), Sumner County
Lloyd K. McDaniel (DJ), Sumner County
William H. Yandell (DJ), Harper County
R. Scott McQuin (DMJ), Barber County
John Moore (DMJ), Harper County
Gene Shay (DMJ), Kingman County
Betty Onstott (CC), Pratt County
James E. Petty (CCSO), Pratt County

(Allen, Neosho, Wilson,
and Woodson counties)

* John W. White (DJ), Allen County
C. Fred Lorentz (DJ), Wilson County
Richard L. Ashley (DJ), Neosho County
George G. Levans (DMJ), Allen County
Ronald Lee Call (DMJ), Woodson County
Chris Johnson (CA), Crawford County
Phil Young (CCSO), Wilson County

