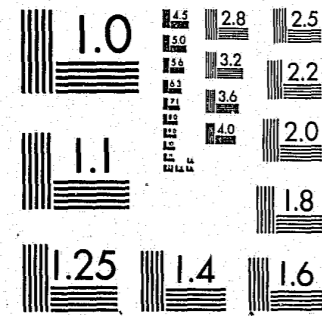


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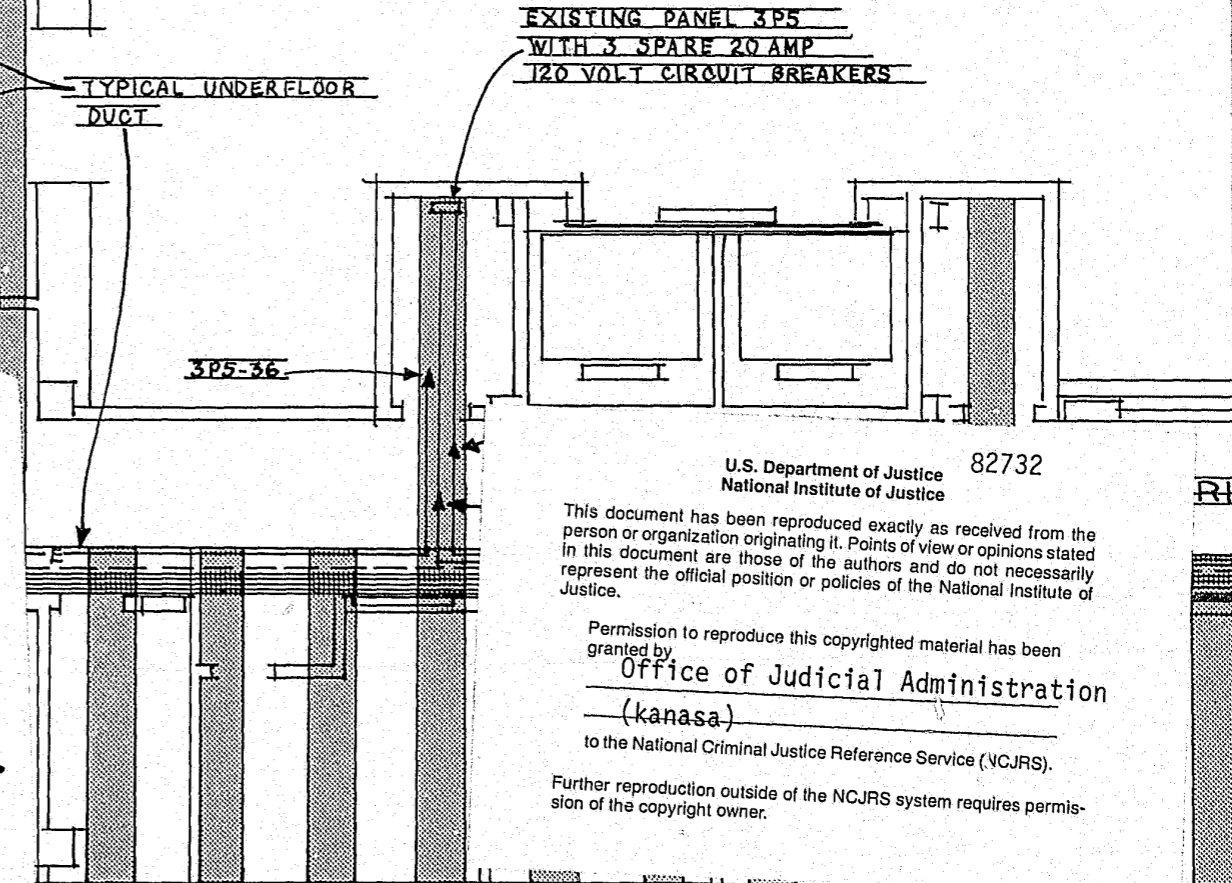
~~HALL OF JUSTICE~~

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BLUEPRINT FOR THE 1980s:

An Executive Summary of the Kansas Judicial Branch 1980-1981 Fiscal Year

Office of Judicial Administration



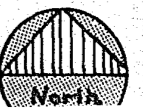
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THIRD FLOOR PLAN





Supreme Court of Kansas

Kansas Judicial Center
301 W. 10th
Topeka, Kansas 66612

HOWARD SCHWARTZ
Judicial Administrator

(913) 296-4873

January 10, 1981

To the Honorable Alfred G. Schroeder,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,
and the Justices of the Supreme Court:

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, 1981, 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 be possible without the dedication and hard work of the judges, clerks, and other employees of the Kansas Judicial Branch.

Respectfully,

Howard Schwartz
Judicial Administrator

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Foreword

Fiscal 1981 saw sweeping and even dramatic changes as the Kansas Judicial Branch ushered in the 80's. The changes centered around the court system's goal of delivering quality and speedy justice to Kansans at the lowest possible cost. Although this goal remains constant, bold new innovations have been undertaken this year.

Many of these changes center around the implementation of Supreme Court Time Standards for reducing delay. As the statistical analysis included in this report shows, the time standards are being met in nearly every instance, and judges appear to be greatly increasing their efforts to exceed them.

To assist the judges in keeping track of more than 450,000 cases filed annually, the Office of Judicial Administration has enlarged its management information services to

the point that besides monthly and quarterly reports judges now receive several reports that focus on specific issues involved in the efficient administration of justice.

Change also occurred in the offices of the clerks of the district courts where a patchwork quilt accounting system used in the various judicial districts has been replaced by a uniform procedure in which one entry accomplishes several tasks.

As the clerks switched to the standard one-write accounting system, they also began using new appearance dockets that have enabled the courts to quit using large and expensive docket books.

Symbolic of the changes of fiscal 1981 is the publication of this executive summary, an effort to tell our story of 1981 in a clear and interesting manner.

This summary has been designed to reach all segments of the citizenry

who are concerned about justice in Kansas, from the dedicated legislators who have helped shape the system to lawyers and private citizens who are deeply involved in it.

A complete set of the raw data on which this summary is based is on file in the Office of Judicial Administration, Kansas Judicial Center, 301 W. 10th, Topeka, Kansas 66612. Telephone: 913 296-2256.

The changes of 1981 resulted primarily from the unification of the Judicial Branch in 1977. But we are constantly striving to achieve the vision of our citizens who mandated in the Kansas Constitution that "the judicial power of this state shall be vested exclusively in one court of justice."

From the Time Standards to One-Write Accounting, the blueprints for an even more efficient and responsive court of justice are in place. And now, the construction begins.

On The Cover

Blueprints used for the installation of broadcast cables under the floor of the Supreme Court courtroom are symbolic of the high court's change in posture on the issue of cameras in the courtroom at the appellate level, as well as many other plans for change in the Judicial Branch. The courtroom changes were all made at no expense to taxpayers. Illustrations are by Claudia Badakhsh.

Overview

The judicial article of the Constitution of Kansas, which was last revised by the voters of Kansas in 1972, provides that the judicial power of the 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.

All courts of this state are therefore part of the "one court of justice" commonly referred to as the Judicial Branch. The Kansas Supreme Court, which is the highest court of this state, has general administrative authority over all courts of the state.

Under the Constitution, the judiciary is a separate branch of government equal to, but coordinate with, the legislative and executive branches. Courts exist for the determination of the rights of private individuals and the public in general under the constitutions and the laws of the United States and State of Kansas. Determination of these rights is sought by the filing of lawsuits, either civil or criminal, in the appropriate courts having jurisdiction to hear and determine such lawsuits.

The courts of Kansas consist of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and the district courts. In addition, municipal courts exist in most cities. The jurisdiction of these courts is over cases brought to enforce municipal ordinances.

At the top of the state court system is the Supreme Court consisting of seven justices. The justice who is senior in continuous term of service is chief justice and serves as presiding officer of the court and chief executive officer of the Judicial Branch.

Justices of the Supreme Court are selected by a nonpartisan method first adopted in 1958. A justice is

appointed in the first instance by the governor from a list of three qualified persons submitted by the Supreme Court Nominating Commission. After a justice has served a year in office, the appointment is subject to ratification by the voters at the next general election. If a majority of the electors vote to retain the justice in office, he or she continues in office for a full term of six years. At the end of each term thereafter, the retention of the justice in office is subject to the vote of the electors. If a majority of those voting on the question vote against retaining the justice, the position is vacant and is filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over direct appeals from a district court in certain criminal cases and cases in which a state statute has been declared unconstitutional by a district court. It has a discretionary review over decisions rendered by the Court of Appeals and may transfer cases prior to decision by that court to the Supreme Court. It also has original jurisdiction in a few specialized proceedings which can be filed directly in the Supreme Court.

In appealed cases the Supreme Court, as does the Court of Appeals, determines questions of law presented by the parties in written arguments and based on the record of the proceedings transcribed in the trial court. Written opinions prepared in cases determined by the appellate courts are published in bound volumes and are entitled to recognition as precedents for future litigation.

The Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction over the admission of attorneys to practice law, discipline of attorneys, certification of official court reporters and discipline of judges. The court is aided in these functions by the State Board of Law

Examiners, the Board of Examiners of Court Reporters, and the Commission on Judicial Qualifications, which serve as separate entities assisting the Supreme Court.

Court officers, who are appointed by the Supreme Court to assist in transacting the business of the courts, include the Clerk of the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court Law Librarian, the Supreme Court Reporter, the Disciplinary Administrator, and the Judicial Administrator of the Courts.

The intermediate level of the Judicial Branch is the Court of Appeals, consisting of seven judges. Selection of the judges of the Court of Appeals is similar to the procedure for the Supreme Court, and the same nominating commission functions for both courts. The term of office for a judge of the Court of Appeals is four years. The chief judge is appointed by the Supreme Court. He is the administrative judge of the Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals may sit en banc (with all seven judges) or in panels of three at any suitable location in the state as determined by the chief judge in consideration of where cases arise, relative convenience and the expense to the parties, court and counsel.

At the trial level are the district courts. There is a district court for each of the state's 105 counties, which has jurisdiction over all matters, both civil and criminal, as provided by law. The state is divided into 29 judicial districts comprising from one to seven counties per district. (See map at end of this section.)

The district court is served by district judges and associate district judges and, in some districts, by district magistrates. The jurisdiction or authority to handle certain litigation is prescribed by law for each group of judges; however, all such judges serve the district court. There

are presently 71 district judges, 67 associate district judges and 73 district magistrate judges. There is at least one judge residing in each county.

The district court is where most trials are conducted. The district court also hears appeals from municipal courts and administrative agencies, such as the Kansas Corporation Commission and Kansas Commission on Civil Rights.

Decisions of a district magistrate judge are subject to review within the district court by a district judge or associate district judge if appealed.

As authorized by the Constitution, the electors of 20 judicial districts have adopted an appointment method for the selection of judges of the district court. In nine districts, the voters have voted to select judges in partisan elections.

The regular term of office of a judge of the district court is for four years. Retired judges, both district and appellate, are used extensively to assist the Judicial Branch in managing the cases. In 1981, retired judges helped in a special push to dispose of 210 Court of Appeals cases. Retired judges also are utilized in districts where dockets have become overloaded and in cases in which district judges were required to disqualify themselves.

Assisting the judges in the Judicial Branch are many Kansans who serve on juries each working day of the year.

The jury system is an important part of the court system. Persons accused of crimes have an absolute right to a jury trial, and parties to a civil suit may choose to have their case decided by a jury.

Jury lists are made up of names selected from the voter registration list and sometimes from the county census list. These names are placed either into a computer or a jury

wheel. When a jury panel is needed, the wheel or computer is used to select a number of names at random. Juror summonses are then sent to those persons whose names are drawn, and they may be called to serve on a trial jury. The pay for jury duty is small, but the responsibility is great.

About 95 percent of all jury trials in the world take place in the United States. The responsibility of deciding the fate of the accused in a criminal trial or resolving a dispute between parties in a civil trial is a difficult one, but the process of reaching a verdict is a unique lesson in democracy.

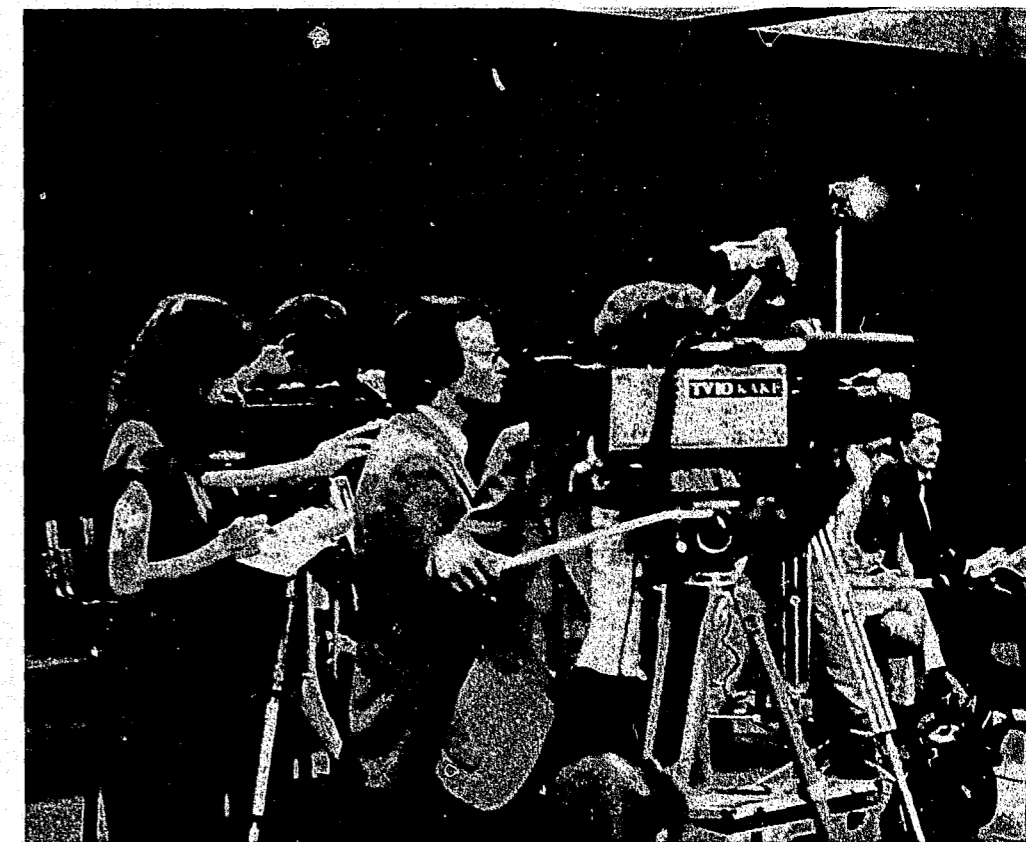
Many Kansans found life was getting easier in fulfilling jury duty during 1981 thanks to an experimental

program begun by the clerks and administrators of the district courts.

Among innovations in several judicial districts to improve the lot of jurors were multiple voir dire, sharing of panels among judges, telephone call-in, reduced paperwork and the use of the state census and drivers license lists to increase coverage without additional clerical work.

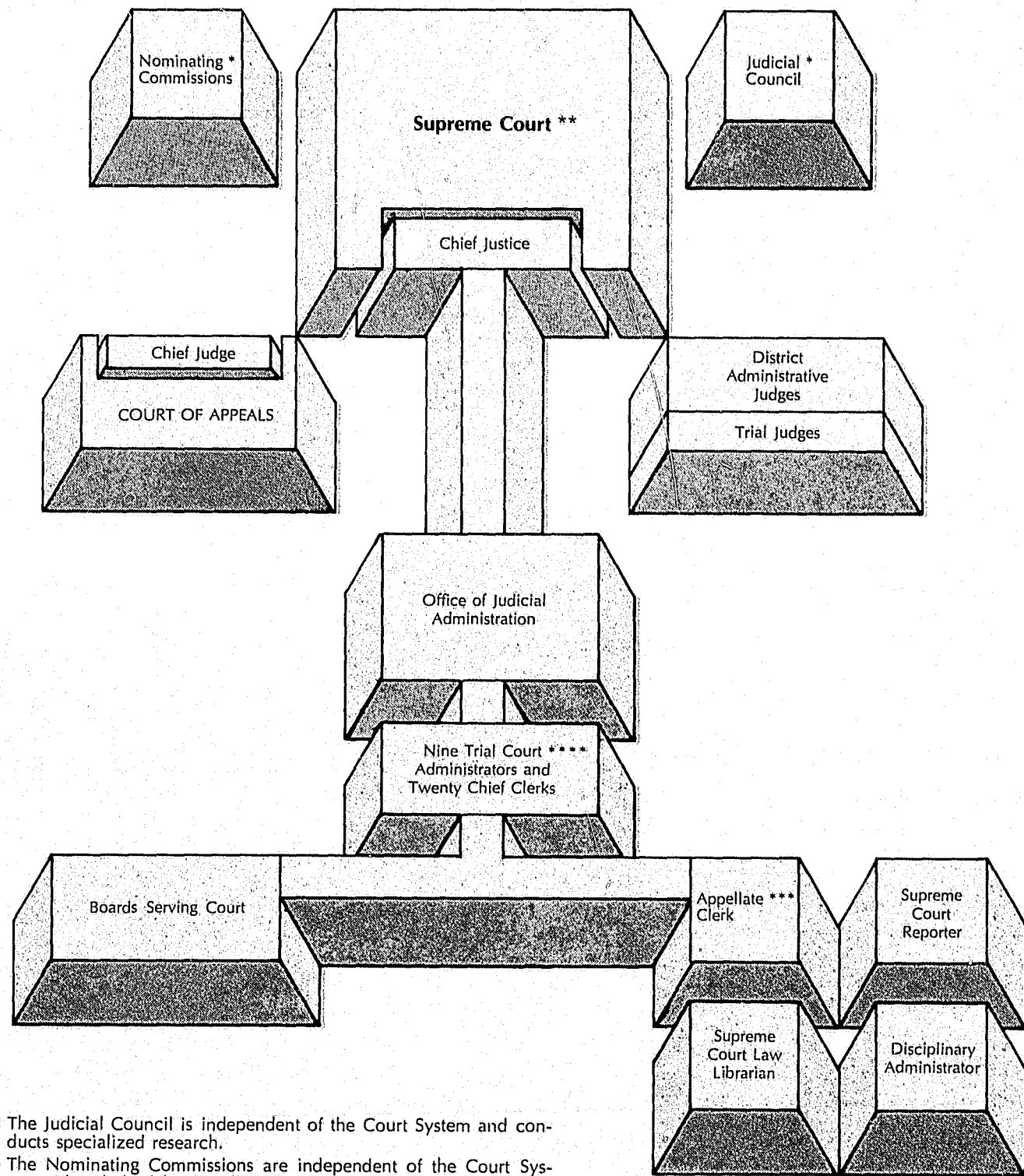
The intent of these programs was to encourage every court to accomplish change without significant cost.

Efforts to streamline and update the jury system in Kansas are continuing, with the aim of reducing the amount of time that a citizen is asked to contribute to jury service.



Members of the news media gathered in the Judicial Center for one of several news conferences during the year, reflecting a Judicial Branch goal of making the courts even more accessible to the citizenry.

Supreme Court Administrative Chart



* The Judicial Council is independent of the Court System and conducts specialized research.

* The Nominating Commissions are independent of the Court System—The Clerk of the Appellate Courts provides staff support to the Commissions.

** Each Justice of the Supreme Court has administrative duties as Departmental Justice of one of six Judicial Departments consisting of from four to six Judicial Districts.

*** The Appellate Clerk is the Clerk of the Supreme Court and also Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

**** These non-judicial employees lead 29 judicial districts which serve Kansas' 105 counties.

Description of the Judicial Branch

SPECIFICATIONS

1. General:
 - (a) All the electrical work to be licensed electricians.
 - (b) All cutting and fitting to be done by state persons.
 - (c) Concrete work to be completed by the contractor.
 - (d) The corner work to be accomplished by the contractor.
2. Electrical
 - (a) The electrical work to be in color with the wall. Provide 3/4" covering a nut. Furnish.
3. Video-Audio
 - (a) The multi-media work to be in a 3/4" covering a nut.
4. Speaker and
 - (a) The speaker work to be with the audio.
5. Cable Termination
 - (a) The same as the speaker work.
6. Media agreement
 - (a) Media agreement from injured parties. Media further by its employees.

Office of Judicial Administration

1981 was a busy year for the Office of Judicial Administration as the courts worked with renewed vigor to better accomplish the efficient administration of justice in Kansas.

The efficient administration of justice runs the gamut of issues that face any large institution dedicated to the best possible conduct of its business at the lowest cost.

The position of Judicial Administrator was created by the Judicial Department Reform Act of 1965. The Judicial Administrator is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Chief Justice. He is responsible for the implementation of the rules and policies of the Supreme Court as they apply to the operation and administration of the district courts.

A recurring key function of the office is to follow state statutes providing that all payroll for district court operations be approved by the Judicial Administrator. The administrator is required to certify all district court wage and salary claims, which in 1981 involved about 1,455 employees.

Among the duties delegated to the Judicial Administrator by the Supreme Court are examining district court dockets to determine the need for judicial assistance. In 1981, judges, both active and retired, were assigned cases in other districts. Getting a judge in to do the job when needed has played an ever expanding role in the administration of the judicial branch.

The bedrock issues always are caseload, timely dispositions of cases and impartial judicial effort.

The interdistrict assignment of judges is based upon another major function of the Office of Judicial Administration: compiling statistics

on activities of all state courts and preparing the annual report.

Kansas judges are constantly kept informed of trends in their cases through the Judicial Administrator's information management system.

Thanks to the computer-based system, judges receive monthly and quarterly reports advising them of the number of filings, the age of the cases and the disposition rates.

During 1981, judges also received many special reports on case management. These reports included such issues as whether each of the district's caseload is meeting Supreme Court time standards and how fast cases involving major crimes are proceeding from filing through disposition.

Besides fiscal and case management concerns, the Judicial Administrator also is charged with supervising and examining the administrative practices of the district courts and providing administrative guidance to them. During 1981, members of the Judicial Administrator's staff met with all law-trained judges in their districts to assist them in any way they could with administrative problems.

The Office of Judicial Administration also conducted numerous seminars for leaders in the court system, in addition to regularly scheduled educational programs, all with a view toward facilitating the administration of justice.

A major outgrowth of the seminars in 1981 was the implementation of a uniform accounting system in all districts without computer-based accounting.

The Office of Judicial Administration also is charged with preparing and administering the budget under the direction of the Supreme Court, training judicial and nonjudicial personnel and representing the court to the legislative and executive branches and to the public.

The Office of Judicial Administration is responsible for the administration of the budgeting, payroll and general accounting activities of the Judicial Branch. Extensive liaison is maintained with the executive branch agencies which cooperate in these endeavors.

Other fiscal responsibilities include inventory maintenance for the state office, financial record keeping for the appellate courts, the appellate clerk's office and other departments within the judicial system and financial reporting for these offices.

The state also funds a program to provide court-appointed counsel and other necessary legal assistance to indigents who are charged with felonies. The Judicial Administrator is responsible for the administration of the expenditures for the program under the guidance of the Board of Supervisors of Panels to Aid Indigent Defendants. Included in the program are three public defender offices. The public defenders represent indigent defendants accused of felonies.

In districts without public defender offices, the indigents are represented by private attorneys on an assignment basis.

In the area of personnel, the office has the responsibility of recommending policy and procedures to the Supreme Court and implementing those that are directed. Work on a new manual detailing the Judicial Branch's equal employment opportunities and affirmative action program was undertaken during the fiscal year.

The Office of Judicial Administration also takes a major role in the development and coordination of training programs for court personnel. The focus of the training effort is on improving employees' job performance.

The office aids in the development of major statewide confer-

ences each year for judicial and nonjudicial personnel. In addition, seminars on special topics are conducted throughout the year for juvenile probation staff, court transcriptionists, clerks, court administrators, administrative judges and other judges of the district court.

It also is responsible for the development, production and distribution of various monthly and quarterly reports which provide management information for the administrative staff, district administrators, clerks, judges and justices.

Clerk of Appellate Courts

Besides processing an increasing number of cases and motions, the Clerk of the appellate courts has numerous other responsibilities many are not aware of.

The Clerk is appointed by the justices of the Supreme Court for a two-year term and serves in a dual role of Clerk of the Court of Appeals and Clerk of the Supreme Court.

He is responsible for the general supervision of the Board of Examiners of Court Reporters, the Board of Admissions, and the Supreme Court Nominating Commission. He also serves as secretary of the Judicial Qualifications Commission.

The Clerk's office provides staff support for the Board for Admission of Attorneys, which is charged with all responsibilities relating to the admission of attorneys to practice law in Kansas.

In 1981, 443 persons applied to become attorneys, and 304 passed the bar examinations, which were conducted in July 1980 and February 1981.

Besides conducting the tests, the Clerk docketed bar petitions and issues receipts for fees, files motions for temporary permits, issues certifi-

cates of good standing and issues corporation certificates approving the corporate names for law firms or attorneys filing articles of incorporation.

Members of the Kansas Board of Admission of Attorneys are Donald H. Corson, Jr., Kansas City; Donald R. Newkirk, Wichita; William Y. Chalfant, Hutchinson; G. Edmond Hayes, Wichita; Edward Larson, Hays; Raymond L. Spring, Topeka; Deanell R. Tacha, Lawrence; John H. Johntz, Jr., Olathe; and Robert L. Briley, Chanute.

The Clerk also assists the Kansas State Board of Examiners of Court Reporters in administering two examinations each year.

Certified Shorthand Reporter certificates are filed and docketed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The Clerk's office maintains a separate file on each applicant and prepares and mails the certificates of eligibility after each examination upon receiving a report from the board.

Besides providing staff support for the Kansas Commission on Judicial Qualifications and the Judicial Nominating Commissions, the Clerk is responsible for processing all motions filed with the courts.

In fiscal 1981, there were 660 motions filed in Supreme Court cases and 3,388 filed in connection with cases before the Court of Appeals.

Law Library

Among the departments assisting the administration of justice in Kansas during fiscal 1981 was the State Law Library, housed in the Judicial Center.

Besides providing ready access to Kansas judges a collection of 182,000 volumes, the library began maintenance of a specialized collection of legal materials dealing

primarily with court administration.

The various subjects of the collection range from the administration of courts and courthouse design to selection of judges. While the collection is only circulated to personnel of the Judicial Branch, anyone may use the collection in the law library or it may be researched by staff members.

The law library has an ongoing exchange program with other states to receive their statutes, reports, session laws and legislative journals. The library receives federal administrative decisions and regulations from the U.S. Government Printing Office through its status as a selective depository library.

The library's history began in 1855 with the establishment of a Territorial Library and an initial appropriation of \$5,000. From that initial appropriation evolved the State Library composed of the reference department and the law department. Managerial authority passed from one state official to another until 1975 when the law department of the State Library became the Kansas Supreme Court Law Library.

The law library occupied the third floor of the north wing of the State Capitol building for many years. It now occupies all of the first floor and part of the basement in the Judicial Center.

The library provides services to the judicial, legislative and executive branches of state government. In addition to these duties, the law library serves the entire legal profession and local units of government throughout the state.

Two copies of appellate briefs filed in cases heard by the Kansas Supreme Court and Court of Appeals are housed in the law library. One copy is maintained as a permanent copy while the other is made available for loan.

Appellate Reporter

The reporter of the Supreme Court is a constitutional officer and an attorney who, by statute, also serves as reporter of the Court of Appeals.

His primary function is to publish the official reports of those opinions which each appellate court has designated for publication.

But all opinions of the appellate courts, whether or not they are designated for publication, are submitted to the reporter before filing. The professional staff in the reporter's

office make a source check on all cases, statutory and other authorities cited, checking to see that each supports the proposition for which it is cited, as well as for accuracy of the citation and its conformity to the Uniform System of Citation.

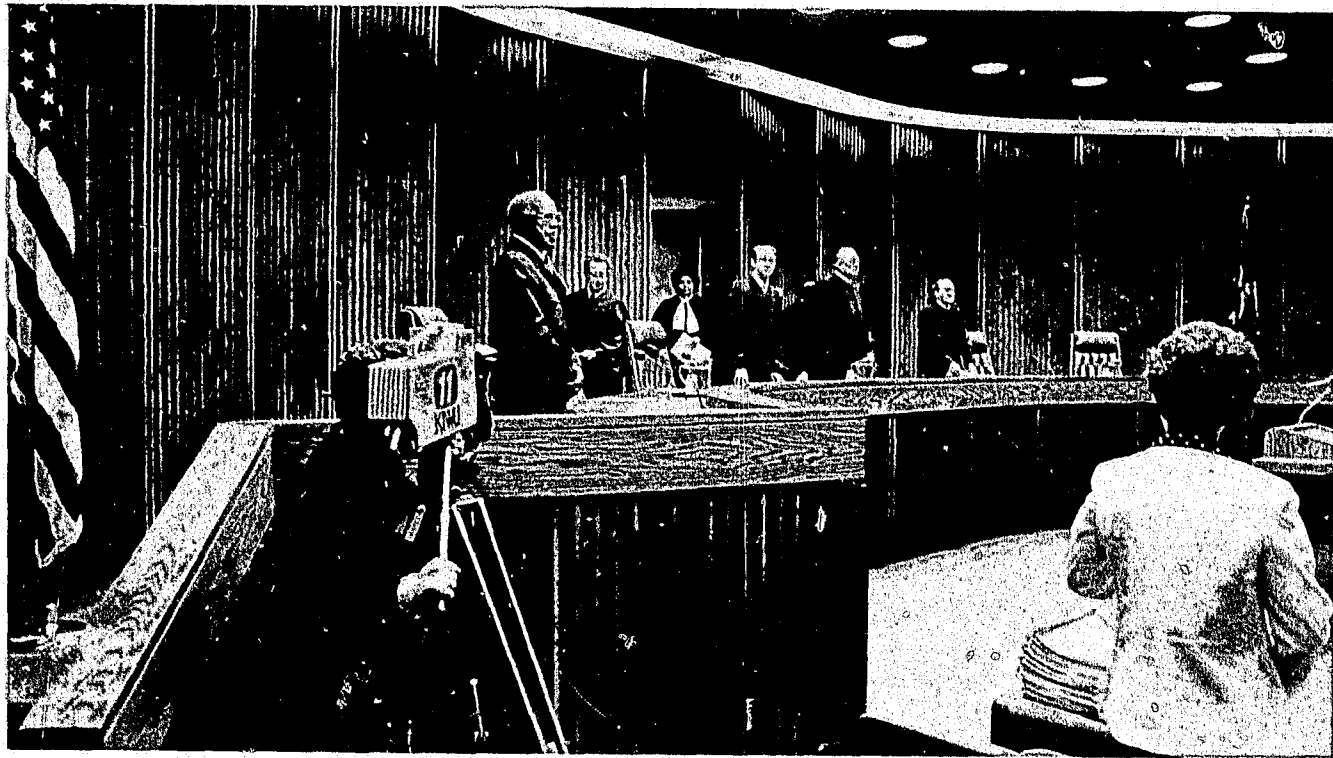
The staff also proofreads all quotations; checks dates and other references to the record, transcript and briefs for accuracy; and checks for typographical errors, punctuation, grammar and usage.

No opinion is filed until it is approved by the reporter's office,

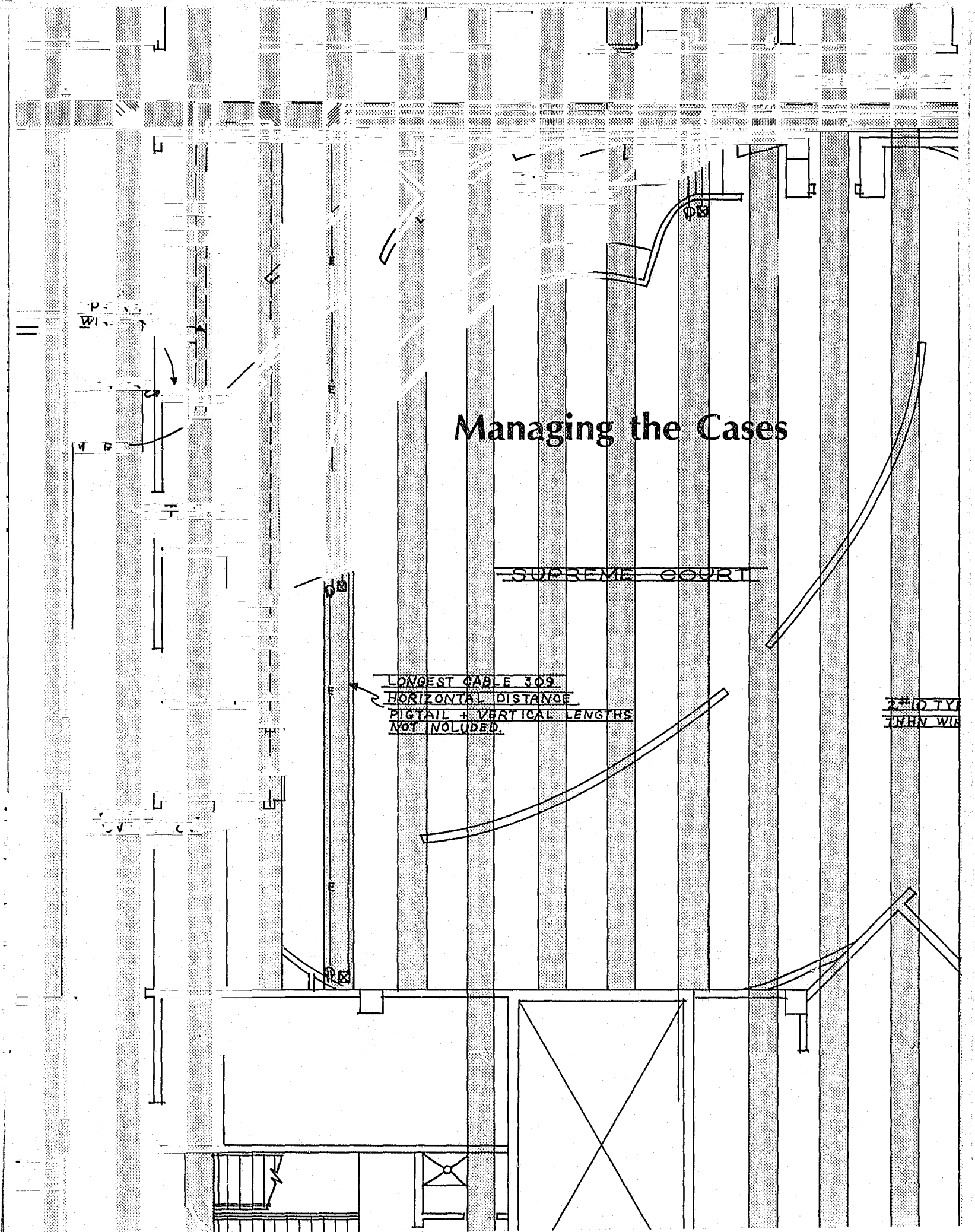
errors are corrected and questions about citations and language are cleared with the author.

The two word processing technicians in the office retype all published opinions, adding special coding into a computer. The system is connected to the State Printer computer network.

Following the filing of opinions of either court, computer commands from the reporter's office transfer the coded opinions to the printer, where they are printed in advance sheets and eventually into bound volumes.



The Supreme Court convened to hear several cases of monumental importance, such as this session when the justices were asked to determine the governor's authority relating to line item vetoes.



Time Standards

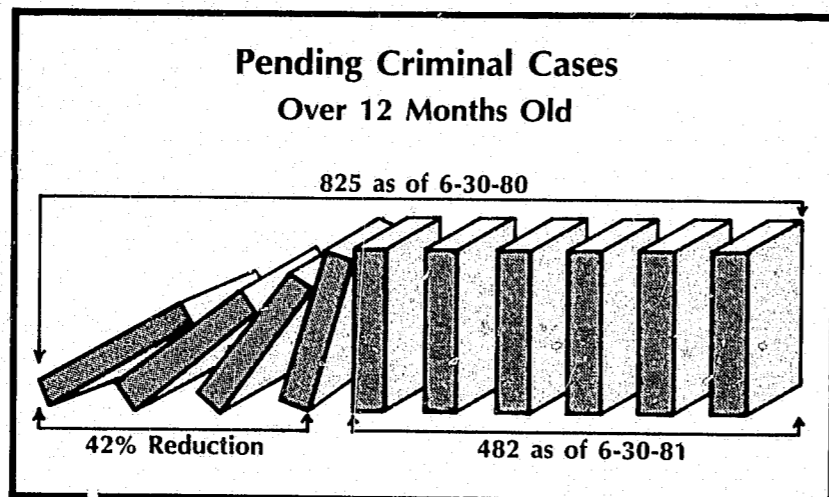
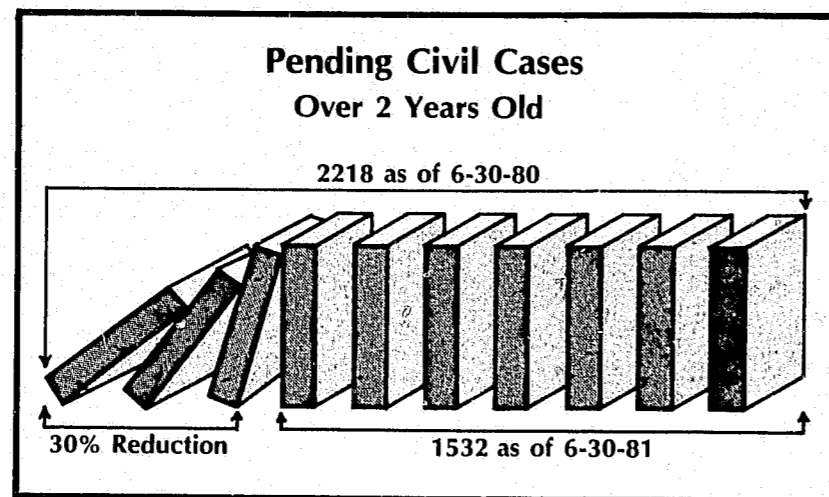
At midyear, the Kansas Supreme Court adopted a statement of general principles and guidelines for the district courts which included time standards for the different kinds of cases handled by the trial courts.

While the statement continues the Kansas court system's traditional emphasis on the quality of justice as the paramount consideration in any case, adoption of active case management principles and the guidelines provided by specific time standards gave each trial court an improved capability for eliminating unnecessary waiting time in the resolution of disputes brought before the court.

While the quality of justice is not easily measured, all judges are acutely aware that the quality of justice begins to erode if disputes are not resolved in a timely manner. Timeliness can and is being measured.

The office of judicial administration's management information service section has made special reports this year which are designed to assist administrative trial judges in identifying areas which need special attention and which are also to serve as "report cards" on how well each judicial district and the court system meet the time standards.

A recent national media claim that, "the right to a speedy trial is so regularly denied that the thought seems antique" focused its attention on violent offenders. The article drew its facts from large metropolitan areas, citing one area where the average time from arrest to trial is eight months. Checking A, B, and C felonies, and crime categories which include murder, rape, robbery, and assault for the period January 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980, our Kansas courts averaged 112 days (less than 4 months) between the date of a person's first appearance in court



Significant reductions in the number of older cases were made during the year as the Judicial Branch implemented time standards for disposing of cases.

and the end of the case. Of the 2,819 cases ended during the period, 1,608, or 54 percent, were ended within 120 days, the time standard set by the Supreme Court.

A special report on civil cases focused on cases which have been pending more than two years. Some civil cases have complex fact situations and involve large number of litigants and attorneys. In such cases justice requires that all parties have adequate preparation time but that delay as a litigant strategy be discouraged. If delay reduction programs are to be successful, these

older civil cases must be periodically reviewed and brought to trial.

The report disclosed that cases pending two years or longer have been reduced by 18 percent during the past year. The reduction means only 1,809 cases, or 5 percent of the total 36,873 pending civil cases, are two years old or older as of June 30, 1981.

All but six of the 29 judicial districts held their ground or gained in the war on older cases. Two districts reduced the number of cases two years or older to zero. They are the 17th District made up of the top tier

(See Page 20)

Criminal Cases

More defendants accused of violent crimes were brought to the bar of justice during the 1981 fiscal year and their conviction rate increased.

An analysis of case filings and dispositions for Class A, B, and C felonies shows 20.3 percent more cases were filed and the conviction rate increased from 54.8 percent in 1980 to 58.9 percent this year.

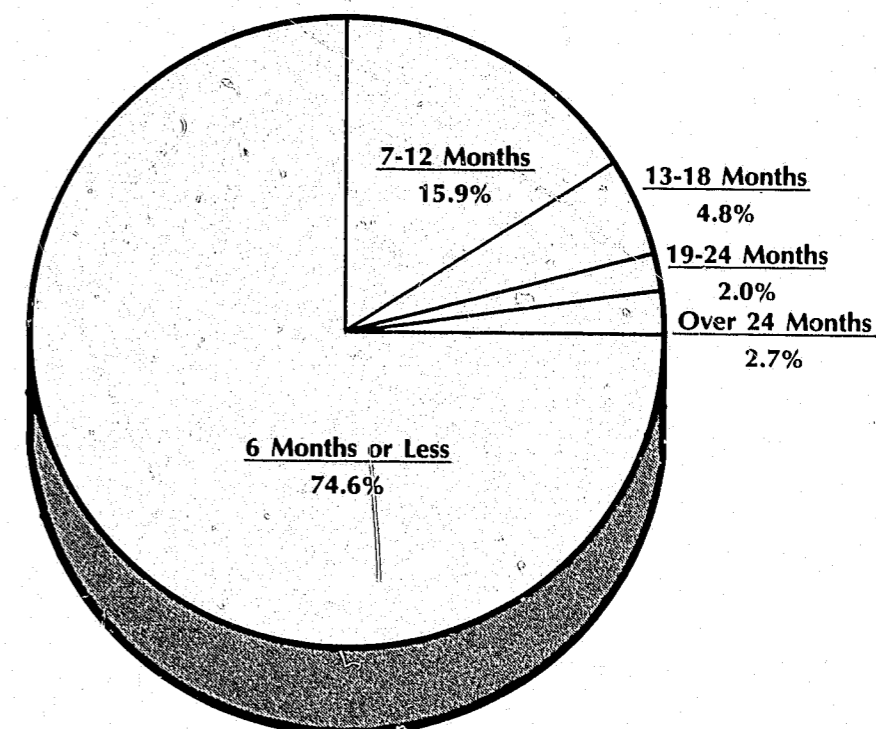
The felonies in the total range from first-degree murder and aggravated kidnapping to robbery, rape and similar violent crimes against persons.

A total of 1,970 such cases were filed in 1980, compared to 2,370 filed in 1981. Guilty pleas and convictions were received in 1,396 cases this fiscal year, compared to 1,098 during the 1980 fiscal year for A, B, and C felonies.

Notably, filings for Class A crimes—first-degree murder and aggravated kidnapping—increased 45 percent over the last fiscal year, from 151 to 219. The conviction rate for the two crimes remained about the same at 61 percent. Both crimes carry a mandatory life sentence with a minimum parole eligibility date of 15 years.

The total filings for all felony cases increased 10.8 percent from 10,944 to 12,121. Despite the increase, judges were able to dispose of 14.7 percent more felony cases—and in a shorter period of time.

Age of Pending Criminal Cases FY 81



More than 90 percent of the criminal cases filed in Kansas were disposed of within a one-year period, including about 75 percent which are terminated in six months or less.

The judges terminated 12,971 cases during this fiscal year, compared to the preceding year's 11,310 felony cases.

Filings for misdemeanors decreased slightly since the last fiscal year. Then 16,040 misdemeanors were filed, compared to 13,967 this year.

Combined misdemeanor and felony case filings showed an increase in criminal filings of 896 cases. Less than 3 percent of the total pending criminal cases (5,245) are two years old or older. The majority of criminal cases (3,915) are less than six months old. These cases account for 74.6 percent of the total.

(Continued next page)

(From page 11)

Predictably, the largest increase in criminal case filings came in the state's four metropolitan counties, but three of the four were able to reduce their pending criminal case-loads substantially.

Shawnee County reduced its pending criminal cases, including both felonies and misdemeanors, from 761 at the end of fiscal year 1980 to 406 as of June 30, 1981; Johnson County's reduction was

from 791 to 684, and Wyandotte's pending criminal cases dropped from 621 to 449. Sedgwick County realized a slight gain from 667 to 685 cases.

An additional judge for Sedgwick County is included in the budget request for the year beginning July 1, 1982.

Here is a breakdown of the case-load activity for criminal cases by judicial district:

District	Pending 6-30-80	Cases Filed	Cases Terminated	Pending 6-30-81
1	353	955	1,115	193
2	160	936	1,002	94
3	730	1,629	1,953	406
4	300	1,022	1,141	181
5	101	400	400	95
6	118	532	584	66
7	236	905	997	144
8	161	980	985	156
9	130	353	369	114
10	791	2,094	2,201	684
11	451	1,293	1,503	241
12	83	511	545	49
13	165	675	690	150
14	130	368	422	76
15	119	554	614	59
16	199	498	639	58
17	88	464	487	65
18	667	2,106	2,088	685
19	462	1,464	1,657	269
20	362	1,072	1,274	160
21	112	824	824	112
22	116	540	587	69
23	108	486	508	86
24	86	451	476	61
25	174	880	932	122
26	131	493	483	141
27	250	680	783	147
28	324	1,607	1,818	113
29	621	1,316	1,488	449
TOTAL:	7,728	26,088	28,571	5,245

Civil Cases

Although filings for all civil actions increased by more than 3,000 cases during fiscal 1981, judges reduced the number of pending cases from 35,332 to 35,314.

The total includes regular and limited action civil cases, as well as domestic relations. They are part of 305,724 cases of all kinds that were filed in the courts during the year.

Actions to recover damages in excess of \$5,000 were filed in 18,171 cases during 1981, compared to 17,816 the year before. Some 18,703 cases in that category were terminated during the year. That compares to 16,830 the year before.

The accelerated efforts by judges reduced the total number of pending civil cases from 14,187 to 12,727. And of those cases still on the dockets, only 10 percent, or 1,274 cases were two years old or older.

About 45 percent of the civil cases had been pending six months or less by the end of the year. Last year's percentage was 42.9.

Filings of limited action cases climbed to 41,129 from the preceding year's 40,345. But terminations increased to 40,419 from last year's 37,018.

The total pending limited action cases at the end of the year was reduced to 13,754, compared to 1980's 14,645.

Only 1.5 percent of the limited action cases were pending longer than 24 months at the end of the year. The figure was 2.1 percent at the end of fiscal 1980.

Most of the 40,419 limited action cases terminated in fiscal 1981 were settled or dismissed, but the number of trials to judges or juries increased from 1,229 to 1,409.

To provide the district courts direction in disposing of pending civil cases, the Supreme Court adopted

time standards midway through the 1981 fiscal year.

An analysis of pending cases that were two years or older showed as of June 30, 1980, there were 2,218 civil cases pending in district courts in that category. At the end of fiscal 1981, only 1,532 cases were two years old or older, a 30 percent reduction in a one-year time span.

Statewide, 25 of the 29 judicial districts reduced the number of pending civil cases two years old or older.

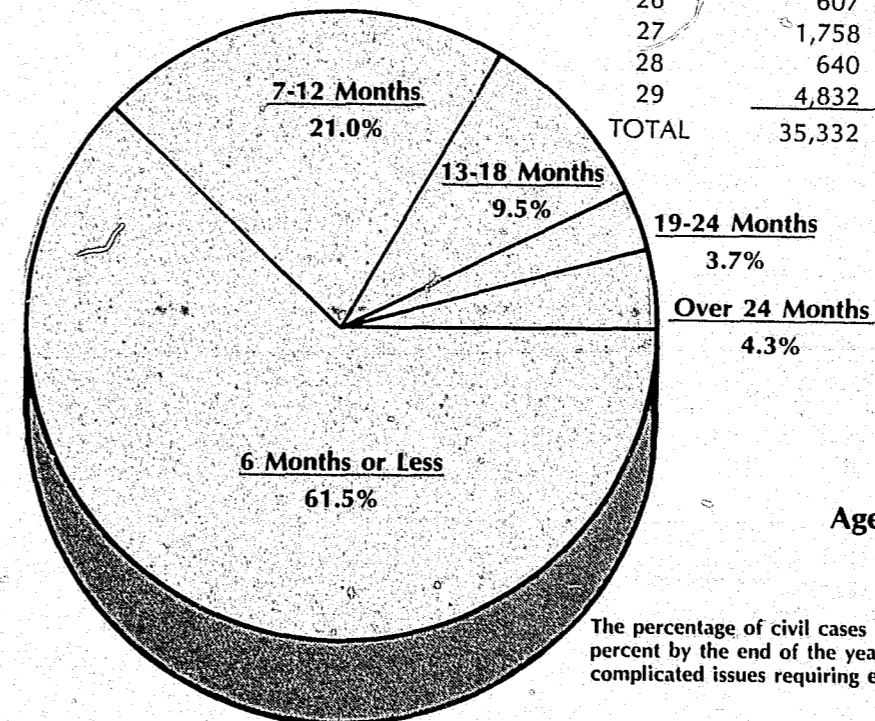
As of June 30, 1981, there was nearly a 10 percent reduction in the number of major cases pending in the district courts compared to the same time a year earlier. This reduction in pending cases occurred despite an increase in case filings in 1981 over 1980.

The number and age of pending cases in the Judicial Branch continues to be an important matter in our judicial system. By providing the Judicial Administrator's office with accurate and timely case data, the

clerks in district courts play a vital role in the case management program.

Here is a breakdown of civil case activity during fiscal 1981 by judicial district:

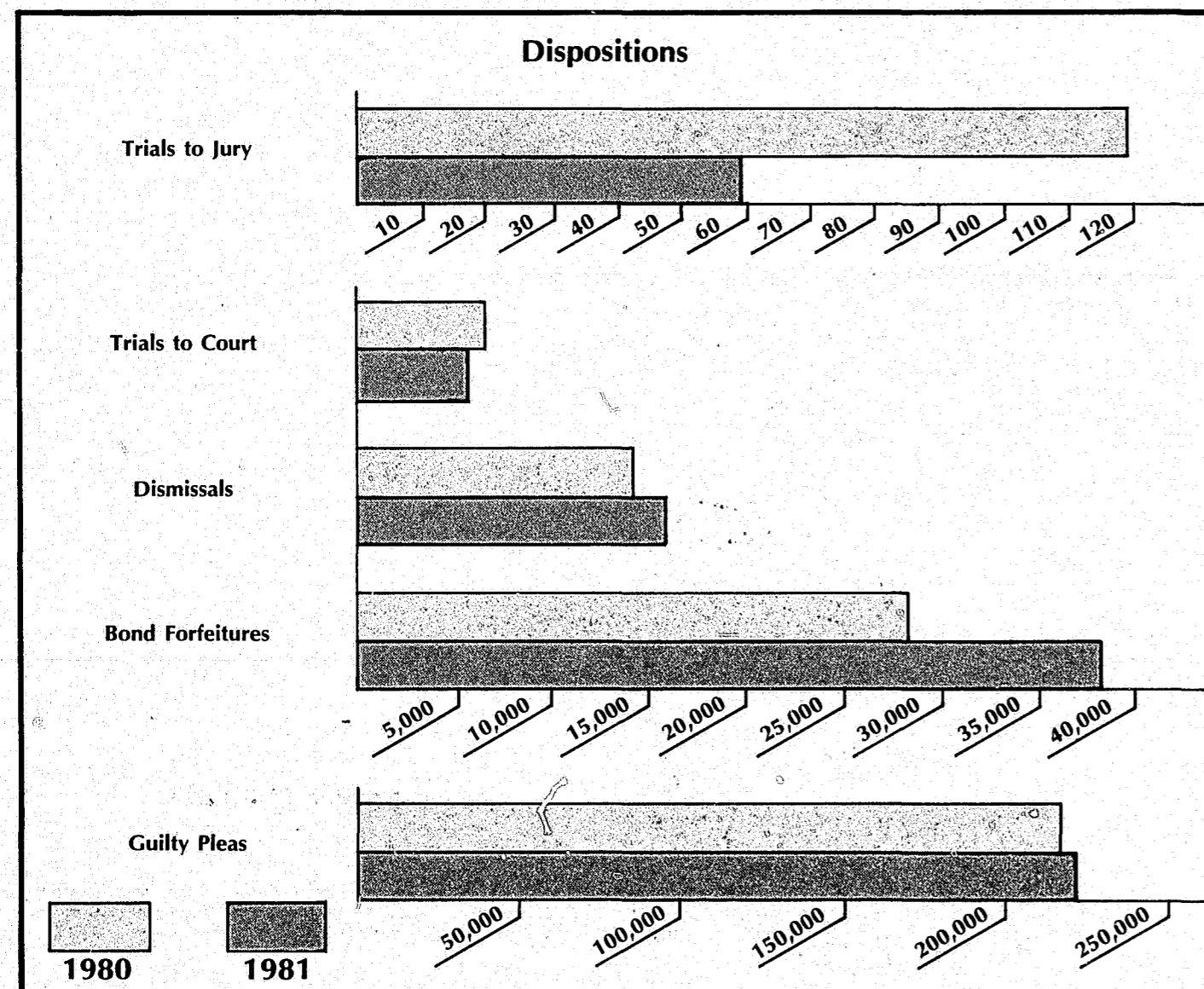
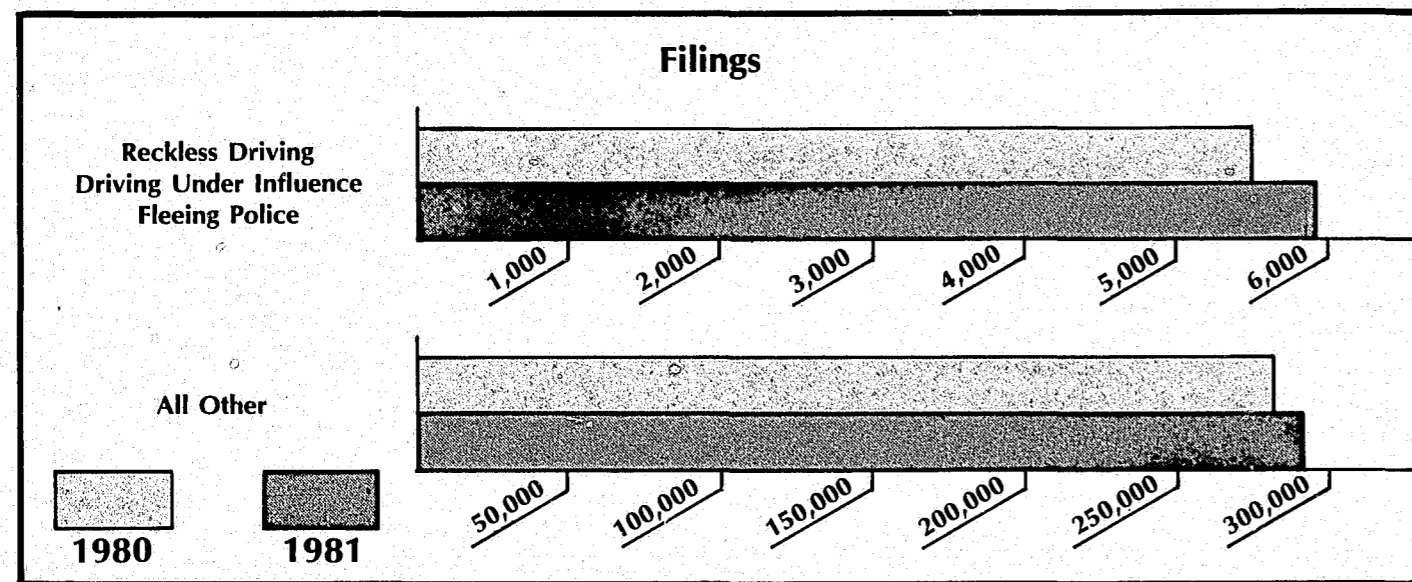
District	Pending 6-30-80	Filed	Terminated	Pending 6-30-81
1	961	2,095	2,232	824
2	268	768	779	257
3	3,014	8,649	8,817	2,846
4	644	1,814	1,938	520
5	680	1,437	1,663	454
6	389	954	1,015	328
7	903	2,152	2,004	1,051
8	490	1,898	1,862	526
9	573	958	1,008	523
10	4,485	9,579	9,892	4,172
11	1,164	2,954	2,854	1,264
12	255	576	660	171
13	668	1,704	1,697	675
14	538	1,667	1,666	539
15	257	619	636	240
16	533	1,502	1,476	559
17	234	568	566	236
18	7,800	20,916	19,793	8,923
19	930	2,133	2,176	887
20	903	1,807	1,975	735
21	438	1,018	1,107	349
22	238	509	520	227
23	325	846	832	339
24	297	539	571	265
25	508	1,485	1,539	454
26	607	1,154	1,092	669
27	1,758	2,938	3,190	1,506
28	640	1,742	1,855	527
29	4,832	12,188	11,772	5,248
TOTAL	35,332	87,169	87,187	35,314



Age of Pending Civil Cases
FY 81

The percentage of civil cases pending 24 months or longer was trimmed to a minute 4.3 percent by the end of the year. Many of those in that category involve highly complicated issues requiring expert testimony from across the country.

Traffic Cases FY 80 Compared to FY 81



Traffic

More Kansas drivers were charged with serious traffic offenses during fiscal 1981, but fewer defendants took their case to a jury trial.

Charges of driving while intoxicated, reckless driving and fleeing a police officer totaled 5,910 during the year. The figure compares to the preceding year's 5,513 cases in that category.

Only 59 of the defendants demanded a jury trial during 1981, compared to 119 who did so during fiscal 1980.

There also were fewer court trials during the fiscal year just ended. The figures are 5,575 for fiscal 1981 and 5,980 for fiscal 1980.

The figures show that Kansas judges disposed of more traffic

cases. In 1981, 279,736 cases were disposed of, compared to 267,562 in 1980.

As with most categories of cases, traffic filings climbed to 281,842, up from 1980's 273,704 cases.

The number of guilty pleas for all

kinds of traffic offenses was up about 2,000 over the preceding year. Bond forfeitures increased by just less than 10,000.

Here are the statewide totals of 1980 and 1981 filings and dispositions:

	1981	1980
FILINGS		
Reckless driving	1,154	875
Driving under influence	4,541	4,374
Fleeing police	215	264
All other	275,932	268,191
Total	281,842	273,704
DISPOSITIONS		
Guilty pleas	220,561	218,693
Bond forfeitures	37,876	27,965
Dismissals	15,665	14,805
Trials to court	5,575	5,980
Trials to jury	59	119
Total	279,736	267,562

Juveniles

Although fewer juveniles were charged with delinquency during fiscal 1981, more were committed to institutions.

Year-end statistics show 3,983 juveniles were charged with delinquency this year, compared to last year's 4,373. Of those adjudicated delinquent, 306 were committed to Youth Center at Topeka or other juvenile facilities. During the 1980 fiscal year, 260 juveniles were committed to such facilities.

A total of 12,805 cases were filed against juveniles during the last fiscal year, compared to 14,469 the year before.

Despite the decline in case filings, judges of the juvenile division gave up jurisdiction to adult courts more frequently during the year, records show. In fiscal 1981, jurisdiction was waived to the adult courts 103 times. That compares to 76 during fiscal 1980.

The number of juveniles placed on probation declined proportionately. This year 3,329 juveniles were granted probation. The figure for the preceding year was 3,831.

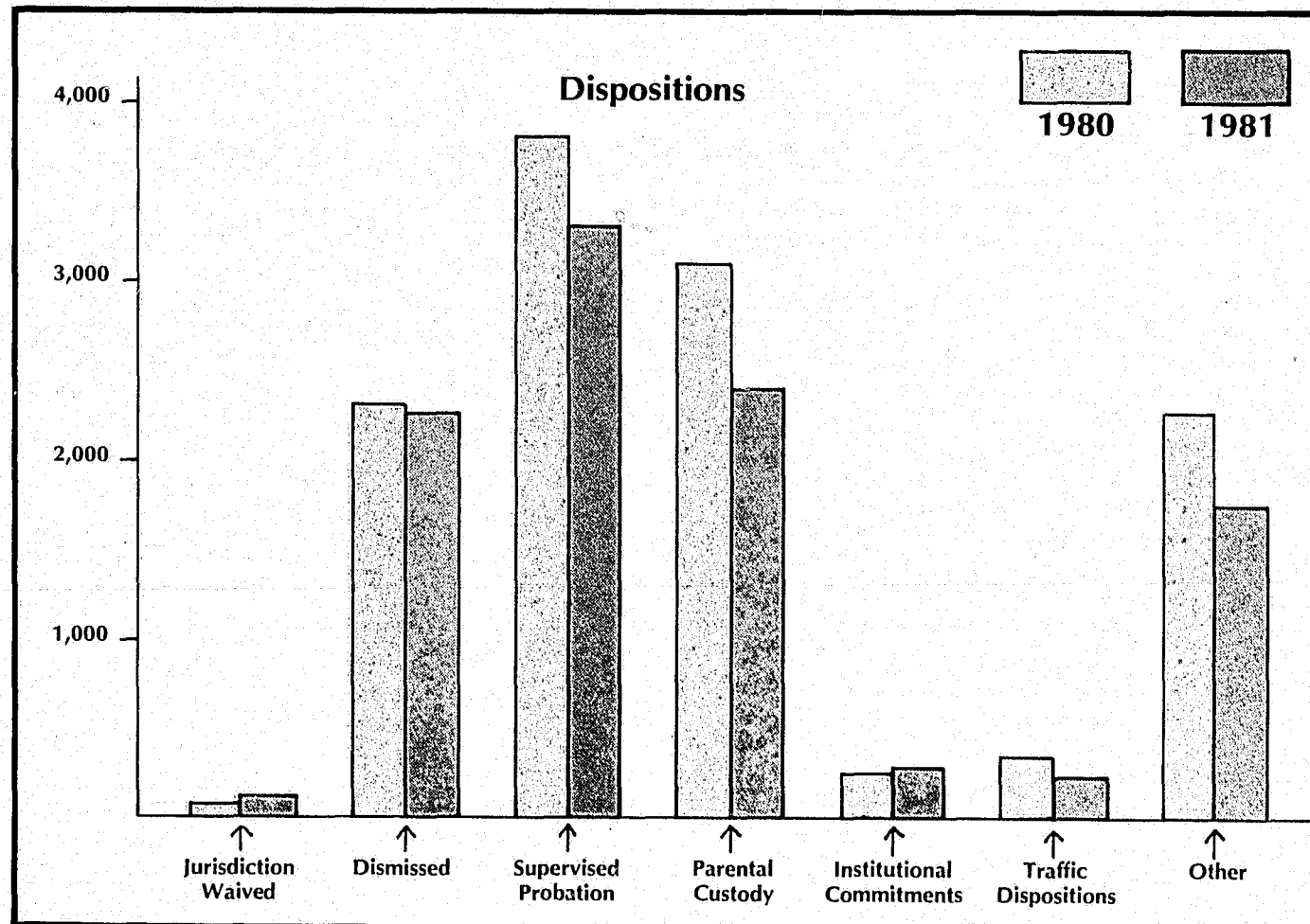
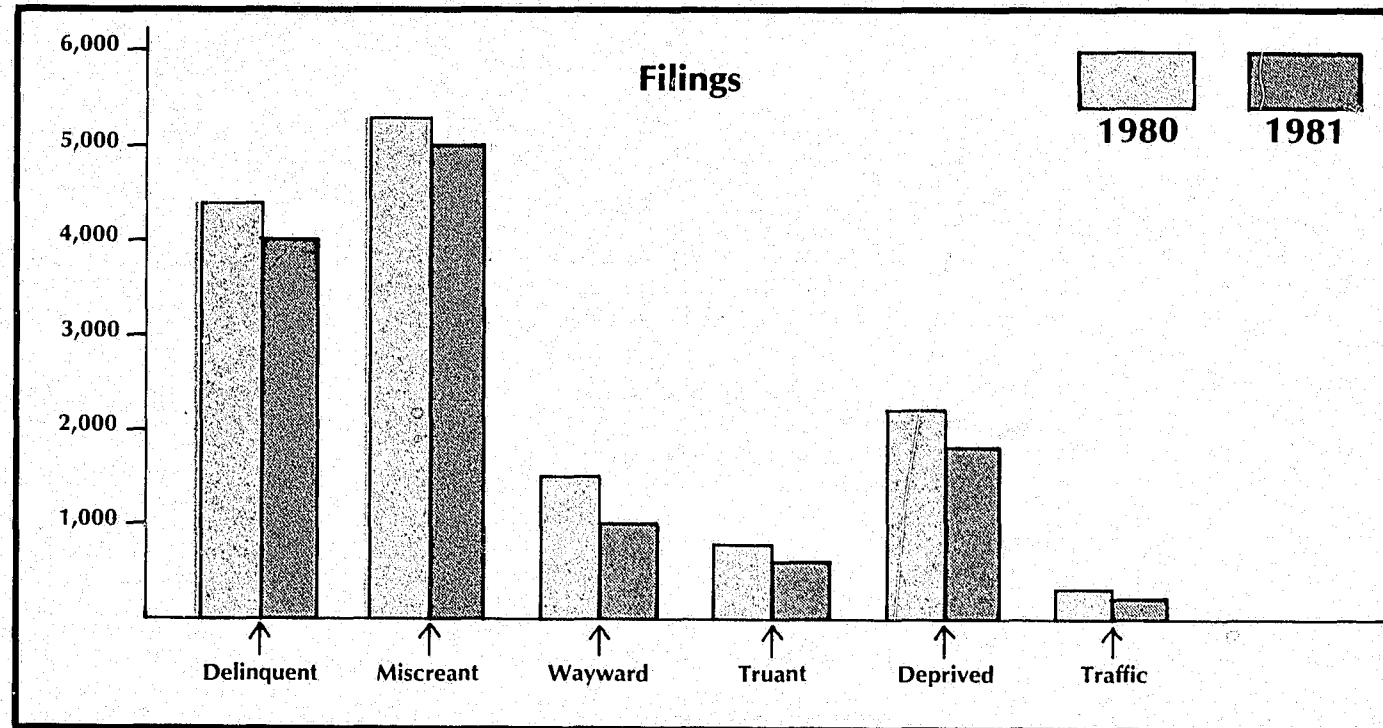
The statewide totals are in addition to about 15,000 juvenile matters that are handled informally by

the courts each year, such as diversionary programs in which the charges are dismissed upon successful completion.

Following is a breakdown of the filings and dispositions of formal juvenile proceedings during 1981:

	1981	1980
FILINGS		
Delinquent	3,983	4,373
Miscreant	5,057	5,271
Wayward	1,012	1,564
Truant	662	763
Deprived	1,804	2,206
Traffic	287	292
Total	12,805	14,469
DISPOSITIONS		
Jurisdiction waived	103	76
Dismissed	2,298	2,328
Supervised probation	3,329	3,831
Parental custody	2,410	3,205
Institutional commitments	306	260
Traffic dispositions	240	357
Other	1,752	2,305
Total	10,438	12,362

Formal Juvenile Proceedings FY 80 Compared to FY 81



Domestic Relations

Domestic relations cases ranging from child support actions to divorces and annulments are on the upswing in Kansas, fiscal 1981 figures show.

Despite significantly more demands for trials, judges were able to dispose of these cases at accelerated rates.

Total domestic case filings in the state climbed to 27,869 during the fiscal year, compared to only 25,856 the year before.

Domestic relations case filings in all categories were up, including actions to terminate marriage totaling 21,702. In fiscal 1980, there were 20,645 such actions.

District judges granted 16,245 divorces, annulments and separate maintenance actions during the year, compared to 15,173 the preceding year. The parties filed no appeals from the judges' decisions this year, compared to 14 the year before.

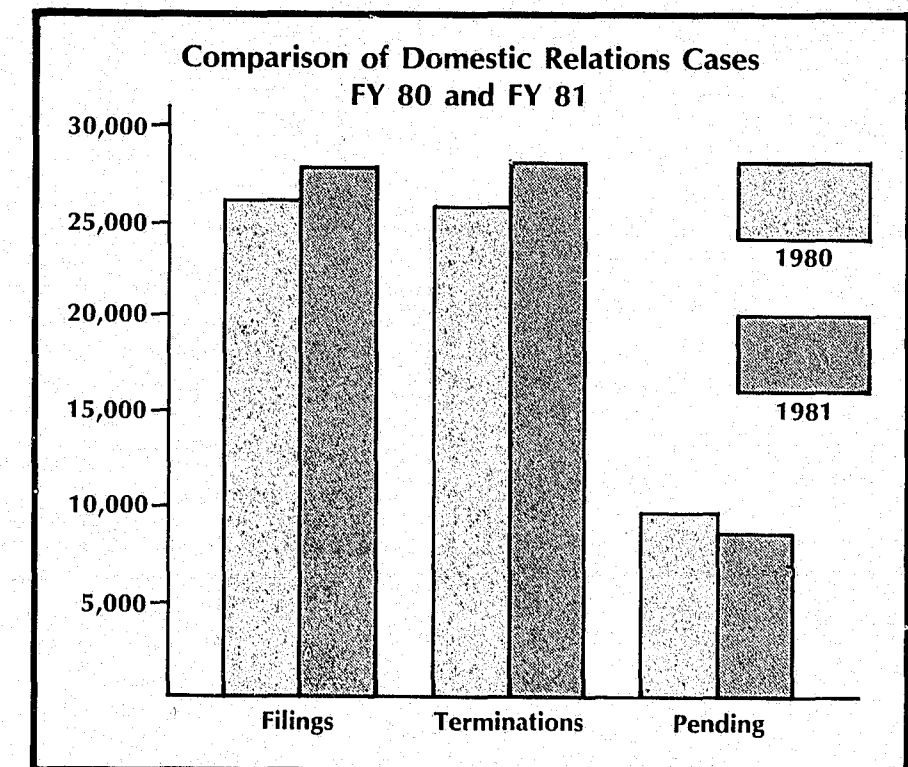
Despite the increased filings, only 8,758 domestic relations cases remained unresolved at the end of the year, compared to 9,685 in fiscal 1980.

Of those pending, a full 83.8 percent had been on the judges' dockets six months or less. Only six-tenths of one percent, or 53 cases, were over two years old, a dramatic reduction from 219 domestic relations cases left pending for 24 months or longer at the end of fiscal 1980.

Renewed efforts by the judges speeded the dispositions of the cases despite the added filings and the fact that more divorces were brought to a full-blown trial in 1981.

Litigants contested 3,074 of the cases during the year, but without a trial, and 3,175 cases actually went to trial. The figures for the preceding year were 2,643 and 2,731, respectively. Here is a comparison of domestic relations cases for 1980 and 1981.

Filings		1980	1981
Nature			
Divorce, annulment or separate maintenance		20,645	21,702
Inward support actions		1,804	2,052
Outward support actions		1,643	1,868
Other		1,764	2,247
Total		25,856	27,869
Terminations		1980	1981
Total dismissals		6,591	7,586
Uncontested		12,366	12,556
Contested, no formal trial		2,643	3,074
Trials		2,731	3,175
Other		1,273	1,674
Total terminations		25,604	28,065
Pending		9,685	8,758



Although more of our citizens filed domestic relations cases during the year, judges also disposed of more, resulting in a lower number of pending cases by the end of the year.

Appellate Courts

Increased efforts by appellate judges resulted in 151 more cases being disposed of during 1981, but increased filings held the reduction in the number of pending cases to a minimum.

At the end of FY 1981, 937 cases were pending before the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. The figure compares to 980 pending cases at the end of FY 1980.

The largest increase in dispositions at the appellate level occurred in the Court of Appeals where 888 cases were terminated, compared to 682 the preceding year.

Much of the success story of the Court of Appeals can be attributed to a special push that occurred in April 1981 when Supreme Court justices and retired and active district judges sat on three-member panels to dispose of more than 200 cases. The cases were resolved in a 30-day period.

All together, there were 1,140 cases terminated during the year, compared to 989 the year before.

The increase in terminations of 15.3 percent includes matters that were disposed of with and without formal written opinions. The number of cases disposed of with opinions increased from 694 to 827 cases, an increase of 19.2 percent.

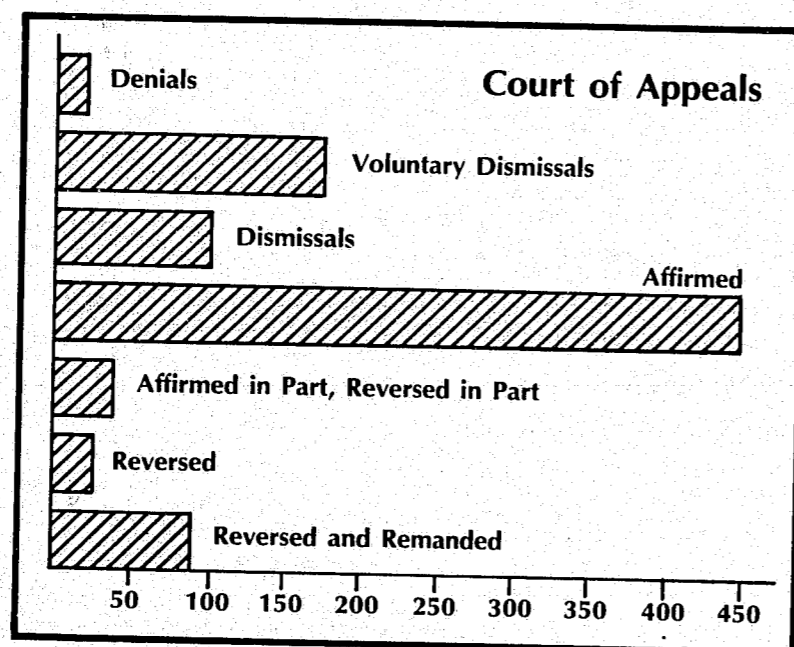
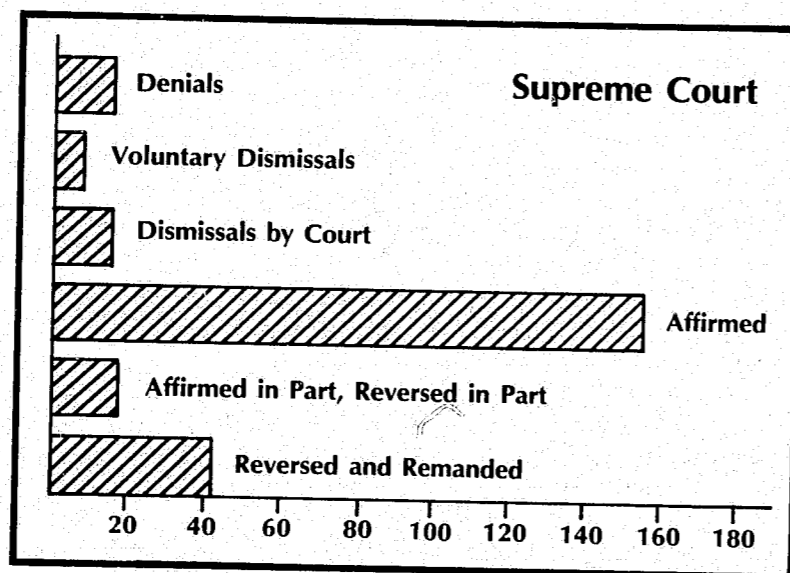
Besides direct appeals from the district courts the Supreme Court was asked to review 200 decisions of the Court of Appeals. Of those petitions, 164 were denied, 17 were granted and 19 were pending as of June 30, 1981.

The Supreme Court also disposed of 634 motions filed during fiscal 1981.

In the Court of Appeals, 3,388

motions were filed relating to cases in that court. The preceding year 3,211 motions were filed in the Court of Appeals.

Appellate Court Dispositions



Reversals by the appellate courts remained traditionally low in 1981, attesting to the thoughtful and hard work of the trial courts.

Here is a summary of appellate court caseload for the year ending June 30, 1981:

Cases pending July, 1980	980
Cases commenced	1,097
Total caseload	2,077
Cases terminated	1,140
Cases pending June 30, 1981	937

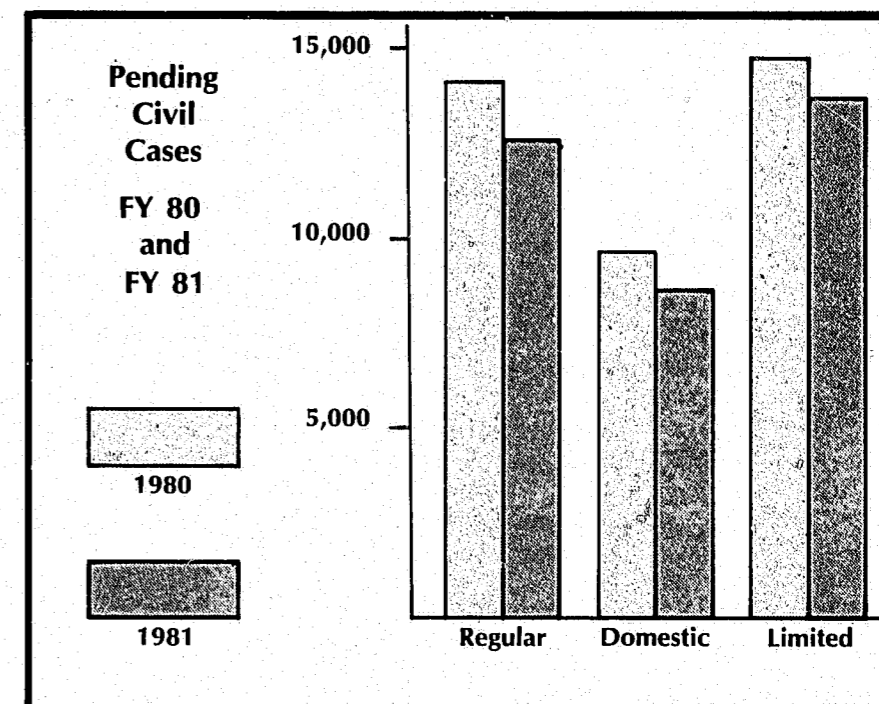
Following is a breakdown of the dispositions for both courts:

SUPREME COURT

Without opinion:	
Denials	15
Voluntary dismissals	7
Dismissals by court	7
Total without opinion	29
By opinion:	
Dismissed	8
Affirmed	155
Affirmed in part, reversed in part	18
Reversed	12
Reversed and remanded	30
Total by opinion	223
Total Dispositions	252

COURT OF APPEALS

Without opinion:	
Denials	17
Voluntary dismissals	175
Dismissals by court	92
Total without opinion	284
By opinion:	
Dismissed	9
Affirmed	448
Affirmed in part, reversed in part	38
Reversed	24
Reversed and remanded	78
Remanded	7
Total by opinion	604
Total Dispositions	888



All categories of pending civil cases were reduced during the year despite increased filings in each of them.

(Time Standards from Page 10)

of counties in the northwest and the 12th District in the north central part of the state.

Realizing the largest number of reductions in old cases was the 29th District (Wyandotte) where 115 such cases were disposed of. The reduction represents 25 percent of the total cases two years old or older pending in that court.

The 1st, 3rd, 10th and 27th Districts reduced their older cases by 68, 58, 64, and 32, respectively. The 1st District (Atchison and Leavenworth Counties) reduction of older cases was 61 percent.

The 3rd District (Shawnee County) reduced its old cases by 23 percent; the 10th District (Johnson County) by 22 percent, and the 27th District (Reno County) by 16 percent.

Although the largest percentage reductions came in the 12th and 17th Districts (100 percent), the 24th District in west central Kansas showed a huge 83 percent reduction in old cases when they were reduced from 67 to 11, down 56 cases.

The combined efforts have trimmed the statewide percentage of two-year-old cases to 1,809, or 5.0 percent of 36,873 pending civil cases.

Although further reductions in the number of aging cases seem possible, eliminating them completely may be difficult given the complexity of some cases.

Although the specific time standards for the different kinds of cases were adopted at midyear, the man-

agement information service section is reviewing the entire year against the guidelines so that fiscal year 1981 may serve as a base to measure improvement. The first report generated in this series reviewed civil cases filed under the code of civil procedure less domestic relations cases.

The time standard guideline for this category of regular civil cases is that one-half of all cases ended should be completed within 180 days (six months) of filing.

Twenty-three of 29 judicial districts met the standards for the year ended June 30, 1981. More than 54% of the civil completed (10,379 of 18,957) were finished within 180 days. This report was based on the court's data base as of the end of October so that a reporting time lag stemming from the delays encountered in filing a final entry of judgment was corrected, increasing the number of cases ended for the period to 18,957 from the 18,703 reported elsewhere in this summary.

The median time for the entire state court system was 146 days from filing to termination, 34 days faster than the guideline established. Seventy-three percent of the cases were completed within one year.

An encouraging note is that the

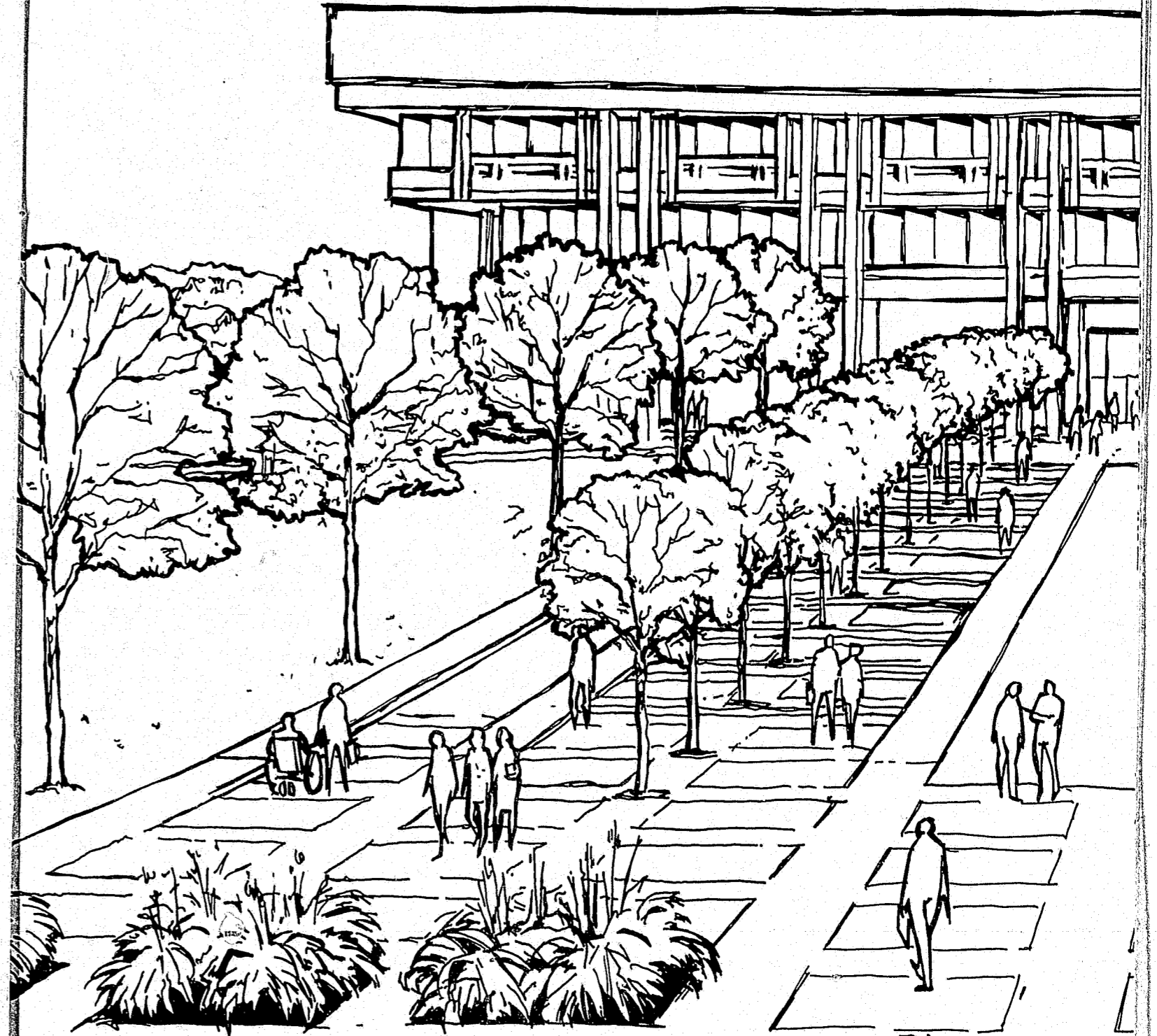
effort expended in reducing cases two years or older is also a partial explanation for the longer than 180-day median times for the six districts which did not meet the guidelines for fiscal year 1981. A disproportional number of older cases cleared from a court's calendar in any one year tends to lengthen the median time measurement for all cases for that court.

The first quarterly report measuring pending and terminated cases against the guidelines for time standards has been compiled for the quarter ended September 30, 1981. The management information service section will issue three more reports for the 1982 fiscal year, adding each quarter's cases to successive reports. The pending case measurements are intended for use in alerting the trial courts to possible problem areas. Statewide totals are comfortably within the time standards, but individual trial courts vary widely. An inference which can be drawn from this observation is that the lower the total number of cases, the greater impact a few older cases or a few quickly ended case has on the median age of the case category.

Statewide pending and terminated median age measurements are shown on the following table:

Case Type	Time Standard	Median Age of Pending Cases	Median Age of Terminated Cases
Felony	120 days	66 days	44 days
Misdemeanor	60 days	56 days	1 day
Regular Civil	180 days	206 days	121 days
Domestic Relations	120 days	72 days	80 days
Limited Civil	60 days	118 days	35 days

The Year in Review



District Judges

The Kansas District Judges' Association under leadership of Hon. J. Patrick Brazil, Eureka, had an active 1980-1981 year.

In addition to concentrated efforts to acquaint members of the Legislature with some of the needs and problems of Kansas judges, the association wrestled with changes made at the Kansas Reception and Diagnostic Center and improving continuing legal education programs.

Officers for the year in addition to Brazil included Judges Robert G. Jones, Olathe, who was named president for 1981-82; Robert L. Bishop, Winfield; James W. Paddock, Lawrence; C. Phillip Aldrich, Larned; John L. White, Leavenworth; Adrian J. Allen, Topeka; Michael Corrigan, Wichita; David P. Mikesic, Kansas City; and Richard W. Wahl, Concordia.

Continuing legal education programs for judges were conducted at the annual Judicial Conference in October 1980 and the following spring. Topics ranged from coping with stress to implementing case delay reduction measures.

The success of the association's efforts is evidenced by a reduction in the total number of major civil cases from 14,187 as of June 30, 1980, to 12,727 at the end of fiscal 1981.

An analysis of cases two years or older shows cases in that category were reduced by 30 percent in the one-year time span. At the end of fiscal 1981, only 1,532 cases were two years old or older.

Statewide, 25 of the 29 judicial districts reduced the number of pending civil cases two years old or older.

The reduction in pending cases occurred despite an increase in fil-

ings of more than 3,000 over fiscal 1980.

Developing tools for better managing the cases proved a recurring topic of fiscal 1981 association meetings.

Also on the agendas were discussions of problems caused by a backlog at the Kansas Reception and Diagnostic Center where defendants were waiting in jail cells for admission and eventual diagnosis.

Secretary of Corrections Patrick McManus met with members of the judges' executive committee to discuss ways of working out problems in the admissions.

Another committee of the association discussed ways of improving community relations to tell the Judicial Branch story to the public more effectively.

Projects of that committee included setting up a library of speeches, books and other publications for use by judges across the state at speaking engagements.

All of the work of the association officers and committee members was accomplished despite increasingly heavy work loads, with much of it done at night.

District Magistrates

The Kansas District Magistrate Judge's Association welcomed 16 new magistrate judges during fiscal 1981.

They include: Wayne Jones, Chautauqua County; Nancy Conyac, Roofs County; Michael Free-love, Clark County; John Murphy, Meade County; Mike Murphey, Comanche County; Don L. Alvord, Rice County; Lawrence Litson, Gove County; Opal Burdett, Ness County; David Buster, Pawnee County; Leonard Mastroni, Rush County; John R. Jennings, Kearny County; Claude Heath, Wichita County; K. T. Gregg, Grant County; Vance

Whittington, Stanton County; Ronald L. Call, Woodson County; and Roger Yost, Lane County.

The judges were welcomed to the association at the spring judges' meeting in Salina. Agenda items for the meeting included new legislation, the proposed new juvenile code, civil procedure in Chapter 61 cases, Supreme Court time standards, criminal procedure and jury panel procedures.

The district magistrates also voted to change affiliation from the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges to the National Judges' Association.

The name of the organization was changed from the Kansas Special Jurisdiction Judges' Association to the Kansas District Magistrate Judges' Association.

Six new magistrate judges were certified by the Supreme Court following testing in May 1981. They included: Opal Burdett, Ness City; K. T. Gregg, Ulysses; John R. Jennings, Lakin; Leonard Mastroni, LaCrosse; David Buster, Larned; and Vance Whittington, Johnson. Three law-trained judges were not required to participate in the certification testing. They are Don L. Alvord, Lawrence Litson and Claude S. Heath.

Six district magistrates were appointed by the Supreme Court to a Special Judges' Advisory Council to assist the Office of Judicial Administration in looking for ways to improve the court system. Committee members are: Gordon Goering, Scott City; Darlene Royse, Howard; Tom Nold, Abilene; David Buster, Larned; Dorothy Reinert, Atwood; and Frederick Hammers, St. Francis.

At the end of the fiscal year, 22 judges met in Russell for a day of workshops on traffic, criminal, small claims, probate, adoption and juvenile proceedings, as well as court administration.

Clerks' Association

Fiscal Year 1981 was an active one for the Kansas Association of District Court Clerks and Administrators.

In November 1980, the organization voted to withdraw from the Kansas Official Council which is the county officers' state organization and approved a new Constitution. Officers of the new organization included Bonnie Eckas, Stanton County, president; Darlene Bartlett, Stafford County, vice president; Betty Lamberson, Stevens County, secretary; and Evelyn Bowers, Jefferson County, treasurer.

The association publishes a monthly newsletter from the president to all members in addition to the newsletter published by the Office of Judicial Administration.

The association also voted to eliminate boundaries established by the Kansas Official Council and to go to judicial departments under the Supreme Court. The Kansas Official Council geographical boundaries are vastly different than those of the Judicial Branch. Now the clerks' regional boundaries are in keeping with boundaries established for the judicial districts. Annual state meetings are planned in the fall and departmental meetings in the spring with departmental justices.

Plaques were presented to retiring clerks with 10 or more years of service to the court system.

The association conducted a jury management seminar for courts, except metropolitan counties, in Great Bend in February. The seminar was led by representatives from the Office of Judicial Administration and the Institute for Court Management.

The purpose of the meeting was for the exchange of ideas for using jurors more productively, resulting in less inconvenience to citizens at



Despite an increased number of appeals, the Supreme Court decided more cases and reduced the number left pending at the end of the year.

no increased cost to government.

One-write accounting was implemented during the year by all district courts not using computers. One-write accounting resulted in the standardization of bookkeeping in all districts without computer capabilities. It allows for the posting of information for several accounting purposes while just writing it one time. Training on the accounting system was a part of the past two state meetings.

The association also introduced new dockets indicating court appearances that replaced old heavy bound books. The new dockets have proven to save time, space and expense.

A spring seminar was conducted in Hutchinson where mini-sessions for training clerks and court administrators with less than six months' experience were conducted. There also were general sessions on space management.

Also during the year, judicial caseload reporting forms were changed and expanded to more accurately reflect the filing and disposition of cases in the district courts.

The reporting changes have been helpful in implementing new time standards for processing cases.

In addition to work by the association at-large, four committees took on special projects, including:

Clerks' Advisory Council—the council worked on a uniform mailer for traffic tickets; rewriting of Su-

preme Court Rule 108 concerning reproduction, retention and destruction of court records; preparing procedures manual for all district courts and reviewing restitution procedures.

Clerks' Productivity Improvement Committee—Several judicial districts were reviewed by this committee. Recommendations for making improvements have been well received and implemented. The purpose of the productivity reviews is to share procedures used in other districts for added efficiency. The program is voluntary for the district courts.

Planning Committee—A training session conducted this past November was under the direction of this committee. Program segments included stress, self-improvement, accounting, computerization and microfilming, communication techniques, public management and management performance evaluations and reports from all association committees.

Public Information and Education Committee—Proposed legislation by this committee includes clarification of garnishment procedures for Chapter 61 cases; docket fees in Municipal Court appeals; modification or repeal of statutes for the purpose of streamlining the processing of papers in district court offices, and any legislation necessary to effect a positive change in the district courts of Kansas.

Court Services

Fiscal 1981 was an active year for the then Kansas Association of Probation Officers.

The group, composed of more than 200 officers, changed its name to the Kansas Association of Court Services Officers after the 1981 fiscal year ended.

The theme for the 1981 administration was "A New Beginning."

During the year, the training committee presented a workshop for all court services officers and not just members of the formal organization. The training was a joint effort with the Supreme Court and Office of Judicial Administration.

The 1981 training attempted to establish a stabilization of a formal curriculum for first-, second-, and third-level officers.

Six position papers were prepared for the fall meeting on presentence investigations, youth authority, pay and promotion, employee pay-back requirement, restitution, travel and liability.

Fiscal 1981 officers included Evelyn L. Powell, president, Kansas City; Louis Bradbury, vice president, Wellington; Peggy Bryan, secretary, McPherson; William Austen, treasurer, Dodge City; Jane Young, legislative chairman, Olathe; James Leiker, parliamentarian, Topeka; and Sue Fehrenbach, nominating-membership chairman, Ness City; Thelma Williams, public relations, Junction City; William Smith, training, Olathe; and Don Osenbaugh, immediate past president, Wichita.

Court Reporters

More than 85 percent of the state's shorthand reporters completed trial transcripts within the forty-day period allotted during fiscal 1981, an excellent record for the court reporters in the preparation of appeal transcripts.

The statistics culminate a productive year's busy activity for members of the Kansas Shorthand Reporters' Association.

Toward the end of the year, the group conducted its annual meeting in Salina.

Officers elected at the meeting include Martin Delmont, president; Vesta York, vice president; Lou Vinopal, secretary; and Mary Wulf, treasurer.

Besides day in and day out work for Kansas Judges, the members of the association conduct speed and accuracy tests to improve their abilities in taking down the testimony of Kansans as they resolve their disputes in court.

The association gained some national recognition during the year when three of its members placed in the national rankings in the National Speed Contest conducted in Atlanta, Ga. The test is administered at such a high rate of speed, it is difficult to even understand the dictators of the test, let alone write down every spoken word with a high degree of accuracy.

In the August 1980 competition, David G. Holt, Wichita, placed sixth; Candace K. Braksick, Topeka, placed 10th, and Wendy Cox, Wichita, placed 15th nationally.

All testing is voluntary on the part of the association members except for the Certified Shorthand Reporter examination given to qualify a reporter to practice in Kansas.

The number of applicants and success rate of the voluntary tests on the part of Judicial Branch court re-

porters attest to the high quality of reporters in this state and their willingness to keep their skills sharpened.

Legislative Highlights

Laws enacted by the 1981 Legislature furthered the continuing evolution of the Kansas Judicial Branch.

New laws and amendments of existing statutes created new crimes, ordained new duties, and in many ways affected judicial personnel and Kansas in general.

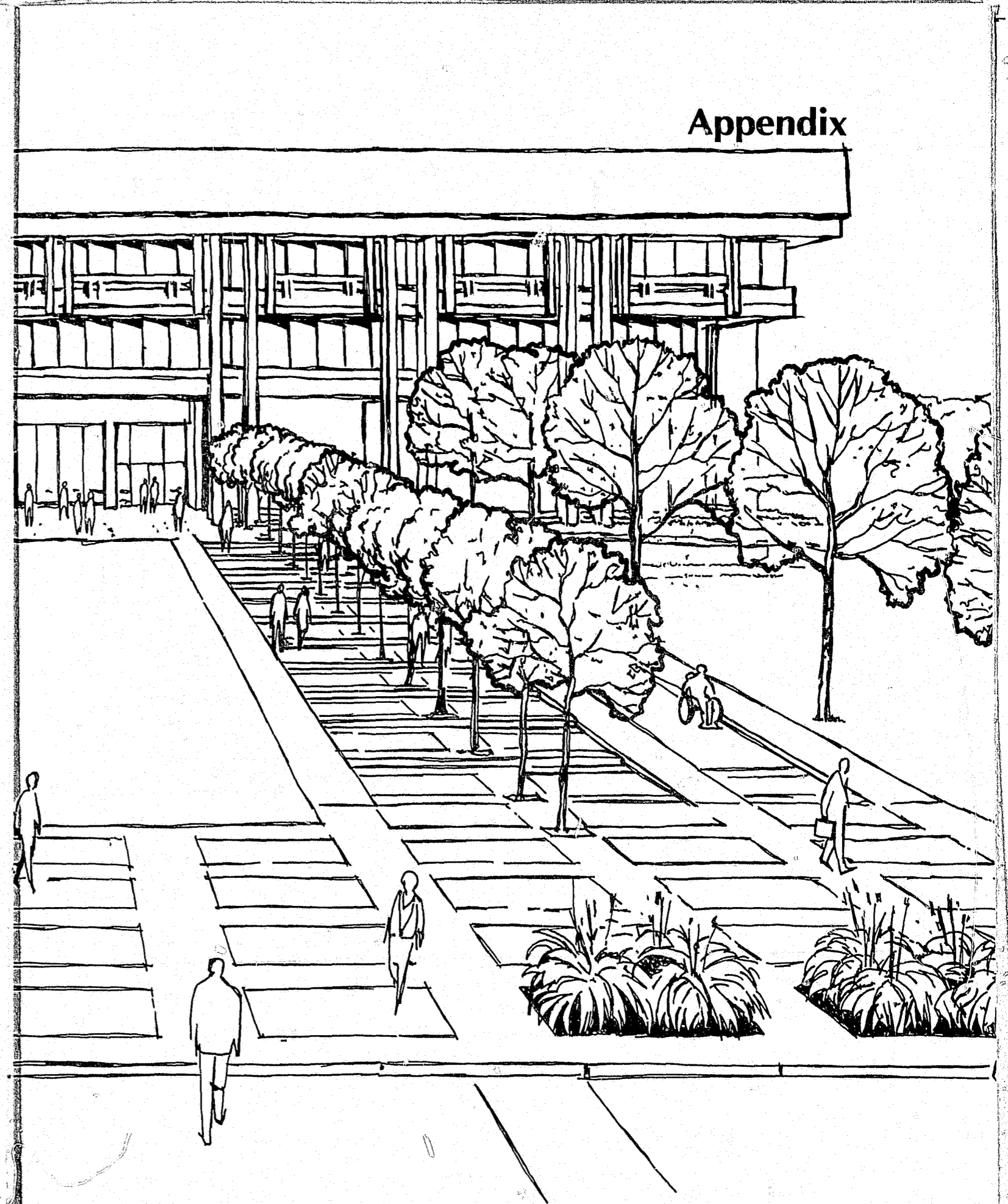
Bills of interest to the courts seem to center mainly around judges, jurors and juveniles. The legislature enacted bills which affect a district judge's life from nomination through retirement.

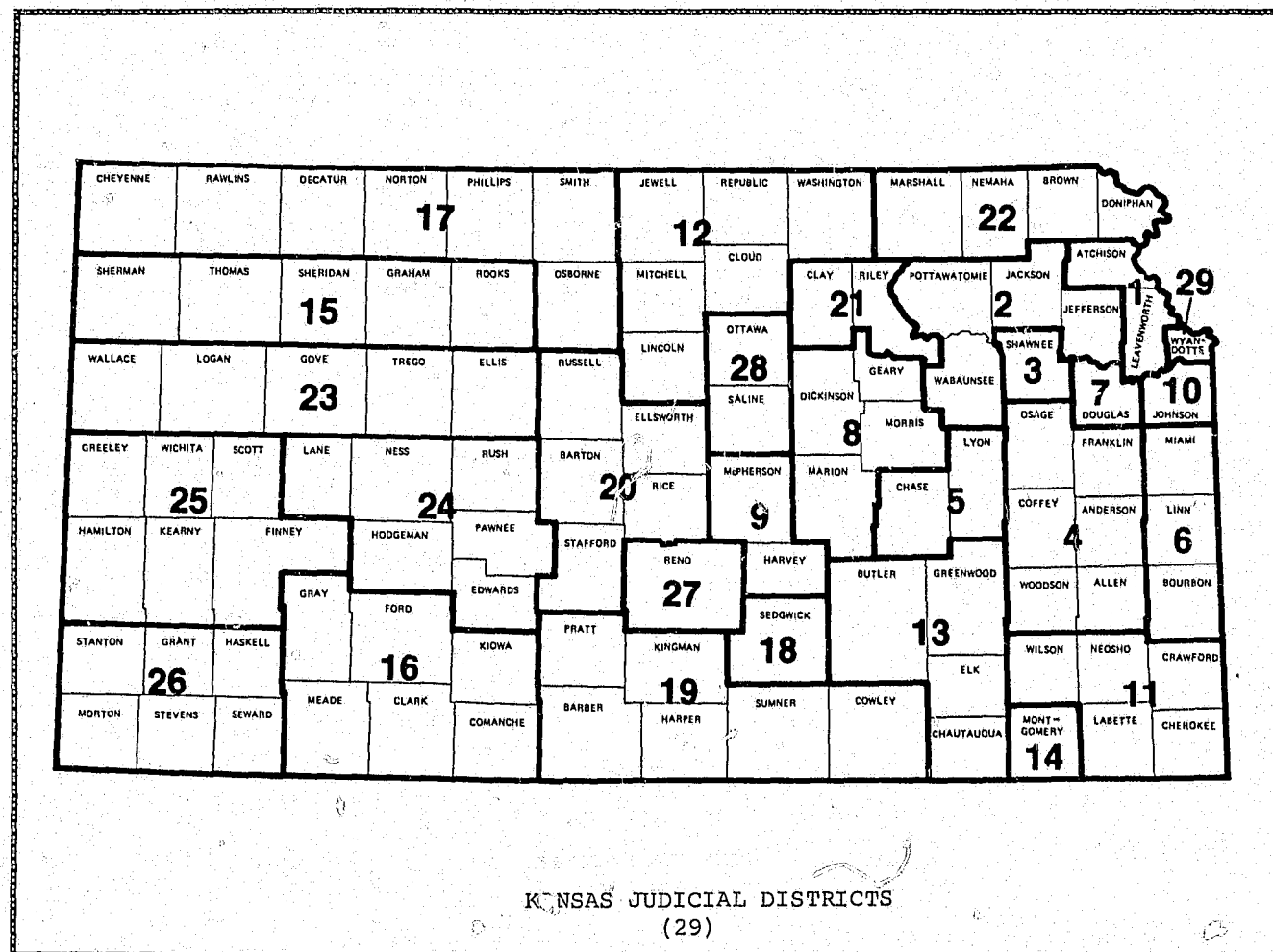
Retired judges and justices who are assigned judicial duties will find that the standards for determining eligibility for per diem compensation are clarified by the amendments of K.S.A. 1980 Supp. 20-2616. The retired judges and justices are used in acute situations to help out in cases of disqualification or overcrowded dockets.

New acts also revamped to a degree the selection and empanelment of jurors. Jury lists may now be prepared from multiple sources, such as drivers' license lists, so long as major sources include voter registration or county census records (K.S.A. 43-162). National Guard members' exemptions from jury duty when at camp or during active service were clarified.

Juries for misdemeanor trials are now limited to six members. The option allowing a larger number has been stricken from K.S.A. 1980 Supp. 22-3404. Appeals from municipal court judgments will also be limited to six-member juries.

The enactments allow for speedier selection of juries at reduced costs.





KANSAS JUDICIAL DISTRICTS
(29)

**SUPREME COURT
AND
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS**

The Honorable Alfred G. Schroeder
Chief Justice

Department 1: The Honorable Kay McFarland
Departmental Justice
Districts 12, 15, 17, 23, 28

Department 2: The Honorable Alex M. Fromme
Departmental Justice
Districts 2, 3, 8, 21

Department 3: The Honorable Richard W. Holmes
Departmental Justice
Districts 1, 4, 7, 22, 29

Department 4: The Honorable David Prager
Departmental Justice
Districts 6, 10, 11, 14

Department 5: The Honorable Robert H. Miller
Departmental Justice
Districts 5, 9, 13, 18, 19

Department 6: The Honorable Harold S. Herd
Departmental Justice
Districts 16, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27

COURT OF APPEALS

The Honorable J. Richard Foth
Chief Judge

The Honorable Bob Abbott
The Honorable John E. Rees
The Honorable Corwin C. Spencer
The Honorable Sherman A. Parks
The Honorable Joe H. Swinehart
The Honorable Marvin W. Meyer

DISTRICT COURT

DJ = District Judge
ADJ = Associate District Judge
DMJ = District Magistrate Judge

1st Judicial District (Atchison and Leavenworth counties)
* Kenneth Harmon (DJ), Leavenworth County
Maurice P. O'Keefe, Jr., (DJ), Atchison County
Frederick N. Stewart (ADJ), Leavenworth County
John L. White (ADJ), Leavenworth County
Richard A. Dempster (DMJ), Atchison County
Dolan McKelvy (DMJ), Atchison County

* Administrative Judge

2nd Judicial District (Jackson, Jefferson, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee)

* John W. Brookens (DJ)
Tracy D. Klingensmith (ADJ), Jackson County
Dennis Lee Reiling (DMJ), Jefferson County
Oliver F. Maskil (DMJ), Pottawatomie County
Verle L. Swenson (DMJ), Wabaunsee County

3rd Judicial District (Shawnee County)

* William R. Carpenter (DJ)
Fred S. Jackson (DJ)
E. Newton Vickers (DJ)
Adrian J. Allen (DJ)
James M. Macnish (DJ)
Terry L. Bullock (DJ)
James P. Buchele (DJ)
Franklin R. Theis (ADJ)
James H. Hope (ADJ)
Mary Schowengerdt (ADJ)
Bill G. Honeyman (ADJ)
Matthew J. Dowd (ADJ)

4th Judicial District (Allen, Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Osage, and Woodson counties)

* Floyd H. Coffman (DJ), Franklin County
John W. White (DJ), Allen County
Donald L. White (ADJ), Franklin County
James J. Smith (ADJ), Anderson County
George G. Levans (DMJ), Allen County
Orville E. Steele (DMJ), Coffey County
Larry L. Coursen (DMJ), Osage County
Ronald Lee Call (DMJ), Woodson County

5th Judicial District (Chase and Lyon counties)

* Gary W. Rulon (DJ), Lyon County
William J. Dick (ADJ), Lyon County

Francis D. Towle (DMJ), Chase County

6th Judicial District (Bourbon, Linn, and Miami counties)

* Charles M. Warren (DJ), Bourbon County
Leighton Archer Fossey (ADJ), Linn County
Stephen D. Hill (ADJ), Miami County
Samuel I. Mason (DMJ), Bourbon County

7th Judicial District (Douglas County)

* James W. Paddock (DJ)
Ralph M. King (DJ)
John M. Elwell (ADJ)

8th Judicial District (Dickinson, Geary, Marion, and Morris counties)

* William D. Clement (DJ), Geary County
John F. Christner (DJ), Dickinson County
George F. Scott (ADJ), Geary County
Melvin Gradert (ADJ), Marion County
Tom Nold (DMJ), Dickinson County
Clarence L. Sawyer (DMJ), Morris County

9th Judicial District (Harvey and McPherson counties)

* Sam H. Sturm (DJ), Harvey County
John Thomas Reid (ADJ), Harvey County
Carl B. Anderson, Jr., (ADJ) McPherson County

10th Judicial District (Johnson County)

Herbert W. Walton (DJ)
James H. Bradley (DJ)
B. L. Shankel (DJ)
William G. Gray (DJ)
Phillip L. Woodworth (DJ)
* Lewis C. Smith (DJ)
Marion Chipman (ADJ)
Earle D. Jones (ADJ)

J. Stewart McWilliams (ADJ)
Sam K. Bruner (ADJ)
Bill E. Haynes (ADJ)
Robert G. Jones (ADJ)
Janette Howard (ADJ)
Gerald L. Houglund (ADJ)

11th Judicial District (Cherokee, Crawford, Lette, Neosho, and Wilson counties)

* Don Musser (DJ), Crawford County
Charles J. Sell (DJ), Lette County
C. Fred Lorentz (DJ), Wilson County
Richard D. Loffswold (ADJ), Crawford County
John C. Gariglietti (ADJ), Crawford County
Daniel L. Brewster (ADJ), Lette County
Richard L. Ashley (ADJ), Neosho County
B. J. LaTurner (DMJ), Cherokee County
Dwayne Spoon (DMJ), Wilson County

12th Judicial District (Cloud, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Republic, and Washington counties)

* Richard W. Wahl (DJ), Cloud County
Marvin L. Stortz (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

13th Judicial District (Butler, Chautauqua, Elk, and Greenwood)

* Page W. Benson (DJ), Butler County
J. Patrick Brazil (DJ), Greenwood County

* Administrative Judge

John M. Jaworsky (ADJ), Butler County
 Wayne L. Jones (DMJ), Chautauqua County
 Darlene P. Bradley (DMJ), Elk County
 Harriet Shumard (DMJ), Greenwood County

14th Judicial District (Montgomery County)

* Kenneth D. David (DJ)
 Richard A. Medley (ADJ)
 Floyd V. Palmer (ADJ)

15th Judicial District (Graham, Rooks, Sheridan, Sherman, and Thomas)

* Keith R. Willoughby (DJ), Thomas County
 Jack L. Burr (ADJ), Sherman County
 Pauline Coker (DMJ), Graham County
 Nancy Conyac (DMJ), Rooks County
 Ward Gilliland (DMJ), Sheridan County
 Nellie L. Blakely, (DMJ), Thomas County

16th Judicial District (Clark, Comanche, Ford, Gray, Kiowa and Meade)

* Don C. Smith (DJ), Ford County
 Jay Don Reynolds (ADJ), Ford County
 Michael A. Freelove (DMJ), Clark County
 L. E. Mike Murphey (DMJ), Comanche County
 Maurice L. Johnson (DMJ), Gray County
 Pauline Schwarm (DMJ), Kiowa County
 John Murphy (DMJ), Meade County

17th Judicial District (Cheyenne, Decatur, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, and Smith counties)

* Charles E. Worden (DJ), Norton County
 Frederick J. Hammers (DMJ), Cheyenne County

Elmer J. Tacha (DMJ), Decatur County
 Wilda June Brown (DMJ), Norton County
 Shirley Henderson (DMJ), Osborne County
 Martha Kellogg (DMJ), Phillips County
 Dorothy R. Reinert (DMJ), Rawlins County
 Betty McDonald (DMJ), Smith County

18th Judicial District (Sedgwick County)

Willis W. Wall (DJ)
 Ray Hodge (DJ)
 Keith Sanborn (DJ)
 James V. Riddel (DJ)
 * James J. Noone (DJ)
 D. Keith Anderson (DJ)
 Tom Raum (DJ)
 Nicholas W. Klein (DJ)
 David P. Calvert (DJ)
 Tyler C. Lockett (DJ)
 Robert L. Morrison (DJ)
 Michael Corrigan (DJ)
 Owen Ballinger (DJ)
 Elliott Fry (ADJ)
 Robert Hornung (ADJ)
 Hal Malone (ADJ)
 David W. Kennedy (ADJ)
 James G. Beasley (ADJ)
 Paul W. Clark (ADJ)
 Robert C. Hiesel (ADJ)
 Ron Rogg (ADJ)
 John E. Foulston (ADJ)

19th Judicial District (Barber, Cowley, Harper, Kingman, Pratt, and Sumner counties)

Charles H. Stewart (DJ), Kingman County
 Doyle E. White (DJ), Cowley County
 David S. Lord (ADJ), Cowley County
 Robert L. Bishop (ADJ), Cowley County
 Tom Pringle (ADJ), Cowley County
 * Clarence E. Renner (ADJ), Pratt County

Lloyd K. McDaniel (ADJ), Sumner County
 Thomas H. Graber (ADJ), Sumner County
 Thomas L. McGuire (DMJ), Barber County
 John Moore (DMJ), Harper County
 Gene Shay (DMJ), Kingman County
 Walter McClauskey (DMJ), Pratt County

20th Judicial District (Barton, Ellsworth, Rice, Russell, and Stafford)

* Herb Rohleder (DJ), Barton County
 Barry A. Bennington (DJ), Stafford County
 William J. Laughlin (ADJ), Barton County
 Clarence Kahler (DMJ), Ellsworth County
 Don L. Alvord (DMJ), Rice County
 N. J. Becker (DMJ), Russell County
 Lee Nusser (DMJ), Stafford County

21st Judicial District (Clay and Riley counties)

* Ronald D. Innes (DJ), Riley County
 Jerry L. Mershon (DJ), Riley County
 Harlan W. Graham (ADJ), Riley County
 Chester W. Kent (DMJ), Clay County

22nd Judicial District (Brown, Doniphan, Marshall, and Nemaha counties)

Hon. William L. Stevenson (DJ), Brown County
 * Robert L. Gernon (ADJ), Brown County
 Virgil W. Begesse (DMJ), Doniphan County
 Maxine Cumro (DMJ), Marshall County
 Francis G. Holthaus (DMJ), Nemaha County

* Administrative Judge

23rd Judicial District (Ellis, Gove, Logan, Trego, and Wallace)

* Steven P. Flood (DJ), Ellis County
 Tom Scott (ADJ), Ellis County
 Lawrence Litson (DMJ), Gove County
 Annabell M. Peck (DMJ), Logan County
 David L. Rhoades (DMJ), Trego County
 Logan Dobbs (DMJ), Wallace County

24th Judicial District (Edwards, Hodgeman, Lane, Ness, Pawnee, and Rush)

* C. Phillip Aldrich (DJ), Pawnee County
 Richard Miller (DMJ), Edwards County
 Virginia M. Schraeder (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

25th Judicial District (Finney, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearny, Scott, and Wichita counties)

* J. Stephen Nyswonger (DJ), Finney County
 Harrison Smith (ADJ), Finney County
 C. Ann Wilson (DMJ), Greeley County
 Donna L. J. Blake (DMJ), Hamilton County
 John Russell Jennings (DMJ), Kearny County
 Gordon Goering (DMJ), Scott County
 Claude S. Heath, III (DMJ), Wichita County

26th Judicial District (Grant, Haskell, Morton, Seward, Stanton, and Stevens counties)

* Keaton G. Duckworth (DJ), Morton County
 Kim D. Ramey (ADJ), Seward County
 K. T. Gregg (DMJ), Grant County
 David G. Rinehart (DMJ), Haskell County
 Shirley A. Davis (DMJ), Morton County
 Vance L. Whittington (DMJ), Stanton County
 Verna Kay McQueen (DMJ), Stevens County

* Administrative Judge

27th Judicial District (Reno County)

* J. Stanley Hill (DJ)
 Porter K. Brown (DJ)
 Steven R. Becker (ADJ)
 William F. Lyle (ADJ)

28th Judicial District (Saline and Ottawa counties)

* Morris V. Hoobler (DJ), Saline County
 David S. Knudson (DJ), Saline County
 Gene B. Penland (ADJ), Saline County
 John Weckel (ADJ), Saline County
 Adrian Lapka (DMJ), Ottawa County

29th Judicial District (Wyandotte County)

James J. Lysaught (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)
 Ralph D. Lamar (ADJ)
 David Mikesic (ADJ)
 Matthew G. Podrebarac (ADJ)
 Bill D. Robinson, Jr., (ADJ)
 Philip L. Sieve (ADJ)
 Lawrence G. Zukel (ADJ)
 Robert J. Foster (ADJ)

ASSIGNMENT OF DISTRICT COURT JUDGES
 (Cases heard outside of home district on assignment from Supreme Court)

Judicial Department No. 1

Special Assignments

7-9-80	Hon. Morris V. Hoobler to Thomas County	3 cases
7-15-80	Hon. Morris V. Hoobler to Thomas County	2 cases
7-16-80	Hon. Steven P. Flood to Pawnee County	1 case
7-23-80	Hon. Jack L. Burr to Cheyenne County	1 case
7-24-80	Hon. John Weckel to Riley County	1 case
10-1-80	Hon. Richard W. Wahl to Rooks County	1 case
10-13-80	Hon. Steven P. Flood to Ness County	1 case
10-20-80	Hon. John Weckel to Reno County	2 cases
11-10-80	Hon. Richard W. Wahl to Barton County	3 cases
11-17-80	Hon. John Weckel to Reno County	1 case
11-20-80	Hon. Steven P. Flood to Pawnee County	1 case
11-25-80	Hon. Richard W. Wahl to Osborne County	3 cases

12-5-80	Hon. Richard W. Wahl to Smith County	1 case
1-13-81	Hon. Charles E. Worden to Finney County	2 cases
1-16-81	Hon. Steven P. Flood to Edwards County	1 case
2-12-81	Hon. John Weckel to Reno County	2 cases
3-26-81	Hon. Raymond E. Haggart to Cloud County	1 case
4-2-81	Hon. John Weckel to Pawnee County	2 cases
4-23-81	Hon. Charles E. Worden to Finney County	1 case
5-11-81	Hon. William E. Thompson to Lyon County	1 case
6-4-81	Hon. Jack L. Burr to Wallace County	4 cases
6-9-81	Hon. Morris V. Hoobler to McPherson County	2 cases
6-25-81	Hon. Richard W. Wahl to Saline County	1 case
6-30-81	Hon. Jack L. Burr to Wallace County	7 cases

General Assignments

7-14-80	Hon. Adrian Lapka to Johnson County
10-28-80	Hon. Pauline Coker to Shawnee County
10-28-80	Hon. Wilda June Brown to Shawnee County
10-28-80	Hon. William E. Thompson to Shawnee County
12-2-80	Hon. Wilda June Brown to Johnson County

12-2-80 Hon. Henry Russell to Johnson County
 12-18-80 Hon. Charles E. Worden to 23rd District
 12-18-80 Hon. Keith R. Willoughby to 23rd District
 12-18-80 Hon. Jack L. Burr to 23rd District
 12-18-80 Hon. Steven P. Flood to 15th District
 12-18-80 Hon. Tom Scott to 15th District
 12-18-80 Hon. Logan Dobbs to 15th District
 12-18-80 Hon. Charles E. Worden to 15th District
 12-18-80 Hon. Steven P. Flood to 17th District
 12-18-80 Hon. Tom Scott to 17th District
 12-18-80 Hon. Jack L. Burr to 17th District
 12-18-80 Hon. Keith R. Willoughby to 17th District
 2-20-81 Hon. William E. Thompson to Douglas County
 2-24-81 Hon. Adrian Lapka to Johnson County
 2-24-81 Hon. Wilda June Brown to Johnson County
 2-24-81 Hon. Henry Russell to Johnson County
 3-26-81 Hon. Wilda June Brown to Johnson County
 3-27-81 Hon. Steve Kaminski to Reno County
 6-18-81 Hon. Charles E. Worden to 15th District
 6-18-81 Hon. Steven P. Flood to 15th District
 6-18-81 Hon. Tom Scott to 15th District
 6-18-81 Hon. Steven P. Flood to 17th District
 6-18-81 Hon. Tom Scott to 17th District
 6-18-81 Hon. Jack L. Burr to 17th District
 6-18-81 Hon. Keith R. Willoughby to 17th District
 6-18-81 Hon. Charles E. Worden to 23rd District
 6-18-81 Hon. Keith R. Willoughby to 23rd District
 6-18-81 Hon. Jack L. Burr to 23rd District
 6-19-81 Hon. William E. Thompson to Johnson County
 6-19-81 Hon. Lawrence Litson to Johnson County
 6-19-81 Hon. Steve Kaminski to Douglas County

Assignments to Retired Judges

7-15-80 Hon. Marvin O. Brummett to Smith County 1 case
 8-6-80 Hon. Marvin O. Brummett to Cloud County 1 case
 8-22-80 Hon. Marvin O. Brummett to Cloud County
 1-21-81 Hon. Marvin O. Brummett to Washington County 1 case
 6-30-81 Hon. Marvin O. Brummett to Cloud County

Judicial Department No. 2

Special Assignments

8-28-80 Hon. Terry L. Bullock to Geary County 1 case
 8-29-80 Hon. Terry L. Bullock to Geary County 15 cases
 10-20-80 Hon. Ronald D. Innes to Reno County 1 case
 11-10-80 Hon. Tracy D. Klingensmith to Shawnee County 1 case
 12-2-80 Hon. John W. Brookens to Shawnee County 1 case
 12-10-80 Hon. John F. Christner to Riley County 1 case
 3-16-81 Hon. John W. Brookens to Brown County 1 case
 6-24-81 Hon. Ronald D. Innes to Shawnee County 1 case

General Assignments

7-14-80 Hon. Dennis Lee Reiling to Johnson County
 12-1-80 Hon. Dennis Lee Reiling to Johnson County
 12-2-80 Hon. Dennis Lee Reiling to Johnson County
 12-2-80 Hon. Oliver F. Maskil to Johnson County
 12-2-80 Hon. Chester W. Kent to Johnson County
 2-20-81 Hon. Verle L. Swenson to Douglas County
 4-10-81 Hon. Chester W. Kent to Douglas County
 5-21-81 Hon. Verle L. Swenson to Douglas County
 6-19-81 Hon. Oliver F. Maskil to Douglas County
 6-19-81 Hon. Verle L. Swenson to Douglas County

Assignments to Retired Judges

2-19-81 Hon. Lewis L. McLaughlin to Shawnee County
 3-10-81 Hon. B. Mack Bryant to Morris County 1 case
 3-19-81 Hon. J. W. Lowry to Shawnee County
 4-6-81 Hon. J. W. Lowry to Shawnee County 1 case

Judicial Department No. 3

Special Assignments

8-22-80 Hon. Richard A. Dempster to Brown County 1 case
 9-5-80 Hon. John L. White to Brown County 1 case
 1-30-81 Hon. John M. Elwell to Neosho County 1 case
 2-3-81 Hon. John L. White to Shawnee County 1 case
 2-24-81 Hon. Dolan McKelvy to Brown County 1 case
 4-16-81 Hon. Dean J. Smith to Johnson County 1 case

General Assignments

7-24-80 Hon. John L. White to Shawnee County
 11-13-80 Hon. Robert L. Gernon to Shawnee County
 2-24-81 Hon. Maxine Cumro to Johnson County
 3-26-81 Hon. Dolan McKelvy to Johnson County
 4-8-81 Hon. Virgil W. Begesse to Johnson County
 6-19-81 Hon. Virgil W. Begesse to Johnson County

Assignments to Retired Judges

9-8-80 Hon. George Donaldson to Wyandotte County 1 case
 11-10-80 Hon. Harry G. Miller to Wyandotte County
 11-10-80 Hon. O. Q. Claflin, III, to Wyandotte County
 1-5-81 Hon. O. Q. Claflin, III, to Wyandotte County
 2-3-81 Hon. J. W. Lowry to Douglas County 1 case
 2-3-81 Hon. J. W. Lowry to Leavenworth County 1 case
 2-13-81 Hon. J. W. Lowry to Wyandotte County 2 cases
 3-19-81 Hon. O. Q. Claflin, III, to Wyandotte County
 3-27-81 Hon. O. Q. Claflin, III, to Wyandotte County
 4-3-81 Hon. J. W. Lowry to Wyandotte County
 5-12-81 Hon. O. Q. Claflin, III, to Wyandotte County

Judicial Department No. 4

Special Assignments

8-21-80 Hon. Leighton A. Fossey to Cowley County 1 case
 9-15-80 Hon. William P. Meek to Linn County 1 case
 1-14-81 Hon. Kenneth D. David to Labette County 1 case
 1-29-81 Hon. Leighton A. Fossey to Crawford County 1 case
 3-25-81 Hon. Don H. Musser to Butler County 1 case
 4-1-81 Hon. C. Fred Lorentz to Lyon County 1 case
 5-14-81 Hon. Stephen D. Hill to Wyandotte County 1 case
 6-12-81 Hon. William P. Meek to Montgomery County 1 case

General Assignments

7-14-80 Hon. Brooks Hinkle to Johnson County
 9-15-80 Hon. B. J. LaTurner to Johnson County
 2-2-81 Hon. Samuel I. Mason to Johnson County
 2-9-81 Hon. Don H. Musser to Montgomery County
 2-9-81 Hon. Charles J. Sell to Montgomery County
 2-11-81 Hon. Daniel L. Brewster to Montgomery County
 2-24-81 Hon. Orville E. Steele to Johnson County
 4-24-81 Hon. Don H. Musser to Montgomery County
 5-22-81 Hon. Samuel I. Mason to Johnson County
 6-19-81 Hon. Samuel I. Mason to Johnson County
 6-19-81 Hon. B. J. LaTurner to Johnson County

Assignments to Retired Judges

7-7-80 Hon. O. Q. Claflin, III, to Johnson County 1 case
 10-7-80 Hon. Lewis L. McLaughlin to Johnson County 1 case
 1-16-81 Hon. Lewis L. McLaughlin to Montgomery County
 2-18-81 Hon. C. E. Birney to Montgomery County 1 case

Judicial Department No. 5

Special Assignments

7-1-80 Hon. Jerry L. Mershon to Brown County 1 case
 7-10-80 Hon. Carl B. Anderson, Jr., to Saline County 1 case
 7-28-80 Hon. Clarence E. Renner to Barton County 1 case
 8-15-80 Hon. Page W. Benson to Lyon County 1 case
 8-15-80 Hon. Elliott Fry to Butler County 1 case
 8-20-80 Hon. J. Patrick Brazil to Lyon County 1 case
 8-21-80 Hon. Thomas H. Graber to Sedgwick County 1 case
 9-15-80 Hon. Robert L. Bishop to Barton County 1 case
 9-15-80 Hon. Clarence E. Renner to Ford County 1 case
 9-16-80 Hon. John Thomas Reid to Sedgwick County 1 case
 10-1-80 Hon. J. Patrick Brazil to Lyon County 1 case
 10-10-80 Hon. Paul L. Thomas to Butler County 1 case
 10-28-80 Hon. David S. Lord to Montgomery County 1 case
 11-13-80 Hon. Tom Pringle to Sedgwick County 1 case
 11-17-80 Hon. Robert L. Bishop to McPherson County 1 case
 12-10-80 Hon. David S. Lord to Wilson County 2 cases
 12-11-80 Hon. John Thomas Reid to Saline County 1 case
 12-12-80 Hon. Doyle E. White to Sedgwick County 1 case
 1-9-81 Hon. Robert C. Helsel to McPherson County 1 case
 1-12-81 Hon. Carl B. Anderson, Jr., to Lyon County 1 case
 1-12-81 Hon. Doyle E. White to Butler County 1 case
 1-14-81 Hon. John Thomas Reid to Riley County 1 case
 1-26-81 Hon. Doyle E. White to Sedgwick County 1 case
 1-26-81 Hon. Clarence E. Renner to Ford County 1 case
 2-10-81 Hon. Carl B. Anderson, Jr., to Barton County 1 case
 2-12-81 Hon. Doyle E. White to Butler County 1 case
 2-12-81 Hon. Doyle E. White to Lyon County 1 case
 2-12-81 Hon. Doyle E. White to Lyon County 1 case
 2-12-81 Hon. Doyle E. White to Lyon County 1 case
 2-12-81 Hon. Doyle E. White to Lyon County 1 case
 2-12-81 Hon. Doyle E. White to Lyon County 1 case
 3-3-81 Hon. Clarence E. Renner to Stevens County 1 case
 3-10-81 Hon. William L. Stevenson to Washington County 1 case
 3-25-81 Hon. Doyle E. White to Sedgwick County 1 case
 4-2-81 Hon. William J. Dick to Neosho County 1 case
 4-22-81 Hon. Doyle E. White to Sedgwick County 3 cases
 4-22-81 Hon. Thomas H. Graber to Sedgwick County 1 case
 4-28-81 Hon. Carl B. Anderson, Jr., to Saline County 1 case
 5-13-81 Hon. J. Patrick Brazil to Lyon County 1 case
 5-22-81 Hon. Robert L. Bishop to Sedgwick County 1 case

General Assignments

7-9-80 Hon. B. Mack Bryant to Harvey County
 7-9-80 Hon. Paul L. Thomas to Harvey County
 7-9-80 Hon. John E. Foulston to Harvey County
 12-1-80 Hon. Francis D. Towle to Douglas County
 2-12-81 Hon. John Thomas Reid to Sedgwick County
 2-20-81 Hon. Thomas H. Graber to Sedgwick County
 2-23-81 Hon. Lloyd K. McDaniel to Sedgwick County
 2-23-81 Hon. Gene Shay to Reno County
 2-23-81 Hon. John Moore to Reno County

Assignments to Retired Judges

2-12-81 Hon. B. Mack Bryant to Sedgwick County 1 case
 5-22-81 Hon. B. Mack Bryant to Harvey County 1 case
 5-22-81 Hon. B. Mack Bryant to Harvey County 3 cases
 5-22-81 Hon. B. Mack Bryant to Sedgwick County 1 case

Judicial Department No. 6

Special Assignments

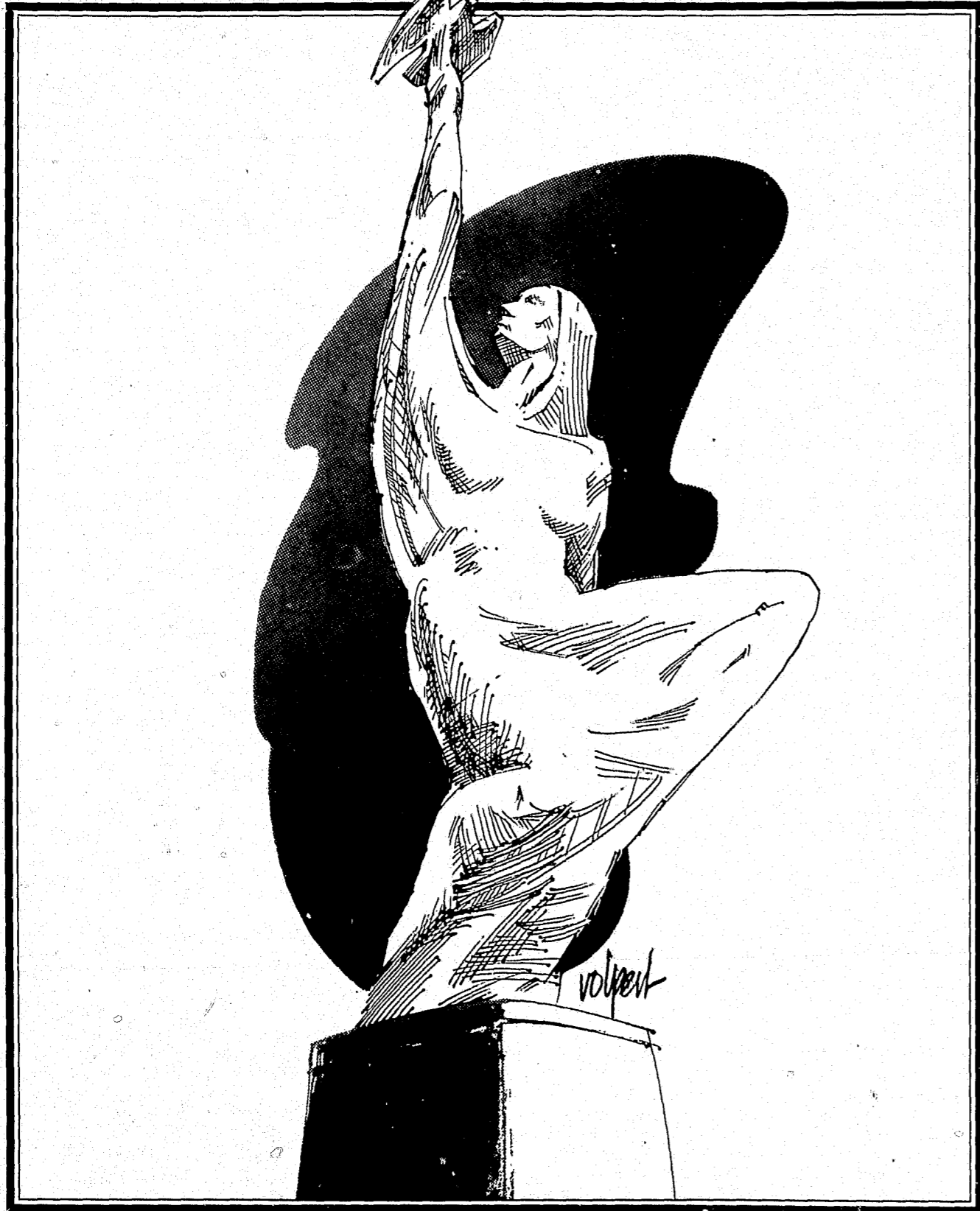
7-21-80 Hon. Lee Nusser to Pawnee County 1 case
 9-8-80 Hon. Lee Nusser to Edwards County 1 case
 9-8-80 Hon. J. Stanley Hill to Barton County 2 cases
 10-16-80 Hon. Herb Rohleder to Lane County 1 case
 12-18-80 Hon. Keaton G. Duckworth to Finney County 2 cases
 2-13-81 Hon. C. Phillip Aldrich to Finney County 1 case
 2-25-81 Hon. William J. Laughlin to Reno County 1 case
 2-25-81 Hon. C. Phillip Aldrich to Finney County 5 cases
 3-3-81 Hon. Kim D. Ramey to Ford County 1 case
 6-24-81 Hon. Phillip Aldrich to Hamilton County 1 case
 6-25-81 Hon. Don C. Smith to Seward County 1 case
 6-23-81 Hon. William J. Laughlin to Shawnee County 1 case

General Assignments

8-18-80 Hon. Herb Rohleder to 10th District
 10-2-80 Hon. Clarence Kahler to 10th District
 1-27-81 Hon. William J. Laughlin to 24th District
 2-24-81 Hon. Don L. Alvord to Johnson County
 2-25-81 Hon. William J. Laughlin to Wyandotte County
 3-10-81 Hon. Don L. Alvord to Reno County
 3-10-81 Hon. A. L. Hall to Reno County
 3-16-81 Hon. William J. Laughlin to 24th District
 4-8-81 Hon. Pauline Schwarm to Johnson County
 5-22-81 Hon. Lee Nusser to Johnson County
 5-22-81 Hon. Richard Miller to Johnson County
 5-22-81 Hon. Maurice L. Johnson to Johnson County
 6-11-81 Hon. Don L. Alvord to Reno County
 6-19-81 Hon. C. Ann Wilson to Johnson County
 6-19-81 Hon. Claude S. Heath, III, to Johnson County
 6-24-81 Hon. Barry A. Bennington to Sedgwick County
 6-30-81 Hon. Vance L. Whittington to Reno County

Assignments to Retired Judges

7-16-80 Hon. L. L. Morgan to Ford County 1 case
 10-7-80 Hon. Benedict P. Cruise to Ellsworth County 1 case
 11-21-80 Hon. Frederick Woleslagel to Ford County 1 case
 12-15-80 Hon. C. E. Birney to Finney County 1 case
 12-15-80 Hon. L. L. Morgan to Finney County 2 cases
 12-24-80 Hon. C. E. Birney to Finney County 1 case
 12-24-80 Hon. C. E. Birney to Finney County 2 cases
 1-13-81 Hon. Frederick Woleslagel to Finney County 1 case
 2-11-81 Hon. Marvin O. Brummett to Reno County
 5-7-81 Hon. L. L. Morgan to Finney County 2 cases
 6-8-81 Hon. Bert J. Vance to Finney County 1 case
 6-8-81 Hon. Bert J. Vance to Finney County 2 cases
 6-9-81 Hon. Marvin O. Brummett to Reno County
 6-9-81 Hon. J. W. Lowry to Reno County
 6-11-81 Hon. Bert J. Vance to Finney County 1 case
 6-19-81 Hon. Bert J. Vance to Finney County 1 case



END