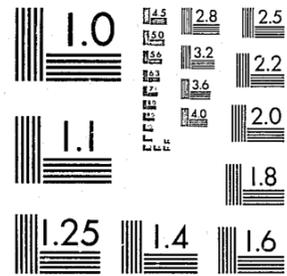


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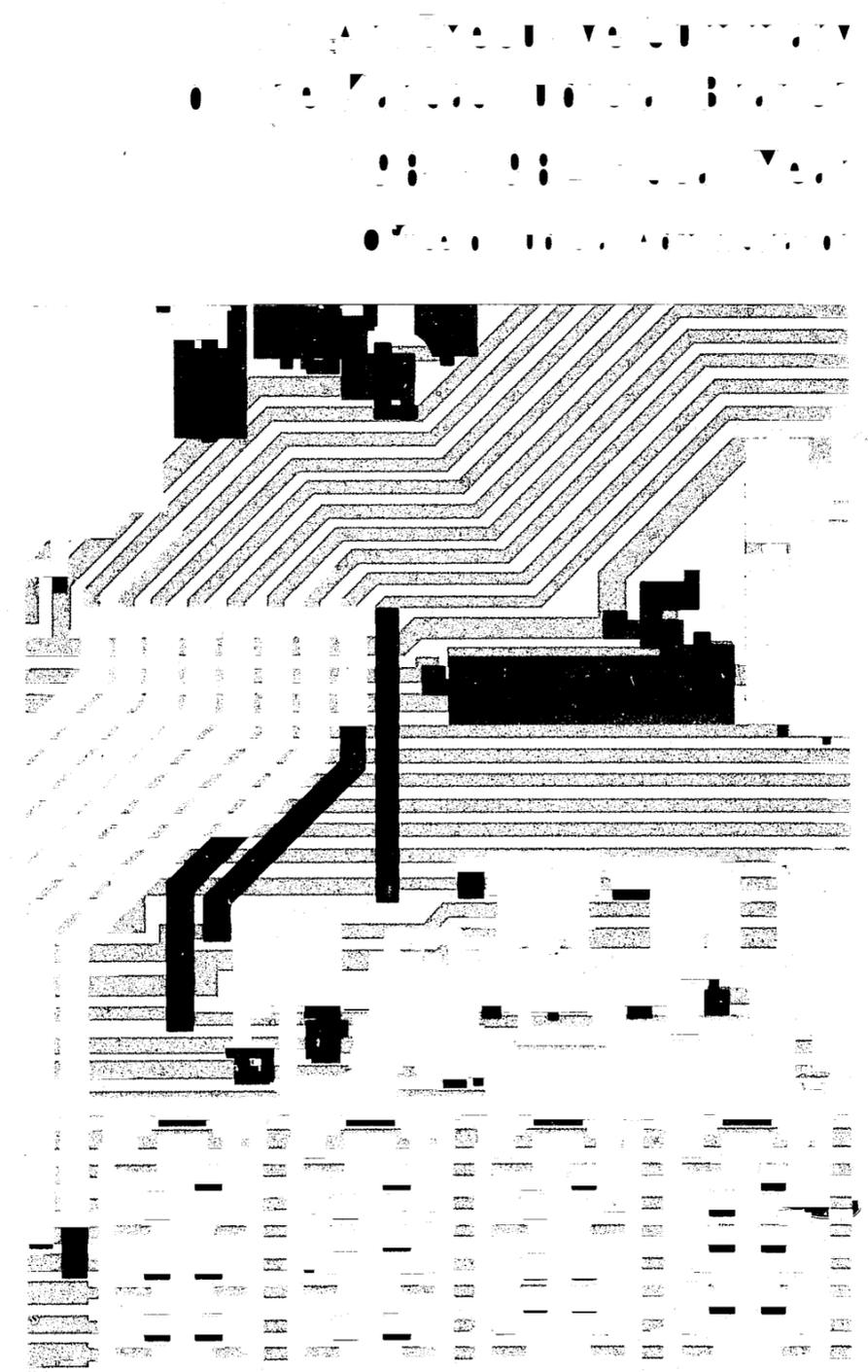
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6-7-83

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Supreme Court of Kansas

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

HOWARD SCHWARTZ
Judicial Administrator

(913) 296-4873

January 10, 1983

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, 1982, 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

Howard Schwartz
Judicial Administrator

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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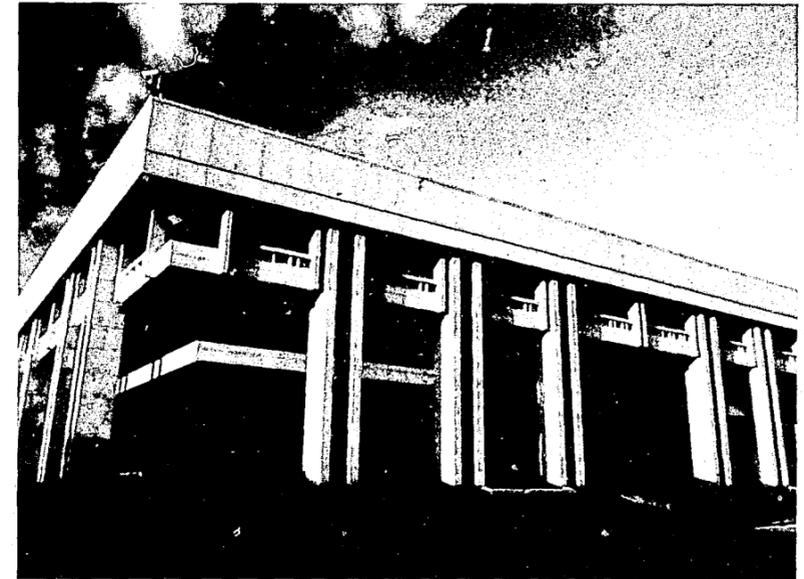
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Kansas Judicial Center

Foreword

This is the second year for the publication of this executive summary of the courts' business in Kansas. If we seem proud in our presentation, it is because we feel it is warranted.

Despite a burgeoning caseload, judges continued to press on with the goal of delivering quality and timely justice to Kansas citizens at the lowest possible cost. As with many other states, Kansas was confronted with additional budget problems because of the lagging economy. To keep pace, most employees in the Judicial Branch were required to work both faster and smarter. For several districts, the latter meant increasing automation and eliminating duplication.

A new section in this year's report details the efforts made in each of the 30 judicial districts to better manage the caseload *without* sacri-

ficing service to the public. Not surprisingly many of the districts reported the increasing use of computers. Just as the Office of Judicial Administration has found computers to be the answer for keeping track of case numbers, the district courts are finding many other applications for them.

Several districts are using computers to generate most papers necessary for the flow of the cases, including summonses, aids in execution, citations, trial docket sheets, judges' minutes, bench warrants, garnishments, subpoenas, motion docket sheets, alias warrants and even case jacket labels. All of that work used to require more time and money, two things that are in short supply in today's court system.

Fiscal 1982 was the first full year Kansas operated under Supreme Court time standards to reduce delay in the courts. A quick glance at the statistics in this report shows the

standards are working and working well. By the end of the year, only 4.8 percent of the total pending criminal cases were one year or older. In the civil area, 1,265 cases, or 3.7 percent, of the total caseload are two years old or older.

All categories of cases surpassed the Supreme Court's time standards, a record of achievement made possible only through the cooperative efforts of all employees in the system, as well as by attorneys involved in the cases.

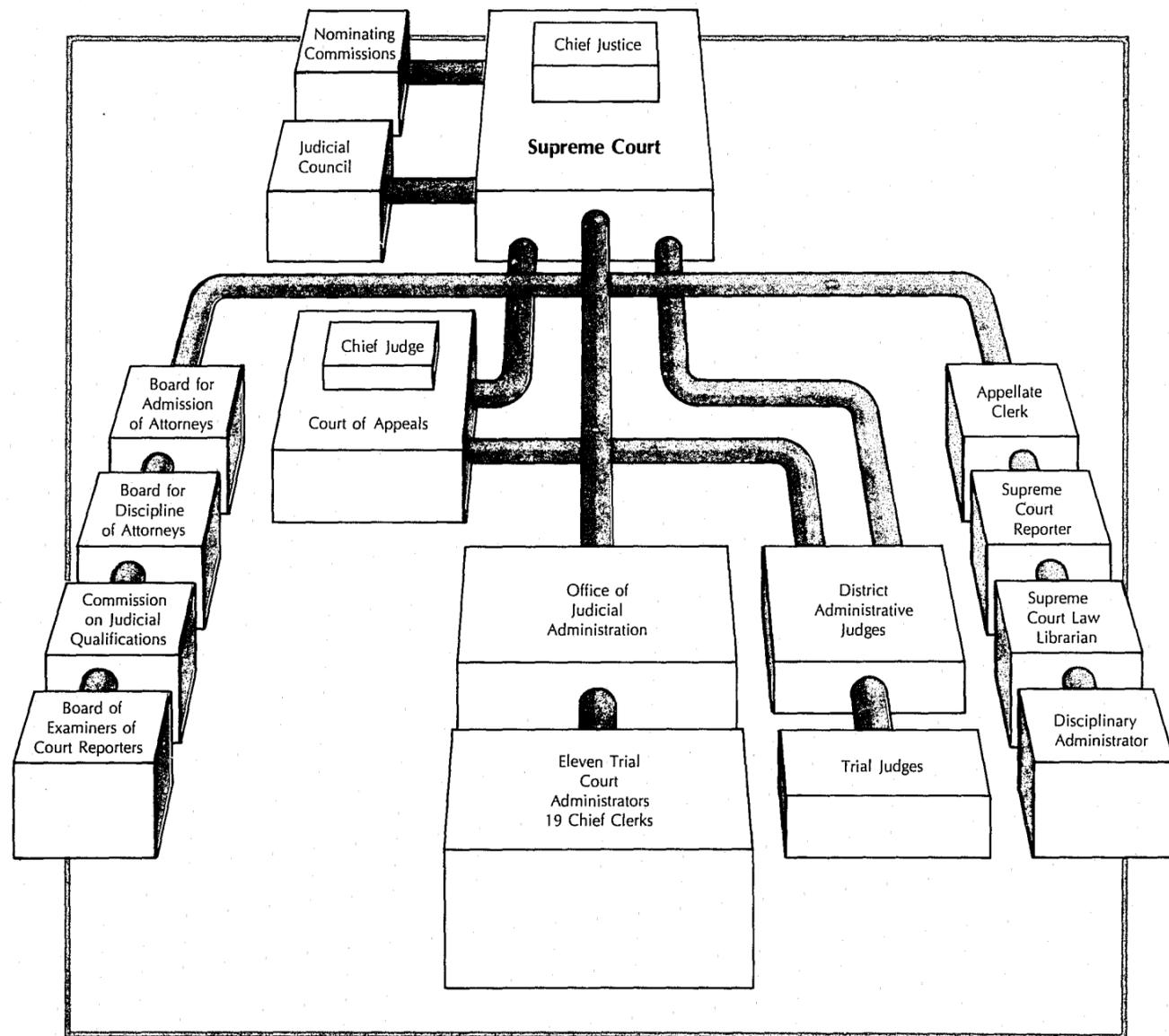
To maintain the quality of justice that Kansas citizens have come to expect, the Judicial Branch program of continuing education continued for all employee groups in the system, including judges, clerks, court reporters and court services officers. A new approach in education was taken in 1982 when regional educational programs were undertaken as a cost cutting measure. Besides the savings in travel and lodging, the regional programs provided more individualized instruction. More regional seminars are on the drawing boards for 1983.

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.

On The Cover

The Judicial Branch goal of delivering quality and speedy justice to Kansas citizens is increasingly being enhanced by the use of computers. On the cover and section divider pages are vastly enlarged segments of an actual microprocessor, a computer chip that holds 30,000 transistors yet occupies about the same space of a newborn's fingernail. A third of the state's 30 judicial districts are heavily into computerized court business while others are making plans to use them. Illustrations are by Janet Zoble.

Supreme Court Administrative Chart



The Year in Review

Office of Judicial Administration

The Office of Judicial Administration, the Supreme Court's administrative arm, undertook a variety of new projects during 1982 which were designed to improve the Kansas court system.

A major project in the office was the production of a slide presentation designed to acquaint citizens with the Kansas Judicial Branch and explain the importance of their role as potential jurors.

The presentation, "Images of Justice," was produced for Kansas by the National Center for State Courts.

The slide presentation has been reproduced on video tape and is on file in the Office of Judicial Administration.

The office also prepared a statewide list of interpreters for use by judges in ensuring that all citizens receive a fair trial regardless of their ability to speak English.

The 139 names on the list represent 33 different languages. Many of the volunteer interpreters teach foreign languages at the colleges and universities.

Kansas' continuing battle to reduce delay in the courts resulted in an extra assignment for Dr. Howard Schwartz, Judicial Administrator. Dr. Schwartz was appointed chairman of a special committee of the National Conference of State Court Administrators to develop national time standards for case processing.

This appointment followed increasing recognition of Kansas as a leader in reducing delay in the courts. Dr. Schwartz has been judicial administrator since 1980, the year case processing time standards were adopted by the Kansas Supreme Court. During his tenure, he has overseen the administrative implementation of the standards and

has conducted numerous educational programs dealing with them.

The Office of Judicial Administration undertook staff responsibility for a new Supreme Court Education Advisory Committee charged with examining the need for law-related education.

As part of its work, the committee polled each of the state's school districts. The results of that poll included the finding that 95 percent of the 185 districts responding cited a definite need for including law-related education in the schools' curriculum.

Based upon the committee's work, Chief Justice Alfred G. Schroeder called upon the State Board of Education to appoint a blue ribbon committee to implement a meaningful program of court-related instruction in the state school system.

The Office also provided staff support to a Supreme Court committee charged with developing statewide comprehensive standards for juries in Kansas.

During the year, the committee reviewed existing jury systems, statutes, and Supreme Court rules relating to juries, American Bar Association jury standards and other resources in order to propose appropriate standards and methods to implement the standards.

These new projects were in addition to a wide range of ongoing administrative duties related to the efficient administration of a unified court system.

One recurring function of the Office is to follow state statutes providing that all payroll for district court operations be approved by the Judicial Administrator.

The Office is further charged with examining district court dockets to determine the need for judicial assistance. In 1982, both active and retired judges were assigned cases in other districts.



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.

Through the judicial administrator's information management system, Kansas judges are constantly kept informed of trends in their cases. Judges receive monthly and quarterly reports advising them of the number of filings, the age of the cases and the disposition rates.

Additionally, several special reports on case management were provided during 1982. 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.

The Office of Judicial Administration policy of assisting the trial courts whenever possible continued in fiscal 1982, with staff members visiting each of the 30 judicial districts during the year.

The Office's ten professional staff members traveled a collective 49,309 miles during the year. The goal of these visits was to offer technical assistance in facilitating the administration of justice. Requests for assistance included any number of needs, from fiscal and personnel matters to ceremonial and productivity reviews.

Clerk of Appellate Courts

The Clerk of Appellate Courts processed increasing numbers of cases and motions during 1982 and found his numerous other responsibilities on the rise.

The Clerk, Lewis C. Carter, is appointed by the justices of the Supreme Court for a two-year period and serves in the dual role as Clerk of both the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

In addition to the complex task of monitoring all cases on appeal and the specific deadlines involved in moving cases through the process, the Clerk's office provides staff support for the certification of shorthand reporters, the admission of attorneys, judicial qualifications and the Supreme Court Nominating Commission.

Applications for the court reporters' examination are made through the Clerk's office. A separate file is maintained on each applicant and certificates of eligibility are prepared and mailed after each examination upon receiving a report from the Board of Examiners of Court Reporters.

Members of the board include Jess Danner, Topeka; Judge E. Newton Vickers, Topeka; Judge Richard W. Wahl, Concordia; Harry E. Robbins, Jr., Wichita; and Donald W. Vasos, Kansas City.

The office is charged with various responsibilities relating to the admission of attorneys to the practice of law in Kansas. This function increases each year, with more and more persons applying to become an attorney.

In fiscal year 1982, 397 persons applied to become an attorney in Kansas. Two hundred eighty-one applicants passed the bar examinations which were conducted in July

1981 and February 1982.

Assisting the Clerk is a volunteer Kansas Board for Admission of Attorneys. Members include Donald H. Corson, Jr., Kansas City; Donald R. Newkirk, Wichita; William Y. Chalfant, Hutchinson; Edward Larson, Hays; Professor Raymond L. Spring, Topeka; Professor Deanell R. Tacha, Lawrence; John H. Jhntz, Olathe; Robert L. Briley, Chanute; and Gene H. Sharp, Liberal.

During 1982, the Clerk's office processed 897 motions filed in the Supreme Court and 3,450 filed in the Court of Appeals.

Court Reporters

Four court reporters agreed to serve on a new statewide committee formed during 1982 that is charged with reviewing court reporting services.

The four, Catherine Guy, Emporia; Tamara Little, Great Bend; Martin Delmont, Columbus; and Vesta York, Winfield, joined four judges and two court administrators to undertake the task.

The year also saw the continued competence of Kansas court reporters as several took the National Certificate of Merit and the Certificate of Proficiency Tests. The Kansas Shorthand Reporters Association also gives an Excellency Award Test. Participating in the tests is voluntary.

Completing the Kansas Excellency Award Test were Norma Wegerle, Wichita, and Sheila Lyons, Wichita.

One Kansas reporter, Candace Braksick, Oskaloosa, placed fifth in national competition.

Law Library

The State Law Library grew to 185,000 volumes during 1982.

Under the direction of Fred Knecht, Librarian, the library continued to develop a specialized collection of legal materials dealing primarily with judicial administration. To enhance the availability of this collection, the library began publishing a Court-Related Acquisitions List on a quarterly basis.

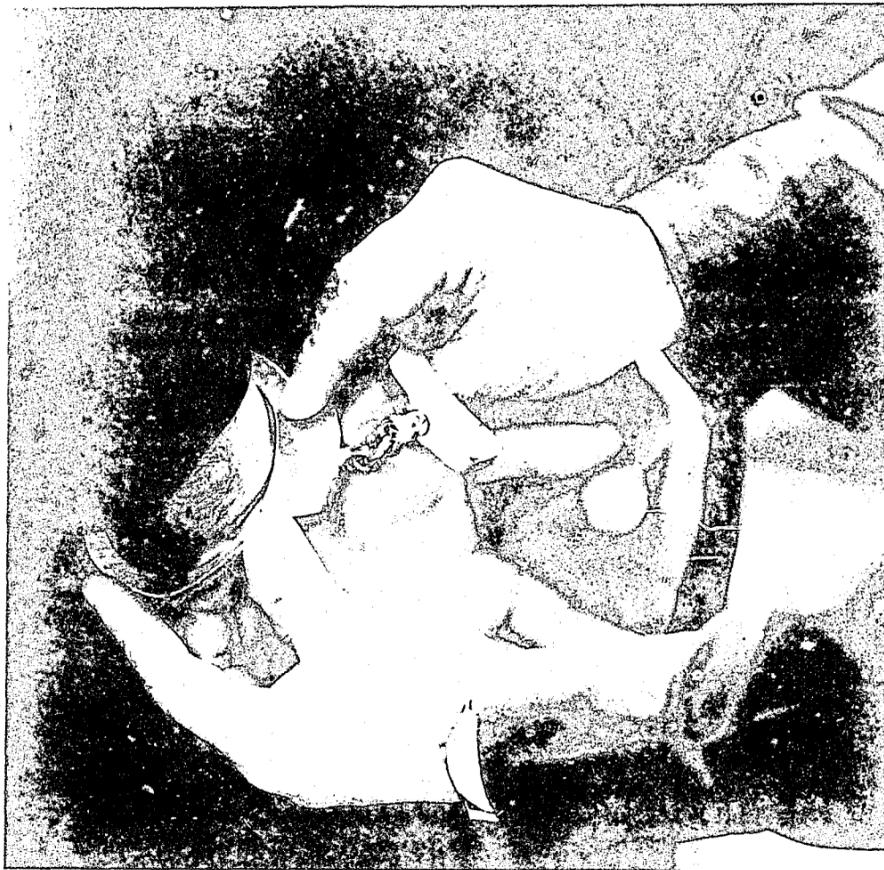
The publication is distributed to the justices of the Supreme Court, the judges of the Court of Appeals, all of the district court judges, the judicial administrator, district court administrators, chief clerks and court services officers.

Another area in the Law Library's collection highlighted during 1982 was the periodical collection of more than 400 current titles. A current Index to Legal Periodicals is now being published of the most recent titles received during a given period of time and is being distributed on the same basis as is the Court-Related Acquisitions List.

The Kansas Supreme Court Library, through the Office of Judicial Administration, is developing a program with the National Center for State Courts to send judges items of importance as reported in judicial newsletters and bar journals of other states. This is the only program of this kind in the United States in which the National Center for State Courts participates.

Fiscal 1982 officers of the Kansas Shorthand Reporters' Association were:

Vesta York, Winfield	President
Lou Vinopal, Kingman	Vice President
Mary Wulf, Wichita	Secretary
Julie Bahnsen, Kansas City	Treasurer



Court Services

Officers of the Kansas Association of Court Services Officers included:

Doug Smith, Salina President
John Pahl, Hutchinson Vice president
Stacy Arehart, Holton Secretary
Bill Austin, Dodge City Treasurer

The state's 287 court services officers continued to increase their professionalism during 1982 when several training programs were conducted.

Much of 1982's training centered around new legislation that had a major impact on their work, including the new juvenile code, strengthened driving-under-the-influence laws and joint custody in domestic relations cases.

All three measures significantly changed the way court services officers handled many of their cases. Meanwhile, efforts to recoup losses on behalf of victims continued with renewed emphasis.

Two statewide educational programs were conducted during the

year with a variety of topics on the agendas. They included, among others, assertiveness skills, time management and coping with the stress attendant with being a court services officer.

Fiscal 1982 officers of the Kansas District Magistrate Judges Association were:

Hon. Fred Hammers, St. Francis President
Hon. Bill Thompson, Belleville First Vice President
Hon. Lee Nusser, St. John Second Vice President
Hon. Verle Swenson, Alma Third Vice President
Hon. Pauline Schwarm, Greensburg Secretary
Hon. C. Ann Wilson, Tribune Treasurer
Hon. Dorothy Reinert, Atwood Executive Committee
Hon. Virginia Schraeder, Jetmore Executive Committee
Hon. Leonard Mastroni, LaCrosse Executive Committee

District Magistrates

Three new district magistrate judges were appointed during fiscal 1982, including Judges Bonnie Wilson, Mitchell County; Jeanne Becker, Russell County; and Patricia Schromper, Trego County.

Several Kansas district magistrate judges assumed positions with the National Judges' Association during the year, including Judge Fred Hammers, president of the Kansas organization of lay judges, who was elected secretary of the national association; Judge Nancy Conyac, Stockton, was appointed to the National Board of Directors and Judge Virginia Schraeder, Jetmore, was appointed alternate director. Judge Schraeder was also appointed chairman of the By-Laws Committee; Judge Leonard Mastroni, LaCrosse, was appointed chairman of the Finance Committee. He also is a member of the Education Committee.

Judge Pauline Schwarm, Greensburg, was appointed a member of the Kansas Judicial Council Traffic Law Advisory Committee.

Three other association members are assisting the Court-SRS Education Liaison Committee. They include Judges Wilda June Brown, Norton; Lee Nusser, St. John; and

Marvin Stortz, Concordia.

The Kansas District Magistrate Judges' Association conducted its annual spring conference and business meeting in Salina in June.

A major cross assignment program affecting several district magistrate judges was instigated during the year by Justice Kay McFarland who permanently cross assigned all judges in the 15th, 17th, and 23rd districts.

The year also saw the retirement of Judge David Rhoades, Trego County, who retired after 22 years of service.

District Judges

Judicial redistricting, new divorce and juvenile codes and strengthened driving-while-intoxicated laws combined to make 1982 a year of change for Kansas district judges.

The new legislation was the subject of several meetings during the year as judges strived to uniformly apply the revised codes.

Meanwhile, the judges continued their resolve to deliver quality and timely justice to citizens and in that regard caught the attention of jurisdictions across the country.

At the conclusion of the fiscal year, statistics reflected a substantial reduction in the time from first ap-

pearance to disposition for criminal cases. At the end of the last year before Supreme Court standards for reducing delay were implemented, nearly 13 percent of the criminal caseload was a year old or older. At the end of fiscal 1982, only 6.1 percent of the criminal cases were that old.

For civil cases, including domestic relations, limited civil and major civil cases, only 3.9 percent were two years or older. The year before the implementation of standards, that figure was 5.8 percent. The total number of pending cases of all kinds dropped along with the older cases, despite increased case filings in all areas.

Furthering the intent of court unification was an administrative order that for the first time assigned all judges in three districts in the state to serve on cross-assignments permanently.

The one-time order cut through the red tape involved in assigning a judge into another district to help out in cases of disqualification or conflict of interest.

Participating in the cross-assignment are all district magistrate, associate and district judges of the 15th, 17th, and 23rd judicial districts. The districts include 17 counties in the northwest part of the state.

The cross-assignments were enhanced by the 1977 unification of Kansas state courts.

Appellate Reporter

Another department assisting the Supreme Court in the appeal process in Kansas is the Appellate Reporter, a constitutional officer whose primary function is to publish the official reports of appellate opinions that have been designated for publication.

All opinions of both the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, whether or not they are designated for publication, are submitted to Richard Ross, the Reporter.

The professional staff in the Reporter's office makes a source check on all case, statutory and other authorities cited, ensuring 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 approved by the Reporter's office, and errors have been corrected and questions about citations and language cleared with the author.

The two word processing technicians in the office retype all published opinions, adding special coding to 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.

Officers of the Kansas District Judges' Association for fiscal 1982 were:

Hon. Robert G. Jones, Olathe President
Hon. Robert L. Bishop, Winfield Vice President
Hon. C. Phillip Aldrich, Larned Secretary-Treasurer
Hon. John L. White, Leavenworth Executive Committee
Hon. Wayne H. Phillips, Kansas City Executive Committee
Hon. James G. Beasley, Wichita Executive Committee
Hon. Adrian J. Allen, Topeka Executive Committee
Hon. Sam K. Bruner, Olathe Executive Committee
Hon. William D. Clement, Junction City ... Executive Committee
Hon. Tyler C. Lockett, Wichita Executive Committee

Clerks' Association

The Kansas Association of District Court Clerks and Administrators took a different turn in 1982 when the first ever judicial departmental meetings were conducted.

More than 300 nonjudicial court personnel attended the six meetings which were conducted in each of the state's judicial departments. Luncheon speakers included Justices Alex M. Fromme, David Prager, Harold S. Herd, Robert H. Miller, Richard W. Holmes, and Kay McFarland.

The sessions included an in depth presentation on the Kansas Integrated Personnel Payroll System; an update on the judicial budget, new legislation, an update of the clerks' manual, statistical reporting, accounting-productivity review recommendations, jury standards, child support enforcement and other issues involved in the administration of justice in Kansas.

An important accomplishment during the year was the publication of a brochure designed to acquaint Kansas citizens with small claims courts and the procedures involved.

The brochure provides a walk-through of the small claims process and answers commonly asked questions. The brochure was a joint project of the Kansas Association of District Court Clerks and Administrators and the Kansas Bar Association.

The fall 1981 meeting of the or-

ganization was conducted in Topeka. Program topics included court management in transition, productivity reviews, appeal procedures, payroll and personnel, records management, interviewing techniques, performance evaluation, and a session on stress.

Three members of the association were appointed to positions on statewide committees, including: Joan Parnell, Edwards County, Jury Standards Committee; Norma Doty, Wabaunsee County, Traffic Law Advisory Committee; and Vergie Wente, Sheridan County, Clerks Advisory Council.

Committees of the clerks and administrators' organization have undertaken a variety of projects to improve court operations.

The organization's steering committee is researching possibilities for adult education with credit for professional seminars.

The Clerks Advisory Council is working on various projects, which include developing a least-effort, low-cost method for maintaining marriage license records; establishing guidelines for uniform appearance dockets; determining a retention schedule for administrative files and records and a step-by-step procedures manual for civil cases.

The Legislative Committee has proposed legislation for the 1983 session that includes a bill which would delete the 10-day payback requirement, and a bill which would delete references to execution dockets and minutes of redemption books, the jury demand fee and similar matters.

1982 Legislative Session Highlights

A significant 1982 legislative enactment changed the boundaries of several judicial districts and increased from 29 to 30 the number of judicial districts.

The act reconstituted the 15th, 17th, 23rd, 19th and 13th judicial districts and added a new 30th district. Because the changes resulted in a mix of merit selection and counties operating under the election system of naming judges, referendums on the method of judicial selection in four newly constituted counties were conducted in November.

The 14th district, presided over by Judge Kenneth D. David, became a two-county district consisting of Montgomery and Chautauqua counties on January 11, 1983.

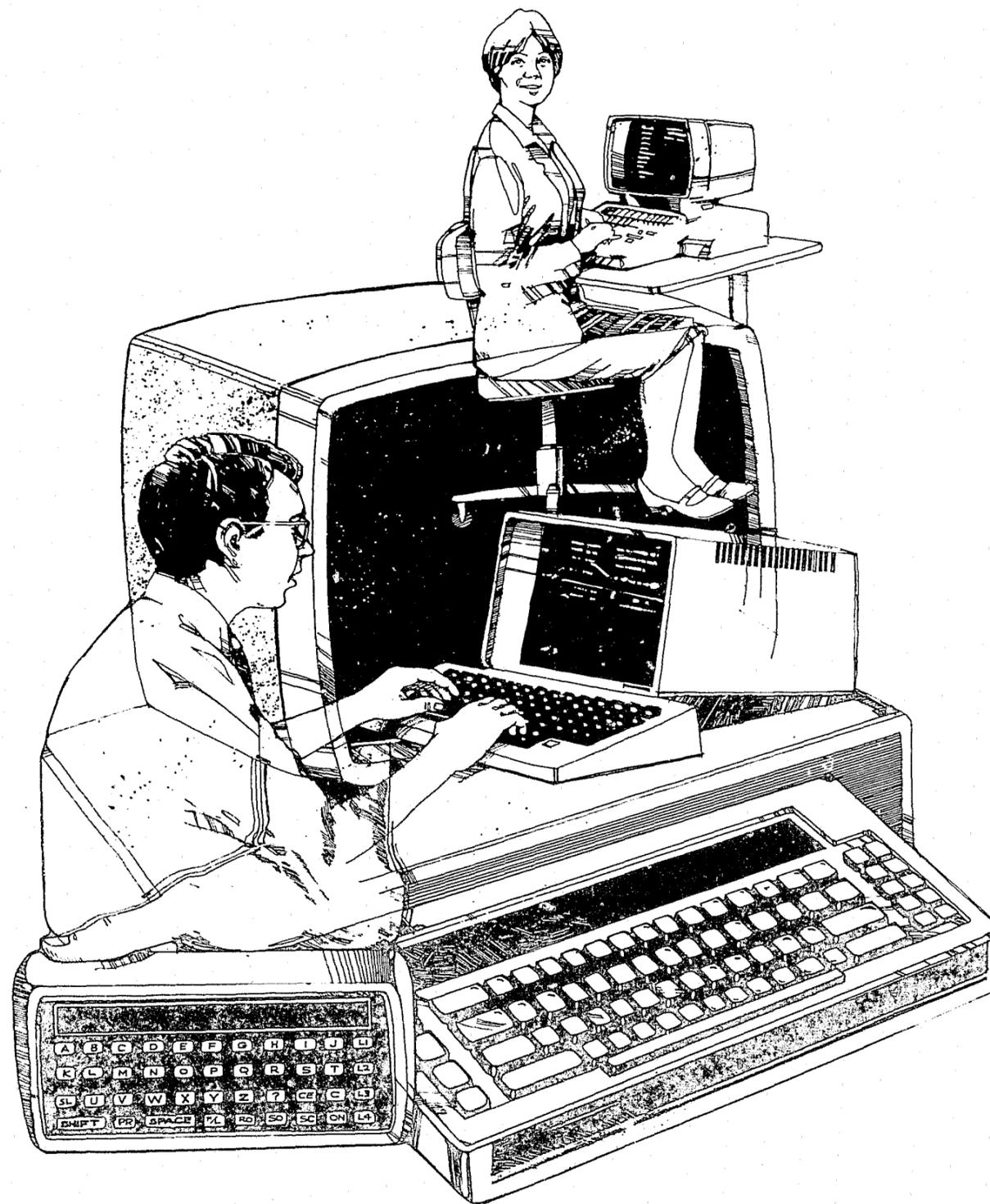
Judges in the revamped districts whose terms expired in 1982 ran for election or retention in the new districts on the same basis that they would have had the redistricting act not been enacted.

The measure eliminated two associate district judge positions from the 11th and the 19th districts, and created new ones in the 7th and 25th districts. A third new associate district judgeship was authorized in the 29th district.

All three new judgeships were designated in judicial districts identified by the Supreme Court as having immediate caseload problems.

Another significant enactment by the 1982 Legislature was the administrative transfer of the Aid to Indigent Defendants program from the Judicial to the Executive Branch.

The agency, now called Board of Indigents' Defense Services, is located at 535 Kansas Avenue. It had been located in the Office of Judicial Administration.

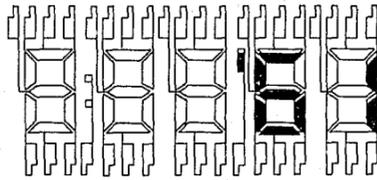


Managing the Cases

Fiscal 1982 officers of the Kansas Association of District Court Clerks and Administrators were:

Darlene Bartlett, Stafford County President
Betty Lamberson, Stevens County Vice President
Evelyn Bowers, Jefferson County Secretary
Bessie Scofield, Montgomery County Treasurer

Time Standards



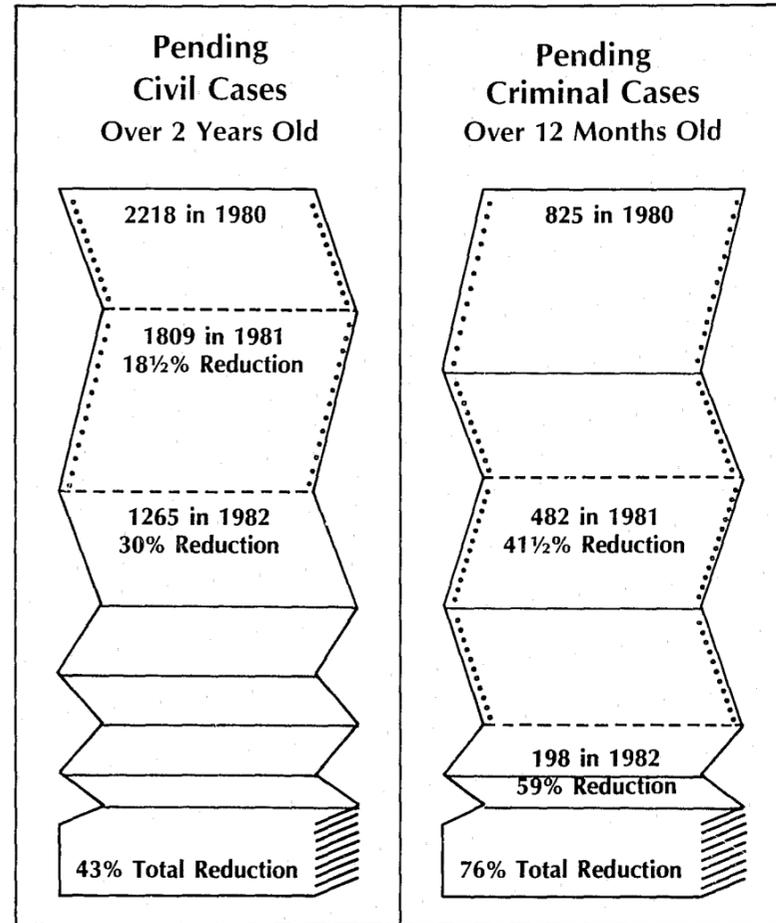
Statistically, every 61 seconds of each working day in fiscal 1982 a Kansas judge made the closing entry in a lawsuit.

Even at that pace, 113,326 terminations during the year, judges found it difficult to keep even in the numbers game as citizens filed 113,082 new cases. Those figures do not include traffic, probate, fish and game, and small claims cases which, when added would bring the total number of cases filed during the year to 442,841, down slightly from 1981 filings.

If it, in fact, is a treadmill that the courts are finding themselves on, it is a treadmill that is moving more quickly. For example, out of the total 35,241 civil cases pending at the end of the year, only 3.7 percent, or 1,265 cases statewide, were two years old or older. In the criminal area, only 1 percent, or 50 cases—including both felonies and misdemeanors—were two years old or older.

The emphasis on reducing older cases has continued a course that was begun in December 1980 when the Supreme Court adopted time standards for reducing delay. At the end of fiscal year 1980, 825 criminal cases, or 12.8 percent of the total pending, were 12 months old or older. At the end of fiscal 1982, the first full fiscal year under the time standards, only 4.8 percent of the total pending criminal cases were one year old or older.

In the civil area, 2,218 cases were two years old or older at the end of



The age of pending civil and criminal cases has steadily decreased over the past three fiscal years thanks to the cooperative efforts of the bench and bar.

fiscal 1980. That figure now stands at 1,265 cases, or 3.7 percent of the total civil pending caseload.

The time standards call for the resolution of felony cases within 120 days from first appearance, 60 days for misdemeanors, 180 days for major civil cases, 120 days for domestic relations cases, and 60 days for limited civil cases.

Year-end statistics show that the median age of felony cases terminated during the year was 51 days and for misdemeanors, one day. For major civil cases, the median age

was 124 days; for domestic relations, 82 days; and for limited civil cases, 35 days.

To help meet the challenge of increasing numbers of cases, the state continued its judicial cross-assignment program during 1982. Active and retired judges traveled a total of 58,848 miles to handle 330 cross-assignments.

The cross-assignments, made possible through court unification, included the use of 12 retired judges for 45 assignments. Retired judges traveled a collective 9,127 miles to

resolve Kansans' disputes.

Some of the cross-assignments were necessitated for retirements, resignations, special judicial panels and disqualifications, but many were the result of caseload problems caused by increased case filings and the lack of judge power in some districts.

The cross-assignment program is being used extensively in northwest Kansas. An administrative order assigning all judges in three districts to serve on cross-assignment permanently has been signed.

The one-time order cuts through the red tape involved in assigning a judge into another district to assist when the need arises.

Participating in that cross-assignment are judges of the 15th, 17th, and 23rd districts.

The 1982 Legislature also eased part of the caseload crunch when two new judgeships were created and a third was transferred to another district. Gaining new judges as a result of the legislation were the 25th, 7th and 29th judicial districts.

While the timely disposition of cases is important in Kansas, the Judicial Branch's traditional emphasis on the quality of justice remains as the paramount consideration in any case. The time standards are regarded as effective case management principles which have given each trial court an improved capability for eliminating unnecessary waiting time in the resolution of disputes.

All Kansas judges are acutely aware that the quality of justice begins to erode if disputes are not resolved in a timely manner.

Criminal Cases

Statewide criminal caseload filings decreased about 3 percent during fiscal 1982 for felonies and misdemeanors. However, when considering required court time, that figure may be misleading.

The filing of misdemeanor charges decreased by 10.6 percent, from 13,967 to 12,483, but the more time-consuming felony cases increased by 5.4 percent from 12,121 cases in 1981 to 12,775 in 1982.

Much of the increased felony caseload occurred in the more serious Class A, B, and C felonies, which jumped from 2,370 to 2,647.

On a positive note, the filings for first-degree murder and aggravated kidnapping declined slightly, from

219 cases to 204 cases.

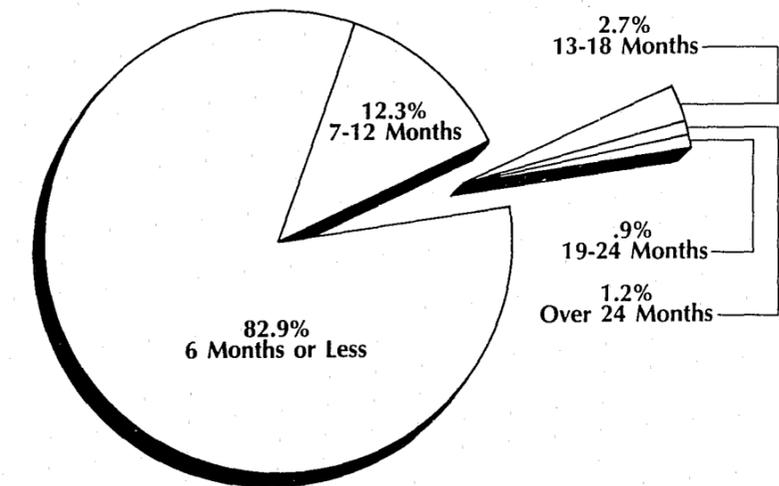
Guilty pleas and convictions for Class A, B, and C felonies increased from 1,396 to 1,821 in 1982.

Despite the 5.4 percent increase in the total number of felony cases, judges were able to dispose of 349 more cases, a 2.7 percent increase in the disposition rate.

The number of misdemeanor cases terminated declined from 15,600 in 1981 to 13,829 in 1982.

By the end of the year, the age of pending criminal cases—both felonies and misdemeanors—was reduced to a point when 95.2% of the pending cases were one year old or less. That figure compares to a 90.5 percent figure in fiscal 1981. One hundred ninety-eight cases were older than one year at the end of 1982, compared to 497 at the end of 1981.

Age of Pending Criminal Cases
Fiscal Year 1982



Only 4.8 percent of the criminal cases pending in Kansas courts at the end of Fiscal 1982 were a year old or older. Most are concluded within six months.

The majority of pending criminal cases had been pending less than six months at the end of 1982. Judges reported 3,425 of their criminal cases to be six months old or less, a figure representing 82.9 percent of the total pending criminal caseload.

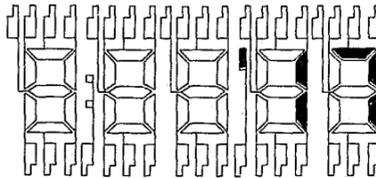
The largest increase in criminal case filings occurred in the state's four metropolitan counties, which account for 30 percent of the state-wide criminal caseload. A total of 7,608 criminal cases were filed in Shawnee, Sedgwick, Johnson and Wyandotte counties.

Despite this increased workload, each of these metropolitan courts were able to reduce the number of pending criminal cases. The reductions in pending cases were: Shawnee County, 112; Sedgwick, 12; Johnson, 209; and Wyandotte, 71. The total number of pending cases for the four districts was reduced from 2,224 in 1981 to 1,820 this year.

The following is a breakdown of caseload activity for criminal cases by judicial district: (See 1982 statistical report.)

District	Pending 6-30-81	Cases Filed	Cases Terminated	Pending 6-30-82
1	165	638	729	149
2	57	718	757	42
3	332	1,784	2,012	294
4	101	834	936	92
5	79	378	403	71
6	49	478	565	64
7	101	847	933	119
8	111	1,042	1,075	129
9	92	360	419	66
10	555	1,980	2,245	475
11	149	1,299	1,616	182
12	32	487	508	41
13	111	569	581	142
14	74	429	477	80
15	36	499	528	34
16	51	509	490	93
17	34	353	397	25
18	533	2,298	2,188	673
19	49	1,002	1,074	88
20	126	1,247	1,306	183
21	69	865	879	93
22	77	554	587	68
23	75	625	670	65
24	30	383	396	50
25	88	788	780	139
26	101	575	589	101
27	58	456	427	96
28	66	1,449	1,598	68
29	321	1,546	1,674	378
30	--	266	310	122
STATE TOTAL:	3,722	25,258	27,149	4,222

Civil Cases



Despite an increase in the number and complexity of civil cases during 1982, judges reduced the number of pending cases to 35,241.

Filings for civil cases, including regular and limited action civil cases and domestic relations cases, totaled 87,824. That means that for every working day, a Kansan's dispute with another winds up in court every 75 seconds. This figure does not include other categories of cases, such as traffic and criminal matters. If those categories were included, the figure would be closer to every 17 seconds.

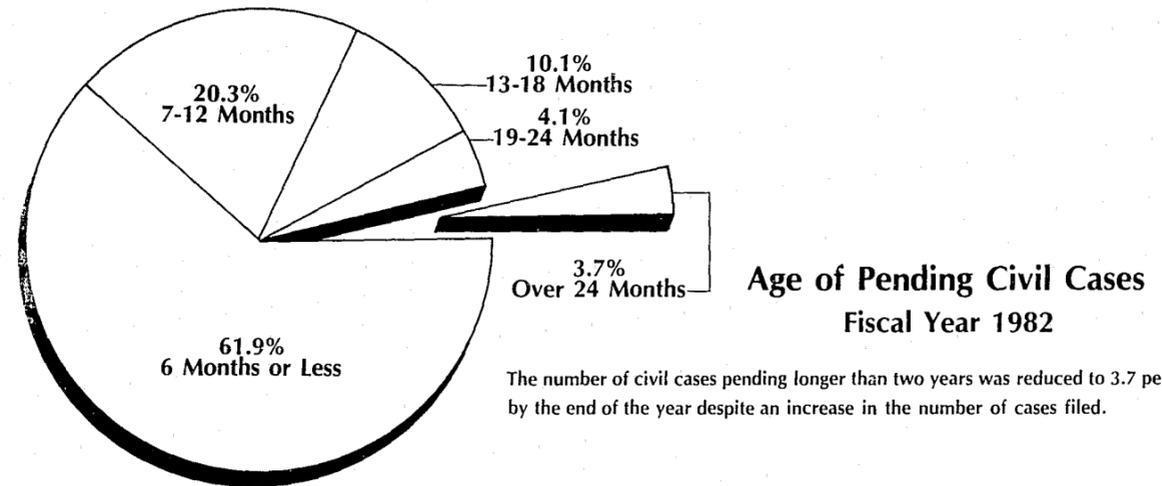
Although limited actions cases continued to represent most of the civil filings, the rate of increase for Chapter 60 cases outpaced limited actions nearly 11 to 1.

Major cases, including all those in which damages in excess of \$5,000 were sought, increased from 18,171 to 20,149 during the year. For limited actions, the increase was from 41,129 to 41,602 cases.

The increase in civil filings was offset by a reduction in the number of domestic relations cases filed. Kansans filed 26,073 domestic relations this year, compared to 27,869 in 1981, a decline of 6.4 percent. The drop held the percentage increase in civil filings to .8 percent.

About 62 percent of the civil cases (21,374) had been pending six months or less by the end of the year. Last year's percentage was 61.5 percent, or 21,669 cases.

The number of pending cases for



The number of civil cases pending longer than two years was reduced to 3.7 percent by the end of the year despite an increase in the number of cases filed.

Chapter 60 and 61 cases is about the same—13,070 pending Chapter 60 cases, and 13,565 pending Chapter 61 cases.

About half of the Chapter 60 pending cases were pending six months or less. And of Chapter 61 cases, about 62 percent were pending six months or less.

The civil caseload may be eased in future years as a result of a 1982 legislative enactment designed to discourage the filing of frivolous lawsuits.

The legislation empowers judges to assess additional costs, including attorney fees and other expenses, against parties in a lawsuit who assert a false claim, or defense, or who deny the truth of a factual matter without a reasonable basis in fact and not in good faith.

This law is similar to enactments in 10 other states. The law applies to all civil cases filed under Chapters 59, 60, and 61. It provides that an attorney may be held liable for asserting a claim or defense with no reasonable basis in fact or made in bad faith.

Previously, an attorney could be subject to disciplinary action for such conduct, but did not face the prospect of paying attorney fees in the case involved.

The act was sponsored by the Kansas Judicial Council and supported by both the Kansas Bar Association and the Kansas Trial Lawyers Association.

The following is a breakdown of

civil case activity during fiscal 1982 by jurisdiction. (See 1982 statistical report.)

District	Pending 6-30-81	Cases Filed	Cases Terminated	Pending 6-30-82
1	780	2,317	2,188	909
2	241	862	849	254
3	2,793	8,605	8,527	2,871
4	496	1,803	1,804	495
5	431	1,307	1,380	358
6	325	1,014	1,026	313
7	1,043	1,937	2,284	696
8	511	1,827	1,844	494
9	480	986	990	476
10	4,102	9,734	9,679	4,157
11	1,175	2,904	2,864	1,215
12	171	565	579	157
13	645	1,683	1,660	668
14	540	1,649	1,629	560
15	244	657	601	266
16	526	1,573	1,575	524
17	225	558	591	184
18	8,714	20,766	19,534	9,946
19	317	1,752	1,776	343
20	705	2,086	1,937	854
21	332	951	957	326
22	214	629	591	252
23	330	1,093	1,027	416
24	241	579	537	283
25	438	1,824	1,622	640
26	560	1,401	1,268	693
27	1,376	2,808	3,126	1,058
28	478	1,688	1,812	354
29	4,673	11,810	11,486	4,997
30	--	456	434	482
STATE TOTAL:	33,106	87,824	86,177	35,241

Traffic

Statewide filing of traffic cases declined during 1982. Kansas courts reported total filings of 275,828 for the year, compared to the preceding year's 281,842.

The total excludes filings in municipal courts except those that have been appealed to the state court system.

The year also saw a continuation in the 1981 increase in serious traffic case filings. In 1981, charges of driving while under the influence, reckless driving and fleeing a police officer totaled 5,910 in state courts, which was up from 1980 totals for those cases totaled 6,778.

The number of defendants demanding a jury trial in traffic cases increased from 59 in 1981 to 81 this year, a trend that is expected to increase substantially because of strengthened DUI legislation that took effect July 1, 1982.

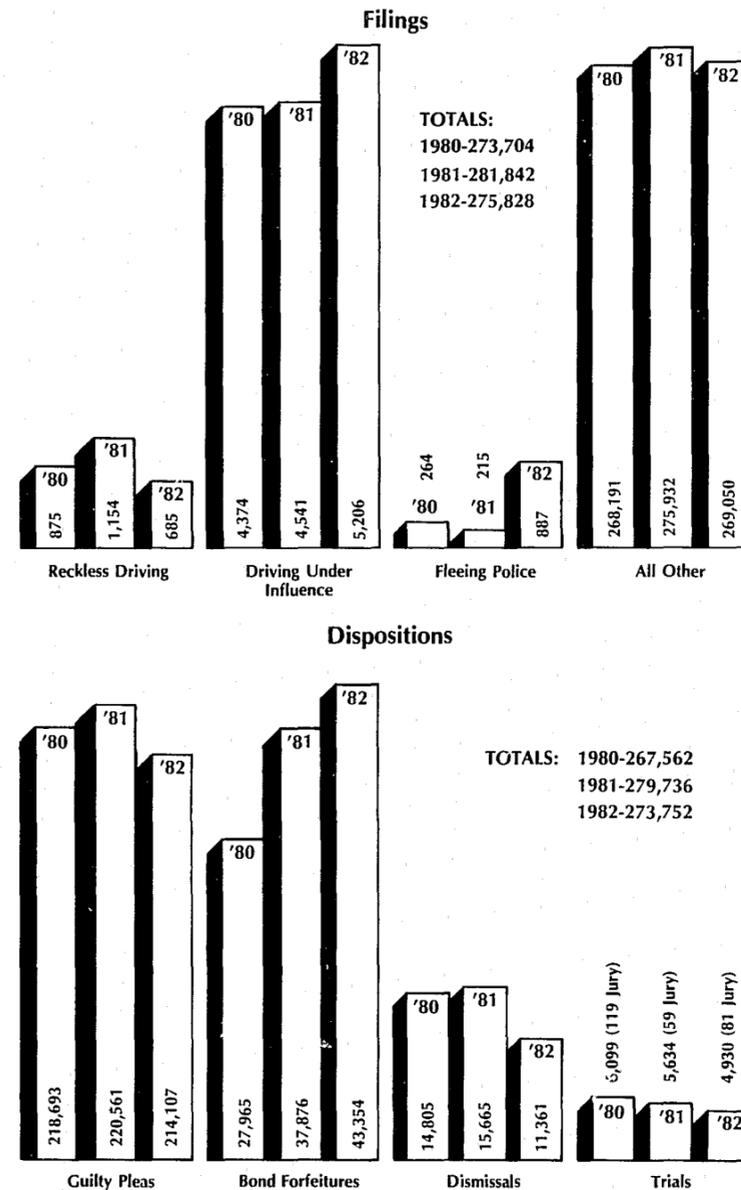
Trials to the court, however, were down during 1982 when 4,849 defendants had their cases resolved by a judge. The preceding year, 5,575 traffic cases were tried to the court.

The figures show that Kansas judges disposed of fewer traffic cases. A total of 273,752 were disposed of in 1982, compared to 279,736 in 1981.

Reflecting the decline in overall case filings was a decline in guilty pleas entered in state traffic cases. In 1981, 220,561 persons pleaded guilty, compared to 214,107 this year. Judges reported an increase in the number of bond forfeitures issued. Bonds in 43,354 cases were forfeited this year, compared to 37,876 the year before.

Here are the statewide totals of filings and dispositions of traffic cases for the past three years:

Traffic Cases
Comparing Fiscal Years 1980, 1981 & 1982



Strengthened driving-under-the-influence laws enacted by the 1982 Legislature are expected to result in many more jury trials which has remained small so far. A total of 275,828 traffic cases were filed in Fiscal 1982.

Juveniles

Institutional commitments of juveniles continued to increase during 1982 despite a decline in the number of formal cases filed.

The fiscal year statistics reveal 2,764 youths were accused of being delinquent in 1982, compared to 3,983 in 1981. Of those adjudicated delinquent, 329 were committed to the Youth Center at Topeka or other juvenile facilities. During the 1981 fiscal year, 306 juveniles were committed to such facilities.

On a brighter note, the total number of juvenile proceedings processed in Kansas courts declined from 12,805 in 1981 to 8,911 in 1982. The totals include a decline in the number of miscreant petitions as well. In 1981, 5,057 youngsters were accused of miscreancy, compared to 3,587 in 1982.

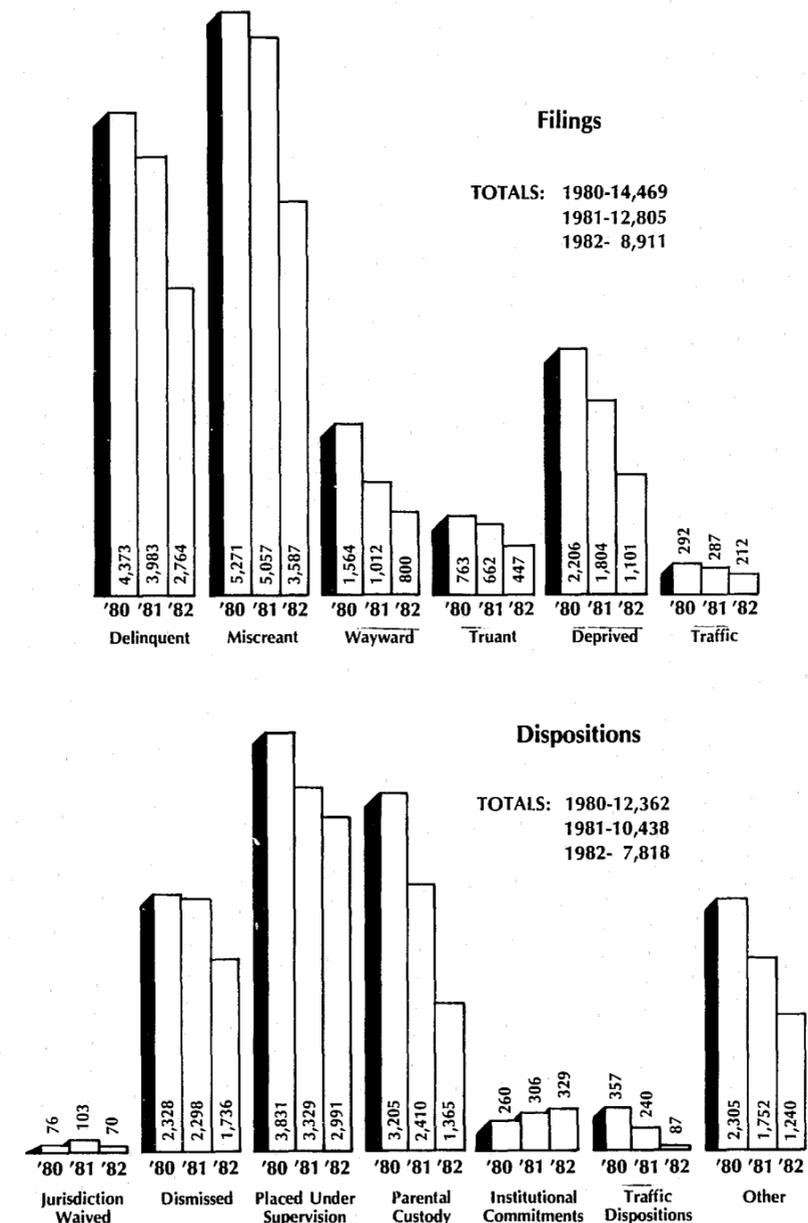
Reflecting the decline in delinquency filings, judges of the juvenile division gave up jurisdiction to adult courts less frequently during the year. In fiscal 1981, jurisdiction was waived to the adult courts 103 times. That compares to 70 for 1982, a figure comparable to fiscal 1980 when 76 such waivers were reported.

The number of juveniles placed under supervised probation also declined. This year, 2,991 juveniles were granted probation. The figure for the preceding year was 3,329.

The statewide totals are in addition to about 10,000 juvenile matters that are handled informally by the courts each year, such as diversionary programs in which the charges are dismissed upon successful completion and payment of restitution.

Following is a breakdown of the filings and dispositions of formal juvenile proceedings for the past three years:

Formal Juvenile Proceedings
Comparing Fiscal Years 1980, 1981 & 1982



Changes in the laws regarding the treatment of juvenile offenders resulted in a decrease in the number of filings and dispositions over the past three fiscal years.

Domestic Relations

Following an apparent national trend, the filing of domestic relations cases in Kansas took a 6.4 percent dip in 1982 when cases ranging from child support to divorces and annulments declined from 1981's 27,869 to 26,073.

While the reason for the phenomenon cannot be pinpointed, some commentators say a fourth factor should be added to the forces most commonly associated with domestic relations filings—the economy. Just as several studies have shown a relationship between increased filings of divorces and the number of marriages, liquor sales and time, some are suggesting an inverse relationship exists between decreases in domestic filings and poor economic conditions. In short, some couples may have decided they simply cannot afford a divorce.

Whatever the reasons are, judges granted 15,355 divorces, annulments and actions for separate maintenance in 1982, compared to 16,245 the year before.

Despite the reduction in the number of domestic relations cases terminated during the year, the pending caseload in that category was reduced by more than 8 percent. At the end of fiscal 1981, 8,758 domestic relations cases of all kinds were pending. At the end of 1982, 8,031 were pending.

Of those pending, 81 percent had been on the judges' dockets six months or less. Only four-tenths of one percent, or 31 cases, were over two years old, a slight reduction from 1981 and a dramatic reduction from fiscal 1980 when 219 domestic relations cases were pending 24 months or longer.

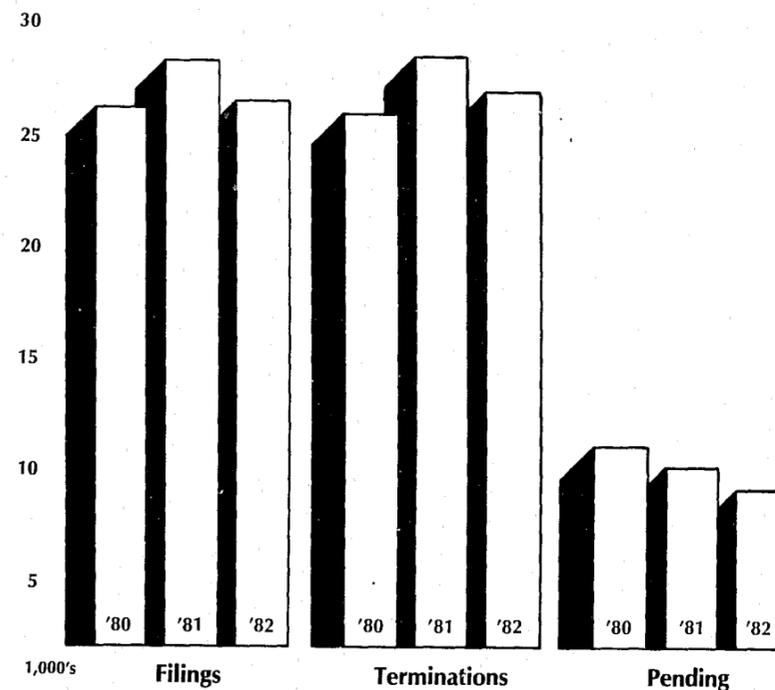
Despite the fewer filings during the year, more were contested and the number actually tried to the court was up significantly. In 1981,

3,175 cases actually went to trial. This year 3,875 domestic relations trials were conducted.

Listed below is a comparison of domestic relations cases for 1981 and 1982:

FILINGS		1981	1982
Divorce, annulment or separate maintenance		21,702	20,131
Inward support actions		2,052	1,796
Outward support actions		1,868	1,786
Other		2,247	2,360
Total		27,869	26,073
TERMINATIONS		1981	1982
Total dismissals		7,586	6,897
Uncontested		12,556	10,304
Contested, no formal trial		3,074	3,008
Trials		3,175	3,875
Other		1,674	2,419
Total terminations		28,065	26,503
Pending		8,758	8,031

Domestic Relations Cases
Comparing Fiscal Years 1980, 1981 & 1982



The filing of domestic relations cases declined in Fiscal 1982 in keeping with a national trend some have attributed to the lagging economy.

Appellate Courts

The caseload for the appellate courts continued to increase in 1982 when 1,250 cases were filed, an increase of nearly 12 percent from the preceding year.

The total includes 45 original "actions," or cases filed directly with the appellate courts, such as mandamus, quo warranto and habeas corpus petitions. In 1981, 32 such cases were filed.

Concerted efforts by judges of the Court of Appeals and justices of the Supreme Court reduced the number of cases left pending at the end of the year from 937 in 1981 to 932.

This reduction in the number of pending cases was made possible by increased disposition rates. Both courts disposed of 1,272 cases, compared to 1,140 dispositions in 1981.

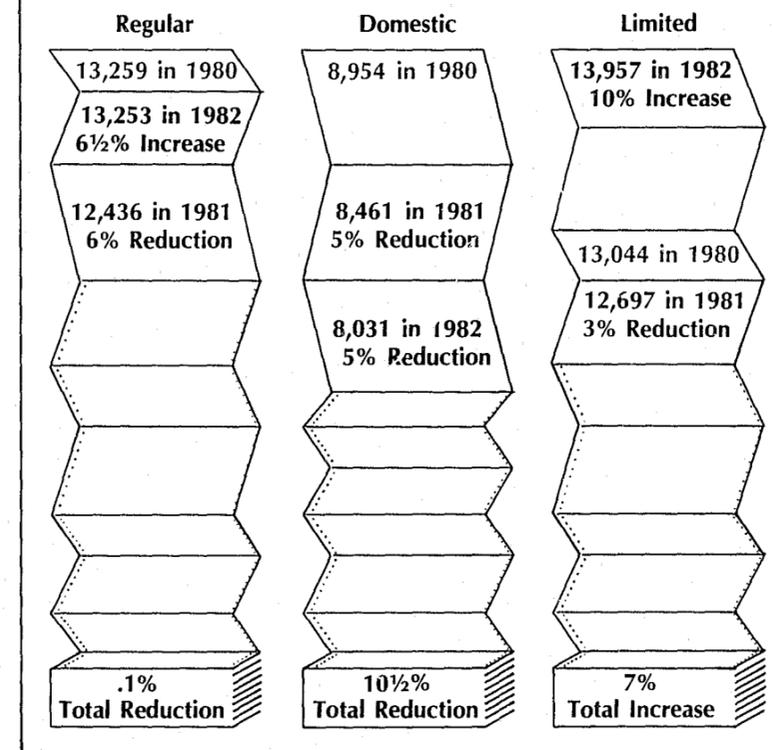
In the same time period, a 13.2 percent increase in the number of written opinions was noted. In fiscal 1981, there were 827 written opinions rendered and in fiscal 1982, the number was 936.

Most of the increased number of terminations were recorded in Court of Appeals cases where terminations increased from 888 in 1981 to 998 in 1982.

In an attempt to deal with its ever-increasing caseload, the Court of Appeals again used a resource made possible by court unification. District and retired district judges were called upon to sit in two special sessions of the court to resolve about 240 cases in a 30-day period. The sessions were conducted in November 1981 and April 1982.

Sitting with the Court of Appeals were District Judges Richard W. Wahl, Cloud County; Terry L. Bullock, Shawnee County; Ronald D. Innes, Riley County; Steven P. Flood, Ellis County; retired District Judges Frederick Woelzel, Lyons

Pending Civil Cases
Comparing Fiscal Years 1980, 1981 & 1982



The burgeoning civil caseload is steadily increasing the number of pending cases as judges work harder to resolve them faster while retaining the quality of justice that is expected in Kansas.

County; Marvin O. Brummett, Cloud County; Harry G. Miller, Wyandotte County; B. Mack Bryant, Sedgwick County; Lewis L. McLaughlin, Marshall County; and Jerome Harman retired Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals first experimented with a special docket in April 1981. Although the session was successful, it, as well as subsequent special pushes, are only stop-gap solutions to the problem.

About 90 appeals a month are filed with the court. Although around 20 to 25 percent of the appeals are dismissed prior to argument, about 65 are added each

month to the list of ready cases awaiting hearing.

In addition to the direct appeals from district courts, the Supreme Court was asked to review 267 decisions of the Court of Appeals. Of those petitions for review, 221 were denied, 31 were granted and 15 were pending at the end of the fiscal year.

The Supreme Court also disposed of 897 motions during the year, compared to 660 in fiscal 1981. In the Court of Appeals, 3,469 motions were filed relating to cases in that court. The preceding year there were 3,388 filed in the Court of Appeals.

Listed below is a summary of appellate court caseload for the year ending June 30, 1982:

Cases pending July 1, 1981	954
Cases commenced ..	1,250
Total caseload	2,204
Cases terminated ...	1,272
Cases pending June 30, 1982 ...	932

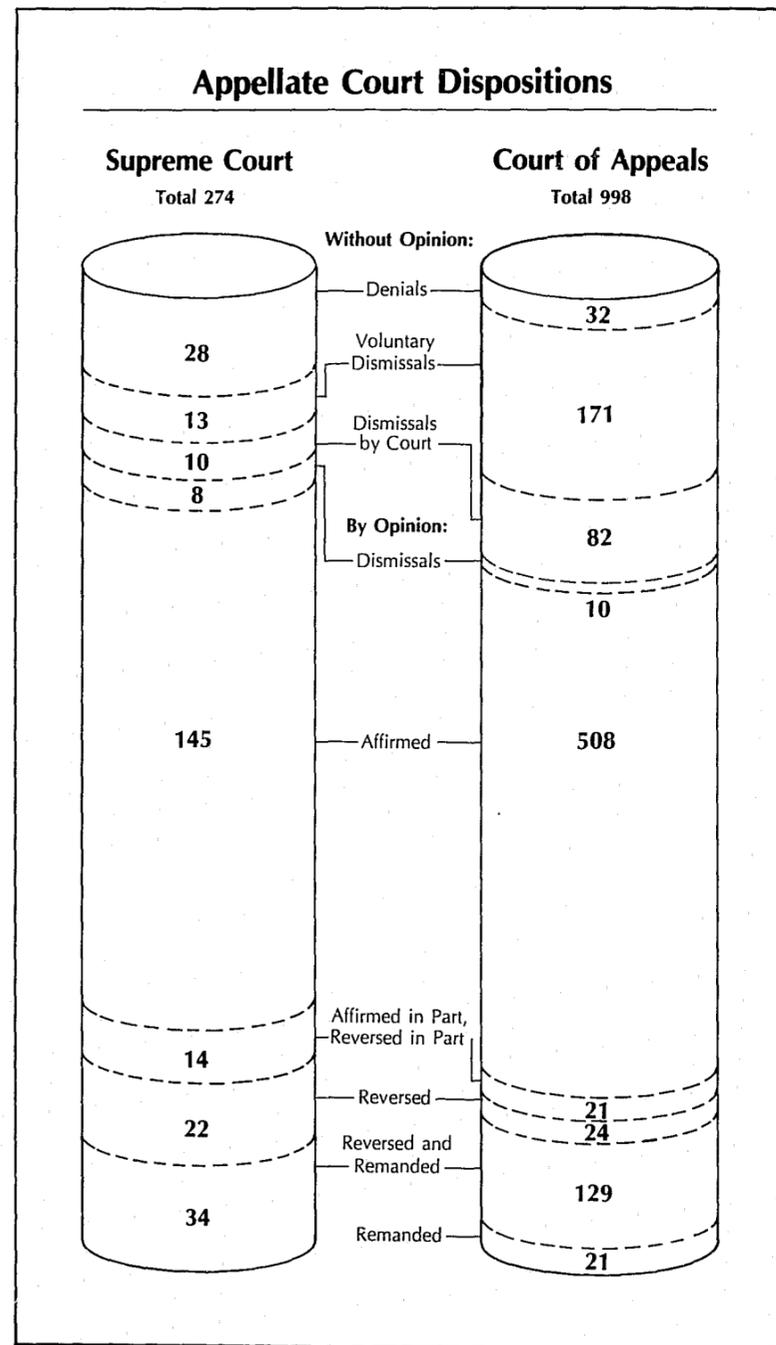
Following is a breakdown of the dispositions for both courts:

SUPREME COURT

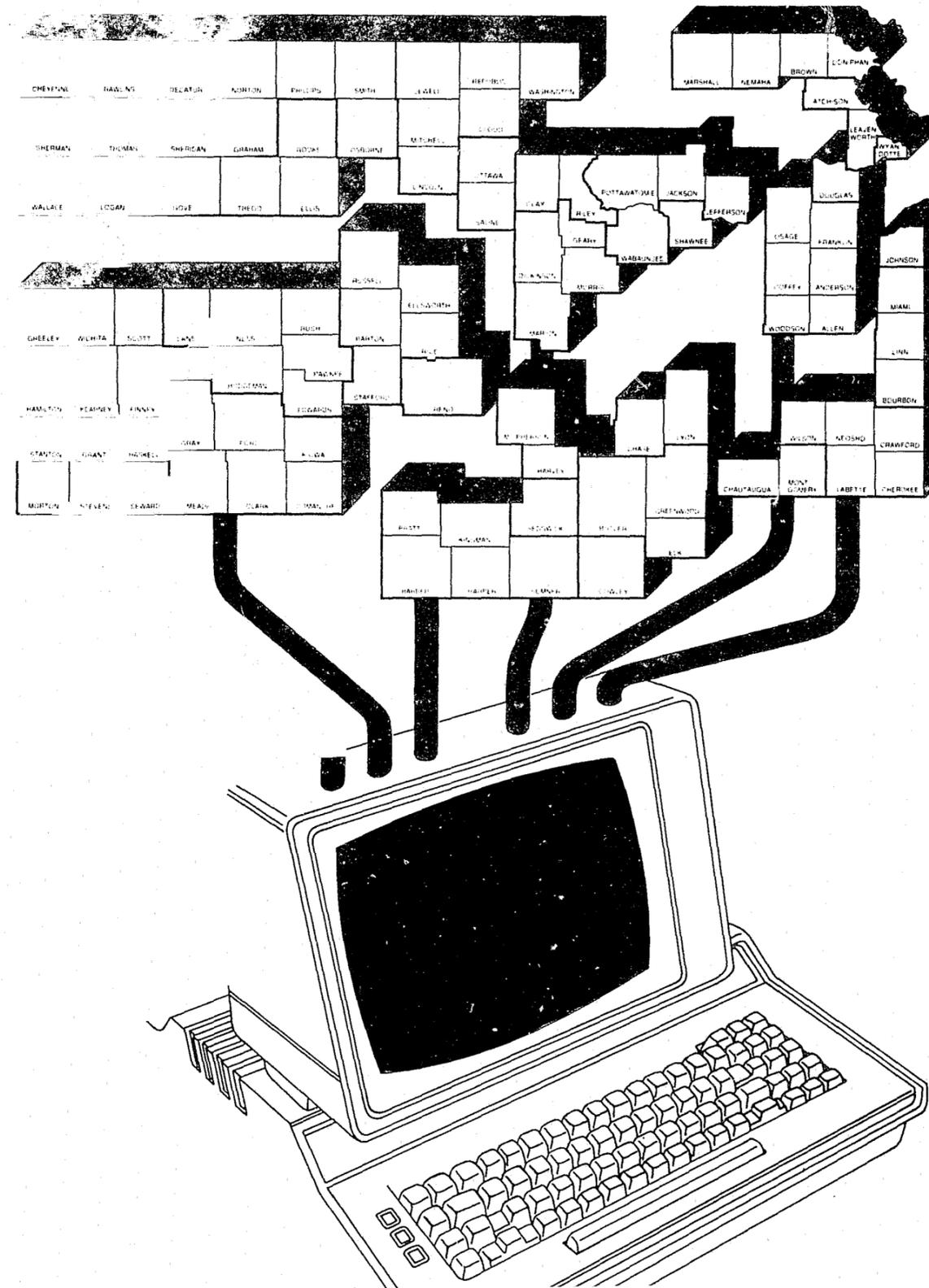
Without opinion:	
Denials	28
Voluntary dismissals	13
Dismissals by court	10
Total without opinion	51
By opinion:	
Dismissed	8
Affirmed	145
Affirmed in part, reversed in part	14
Reversed	22
Reversed and remanded	34
Total by opinion	223
Total Dispositions	274

COURT OF APPEALS

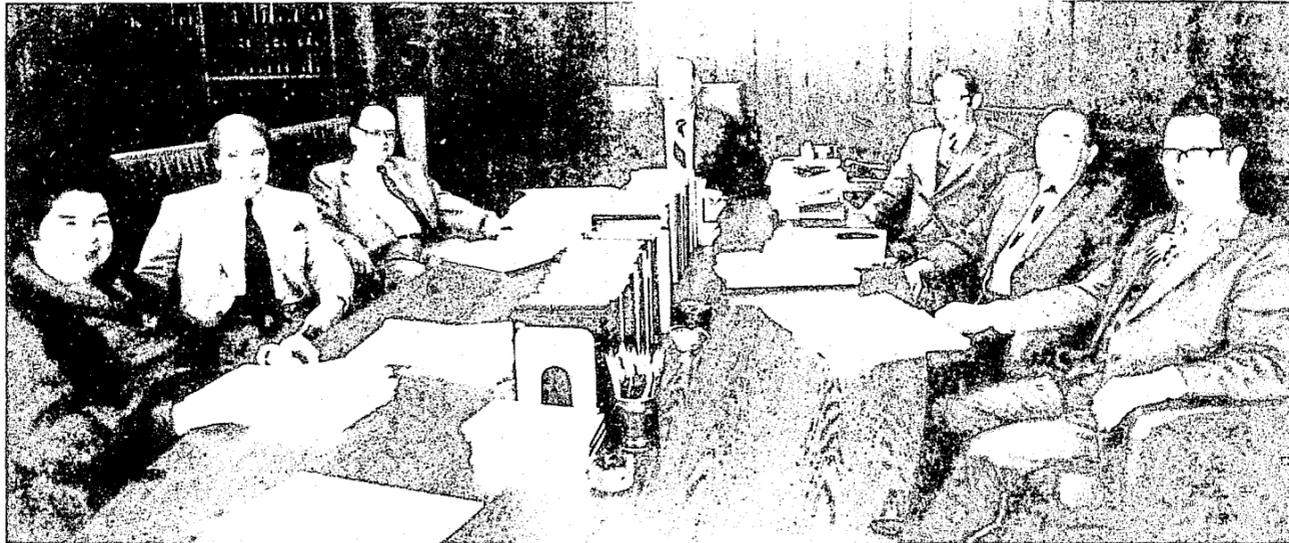
Without opinion:	
Denials	32
Voluntary dismissals	171
Dismissals by court	82
Total without opinion	285
By opinion:	
Dismissed	10
Affirmed	508
Affirmed in part, reversed in part	21
Reversed	24
Reversed and remanded	129
Remanded	21
Total by opinion	713
Total Dispositions	998



Reports from the Districts

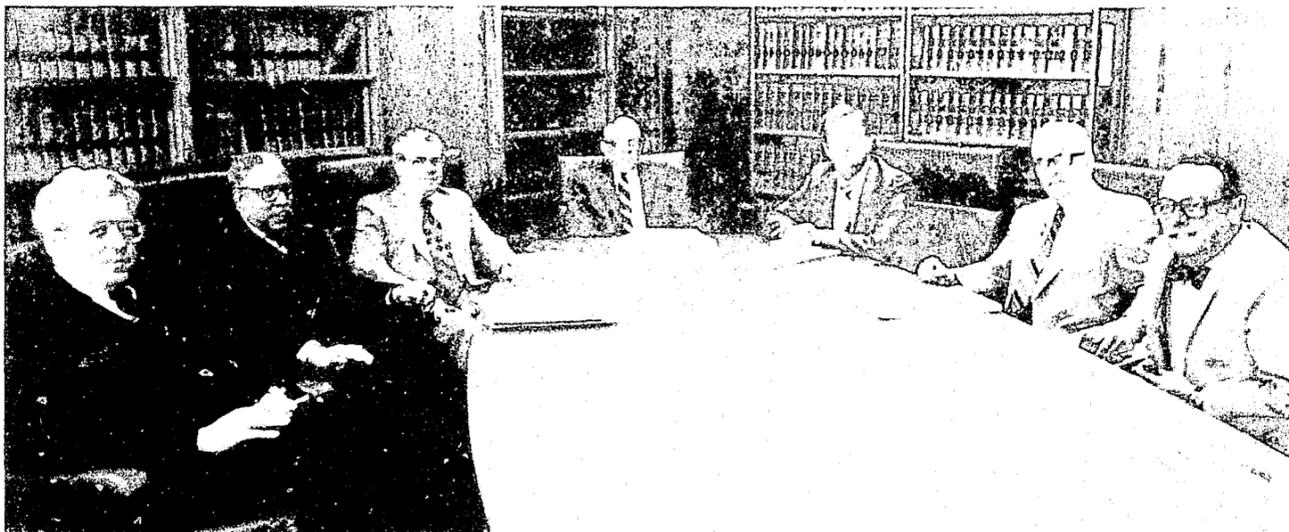


Kansas Supreme Court



Justices of the Kansas Supreme Court from left: Hon. Kay McFarland, Harold S. Herd, Richard W. Holmes, Chief Justice Alfred G. Schroeder, Alex M. Fromme, David Prager and Robert H. Miller.

Kansas Court of Appeals



Judges of the Kansas Court of Appeals from left: Hon. Bob Abbott, Sherman A. Parks, John F. Rees, Joe Haley Swinehart, Marvin W. Meyer, Corwin C. Spencer and Chief Judge J. Richard Foth.



JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT I

HON. KAY MCFARLAND, Justice

District 12—Administrative Judge Richard W. Wahl's district was at the top of Kansas districts in the quarterly caseload statistics during the year while handling one of the state's highest caseloads on a per-judge basis for Chapter 60, domestic relations and felony criminal cases terminated during the year.

District magistrates of the 12th District were regularly assigned to sit in Johnson, Douglas, Clay, Riley and Lyon counties. During their absence, the other magistrates covered the vacancy in addition to their own court. Judge Wahl, meanwhile, heard assigned cases in Reno and Saline counties and sat with the Court of Appeals for a special push to ease that court's docket.

New employees in the 12th District include Hon. Bonnie J. Wilson, who was sworn in as district magistrate to succeed Judge Henry Russell who died in office. Rita Adam joined the court services office and Lula E. Blanding was appointed clerk of the court of Mitchell County. Cyene Hewitt was appointed a deputy clerk.

Restitution in the 12th District is required as a condition of probation for juvenile, misdemeanor and felony offenders; approximately 95 percent of the restitution ordered has been collected through probation

supervised by court services officers.

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

District 15—Administrative Judge Keith R. Willoughby found himself presiding over several different counties with the enactment of the 1982 Legislature's judicial redistricting plan.

Prior to the act, the 15th District included Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, and Rooks counties. After the act, the district included Cheyenne, Rawlins, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Wallace, and Logan counties, a net gain of two counties.

The geographical change has promoted progress in the district with 15th District judges spending less time on the road and more time with case disposition.

Much was accomplished to reduce case delay during the year. Keeping pace with the progress were clerical improvements in the clerks' offices where one-write accounting and new uniform appearance dockets have been implemented.

17th District—Major remodeling projects in three of Administrative Judge Charles Worden's six courthouses were undertaken during 1982, including Decatur, Norton and Phillips counties. All three courthouses now have elevators.

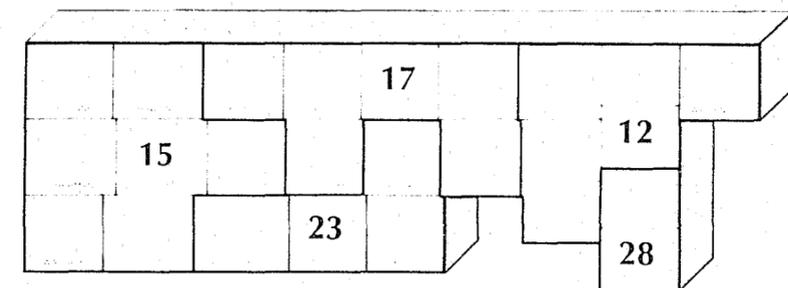
Decatur County remodeled the fourth floor of the courthouse to accommodate a new jail and sheriff's office. Norton County's district magistrate judge's office was moved from the first floor to the third floor. The jury room was moved to the third floor and has been carpeted and draped. The former jury room is now a part of the vault, which allows more space for storing records and created a work area as well.

The Phillips County courthouse now has central air conditioning and heating. The courtroom has been painted and carpeted.

Redistricting also changed the boundaries of the 17th District. Before the legislative change, the district included Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith and Osborne counties. Due to redistricting, Graham County became a 17th District county and Cheyenne and Rawlins counties were picked up by the 15th District.

23rd District—Administrative Judge Steven P. Flood was the third judge in the First Judicial Department to have boundaries changed by the 1982 Legislature. The district originally included Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego and Ellis counties. Now it includes Gove, Trego, Ellis, and Rooks counties.

During the year, the use of a uni-



Judicial Department I

□ Case Filings Up

□ Case Filings Down

form bond schedule was implemented throughout the district as were uniform pretrial jury questionnaires. A program of permanent interdistrict cross-assignment of magistrate and district judges in northwest Kansas also was implemented during the year.

In Ellis County, one day has been set aside each week for domestic matters and a modified one-day, one-trial jury system has been adopted. Patsy O'Connor was promoted from temporary part-time to permanent part-time as a Trial Court Clerk I.

28th District—Administrative Judge M. V. Hoobler and other judges in the 28th District have made major changes in divorce case management by giving automatic hearing settings subject to being continued for cause. The judges also are working on adoption of sentencing guidelines in criminal cases as a means of reducing disparity in sentencing.

In Saline County, a new jury management system has been adopted in which a member of a jury panel is released after serving on one jury. Jurors called in for a case but not seated as jurors are on call for the remainder of the month; however, they are not called again until the remainder of the panel has been called. In the past, all jurors remained on the panel for the entire month and many were required to serve on more than one case. A certificate of appreciation is given to jurors upon completion of service.

Hon. David S. Knudson, Salina, was appointed district judge upon the retirement of Judge Raymond E. Haggart in October 1981. Judge Haggart died in May 1982. Darlene Stover was appointed to clerk of the district court in Ottawa upon the retirement of Esther Plunkett.

The 28th Judicial District includes Ottawa and Saline counties.



JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT II
HON. ALEX M. FROMME, Justice

District 2—1982 was a year of change for the 2nd District that included the retirement of Hon. John W. Brookens, who had been a district judge since 1965. He was succeeded by Hon. Tracy Klingensmith who had been an associate district judge since 1977.

Jefferson County District Court was given more space on the top floor of the courthouse, which has been converted to a much-needed second courtroom, additional office and storage space.

Both Pottawatomie and Jackson counties have implemented a program of paying juror fees and mileage immediately upon completion of service. Both counties also have installed copy machines in the court offices.

The district is using a "tickler" system to detect delinquent accountings in guardianship and conservatorship cases. The system was devised after it became apparent those cases needed to be monitored more intently to guard against misappropriation of funds and comply with statutes calling for annual reportings.

The 2nd District includes Pottawatomie, Jackson, Jefferson and Wabaunsee counties.

On a sad note, Justice Fromme died October 25, 1982, after having ably served on the Supreme Court for more than 16 years. His dedication and unbounding energy will be greatly missed.

District 3—The Supreme Court named Hon. William R. Carpenter administrative judge of the 3rd District upon the resignation of Hon. E. Newton Vickers as administrative judge at midyear. The 3rd District is a one-county district consisting of Shawnee County.

The number of civil cases pending for two or more years dropped 23 percent during the year, a result of intense scrutiny by all judges in the district.

Hon. James P. Buchele was named to a judgeship that was created effective July 15, 1981. To accommodate the new position, all the area previously used by the juvenile division was renovated to provide chambers and courtrooms for both the judge of the juvenile division and a district court judge. There are now five jury courtrooms and five small nonjury courtrooms available for 12 judges.

In another personnel change, Joyce D. Reeves was appointed clerk of the district court to succeed Lorene Wells.

Regarding computerization, the district now has automated both Chapter 60 and 61 cases. The system now generates most papers necessary for the flow of the cases, including summonses, aids in exe-

cution, citations, trial docket sheets, judges' minutes, bench warrants, garnishments, subpoenas, motion docket sheets, alias warrants and case jacket caption labels.

In October 1981, computer-generated labels for process and warrants and writing the warrant letter for the sheriff's department on all civil bench warrants issued were phased in.

The following month, computer readable statistical tapes began eliminating the need for manual work for reporting case statistics to the Office of Judicial Administration.

Accounting also is automated.

The 3rd District has continued its program of collecting restitution for Shawnee County crime victims. A total of \$199,523 in restitution was collected during the year. Before court unification in 1977, the restitution collections totaled about \$10,000. Restitution collections increased with the designation of court services officers as restitution coordinators with the specific responsibility (along with other duties) of determining restitution amounts and the concentrated effort of the officers to ensure offenders honor their responsibility to the victim.

District 8—Administrative Judge William D. Clement's district underwent a series of changes involving physical facilities, personnel and procedure during fiscal 1982. Most changes were implemented to improve accessibility and availability of the courts to the public.

The change having the greatest impact in the district was completion of the first phase of a remodeling project in the Junction City Courthouse. County offices were moved outside the courthouse, leaving only court and county attorney functions in the building. Renovation then allowed the office of clerk of the court to become unified



in one location, rather than spread among three floors. Courtroom 2, housed in rental space outside the building, was relocated adjacent to the clerk's office and court services officers have been moved to the courthouse.

The renovation provided for the completion of a third courtroom, conference space, administrative and clerical offices and two additional judges' chambers.

Contracts for a second phase of the remodeling project were signed in May 1982.

Courtrooms in Dickinson and Marion counties were refurbished with carpeting and sound-baffle panels installed on windows in the Dickinson courtroom. Unification into one clerk of the court's office was completed in Morris County.

Personnel changes in the district included the retirement of Lillian Newman as clerk of the court in Junction City after 24 years of service. She was succeeded by Rita Cooper, present clerk of the court.

Diane Nusbaum was named trial court administrator during the year. New nonjudicial staff include Melanie Waters, Judy Fielder, Jennifer Eller, Tom Willis, JoAnne Noble, Mina Brown, Gwen Estes and Laneta Kerner. The district includes

Dickinson, Marion, Morris and Geary counties.

District 21—Administrative Judge Jerry L. Mershon was appointed in that capacity shortly after the end of the fiscal year upon the resignation of Hon. Ronald D. Innes.

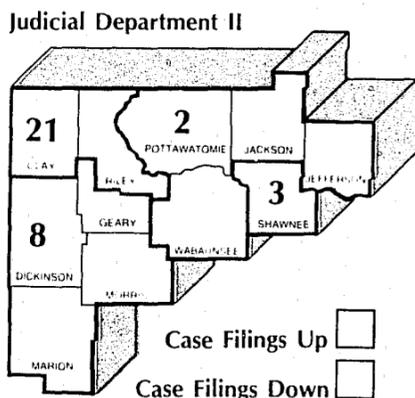
During fiscal 1982, the district fully implemented one-write accounting procedures and new appearance dockets and automated preparation of various documents, such as summonses, garnishments and subpoenas.

The district installed a "without recourse" program for checks made payable to the clerk and cooperated with the Riley County commissioners in leasing additional space for court services officers. The officers are now all under one roof.

The district's microfilm program has been converted to microfiche and many of the old filmed cases have been transferred from cassette to fiche.

In Riley County, a microcomputer has been purchased, and it is being programmed to place accounts receivable criminal cases in the computer.

The 21st District includes Riley and Clay counties.





JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT III

HON. RICHARD W. HOLMES, Justice

District 1—Administrative Judge Kenneth Harmon witnessed a year of many changes with several renovations to court facilities and employee promotions.

The Atchison County District Court and clerk of court's office completed the first of a three-year phase of remodeling and consolidation. The project includes providing additional courtroom space on the second floor, remodeling of the old courtroom, and providing additional space in the clerk's offices so that all court functions can be handled on one floor. Before the remodeling, Atchison County had a courtroom and a clerk's office on each of the first three floors of the courthouse.

The second phase of the remodeling consists of constructing a judge's office on the second floor, construction of restroom facilities and a new hallway. The third phase will consist of additional air conditioning and heating improvements, additional flooring and remodeling the foyer for greater public convenience. The county is committed to retaining the historical beauty that has been a part of the courthouse since it was started.

New nonjudicial employees in the district include Roland E. Dutton, Julie A. Booe, Karla C. Jagusch, Allen Liebeno, Phyllis Marshall, Charlene T. Herod and Kristine L. Polley.

The 1st Judicial District includes Atchison and Leavenworth counties.

District 4—Administrative Judge Floyd H. Coffman has seen case-loads in his six-county judicial district increase substantially during 1982, although it is being staffed by about the same number of persons.

All six clerks of the court have continued in service since 1977, having last run for elective office in 1974. The senior district court clerk in the 4th District is Ruby Sanford of Franklin County who has completed 40 years of service in the Judicial Branch, including 11 years as district clerk.

Since court unification, a separate court building has come into use in Franklin County. The court in the other five counties of the district continue to occupy chambers in the traditional courthouses. Plans are underway for a new law enforcement section in the courthouse in Coffey County, which will include a new jail, as well as major remodeling and expansion of the area available to the courts.

District 7—The major change for District Judge James W. Paddock, administrative judge of the one-county district consisting of Douglas County, during 1982 was the addition of a fourth division of district court. Former district attorney, Michael Malone, was named to the judgeship, which was created by the 1982 Legislature.

The new judgeship was created in light of a large increase in the number of major case filings that were unequalled anywhere in the state. Over the preceding two years, Douglas County recorded a 41 percent increase in filings. If the filings were measured over the three previous years, the percentage would have been 73 percent. Although Douglas County has had a significant population growth in recent years, the increase in case filings

have far outpaced population changes.

The year saw several changes that were designed to save time and money. For example, mailboxes for attorneys were placed in the clerk's office for daily pickup instead of everything being sent through the postal service. Mail that is not picked up by Friday is then mailed.

A combination mailer for jury summons was implemented in July, 1981, which resulted in combined summonses, an information sheet, questionnaire and return envelope.

At midyear, cash no longer was accepted for child support payments. All money is paid through the clerk's office by check or money order, payable to the former spouse, so that recording and mailing is all that is required. Inquiries about a payment may not be done by phone and must be requested in person or in writing.

And instead of processing checks for garnishments and judgments through the court's bookkeeping

system, checks are endorsed without recourse to parties or their attorneys, a time saver for the court as well as faster service for the recipient.

Changes were made in the area of case management, including a new monthly motion docket for faster settings for general motions.

District 22—Administrative Judge Robert Gernon saw much activity during the year, which ranged from installation of a courtroom recording system for Marshall County hearings to several public relations projects.

A grant was obtained from the Helvering Trust for the installation of a recording system in Marshall County. The system includes complete sets of microphones and controls for two courtrooms, with one recorder available on a stand with rollers for both courtrooms. A system of indexing the proceedings has been put in place.

Miriam Thomas was appointed Doniphan County clerk to succeed Alice Crane, who retired after many years in the position. Sue Luke, a graduate of Missouri Western, was named court services officer in Marshall County after 15 years of service in the 22nd District.

Judge Gernon gave the principal morning talk at the Marshall County Government Day and participated in a morning talk show which resulted in the interviewer's news media award of the Kansas Bar Association. He also presented several other programs explaining the role of the Judicial Branch.

District 29—Administrative Judge Leo J. Moroney has seen significant progress in almost all phases of operations in the District Court of Wyandotte County. A united effort by the judges there to reduce the pending civil caseload resulted in fewer pending cases by the end of the year. The overall reduction of pending cases was 21 percent over 1981.

In the criminal area, the judges implemented a plan for early elimination of those criminal cases where guilty pleas are involved. The program required the cooperation of the district attorney for the early setting of criminal cases. Immediately after the preliminary hearing, or its waiver, each defendant is arraigned. After arraignment, the case is scheduled for pretrial the following week. The changes provide a firm calendar that minimizes last minute docket changes.

Through the cooperative effort of local mental health agencies, the police department and the courts, the nature of handling status offenders in Wyandotte County has undergone a dramatic change during the past year. In essence, the court has been able to eliminate 99 percent of status referrals from coming before the court in either formal or informal actions.

The result has been that other agencies can expedite intervention with a more positive outcome and it has allowed the court to direct its energies into other areas of major concern, such as restitution and child abuse referrals.

The 29th District has continued its computer program that was begun in 1973. The computer system now automatically recognizes when special reports to attorneys, judges or other agencies are required. For example, when a summons or garnishment is entered on the appearance docket, the computer automatically prints the required paperwork on a laser printer, a relatively new printer developed by the Xerox Corporation. All motions and notices are automatically prepared by the computer. The system's index program also provides that a query by name will produce all the information needed about any litigation in the court system from the type of case involved to the amount of judgment and liens.



JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT IV

HON. DAVID PRAGER, Justice

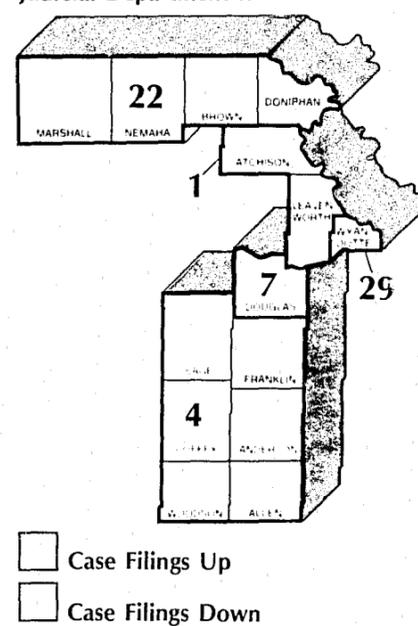
District 6—Administrative Judge Charles M. Warren's district focused on community relations during 1982 with apparent excellent results.

Central to improving relations in the community was the district's policy of attempting to call citizens for jury duty for only one time. The program has helped relieve some of the businesses from being without employees as frequently as in the past. Some, who are able to serve more than once, are recalled for duty. Jurors are given an orientation session when they report that includes a question and answer period.

Other community relations projects include county government day, when students from the various high schools visit the courthouse. Three students stay in the clerk's office during the day and a mock trial is conducted by the judges and local attorneys. Juvenile court services officers visit schools and organizations in an effort to explain the court system. Other court employees explain small claims, criminal case procedures, probate, and procedures for obtaining a marriage license.

Several improvements in clerical procedures made fiscal 1982 a good

Judicial Department III



year in the 6th District. The 6th District includes the counties of Miami, Linn and Bourbon.

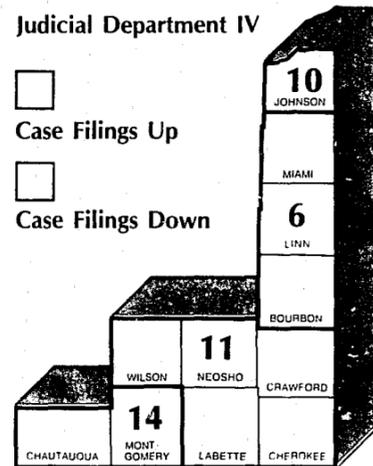
District 10—Jury Management, computerization, the court trustee and adult probation are a few of the activities emphasized in Johnson County, Administrative Judge Lewis C. Smith's one-county district during 1982.

A jury coordinator's office was established in January 1981 to implement the new jury management tool of "one day or one trial." As the name implies, prospective jurors report on the first day and if not selected, they are excused and have fulfilled their obligation for a statutory one-year period. Those serving as jurors hear one trial and are excused. The system relieves much of the burden jury service sometimes caused and improved the representativeness of the panels.

The district's court trustee found new use for computer services during 1982 as data processing provided a capability for controlling active cases by preparing delinquency notices, case histories, financial and statistical reports, and disbursement of support payments. The extensive use of on-line data processing has allowed the staff to remain at the same number of em-

Judicial Department IV

Case Filings Up
 Case Filings Down



ployees since 1977.

In other computer-related areas, Johnson County's criminal department has been on-line for several years and the civil department was added more than a year ago. Each judge in the district now has the ability to make entries on the case docket.

Regular semiannual dismissal lists are now prepared with computer assistance, as are the preparation of garnishments and summonses.

District 11—Administrative Judge Richard D. Loffswold found himself at the head of the 11th District after its two senior trial judges died unexpectedly. Judge William P. Meek of Baxter Springs died in December 1981 and Judge Don Musser of Pittsburg died as a result of a traffic accident in January.

Succeeding Judge Meek is David F. Brewster of Baxter Springs. Judge Donald L. Allegrucci of Pittsburg was appointed to fill Judge Musser's position.

Despite the judicial staff changes, the 11th District accomplished much during the fiscal year, including the adoption of an administrative procedure to enable the administrative judge and court administrator to monitor Chapter 60 cases which are two years old or older.

Computerized jury selection for Crawford and Labette counties was developed during the year, and the district continued its ongoing project in which the court is working jointly with the area news media to develop a policy statement and guidelines regarding bench-media relations and day-to-day trial coverage.

The 11th District includes Wilson, Neosho, Crawford, Labette and Cherokee counties.

District 14—A good deal of Administrative Judge Kenneth D. David's efforts during the year was directed toward improving jury management in Montgomery

County.

The county has nearly eliminated the "key-man" request for excuse often made by companies and businesses. The reduction in the number of such requests resulted from a public information program to encourage businesses to not request that their highly trained or key personnel be excused because that quality of juror is needed to serve on cases. Previously about 40 percent of all jurors were excused for the "key-man" reason, but the record now reflects that of 825 jury summonses issued since the effort, only 12 have requested to be and were excused.

As a reward to the businesses for their cooperation, the district implemented a new policy of using a juror on only one actual trial and then excusing the juror for that term. Jurors are placed on a "reserve" list after they have been called six times and are not called again unless the court runs out of jurors or is low on them.

The jury management program is rounded out with increased explanation for any delays and of the court system, and a certificate of appreciation for jury service.

In another administrative area, the district has implemented a new procedure for scheduling jury trials, trials to the court, discovery conferences and pretrial conferences to accommodate the dates that judges and lawyers know with a reasonable degree of certainty they will be available.

The district ended a former process of having all probationers and parolees appearing on the opening term of court to determine their progress or lack thereof. This is now being done by court services officers on a daily basis.

The 14th District was a one-county district consisting of Montgomery County, but now includes Chautauqua County as well.



JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT V
HON. ROBERT H. MILLER, Justice

District 5—Administrative Judge Gary Rulon's district saw many changes during the year, ranging from court rules and remodeling to microfilming and a community work program.

A new set of court rules and administrative orders was developed and implemented, many of which assisted in the delay reduction program and better case management.

In Lyon County, the entire second floor of the courthouse was designated for court operation. Extensive remodeling was done which resulted in all the clerks being located in one area. In addition, a new courtroom was constructed and furnished.

Also, during the year a microfilming project was undertaken in Lyon

and Chase counties. In Lyon County, all probate records through 1978 were microfilmed. The project in Chase County was scheduled for completion in December 1982.

Judges in the district now rotate weekly for duty calls after court hours. A pager has been leased and a judge is readily available when needed. The magistrate judge in the 5th District has been assigned to each county on certain days to hear specific cases. Visiting magistrate judges were assigned to the district on Fridays to hear criminal and traffic cases.

The district is using the one-day, one-trial jury management system, as well as a telephone call-in system to avoid unnecessary appearances for jury duty.

A community work program was implemented during the year. It involved 15 community agencies who provided work for 17 nonviolent offenders. The program was lauded by the attorney general near the end of the fiscal year. Chase and Lyon counties make up this district.

District 9—Administrative Judge Sam H. Sturm continued his cross-training program for court employees in Harvey and McPherson counties, which has solved personnel problems that would otherwise exist during vacation, illness and filling vacancies. Such problems in the 9th District are held to a min-

imum anyway, as six members of the staff have 10 years or more service. Three of them have 16, 21 and 24 years of continuous experience.

During the year, judgment and mechanics liens dockets have been updated by switching from large, heavy docket books to small Rolodex dockets. Most checks that arrive at the civil department are sent on without recourse, saving both time and money.

A watchword for the 9th District during 1982 was management as keeping the older cases cleared out of the dockets played a major role during the year. Case management was joined with a new work-restitution program by the court services officers in McPherson County who began working with local agencies to assign nonviolent probationers to work off their fines by performing community service.

District 13—Much of the administrative efforts in Hon. Page W. Benson's district was directed at implementing suggestions made during a productivity review that was undertaken in August 1981 in Butler County.

The report, requested by the administrative judge, has been used to assist the other courts in the district to achieve uniformity.

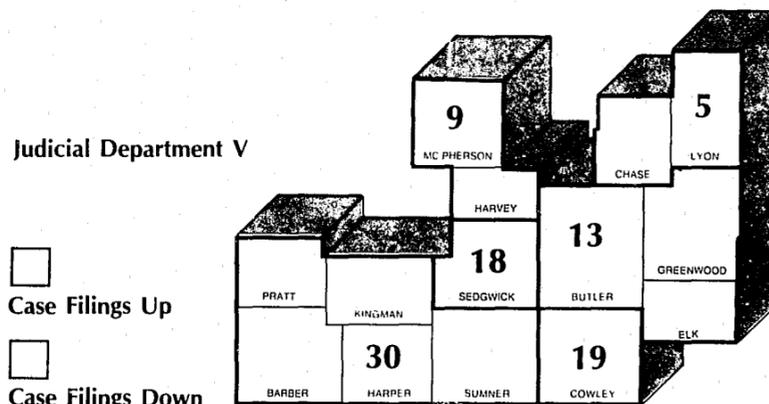
A switch to one-write accounting in Butler County was among changes resulting from the productivity review. And the court discontinued its practice of banking with the county treasurer. Upon consolidation of the clerks' offices, they will use only one bank account.

Several changes in record keeping were implemented during the year, including filing criminal bonds in the original case file instead of in a separate file.

In the court services area, the district has eliminated specialization. All court services officers' caseloads are now made up of both adult and juvenile probationers. The result has

Judicial Department V

Case Filings Up
 Case Filings Down





been an increase in the staff cohesion, more equal caseloads and a more generalized expertise enabling any staff member to handle any situation that arises. Judges have begun using court services officers to investigate custody needs in divorce cases where custody is at issue.

In May 1982, a cash payment program for jury duty system was implemented in Butler County. The system has made it possible for jurors to serve without undue hardships, as well as saving time and cost in the county clerk's office.

Meanwhile, the district found time for several community relations projects, including government day in which high school students tour the courts, career day in which students having an interest in clerical or probation work spend a day in the appropriate office participating, where possible, in the daily job duties, and Law Day.

The district judges hosted a legislative dinner for all legislators having a constituency in the 13th District.

District 18—Administrative Judge James J. Noone oversaw complete computerization of Sedgwick County's domestic department, including alimony and child support during fiscal 1982, which complemented previous computerization of the traffic and jury sections. By year's end, the district was in the final testing stages for placing the criminal department on computer.

The civil department now uses a minicomputer in calling the order-in-aid docket, an ordeal for attorneys, litigants and judges that had grown to over 500 cases each Friday and took nearly two hours to call. The inexpensive computer now has eliminated the need for individually typed motion sheets, created a master docket of cases, created lists for each attorney of his cases on the docket, created an alphabetical list of persons to be examined who are in attendance from which the judge calls the docket, prints a report sheet for each court file that indicates whether the person to be examined was present, not present, or excused, and has reduced the time for calling the docket from two hours to about 15 minutes.

Also during the year, Hon. Paul Clark was appointed to succeed Hon. Paul Thomas who resigned to return to private practice on September 30, 1981.

District 19—Action by the 1982 Legislature changed the composition of Hon. Robert L. Bishop's district. The district now is a one-county district consisting of Cowley County, while Sumner, Harper, Barber, Kingman and Pratt counties now comprise the new 30th District.

Judge Bishop was appointed acting administrative judge of the newly constituted district upon the retirement of Hon. Doyle E. White on February 17, 1982. Judge Bishop was appointed administrative judge on June 1, 1982.

Administration of the district should be more effective and administrative changes can be more easily and rapidly accomplished because of the boundary changes. The new smaller district is now homogeneous, where it was not before.

District 30—At the beginning of the fiscal year, the 30th Judicial District did not exist. The five counties comprising the present 30th District were a part of the 19th District, together with Cowley County.

The 30th District now includes Pratt, Kingman, Sumner, Harper and Barber counties.

Administrative Judge Clarence E. Renner was appointed by the Supreme Court to lead the district and was elevated from associate district judge to district judge by Governor John Carlin. Hon. William H. Yandell was named associate district judge to take Judge Renner's former position.

On July 1, 1981, the one-write accounting system was implemented in five out of the six counties in the old 19th District and was proving effective as a time-saving and convenient method of accounting. The sixth, Sumner County, has installed a computer system using the one-write system as its basis.

During the year in Pratt County, the magistrate division of the district court was moved from the second floor of the courthouse to the fourth floor. The move resulted in a new magistrate courtroom for District Magistrate Judge Walter McClauskey.

The district court now occupies the third and fourth floors of the courthouse. The court services office was moved from the Law Enforcement Center to the fourth floor.

Olive Ghormley, long-time clerk of the district court in Harper County, retired during the year. She was succeeded by Debra Mardis, a former deputy clerk.



JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT VI
HON. HAROLD S. HERD, Justice

District 16—Through the efforts of Ellen Erwin, Comanche County clerk of the district court, new furnishings were obtained for the county's courtroom. Plans are continuing for redecorating the courtroom.

Kiowa County District Court also received major renovation during the year, according to District Judge Don C. Smith, administrative judge. The improvements include new paneling and carpeting. District Magistrate Judge Pauline Schwarm oversaw the project, which included the addition of window drapes.

District 20—For Administrative Judge Herb Rohleder, fiscal 1982 was a year of substantial change highlighted by turnover in key employees and a series of new programs and projects.

On October 17, 1981, Diane Nusbaum resigned as chief court services officer to accept an appointment as trial court administrator of the 8th District. Hugh N. Zavadil was named trial court administrator following an extended selection process. In November 1981, N. J. "Jeanne" Becker was appointed district magistrate judge for Russell County, succeeding A. L. Hall, who resigned.

Mary Breese of Lyons was se-

lected clerk of the district court for Rice County to succeed Judy Starnes who resigned and Carolyn Burns was named clerk in Barton County. Finally, John Isern was named chief court services officer to succeed Nusbaum.

Programs and projects of note during the year include the consolidation of the clerk's offices in Rice County and preparation of a *Judge's Handbook on Court Services Officer Procedures*. In November 1981, a review committee from the Office of Judicial Administration conducted a productivity review of the Barton County District Court. As part of an ongoing review process, other counties in the district will be reviewed while some of the committee's recommendations are being adopted in Barton County.

Judges in the district switched to an individual calendar system in January 1982, and in March courtroom remodeling projects were undertaken in both Ellsworth and Barton counties.

Consolidation of court services offices in Great Bend and a proposed training program for clerks of the district court in the district rounded out the year. Projects in the

planning stage include preparation of a comprehensive records and space management plan, a juvenile code workshop and an investigation into the possibility of computerizing certain district court functions.

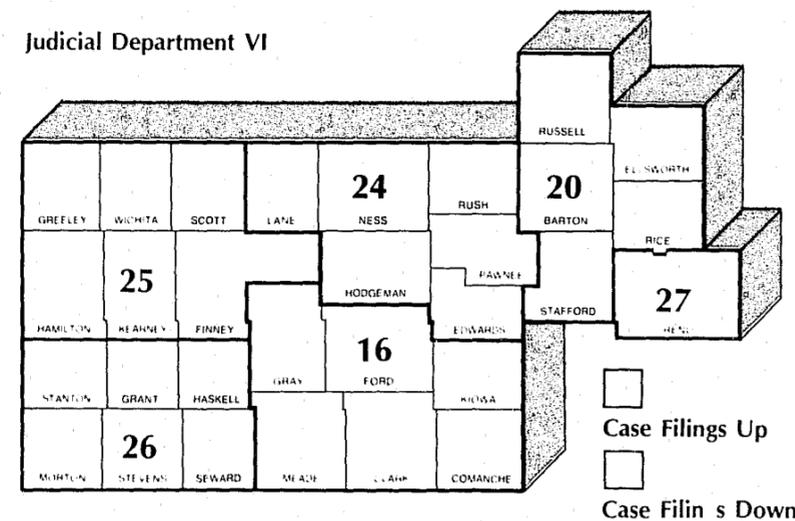
Counties in the 20th District include Russell, Barton, Ellsworth, Rice and Stafford.

District 24—Administrative Judge C. Phillip Aldrich oversaw extensive remodeling in the Pawnee County courtroom used by the district magistrate judge. One large courtroom was divided and became a smaller one with two adjacent offices. Ceilings were lowered and central air and heat were installed. There was no air conditioning prior to the remodeling project. Pawnee County now has two modern and attractive courtrooms in addition to the added office space.

In March 1982, the Pawnee County district court began paying jurors the day of trial, resulting in a savings of time and money, as well as promoting good relations with jurors.

Judge Aldrich also started a procedure in February 1982 to collect back child support. When a party

Judicial Department VI





required to pay support fails to do so for 60 days, an order to appear before the court is issued. During the short time the procedure was in effect, more than \$16,500 in arrearages was collected.

Edwards, Hodgeman, Lane and Rush counties all began using the one-write bookkeeping system in July 1981.

Personnel changes included the appointment of Leola Hess as a clerk of Hodgeman County District Court and Penny Myers as a trial court clerk.

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

District 25—Hon. J. Stephen Nyswonger, administrative judge, was among those welcoming the accession of Judge Philip C. Vieux who was appointed to a new position created by action of the 1982 Legislature.

Upon Judge Vieux's swearing in, the existing caseload was divided between the district judge and the two associate district judges in the district.

The year saw one of the more unusual trials in Kansas when five interpreters speaking three languages were required for the trial of

two Vietnamese defendants. The defendants were acquitted.

A significant administrative order adopted in the district has eliminated instances of "judge shopping" and allows the district magistrate judges to develop expertise in their area of jurisdiction. The order involves scheduling daily criminal docket calls and setting specific days for magistrate level hearings.

The district changed check-out procedures from the docket system to that of using files-out folders in Finney County. Districtwide, the check-out time for files has been limited so that files do not remain out of the clerk's office for longer than two weeks.

In the personnel area, Diana Jones was named chief clerk of the 25th District to succeed Rose Murray who retired after 17 years of service.

The criminal, juvenile and traffic divisions of Finney County were moved to the new Finney County Law Enforcement Center in March 1982.

District 26—A major accomplishment in Hon. Keaton G. Duckworth's district was the implementation of a program in which jurors are paid cash the day of the trial. The program, although authorized for all six counties in the district, so far has been used only in Seward, Stanton and Stevens counties.

Besides winning the hearts of citizens called to jury duty, the county clerk and the county commissioners, the program has reduced from 12 to five the number of steps required to summon and pay jurors, according to Faye Shoemaker, chief clerk.

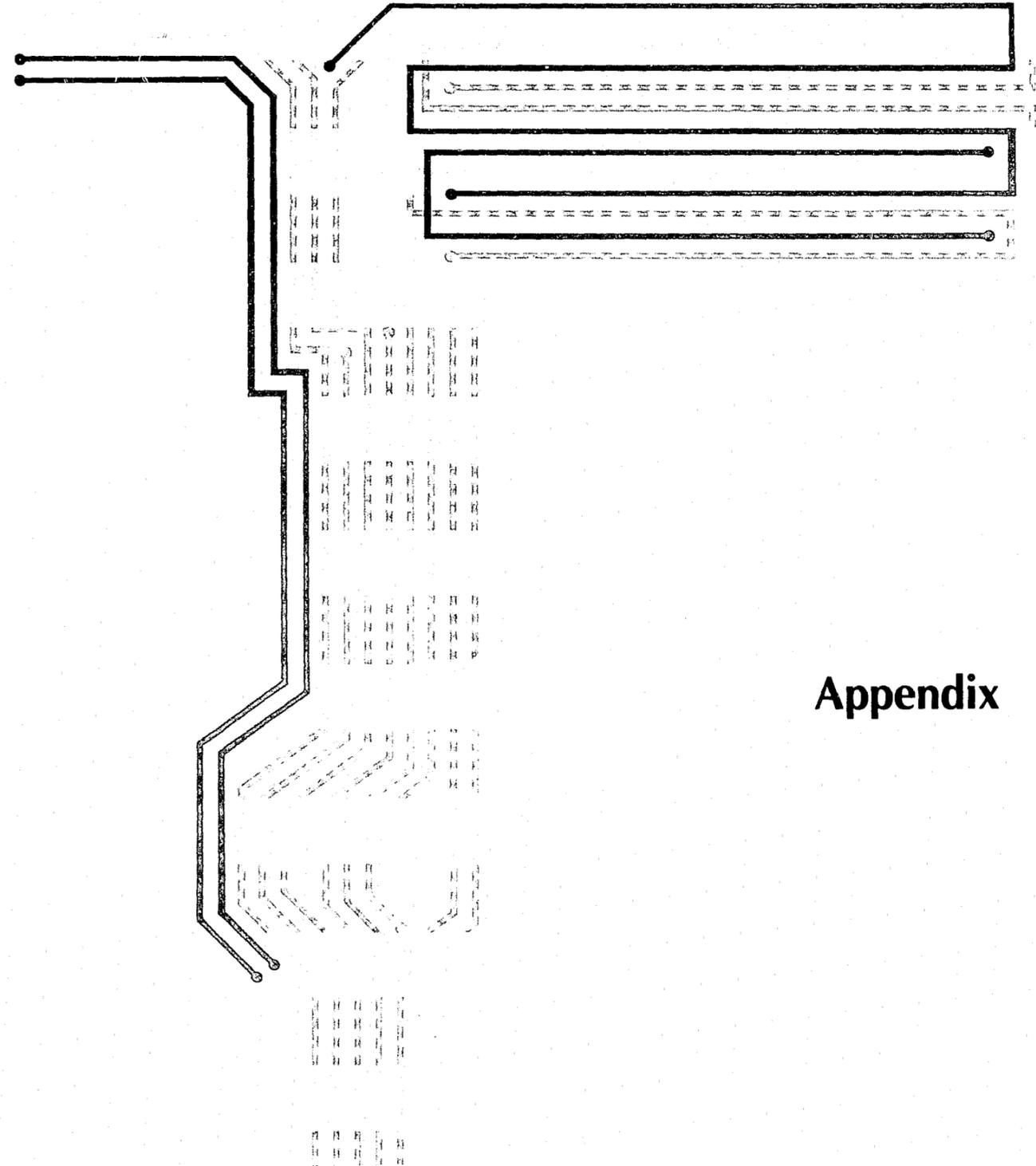
Counties in the 26th District include Grant, Haskell, Morton, Seward, Stanton and Stevens.

District 27—Administrative Judge Porter K. Brown saw the appointment of William Lyle as a district judge to succeed Hon. J. Stanley Hill who resigned. Judge Lyle was an associate district judge in Reno County, which is a one-county judicial district. The nominating procedure for an appointment to the associate district judgeship he vacated resulted in the gubernatorial appointment of Hon. David Brown.

The one-write accounting system was implemented in the district during the year.

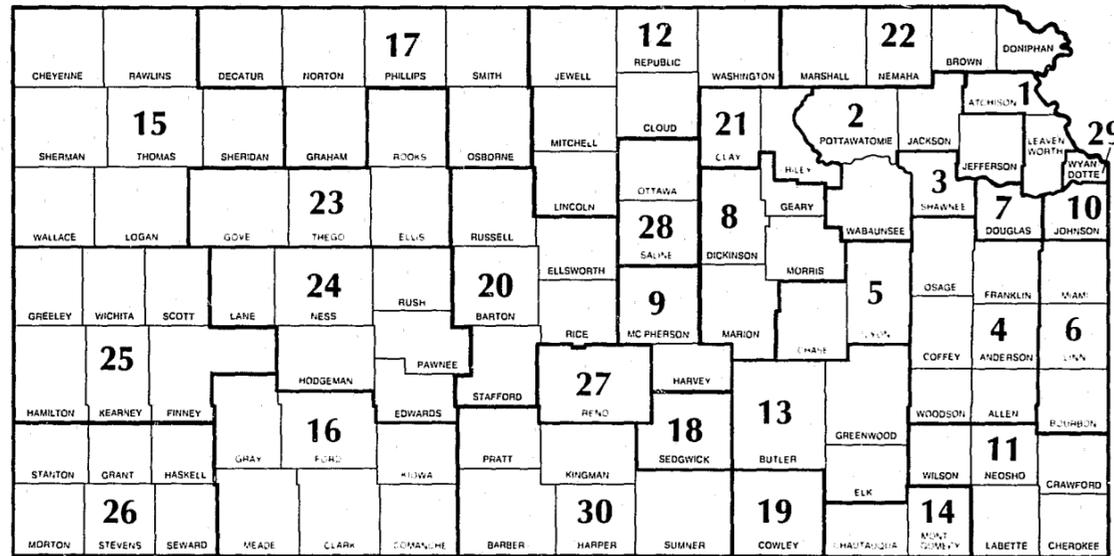


Chief Justice Alfred G. Schroeder is the administrative head of the Kansas Judicial Branch and as such has the final responsibility for the efficient operation of our courts.



Appendix

Kansas Judicial Districts (30)



SUPREME COURT AND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS

- The Honorable Alfred G. Schroeder
Chief Justice
- Department 1: Hon. Kay McFarland
Departmental Justice
Districts 12, 15, 17, 23, 28
- Department 2: Hon. Alex M. Fromme
Departmental Justice
Districts 2, 3, 8, 21
- Department 3: Hon. Richard W. Holmes
Departmental Justice
Districts 1, 4, 7, 22, 29
- Department 4: Hon. David Prager
Departmental Justice
Districts 6, 10, 11, 14
- 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 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

2nd Judicial District (Jackson, Jefferson, Pottawatomie, and Wabunsee counties)
* Tracy D. Klingensmith (DJ), Jackson County
Gary L. Nafziger (ADJ), Jefferson County
Dennis Lee Reiling (DMJ), Jefferson County
Oliver F. Maskil (DMJ), Pottawatomie County
Verle L. Swenson (DMJ), Wabunsee County

3rd Judicial District (Shawnee County)
* Wm. Randolph Carpenter (DJ)
Fred S. Jackson (DJ)
E. Newton Vickers (DJ)
Adrian J. Allen (DJ)
James M. Macnish (DJ)
* Administrative Judge

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 A. Fossey (ADJ), Linn County
Stephen D. Hill (ADJ), Miami County
Samuel I. Mason (DMJ), Bourbon County

7th Judicial District (Douglas County)
Ralph M. King, Jr. (DJ)
* James W. Paddock (DJ)
John M. Elwell (ADJ)
Michael J. Malone (ADJ)

8th Judicial District (Dickinson, Geary, Marion, and Morris counties)
John F. Christner (DJ), Dickinson County
* William D. Clement (DJ), Geary 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)
G. Joseph Pierron, Jr. (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. Hougland (ADJ)

11th Judicial District (Cherokee, Crawford, Labette, Neosho, and Wilson counties)
Donald L. Allegrucci (DJ), Crawford County
David F. Brewster (DJ), Cherokee County
Charles J. Sell (DJ), Labette County
C. Fred Lorentz II (DJ), Wilson County

* Richard D. Loffswold (ADJ), Crawford County
John C. Gariglietti (ADJ), Crawford County
Daniel L. Brewster (ADJ), Labette County
Richard L. Ashley (DMJ), 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 counties)
J. Patrick Brazil (DJ), Greenwood County
* Page W. Benson (DJ), Butler County
John M. Jaworsky (ADJ), Butler County
Darlene P. Bradley (DMJ), Elk County
Harriet Shumard (DMJ), Greenwood County

14th Judicial District (Montgomery and Chautauqua Counties)
* Kenneth D. David (DJ), Montgomery County
Richard A. Medley (ADJ), Montgomery County
Floyd V. Palmer (ADJ), Montgomery County

* Administrative Judge

Waine L. Jones (DMJ), Chau-
tauqua County

15th Judicial District (Cheyenne,
Logan, Rawlins, Sheridan, Sher-
man, Thomas, and Wallace
counties)

* Keith R. Willoughby (DJ),
Thomas County
Jack L. Burr (ADJ), Sherman
County
Frederick J. Hammers (DMJ),
Cheyenne County
Annabell M. Peck (DMJ), Logan
County
Dorothy R. Reinert (DMJ),
Rawlins County
Ward Gilliland (DMJ), Sheridan
County
Nellie L. Blakely (DMJ),
Thomas County
Logan Dobbs (DMJ), Wallace
County

16th Judicial District (Clark, Co-
manche, Ford, Gray, Kiowa, and
Meade counties)

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

17th Judicial District (Decatur,
Graham, Norton, Osborne, Phil-
lips, and Smith counties)

* Charles E. Worden (DJ), Norton
County
Elmer J. Tacha (DMJ), Decatur
County
Pauline Coker (DMJ), Graham
County
Wilda June Brown (DMJ), Nor-
ton County
Shirley Henderson (DMJ), Os-
borne County

Martha Kellogg (DMJ), Phillips
County
Betty McDonald (DMJ), Smith
County

18th Judicial District (Sedgwick
County)

Willis W. Wall (DJ)
Ray Hodge (DJ)
Keith Sanborn (DJ)
David W. Kennedy (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)
Paul Buchanan (ADJ)
Hal Malone (ADJ)
Ken Kimmel (ADJ)
James G. Beasley (ADJ)
Paul W. Clark (ADJ)
Robert C. Helsel (ADJ)
Ron Rogg (ADJ)
John E. Foulston (ADJ)

19th Judicial District (Cowley
County)

* Robert L. Bishop (DJ)
David S. Lord (ADJ)
Tom Pringle (ADJ)

20th Judicial District (Barton, Ells-
worth, Rice, Russell, and Stafford
counties)

* Herb Rohleder (DJ), Barton
County
Barry A. Bennington (DJ), Staf-
ford County
William J. Laughlin (ADJ), Bar-
ton County
Clarence Kahler (DMJ), Ells-
worth 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)

Paul E. Miller (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 Ne-
maha counties)

William L. Stevenson (DJ),
Brown County
* Robert L. Gernon (ADJ), Brown
County
Virgil W. Begesse (DMJ), Don-
iphan County
Maxine Cumro (DMJ), Marshall
County
Francis G. Holthaus (DMJ), Ne-
maha County

23rd Judicial District (Ellis, Gove,
Rooks, and Trego counties)

* Steven P. Flood (DJ), Ellis
County
Tom Scott (ADJ), Ellis County
Lawrence Litson (DMJ), Gove
County
Nancy Conyac (DMJ), Rooks
County
Patricia C. Schremmer (DMJ),
Trego County

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

* 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

* Administrative Judge

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

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

26th Judicial District (Grant, Has-
kell, 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), Has-
kell County
Shirley A. Ketchum (DMJ),
Morton County
Vance L. Whittington (DMJ),
Stanton County
Verna Kay McQueen (DMJ),
Stevens County

27th Judicial District (Reno
County)

* Porter K. Brown (DJ)
William F. Lyle (DJ)
Steven R. Becker (ADJ)
David L. Brown (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)
Donald A. Hardy (ADJ)

30th Judicial District (Barber, Har-
per, Kingman, Pratt, and Sumner
counties)

* Clarence E. Renner (DJ), Pratt
County
William H. Yandell (ADJ), Har-
per County
Thomas H. Graber (ADJ),
Sumner County
Lloyd K. McDaniel (ADJ),
Sumner County
Thomas L. McGuire (DMJ),
Barber County
John Moore (DMJ), Harper
County
Gene Shay (DMJ), Kingman
County
Walter McCluskey (DMJ),
Pratt County

* Administrative Judge

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

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT 1

Special Assignments

Date of Order	Number of Cases	
07-06-81	Charles E. Worden to Barton	1
07-06-81	Tom Scott to Barton	1
07-09-81	John Weckel to Pawnee	1
07-13-81	Steven P. Flood to Ness	1
07-17-81	John Weckel to Riley	1
08-18-81	Tom Scott to Barton	1
10-02-81	Jack L. Burr to Finney	1
10-02-81	Richard W. Wahl to Barton	1
10-28-81	J. Stanley Hill to Sedgwick	1
10-29-81	Jack L. Burr to Wichita	1
11-05-81	Richard W. Wahl to Reno	2
11-25-81	Tom Scott to Ford	1
12-01-81	John Weckel to Barton	1
12-28-81	Tom Scott to Rush	1
01-20-82	Steve Kaminski to Marshall	1
01-27-82	Jack L. Burr to Wichita	1
02-09-82	Morris V. Hoobler to Russell	1
04-13-82	Charles E. Worden to Ness	1
04-22-82	Charles E. Worden to Hodgeman	1
05-25-82	Tom Scott to Barton	2

General Assignments

Date of Order	Number of Cases	
07-09-81	Ardith Von Fange to Lyon	1 day
07-10-81	Richard W. Wahl to 28th	
07-10-81	Morris V. Hoobler to 12th	
08-12-81	Marvin L. Stortz to Douglas	3 days
08-17-81	Wilda June Brown to Johnson	2 days
10-09-81	Logan Dobbs to Douglas	2 days
10-30-81	William E. Thompson to Johnson	2 days
12-02-81	Jack D. Bradrick to Douglas	2 days
12-14-81	Charles E. Worden to 23rd	
12-14-81	Keith R. Willoughby to 23rd	
12-14-81	Jack L. Burr to 23rd	
12-14-81	Steven P. Flood to 17th	
12-14-81	Tom Scott to 17th	
12-14-81	Jack L. Burr to 17th	
12-14-81	Keith R. Willoughby to 17th	

12-14-81	Steven P. Flood to 15th	
12-14-81	Tom Scott to 15th	
12-14-81	Logan Dobbs to 15th	
12-14-81	Charles E. Worden to 15th	
01-11-82	Pauline Coker to Johnson	2 days
01-13-82	Richard W. Wahl to 28th	
01-13-82	Morris V. Hoobler to 12th	
01-13-82	David S. Knudson to 12th	
01-13-82	John Weckel to 12th	
02-01-82	Clarence L. Sawyer to Lyon	1 day
02-01-82	Jack D. Bradrick to Douglas	1 day
02-01-82	Ardith Von Fange to Douglas	2 days
02-05-82	Steve Kaminski to Lyon	3 days
02-11-82	Charles E. Worden to Finney	
03-10-82	Lawrence Litson to Johnson	2 days
03-10-82	Nellie L. Blakely to Johnson	2 days
03-10-82	William E. Thompson to Johnson	2 days
03-26-82	Morris V. Hoobler to Johnson	
04-07-82	Morris V. Hoobler to McPherson	
04-16-82	David S. Knudson to McPherson	
04-16-82	John Weckel to McPherson	
05-10-82	Bonnie J. Wilson to Douglas	2 days
05-18-82	William E. Thompson to 21st	4 days
05-18-82	Ardith Von Fange to Riley	6 days
05-18-82	Ardith Von Fange to Clay	6 days
05-27-82	Jack L. Burr to Montgomery	
05-26-82	Jack L. Burr to Reno	
06-04-82	Bonnie J. Wilson to Johnson	2 days
06-04-82	William E. Thompson to Johnson	2 days
06-04-82	Martha Kellogg to Johnson	2 days
06-10-82	Steve Kaminski to Clay	2 days
06-11-82	William E. Thompson to Geary	2 days
06-11-82	Charles E. Worden to Montgomery	
06-11-82	Steve Kaminski to Lyon	3 days
06-15-82	Steven P. Flood to 15th	
06-15-82	Tom Scott to 15th	
06-15-82	Charles E. Worden to 15th	
06-15-82	Steven P. Flood to 17th	
06-15-82	Tom Scott to 17th	
06-15-82	Jack L. Burr to 17th	
06-15-82	Keith R. Willoughby to 17th	
06-15-82	Charles E. Worden to 23rd	
06-15-82	Keith R. Willoughby to 23rd	
06-15-82	Jack L. Burr to 23rd	
06-21-82	Elmer J. Tacha to 23rd	
06-21-82	Pauline Coker to 23rd	
06-21-82	Wilda June Brown to 23rd	
06-21-82	Frederick J. Hammers to 23rd	
06-21-82	Annabell M. Peck to 23rd	
06-21-82	Dorothy R. Reinert to 23rd	
06-21-82	Shirley Henderson to 23rd	
06-21-82	Martha Kellogg to 23rd	
06-21-82	Betty McDonald to 23rd	
06-21-82	Ward Gilliland to 23rd	
06-21-82	Nellie L. Blakely to 23rd	
06-21-82	Logan Dobbs to 23rd	
06-21-82	Frederick J. Hammers to 17th	
06-21-82	Annabell M. Peck to 17th	
06-21-82	Dorothy R. Reinert to 17th	
06-21-82	Lawrence Litson to 17th	
06-21-82	Nancy Conyac to 17th	
06-21-82	Ward Gilliland to 17th	
06-21-82	Nellie L. Blakely to 17th	

06-21-82	Logan Dobbs to 17th	
06-21-82	Patricia C. Schremmer to 17th	
06-21-82	Elmer J. Tacha to 15th	
06-21-82	Pauline Coker to 15th	
06-21-82	Wilda June Brown to 15th	
06-21-82	Shirley Henderson to 15th	
06-21-82	Martha Kellogg to 15th	
06-21-82	Betty McDonald to 15th	
06-21-82	Lawrence Litson to 15th	
06-21-82	Nancy Conyac to 15th	
06-21-82	Patricia C. Schremmer to 15th	

Assignments to Retired Judges

Date of Order	Number of Cases	
11-02-81	Raymond E. Haggart to Saline	
01-04-82	Marvin O. Brummett to 12th	
02-11-82	Marvin O. Brummett to 12th	

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT 2

Special Assignments

Date of Order	Number of Cases	
07-31-81	E. Newton Vickers to Wabaunsee	1
08-25-81	Terry L. Bullock to Reno	1
11-04-81	John F. Christener to Reno	2
11-19-81	Ronald D. Innes to Shawnee	1
11-19-81	Tracy D. Klinginsmith to Shawnee	1
11-25-81	Melvin Gradert to Lyon	1
01-04-82	John W. Brookens to Marshall	1
02-16-82	Melvin Gradert to Lyon	2
02-25-82	John W. Brookens to Marshall	1
04-09-82	E. Newton Vickers to Allen	2
04-15-82	Jerry L. Mershon to Shawnee	1
04-27-82	John W. Brookens to Brown	1
06-10-82	William D. Clement to Pottawatomie	1

General Assignments

Date of Order	Number of Cases	
07-09-81	Tom Nold to Lyon	1 day
08-17-81	Dennis Lee Reiling to Johnson	2 days
11-24-81	Clarence L. Sawyer to Lyon	1 day
01-11-82	Dennis Lee Reiling to Johnson	2 days
01-11-82	Chester W. Kent to Johnson	2 days
02-19-82	Verle L. Swenson to Douglas	4 days
05-25-82	Dennis Lee Reiling to Douglas	1 day
06-03-82	Verle L. Swenson to Douglas	2 days
06-03-82	Verle L. Swenson to Douglas	2 days
06-11-82	Verle L. Swenson to Lyon	3 days

Assignments to Retired Judges

Date of Order	Number of Cases	
07-10-81	J. W. Lowry to Shawnee	
10-10-81	Lewis L. McLaughlin to Pottawatomie	
03-03-82	Marvin O. Brummett to Geary	





JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT 3

Special Assignments

Date of Order		Number of Cases
10-30-81	Maurice P. O'Keefe, Jr., to Brown	1
11-09-81	Maurice P. O'Keefe, Jr., to Jackson	1
11-12-81	Maurice P. O'Keefe, Jr., to Jackson	1
11-25-81	John L. White to Wyandotte	1
12-22-81	John W. White to Crawford	1
03-17-82	Maurice P. O'Keefe, Jr., to Brown	1
04-13-82	Robert L. Gernon to Wyandotte	1
05-05-82	Maurice P. O'Keefe, Jr., to Wyandotte	1
05-27-82	John W. White to Crawford	1

General Assignments

Date of Order		Number of Cases
07-09-81	George G. Levans to Lyon	2 days
07-09-81	Maxine Cumro to Lyon	1 day
08-17-81	Dolan McKelvy to Johnson	2 days
08-26-81	Wayne H. Phillips to Johnson	
09-04-81	William L. Stevenson to Shawnee	
09-14-81	Floyd H. Coffman to Shawnee	
09-14-81	John W. White to Shawnee	
10-16-81	Robert L. Gernon to Shawnee	
10-30-81	Virgil W. Begesse to Johnson	2 days
11-13-81	John W. White to Wilson	
11-19-81	Ronald Lee Call to 5th	
01-11-82	Virgil W. Begesse to Johnson	2 days
02-09-82	John L. White to Shawnee	
02-10-82	John W. White to Shawnee	
02-11-82	Robert L. Gernon to Johnson	
02-25-82	Francis D. Holthaus to Douglas	1 day

Assignments to Retired Judges

Date of Order		Number of Cases
09-18-81	O. Q. Claffin, III, to Wyandotte	
11-05-81	J. W. Lowry to Douglas	
11-06-81	J. W. Lowry to Douglas	
11-12-81	Harry G. Miller to Brown	
11-18-81	O. Q. Claffin, III, to Wyandotte	
11-18-81	J. W. Lowry to Leavenworth	
12-16-81	O. Q. Claffin, III, to Wyandotte	
03-12-82	O. Q. Claffin, III, to Wyandotte	
05-10-82	O. Q. Claffin, III, to Wyandotte	

Judicial Department No. 4

Special Assignments

Date of Order		Number of Cases
08-14-81	Lewis C. Smith to Wyandotte	2
10-02-81	William P. Meek to Montgomery	1
11-13-81	C. Fred Lorentz, II, to Allen	1
01-11-82	Stephen D. Hill to Wyandotte	1
02-17-82	Leighton A. Fossey to Shawnee	1
03-17-82	John Gariglietti to Johnson	1
03-25-82	Stephen D. Hill to Shawnee	1
04-07-82	David Brewster to Montgomery	5
04-07-82	Stephen D. Hill to Shawnee	1
04-12-82	Stephen D. Hill to Shawnee	1

General Assignments

Date of Order		Number of Cases
07-17-81	Don Musser to Montgomery	
07-17-81	Charles J. Sell to Montgomery	
08-17-81	Samuel I. Mason to Johnson	2 days
10-30-81	Samuel I. Mason to Johnson	2 days
01-11-82	Samuel I. Mason to Johnson	2 days
03-09-82	B. J. LaTurner to Johnson	2 days
03-10-82	Samuel I. Mason to Johnson	2 days
03-26-82	B. J. LaTurner to Johnson	1 day
04-30-82	Daniel L. Brewster to Montgomery	
04-30-82	Richard L. Ashley to Montgomery	1 day
06-04-82	Samuel I. Mason to Johnson	2 days

Assignments to Retired Judges

Date of Order		Number of Cases
01-11-82	Marvin O. Brummett to Johnson	
02-11-82	Lewis L. McLaughlin to Johnson	
02-18-82	J. W. Lowry to Montgomery	
02-19-82	O. Q. Claffin, III, to Johnson	
03-25-82	J. W. Lowry to Montgomery	
04-01-82	Marvin O. Brummett to Johnson	
04-13-82	O. Q. Claffin, III, to Johnson	
04-28-82	Lewis L. McLaughlin to Montgomery	

Judicial Department No. 5

Special Assignments

Date of Order		Number of Cases
07-07-81	John Thomas Reid to Lyon	1
07-07-81	Gary W. Rulon to Sedgwick	1
07-09-81	Doyle E. White to Lyon	1
07-30-81	J. Patrick Brazil to Lyon	1
09-04-81	Gary W. Rulon to Sedgwick	1
09-22-81	Gary W. Rulon to Sedgwick	1
10-20-81	Gary W. Rulon to Shawnee	1
11-02-81	D. Keith Anderson to McPherson	1
11-13-81	Clarence E. Renner to Stafford	1

11-18-81	J. Patrick Brazil to Sedgwick	1
11-20-81	Clarence E. Renner to Barton	1
12-03-81	Gary W. Rulon to Greenwood	1
12-07-81	John Thomas Reid to Sedgwick	1
12-11-81	Nicholas W. Klein to Lyon	1
12-11-81	James V. Riddell to Harvey	1
12-15-81	Doyle E. White to Lyon	1
12-28-81	Carl B. Anderson, Jr., to Sedgwick	1
12-29-81	Carl B. Anderson, Jr., to Sedgwick	1
01-20-82	John M. Jaworsky to Lyon	1
02-11-82	Thomas H. Graber to Sedgwick	1
03-03-82	J. Patrick Brazil to Lyon	5
03-15-82	Gary W. Rulon to Harvey	2
03-17-82	William J. Dick to Butler	1
04-07-82	Page W. Benson to Sedgwick	1
04-07-82	James J. Noone to Chase	1
04-07-82	Lloyd K. McDaniel to Sedgwick	1
04-21-82	J. Patrick Brazil to Woodson	1
04-21-82	J. Patrick Brazil to Coffey	1
04-30-82	John Thomas Reid to Sedgwick	1
05-10-82	Lloyd K. McDaniel to Elk	1
05-11-82	Michael Corrigan to Harvey	1
06-01-82	Lloyd K. McDaniel to Sedgwick	1
06-08-82	Michael Corrigan to Harvey	1

General Assignments

Date of Order		Number of Cases
07-07-81	Doyle E. White to 15th	
08-17-81	Thomas L. McGuire to Johnson	2 days
10-09-81	John Moore to Douglas	2 days
10-09-81	Gene Shay to Sedgwick	14 days
10-09-81	John Moore to Sedgwick	14 days
12-02-81	Waine L. Jones to Douglas	2 days
01-27-82	Gene Shay to Sedgwick	22 days
01-27-82	John Moore to Sedgwick	22 days
02-19-82	Waine L. Jones to Lyon	3 days
04-07-82	Carl B. Anderson, Jr., to Saline	
06-11-82	Waine L. Jones to Lyon	2 days
06-14-82	Waine L. Jones to Montgomery	1 day

Assignments to Retired Judges

Date of Order		Number of Cases
12-16-81	O. Q. Claffin, III, to Wyandotte	
01-14-82	B. Mack Bryant to 13th	
02-24-82	Doyle E. White to Sedgwick	
03-15-82	J. W. Lowry to Lyon	
04-07-82	Lewis L. McLaughlin to Lyon	
04-19-82	Charles H. Stewart to Pratt	
04-19-82	Charles H. Stewart to Harper	
04-19-82	Charles H. Stewart to Kingman	
04-19-82	Charles H. Stewart to 30th	
05-28-82	B. Mack Bryant to Sedgwick	

Judicial Department No. 6

Special Assignments

Date of Order		Number of Cases
07-01-81	Keaton G. Duckworth to Finney	1
07-14-81	William J. Laughlin to Edwards	1
07-23-81	Keaton G. Duckworth to Finney	1
08-14-81	Jay Don Reynolds to Finney	1
09-11-81	C. Phillip Aldrich to Finney	1
10-09-81	Don C. Smith to Finney	2
10-19-81	C. Phillip Aldrich to Reno	
10-26-81	C. Phillip Aldrich to Shawnee	1
10-27-81	Barry A. Bennington to Finney	1
10-28-81	J. Stanley Hill to Sedgwick	1
11-10-81	Kim D. Ramey to Hamilton	1
11-24-81	Jay Don Reynolds to Finney	1
11-25-81	Keaton G. Duckworth to Finney	3
12-21-81	Jay Don Reynolds to Finney	1
12-22-81	Porter K. Brown to Barton	2
12-29-81	Jay Don Reynolds to Barton	1
01-27-82	Jay Don Reynolds to Finney	1
02-18-82	Jay Don Reynolds to Finney	1
02-19-82	Kim D. Ramey to Ford	1
03-03-82	C. Phillip Aldrich to Barton	1
04-13-82	C. Phillip Aldrich to Barton	1
04-16-82	Donald L. White to Shawnee	1
05-11-82	Keaton G. Duckworth to Gray	1
06-28-82	Barry A. Bennington to Pratt	1

General Assignments

Date of Order		Number of Cases
07-09-81	Lee Nusser to Lyon	1 day
07-09-81	Richard Miller to Lyon	1 day
08-17-81	David G. Rinehart to Johnson	2 days
08-17-81	Herb Rohleder to 24th	
08-17-81	Pauline Schwarm to Johnson	2 days
08-17-81	Barry A. Bennington to 24th	
08-17-81	Leonard A. Mastroni to Johnson	2 days
08-17-81	William J. Laughlin to 24th	
10-30-81	David Buster to Johnson	2 days
10-30-81	Maurice L. Johnson to Johnson	2 days
11-23-81	Herb Rohleder to 24th	
11-23-81	Barry A. Bennington to 24th	
11-23-81	William J. Laughlin to 24th	
01-11-82	Richard Miller to Johnson	2 days
02-01-82	Lee Nusser to Lyon	2 days
02-10-82	William J. Laughlin to 10th	
03-10-82	Virginia M. Schraeder to Johnson	2 days
03-10-82	Michael A. Freelove to Johnson	2 days
03-10-82	K. T. Gregg to Johnson	2 days
03-10-82	Richard Miller to Johnson	2 days

03-10-82	Pauline Schwarm to Johnson	2 days
03-25-82	William J. Laughlin to 10th	
04-22-82	William J. Laughlin to Montgomery	
04-23-82	Herb Rohleder to 24th	
04-23-82	Barry A. Bennington to 24th	
04-23-82	William J. Laughlin to 24th	
04-23-82	C. Phillip Aldrich to 20th	
04-26-82	David Buster to Johnson	2 days
05-18-82	C. Ann Wilson to 21st	4 days
06-04-82	David Rinehart to Johnson	2 days
06-04-82	John Murphy to Johnson	2 days
06-04-82	Richard Miller to Johnson	2 days
06-04-82	Claude S. Heath, III, to Johnson	2 days
06-04-82	Gordon Goering to Johnson	2 days
06-11-82	Lee Nusser to Lyon	2 days

Assignments to Retired Judges

**Date of
Order**

07-08-81	Bert J. Vance to Finney
07-17-81	Bert J. Vance to Finney
07-17-81	Bert J. Vance to Scott
07-21-81	Bert J. Vance to Finney
07-21-81	Bert J. Vance to Finney
08-18-81	L. L. Morgan to Morton
08-20-81	Frederick Woelzel to Russell
08-20-81	Bert J. Vance to Finney
09-28-81	Marvin O. Brummett to Finney
01-04-82	Frederick Woelzel to Russell
04-22-82	Marvin O. Brummett to Reno
06-15-82	Marvin O. Brummett to Reno



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