

Approved: 3/11/96  
Date

## MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Al Ramirez at 12:00 p.m. on February 27, 1996 in Room 531--N of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Senator Harris - Excused  
Senator Steffes - Excused

Committee staff present: Julian Efird, Legislative Research Department  
Fred Carman, Revisor of Statutes  
Jacqueline Breymeyer, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Senator Salisbury  
Paul Shelby, Assistant Judicial Administrator,  
Office of Judicial Administration  
Bill Lyerla, District Magistrate Judge,  
Cherokee, Crawford & Labette Counties  
Kenneth Clark, Attorney - Graham Co.  
Helen Stephens - Kansas Peace Off  
Wes Holt - President, KS County Commissioners Association  
Michael A. Freelove - District Magistrate Judge, Clark Co.

Others attending: See attached list

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Ramirez at 12:15 p.m. He called for action on the minutes of February 20. Senator Reynolds moved approval of the minutes of February 20. Senator Papay gave a second to the motion. The motion carried. The Chairman called for action on the minutes of February 21. Senator Feleciano moved approval of the February 21 minutes. Senator Reynolds gave a second to the motion. The motion carried.

The next order of business was action on the confirmation hearings on Carol Earls Franklin - Human Rights Commission and Onofre Astorga - Human Rights Commission. Senator Gooch moved to recommend for confirmation Carol Earls Franklin to the Human Rights Commission Senator Papay gave a second to the motion. The motion carried.

Senator Reynolds moved to recommend for confirmation Onofre Astorga to the Human Rights Commission. Senator Jordan gave a second to the motion. The motion carried.

### SB 724--repealing K.S.A. 20-301b; relating to requiring at least one judge in each county

Senator Salisbury appeared in support of the bill, giving the history of the legislation, beginning with the 1989 and 1990 reviews by the House Appropriations subcommittee with recommendations for study of the issue of repeal of the requirement that there be at least one judge in each county. The 1991 Senate subcommittee also recommended repealer legislation. This legislation was also the subject of an interim committee. Senator Salisbury went on to give the caseload statewide citing that the caseload in major urban districts is staggering, yet the law mandates many of the resources to be located elsewhere. (Attachment 1)

Paul Shelby, Assistant Judicial Administrator, Office of Judicial Administration, appeared next on the bill and stated that since this is a policy decision only the legislature can make, the Office of Judicial Administration neither supports nor opposes the bill. Mr. Shelby did not think that repealing K.S.A. 20-301b would have a great impact, but did say that eliminating restrictions on the location and number of judicial branch officers and employees would better enable the Supreme Court to manage judicial branch resources. (Attachment 2)

Bill W. Lyerla, District Magistrate Judge, appeared in opposition to **SB 724** and stated that this is not the first time that people have had to journey to Topeka to voice opposition to this legislation. He stated the many entities that repeal of the legislation would affect. He stated the views of the minority, this being western rural Kansas, must be addressed. Judge Lyerla detailed the functions of a District Magistrate Judge and ended his testimony by stating that the current system is working well for the state. (Attachment 3)

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, Room 531--N  
Statehouse, at 1:30 p.m. on February 27, 1996.

Kenneth Clark, Attorney, Graham County, appeared in opposition to the bill. He told of the 1991 proposal to repeal K.S.A. 20-301b and the opposition by Western Kansas residents at that time. Mr. Clark distributed highlighted maps of Kansas, one of which stated, "In 56 Counties--Magistrate is only Resident Judge serving 298,217 citizens". The other map furnished by Mr. Clark gave some of the names of the personnel serving in various areas. (Attachment 4) Further information furnished by Mr. Clark will be copied by the secretary and distributed to the committee.

Helen Stephens, Kansas Peace Officers Association and the Kansas Sheriffs Association, appeared next in opposition to the bill. Attached to the testimony were selected faxes from various sheriffs around the state. (Attachment 5)

Wes Holt, President, Kansas County Commissioners Association gave testimony in behalf of his organization and also for Ann Spiess, representing Kansas Association of Counties. Mr. Holt opposed the bill, stating that county officials felt there has been enough consolidation in these areas. To further consolidate would severely limit accessibility to judicial services. (Attachment 6)

Michael Freelove, District Magistrate Judge, Clark County, testified in opposition to the bill, stating that he is accessible to the citizens and law enforcement almost 24 hours a day. This would not be possible if this legislation were passed. After several further remarks, Mr. Freelove stated that he strongly feels that the people of Kansas are getting excellent services for a bargain price with District Magistrate Judges serving in the counties. (Attachment 7)

Due to time constraints, the Chairman thanked all the conferees and announced that the Governmental Organization dinner given by John Peterson would be held Thursday, March 14.

The meeting was adjourned.

# GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

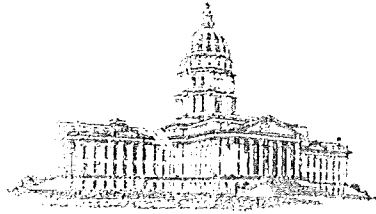
DATE: February 27, 1996

NAME	REPRESENTING
Paul Shelby	OJA
Pat Robertson	Elk Co. Treasurer
Leva L. Walter	Elk Co. Register of Deeds
Martina M. Subbeep	Western Magistrate Judge <span style="float: right;">Elk Co</span>
Wes Holt	Ks. Co. Comm. Assn. Ks. Republic Co.
Barbara K. Holden	District Magistrate Judges - Weston Co.
Jerry D. Montandon	District Magistrate Judges Association WALLACE County
Kenneth Clark	ATTY HILL CITY
Anne Spiess	Ks. Assoc. of Counties
Robert G. Lay	Ks. Human Rpt. Comm.
Judy Krueger	Governor's Office
Howard Schwartz	OJA
Helen Stephens	Ks. Peace Officers Assn. Ks. Sheriff's Assn.
Jim Clark	KC.D.A.

KANSAS SENATE

ALICIA L. SALISBURY  
SENATOR, TWENTIETH DISTRICT  
1455 SW LAKESIDE DRIVE  
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66604-2556

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
STATE CAPITOL, 120-S  
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1504  
(913) 296-7374



VICE PRESIDENT

CHAIRMAN:  
COMMERCE  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIC PLANNING

VICE-CHAIRMAN:  
WAYS AND MEANS

MEMBER:  
BUDGET  
CAPITOL AREA PLAZA AUTHORITY  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
INTERSTATE COOPERATION  
LEGISLATIVE POST AUDIT  
ORGANIZATION, CALENDAR, RULES  
WORKERS' COMPENSATION FUND OVERSIGHT

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

**Testimony by Senator Alicia Salisbury  
Before the Senate Governmental Organization Committee  
February 27, 1996  
In Support of SB 724**

SB 724 would repeal the statute which provides that in each county there shall be at least one Judge of the District Court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county. This is not the first time the legislature has had the opportunity to consider this issue.

In 1989 the House Appropriations subcommittee reviewing the FY 1990 Judicial Budget made the following recommendation:

During the subcommittee's review of need for the additional judgeship in the 5th Judicial District, the subcommittee reviewed judicial caseloads, the allocation of judicial personnel, and the court's considerable use of temporary assignments. The subcommittee believes that the data indicates that it may be time to consider the allocation of judicial personnel and the reapportionment of the judicial districts. The subcommittee requests that the Judicial Council study this issue and make recommendations to the 1990 Legislature.

During the 1990 session, the House subcommittee again reviewing this budget recommended introduction of legislation to repeal the requirement that there be at least one judge in each county.

The 1991 Senate subcommittee reviewing the Judicial budget for FY 1992 also recommended the repealer legislation.

The following year the 1992 Senate subcommittee reviewing the FY 1993 budget notes:

SB 436, which passed the Senate Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee of the Whole during the 1991 session, was the subject of an interim study by the Special Committee on Judiciary. The bill would clarify the Supreme Court's authority to manage the state court system, and addresses judicial redistricting and the allocation of

*Senate Governmental Organization  
Attachment 1  
2/27/96*

judicial and non-judicial personnel. The subcommittee believes that the courts have been restrained in financing law library upgrades, computer systems, appellate attorney salary upgrades, and the proper staffing of district court offices. In the current economy, the Judicial Branch needs the flexibility provided by SB 436 to provided the most efficient court system possible. The subcommittee recognizes that passage of SB 436 would not result in expenditure reduction in FY 1993, but that savings in future years should be realized.

Has the legislation effectively relieved the problem? Between FY 1986 and FY 1995 the district court caseload statewide has increased 54%. However, the increase in the number of judges during the past 10 years to manage the statewide load increase has been the addition of fourteen judges. The most recent addition of district court judges was last year. The legislature added four new district court judges but did not specify the judicial districts to which the judges were to be assigned. The legislature gave the Judicial Branch the discretion to assign judges to those judicial districts having the greatest need. Subsequently, one new judge was assigned to Johnson County, one to the 16th Judicial District (Clark, Comanche, Ford, Gray, Kiowa, and Meade Counties), one to Sedgwick County; and one was assigned to the 25th Judicial District (Finney, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearny, Scott, and Wichita Counties).

Although the legislature has not acted on the Judicial Budget this year, there are no new judicial positions included in the Governor's Budget. The flexibility provided to the Chief Justice by the legislature is simply not sufficient to address burgeoning caseloads, particularly in urban counties; and I believe that the requirement to have at least one judge in each county has outlived its usefulness and its practicality. There were 452,878 cases filed statewide in the 105 counties last year. More than half of those cases were filed in only eight of the counties.

Currently the average per judge caseload statewide is 2,049. In Shawnee County, the per judge caseload is 3,026; in Johnson County, 2,186; in Sedgwick County, 2,567; in Wyandotte County, 1,901; and in Judicial District 24 (Ness, Lane, Rush, Pawnee, Hodgeman, Edwards), the per judge caseload is only 700. These figures do not reflect the thousands of old cases the courts reprocess year after year, nor do these numbers reflect the motions the judges must decide, many with lengthy written opinions, in civil and criminal cases and in administrative appeals. In addition, Shawnee County is the venue for suits against the state, making its cases on average more difficult and time consuming in that the courts deal with the most Constitutional questions and lengthy administrative review cases.

If the caseload in Shawnee County were equal to the 24th Judicial District, the legislature would need to fund 46 new judicial positions. To meet the statewide average, the legislature would need to fund 7 new judicial districts in Shawnee County alone.

The caseload in the major urban districts is staggering, yet the law mandates that many of the resources (judges and staff) to deal with the load are located elsewhere, ie, in every county, whether or not there is work there to do. Simply assigning a rural judge temporarily into an urban area doesn't work on a regular basis due to the travel and subsistence cost.

SB 724 does not eliminate court houses as a place to transact judicial business. There are 110 court houses in the 105 counties, and meeting the requirement of having at least one Judge of the District Court in each county would not affect the manner in which cases are filed. Cases could still be filed with the Clerk of the Court in each county.

Presumably, the administrative judge of each district would continue to manage the disposition of all cases filed. The Judicial Branch has established median time standards for all categories of cases, and each judicial district reports annually the status of its caseload. Administrative judges would retain responsibility for managing caseloads to meet the time standards. Finally, local clerks could be sworn as pro tem judges to sign emergency orders, in that magistrate judges do not have to be lawyers.

Senate Bill 724  
Testimony by Paul Shelby  
Assistant Judicial Administrator  
Office of Judicial Administration  
February 27, 1996

SB 724, if passed, would repeal KSA 20-301b, which requires at least one judge to reside and office in each county of the state. Whether there should be a judge in each county is a policy decision only the legislature can make after careful consideration of its social, economic, and political ramifications. Therefore, the Office of Judicial Administration neither supports nor opposes the bill.

First, please note that repealing KSA 20-301b will not necessarily have a great impact. I call your attention to KSA 4-202 through KSA 4-232. These statutes mandate how many district judges will be in each district. Some of the statutes specify the residence and location of all or some of those judges. For example, KSA 4-207 requires 3 district judges in the 6th Judicial District, one of whom is to be in Bourbon County. Similarly, KSA 20-338 requires specific numbers of magistrate judge positions in particular districts and counties. Other statutes control the filling of a vacancy in judicial office or establish residency requirements for judges. Repealing 20-301b alone won't alter the operation of these statutes. As the bill does not express an ultimate goal or purpose, I cannot say with certainty which statutes would need to be amended to achieve its goal. However, attached to this memo is a list of statutes drawn up in 1991 in response to a similar bill, the purpose of which was to increase the Supreme Court's management flexibility.

That goal has been suggested to me as the purpose of SB 724, as has reducing state expenditures. Because of the variables, I cannot tell you if repealing the one judge per county requirement would reduce the costs of the judicial system in either the short or the long term. I can tell you, though, that eliminating restrictions on the location and number of judicial branch officers and employees would better enable the Supreme Court to manage judicial branch resources. Some of you may be familiar with our cross-assignment program. Judges from lower caseload counties are assigned into counties with higher caseloads to help speed case

*Senate Governmental Organization*  
*Attachment 2*  
*2/27/96*

processing and reduce backlog. The success of this program indicates an expanded ability to move positions and people to where they are needed could increase the efficiency of the courts.

However, I am not urging you to pass this bill. As I stated before, we believe this issue is strictly one of legislative policy, to be determined after much thought and consideration. In any case, be assured that the Supreme Court and the Office of Judicial Administration will continue to strive to ensure the best and most efficient court system possible for Kansas

Attachment



Note: The following is not an all-inclusive list. Due to time constraints, no attempt has been made to set forth the jurisdictional and venue statutes of the civil, criminal, probate, juvenile and other codes, many of which are impacted by federal and state constitutional provisions and safeguards. The impact of election and nonpartisan selection of judges' statutes, and constitutional provisions pertaining thereto, has not been considered in depth. Numerous other statutes also impact any potential changes in the basic structure of the district court system.

- K.S.A. 4-202 Delete second sentence requiring 4 district judges in 1st Judicial District.
- K.S.A. 4-203 Delete second sentence requiring 2 district judges in 2nd Judicial District.
- K.S.A. 4-204 Delete second sentence requiring 13 district judges in 3rd Judicial District.
- K.S.A. 4-205 Delete second sentence requiring 3 district judges in 4th Judicial District.
- K.S.A. 4-206 Delete second sentence requiring 2 district judges in 5th Judicial District.
- K.S.A. 4-207 Delete second and third sentences requiring 3 district judges in 6th Judicial District, one of which is to be in Bourbon County.
- K.S.A. 4-208 Delete second sentence requiring 4 district judges in 7th Judicial District.
- K.S.A. 4-209 Delete second, third, and fourth sentences requiring 4 district judges in 8th Judicial District, and specifying the residence and location of certain judge positions.
- K.S.A. 4-210 Delete second and third sentences requiring 3 district judges in the 9th Judicial District, and specifying at least one must be in McPherson County and one in Harvey County.
- K.S.A. 4-211 Delete second sentence requiring 16 district judges in 10th Judicial District.
- K.S.A. 4-212 Delete second sentence requiring 6 district judges in 11th Judicial District. Delete second paragraph requiring court to be held in both Pittsburg and Girard in Crawford County, city of Columbus in Cherokee County, and both Parsons and Oswego in Labette County.

- K.S.A. 4-213 Delete second sentence specifying 1 district judge in 12th Judicial District.
- K.S.A. 4-214 Delete second sentence requiring 3 district judges in 13th Judicial District. Delete third sentence requiring one such judge to be a resident of Greenwood or Elk County and one to be a resident of Butler County. Delete fourth sentence requiring the third position to be in Butler County.
- K.S.A. 4-215 Delete second sentence requiring 3 district judges in 14th Judicial District. Delete third sentence requiring 2 such positions to be in Montgomery County. Delete second paragraph requiring district judges to hold court in Coffeyville and Independence in Montgomery County and the city of Sedan in Chautauqua County.
- K.S.A. 4-216 Delete second sentence requiring 2 district judges in 15th Judicial District.
- K.S.A. 4-217 Delete second sentence requiring 2 district judges in 16th Judicial District.
- K.S.A. 4-218 Delete second sentence specifying 1 district judge in 17th Judicial District. Delete third sentence regarding a magistrate judge position.
- K.S.A. 4-219 Delete second sentence requiring 24 district judges in 18th Judicial District.
- K.S.A. 4-220 Delete second sentence requiring 3 district judges in 19th Judicial District.
- K.S.A. 4-221 Delete second sentence requiring 3 district judges in 20th Judicial District. Delete third sentence limiting the residence of two judge positions, and the fourth sentence requiring one position to be in Barton County.
- K.S.A. 4-222 Delete second sentence requiring 3 district judges in 21st Judicial District. Delete third sentence requiring at least one of the judges to be in Riley County.
- K.S.A. 4-223a Delete second sentence requiring 2 district judges in the 22nd Judicial District.
- K.S.A. 4-224 Delete second sentence requiring 2 district judges in 23rd Judicial District.

- K.S.A. 4-225 Delete second sentence specifying 1 district judge in 24th Judicial District.
- K.S.A. 4-226 Delete second sentence requiring 3 district judges in 25th Judicial District and third sentence requiring at least 2 to be in Finney County.
- K.S.A. 4-227 Delete second sentence requiring 2 district judges in 26th Judicial District.
- K.S.A. 4-228 Delete second sentence requiring 4 district judges in the 27th Judicial District.
- K.S.A. 4-229 Delete second sentence requiring 4 district judges in 28th Judicial District. Delete third sentence requiring at least 2 to be in Saline County.
- K.S.A. 4-230 Delete second sentence requiring 15 district judges in 29th Judicial District.
- K.S.A. 4-231 Delete second sentence requiring 4 district judges in 30th Judicial District. Delete third sentence requiring at least 1 to be in Harper, Kingman, Barber, or Pratt County and at least 2 to be in Sumner County.
- K.S.A. 4-232 Delete second sentence requiring 3 district judges in 31st Judicial District. Delete second paragraph regarding certain judge positions. Delete third paragraph requiring judges to hold court in Iola in Allen County, Chanute and Erie in Neosho County, Fredonia in Wilson County, and Yates Center in Woodson County.
- K.S.A. 20-101 After second sentence, insert the following language to clarify the Supreme Court's authority to manage its personnel resources:

"Subject to K.S.A. 20-327 and 20-2912 and amendments thereto [which specify a 4-year term for judges], the supreme court shall have the authority to create or abolish individual positions, including judges of the district court and nonjudicial personnel, by court order."

K.S.A. 20-158 At the end of the existing statute, insert:

"No limitation shall be imposed by an appropriation act of the legislature on the number of judicial or nonjudicial personnel in the state court system."

K.S.A. 20-301b Amend to read as follows:

"In each county of this state there shall be an office of the district court. A judge of the district court shall periodically hold court in each county at such times as shall be determined by the administrative judge with the approval of the supreme court."

K.S.A. 20-331 Delete subsection (b) referencing county residence requirements for district judges.

K.S.A. 20-333 Delete the words "under the provisions of this act" to clarify that abolition of judicial positions may be accomplished by order of the Supreme Court, rather than solely by act of the Legislature.

K.S.A. 20-334 Delete subsection (b) (2), which requires a magistrate judge to be a resident of the county for which elected or appointed to serve.

K.S.A. 20-338 Delete subsection (b), which requires specific numbers of magistrate judge positions in particular districts and counties. Amend subsection (a) to read:

"District magistrate judge positions shall be constituted as provided by order of the supreme court pursuant to K.S.A. 20-101 and amendments thereto."

K.S.A. 20-345 In first sentence, insert "clerks of the district court," before the word "bailiffs," so that appointment of district court clerks, as with other nonjudicial personnel, is subject to staffing limits prescribed by the Supreme Court and subject to appropriations therefor.

K.S.A. 20-354 Amend first sentence to read as follows:

"If, upon expiration of the current term of office or the death, resignation, retirement or removal of a district magistrate judge, the supreme court determines that the continuation of the vacant district magistrate judge position is unnecessary, due to the ability of the remaining judges of the district court to assume the entire judicial workload, the supreme court shall certify the elimination of the district magistrate judge position to the secretary of the state."

K.S.A. 20-364 Delete subsection (e) referencing county residence requirements for certain district judges.

K.S.A. 20-3107, Repeal, requires dual district court offices in Montgomery County,  
K.S.A. 20-3108 one in Independence and one in Coffeyville.

K.S.A. 20-3109, Repeal, requires dual district court offices in Neosho County, one in  
K.S.A. 20-3110 Erie and one in Chanute.

# KANSAS JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT

CHEYENNE 1 DMJ	RAWLINS 1 DMJ	DECATUR 1 DMJ	NORTON 1 DJ 1 DMJ	PHILLIPS 1 DMJ	SMITH 1 DMJ	JEWELL 1 DMJ	REPUBLIC 1 DMJ	WASHINGTON 1 DMJ	MARSHALL 1 DMJ	NEMAH 1 DMJ	BROWN 2 DJ	DONIPHAN 1 DMJ			
SHERMAN 1 DJ	THOMAS 1 DJ 1 DMJ	SHERIDAN 1 DMJ	GRAHAM 1 DMJ	ROOKS 1 DMJ	OSBORNE 1 DMJ	MITCHELL 1 DMJ	CLOUD 1 DJ 1 DMJ	CLAY 1 DMJ	RILEY 3 DJ	POTTAWATOMIE 1 DMJ	JACKSON 1 DJ	ATCHISON 2 DJ	JEFFERSON 1 DJ 1 DMJ	LEAVENWORTH 3 DJ	WYAN-DOTTE 16 DJ
WALLACE 1 DMJ	LOGAN 1 DMJ	GOVE 1 DMJ	TREGO 1 DMJ	ELLIS 2 DJ	RUSSELL 1 DMJ	LINCOLN 1 DMJ	OTTAWA 1 DMJ	DICKINSON 1 DJ 1 DMJ	GEARY 3 DJ	WABAUNSEE 1 DMJ	SHAWNEE 14 DJ	DOUGLAS 5 DJ	JOHNSON 18 DJ		
GREELEY 1 DMJ	WICHITA 1 DMJ	SCOTT 1 DMJ	LANE 1 DMJ	NESS 1 DMJ	RUSH 1 DMJ	BARTON 2 DJ	ELLSWORTH 1 DMJ	SALINE 4 DJ	MORRIS 1 DMJ	LYON 3 DJ	OSAGE 1 DMJ	FRANKLIN 2 DJ	MIAMI 1 DJ		
HAMILTON 1 DMJ	KEARNY 1 DMJ	FINNEY 4 DJ	HODGEMAN 1 DMJ	PAWNEE 1 DMJ	STAFFORD 1 DJ 1 DMJ	RENO 4 DJ	RICE 1 DMJ	MC PHERSON 1 DJ	MARION 1 DJ	CHASE 1 DMJ	GREENWOOD 1 DJ 1 DMJ	COFFEY 1 DMJ	ANDERSON 1 DJ	LINN 1 DJ	
STANTON 1 DMJ	GRANT 1 DMJ	HASKELL 1 DMJ	GRAY 1 DMJ	FORD 3 DJ	EDWARDS 1 DJ 1 DMJ	HARVEY 2 DJ	PRATT 1 DJ	KINGMAN 1 DJ 1 DMJ	BUTLER 2 DJ	SEDGWICK 25 DJ	WILSON 1 DJ	WOODSON 1 DMJ	ALLEN 1 DJ 1 DMJ	BOURBON 1 DJ 1 DMJ	
MORTON 1 DMJ	STEVENS 1 DJ 1 DMJ	SEWARD 1 DJ	MEADE 1 DMJ	CLARK 1 DMJ	KIOWA 1 DMJ	BARBER 1 DJ	HARPER 1 DMJ	SUMNER 2 DJ	COWLEY 3 DJ	ELK 1 DMJ	WILSON 1 DJ	NEOSHO 1 DJ	CRAWFORD 3 DJ		
					COMANCHE 1 DMJ					CHAUTAQUA 1 DMJ	MONTGOMERY 3 DJ	LABETTE 1 DJ	CHEROKEE 1 DJ 1 DMJ		

(as of 12-31-95)

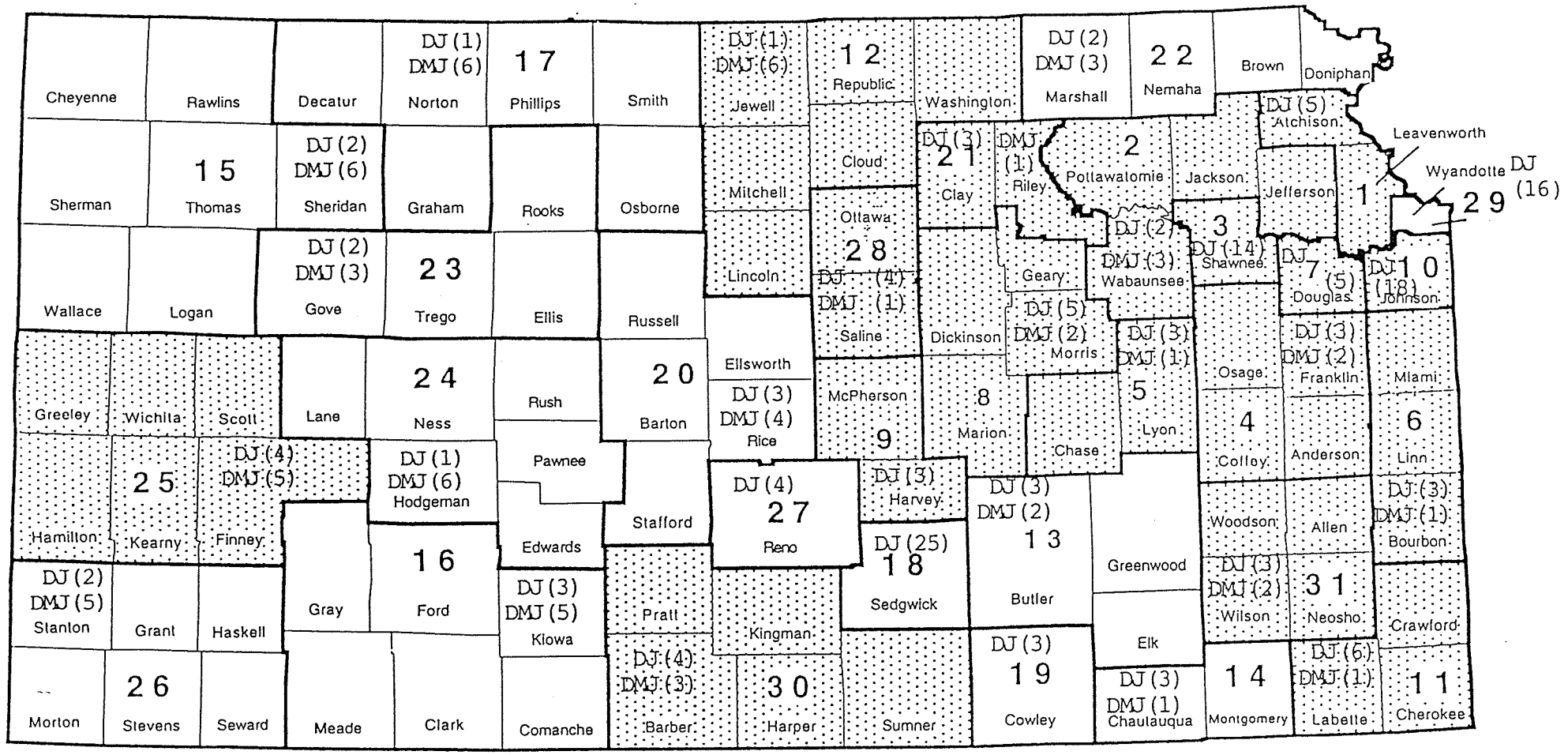
# Kansas Judicial Districts (31)

- Political Process - 14 districts or 45% (Counties = 53)
- Merit Selection Process - 17 districts or 55% (Counties = 52)

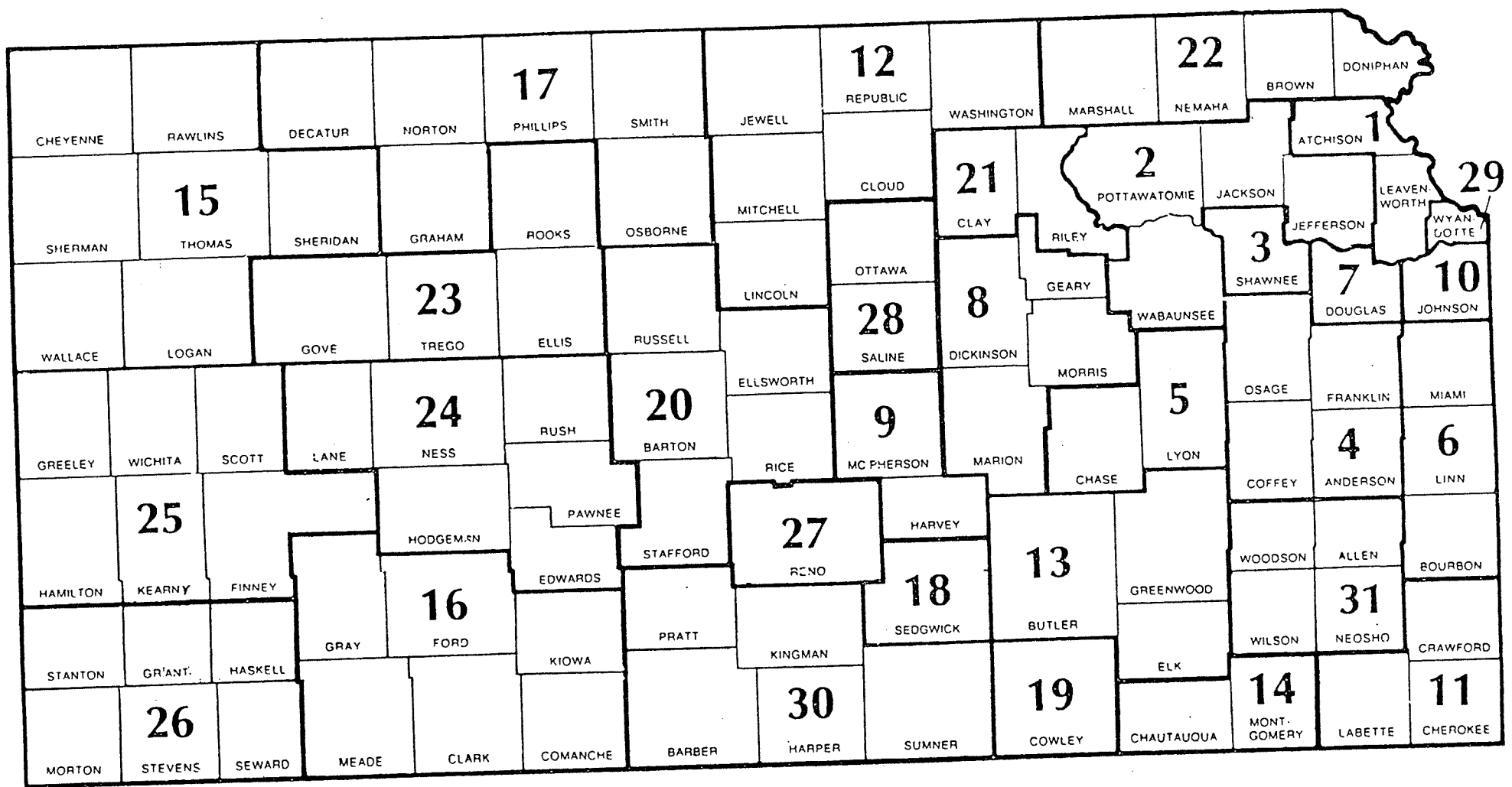
Elected Judges: DJ's 70  
DMJ's 41  
111 or 49%

Selected Judges: DJ's 86  
DMJ's 28  
114 or 51%

DJ = District Judge . . . . .156  
DMJ = District Magistrate Judge . . .69  
225



# Kansas Judicial Districts (31)





Dear Mr. Chairperson, Members of the Senate Governmental Organization Committee, Distinguished Guests, Fellow Members of the Bench, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to address this dedicated committee on the issue of Senate Bill No. 724.

First of all, I would like to introduce myself to you. My name is Bill W. Lyerla, and I am a District Magistrate Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, which composes Labette, Cherokee, and Crawford Counties. I became District Magistrate Judge in 1991 and have held the office since, having been retained in office after my initial appointment. I am speaking to you today on behalf of the Kansas District Magistrate Judges Association of which I was elected First-Vice President and Legislative Committee Chairperson. I am a born and raised Kansan, having lived in this State at the same address for some 45 years. I am proud to call myself a Kansan and I am always proud to tell people about our great State.

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*Senate Governmental Organization  
Attachment 3  
3/27/96*

I come to you today for the purpose of opposing Senate Bill No. 724 and I speak for the Kansas District Magistrate Judges Association. As you know, Senate Bill No. 724 deals with the issue of one judge per county and the residential requirement pursuant to K.S.A. 21-301(b), which states:

*"In each county of this state there shall be a least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."*

The Kansas District Magistrate Judges Association has always in the past, and continues to this day, to support K.S.A. 21-301(b), which requires one judge per county. I have been in contact with nearly all of the 68 District Magistrate Judges and can tell you that our organization continues to support this statute.

For the past several years, we have continued to fight against changing this statute throughout the Legislature. This is not the first time that we have had to travel to Topeka to lodge our objection to the repeal of this law. The

reason that we continue to support this law, i.e. K.S.A. 21-301(b), is because it directly affects the people that we serve, to-wit: the Citizens of the State of Kansas.

The history of this type of action can be traced back to as far back as 1990, when the Judicial Redistricting Advisory Committee addressed this same issue, at the request of the Judicial Council.

The issue of one judge in each county is a critical one that demands time be taken to address not only the views of the minority, that being the western rural part of Kansas, but also the view of the people that work directly and indirectly with the court system.

In addressing Senate Bill No. 724, we must look at what effect this bill will have on the judges, the courts, the law enforcement community, the mental health services, the schools and most importantly the people of the State of Kansas.

The Judges of the District Courts of this State serve the citizens of this State. I am very proud of the services that have been, and continue to be offered to the citizens that elect or retain us in office. Every four years, we ask the people of the State the question of whether a judge should be allowed to continue to serve them, and the people respond. Senate Bill No. 724, poses a threat to that process. The People of this State, and I mean all of the People of Kansas deserve to have access to the courts and the judges that set on these courts. As part of the study by the Judicial Redistricting Advisory Committee, the committee circulated questionnaires to more than 900 people throughout the state. The questionnaires were sent to people who were directly and indirectly involved with the courts in Kansas. The people included County and District Attorneys, District Court Administrators, District Court Clerks, the Kansas Bar Association and others who were directly involved with the courts on a daily basis. The questionnaires were also sent to County Commissioners, Legislators, Sheriffs and other law enforcement officials. All of these different and distinct groups of people opposed the elimination of a resident judge in each county within our great State.

One must consider the role that the District Magistrate Judge plays in the performance of justice within our State. The District Magistrate Judges throughout the State offer a vast amount of services to the citizens that we serve. The functions of a District Magistrate Judge is the same, throughout the State. Routinely, we handle Criminal, Juvenile Offender, Child In Need of Care, Small Claims, Limited Action, Probate, Care and Treatment, Guardian and Conserverator, Traffic, and Fish and Game cases on a daily basis in our courts. In addition, we issue temporary orders in other civil cases, during an emergency situation that may arise in the absence of a District Judge.

The case loads of the District Magistrate Judges in this State vary by population and region, but the District Magistrate Judges in this State rotate on a weekly or bi-weekly basis from county to county and from district to district, to assist the more populous counties with their greater caseloads. By offering this assistance, it allows the more populous counties to handle their case load management and reduction efforts effectively, and at the same time allows the District Magistrate Judges to be available within their own county

for the people of the entire state. By offering this type of rotating assignment, by the district magistrate judges, in effect, creates a part time judgeship in the more populated counties of the state and in essence, provides as many as 8 to 16 hours of additional court time in these counties. As you can see, this allows for a very cost effective method of handling these cases and these counties case loads. The District Magistrate Judges of this State our simply that, they are Judges of the District Courts.

When we talk of the issue of one judge per county, we must also consider the geographical size this wonderful state. One must consider the size of the Western Kansas Counties and compare that with the size of the Eastern Kansas Counties. It is very safe to say if a judge leaves his courthouse to drive to the next county, it may take at least forty-five minutes to an hour to reach his destination. This means if the court is open on a daily bases, and the judge schedules his cases in the morning in one county and the afternoon in the other there would be fifteen to twenty hours per week of court time lost in travel time instead of hearing cases and providing other services to the people. Further, it is inevitable that an emergency situation

would occur, and /or other conflicts would develop that would require a judge be present at the county in which there would be no judge of residence if Senate Bill No. 724 is passed. This is totally unfair to the Citizens of the Western part of this State. This kind of system would also cause serious conflicts with the scheduling of cases with attorneys, especially the out of town attorneys, because the court would only be in session only half of the normal time or less. In reality, the Citizens of the Western part of this State deserve to have their courts available to them when they need them.

Several years ago, the Kansas Court System was honored with recognition from the National Center for State Courts for being a model in developing time standards for case load reduction. As part of that model system, the District Magistrate Judges assisted the urban courts to bring their caseloads under control, thus enabling the system to achieve that goal, as well as the national recognition and achievement. This out-of-district assignment of District Magistrate Judges is a very cost effective system. It is capable of great flexibility in assigning judges to all areas of the state as case loads increase, or because of vacancies occurring in judgeships or in the event a

judge undergoes a lengthy illness. In the study conducted by the Judicial Redistricting Advisory Committee it was shown that 88% of the people questioned on the subject of out-of-district assignments favored this type of assignment system. This obviously favors the work of the District Magistrate Judge, his effectiveness in the system and a strong liking to the current court system.

In the past the people of this state have spoken on the issue of repealing of K.S.A. 21-301(b) and they have spoken loudly. They have said, "NO." In simple words, if it isn't broken, don't try to fix it. The current system is working and working well for the people of this State.

The People of Kansas are entitled to one judge per county and they have repeatedly said so. This is nothing more than a battle between the Eastern Kansas Counties and the Western Kansas Counties. To quote a recent article in "*Oyez Oyez*," which is the Legislative Bulletin of the Kansas Bar Association, it states,

*"SB 724 was introduced Tuesday. It's five little words, "K.S.A. 20-301(b) is hereby repealed" is guaranteed to bring open war from the plains*



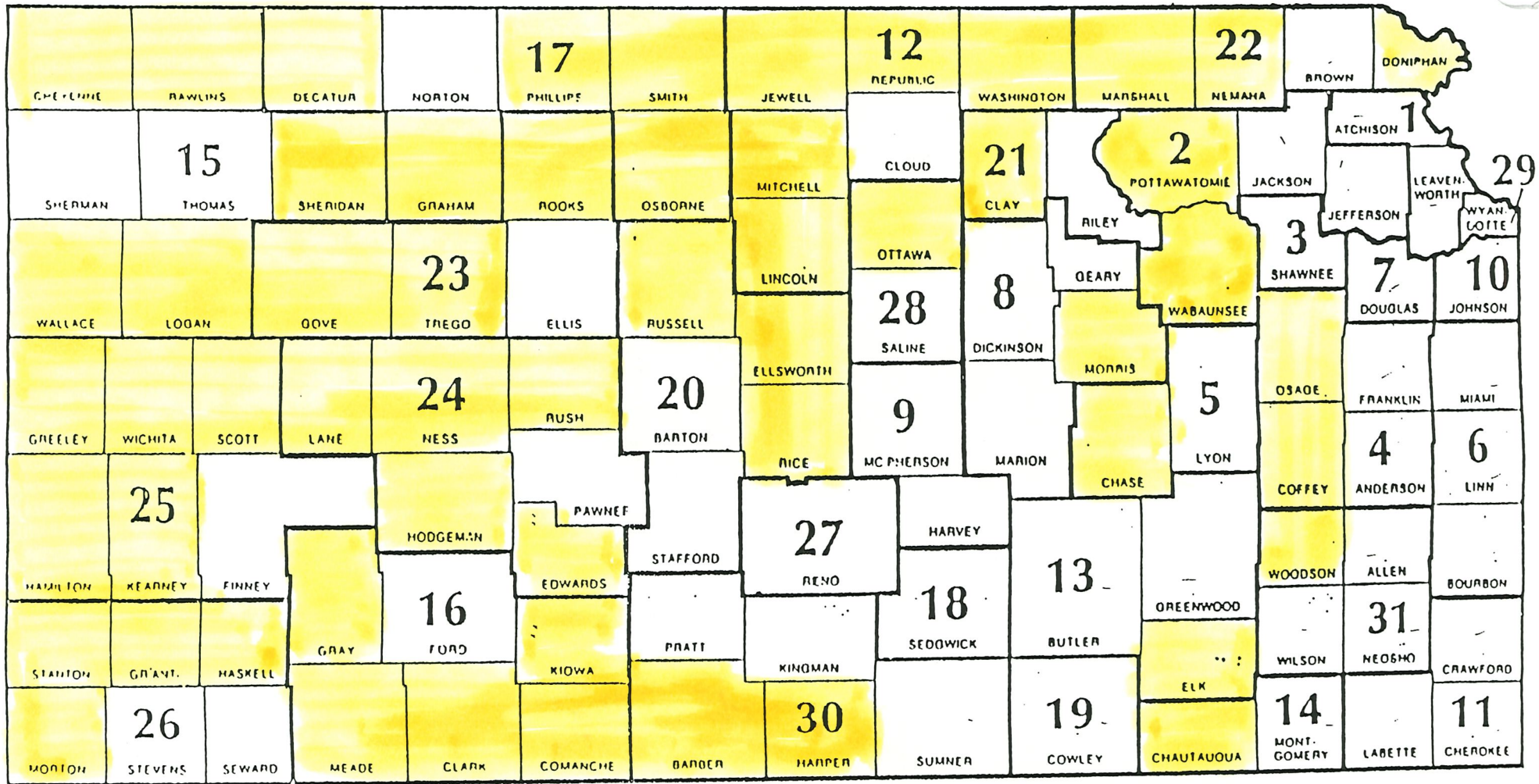
*to the cities.”*

If the people of rural Kansas are denied access to the court system then we have crossed that fine line from equal justice to no justice at all. We must not allow this to occur. We strongly urge to you vote “NO” on Senate Bill No. 724 and allow K.S.A. 20-301(b) to remain in tact as it currently stands.

The Kansas District Magistrate Judges Association has obtained the support of many different groups of people. Not only do we have support from the professional associations involved in the court system, we can guarantee support from those organizations from outside the direct limits of the court. Further, we strongly believe that we can gather powerful support from the people that this bill directly effects, the Citizens of the State of Kansas, because we firmly believe that this is an area that no further consideration should be given. We believe Kansas should have, “Justice for All” and not, “Justice for a Few.”

Mr. Chairperson, please accept my thanks for allowing me to address you on this issue of immense concern and I sincerely hope that this Committee declares Senate Bill No. 724, dead in its tracks.

# Kansas Judicial Districts (31)



**HIGHLIGHTED:**

In 56 Counties--Magistrate is only Resident Judge serving

298,217 Citizens

*Senate Administrative Serv.*  
*Attachment 4*  
*2/27/96*



**KANSAS PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION**  
**AND**  
**KANSAS SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION**

February 27, 1996

Senate Committee on Governmental Organization  
SB 724

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is Helen Stephens, representing the Kansas Peace Officers Association and the Kansas Sheriffs Association. We are opposed to passage of SB 724.

Attached to my testimony are selected faxes I have received from sheriffs around the state. I hope you will review these prior to taking any action on this bill. A few selected comments are:

From Rooks County: "It would put a large financial burden on the counties to provide transportation, officers overtime ... it would take officers out of the county a large amount of time ... difficult to respond to emergencies in rural areas where there are few officers per county."

From Kinsley, Kansas, Police Chief: "As a member of the 24th Judicial District Drug Task Force, I know from personal experience that if we had to go find a judge to issue a search warrant, we would have to travel nearly a hundred miles in some circumstances. When time is of the essence, this could result in major problems for law enforcement."

From Gove County: "We already spend a lot of time on the road getting prisoners to court, since we do not have a jail. Taking away our judge would more than likely mean we would have to go to Hays with our prisoners, since the Wakeeney judge is out of the office a good deal of the time. ... From the East edge of Gove County to Hays is 55 miles, one way. If we have our prisoner in the Oakley City Jail, you have to add another 35 miles to that, making a one way trip to see the judge 90 miles."

From Morton County: "As law enforcement, we rely on the Judicial system very extensively, especially magistrate Judges. To eliminate them would only complicate and interfere with the functions of our departments in various areas."

Also from Morton County: "Another area is the problem with juveniles. We are all aware of the rise in juvenile crime with no real answer in sight. By statute you have requirements as to when a juvenile must be before a Judge. If you eliminate Judges you increase dockets, thus getting juveniles to court as prescribed by statute is going to be even tougher than it is now. It will create a lot more travel time for judges, attorneys, law enforcement, and any other agency that may be involved.

From the City of Larned: "Having a county magistrate judge saves law enforcement time in locating a judge, within a reasonable distance from our respective jurisdictions, for the signed of search warrants and probable cause arrest affidavits, as well as the other functions the magistrates serve.

*Senate Governmental Organization*  
*Attachment 5*  
*2/27/96*

F. Hodgeman County: "I, as an individual sheriff, believe that the repeal ... that each county shall have at least one resident judge would have a direct adverse impact on rural law enforcement. The detrimental effects of such a repeal would also be felt by prosecutors, attorneys and, more importantly, by the citizens of the counties involved."

We can understand the state's desire to save tax dollars; but passage of this bill will increase property taxes to pay for increased travel, overtime, and could result in counties having to hire additional law enforcement.

We strongly oppose this bill and ask that you table or kill the bill.

Thank you for your time.

# ROOKS COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

P O. BOX 193 - STOCKTON KANSAS 67669-0193

ADMINISTRATION: (913) 425-6334

PROFESSIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

DAVE DENTON, SHERIFF & D.A.R.E. INSTRUCTOR

DARYL THORNBURG, UNDERSHERIFF  
RON TURNBULL, SERGEANT

RANDY MOLL, DEPUTY  
ALLEN ROGERS, DEPUTY

Feb 23, 1996

To: Helen Stephens

From: Sheriff Dave Denton

Ref: Eliminating the One Judge/One County Statute

Dear Helen,

I would like to make it known that I oppose this bill. There are so many ramifications to this it is almost imposible to list.

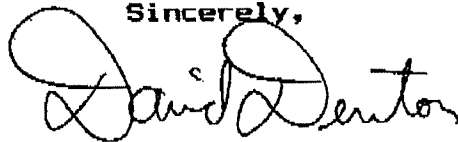
First of all the Governmental Organization Committee is made up of individuals from all sections of Kansas except North West Kansas, with the exception of Senator Janis Lee from Smith County which is almost Central Kansas. All the other Committee members represent metropolitan areas or large communities.

I feel if any judge were to be eliminated from this area it would precipitate large numbers of people having to travel to a location where a judge is. It would mean a great deal of time and trouble for bond hearings, detention hearings, misdemeanor cases and the like, not to mention the civil end-of-matters.

It would put a large financial burden on the Counties to provide transportation, officer overtime, you name it, it would simply be a great burden. It would take officers out of the county a large amount of time, and make it difficult to respond to emergencies in rural areas where there are few officers per county.

I think there are so many things to consider that it is not even valid to contemplate this at this time.

Sincerely,



Sheriff Dave Denton

**TESTIMONY ON SB 724**

Douglas S. Murphy  
Chief of Police  
Kinsley, Kansas

MY NAME IS DOUGLAS S. MURPHY AND I AM THE CHIEF OF POLICE FOR THE CITY OF KINSLEY, KANSAS.

SB 724 PROPOSES ELIMINATION OF THE ONE JUDGE PER COUNTY REQUIREMENT FOUND IN K.S.A. 20-301(b). IN REALITY, THE BILL PROPOSES TO ELIMINATE THE ELECTED OFFICE OF DISTRICT MAGISTRATE JUDGE. I AM OPPOSED TO SB 724 FOR SEVERAL REASONS.

FIRST, AS A VOTING CITIZEN OF THIS STATE, I AM OPPOSED TO THE ELIMINATION OF ANY ELECTED OFFICE.

SECOND, AS THE HEAD OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY, I FORESEE A GREAT DEAL OF PROBLEMS WITH HAVING ONLY ONE JUDGE FOR OUR JUDICIAL DISTRICT. THE 24TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CURRENTLY ENCOMPASSES A SIX COUNTY AREA AND THE ELIMINATION OF THE MAGISTRATE IN EACH COUNTY WOULD PLACE A TREMENDOUS BURDEN NOT ONLY ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, BUT ON THE ONE DISTRICT JUDGE AS PROPOSED.

ONE JUDGE CANNOT SIT IN SIX COUNTIES AT THE SAME TIME OR BE WHEREVER THE NEED IS AT ANY GIVEN POINT IN TIME. ONE JUDGE FOR A SIX COUNTY AREA WILL RESULT IN AGENCIES HAVING TO TRAVEL TO THE DISTRICT JUDGE WHENEVER THE DISTRICT JUDGE IS NOT SITTING IN THAT COUNTY. THERE ARE LEGAL TIME CONSTRAINTS IN MOST SITUATIONS WE WOULD NEED A JUDGE IN.

UNDER THE CURRENT SYSTEM, EACH COUNTY HAS A MAGISTRATE WHO CAN ATTEND TO THESE MATTERS AS THEY ARISE IN A TIMELY MANNER AND WITHOUT ANY INCREASED TIME OR EFFORT ON EITHER LAW ENFORCEMENT OR



THE COURT.

AS A MEMBER OF THE 24TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT DRUG TASK FORCE, I KNOW FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE THAT IF WE HAD TO GO FIND A JUDGE TO ISSUE A SEARCH WARRANT, WE WOULD HAVE TO TRAVEL NEARLY A HUNDRED MILES IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES. WHEN TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE, THIS COULD RESULT IN MAJOR PROBLEMS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.

FINALLY, IN 1978 COUNTIES SURRENDERED THEIR COUNTY COURTS WITH THE UNDERSTANDING AND PROMISE OF A RESIDENT JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND CONSIDERATION.



# Gove County Sheriff

P. O. Box 146

913/938-2250  
FAX 913/938-2251

Gove, KS 67736

February 23, 1996

Helen Stephens  
Statehouse  
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Helen:

I received your FAX today and saw the information about eliminating the one judge/one county statute. SB 724. This would pose a severe hardship on Gove County. We already spend a lot of time on the road getting prisoners to court, since we do not have a jail. Taking away our judge would more than likely mean we would have to go to Hays with our prisoners, since the Wakeeney judge is out of the office a good deal of the time. This would pose several problems and increased expenses for the county. It would tie up an officer, or two, for a long period of time, since it would probably take about four hours to complete the trip, just for a first appearance. If there was a trial involved, we would be looking at having officers tied up for possibly days. If all of the officers in the department were involved in the trial, which often happens in a small department like ours, we would either have to leave the county without law enforcement or have to hire officers from other departments to cover for us while we were in court. The going rate at this time for contract law enforcement is \$20.00 an hour. If the trial is in our own county, even if we are all involved in the trial, one of us can usually get away to answer a call for a short period of time.

In addition to the manpower expense involved, there would be a considerable increase in transportation costs, traveling that far to get to a judge. From the east edge of Gove County to Hays is 55-miles, one way. If we have our prisoner in the Oakley City Jail, you have to add another 35-miles to that, making a one way trip to see the judge 90-miles. We already know how it could be, since our Magistrate Judge is one of only a handful of Magistrates in the state who is also an attorney. He currently spends two days a week in Hays assisting there with the court docket. There are also times when he will be sent to other parts of the state to assist other district with their dockets. When he is gone, we have to go to other courts.

5-6

-2-

Eliminating the judge would look to me to be the first step toward consolidating the court system. Gove County has just spent over \$200,000.00 to make our courthouse handicap accessible, as mandated by the ADA. Will the state reimburse the county for the expense if they close the court? If we get rid of our judges and consolidate the courts, will law enforcement be next? Our expenses in western Kansas are already high, and we are losing the tax base, which makes it tough to get any more money. A lot of the prisoner expenses we have in Gove County come as a result of the 37-miles of I-70 we have through our county and the activities of the Highway Patrol Troopers that patrol it. If SB724 passes, will there be a funding bill passed that will help us pay the additional costs that will be involved with getting prisoners to a judge?.

*Ron Achilles*

Ron Achilles  
Gove County Sheriff

TO: Senate Government Organization Committee  
Al Ramirez Chairman

FROM: Sheriff Loren Youngers, Morton County  
On Behalf of Kansas Sheriff's Association  
Kansas Peace Officers Association

REF: SB-724 Eliminating the One Judge One County Statute

Greetings,

As you look at the possibility of eliminating judges from Counties you need to evaluate it from more than a cost savings approach. Although we all see a need in saving tax dollars we in the Association's do not feel this is one area that should be used.

As Law Enforcement we rely on the Judicial system very extensively especially Magistrate Judges. To eliminate them would only complicate and interfere with the functions of our Departments in various areas.

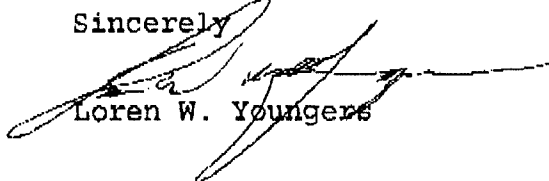
One of those areas is that of investigating criminal activity. For instance if an officer is working on a drug case. In his investigation he receives information that a particular drug dealer has just received a shipment of drugs to sell. His informant has given him adequate information to obtain a search warrant. Here in lies the problem. First most drug dealers do not maintain large quantities of drug for very long. They try to move the drugs received as quick as possible so not to be in possession of the large quantity. If the officer has to travel 75 to 100 miles to get a search warrant signed by a judge it is going to jeopardize his chances of intercepting any quantity of drugs and makes his chances of getting the dealer for possession with intent to sell even less. Search warrants are most effective if obtained and served in as timely a manner as possible weather its drugs or stolen property. Crime in Kansas is rising, so do we make investigations more efficient, more effective or do we slow the process by removing our access to Judges.

A another area is the problem with juveniles. We are all aware of the rise in juvenile crime with no real answer in sight. By statute you have requirements as to when a juvenile must be before a Judge. If you eliminate Judges you increase Docket's thus getting juveniles to court as prescribed by statute is going to be even tougher then it is now. It will create a lot more travel time for judges, Attorneys, Law Enforcement and any other Agency that may be involved.

In closing I wish that you consider the problem that you will be creating for those of us that have to work with the system day in day out. It would be easy to consider it a convenience to use but in reality it is a necessity in effectiveness. Don't take from us something that we have to have to combat the elements of criminal activity that plagues our communities. Instead lets look for a way to make what we have better, more effective.

I wish to Thank You for your time and the job that you do in representing us as citizen of Kansas. I hope we can be an effective team of both Legislators and Law Enforcement coming together to make Kansas a safer, better place to live.

Sincerely



Loren W. Youngers

# CITY OF LARNED

P.O. BOX 70 • 417 BROADWAY • LARNED, KANSAS 67550

(316) 285-8500 • FAX (316) 285-8544

"Cities Are What People Make Them"

Jerry Moran  
Senate Majority Leader  
State Capitol Building  
Room 356 East  
Topeka, Kansas 66612

February 23, 1996

Ref: Senate Bill 724

Dear Jerry,

It was recently brought to my attention that Senate Bill 724, relating to Kansas Statute 20-301 b, will be presented for review by the Kansas State Senate.


As Chairman of the 24th Judicial District Drug Task Force, a task force comprised of law enforcement agencies from Pawnee, Rush, Ness, Hodgeman, Edwards, and Stafford Counties, and as Chief of Police for the City of Larned, I have been asked by members of the task force to let you know that we are against any move to reduce, or do away with, the magistrate judge positions, as proposed in Senate Bill 724.

We believe it would be detrimental to do away with the magistrate judge system without first having a reasonable alternative. We believe it is important for each county to have a judge.

Having a county magistrate judge saves law enforcement time in locating a judge, within a reasonable distance from our respective jurisdictions, for the signing of search warrants and probable cause arrest affidavits, as well as the other functions the magistrates serve.

We believe this bill would not do an already burdened system any justice whatsoever. We are against the passing of this bill and are asking you to voice opposition to it.

Sincerely,

  
Charles R. Orth, Chief  
Larned Police Department



# Office Of Hodgeman County Sheriff

OFFICE PHONE (316) 357-8391  
(316) 357-8392  
FAX 357-8300

Jetmore, Kansas 67854

February 22, 1996

File#: 235

Senator Jerry Moran  
State Capitol  
Topeka, Kansas

Reference:

Dear Senator Moran:

I am David J. McCoy, Sheriff of Hodgeman County, and the current Treasurer of the 24th. Judicial Drug Task Force. I am writing today in both capacities-as the sheriff of a small county and an active member of the Drug Task Force.

I am opposed to Senate Bill 724. I, as an individual sheriff, believe that the repeal of the statutory requirement that each county shall have at least one resident judge would have a direct adverse impact on rural law enforcement. The detrimental effects of such a repeal would also be felt by prosecutors, attorneys and, most importantly, by the citizens of the counties involved.

The enactment of Senate Bill 724 will greatly hamper law enforcement in small counties. Law enforcement does not operate on regularly scheduled business hours. By its nature, law enforcement responds to emergency situations when they happen. And, by their nature, emergency situations cannot be arranged to take place only during regularly scheduled business hours.

When a law enforcement officer needs a search warrant after normal business hours or on weekends or holidays, it is absolutely imperative that the law enforcement officer be able to present the application to a judge without delay. Moreover, in a small county department such as mine, a maximum of three officers and, more often only two officers are available at any given time.

If one officer has to out of the county seeking a judge to

review and sign the warrant, then the remaining officer is left alone in a possibly volatile situation. This could lead to a circumstance which costs the life of a law enforcement officer because the only available back-up officer was traveling to or from some other county in quest of a judge.

In small counties with limited numbers of officers, the need to maintain a schedule set by a judge from some other county would take away a measure of flexibility that is often necessary for good law enforcement and for good administration of justice. When an emergency develops, the law enforcement officers must respond immediately.

If that emergency situation arises on the day of or, perhaps, even during the scheduled visit by a judge from some other county, the law enforcement officer in the small county has no choice other than to make that immediate response. This is because, if that law enforcement officer does not respond, in many instances there is no other law enforcement officer available.

Although the visiting judge would probably grant a continuance in such a case, there would undoubtedly be a significant delay in scheduling the matter for some subsequent visit by that judge. I do not believe it is in the best interests of society or of the judiciary or of law enforcement to delay or prolong the judicial such as juvenile and mental illness protective custody cases in which law enforcement officers are under legislative mandates to bring the persons before a judge within a time frame set by law.

I support the law enforcement officer could take the defendant out of the county for a hearing in a county where a judge is permanently stationed. But, once again, this would leave the citizens of the county unprotected by that officer while that officer is out of the county. In a county, such as mine, in which there are only two or three law enforcement officers available at the best of times, the absence of even one officer obviously cuts the available law enforcement presence by either one-half or one third.

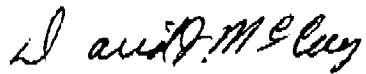
Removing the lone judge from any of the nearly two-thirds of all Kansas counties in which there is only one judge permanently stationed would have a similar effect on the



Judicial system in those counties. In fact, such a measure could be likened to removing twenty-five judges from Sedgwick County or eighteen judges from Johnson County -- all of the judges would be gone from the county.

I am, first and foremost, a sheriff from a small county, and felt it necessary to make you aware of my concerns. I hope that some of the examples I have given you here today will provide you with food for thought.

Sincerely,



David J. McCoy  
Sheriff

DJM/cw

February 23, 1996

To: Ways & Means Committee

Re: Senate Bill No. 724

I understand Senate Bill 724 will come before the committee on Tuesday, February 27, 1996, and wish to convey my concerns.

The Thirteenth Judicial District relies on local Magistrate Judges for nearly all day-to-day business. Of the three District Judges, two preside in Butler County (El Dorado) and one in Greenwood County (Eureka). Elk County sees a District Judge one and one-half days per month on a schedule set up by the Administrative Judge.

The dissolution of the Magistrate Judge would make court proceedings in Elk County impossible. Even the appointment of additional District Judges would not solve the problem as those judges would probably be assigned to Butler County. As it is the Magistrates from both Elk and Greenwood Counties each spend one day a week in Butler County to hear first appearances, small claims, juvenile, traffic, misdemeanor trials and preliminary hearings.

Your opposition to this measure would greatly facilitate the access of the court system to all citizens of the State, but especially those residing in Elk County, Kansas. Beside accessibility, expense of travel and convenience to court users as well as to the general public would further be facilitated.

Yours very truly,

*Jamie J. Lee*  
*Sherriff Elk County.*

RESOLUTION NO. 96-04

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF MORRIS COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

*WHEREAS*, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

*WHEREAS*, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

*WHEREAS*, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

*WHEREAS*, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

*WHEREAS*, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

*NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED* by the Board of County Commissioners of Morris County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1996.

Robert Mang  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

John Lee  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Arthur Albrecht  
Member, Board of County Commissioners



Attest: Michelle Green  
County Clerk

**BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROOKS COUNTY, KANSAS**

**A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY**

**WHEREAS**, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

“In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge’s principal office in that county.”; and

**WHEREAS**, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

**WHEREAS**, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

**WHEREAS**, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

**WHEREAS**, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of ROOKS County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 27 day of February, 1996.



Attest: Colara Struth  
County Clerk

Jay P. Rock  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Josh Surrull  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Dean Struth  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

No. 1-96

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF RICE COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county.", and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

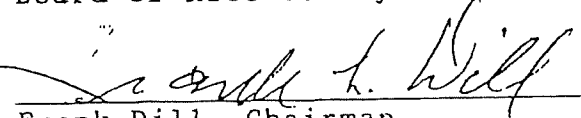
WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and


WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

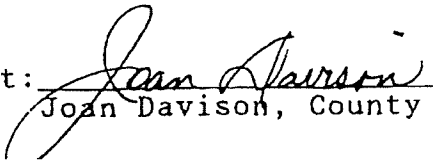
WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Rice County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1996.

Board of Rice County Commissioners  
  
Frank Dill, Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Beverly Ooley, Commissioner  
  
William Oswalt, Commissioner

Attest:   
Joan Davison, County Clerk

5-17

02/26/96 15:09 [0511] 002  
26/96 15:09 1 913 874 5463  
23/96 09:39 [3440] 002  
23/96 09:38 1 316 429 1130

GRAHAM CO COURT  
Clk Dst Ct CK Co

2  
0. J2

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF Graham COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

**WHEREAS**, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

**WHEREAS**, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

**WHEREAS**, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

**WHEREAS**, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

**WHEREAS**, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of Graham County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 24 day of February, 1996.

Alvin Aune  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners  
Darrell M. Doby  
Member, Board of County Commissioners  
Robert Payson  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Darlene Lugg  
County Clerk

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF Greenwood COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county,"; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Greenwood County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1996.

Stanley B. Kuntz  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Harold Franklauer  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Gene Carpenter  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Carol E. Pope  
County Clerk

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF SCOTT COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

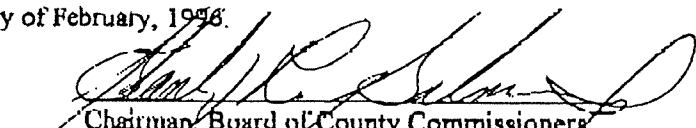
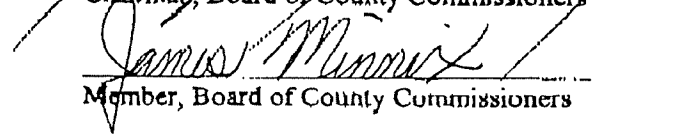
WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

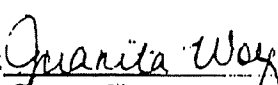
WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of SCOTT County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26 day of February, 1996.

  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners  
  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest:   
County Clerk DEPUTY

Member, Board of County Commissioners



BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, KANSAS

N<sup>o</sup> 96-05

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

**WHEREAS**, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

**WHEREAS**, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

**WHEREAS**, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

**WHEREAS**, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

**WHEREAS**, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of FRANKLIN County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1996.



Chuck W. Thayer  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Thomas McDaniel  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Garland R. Snyder  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Donna Jackson  
County Clerk

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF Marshall COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

“In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge’s principal office in that county.”; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

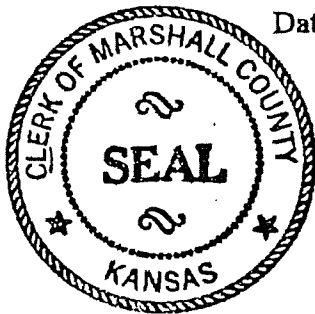
WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Marshall County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26 day of February, 1996.



David R. Stamps  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

J. Leo Coffey  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Genie Long  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Linda Morton  
Deputy County Clerk

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF Edward COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Edward County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26 day of February, 1996.

Maude Butler  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

[Signature]  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

[Signature]  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Pam Meadows  
County Clerk

# Resolution 96-08

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF Jewell COUNTY, KANSAS

## A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

**WHEREAS**, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

**WHEREAS**, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

**WHEREAS**, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

**WHEREAS**, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

**WHEREAS**, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

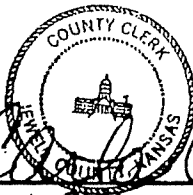
**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of Jewell County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1996.

John E. Stover  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Frank D. Long  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Ray W. Pearson  
Member, Board of County Commissioners



Attest: [Signature]  
County Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 96-1

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY.

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county", and,

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and,

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and,

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and,

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Doniphan County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

PAGE 2 - RESOLUTION NO. 96-1

Dated this 26<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1996.

*Ross [Signature]*  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

*William G. Johnson*  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

*Vivian Smith*  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest:

*Beverly [Signature]*  
County Clerk

LOGAN COUNTY RESOLUTION NO 96-06

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF LOGAN COUNTY, KANSAS

**A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY**

**WHEREAS**, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

**WHEREAS**, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

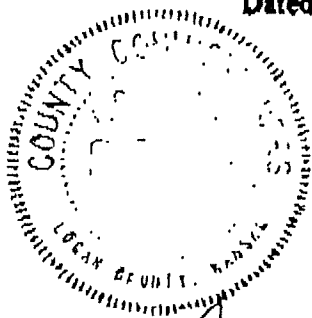
**WHEREAS**, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

**WHEREAS**, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

**WHEREAS**, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of LOGAN County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 23 day of February, 1996.



Douglas Mackley  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

William W. Robinson  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Virginia B. Beamer  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Pat Miller  
County Clerk

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF WABAUNSEE COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county.", and;

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state, and;

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978, and;

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No.: 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse, and;

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IS RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Wabaunsee County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No.: 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1996.

Maurice Gleason  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

A. N. Whipple  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

John W. James, II  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Luther M. Heipertz, County Clerk





02/26/96 14:14  
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CHEROKEE COUNTY ATTY

REPUBLIC CO D.C. →→ O.J.A.

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P.02

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF Republic COUNTY, KANSAS  
A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

**WHEREAS**, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

**WHEREAS**, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

**WHEREAS**, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

**WHEREAS**, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

**WHEREAS**, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of Republic County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26 day of February, 1996.

Amos Bleck  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

John M. Nyland  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

[Signature]  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: [Signature]  
County Clerk

5-29

Resolution '530

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF Wilson COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

530

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Wilson County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26 day of February, 1996.

Jim Bolton  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Frank Dennis  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Shirley Jones  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Maurice R. Burns  
County Clerk

RESOLUTION NUMBER 96006

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF Allen COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Allen County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of February, 1996.

James M. Barber  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Thomas B. Ford  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

unavailable  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: James B. Baker  
County Clerk

**BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF Comanche COUNTY, KANSAS**

**A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY**

**WHEREAS**, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

**WHEREAS**, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

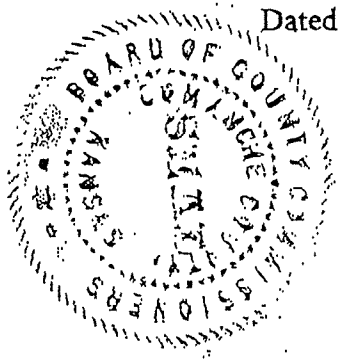
**WHEREAS**, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

**WHEREAS**, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

**WHEREAS**, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of Comanche County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1996.



Edward Miller  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Don Nighman  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Bill Royal  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Alise Smith  
County Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 346

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF Phillips COUNTY, KANSAS

**A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY**

**WHEREAS**, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

**WHEREAS**, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

**WHEREAS**, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

**WHEREAS**, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

**WHEREAS**, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of Phillips County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1996.

Rayford Van Tolmen  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Scott Hatterson  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Ralph L. Barber  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Luinda McDowell  
County Clerk

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF SMITH COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

*WHEREAS*, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

*WHEREAS*, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

*WHEREAS*, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

*WHEREAS*, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

*WHEREAS*, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of SMITH County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26 day of February, 1996.

[Signature]  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

[Signature]  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

[Signature]  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: [Signature]  
County Clerk

**BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF SHERIDAN COUNTY, KANSAS**

**A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY**

*WHEREAS*, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

*WHEREAS*, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

*WHEREAS*, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

*WHEREAS*, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

*WHEREAS*, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of SHERIDAN County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1996.

*Norman Heine*  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

*Dean Thomas*  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

*Stanley Rogers*  
Member, Board of County Commissioners



Attest: *Paula Bickel*  
County Clerk

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF Wallace COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Wallace County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 27<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1996.

[Signature]  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

[Signature]  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

[Signature]  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: [Signature]  
County Clerk



BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF NORTON COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Norton County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1996.

Gloyd Rittus  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

[Signature]  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

[Signature]  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: [Signature]  
County Clerk

*Rec # 96-6*

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF Kiowa COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

**WHEREAS**, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

**WHEREAS**, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

**WHEREAS**, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978, and

**WHEREAS**, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

**WHEREAS**, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of Kiowa County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26 day of February, 1996.

*Robert J. [Signature]*  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

*[Signature]*  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

*[Signature]*  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: *[Signature]*  
County Clerk

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF MITCHELL COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of MITCHELL County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1996.

Lyle McPeak  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners  
Lyle McPeak

William P. Bunger  
Member, Board of County Commissioners  
William Bunger

John Peters  
Member, Board of County Commissioners  
John Peters

Attest: Jolene Walker  
County Clerk Jolene Walker

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF RAWLINS COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Rawlins County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1996,

Charles E. Wager  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

W. M. Lewis  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Gordon R. Hawkins  
Member, Board of County Commissioners



Attest: Meredith Huchie  
County Clerk

Post-It™ Fax Note	7871	Date	2-26-96	# of pages	1
To	Judge Bill W. Lyerle	From	Commissioners		
cc/Dept.	Mr. Paul Shelby	Co.	Rawlins County		
Phone #	Office of Judicial Adm	Phone #	913-626-9625		
Fax #	913-626-7076	Fax #	913-626-9019		

**BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF MORTON COUNTY, KANSAS**

**A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY**

**WHEREAS**, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

“In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge’s principal office in that county.”; and

**WHEREAS**, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

**WHEREAS**, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

**WHEREAS**, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

**WHEREAS**, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of Morton County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26 day of February, 1996.

*Paul Drenth*  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

*Bob Boalder*  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

*Claudine Landson*  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: *Mary C. Gilmore*  
County Clerk

*[Signature]*  
Eric L. Witcher, Morton Co. Attorney

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHEYENNE COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of CHEYENNE County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1996.

James C. W. Bruenker  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Margaret Bucholtz  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Roy Faulkner  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Elaine Kehlbeck  
County Clerk

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF GRANT COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Grant County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1996.

Carl Higgin  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Ed M. Evans  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Wayne [unclear]  
Member, Board of County Commissioners



Attest: Sandra M. [unclear]  
County Clerk

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF Pawnee COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Pawnee County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26 day of February, 1996.



Kathy Bowman  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Donna Letton  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Gene Stecke  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Jessie Eakin, Deputy  
County Clerk



BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF OSAGE COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of OSAGE County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1996.

Eddon H. Christensen  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Paul S. Johnson  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Frank C. Mersmann  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Karen Persinger  
County Clerk

5-45

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF OSBORNE COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Osborne County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26 day of February, 1996.

Jack Cappozzello  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Wm. C. Cady  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Don Jones  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Sandra A. Trail  
County Clerk

**BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF DECATUR COUNTY, KANSAS**

**A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY**

*WHEREAS*, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

*WHEREAS*, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

*WHEREAS*, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and


*WHEREAS*, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

*WHEREAS*, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.


**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of DECATUR County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1996.

  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest:   
County Clerk

02/23/96 17:04 [0429] 002  
23/96 17:06 FAX 1 316 544 2528  
/23/96 08:24 [2913] 002  
/23/96 08:18 316 429 1130

STEVENS CO DT CT  
Clk Dst Ct CK Co

000  
002,002

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF STEVENS COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of STEVENS County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 23 day of February, 1996.

Richard Garrison  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Walter Sutton  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Frank Nichols  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Opal Hall  
County Clerk

**BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF Hamilton COUNTY, KANSAS**

The individual commissioners agree to support the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county. A formal resolution will be adopted at the next regular commissioner meeting scheduled March 4, 1996 8:30 a.m. MST.

**WHEREAS**, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

**WHEREAS**, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

**WHEREAS**, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

**WHEREAS**, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

**WHEREAS**, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 23 day of February, 1996.

  
Hamilton County Administrator

RESOLUTION 96-10

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF LINCOLN COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978, and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of LINCOLN County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1996.

John C. Kellenburger  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Alfred W. Wilson  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Alfred W. Wilson  
Member, Board of County Commissioners



Attest: Doris White  
County Clerk

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF GREELEY COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Greeley County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1996.

Kenneth A. Spert  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Ronald Johnson  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Paul J. Shafar  
Member, Board of County Commissioners



Attest: Linda K. Dimes  
County Clerk

02/26/96 09:38 [0455] 002  
26/96 09:41 913 632 2651  
23/96 10:17 [2123] 002  
FEB 23-96 FRI 11:16

CHEROKEE COUNTY ATTY

CLAY CO DIST. CT →→→ OFC OF JUD ADMIN 00

P. 02

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF Clay COUNTY, KANSAS  
A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

“In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county.”; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

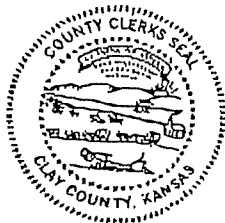
WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Clay County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26 day of February, 1996.



Walter J. Nelson  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

W. Harvey Spencer  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Robert C. ...  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Mary Brown  
County Clerk

5-52



**BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS**

**A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY**

**WHEREAS**, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

**WHEREAS**, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

**WHEREAS**, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

**WHEREAS**, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

**WHEREAS**, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of CHASE County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 23 day of February, 1996.

M Paul Jones  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Vernie Madoff  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Adelbert A. Cunningham  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Sharon L. Osborne  
County Clerk

5-53

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF Haskell COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

**WHEREAS**, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

“In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge’s principal office in that county.”; and

**WHEREAS**, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

**WHEREAS**, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

**WHEREAS**, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

**WHEREAS**, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of Haskell County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 23 day of February, 1996.

Eugene Poho  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Duyn W. Lower  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Ronald W. Foster  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Lawrence Williams  
County Clerk

**BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF STANTON COUNTY, KANSAS**

**A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY**

**WHEREAS**, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

“In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge’s principal office in that county.”; and

**WHEREAS**, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

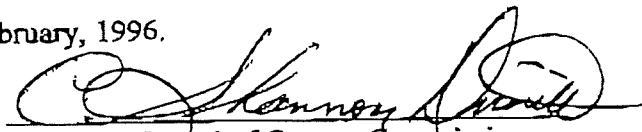
**WHEREAS**, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

**WHEREAS**, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

**WHEREAS**, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.


**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of Stanton County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 25 day of February, 1996.

  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest:   
County Clerk

**BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, KANSAS**

**A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY**

**WHEREAS**, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

**WHEREAS**, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

**WHEREAS**, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

**WHEREAS**, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

**WHEREAS**, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of Washington County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1996.

*Dwain Compton*  
Dwain Compton  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

*John L. Ecuver*  
John L. Ecuver  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

*Wilbur Jueneman*  
Wilbur Jueneman  
Member, Board of County Commissioners



*LaVon Hornbostel*

Attest: LaVon Hornbostel  
County Clerk

02/26/96 09:04 [0449] 002  
26/96 09:07 1 813 743 2726  
/23/96 07:03 [2009] 002  
02/23/96 06:56 1 316 429 1130

TREGO CO D.C.

Clk Dst Ct CK Co

002/002

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF TREGO COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

*WHEREAS*, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

*WHEREAS*, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

*WHEREAS*, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

*WHEREAS*, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

*WHEREAS*, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

*NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED* by the Board of County Commissioners of TREGO County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1996.



Attest: [Signature]  
County Clerk

[Signature]  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

[Signature]  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

[Signature]  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

5-57

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF KEARNY COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of KEARNY County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1996.



Tom Wright IV  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Larry Cole  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Ted R. Morgan  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest Leona Partridge  
County Clerk

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF Nemaha COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Nemaha County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 23 day of February, 1996.

Jim D. Brownlee  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Lusako Kuchelom  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Galvin Stunbagen  
Member, Board of County Commissioners



Attest: [Signature]  
County Clerk

**BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF BOURBON COUNTY, KANSAS**  
**A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY**

**WHEREAS**, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that country."; and

**WHEREAS**, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

**WHEREAS**, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

**WHEREAS**, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

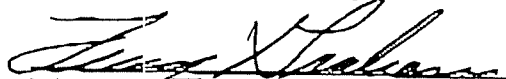
**WHEREAS**, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

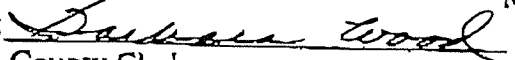
**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of County Commissioners of BOURBON County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 23 day of February, 1996.

  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest:   
County Clerk

5-60



RESOLUTION 96 - 1

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF CLARK COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of CLARK County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26 day of February, 1996.



Gene J. Herick  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Mike Smith  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Edleed T. Marshall  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Rebecca Musker  
County Clerk

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF Cherokee COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

*WHEREAS*, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

“In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge’s principal office in that county.”; and

*WHEREAS*, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

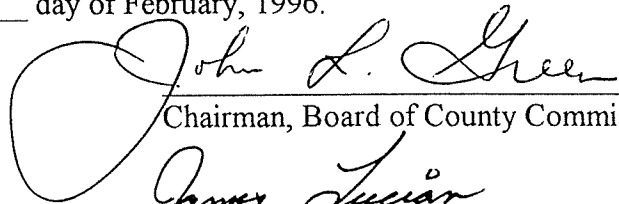
*WHEREAS*, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1978; and

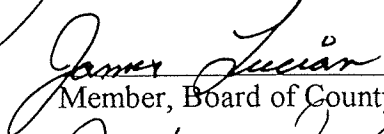
*WHEREAS*, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

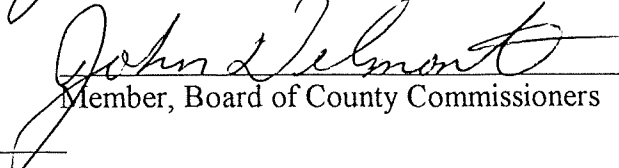
*WHEREAS*, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

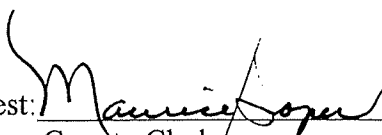
*NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED* by the Board of County Commissioners of Cherokee County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1996.

  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest:   
County Clerk

96-2

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF ELK COUNTY, KANSAS

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A RESIDENT JUDGE IN EACH COUNTY

WHEREAS, Kansas Statutes Annotated, Section 20-301(b) provides as follows:

"In each county of the state there shall be at least one judge of the district court who is a resident of and has the judge's principal office in that county."; and

WHEREAS, the requirement of a judge in every county has always been required throughout the history of the state; and

WHEREAS, the promise of a resident judge of the district court in each county was part of the agreement made when the counties gave up their county courts pursuant to the court unification in 1973; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill No. 724, attempts to repeal K.S.A. 20-301(b) and would result in some counties being left without a resident judge and will result in the remaining judges in rural districts spending more time on the road traveling and less time in the courthouse; and

WHEREAS, the retention of a resident judge in this county and in every other county of the state is absolutely necessary to provide equal access to justice for the citizens of this county and every other county of the state.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of ELK County, Kansas, that the current statute requiring a resident judge of the district court in each county, should be retained by our state legislators and is in the best interest of the citizens of our county and of all of the citizens of the State of Kansas and further that Senate Bill No. 724, should not be given any further consideration of the legislature of the State of Kansas.

Dated this 26 day of February, 1996.

Absent  
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Lawrence J. Jantzen  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

James C. Rader  
Member, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: Maria M. Haddie  
County Clerk

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## Peterson Public Affairs Group

1200 SW 10th  
Topeka, KS 66604

phone 913-233-7050  
fax 913-233-3518

TO: Senate Governmental Organization Committee  
Senator Al Ramirez, Chairman

FROM: Wes Holt, President, Kansas County Commissioners Association  
Anne Spiess, representing Kansas Association of Counties

DATE: Feb. 27, 1996

RE: SB 724 - Repealing K.S.A. 20-301b; relating to requiring at least one  
judge in each county

The Kansas Association of Counties (KAC) and the Kansas County Commissioners Association (KCCA) oppose SB 724. The further consolidation of the judicial districts, as well as limitations on the number of judges and non-judicial personnel is not favored by either KAC or KCCA. County officials feel there has been enough consolidation in these areas, and to further consolidate, would severely limit accessibility to judicial services.

It does not appear to be in the best interest to delay or prolong the judicial process any longer than is absolutely essential. This is particularly true in areas such as juvenile or mental illness protective custody cases in which law enforcement officers are under legislative mandates to bring these cases before a judge quickly. It seems unreasonable for people to travel the country looking for a judge so that a short term hearing can be held. It is also difficult to imagine a judge being able to travel from county to county to handle such cases within the statutory time period required.

Access is what this issue is all about. Whether they be from rural Kansas or urban Kansas, all of our citizens are entitled to the same access to our judicial system. That access to the Court and to our judges needs to be swift and to be guaranteed. To deny our citizens access to their judicial system is to deny justice to those it serves.

Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony to the Committee and for consideration of our concerns.

*Senate Governmental Organization  
Attachment 6  
2/27/96*

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Michael A. Freelove  
District Magistrate Judge  
Clark County, Kansas

FEBRUARY 27, 1996  
SENATE BILL 724

You have before you Senate Bill 724 which would repeal K.S.A. 20-301b. This statute sets out the requirement for a judge in each county in Kansas.

We have been lead to believe that this is for fiscal reasons. We feel that a judge is needed in each county.

Let me give you an example.

I serve Clark County, a small Western Kansas county of approximately 3000. I receive a call at home on Friday evening at approximately 9:00 p.m. from the Sheriff's Office. This call concerns a woman arrested by the Kansas Highway Patrol. The trooper stopped the woman for speeding. During the stop he found that she had a suspended driver's license, no insurance and no child restraints for the 6 children she had in the vehicle. The woman behavior was also questionable. With assistance of a Deputy Sheriff, the family was transported to the Clark County Sheriff's Office. In route the trooper became very concerned for the woman's well being due to her erratic behavior. On arrival at the Sheriff's

Office she was threatening suicide and exhibiting mental instability. Mental Health was contacted and the woman was evaluated. It was recommended that she be placed in a drug treatment program immediately. I was informed of the recommendations. The County Attorney was notified, and an attorney appointed to act as guardian ad-litem for the woman. A petition was filed and a hearing was held that evening. She was then transported to a proper facility for treatment. The proper legal actions were taken immediately which enabled this family receive the treatment and help that they so desperately needed.

This is an example of the Judicial System and law enforcement working together in a local county setting for the good of it's citizens and the people of Kansas.

In my county I am accessible to the citizens and law enforcement, most times 24 hours a day. Often action by a Judge is needed immediately. This would not be possible if K.S.A. 20-301b is repealed.

You might make the argument that a District Judge, in our case in Ford County, could be accessed by citizens and law enforcement. This is true, but, you need to consider the time and travel restrictions in many cases.

Another consideration to be made is venue. In this example the arrest was made in Clark County. That is where the venue lies.

Would this family be required to wait even more time until a Judge could be present in the county to hear the case, or are we going to change venue requirements also?

Before any decisions are made on this bill please consider some statistics compiled by the Office of Judicial Administration for fiscal year 94-95.

The total case filings in Kansas last year was 452,878. This number includes all cases filed in District Court. These cases are broken down as follows: Civil Cases 158,960, Criminal cases (Felony and Misdemeanors) 34,117 and other cases 259,801 for a total of 452,878.

CIVIL CASES

Regular Actions	21,831
Domestic Relations	38,099
Limited Actions	38,099
Limited Actions	<u>99,030</u>
Total:	158,960

CRIMINAL CASES

Felonies	15,267
Misdemeanors	<u>18,850</u>
Total:	34,117

OTHER CASES

Traffic	203,484
Formal Juvenile	19,607
Small Claims	16,023
Decedent Estates	4,820
Fish & Game	3,988
Guardian & Conservator	2,245

Trusts	194
Determination of Decent	1,493
Adoptions	1,815
Treatment Cases	3,647
Miscellaneous Probate	<u>2,485</u>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>259,801</b>
<b><u>TOTAL CASE FILINGS</u></b>	<b><u>452,878</u></b>

Now that we have the numbers let's look at Jurisdiction.

District Judges have jurisdiction in all of the cases filed.

The District Magistrate Judges have jurisdiction in Chapter 60 cases under \$10,000.00 that do not have real-estate title or recovery involved; domestic relations cases as far as temporary orders in the absence of a District Judge; child support; visitation; protection from abuse in the absence of a District Judge; all limited actions under Chapter 61; felony cases up through the preliminary hearing; all misdemeanor cases; all traffic cases; all Fish & Game cases; probate, which include decedent estates; guardian and conservators; trusts; determination of decent; treatment proceedings; adoptions and miscellaneous probate.

I would like to give you some case statistics for Clark County, one of the 6 in the 16th Judicial District. Clark County had a total of 662 cases filed during fiscal year 94-95. Of the 662 filings, I had jurisdiction over 619 cases. This does not mean that I handled all 619 cases. Some of these cases plead prior to the Court date. The case filing does not include probate cases filed in previous years or



guardian and conservator cases that are on going and require yearly accounting reviews and general reviews every three years.

If you look at the numbers, the District Magistrate Judge has jurisdiction over 377,681 of the 452,878 cases filed or 83% of all filings in Kansas.

Kansas District Magistrate Judges that are not attorneys are required to pass a certification test developed by the Kansas Supreme Court with the assistance of others in the legal profession. Upon taking office the District Magistrate Judge is required to pass this test within 18 months. New District Magistrate Judges receive intensive training through the Mentor Judge Program and from the Certification Committee appointed by the Kansas Supreme Court. If they do not pass the comprehensive test, they are not certified and are not allowed to sit as a District Magistrate Judge.

We are required to have continuing education as are all Judges in Kansas. However, the District Magistrate Judges felt the need for more than the 12 required hours of continuing education per year. Our association developed a training curriculum requiring 30 hours a year, with a required number of hours in our jurisdictional limits. We feel that we are well qualified to fill our positions.

In addition to their judicial duties, many of the District Magistrate Judges serve on numerous committees, commissions and boards throughout the state. They have been appointed by their County

Commissioners, Administrative Judges, the Judicial Administrator, SRS and Kansas Supreme Court just to name a few. Examples of these appointments are: Community Corrections Advisory Boards; Supreme Court Council for Alternative Dispute Resolution, Disproportionate Minority Confinement and Over-representation of Minority Juvenile Offenders; New Judge Certification Committee; District Bench Bar Committees; Court Appointed Special Advocate Boards and many more.

There are 31 Judicial Districts in Kansas. Of these 31 Districts 9 do not have District Magistrate Judges. These 9 Districts have 91 District Judges. Of these 9 Districts only 2 have more than one county in the District. Those 2 are 2-county Districts. The remaining 22 Districts have 68 District Judges and 69 District Magistrate Judges.

Of the 22 Districts that have District Magistrate Judges, you will find that every one of them utilizes their District Magistrate Judges to their fullest extent. They are assigned in-district to handle cases within their jurisdiction. The Kansas Supreme Court has a set of time standards that highly encourage termination of cases within a set time. The Districts are able to meet these time standard for the most part, with the in-district assignments.

Added to the duties in my county I have a regular assignment to Ford County, as do all District Magistrate Judges in our District. My duties in Ford County are part of the Limited Civil Docket, the

Juvenile Offenders Docket and the Truancy Docket. Also included are criminal cases when they can find time on my calendar. My average case load for Ford County is approximately 50 cases per week. These do not include the informal truancy cases that I hear monthly. These average 30 per month.

On my days away from Clark county, my Court Clerk has access to me by phone even while I am in the Court Room. After hours I am available to handle emergencies for law enforcement or the general public. If an emergency arises while I am away from my county, the District Magistrate Judges in the other counties in my District are available stand in for me, as I am for them when they must be away from their county.

To simplify this if you pass this bill and K.S.A. 20-301b is repealed the equal access to the court will be denied. To be completely candid, this will eliminate some of the District Magistrate Judge positions, and possibly some District Judge positions. We have three very competent District Judges in the 16th Judicial District. It would be very unfair to expect these three Judges to continue their current case load and also assume the case loads of the five Magistrate Judges in our District.

When Court Unification came about in 1977, a Judge in every county was one of the main selling points for the citizens of Kansas. The counties lost their Probate Courts which were converted to District Courts and placed additional responsibilities on the new District

Magistrate Judges. Do we want to take away that promise to the people of Kansas?

Considering it cost wise.

The Magistrate Judge's annual salary is \$36,640.00. A District Judge's annual salary is roughly \$74,000.00. There 69 District Magistrate Judges in Kansas which cost the state in salary \$2,528,160.00. There are 159 District Judges in Kansas with annual costs for salary roughly \$12,402,000.00.

I strongly feel that the people of the State of Kansas are getting excellent services for a bargain price with District Magistrate Judges serving in the counties.

I think that if we seriously consider the options we can retain a Judge in each county and still provide quality services to all of Kansas.

THE DISTRICT COURT  
As of June 30, 1995

1st Judicial District (Atchison, Leavenworth)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Leavenworth County, Patrick J. Reardon
- Div. 2, Atchison County, Martin J. Asher
- Div. 3, Leavenworth County, Frederick N. Stewart
- Div. 4, Leavenworth County, David J. King\*
- Div. 5, Atchison County, Philip C. Lacey

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

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Jackson County, Tracy D. Klinginsmith\*
- Div. 2, Jefferson County, Gary L. Nafziger

District Magistrate Judges:

- Pos. 1, Jefferson County, Dennis L. Reiling
- Pos. 2, Pottawatomie County, Steven M. Roth
- Pos. 3, Wabaunsee County, Blaine Carter

3rd Judicial District (Shawnee)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Vacant
- Div. 2, Fred S. Jackson
- Div. 3, Marla J. Luckert
- Div. 4, Eric S. Rosen
- Div. 5, James M. Macnish, Jr.
- Div. 6, Terry L. Bullock\*
- Div. 7, Franklin R. Theis
- Div. 8, Frank Yeoman, Jr.
- Div. 9, Charles Andrews, Jr.
- Div. 10, Daniel L. Mitchell
- Div. 11, Matthew J. Dowd
- Div. 12, James P. Buchele
- Div. 13, Thomas R. Conklin
- Div. 14, Nancy E. Parrish

4th Judicial District (Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Osage)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Franklin County, Jules V. Doty
- Div. 2, Franklin County, Thomas H. Sachse
- Div. 3, Anderson County, James J. Smith\*

District Magistrate Judges:

- Pos. 1, Osage County, Larry L. Coursen
- Pos. 2, Coffey County, Phillip M. Fromme

5th Judicial District (Chase, Lyon)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Lyon County, John O. Sanderson
- Div. 2, Lyon County, William J. Dick\*
- Div. 3, Lyon County, Merlin G. Wheeler

District Magistrate Judge:

- Chase County, Francis D. Towle

6th Judicial District (Bourbon, Linn, Miami)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Miami County, Stephen D. Hill\*
- Div. 2, Linn County, Richard M. Smith
- Div. 3, Bourbon County, Gerald W. Hart

District Magistrate Judge:

- Bourbon County, Samuel I. Mason

7th Judicial District (Douglas)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Ralph M. King, Jr.
- Div. 2, Jack A. Murphy
- Div. 3, Jean F. Shepherd
- Div. 4, Michael J. Malone\*
- Div. 5, Paula B. Martin

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

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Dickinson County, James C. Johnson
- Div. 2, Geary County, Larry E. Bengtson
- Div. 3, Marion County, Michael F. Powers\*
- Div. 4, Geary County, George F. Scott
- Div. 5, Geary County, David R. Platt

District Magistrate Judges:

- Pos. 1, Dickinson County, John E. Barker
- Pos. 2, Morris County, Thomas H. Ball

9th Judicial District (Harvey, McPherson)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Harvey County, Theodore B. Ice
- Div. 2, Harvey County, Richard B. Walker
- Div. 3, McPherson County, Carl B. Anderson, Jr.\*

10th Judicial District (Johnson)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Peter V. Ruddick
- Div. 2, Sam K. Bruner\*
- Div. 3, William A. Cleaver
- Div. 4, Gerald T. Elliott
- Div. 5, Stephen Tatum
- Div. 6, James Franklin Davis
- Div. 7, Janice D. Russell
- Div. 8, Steve Leben
- Div. 9, James W. Bouska
- Div. 10, Larry McClain
- Div. 11, Thomas H. Bornholdt
- Div. 12, Robert G. Jones
- Div. 13, Janette Sheldon
- Div. 14, Patrick D. McAnany
- Div. 15, Lawrence E. Sheppard
- Div. 16, John Anderson III
- Div. 17, William O. Isenhour, Jr.

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11th Judicial District (Cherokee, Crawford, Labette)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Crawford County, Nelson E. Toburen
- Div. 2, Cherokee County, David F. Brewster\*
- Div. 3, Labette County, Charles J. Sell
- Div. 4, Crawford County, Donald R. Noland
- Div. 5, Crawford County, John C. Gariglietti
- Div. 6, Labette County, Daniel L. Brewster

District Magistrate Judge:

Cherokee County, Bill W. Lyerla

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

District Judge:

Cloud County, Thomas M. Tuggle\*

District Magistrate Judges:

- Pos. 1, Cloud County, Kathryn Carter
- Pos. 2, Jewell County, Jack D. Bradrick
- Pos. 3, Lincoln County, Ardith Von Fange
- Pos. 4, Mitchell County, Bonnie J. Wilson
- Pos. 5, Republic County, William E. Thompson
- Pos. 6, Washington County, Terry Taylor

13th Judicial District (Butler, Elk, Greenwood)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Greenwood County, John E. Sanders\*
- Div. 2, Butler County, Charles M. Hart
- Div. 3, Butler County, John M. Jaworsky

District Magistrate Judges:

- Pos. 1, Elk County, Martina M. Hubbell
- Pos. 2, Greenwood County, Ross R. McIlvain



14th Judicial District (Chautauqua, Montgomery)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Montgomery County, Judd Dent
- Div. 2, Montgomery County, Jack L. Lively\*
- Div. 3, Montgomery County, Russell D. Canaday

District Magistrate Judge:

Chautauqua County, David A. Casement

15th Judicial District (Cheyenne, Logan, Rawlins, Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, Wallace)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Thomas County, Glenn D. Schiffner
- Div. 2, Sherman County, Jack L. Burr\*

District Magistrate Judges:

- Pos. 1, Cheyenne County, Tamara L. Zimbelman
- Pos. 2, Logan County, Richard L. Kvasnicka
- Pos. 3, Sheridan County, Anthony J. Haffner
- Pos. 4, Wallace County, Larry D. Montandon
- Pos. 5, Thomas County, Richard J. Ress
- Pos. 6, Rawlins County, Dorothy R. Reinert

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

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Ford County, Daniel L. Love
- Div. 2, Ford County, Jay Don Reynolds\*

District Magistrate Judges:

- Pos. 1, Clark County, Michael A. Freelove
- Pos. 2, Comanche County, L. E. (Mike) Murphey
- Pos. 3, Gray County, Marvel Foulks
- Pos. 4, Kiowa County, Ann L. Dixon
- Pos. 5, Meade County, John E. Murphy

17th Judicial District (Decatur, Graham, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Smith)

District Judge:

Norton County, Charles E. Worden\*

District Magistrate Judges:

Pos. 1, Graham County, Pauline Coker

Pos. 2, Decatur County, John E. Bremer

Pos. 3, Norton County, Wilda June Brown

Pos. 4, Osborne County, Jacqueline E. Thornton

Pos. 5, Phillips County, Bonnie M. Leidig

Pos. 6, Smith County, O. Walter Keever

18th Judicial District (Sedgwick)

District Judges:

Div. 1, Karl W. Friedel

Div. 2, James L. Burgess

Div. 3, Carol Bacon

Div. 4, David W. Kennedy

Div. 5, Gregory L. Waller

Div. 6, D. Keith Anderson

Div. 7, David W. Dewey

Div. 8, Timothy G. Lahey

Div. 9, Paul W. Clark

Div. 10, Ron Rogg\*

Div. 11, Dan Brooks

Div. 12, Michael Corrigan

Div. 13, Richard T. Ballinger

Div. 14, Rebecca L. Pilshaw

Div. 15, Paul Buchanan

Div. 16, Hal Malone

Div. 17, Tom Malone

Div. 18, James G. Beasley

Div. 19, Mark Vining

Div. 20, Clark V. Owens II

Div. 21, Jennifer Jones

Div. 22, Joseph Bribiesca

Div. 23, William D. Rustin

Div. 24, C. Robert Bell

19th Judicial District (Cowley)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Robert L. Bishop\*
- Div. 2, Richard E. Cook
- Div. 3, J. Michael Smith

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

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Stafford County, Barry A. Bennington\*
- Div. 2, Barton County, Vacant
- Div. 3, Barton County, Mike Keeley

District Magistrate Judges:

- Pos. 1, Ellsworth County, Dale L. Urbanek
- Pos. 2, Rice County, Don L. Alvord
- Pos. 3, Russell County, N. Jeanne Becker
- Pos. 4, Stafford County, Lee Nusser

21st Judicial District (Clay, Riley)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Riley County, Paul E. Miller
- Div. 2, Riley County, Jerry L. Mershon\*
- Div. 3, Riley County, Harlan W. Graham

District Magistrate Judge:

- Clay County, Ruth T. Browne

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

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Brown County, James A. Patton
- Div. 2, Brown County, J. D. Euler\*

District Magistrate Judges:

- Pos. 1, Doniphan County, Jerry Dubach
- Pos. 2, Marshall County, Elizabeth Carleen
- Pos. 3, Nemaha County, James B. O'Connor

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

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Ellis County, Edward Bouker\*
- Div. 2, Ellis County, Tom Scott

District Magistrate Judges:

- Pos. 1, Gove County, Lawrence Litson
- Pos. 2, Rooks County, Nancy M. Conyac
- Pos. 3, Trego County, Patricia C. Schremmer

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

District Judge:

- Pawnee County, J. Byron Meeks\*

District Magistrate Judges:

- Pos. 1, Edwards County, Richard Miller
- Pos. 2, Hodgeman County, Philip T. Kyle
- Pos. 3, Lane County, Kevin Pettay
- Pos. 4, Ness County, James R. Kepple
- Pos. 5, Pawnee County, David Buster
- Pos. 6, Rush County, Leonard A. Mastroni

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

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Finney County, J. Stephen Nyswonger
- Div. 2, Finney County, Michael L. Quint
- Div. 3, Finney County, Philip C. Vieux\*

District Magistrate Judges:

- Pos. 1, Greeley County, C. Ann Wilson
- Pos. 2, Hamilton County, Donna L. J. Blake
- Pos. 3, Kearny County, Pamela J. Fuller
- Pos. 4, Scott County, Gordon Goering
- Pos. 5, Wichita County, Claude S. Heath

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

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Stevens County, Tom R. Smith
- Div. 2, Seward County, T. Keith Wilson\*

District Magistrate Judges:

- Pos. 1, Grant County, Peggy L. Alford
- Pos. 2, Haskell County, T. B. Webb
- Pos. 3, Morton County, Roseanna K. Volden
- Pos. 4, Stanton County, Mary P. Plummer
- Pos. 5, Stevens County, Verna Kay McQueen

27th Judicial District (Reno)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Richard Rome
- Div. 2, William F. Lyle\*
- Div. 3, Steven R. Becker
- Div. 4, Patricia Macke Dick

28th Judicial District (Saline, Ottawa)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Saline County, Daniel L. Hebert
- Div. 2, Saline County, David S. Knudson\*
- Div. 3, Saline County, Vacant
- Div. 4, Saline County, Danny D. Boyer

District Magistrate Judge:

- Ottawa County, Adrian A. Lapka

29th Judicial District (Wyandotte)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, John J. Bukaty
- Div. 2, Thomas L. Boeding
- Div. 3, John McNally
- Div. 4, George A. Groneman
- Div. 5, J. Dexter Burdette
- Div. 6, Cordell D. Meeks, Jr.
- Div. 7, Carlos Murguia
- Div. 8, R. Wayne Lampson
- Div. 9, David P. Mikesic
- Div. 10, Matthew G. Podrebarac
- Div. 11, Bill D. Robinson, Jr.
- Div. 12, Philip L. Sieve\*
- Div. 13, Lawrence G. Zukel
- Div. 14, Daniel Duncan
- Div. 15, Michael G. Moroney
- Div. 16, Muriel Harris

30th Judicial District (Barber, Harper, Kingman, Pratt, Sumner)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Pratt County, Robert J. Schmisser
- Div. 2, Sumner County, Thomas H. Graber
- Div. 3, Sumner County, R. Scott McQuin
- Div. 4, Kingman County, Larry T. Solomon\*

District Magistrate Judges:

- Pos. 1, Barber County, Scott L. McGuire
- Pos. 2, Harper County, Richard Befort
- Pos. 3, Kingman County, James Mathis

31st Judicial District (Allen, Neosho, Wilson, Woodson)

District Judges:

- Div. 1, Allen County, John W. White\*
- Div. 2, Wilson County, C. Fred Lorentz
- Div. 3, Neosho County, Timothy E. Brazil

District Magistrate Judges:

- Pos. 1, Allen County, Thomas M. Saxton, Jr.
- Pos. 2, Woodson County, Ronald Lee Call

SOURCE: Annual Report of The Courts of Kansas 1994- 1995 Fiscal Year.