

**KANSAS COURTS**  
**A PERSONNEL INVENTORY AND**  
**FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

*December, 1975*

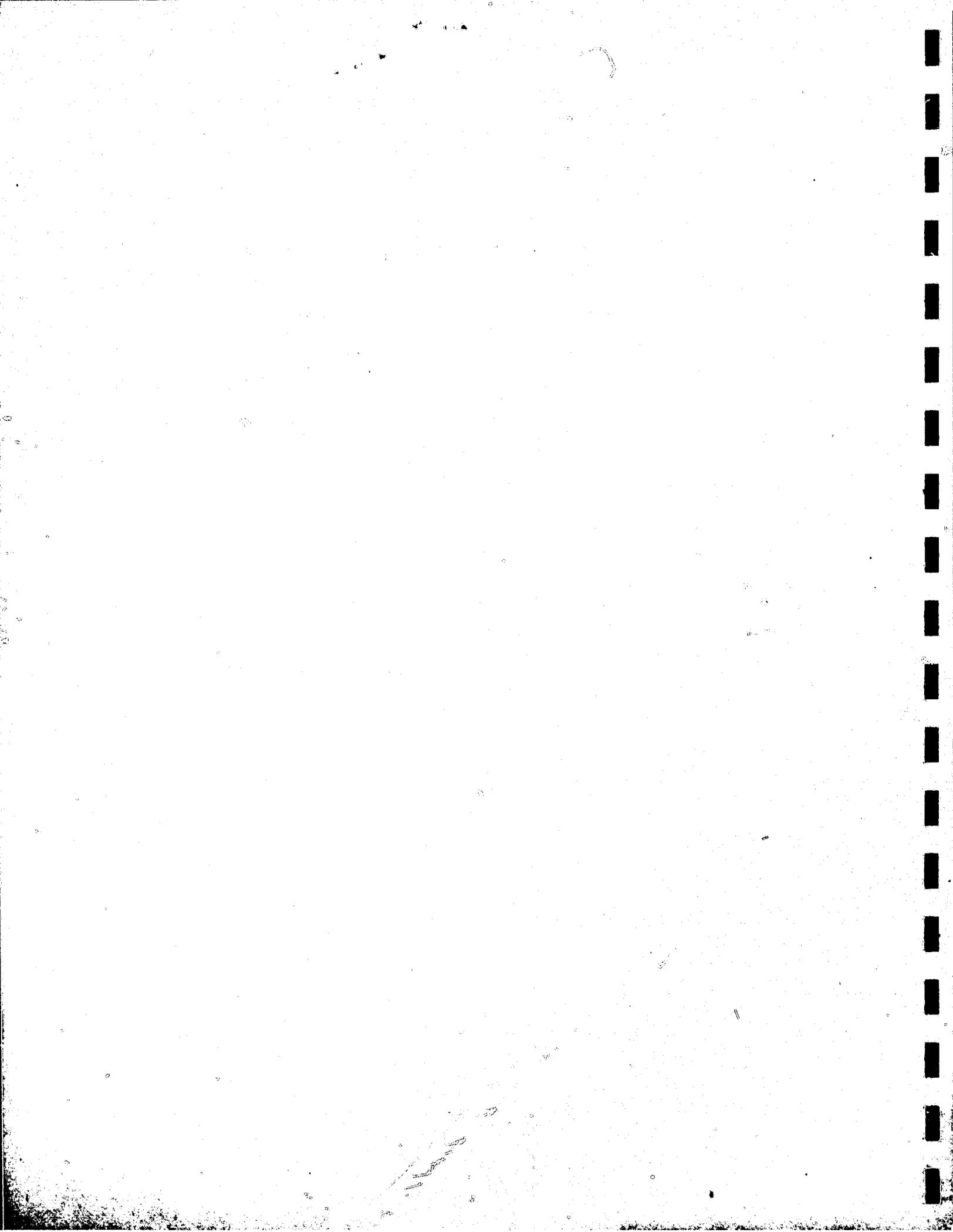
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December 31, 1975

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Justice Alfred G. Schroeder  
Chairman, Kansas Judicial Council  
3rd Floor, Statehouse  
Topeka, Kansas 66612

ACQUISITIONS

Dear Justice Schroeder:

We are pleased to transmit herewith our report on Kansas Courts relative to the inventory of personnel, financial analysis, and municipal court caseloads locations and staffing factors. This report sets forth the results of our study authorized under the contract between the Judicial Council and Public Administration Service dated July 11, 1975.

Copies of this report have also been forwarded to Chief Justice Harold R. Fatzer and Representative John F. Hayes for their review.

Resident project supervision was provided by Mr. Gerald B. Kuban who was assisted in the study by Mr. Stuart Steinberg and Mr. Don R. Vera of our regular staff. Mr. Harry O. Lawson, Colorado State Court Administrator, and Miss Nancy Dillon assisted on special assignments. Headquarters supervision for the project has been provided by Mr. Joseph J. Molkup, Principal Associate.

We would like to express our appreciation for the excellent cooperation received from all court personnel contacted.

Sincerely yours,



E. F. Ricketts  
Executive Director



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## APPENDIX

A. Kansas Courts Employees and Salaries by Location and Program	
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### Summary of Most Significant Findings

1. A total of 2,324 employees have been identified in the Kansas courts. These employees represent, however, 1,639 F.T.E. (full-time equivalents). This is further detailed on Exhibit F of this section.
2. Alternative methods of state funding Kansas courts are detailed on Exhibits S and T of this section. To begin unification it would appear feasible to undertake state funding of the salaries and fringe benefits of the judges and district magistrates in courts of limited jurisdiction (\$2.8 million) and salaries and fringe benefits of court support personnel (\$6.8 million less \$5.0 million in court revenues for a net of \$1.8 million). This combination absorbs initially those activities which, in essence, are state functions at the present time. Additional segments of the system should be absorbed as state-funded responsibilities as the budget allows.
3. The net cost of alternatives 1 and 2 as shown in Exhibits S and T is \$4.6 million if revenues from costs and fees are directed to the state general fund rather than to county general funds as is currently the case. Statutes, of course, will have to be amended to accomplish this.
4. If alternatives 1 and 2 are adopted, approximately 1,300 employees would constitute the judicial personnel system. Most of these employees would be full time; thus, approximately 75 percent of judicial employees would be state funded at that point. Other system components can be phased in as the state budget permits in order to fully implement a state-funded unified court system.
5. A judicial personnel classification and pay plan should be established for whatever components or blocs of the system are absorbed at the state level. This would eliminate salary disparities, standardize job titles and descriptions, and allow for the centralized administration of the majority of judicial expenditures.

When this plan is established for judicial employees, local salary supplements should be eliminated in order to maintain an equitable salary plan. In like manner, statutory references to salary setting should be amended to reflect the authority of the Kansas Supreme Court over court administration matters.

6. As various functions are added to the state-funded unified court system, additional staffing will be required in the judicial administrator's office to handle administrative responsibilities. These are further detailed on Exhibit U and are keyed to the adoption of various state funding alternatives for the unified court system.

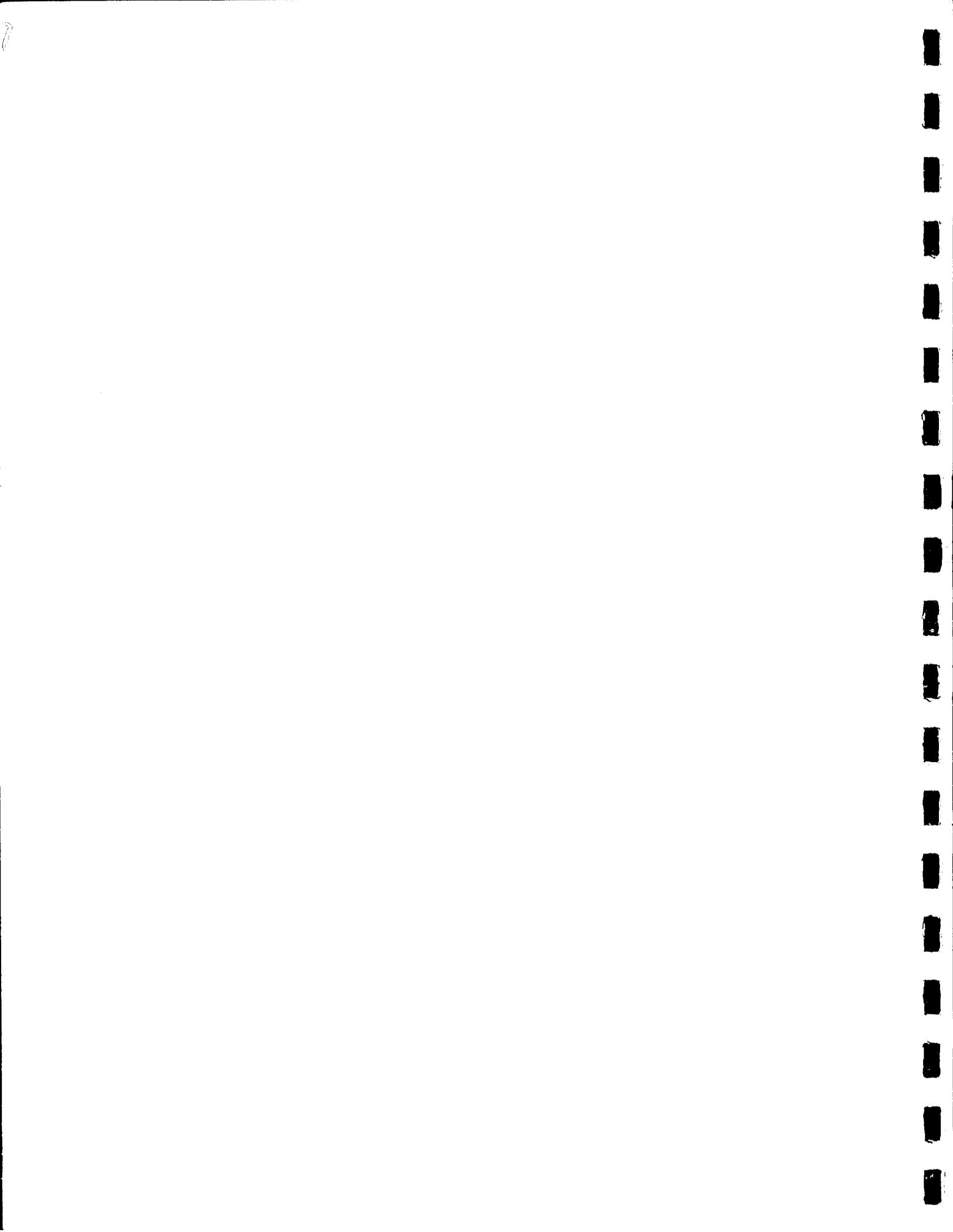


Exhibit F  
KANSAS COURTS--PERSONNEL INVENTORY

<u>Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>Total FTE<sup>a/</sup></u>
Supreme Court	48	45.700
Judicial Administrator	7	6.500
District Court	640	486.508
Court Trustee	28	19.850
Probate Court	41	40.230
Juvenile Court	50	48.700
Probate/Juvenile/County Court Combined	302	263.586
Probate/Juvenile Court Combined	31	28.744
City Courts	22	15.015
Magistrate Court	78	75.313
Court of Common Pleas	53	52.050
Municipal Courts	565	152.262
Adult Probation	57	51.876
Juvenile Probation	129	107.979
Adult/Juvenile Probation	49	44.538
Juvenile Detention	<u>224</u>	<u>200.373</u>
 Total	 <u>2,324</u>	 <u>1,639.224</u>

<sup>a/</sup> Full-time equivalent.

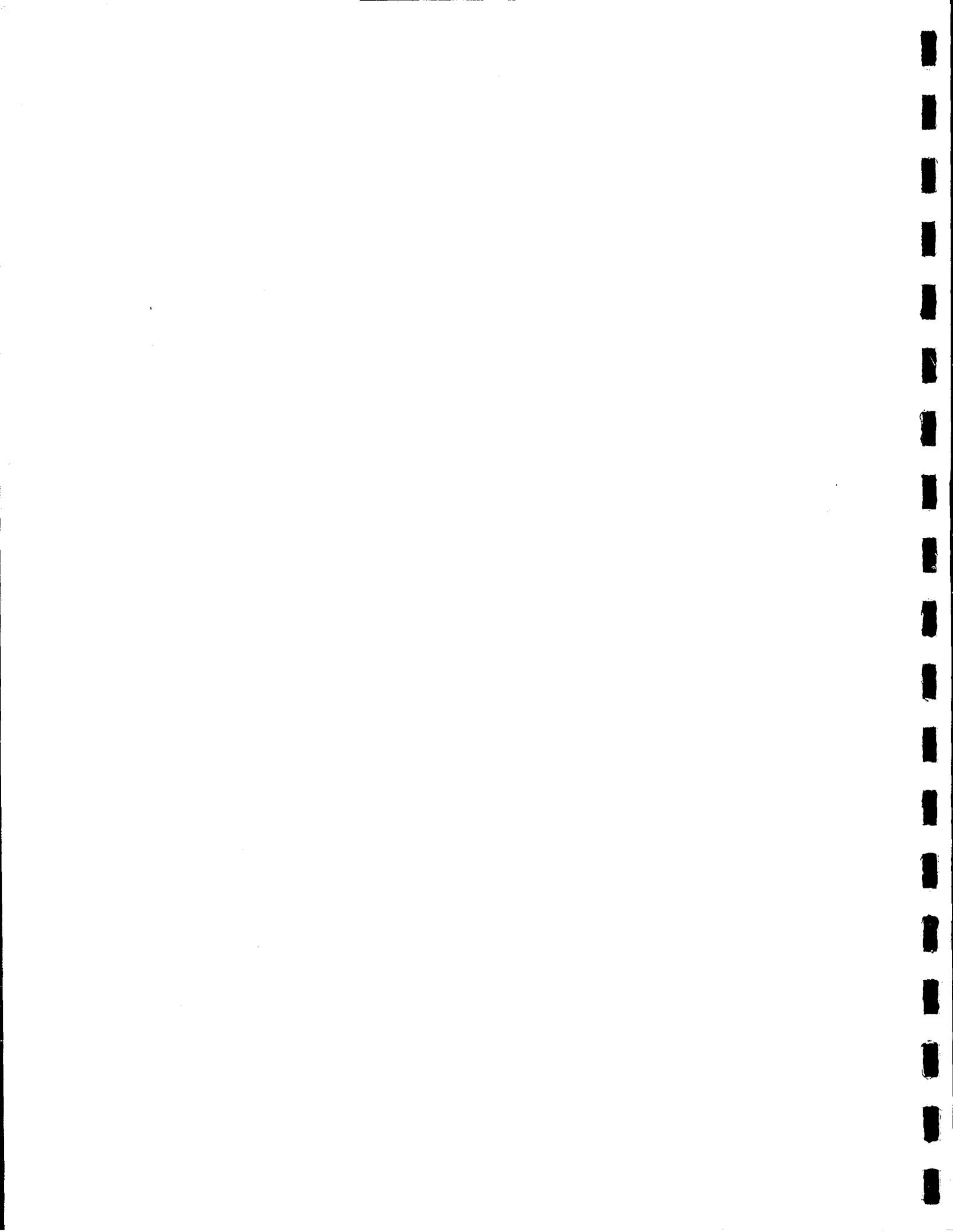
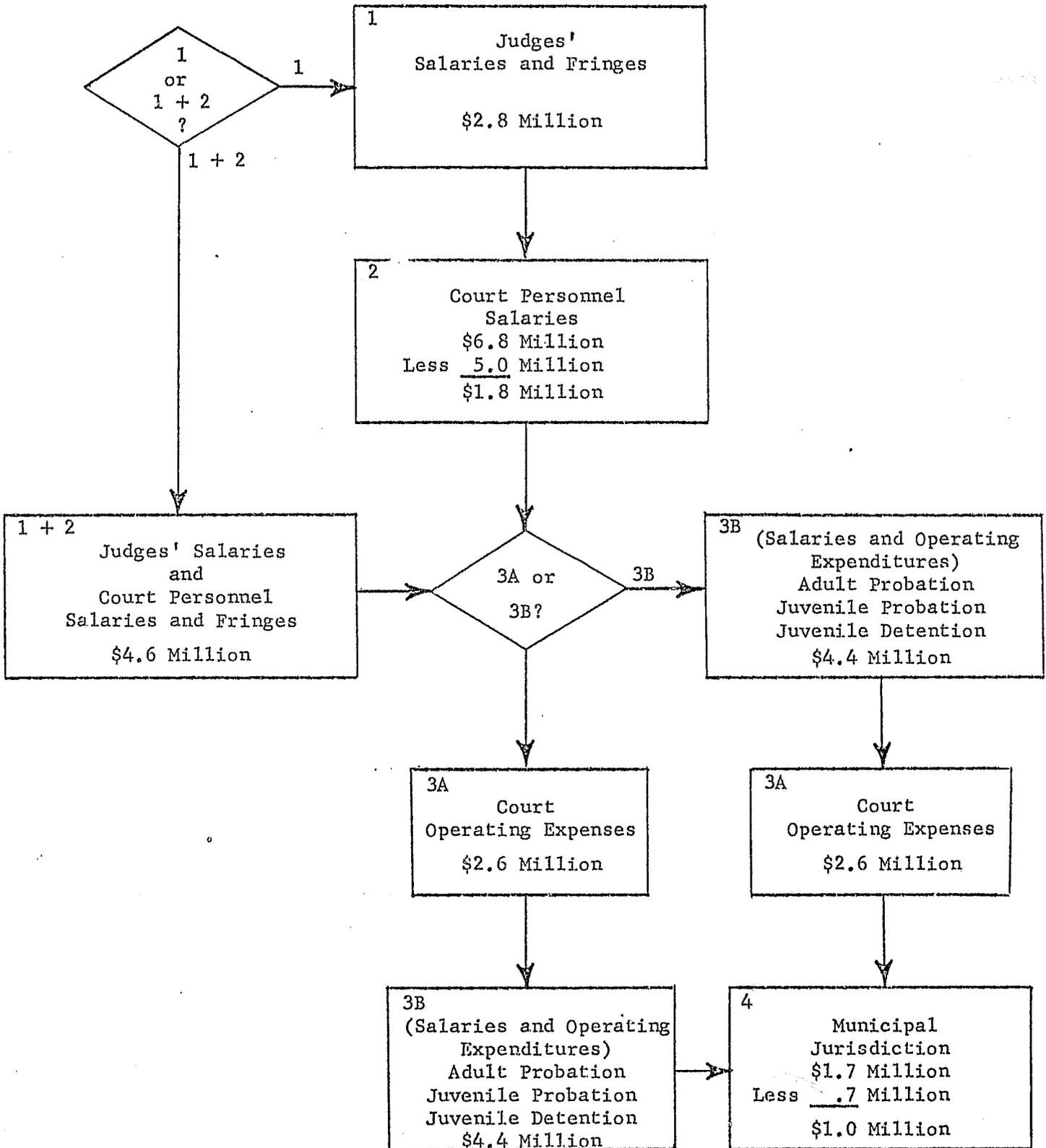


Exhibit S

PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVES TO STATE FUNDING OF KANSAS COURTS



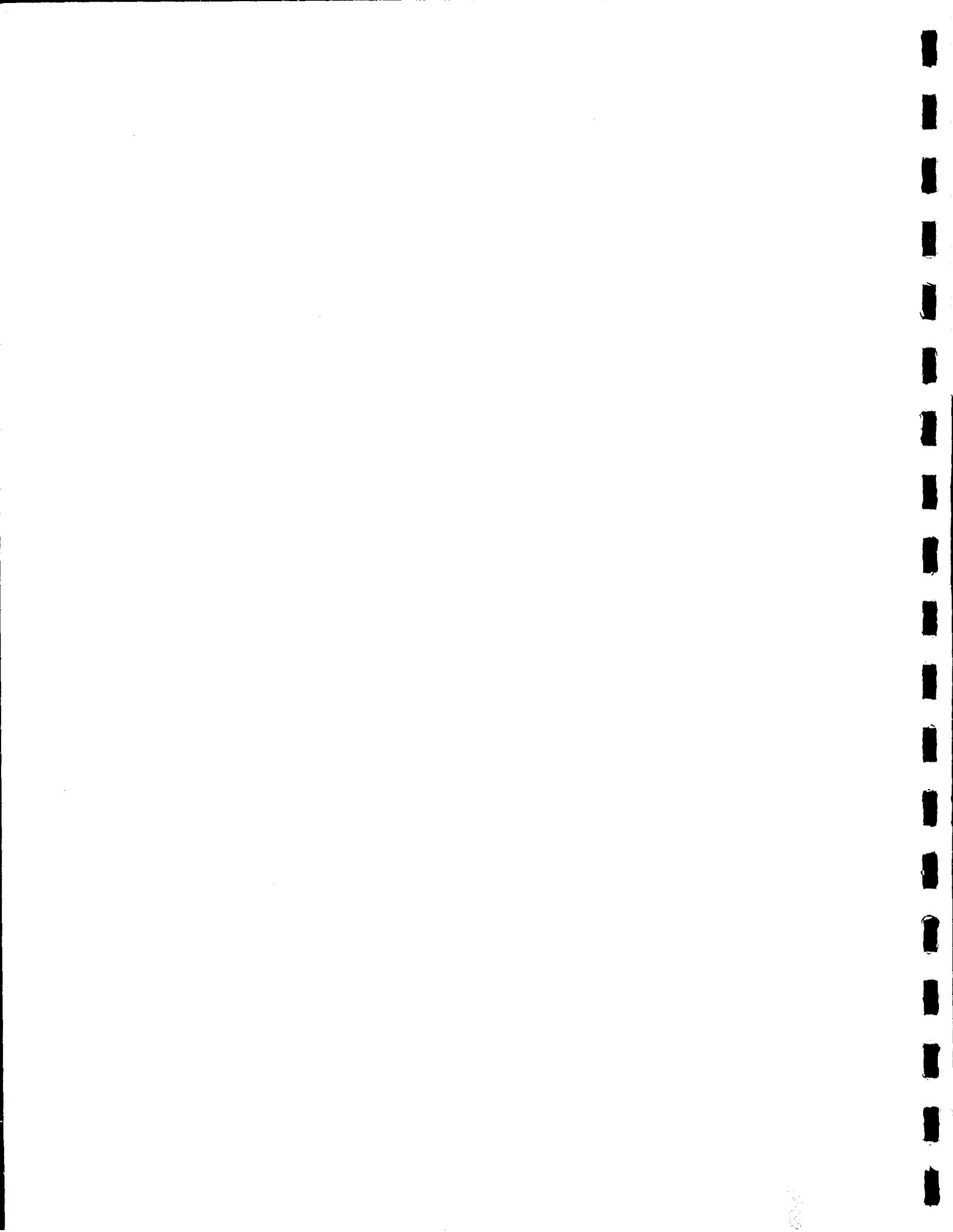


Exhibit T

PRESENT AND ANTICIPATED SALARIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS UNDER  
FUNDING OPTIONS 1 AND 2 OF EXHIBIT S

Total Salaries (July 1, 1975) for District Courts and Courts of Limited Jurisdiction (per Exhibit K)	FTE (1,029.4)	\$9,554,679
Less Presently Paid by State:		
District Court Judges (64.0)	\$1,836,428	
Court Reporters (68.0)	<u>975,212</u>	<u>2,811,640</u>
Currently Paid by Counties	FTE ( 897.4)	<u>\$6,743,039</u>

Details of Present Salary and Anticipated Salary Costs:

<u>Option</u>	<u>Present Salary</u>	<u>Anticipated Salary</u>
1. Judges (to be Associates)	\$ 988,256	\$1,517,666 <sup>a/</sup>
1. Judges (to be District Court Magistrates)	803,861	803,861 <sup>b/</sup>
2. All Other Court Personnel Including Court Trustee	<u>4,950,922</u>	5,693,560 <sup>c/</sup>
 Total Currently Paid By Counties	 <u>\$6,743,039</u>	
 Total Salary Costs Under Option 1 of Exhibit S		<u>\$2,321,527</u>
Fringe Benefits Under Option 1		<u>505,456</u>
Total Costs-Option 1		<u>\$2,826,983</u>
 Total Salary Costs Under Option 2 of Exhibit S		<u>\$5,693,560</u>
Fringe Benefits Under Option 2		<u>1,013,454</u>
Total Costs-Option 2		<u>\$6,707,014</u>
 Total Costs Options 1 and 2		\$9,533,997
Less Offsetting Revenues Under Option 2		<u>(\$4,950,141)</u>
 Net Cost To State For Options 1 and 2		<u>\$4,583,856</u>

<sup>a/</sup> Salaries for judges to be associates \$28,000 or present whichever is higher, per Arn Committee Report, plus seven additional associates.

<sup>b/</sup> At present salaries.

<sup>c/</sup> At present salaries plus 15 percent to bring present salaries in line with equivalent state salaries.

Exhibit U

ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE STAFFING REQUIREMENTS

<u>Option</u>	<u>State Funding</u>	<u>Additional Staff</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
1	Judges' Salaries	1 Research and Statistics Analyst (Planning and Development)	\$ 18,000
2	Court Personnel Salaries	1 Management Analyst	14,000
		1 Personnel Technician	14,000
		1 Personnel Clerk	8,000
		½ Payroll Clerk	4,000
		1 Clerk-Typist	6,000
3A	Court Operating Expenses	1 Senior Budget and Fiscal Analyst	18,000
		½ Accounting Clerk	4,000
3B	Probation and Detention (or Juvenile Probation)	1 Probation Services Specialist	18,000
		1 Clerk-Typist	6,000
4	Municipal Court Salaries and Operating Expenses	1 Budget and Fiscal Analyst	14,000
	Total	<u>10</u>	\$124,000
			Fringe <u>26,000</u>
			<u>\$150,000</u>



## BACKGROUND

This project was undertaken to provide detailed background data on the personnel and financial aspects of Kansas courts and related court services. In addition, certain work-load conditions were surveyed--particularly in the courts of limited jurisdiction and municipal courts.

The study is in response to the revised judicial article adopted by the people of Kansas in 1972 which vested the Supreme Court with administrative responsibility over the Kansas judiciary and set the scene for a modernization of the Kansas judicial system. The Judicial Study Advisory Committee was formed in 1973 to report on the financing of the courts and on other matters relating to the unification of the Kansas courts. The data in this report further amplifies and expands upon this prior work, especially in the areas of judicial staffing and costs and alternative methods of state funding Kansas courts. A companion report considers the transfer of municipal court jurisdiction to the unified district court.

Senate Bill No. 284, as introduced in the 1975 session of the Kansas Legislature, states that it is:

"An act concerning the state court system; providing for the administration and financing thereof; providing for judicial and non-judicial personnel of the state court system; prescribing powers, duties and functions of such personnel; establishing a court of appeals; prescribing original and appellate jurisdiction of courts within the state system; abolishing municipal courts and courts of limited jurisdiction; abolishing the office of supreme court commissioner; effecting statutory changes necessitated by revisions in the state court system."

This legislation is a necessary first step toward the creation of a unified, state-funded court system. By far the largest dollar portion of that state funding will be for personal services; that is, the wages and salaries paid to judges and support personnel. The approach taken in this study was to identify all court personnel in terms of who they are, where they work, what they do, and how much they are paid. A broad program-type approach was used

in this identification. Each identifiable employee was placed into one of the following programs based upon his job title and organizational relationship:

Supreme Court	Judicial Administration
Court of Appeals	Adult Probation
District Court	Juvenile Probation
Probate Court	Adult/Juvenile Probation
Juvenile Court	Juvenile Detention
City Courts	Probate/Juvenile/County Court Combination
Magistrate Courts	Probate/Juvenile Court Combination
Municipal Courts	Court Trustee
	Court of Common Pleas

Data was gathered by means of questionnaires from each court of organization, transcribed on computer input forms, and processed.

Financial information was also gathered by questionnaires, personal visits, and telephone calls. Fines and forfeitures information from all except municipal courts was gathered through the state treasurer's office. Court fees, costs, and operating expenses were procured from the clerks of court and other court personnel.

Work-load data for courts of limited jurisdiction was obtained from the Kansas Judicial Council Bulletin. Municipal court personnel, caseload, revenues, and expenditures were obtained by questionnaires and from a survey recently conducted by the Kansas League of Municipalities and other available materials in the judicial administrator's office. The information as tabulated gives a complete picture of the revenues and expenditures for the court system.

## I. THE PRESENT TRIAL COURT STRUCTURE<sup>1/</sup>

Presently there are eight different courts of original proceedings in Kansas--district, probate, juvenile, county, magistrate, city, common pleas, and municipal courts. The court in which a legal proceeding may be brought varies with the nature of the action and with the county in which the proceeding is commenced. Seven of these courts are created by state statute and enforce state law. The municipal courts, on the other hand, exist by virtue of city ordinance and apply local statutes.

The district court, a unified statewide tribunal, is the court of general jurisdiction in Kansas. However, it does not have original jurisdiction of probate and juvenile matters and municipal ordinances. Original jurisdiction in these matters is vested in the probate, juvenile, and municipal courts, subject to appeal de novo in the district court. This court also has the authority to review the actions of state administrative agencies.

Below the unified district court are the seven courts of special and limited jurisdiction. The probate courts have jurisdiction of conservatorships, trusts, adoptions, decedents' estates, and the estates of minors and incapacitated persons. These courts also have the power to commit mentally ill persons and may require alcoholics to undergo mandatory treatment. Probate courts may also issue writs of habeas corpus.

The juvenile courts of Kansas have jurisdiction of proceedings concerning children who are charged with being delinquent, traffic offenders, wayward, or truant. The juvenile courts are also charged with providing care and treatment for dependent and neglected children.

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<sup>1/</sup>This material is presented as background for the following analysis. It is a portion of the Judicial Study Advisory Committee's report found in 13 Washburn L.J., 288-291.

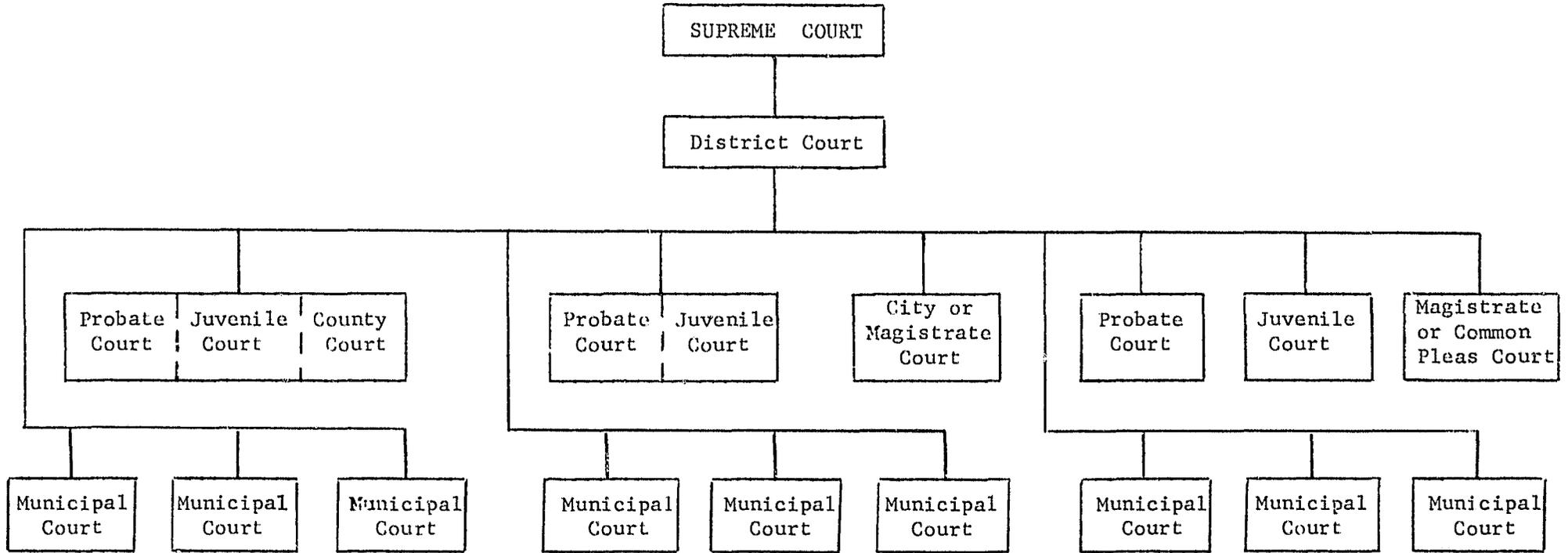
The Kansas county courts have jurisdiction of civil actions for damages where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$1,000. They also have jurisdiction of replevin and forcible entry and detainer matters, as well as actions in aid of execution of judgments. Under a recent statute these courts also adjudicate "small claims" actions for money or property where the dollar amount claimed or the value of the property claimed does not exceed \$300. "Small claims" actions are handled under simplified procedures without attorneys. The county courts have trial jurisdiction of misdemeanors and preliminary jurisdiction in felony matters. The magistrate, city, and common pleas courts have powers similar to those of county courts except that in the magistrate and common pleas courts and certain of the city courts, monetary limits in civil actions are \$3,000 rather than \$1,000. The civil and criminal jurisdiction of the county, magistrate, city, and common pleas courts is concurrent with that of the district court. Thus, a civil action or criminal misdemeanor charge may be brought in either the district or these lower courts.

The municipal courts, created by city ordinance pursuant to general enabling statutes, have no civil jurisdiction and are limited to handling violations of local ordinances. Although no other Kansas court has jurisdiction over municipal ordinances, many ordinances are exact duplicates of state statutes. Thus, municipal courts are adjudicating the same kinds of law violations as the county, magistrate, common pleas, and city courts. Jury trials are available in county, magistrate, common pleas, and city courts, but not in municipal courts, despite the municipal court's similar power to imprison convicted persons. After conviction in a municipal court, a litigant may appeal to the district court and there receive a jury trial.

Each county of Kansas is served by the district court. This is not so, however, with regard to the other courts. Exhibit A depicts in simplified style the trial court structures in the various counties of Kansas. Thus, in 93 of the 105 counties, a single judge presides over the probate, juvenile, and county courts. However, in Sedgwick, Johnson, and Wyandotte counties, there is a separate juvenile court and a separate probate court; Shawnee County separated juvenile and probate courts in January of 1975. The county court is replaced in these counties by magistrate courts in Johnson and Wyandotte counties and a court of common pleas in Sedgwick County. Leavenworth, Shawnee (until January, 1975), Reno, and Saline counties are each served by a single judge who presides



Exhibit A  
THE PRESENT KANSAS COURT SYSTEM



Court structure in all counties other than those listed at right.

Court structure in following counties:

Atchison	Montgomery
Cowley	Neosho
Crawford	Reno
Leavenworth	Saline

Court structure in following counties:

Johnson
Sedgwick
Shawnee
Wyandotte

Note: The number of municipal courts shown for each type of county structure is merely illustrative. Some rural counties have no active municipal courts; some urban counties have 20.

over the probate and juvenile courts, but the county court function is performed by a magistrate court in each of these counties. In Montgomery, Cowley, Atchison, and Neosho counties there is a single judge serving the probate and juvenile courts, but city courts provide the services of the county courts. These city courts should not be confused with municipal courts. City courts have county-wide civil and criminal jurisdiction similar to the county, magistrate, and common pleas courts. Curiously, the city court judge, although serving the county, must be a resident of the city, is elected by city voters, and is paid by the city. Cowley and Montgomery counties have two city courts each. In Montgomery there are a city court of Independence and a city court of Coffeyville. In Cowley there is a city court in Arkansas City and Winfield.

## II. STRUCTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF COURT-RELATED SERVICES

### Adult Probation

For purposes of gathering information on county-funded adult probation activities, clerks of the district court were asked, as part of their court personnel inventory, to identify all adult probation officers. Eighteen counties reported having funded adult probation personnel to some degree. The authority for such positions varies. There is general authority for bailiffs to perform the duties related to parole and probation. Other statutory provisions relate to specific courts in authorizing the granting of probation and the hiring of requisite personnel.<sup>2/</sup> In addition to the above, certain parole and probation officers are funded by the State Department of Corrections and provide services for the district courts in felony cases where they are required. This service extends to all counties except Sedgwick, Wyandotte, Johnson, Shawnee, McPherson, and Harvey.

The personnel inventory indicates that the staffing of adult probation services is not uniform throughout the State. The main function of the probation activity includes pre-sentence investigation and supervision of probationers placed in that status by the court. In reality, the officers so employed function as an arm of the judiciary in that they administer and carry out a program which is in lieu of sentencing. What is required is a centralized administrative authority over all adult probation officers in order to provide for a statistical data base which would assess the adequacy of staffing, the quality of service, and the assessment of the results of the on-going probation activities. Because there are many issues to be resolved in this service area, the personnel inventory which was conducted provides a necessary initial step towards a coordinated program. Exhibit B lists county-funded adult probation programs.

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<sup>2/</sup>The relevant statutory provisions include K.S.A. 20-315, 20-614(a), 20-820, 20-2014(d), 20-2301, 20-2305, 20-2305(a), 20-2307, 20-2311, 20-2517.

## Exhibit B

COUNTIES WITH COUNTY-FUNDED ADULT PROBATION PROGRAMS<sup>a/</sup>

<u>District</u>	<u>Employees</u>
1st - Leavenworth	4
3rd - Shawnee	31
6th - Bourbon	3
7th - Douglas	1
9th - Harvey	4
McPherson	8
10th - Johnson	9
12th - Cloud	2
13th - Butler	3
Greenwood	2
18th - Sedgwick	22
19th - Pratt	1
20th - Ellsworth	1
Pike	1
21st - Riley	2
22nd - Brown	1
24th - Lane	1
25th - Finney	4
29th - Wyandotte	7

<sup>a/</sup> In some counties adult and juvenile probation are combined activities.

### Juvenile Probation

Fifty-five counties have indicated that they fund some level of juvenile probation activity. The authority for such activities is specific for counties of 100,000 to 300,000 population<sup>3/</sup> and can be implied in all other instances where a juvenile court may "commit a child to the care and control of a probation officer duly appointed by the court or other individual."<sup>4/</sup>

This area of court service, although found in more counties than adult probation programs, needs to be further analyzed in terms of staffing patterns and the overall availability of officers within a judicial district. It is not possible to determine from a personnel inventory alone how each program is organized nor the extent of its services. Exhibit C lists county-funded juvenile probation programs.

House Bill No. 2489, as introduced during the 1975 Session, would do much to provide the structure necessary to properly administer and evaluate the effectiveness of this program. In summary, this legislation would establish an office of juvenile probation under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Supreme Court.

### Juvenile Detention

These facilities and supporting personnel are found in seven counties: Wyandotte, Shawnee, Johnson, Sedgwick, Lyon, McPherson, and Crawford. A total of 224 employees, representing 200.273 FTE have been identified. While it is not possible to determine from job titles alone the exact areas of employee responsibility, the personnel data suggests that there is a blending in some instances of probation and detention duties. This factor needs to be further isolated through an in-depth personnel classification study.

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<sup>3/</sup> See 38-804a, 38-804c, 38-805a, K.S.A. 1974 Supp.

<sup>4/</sup> See 38-824 and 38-826, K.S.A.

COUNTIES WITH COUNTY-FUNDED JUVENILE PROBATION PROGRAMS<sup>a/</sup>

<u>District</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Employees</u>
1st - Leavenworth	2	17th - Osborne	1
2nd - Jackson	1	Smith	1
3rd - Shawnee	7	18th - Sedgwick	26
4th - Franklin	1	19th - Cowley	1
Osage	1	Harper	1
5th - Lyon	3	Kingman	1
6th - Bourbon	1	Pratt	1
Miami	1	Sumner	1
7th - Douglas	6	20th - Barton	2
8th - Geary	1	Ellsworth	1
Marion	1	Rice	1
9th - Harvey	4	Russell	1
McPherson	8	21st - Clay	1
10th - Johnson	18	Riley	2
11th - Cherokee	3	22nd - Brown	1
Crawford	3	Marshall	1
Labette	2	Nemaha	1
12th - Cloud	1	23rd - Ellis	2
Mitchell	1	24th - Edwards	1
Washington	1	Lane	1
13th - Butler	1	25th - Finney	1
Greenwood	1	Greeley	1
14th - Montgomery	3	26th - Grant	1
15th - Rooks	2	Stevens	1
Sherman	1	Seward	1
Thomas	1	27th - Reno	2
16th - Ford	1	28th - Ottawa	1
		29th - Wyandotte	14

<sup>a/</sup> In some counties, adult and juvenile probation are combined activities.

### Court Trustee

Kansas Statute 23-494 provides that the district court may provide, by rule, for the office of court trustee. This official is charged with the responsibility of handling cases where welfare recipients have not been receiving support money as ordered by the court. The court trustee locates and collects these court-ordered monies while the welfare recipient continues to receive a check from the welfare department. The trustee is authorized to retain an amount, not to exceed 5 percent, of the funds collected to help defray the expenses of the operation.

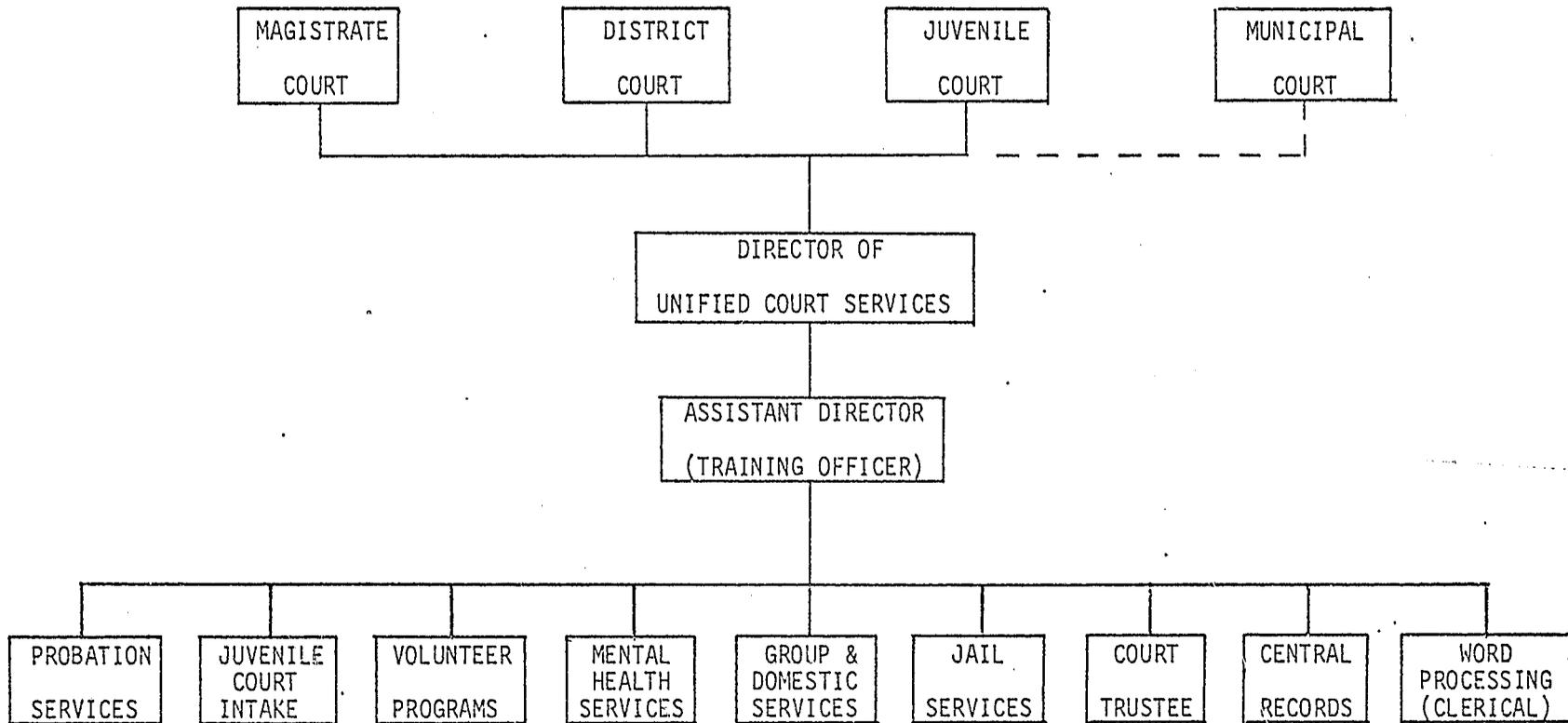
To date, only Shawnee, Johnson, Cloud, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Republic, Washington, and Wichita have established such offices. These programs are initiated with federal money in the amount of 75 percent of all operational costs for the first year.

### Unified Court Services

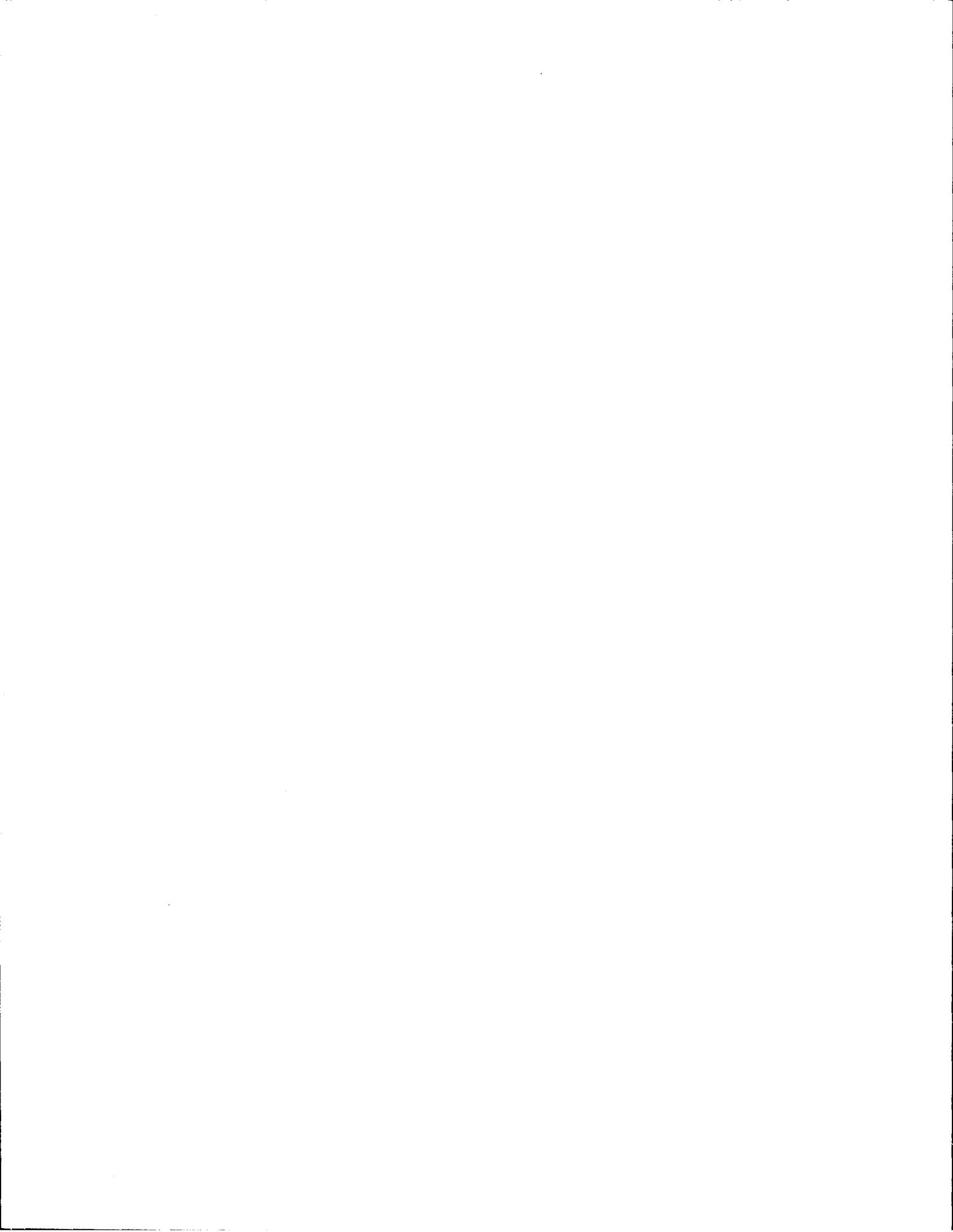
This program has been LEAA-funded in Shawnee County only. It is presented here as Exhibit D to illustrate an effort to organize and coordinate the various services which are utilized by the courts in the county. The organizational structure presented here, or with some modifications, may provide prototypes for similar court services throughout the State.

Exhibit D

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF KANSAS, SHAWNEE COUNTY  
UNIFIED COURT SERVICES



Source: 1975 Comprehensive Law Enforcement Action Plan, Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration, State of Kansas.



### III. PERSONNEL INVENTORY

Personnel data was collected primarily by means of questionnaires mailed to each court location throughout Kansas. There were two separate collection efforts: the first directed toward the courts of limited jurisdiction; and the second directed toward all known municipal courts. The questionnaires were identical in nature in both cases. The information requested was as follows:

1. Name of employee.
2. Social security number.
3. Part or full time.
4. Number of hours worked per week.
5. Position title.
6. Annual salary.

Response to the inquiry was exceptional in that all of the courts of limited jurisdiction responded and 60 percent of the municipal courts. The latter included all cities of the first and second class.

Other data collection work was done by telephone contact and personal visits. This work was necessary to obtain missing information or to clarify ambiguities. Approximately 80 percent of the courts of limited jurisdiction required at least one or more telephone contacts in order to clarify the needed information.

Similar telephone contacts were necessary to clarify information from municipal courts. The caseloads of the courts of first and second class cities were deemed to be sufficiently important to warrant telephone contacts. Courts in cities of the third class were telephoned only in those instances where the data submitted was particularly obscure and other sources were not available from which to draw clarifying information.

Personal visits were made to the larger courts (Sedgwick, Shawnee, and Johnson counties) where it was necessary to visit several offices to gather the necessary information.

After the questionnaires were returned and the information had been verified or clarified via telephone, the data was transposed to computer input sheets which were coded with the following additional information:

1. District location.
2. County location.
3. Program number (i.e., district court, probate courts, detention, etc.).
4. Municipal court location.
5. County seat indicator.

The data was then keypunched, run on tape, and computer printed to give a concise, comprehensive overview of the personnel involved in the Kansas state judicial system. This printout, of course, is voluminous. However, a sample page is included here for reference (see Exhibit E). Complete copies of the inventory are available in the judicial administrator's office.

#### Personnel Inventory Standards

The following standards were used in computing the personnel data and in deriving the conclusions from the printout:

1. Five days equal one week.
2. 4.3 weeks equal one month.
3. Fifty-two weeks equal one year.
4. Twelve months equal one year.
5. Twelve weeks equal one summer, i.e., unless otherwise specified all persons shown as summer help were computed as having worked 12 weeks.
6. 1.5 days equals the length of an average jury trial. This was particularly helpful in trying to compute bailiff time and was deemed to be fairly accurate and acceptable to those persons involved in the field.



Exhibit E

STATE OF KANSAS JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT  
PERSONNEL INVENTORY REPORT

District 00

County MI

Program Number	Municipal Court	County Seat	Employee Name			Social Security Number	FTE	Work Hours	Job Title	Jdg Ind	Annual Salary
			Last	First	M						
03			England	Janet		513-44-4433	1.000	37.5	Deputy Clerk		\$ 5,520.00
			Gonser	Roxanne		509-66-0302	.315	12.0	Typist		1,232.00
			Mc Cready	Vivian	L	510-22-9165	1.000	37.5	Clerk of District Court		7,567.00
			Winkler	Zora		513-03-9774	.082	3.0	Bailiff		300.00
Program Total			4 Employees				2.397			\$ 14,619.00	
09	Louisburg		Nay	Timothy					Judge--No Response	J	.00
			Paola	* Beck	Joyce	447-36-1560	.125	5.0	Deputy Clerk		.00
			Paola	* Russell	Mary	167-26-4991	.125	5.0	Court Clerk		.00
			Paola	* Manly	Ray	F 496-26-3700	.400	16.0	Municipal Judge	J	2,160.00
Program Total			4 Employees				.650			\$ 2,160.00	
12			Butel	Anthony	C	511-58-9810	1.000	37.5	Juvenile Probation Officer		7,680.00
Program Total			1 Employee				1.000			\$ 7,680.00	
14			Gellhaus	Susan	M	512-04-3516	1.000	37.5	County Court Clerk		4,716.00
			Hilt	Jane	E	511-36-9774	1.000	37.5	Clerk		5,520.00
			Huntington	Adah		495-03-8756	1.000	37.5	Deputy Clerk Probate		5,520.00
			Prothe	Venita		514-44-2869	.213	8.0	Clerk		936.00
			Walker	Kathryn	K	511-60-8917	1.000	37.5	Deputy Clerk County Court		5,520.00
			Hinkle	Brook		514-05-7703	1.000	37.5	Judge	J	14,360.00
Program Total			6 Employees				5.213			\$ 36,572.00	
County Total			15 Employees				9.260			\$ 61,031.00	
District Total			37 Employees				24.536			\$190,916.20	

7. FTE or full-time equivalent--all employees' time was converted to decimal figures. This was accomplished by dividing the total number of hours worked per week by the total number of hours in a normal workweek. A full-time employee would be indicated when showing 1.000 in the FTE column of the printout. Anything less than 1.000 would indicate a part-time employee. No overtime was considered in this survey so that no employee should have an FTE larger than 1.000.

Normal workweeks, generally speaking, were found to be either 40 hours per week, 37.5 hours per week, or 35 hours per week. These variations occurred throughout the courts of limited jurisdiction and were easily assessed since most of these courts employed at least one full-time person. However, in the municipal courts where most employees, including the judge, are part time it was particularly difficult to determine the length of the average workweek. To simplify matters a normal workweek of 40 hours per week was assumed in the case of all municipal courts in which there was any question.

8. In those instances where an employee was shown to be utilized by several agencies (for example, working as a clerk for both county and city courts) an effort was made to balance their FTE figure to indicate where their time was spent. This was particularly widespread among the municipal courts. Also, where an employee was being paid by several counties but working in one, the FTE entry was placed where the employee was physically located. However, wages were divided to show each county's contribution.

The result of this technique is that some employees are unavoidably listed more than once. However, the results provide a more accurate FTE figure as well as a more precise measurement of monies contributed by each county.

9. Wages--each employee's salary is based upon one calendar year (12 months, 52 weeks). If the amount submitted on the questionnaire was in some other form (wages per hour, per week, etc.), it was computed to show annual salary. Also, as indicated above, great care was taken to show accurately what each county contributed to any shared employees. Federal or state monies were not designated or reported separately in this questionnaire.
10. Position titles--abbreviations: The position titles submitted were the ones which appear on the printout. Standardized titles are not the rule in the Kansas judicial system. Titles were taken at face value unless they were particularly confusing or misleading.

Data for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

(District Courts, Probate, Juvenile, and County Courts, Magistrate Courts, City Courts, Court of Common Pleas)

The data compiled concerning these courts is as accurate and comprehensive as any that has been available to date. It is also current in relation to the period of its collection. Clerks of Court were requested to use the then most recent county payroll as a data source and care was taken to assure a 100 percent return on the information requested. Telephone conversations were made to further clarify or complete pertinent data. There are a number of problem areas in interpreting data and deriving specific conclusions. These are discussed below.

1. Bailiffs, particularly in smaller district courts, were repeatedly omitted from the questionnaires. The main reason for this is that many counties have no regular bailiff nor any record as to how many times they have used a bailiff in the past or how often one may be used in the future. Bailiffs are often paid by voucher after a jury trial is finished and little or no information is kept on file. In such cases it was necessary to contact the clerk of the particular district court in order to get an indication of how many days a bailiff worked. This estimate was usually based upon the average number of jury trials completed during the past year, allowing 1.5 days per jury trial and \$15 per day paid to the bailiff (which is in accordance with statute). This proved to be a feasible method of gauging bailiff time and was thought to be fairly accurate by the courts that were contacted. However, it should be noted that these are merely estimates and should not be held as reliable as the other data compiled.

2. Clerks of Probate Courts--The clerks of the probate courts invariably referred to themselves as Judge Pro Tem rather than clerks.

3. Probation Officers--These posts were in many ways the most difficult positions in the courts of limited jurisdiction about which to obtain reliable data. Often the court is so small that the probation officer deals with both juveniles and adults or is also the local sheriff, police officer, or provides some other volunteer service. In the latter cases, there may be wages paid from another source or there is no compensation at all. In the larger courts as well it was difficult to distinguish adult probation from juvenile probation on an individual staff basis. Because of these difficulties the reporting policy

followed was to designate as probation personnel on the printout those about which there is little or no doubt. An effort was also made to distinguish between adult and juvenile probation officers. In some cases it was necessary to base these designations on the group which the officer reported serving most frequently. A good indication of the number of people involved in this area of work was obtained. Except for a more specific identification of support staff, the personnel inventory does provide a general view of the parameters of the probationary functions. Although the data becomes weaker when separating adult and juvenile functions, it is stable enough to use as a good basis for estimating the approximate cost of this function as well as the approximate number of persons involved.

4. Shared Employees--In the reporting of data, it was seldom indicated that a person worked for both a county and city or for a district and county or that an officer served as a judge for more than one court. These arrangements were usually detected by the appearance of the same name on several reporting forms. Telephone contacts verified shared status, and these inquiries led to a more accurate view of FTE and wage source (or sources). Although it is possible that not all shared employees were identified, given the total response (100 percent) plus the secondary follow-up by telephone (80 percent), it is likely that the vast majority of such arrangements were identified. Thus, the missing cases are not likely to significantly modify the FTE figures or salary costs.

Overall, the accuracy and comprehensive scope of the personnel data gathered concerning the courts of limited jurisdiction provide a reliable view of the system as it now exists.

#### Data for Municipal Courts

Survey responses were received from 60 percent of the municipalities, including all first and second class cities which represent the vast majority of the caseload carried by municipal courts. To supplement the information reported on questionnaires, other sources were used. These included a survey recently completed by the Kansas League of Municipalities (1974) and a municipal court survey completed in 1973 by the judicial administrator's office. These sources were particularly helpful in providing additional information or in verifying reported data.

Generally speaking, the same reporting problems were encountered with municipal courts as in the case of the courts of limited jurisdiction. Incomplete information, omission, or misleading entries were frequent, and although telephone contacts were used to verify or clarify, the number of municipalities and the part-time nature of many of their courts made it impractical to do so in all cases.

One problem of primary significance with respect to the municipal courts is that they are largely a part-time endeavor. In addition, they are often viewed as a revenue source attached to the police or other function of the municipality. Consequently, municipal courts are not always identifiable as separate entities but rather as extensions of other municipal offices, such as the city clerk's office or the police department. In addition, almost all municipal court employees are shared with other city offices. This practice makes it particularly difficult to arrive at an accurate view of how much time a particular court employee spends dealing with court business per se.

In the light of these circumstances, special care was taken to make use of information provided by persons actually performing particular court-related functions. In most cases, FTE figures were based upon estimates submitted on the questionnaire. Where no estimates were given or no FTE figure was supplied, no estimate was made as to the time devoted to municipal court work. Similarly with respect to wages, if such information was not reported and could not be supplied by other sources, no attempt was made to assign an arbitrary figure.

#### Personnel Inventory Standards for Municipal Courts

The following standards were used in computing the personnel data and in deriving conclusions from the printout of municipal court employees.

1. The standards concerning time were the same as those used for courts of limited jurisdiction: 5 days equal one week, 4.3 weeks equal one month, etc.
2. In dealing with shared employees, particularly the judges, every effort was made to determine what fraction of time was spent in each particular court. The same approach was used

in allocating wages. In addition, a code indicating that a particular judge was both a county and a municipal court judge was developed. With respect to courts of limited jurisdiction, those judges displaying "-MC" are also municipal court judges and their FTE should be divided. With respect to the municipal courts, those judges showing "-CC" indicates that they are county judges and are shared employees.

#### Summary of Personnel Inventory

The final computer printout of judicial personnel indicates that a total of 2,324 individuals are employed in Kansas Courts and court-related services. These employees, however, represent only 1,639 FTE (full-time equivalent). This equivalency factor is used to describe the total number of employees (both part time and full time) in terms of full-time positions. Thus, the number of full-time equivalent employees is less than the number of actual employees. Exhibit F sets forth a summary of the more detailed computer printouts which are available in the judicial administrator's office.

In terms of groups or bloc of employees which represent a logical breakdown for state-funding purposes, court employees (excluding municipal court employees) represent 66 percent of total court employees, municipal court employees represent 9 percent, and court-related service employees represent 25 percent.

Appendix A lists the number of employees, FTE, and salary costs for the Supreme Court, judicial administration, and all judicial districts by location and program.

While compiling the personnel inventory, it became obvious that there are wide disparities in job titles, salaries, and employee workweeks. Local salary supplements, where they exist, add to the problem of salary inequities. Further, judicial employees' salaries were noted to be at least 15 percent below comparable jobs under the Kansas executive branch pay plan. Senate Bill 284, as drafted, provides for a judicial personnel system to be implemented in January, 1977. Because of the disparities which have been identified only in general form, the importance of a judicial personnel system cannot be overemphasized. In addition to providing a classification and pay plan which is equitable and

Exhibit F  
KANSAS COURTS--PERSONNEL INVENTORY

<u>Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>Total FTE<sup>a/</sup></u>
Supreme Court	48	45.700
Judicial Administrator	7	6.500
District Court	640	486.508
Court Trustee	28	19.850
Probate Court	41	40.230
Juvenile Court	50	48.700
Probate/Juvenile/County Court Combined	302	263.586
Probate/Juvenile Court Combined	31	28.744
City Courts	22	15.015
Magistrate Court	78	75.313
Court of Common Pleas	53	52.050
Municipal Courts	565	152.262
Adult Probation	57	51.876
Juvenile Probation	129	107.979
Adult/Juvenile Probation	49	44.538
Juvenile Detention	<u>224</u>	<u>200.373</u>
 Total	 <u>2,324</u>	 <u>1,639.224</u>

<sup>a/</sup> Full-time equivalent.

accurate in terms of employee compensation and related transactions, a judicial personnel system administered by the Supreme Court would allow for the financial control initially of at least 65 percent of total judicial expenditures for state courts.

It is estimated that at least six months would be required to develop such a personnel system. This should be begun prior to the assumption of salary costs by the State to insure an orderly transition to a personnel system which can be administered centrally.

IV. STATE COURT SYSTEM--  
REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

In addition to the Supreme Court, the state court system of Kansas embraces a total of 228 courts as follows:

District courts	105
Probate/juvenile/county courts combined	93
Probate/juvenile courts combined	8
City courts	7
Magistrate courts	6
Court of Common Pleas	1
Probate courts	4
Juvenile courts	4

Municipal courts are not considered a part of the system.

As in the case of the personnel information, financial data was obtained by questionnaires from the district courts and courts of limited jurisdiction regarding caseloads, revenues, and expenditures of the courts and court-related services. There was an 88 percent response from the district courts and an 82 percent response from the courts of limited jurisdiction. With respect to financial information, estimates were made for the nonreporting courts based on data reported by other similar courts.

Revenues

As shown in Exhibit G, the total annual revenue of the state court system is of the order of \$9.2 million. Almost 54 percent of this amount are in the form of costs, fees, and other revenues which are transmitted to the respective county treasurers. The largest 15 counties account for nearly half of all states court system revenues, while counties with populations between 21,000 and 30,000 average over \$127,000 total revenues annually. By comparison, counties with less than 5,000 people average less than \$24,000 total revenues.

Exhibit H indicates that, in addition to the above, municipal courts produce \$5.2 million in revenue, so that all courts, state and municipal, produce an annual revenue on the order of \$14.4 million.

Exhibit G

DISTRICT COURTS AND COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION REVENUES

County	Population Group	Number of Counties	Revenue FYE 6/30/75 Fines and Forfeitures	1974 Costs, Fees, and Other Revenues		Total
				District Court	All Other Courts	
Sedgwick			\$ 275,453	\$ 300,000 <sup>a/</sup>	\$ 350,000 <sup>a/</sup>	\$ 925,453
Johnson			153,528	124,900	145,953	424,381
Wyandotte			106,122	129,801	229,801	465,724
Shawnee			175,606	168,225	226,602	570,433
Reno			105,902	40,000 <sup>a/</sup>	140,000 <sup>a/</sup>	285,902
Douglas			83,073	35,000	127,141	245,214
Leavenworth			70,146	21,033	109,560	200,739
Saline			89,631	32,887	81,586	204,104
Montgomery			54,059	28,158	31,941	114,158
Riley			70,233	14,539	47,266	132,038
Butler			133,352	21,672	55,000	210,024
Crawford			41,359	25,000 <sup>a/</sup>	50,099	116,458
Cowley			50,506	16,859	76,372	143,437
Barton			53,876	60,061	58,374	172,311
Lyon			106,571	25,000 <sup>a/</sup>	50,000 <sup>a/</sup>	181,571
Counties	21-30,000	(13)	852,716	188,609	612,583	1,653,908
Counties	11-20,000	(15)	512,965	79,782	341,587	934,334
Counties	6-10,000	(30)	842,148	97,926	510,535	1,450,609
Counties	2- 5,000	(32)	453,612	52,060	244,229	749,901
Total			<u>\$4,230,858</u>	<u>\$1,461,512</u>	<u>\$3,488,629</u>	<u>\$9,180,699</u>
Percent			46.1	15.9	38.0	100.0

<sup>a/</sup> Estimated.

Exhibit H  
SOURCE OF REVENUES--ALL COURTS  
1974-1975

Revenue Source	State Court System Courts			Municipal Courts	Total
	District Court	Courts of Limited Jurisdiction	Combined		
Fines and Forfeitures (FYE 6/30/75)			\$4,230,858	\$4,975,975	\$ 9,206,833
Costs, Fees, and Other Revenues (1974 Calendar Year)	\$1,461,512	\$3,488,629		220,865	5,171,006
Total	\$1,461,512	\$3,488,629	\$4,230,858	\$5,196,840	\$14,377,839

Exhibit I  
DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES--ALL COURTS  
1974-1975

Distribution of Revenues	Percent	Revenue Amount
State School Equalization Fund	29.4	\$ 4,230,858
County General Funds	34.5	4,950,141
Municipal General Funds	36.1	5,196,840
Total	100.0	\$14,377,839

Sections 20-2801 and 72-7069 K.S.A. require that all monies from fines, penalties, and forfeitures (excluding municipal courts) shall be collected by the county treasurers and transmitted to the state treasurer for credit to the state school equalization fund. As shown in Exhibit I, this resulted in over \$4.2 million being credited to the state school equalization fund.

Exhibit I presents the distribution to the school equalization fund by county for the year ended June 30, 1975. This amount represents an increase of 42 percent over the previous year when comparable receipts were \$2.5 million. The 1974 receipts, in turn, reflect a sharp increase over the prior year in which receipts for the final five months were collected at an annual rate of \$1.9 million. A similar increase of 42 percent for 1976 would mean additional revenues to the state school equalization fund of \$1.8 million. Exhibit J indicates that the average collection per county in 1975 was \$40,294, with the highest being Sedgwick County (\$275,453). There were eight other counties with receipts over \$100,000: Butler, Johnson, Lyon, McPherson, Reno, Shawnee, Sumner, and Wyandotte. The smallest collection was in Comanche County with less than \$1,000.

#### Expenditures

Exhibit K presents basic salary costs of the state court system by function. As shown, the district courts and courts of limited jurisdiction together account for over 70 percent of these expenditures. The balance is divided among the Supreme Court and administration (7 percent) and court-related services (22 percent). Based on this tabulation of basic salary costs, the average full-time equivalent salaries for the four major functions are as follows:

Supreme Court and administrative	\$18,167
District courts	10,466
Courts of limited jurisdiction	8,224
Court-related services	7,172
Overall average	\$ 9,123

Based on a sampling of half of the districts, the clerical and probationary personnel salaries are about 15 percent below the state executive branch compensation plan for similar positions. This should be more clearly determined through a personnel classification and pay study.

## Exhibit J

FINES, FORFEITURES, AND PENALTIES  
FROM STATE COURT SYSTEM  
TO STATE SCHOOL EQUALIZATION FUND  
For the Year Ended June 30, 1975

27

<u>County</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Allen	\$ 30,766	Greenwood	\$ 37,138	Pawnee	\$ 22,554
Anderson	23,865	Hamilton	13,886	Phillips	17,880
Atchison	13,180	Harper	16,485	Pottawatomie	34,397
Barber	18,696	Harvey	94,492	Pratt	22,762
Barton	53,876	Haskell	11,157	Rawlins	12,321
Bourbon	32,567	Hodgeman	11,261	Reno	105,902
Brown	36,099	Jackson	26,454	Republic	11,356
Butler	133,352	Jefferson	24,055	Rice	17,826
Chase	45,554	Jewell	16,455	Riley	70,233
Chautauqua	9,461	Johnson	153,528	Rooks	14,597
Cherokee	28,889	Kearny	10,174	Rush	19,330
Cheyenne	4,666	Kingman	47,867	Russell	33,103
Clark	11,984	Kiowa	27,132	Saline	89,631
Clay	21,533	Labette	51,380	Scott	14,379
Cloud	28,810	Lane	2,802	Sedgwick	275,453
Coffey	79,297	Leavenworth	70,145	Seward	60,629
Comanche	990	Lincoln	15,981	Shawnee	175,606
Cowley	50,506	Linn	20,443	Sheridan	6,501
Crawford	41,359	Logan	13,914	Sherman	37,398
Decatur	16,188	Lyon	106,571	Smith	24,093
Dickinson	20,766	Marion	58,880	Stafford	15,966
Doniphan	16,220	Marshall	26,886	Stanton	7,090
Douglas	83,073	McPherson	160,596	Stevens	13,164
Edwards	24,658	Meade	21,488	Sumner	119,726
Elk	13,600	Miami	57,123	Thomas	30,288
Ellis	74,237	Mitchell	13,053	Trego	36,138
Ellsworth	84,327	Montgomery	54,059	Wabaunsee	94,562
Finney	51,460	Morris	6,859	Wallace	4,878
Ford	44,730	Morton	9,716	Washington	16,403
Franklin	48,516	Nemaha	17,827	Wichita	4,024
Geary	87,621	Neosho	26,380	Wilson	18,919
Gove	28,301	Ness	7,950	Woodson	12,121
Graham	11,463	Norton	15,909	Wyandotte	<u>106,122</u>
Grant	19,228	Osage	72,469		
Gray	21,801	Osborne	12,277		
Greeley	3,919	Ottawa	37,156		
				TOTAL	<u>\$4,230,858</u>

Source: State Treasurer,

Exhibit K

STATE COURT SYSTEM BASIC SALARY COSTS BY FUNCTION

<u>Function</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Salary Amount</u>
<u>Supreme Court and Administrative:</u> <sup>a/</sup>			
Supreme Court		45.7	\$ 842,967
Judicial Administration and Support		6.5	105,356
Total	7.0	52.2	\$ 948,323
<u>District Courts:</u>			
District Court (105 Counties)	37.7	485.5	\$ 5,081,383
<u>Courts of Limited Jurisdiction:</u>			
Probate Court (4 largest counties)		39.2	\$ 394,616
Juvenile Court (4 largest counties)		48.7	415,419
Probate/Juvenile Court (8 large counties)		28.7	262,134
Probate/Juvenile/County Court (93 counties)		264.6	1,933,336
Magistrate, City, or Common Pleas Court (12 largest counties)		142.4	1,312,574
Municipal Court <sup>b/</sup>		.5	8,304
Court Trustee		19.8	146,913
Total	33.1	543.9	\$ 4,473,296
<u>Court-Related Services:</u>			
Juvenile Detention		200.4	\$ 1,328,074
Juvenile Probation		108.0	907,950
Adult/Juvenile Probation		44.5	342,674
Adult Probation		45.9	423,390
Total	22.2	398.8	\$ 3,002,088
Grand Total	100.0	1,480.7	\$13,505,090

<sup>a/</sup> Includes Supreme Court Justices, Supreme Court Reporter, Research Attorneys, Judicial Qualifications Commission, Law Library, Disciplinary Administrator, and Board of Law Examiner.

<sup>b/</sup> Two State Court System Judges who share duties with municipal courts.

Exhibit L

DISTRICT COURTS AND COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION  
 SELECTED OPERATING EXPENDITURES BY TYPE OF COURT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING 1974  
 COUNTY FUNDED

County	Population Group	Number of Counties	District Court	Probate Court	Juvenile Court	City, Magistrate, or Common Pleas Court	Probate/Juvenile Court	Probate/Juvenile/County Court	Juvenile Detention	Juvenile Probation	Adult Misdemeanor Probation	Other		Total
												Name	Amount	
Sedgwick			\$ 361,908	\$58,616	\$140,926	\$107,648			\$139,517					\$ 808,615
Johnson			140,134	12,361	46,381	21,428						b/	\$10,994	231,298
Wyandotte			130,283	12,244	34,400	15,366			38,805		\$4,430			235,528
Shawnee			100,135	12,810	43,510	18,673			84,604			c/	38,856	298,588
Reno			25,000 <sup>a/</sup>			10,000 <sup>a/</sup>	\$15,000 <sup>a/</sup>			\$ 3,000 <sup>a/</sup>				53,000
Dcuglas			21,313					\$ 33,436	402	3,316	931			59,398
Leavenworth			33,427			9,100	9,723							52,250
Saline			20,749			9,755	32,963							63,467
Montgomery			18,559			5,015	11,954							35,528
Riley			24,970							34,260				59,230
Butler			24,554											24,554
Crawford			24,000 <sup>a/</sup>			8,000 <sup>a/</sup>	12,810		82,672	3,000 <sup>a/</sup>				130,482
Cowley			10,889			1,424	9,813							22,126
Barton			27,583							23,576				51,159
Counties	21-30,000	13	105,100			3,456	2,449	348,240	900	62,849	1,185			524,179
Counties	11-20,000	15	71,235					50,013	4,821	9,881	38			135,988
Counties	6-10,000	30	93,425					100,800		2,400				196,625
Counties	2- 5,000	32	54,405					52,378	1,472		135	b/	3,053	111,443
Total			\$1,287,669	\$96,031	\$265,217	\$209,865	\$94,712	\$642,703	\$353,193	\$84,446	\$6,719		\$52,903	\$3,093,458
Percent			41.6	3.1	8.8	6.8	3.1	20.8	11.4	2.7	.2		1.7	100.0

<sup>a/</sup> Estimated.

<sup>b/</sup> Court Trustee.

<sup>c/</sup> Unified Court Services.



In addition to basic salaries, there are additional fringe benefit costs of slightly more than \$2.5 million for the entire state court system. Thus, when this is added to basic salary costs of \$13.5 million, the total costs for personal services is over \$16 million, representing 77 percent of total expenditures. Fringe benefits, constituting 18.8 percent of basic salary costs, have been computed as follows:

Retirement--judges	19.5%
Retirement--all other	7.3%
Social Security	5.85% of first \$15,000
Health and hospitalization	\$370 per FTE
Workmen's Compensation	.3%

Exhibit L presents a detailed tabulation of operating expenditures by type of court and court-related services. Operating expenditures include witness and jury fees, contractual services, commodities, and equipment, furniture, and furnishings. As shown, the largest 15 counties account for nearly 69 percent of these expenditures. Although this tabulation is based on financial information reported by the counties, it is likely that true expenditures are somewhat higher due to the sharing of other county resources which may not be charged to the courts.

Exhibit M consolidates the above data and presents total state court system expenditures by object and the portions paid by the State and by counties. As shown, 30 percent of the almost \$21 million of total expenditures is now paid by the State and the remaining 70 percent by counties. It should be noted that the county expenditures do not include capital outlays for buildings or improvements to buildings, courtrooms, and other court facilities. Statutes require the counties to provide these facilities.

Two activities should be considered in relation to Exhibit M so as to provide a complete picture of the state court program. These are:

1. Court of Appeals. The establishment of this court has been recently mandated by Chapter 178, Session Laws of Kansas 1975. The financial requirements for salaries and fringe benefits for this court and its supporting staff are estimated as follows:

Exhibit M  
STATE COURT SYSTEM EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT  
FISCAL YEAR 1974

<u>Object of Expenditure</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Paid by State</u>	<u>Paid by Counties</u>	<u>Total Expenditures</u>
Salaries (July 1, 1975)	64.8	\$3,759,963	\$ 9,745,127	\$13,505,090
Fringe Benefits (18.8% of Salaries)	12.2	760,158	1,773,390	2,533,548
Aid to Indigent Defendants	5.2	1,004,099	82,637	1,086,736
<u>Operating Expenditures</u>				
Witness and Jury Fees	8.8	--	1,840,254	1,840,254
Contractual Services	4.6	585,488	375,043	960,531
Commodities	2.6	28,363	509,474	537,837
Equipment, Furniture, and Furnishings	1.8	91,319	286,050	377,369
 Total	 100.0	 <u>\$6,229,390</u>	 <u>\$14,611,975</u>	 <u>\$20,841,365</u>
 Percent of Total		 30	 70	 100

Chief Judge	(1)	\$ 33,000
Judges	(6)	192,000
Law Clerks	(7)	115,248
Secretaries	(7)	<u>98,616</u>
Total Salaries		\$438,864
Fringe Benefits		<u>86,874</u>
Total		<u>\$525,738</u>

2. The Public Defender System. There are now approximately 13 positions in three judicial districts in this activity. Their estimated expenditures are as follows:

Salaries		\$161,000
Fringe Benefits		32,000
Operating Expenditures		<u>24,000</u>
Total		<u>\$217,000</u>

The difficulties encountered during the course of the study to obtain accurate and complete financial data from many counties about court activities suggest the desirability of improving budgetary and accounting practices. It is thus appropriate that, beginning with the 1976 annual budgets, the state division of accounts and reports required counties to make use of organizational units. As applied to courts, the categories were: (1) probate/juvenile court; (2) clerk of the district court; and (3) courthouse general expense. Because these categories do not properly reflect how courts are organized, it is proposed that representatives of the division of accounts and reports consult with the judicial administrator to improve the court segment of the 1977 county budgets.



V. MUNICIPAL COURTS--  
REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

There are approximately 369 municipal courts in Kansas, with 60 percent representing municipalities with populations of 1,500 or less (nearly 74 percent represent less than 2,500 population). At the same time, the four largest municipalities (Wichita, Kansas City, Topeka, and Overland Park), which represent only 28 percent of the state population, account for half of the state municipal court expenditures and 43 percent of the revenues.

Revenues

The total municipal court revenues are approximately \$5.2 million. This level of reported revenues must be qualified because of the following factors: (1) there is a wide disparity in accounting methods and the degree of completeness of reporting; (2) some courts account for fines and forfeitures separately while others do not; (3) many courts submitted data from their annual auditors' reports which, in many cases, are reported on a cash basis (cash receipts and disbursements rather than revenues and expenditures); and (4) response was poor from the smallest municipal courts.

Based on responses received, projections were made to assume a 100 percent response and are reported in Exhibit N. As shown, nearly 96 percent of municipal court revenues were in the form of fines and forfeitures, with the balance representing costs, fees, and other miscellaneous revenues.

Exhibit O presents municipal court revenues in relation to several population categories. As shown, the 45 largest courts account for nearly 80 percent of all municipal court revenues. Revenues tend to increase geometrically in proportion to municipal population, with per capita revenues of over \$3 in the large cities and about \$1.50 in the smallest municipalities.

Expenditures

Municipal court expenditures by object of expenditure are presented on Exhibit P. As of July 1, 1975, there were 563 municipal employees, which represent 155.5 full-time equivalent employees or an average of \$8,429 per full-time employee.

Exhibit N  
MUNICIPAL COURT REVENUES BY SOURCE  
FISCAL YEAR 1974

<u>Revenue Source</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Costs and Fees	4.0		\$ 206,834
Fines--Total	90.0		4,681,313
Parking Meter Fines	8.4	\$ 439,575	
Illegal Parking Fines	3.4	179,294	
Nonparking Fines <sup>a/</sup>	78.2	4,062,444	
Bond Forfeitures	5.7		294,661
Other Miscellaneous Revenues	<u>.3</u>		<u>14,031</u>
Total	100.0		<u><u>\$5,196,840</u></u>

<sup>a/</sup> Nonparking Fines, for these purposes, include moving traffic violations and nontraffic ordinance violations.

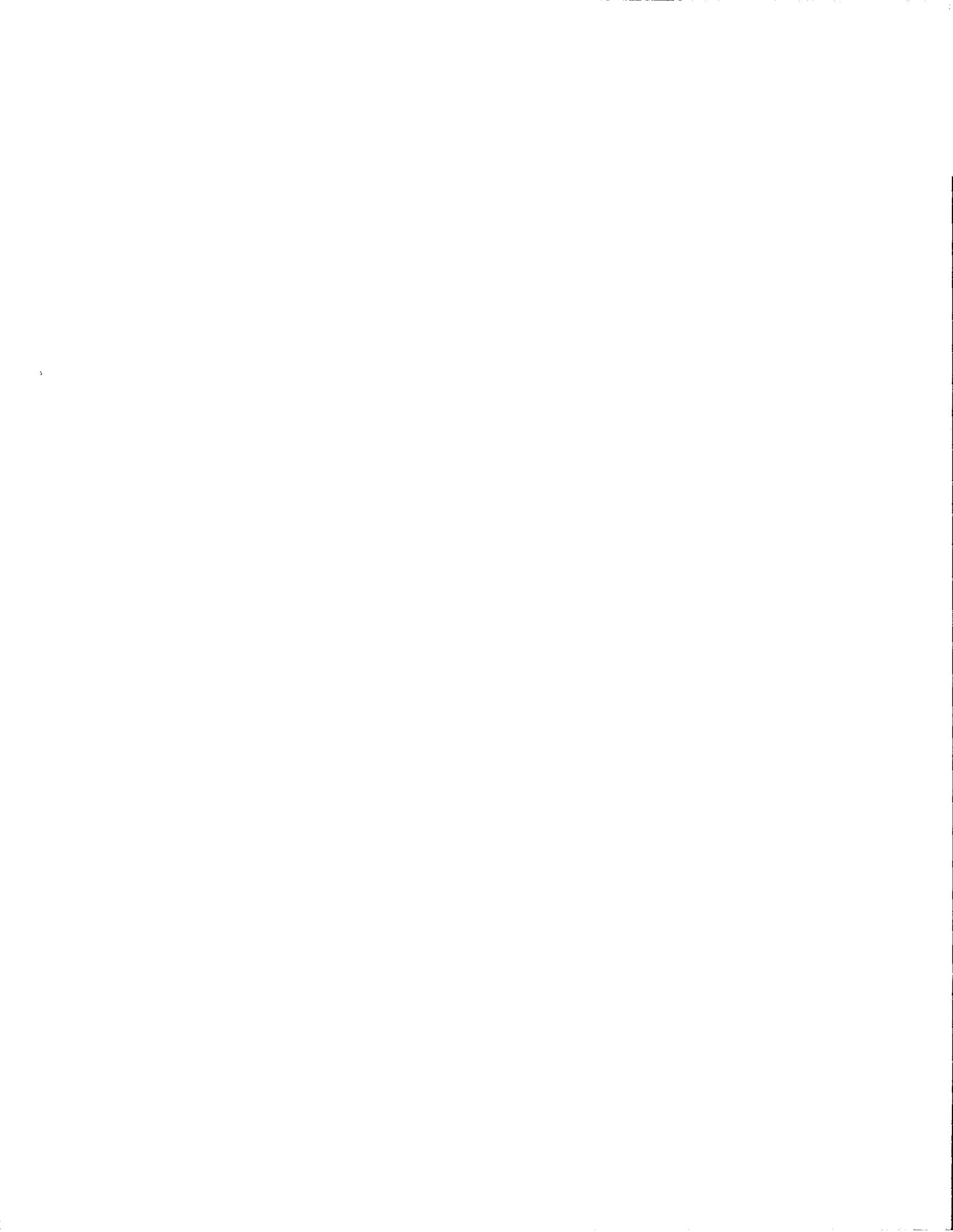


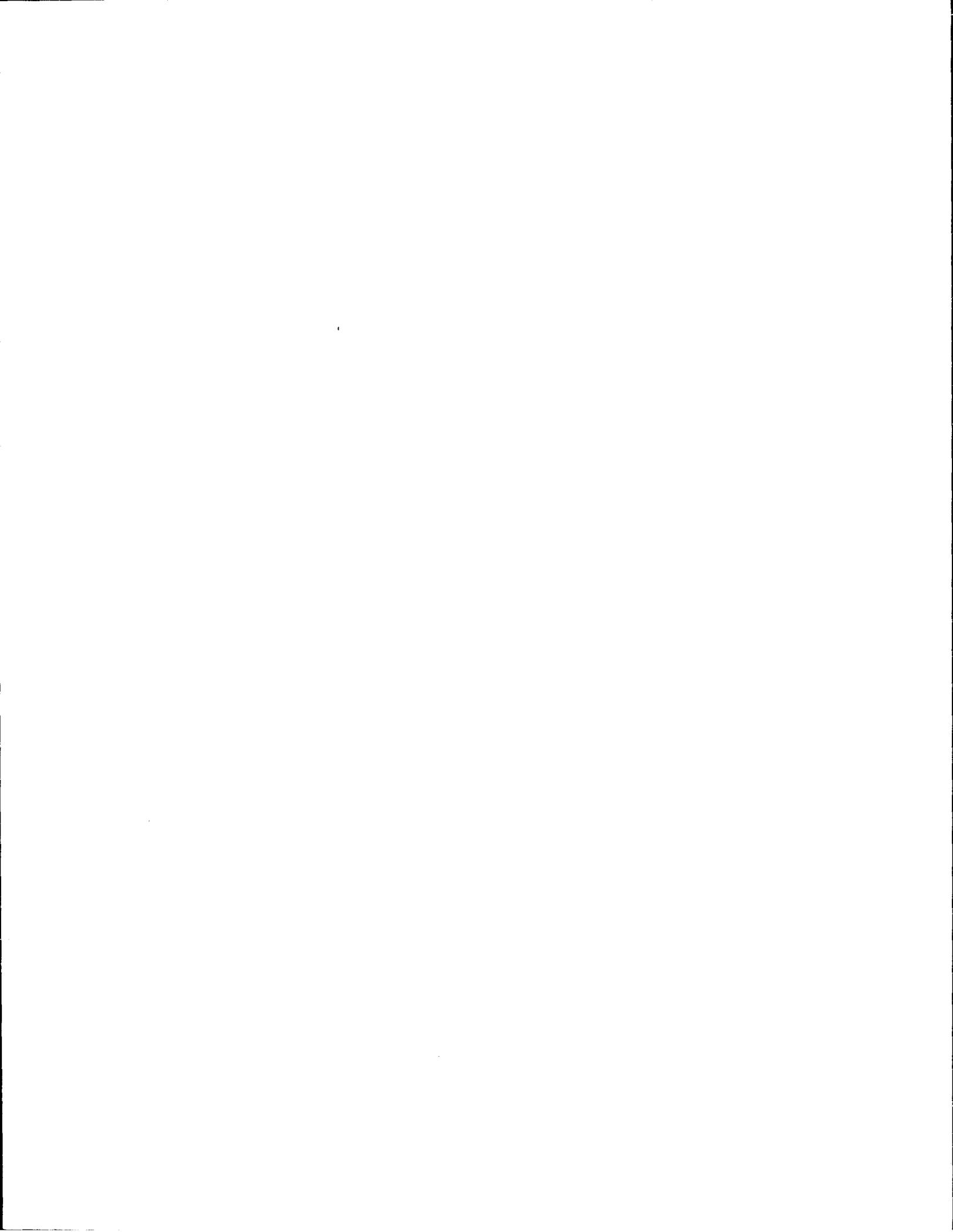
Exhibit O

MUNICIPAL COURT REVENUES BY POPULATION SIZE GROUP  
FISCAL YEAR 1974

<u>Municipal Size Group</u>	<u>Number of Courts</u>	<u>Percent Response</u>	<u>Average Revenue</u>	<u>Percent of Total Revenue</u>	<u>Revenue Amount</u>
Over 15,000	21	95.2	\$169,521	68.4	\$3,559,940
10,000 to 15,000	13	92.3	44,745	11.2	581,684
5,500 to 9,999	14	85.7	16,356	4.4	228,991
3,500 to 5,499	25	80.0	10,561	5.1	264,015
2,500 to 3,499	23	82.6	4,919	2.2	113,128
1,500 to 2,499	55	78.2	3,899	4.1	214,449
500 to 1,499	129	54.3	1,474	3.7	190,177
Under 500	<u>89</u>	<u>37.1</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>.9</u>	<u>44,456</u>
Total	<u>369</u>	62.3	\$ 14,084	100.0	<u>\$5,196,340</u>

Exhibit P  
MUNICIPAL COURT EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT  
FISCAL YEAR 1974

<u>Object of Expenditure</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Expenditure Amount</u>
Salaries (563 employees, 155.5 full-time equivalent employees)	77.2	\$1,310,667
Fringe Benefits (17.3 percent of salaries)	13.4	226,597
Retirement		\$95,679
Social Security		69,456
Health and Hospital		57,530
Workmen's Compensation		3,932
Other Selected Expenditures (12.2 percent of salaries)	9.4	\$ 160,069
Telephone and Postage		\$23,791
Stationery and Supplies		40,322
Court-Appointed Counsel		20,684
Witness Fees		13,864
Equipment, Furniture, and Furnishings		31,088
Other Miscellaneous		30,320
Total	100.0	<u>\$1,697,333</u>



The other operating expenditures, indicated as \$160,000, are likely to be underestimated because these items are not normally budgeted nor accounted for separately in the smaller municipal courts. Thus, there is a wide disparity in these expenditures among population groups, as shown in Exhibit Q. Of these expenditures, other than salaries and fringes, almost 72 percent are made by the 21 largest municipalities.

#### Relation of Revenue to Expenditures

Exhibit R contains revenue and expenditure data for the four largest cities of Kansas and for all of the other 365 municipal courts combined. As shown, there is an overall ratio of three-to-one of municipal court revenues to expenditures.

A companion report on municipal courts analyzes their caseloads, locations, and staffing in greater detail.

## Exhibit Q

MUNICIPAL COURT SELECTED EXPENDITURES  
OTHER THAN SALARIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS BY POPULATION SIZE GROUP  
FISCAL YEAR 1974

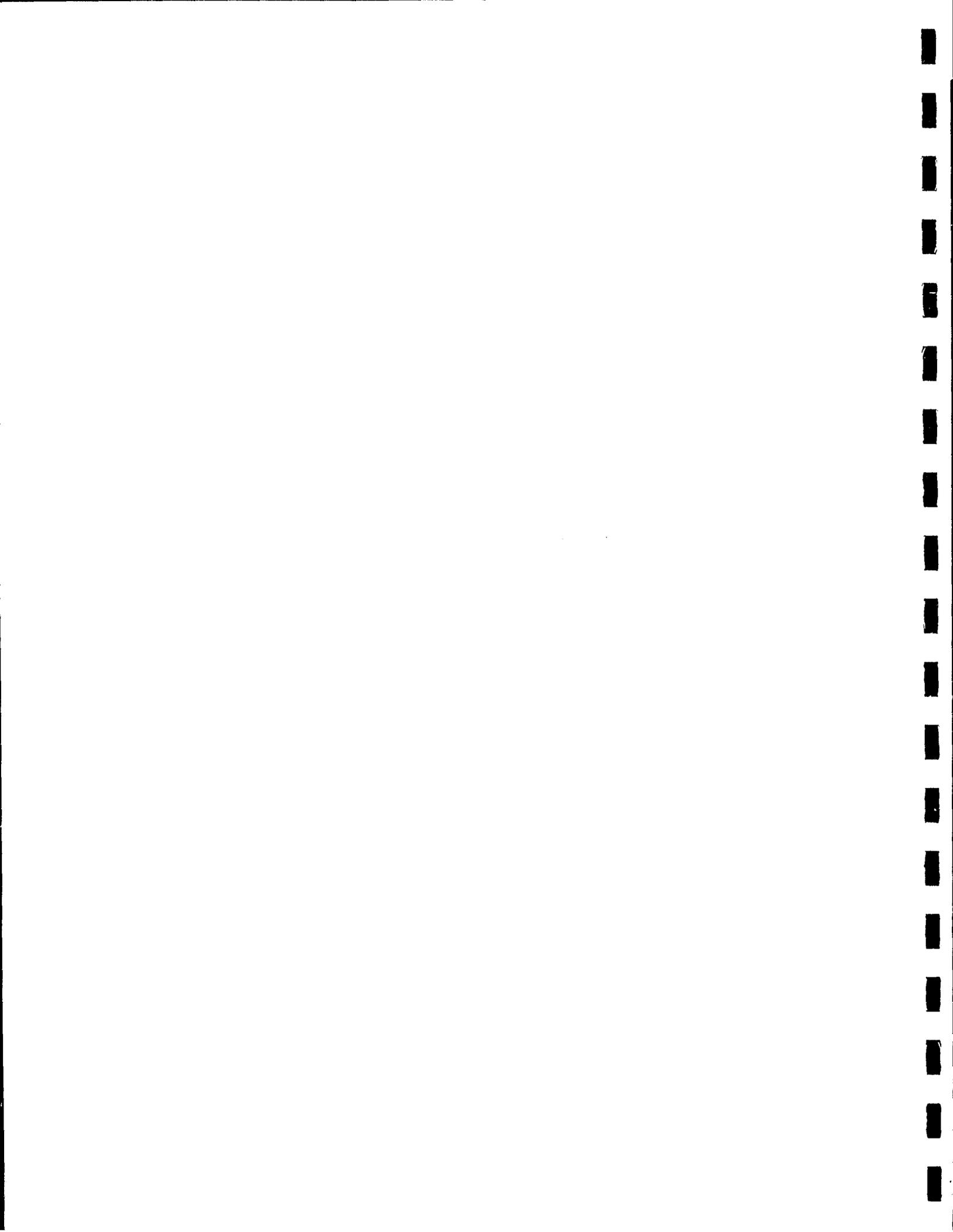
<u>Municipal Size Group</u>	Percent of <u>Total Expenditures</u>	<u>Average Expenditures</u>	<u>Expenditure Amount</u>
Over 15,000	71.9	\$5,481	\$115,098
10,000 to 15,000	1.7	214	2,777
5,500 to 9,999	3.9	447	6,257
3,500 to 5,499	6.9	439	10,971
2,500 to 3,499	6.5	454	10,449
1,500 to 2,499	5.2	151	8,315
500 to 1,499	3.3	41	5,232
Under 500	<u>.6</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>970</u>
Total	100.0	434	<u>\$160,069</u>



Exhibit R

MUNICIPAL COURT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES  
FOR LARGEST CITIES AND ALL OTHER MUNICIPAL COURTS

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>Total Expenditures</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Fringe Benefits</u>	<u>Other Expenditures</u>	<u>Revenue/ Expenditure Ratio</u>	<u>Expenditure to Revenues Percentage</u>
Wichita	261,851	\$1,170,035	\$ 416,232	\$ 317,798	\$ 54,979	\$ 43,455	2.8	36
Kansas City	178,566	486,067	262,944	197,883	34,234	30,827	1.8	54
Topeka	140,831	331,911	73,833	59,118	10,115	4,600	4.5	22
Overland Park	<u>82,368</u>	<u>239,231</u>	<u>101,743</u>	<u>75,465</u>	<u>13,055</u>	<u>13,223</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>43</u>
Subtotal--4 cities	663,616	\$2,227,244	\$ 854,752	\$ 650,264	\$112,383	\$ 92,105	2.6	38
All 365 other courts	<u>1,650,863</u>	<u>2,969,596</u>	<u>842,581</u>	<u>660,403</u>	<u>114,214</u>	<u>67,964</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>28</u>
Total--all courts	<u>2,314,479</u>	<u>\$5,196,840</u>	<u>\$1,697,333</u>	<u>\$1,310,667</u>	<u>\$226,597</u>	<u>\$160,069</u>	3.1	33
Percentage of 4 cities to all courts	28.7	42.9	50.4	49.6	49.6	57.5		



## VI. ALTERNATIVES TO STATE FUNDING OF KANSAS COURTS

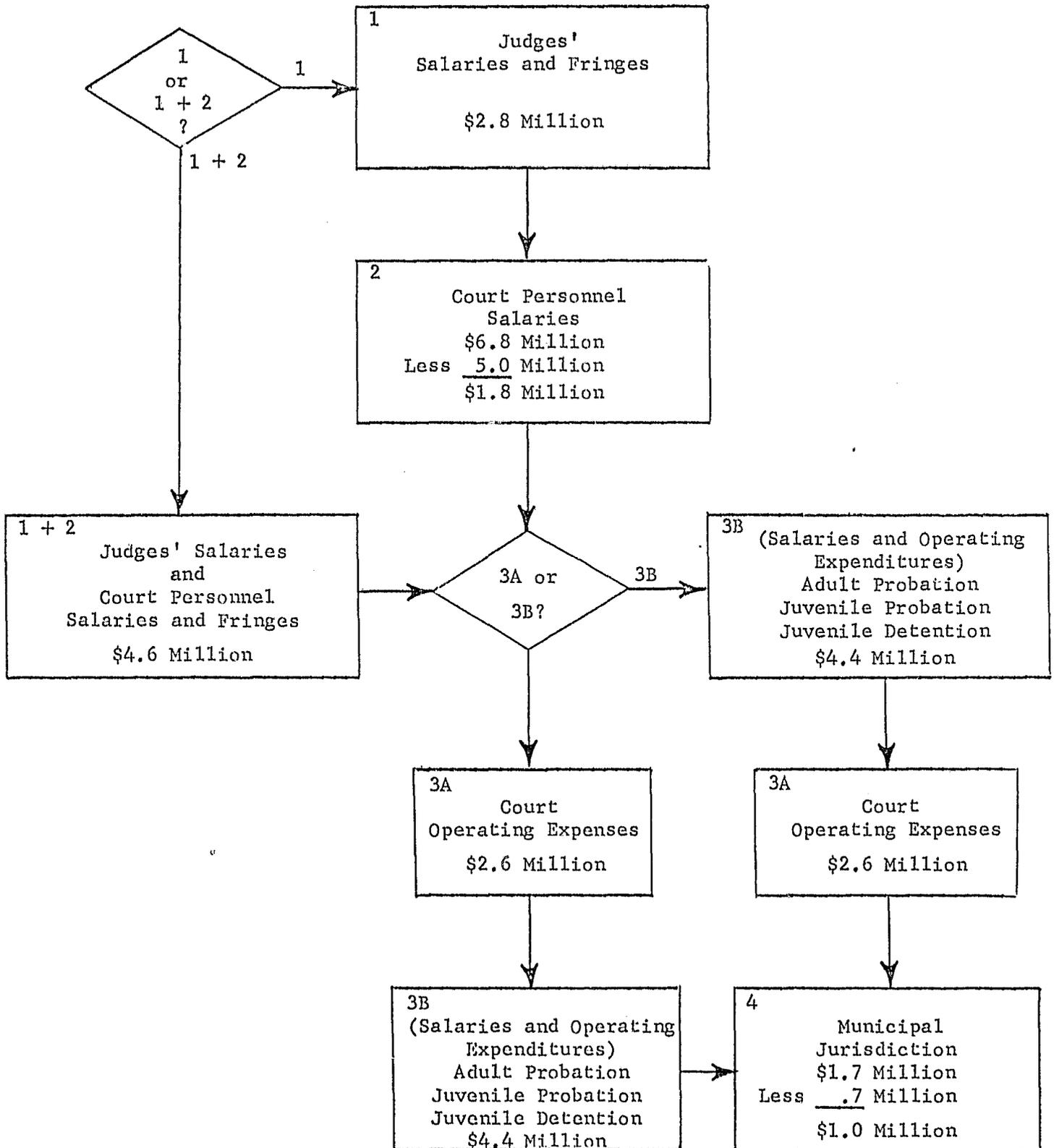
The decision chart set forth in Exhibit S depicts in simplified form the various funding alternatives for Kansas courts. These alternatives indicate the basic pattern or framework for the transition from a court system which is funded in the main by counties and municipalities to one which is totally state funded. In essence a step or building block approach is presented in that the various components of the system are identified, viz.: (1) judges salaries and fringe benefits (other than district court judges salaries and benefits which are already state funded); (2) court personnel salaries and fringe benefits (other than court reporters salaries and fringe benefits which are already state funded); (3a) court operating expenses, (3b) adult and juvenile probation and juvenile detention--both salaries and operating expenses; and (4) municipal jurisdiction transfer costs--both salaries and operating expenses.

The components are set out in the order in which it is assumed that state funding will proceed. That is, it seems most reasonable initially for the State to fund the salaries and fringe benefits for judges and court personnel. These functions are in essence state functions in that the personnel are engaged in the adjudication and administration of state law. At this point, if these two groups are absorbed, approximately 1,300 employees would constitute the judicial personnel system; thus, 65 percent to 75 percent of the total number of judicial employees would be state funded. The net cost to the State for these options is 4.6 million dollars. These costs are set forth in Exhibit T, and this option represents the most favorable starting point for the state funding of the unified court system.

From there, either the court operating expenses (supplies, equipment, etc.) (3a) can be absorbed or the court-related services area (adult and juvenile probation and juvenile detention) (3b). The costs for these areas are \$2.6 million and \$4.4 million, respectively.

The state funding of adult and juvenile probation would allow broader program commitment for the judicial system in that this group of employees represents the next largest bloc of court support personnel (459 employees). In the alternative, court operating expenses would represent a smaller budget impact.

PRELIMINARY ALTERNATIVES TO STATE FUNDING OF KANSAS COURTS



PRESENT AND ANTICIPATED SALARIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS UNDER  
FUNDING OPTIONS 1 AND 2 OF EXHIBIT S

Total Salaries (July 1, 1975) for District Courts and Courts of Limited Jurisdiction (per Exhibit K)	FTE (1,029.4)	\$9,554,679
Less Presently Paid by State:		
District Court Judges (64.0)	\$1,836,428	
Court Reporters (68.0)	<u>975,212</u>	<u>2,811,640</u>
Currently Paid by Counties	FTE ( 897.4)	<u>\$6,743,039</u>

Details of Present Salary and Anticipated Salary Costs:

<u>Option</u>	<u>Present Salary</u>	<u>Anticipated Salary</u>
1. Judges (to be Associates)	\$ 988,256	\$1,517,666 <sup>a/</sup>
1. Judges (to be District Court Magistrates)	803,861	803,861 <sup>b/</sup>
2. All Other Court Personnel Including Court Trustee	<u>4,950,922</u>	5,693,560 <sup>c/</sup>
 Total Currently Paid By Counties	 <u>\$6,743,039</u>	
 Total Salary Costs Under Option 1 of Exhibit S		<u>\$2,321,527</u>
Fringe Benefits Under Option 1		<u>505,456</u>
Total Costs-Option 1		<u>\$2,826,983</u>
 Total Salary Costs Under Option 2 of Exhibit S		<u>\$5,693,560</u>
Fringe Benefits Under Option 2		<u>1,013,454</u>
Total Costs-Option 2		<u>\$6,707,014</u>
 Total Costs Options 1 and 2		\$9,533,997
Less Offsetting Revenues Under Option 2		<u>(\$4,950,141)</u>
 Net Cost To State For Options 1 and 2		<u>\$4,583,856</u>

<sup>a/</sup> Salaries for judges to be associates \$28,000 or present whichever is higher, per Arn Committee Report, plus seven additional associates.

<sup>b/</sup> At present salaries.

<sup>c/</sup> At present salaries plus 15 percent to bring present salaries in line with equivalent state salaries.

Lastly, the transfer of municipal court jurisdiction can be state funded for approximately \$1 million. This is set forth as the last component to be phased into the unified court structure. It is felt that: (1) there is less of a "state" relationship than with the previous functions; (2) municipal revenues will be variously affected by the portion of state revenues which adhere to the State under the proposed legislation; (3) in most instances there will be a physical transfer of operations to a central district court location which will have to be planned, coordinated, and budgeted.

The overall additional sum required to state fund the entire court system and court-related services is \$12.6 million. This assumes that certain offsetting revenues will be returned to the state general fund as outlined in the following section.

#### Offsetting Revenues

If the State of Kansas assumes the funding of judges' and court personnel salaries and fringe benefits from the counties, it is reasonable to have those court revenues in the form of court costs and fees directed to the state general fund rather than to the county treasury as is now the case. Alternatives 1 and 2 would cost the State a total of \$4.6 million if this procedure is adopted (\$9.6 million less \$5.0 million in court revenues). In order to redirect these costs and fees to the state treasury, those statutes which currently provide that such funds be deposited in the county treasury must be amended to reflect the transfer of such funds to the state level. These costs and fees would be in addition to the fines and forfeitures (\$4.2 million) which already come to the State and are deposited in the school equalization fund.

In like manner, under Senate Bill 284, certain amounts of offsetting revenues will be available as a state share of municipal court revenues. The bill states:

"All fines and forfeitures arising from the processing and disposition of cases involving violations of city ordinances by the district court shall be collected and accounted for monthly by the clerk of the district court. A separate account shall be maintained by the clerk of the district court for each city within the judicial district. Twenty percent (20 percent) of all fines and forfeitures collected in cases

involving violations of the ordinances of any city shall be retained by the district court and the remainder shall be returned to such city, except that in any city which maintains a facility for the processing of violations of city ordinances, pursuant to an agreement authorized by Section 374, only ten percent (10 percent) of such fines and forfeitures shall be retained by the district courts as costs, and the remainder shall be returned to such city."

At the present level of municipal court revenue, the state share is estimated at \$781,590. Thus, the total cost to the State for the absorption of municipal court jurisdiction is a net of \$1 million (\$1.7 million expenditures for salaries and operating expenses less \$.7 million in offsetting revenues).

#### Additional Staffing Requirements--Judicial Administrator's Office

As components are added to the state funded unified court system, additional staffing will have to be provided in the judicial administrator's office. In order to provide for the proper functioning of the office which acts as the administrative arm of the Supreme Court, staff additions will be necessary to handle the work associated with the assumption of court and court-related functions. Exhibit U further details these staffing requirements with their estimated salaries and fringe benefits.

Initially, if only judges' and court employees' salaries and fringe benefits are assumed, it is estimated that at least 5.5 additional positions would be required in the judicial administrator's office. These positions would relate to the handling of research and statistical analysis, management analysis, payroll and personnel administration, and related clerical activities.

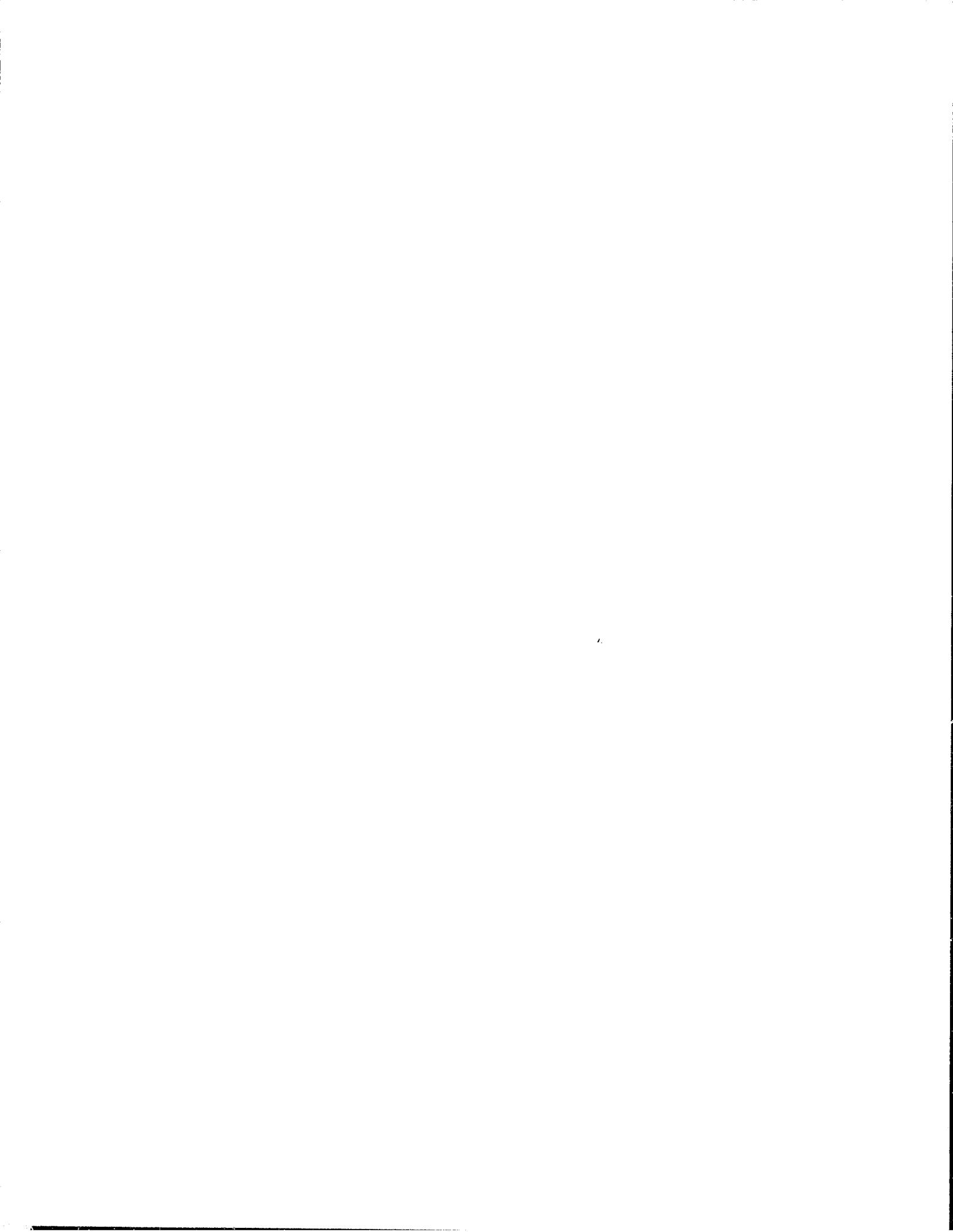
Exhibit U also indicates further staffing augmentations considered necessary for the judicial administrator's office if other unification options are followed.

#### Related Court Financial Activities Affecting Court Unification

In addition to the analysis of court revenues and expenditures, two other items are pertinent because of their potential impact on court financial matters. The clerk's trust account is identified as a potential revenue source

## ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE STAFFING REQUIREMENTS

<u>Option</u>	<u>State Funding</u>	<u>Additional Staff</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
1	Judges' Salaries	1 Research and Statistics Analyst (Planning and Development)	\$ 18,000
2	Court Personnel Salaries	1 Management Analyst	14,000
		1 Personnel Technician	14,000
		1 Personnel Clerk	8,000
		½ Payroll Clerk	4,000
		1 Clerk-Typist	6,000
3A	Court Operating Expenses	1 Senior Budget and Fiscal Analyst	18,000
		½ Accounting Clerk	4,000
3B	Probation and Detention (or Juvenile Probation)	1 Probation Services Specialist	18,000
		1 Clerk-Typist	6,000
4	Municipal Court Salaries and Operating Expenses	1 Budget and Fiscal Analyst	14,000
		—	—
	Total	<u>10</u>	\$124,000
			Fringe <u>26,000</u>
			<u>\$150,000</u>



in that idle funds deposited therein may be invested in accordance with guidelines which should be established by the Supreme Court. As with other revenues generated by the courts, any revenues derived from the investment of these funds should also be directed to the state general fund. However, a significant related question is the right to the ownership of investment proceeds. The details surrounding these accounts are outlined below.

The impact of federally funded projects must likewise be assessed in terms of the personnel hired under these programs. When federal funds are terminated, it is possible that the personnel hired for the term of the program will look to the county or state for continuation of the programs and their related costs. This, of course, has a budget and payroll impact that must be identified to properly determine the extent of the commitment. Levels of funding and programs are outlined in a later section.

#### Clerk's Trust Account

Included in our survey were questions with regard to clerks' trust or bank accounts, investments, and alimony and support payments. These monies represent either a bank account established as a working account for court receipts and disbursements or monies accumulated and awaiting distribution to the county treasurer (and, in some cases, ultimately to the state treasurer), litigants, estates, and others. The purpose of the survey was to determine the amount of these funds and then to evaluate alternative methods of handling these funds. The following is based on an analysis of the first 60 reports received. This data was projected to estimate the scope for the entire 105 counties (91 returns have been received to date).

The estimated total cash balances of these clerks' trust or bank accounts as of July 1, 1975, is about \$3.2 million, or an average of about \$30,000 per county. About 75 percent of these monies are held by the district courts with the balance retained by the courts of limited jurisdiction. There are, obviously, some portions of these funds which could be invested but exactly how much could not be determined through the limited survey. It was ascertained that approximately 18 percent of the courts did invest portions of their idle funds in savings accounts or certificates of deposit, with the other 82 percent either not responding to the question or keeping these funds in a non-interest-bearing checking account. Twelve percent of the courts turn over interest earned to

the county; 2 percent retain the interest in the court; 2 percent return interest to the defendants; and the balance not responding or not investing.

The question of investment of these funds is unclear according to an attorney general's opinion (number 75-41). Excluding certain statutory exceptions for larger jurisdictions, his conclusion made for Shawnee County includes: ". . . that it is within the authority of the clerk of the district court to establish a separate bank account for the deposit of such monies (of litigants) as are not required to be deposited with the county treasury, and . . . that there exists no authority, either by statute or by county charter resolution, to authorize investment of monies so deposited."

Alimony and support payment monies are normally handled by the district court or, in some cases, by the court trustee--especially in welfare-related cases. The survey indicates the following estimated number of transactions and amounts:

	<u>Monthly Number of Checks</u>	<u>Monthly Amount</u>
Endorsed over without recourse	4,291	\$ 537,000
Checks written for monies received	<u>9,117</u>	<u>1,553,000</u>
Total	13,408	<u><u>\$2,090,000</u></u>

Of the "endorsed over" amounts, above, approximately 28 percent represent Wyandotte County. No attempt was made to determine the extent of problems involved in this area, but it has been our experience in other states with decentralized systems that there is often a lack of follow-up on delinquent payors and, if checks are written by the courts, relatively large record-keeping is involved.

An alternative would be for the Supreme Court, after unification, to develop a centralized computerized system of routinely handling these receipts and payments. This centralized approach would offer the advantages of reducing local bookkeeping, increasing follow-up on arrearages, and providing greater uniformity. It cannot be ascertained whether a centralized method would increase or decrease "turnaround" time, i.e., the time between when monies are received and checks are written. Monies received on investment of the "float" should

more than cover the processing costs. The Supreme Court should investigate the feasibility of centralizing these alimony and support processes, although this should be given a relatively low priority as compared to other more critical needs which court unification will entail.

### Federal Funding

A number of partially federally funded projects have been identified which can potentially affect court unification costs. There are a number of employee positions included in our financial analysis which, if federal funding is discontinued, could increase the state judicial budget after unification.

In Kansas, courts and court-related services are affected by federal funding in the following three areas:

- o Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
(U.S. Department of Justice)
- o Comprehensive Employee Training Act  
(U.S. Department of Labor)
- o Highway Safety Act  
(U.S. Department of Transportation)

LEAA--Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration (GCCA) administers LEAA programs, and its report, The 1975 GCCA Comprehensive Law Enforcement Action Plan, contains a budget for LEAA projects totalling \$6,402,216. Ninety percent, or \$5,762,000, is the federal share, with the balance consisting of state and local matching funds. Nearly 90 percent of the total budget is under Part C of the LEAA provisions (to be used in operating programs in courts, corrections, or law enforcement) Part E funding (supplemental funding for corrections only). Future LEAA-GCCA expenditures are anticipated to increase approximately 10 percent in both 1976 and 1977 over the previous years. Of the total budget of \$6.4 million, the GCCA files contain at least 53 open projects dealing with courts and court-related services totalling \$2,003,988, or an average of \$37,811 per project. Of the \$2 million for courts and related services, \$1,483,987, or 74 percent, is for salaries--with the remainder for fringe benefits, commodities, contractual services, and other expenses. These projects are distributed as

follows: (a) counties: 44 projects; (b) cities: 3 projects; (c) the Judicial Council: 2 projects; (d) the Supreme Court: 1 project; and (e) the Department of Corrections: 2 projects.

The GCCA functional classification of the open projects is as follows:

<u>Functional Area</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Project Amount</u>
1-A Adjudication: Improvement of Courts, Prosecution, and Defense Activities	8	\$ 333,704
1-B Adjudication: Upgrading Court Personnel	5	25,320
3-A Institutional Rehabilitation	1	147,269
3-B Noninstitutional Rehabilitation	26	1,128,256
3-C Upgrading Correctional Personnel	7	99,534
-- Other Miscellaneous Projects	<u>6</u>	<u>269,905</u>
Total	<u>53</u>	<u>\$2,003,988</u>

An analysis of the positions accounting for the \$1.5 million salary costs provided the following approximate breakdown:

Administrative	15
Clerical	32½
Probation/parole	87
Juvenile probation	10
Adult probation	2
Institutional care and service	16
Medical and related	5½
Detention	4½
Courts and related	3
Other and unidentifiable	<u>10½</u>
Total	<u>186</u>

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). The exact extent of use of CETA funds involving courts and court-related services was not determinable since they involve multiple sponsoring agencies, and the available information is maintained on a clientele basis (jobs) rather than on a program basis (courts and court-related services). It was ascertained, however, that there

are at least seven full-time positions engaged in court-related work in two large counties which utilize CETA funds and that this involved approximately \$43,000 in salaries and fringe benefits.

Highway Safety Act. At present, there is only one project being funded under the Highway Safety Act--the Topeka Alcohol and Safety Action Program (ASAP), and there is a question as to whether this project will be funded again. One position in the judicial administrator's office is also funded from this source. The estimated termination date of such funding is July 1, 1976.



Appendix A

KANSAS COURTS  
EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES BY LOCATION AND PROGRAM



Appendix A

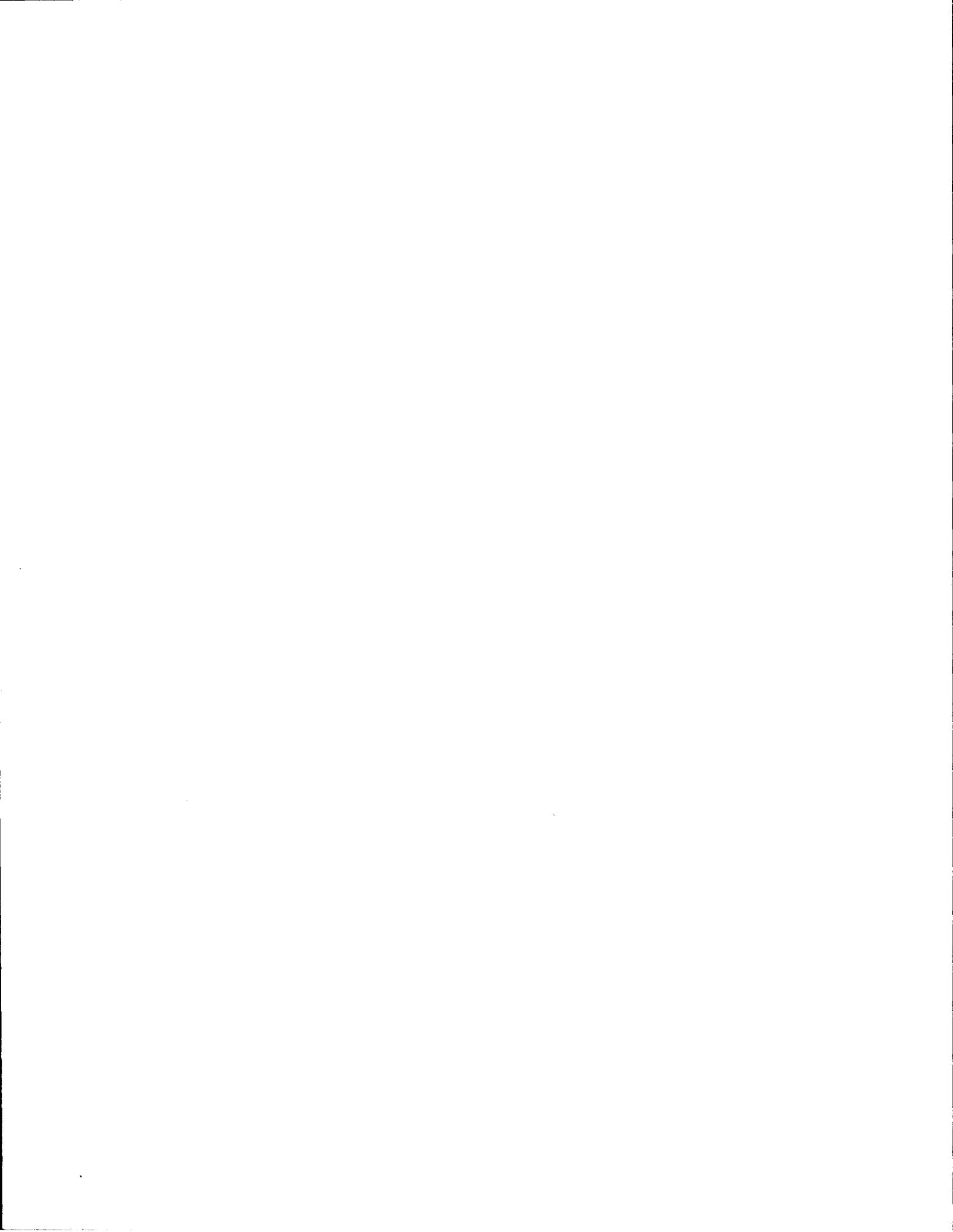
<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
Supreme Court	48	45.700	\$842,967
Judicial Administration	<u>7</u>	<u>6.500</u>	<u>105,356</u>
Total	<u>55</u>	<u>52.200</u>	<u>\$948,323</u>

Judicial District 01

<u>Atchison County</u>			
District Court	7	5.306	\$ 58,986
City Court	4	2.545	15,946
Municipal Court	<u>4</u>	<u>.450</u>	<u>6,258</u>
County Total	<u>15</u>	<u>8.301</u>	<u>\$ 81,190</u>
<u>Leavenworth County</u>			
District Court	8	6.750	\$ 72,081
Magistrate Court	4	2.825	22,618
Municipal Court	16	6.298	64,890
Probate/Juvenile Court	5	5.000	46,072
Adult Probation	1	1.000	8,880
Juvenile Probation	2	2.000	19,560
Adult/Juvenile Probation	<u>3</u>	<u>2.500</u>	<u>22,716</u>
County Total	<u>39</u>	<u>26.373</u>	<u>\$256,817</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>54</u>	<u>34.674</u>	<u>\$338,007</u>

Judicial District 02

<u>Jackson County</u>			
District Court	3	1.500	\$ 8,808
Municipal Court	1	.125	2,220
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	4	2.600	19,687
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.250</u>	<u>--</u>
County Total	<u>9</u>	<u>4.475</u>	<u>\$ 30,715</u>



**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Jefferson County</u>			
District Court	3	2.200	\$ 11,968
County Court	1	1.000	5,213
Probate Court	1	1.000	5,330
Municipal Court	9	.132	595
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>13,000</u>
County Total	<u>15</u>	<u>5.332</u>	<u>\$ 36,106</u>
<u>Pottawatomie County</u>			
District Court	5	4.400	\$ 52,765
Municipal Court	6	.164	2,400
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>4</u>	<u>4.000</u>	<u>27,193</u>
County Total	<u>15</u>	<u>8.564</u>	<u>\$ 82,358</u>
<u>Wabaunsee County</u>			
District Court	3	1.502	\$ 8,632
Municipal Court	6	.145	1,140
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>3</u>	<u>2.600</u>	<u>17,475</u>
County Total	<u>12</u>	<u>4.247</u>	<u>\$ 27,247</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>51</u>	<u>22.618</u>	<u>\$176,426</u>
<u>Judicial District 03</u>			
<u>Shawnee County</u>			
District Court	40	36.788	\$411,173
Probate Court	6	6.000	58,838
Juvenile Court	9	7.700	68,713
Magistrate Court	19	17.688	154,899
Municipal Court	10	6.100	59,117
Court Trustee	12	11.000	73,096
Adult Probation	12	12.000	116,746
Juvenile Probation	7	7.000	66,402

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
Juvenile Detention	52	47.050	\$ 352,985
Adult/Juvenile Probation	<u>19</u>	<u>16.900</u>	<u>135,427</u>
County Total	186	168.226	\$1,497,396
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>186</u>	<u>168.226</u>	<u>\$1,497,396</u>

Judicial District 04Allen County

District Court	7	4.000	\$ 53,993
Municipal Court	5	1.325	12,990
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>4</u>	<u>4.000</u>	<u>28,416</u>
County Total	<u>16</u>	<u>9.325</u>	<u>\$ 95,399</u>

Anderson County

District Court	5	2.000	11,379
Municipal Court	2	.200	2,700
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>3</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>13,008</u>
County Total	<u>10</u>	<u>4.200</u>	<u>\$ 27,087</u>

Coffey County

District Court	5	1.140	7,884
Municipal Court	3	.037	--
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>5</u>	<u>3.374</u>	<u>20,520</u>
County Total	<u>13</u>	<u>4.551</u>	<u>28,404</u>

Franklin County

District Court	10	8.099	64,257
Municipal Court	7	.600	5,796
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	4	3.825	29,189
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>8,600</u>
County Total	<u>22</u>	<u>13.524</u>	<u>\$ 107,842</u>

Osage County

District Court	5	2.000	12,782
Municipal Court	9	.700	3,181
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	4	4.000	26,295

## Appendix A (continued)

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.600</u>	<u>\$ 2,808</u>
County Total	<u>19</u>	<u>7.300</u>	<u>45,066</u>
<u>Woodson County</u>			
District Court	5	1.100	7,198
Municipal Court	2	.375	1,530
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>1.800</u>	<u>12,511</u>
County Total	<u>9</u>	<u>3.275</u>	<u>\$ 21,239</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>89</u>	<u>42.175</u>	<u>\$ 325,037</u>

Judicial District 05

<u>Chase County</u>			
District Court	2	1.750	\$ 9,098
Municipal Court	1	.050	120
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>14,160</u>
County Total	<u>5</u>	<u>3.800</u>	<u>\$ 23,378</u>
<u>Lyon County</u>			
District Court	6	5.550	\$ 59,278
Municipal Court	6	1,425	4,140
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	7	7.000	51,600
Juvenile Probation	3	3.000	25,335
Juvenile Detention	<u>26</u>	<u>20.200</u>	<u>99,116</u>
County Total	<u>48</u>	<u>37.175</u>	<u>\$ 239,469</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>53</u>	<u>40.975</u>	<u>\$ 262,847</u>

Judicial District 06

<u>Bourbon County</u>			
District Court	5	4.057	\$ 51,404
Municipal Court	3	.837	4,297
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	3	3.000	22,600
Adult Probation	2	1.700	15,935

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
Juvenile Probation	1	1.000	\$ 6,600
Adult/Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>4,680</u>
County Total	<u>15</u>	<u>11.594</u>	<u>\$105,516</u>
<u>Linn County</u>			
District Court	3	1.557	\$ 8,306
Municipal Court	2	.125	1,800
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>14,263</u>
County Total	<u>7</u>	<u>3.682</u>	<u>\$ 24,369</u>
<u>Miami County</u>			
District Court	4	2.397	\$ 14,619
Municipal Court	4	.650	2,160
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	6	5.213	36,572
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>7,680</u>
County Total	<u>15</u>	<u>9.260</u>	<u>\$ 61,031</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>37</u>	<u>24.536</u>	<u>\$190,916</u>
<u>Judicial District 07</u>			
<u>Douglas County</u>			
District Court	12	9.960	\$120,213
Municipal Court	5	2.602	21,200
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	10	9.000	73,720
Adult Probation	1	1.000	9,000
Juvenile Probation	<u>6</u>	<u>4.500</u>	<u>40,723</u>
County Total	<u>34</u>	<u>27.062</u>	<u>\$264,856</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>34</u>	<u>27.062</u>	<u>\$264,856</u>
<u>Judicial District 08</u>			
<u>Dickinson County</u>			
District Court	6	4.256	\$ 53,669
Municipal Court	9	.416	9,711
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>5</u>	<u>5.000</u>	<u>36,420</u>
County Total	<u>20</u>	<u>9.672</u>	<u>\$ 99,800</u>

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Geary County</u>			
District Court	10	7.319	\$ 70,791
Municipal Court	6	2.600	20,088
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	7	6.307	42,695
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>7,950</u>
County Total	<u>24</u>	<u>17.226</u>	<u>\$141,524</u>
<u>Marion County</u>			
District Court	4	2.446	\$ 12,905
Municipal Court	5	.312	3,825
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	4	3.381	25,060
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.080</u>	<u>828</u>
County Total	<u>14</u>	<u>6.219</u>	<u>\$ 42,618</u>
<u>Morris County</u>			
District Court	3	1.600	\$ 8,895
Municipal Court	3	.125	1,002
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>3</u>	<u>2.500</u>	<u>15,940</u>
County Total	<u>9</u>	<u>4.225</u>	<u>\$ 25,837</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>67</u>	<u>37.342</u>	<u>\$309,779</u>
<u>Judicial District 09</u>			
<u>Harvey County</u>			
District Court	7	6.200	\$ 65,397
Municipal Court	8	2.324	35,328
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	5	5.000	27,276
Adult/Juvenile Probation	<u>4</u>	<u>4.000</u>	<u>27,708</u>
County Total	<u>24</u>	<u>17.524</u>	<u>\$155,709</u>
<u>McPherson County</u>			
District Court	4	3.461	\$ 18,467
Municipal Court	8	.854	5,140
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	10	9.248	60,957
Juvenile Detention	5	5.000	29,608

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.F.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
Adult/Juvenile Probation	<u>8</u>	<u>6.388</u>	<u>\$ 43,399</u>
County Total	<u>35</u>	<u>24.951</u>	<u>\$157,571</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>59</u>	<u>42.475</u>	<u>\$313,280</u>

Judicial District 10Johnson County

District Court	47	42.566	\$ 506,384
Probate Court	9	8.230	82,795
Juvenile Court	7	7.000	67,486
Magistrate Court	20	20.000	205,473
Municipal Court	59	21.537	193,835
Court Trustee	10	8.517	63,437
Adult Probation	8	7.216	89,636
Juvenile Probation	18	15.065	148,405
Juvenile Detention	14	13.800	98,406
Adult/Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>13,000</u>
County Total	<u>193</u>	<u>144.931</u>	<u>\$1,468,857</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>193</u>	<u>144.931</u>	<u>\$1,468,857</u>

Judicial District 11Cherokee County

District Court	7	5.634	\$ 58,679
Municipal Court	6	1.875	7,353
Probate/Juvenile/C unty Court	3	3.000	22,090
Juvenile Probation	<u>3</u>	<u>3.000</u>	<u>23,540</u>
County Total	<u>19</u>	<u>13.509</u>	<u>\$111,662</u>

Crawford County

District Court	5	5.000	\$ 57,886
Municipal Court	8	.775	9,048
Probate/Juvenile Court	3	3.000	33,682
Juvenile Probation	3	3.000	23,868
Juvenile Detention	<u>32</u>	<u>28.575</u>	<u>175,178</u>
County Total	<u>51</u>	<u>40.350</u>	<u>\$299,662</u>

## Appendix A (continued)

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Labette County</u>			
District Court	7	6.550	\$ 64,594
Municipal Court	5	1.850	16,068
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	5	4.500	40,220
Juvenile Probation	<u>2</u>	<u>1.250</u>	<u>6,795</u>
County Total	<u>19</u>	<u>14.150</u>	<u>\$127,677</u>
<u>Neosho County</u>			
District Court	6	5.375	\$ 58,189
City Court	6	4.125	32,403
Municipal Court	9	1.425	2,940
Probate/Juvenile Court	<u>4</u>	<u>3.500</u>	<u>23,858</u>
County Total	<u>25</u>	<u>14.425</u>	<u>\$117,390</u>
<u>Wilson County</u>			
District Court	3	2.115	\$ 11,314
Municipal Court	3	.800	3,000
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>3</u>	<u>3.000</u>	<u>22,368</u>
County Total	<u>9</u>	<u>5.915</u>	<u>\$ 36,682</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>123</u>	<u>88.349</u>	<u>\$693,073</u>
<u>Judicial District 12</u>			
<u>Cloud County</u>			
District Court	5	4.150	\$ 52,119
Municipal Court	6	.675	5,220
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	3	3.000	23,068
Court Trustee	1	.333	6,000
Adult/Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>7,300</u>
County Total	<u>16</u>	<u>9.158</u>	<u>\$ 93,707</u>
<u>Jewell County</u>			
District Court	3	1.646	\$ 7,765
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	2	2.000	13,705
Court Trustee	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>727</u>
County Total	<u>6</u>	<u>3.646</u>	<u>\$ 22,197</u>

## Appendix A (continued)

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<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Lincoln County</u>			
District Court	3	1.326	\$ 7,446
Municipal Court	2	.050	600
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	2	1.950	13,576
Court Trustee	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>567</u>
County Total	<u>8</u>	<u>3.326</u>	<u>\$ 22,189</u>
<u>Mitchell County</u>			
District Court	3	1.527	\$ 10,171
Municipal Court	5	.250	2,070
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	2	2.000	12,900
Court Trustee	1	--	977
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>963</u>
County Total	<u>12</u>	<u>4.777</u>	<u>\$ 27,081</u>
<u>Republic County</u>			
District Court	4	2.173	\$ 11,000
Municipal Court	3	.050	600
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	4	2.076	14,050
Court Trustee	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>992</u>
County Total	<u>12</u>	<u>4.299</u>	<u>\$ 26,642</u>
<u>Washington County</u>			
District Court	3	2.095	\$ 10,482
Municipal Court	6	.012	900
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	2	2.000	13,800
Court Trustee	1	--	1,117
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.650</u>	<u>900</u>
County Total	<u>13</u>	<u>4.757</u>	<u>\$ 27,199</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>67</u>	<u>29.963</u>	<u>\$219,013</u>

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Judicial District 13</u>			
<u>Butler County</u>			
District Court	7	7.000	\$ 70,734
Municipal Court	10	1.450	7,710
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	6	6.000	54,151
Adult Probation	1	1.000	7,644
Juvenile Probation	1	1.000	7,699
Adult/Juvenile Probation	<u>2</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>15,307</u>
County Total	<u>27</u>	<u>18.450</u>	<u>\$163,245</u>
<u>Chautauqua County</u>			
District Court	3	1.817	\$ 9,060
Municipal Court	2	.500	1,800
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>13,600</u>
County Total	<u>7</u>	<u>4.317</u>	<u>\$ 24,460</u>
<u>Elk County</u>			
District Court	3	1.182	\$ 6,644
Municipal Court	3	.100	600
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>13,320</u>
County Total	<u>8</u>	<u>3.282</u>	<u>\$ 20,564</u>
<u>Greenwood County</u>			
District Court	4	4.000	\$ 51,355
Municipal Court	4	.112	1,337
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>3</u>	<u>3.000</u>	<u>18,480</u>
Adult/Juvenile Probation	<u>2</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
County Total	<u>13</u>	<u>9.112</u>	<u>\$ 86,172</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>55</u>	<u>35.161</u>	<u>\$294,441</u>

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Judicial District 14</u>			
<u>Montgomery County</u>			
District Court	8	5.987	\$ 60,441
City Court	6	4.625	26,669
Municipal Court	7	1.737	21,124
Probate/Juvenile Court	3	2.975	33,828
Juvenile Probation	<u>3</u>	<u>2.533</u>	<u>14,240</u>
County Total	<u>27</u>	<u>17.857</u>	<u>\$156,302</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>27</u>	<u>17.857</u>	<u>\$156,302</u>
<u>Judicial District 15</u>			
<u>Graham County</u>			
District Court	4	3.038	\$ 46,220
Municipal Court	3	.325	332
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>3</u>	<u>1.951</u>	<u>15,060</u>
County Total	<u>10</u>	<u>5.314</u>	<u>\$ 61,612</u>
<u>Rooks County</u>			
District Court	3	1.724	\$ 9,140
Municipal Court	5	.500	720
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	2	2.000	13,320
Juvenile Probation	<u>2</u>	<u>.628</u>	<u>2,160</u>
County Total	<u>12</u>	<u>4.852</u>	<u>\$ 25,340</u>
<u>Sheridan County</u>			
District Court	4	1.083	\$ 6,957
Municipal Court	2	.100	600
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>1.500</u>	<u>11,966</u>
County Total	<u>8</u>	<u>2.683</u>	<u>\$ 19,523</u>

## Appendix A (continued)

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Sherman County</u>			
District Court	4	1.710	\$ 8,634
Municipal Court	2	.575	4,980
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	3	3.000	18,048
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.075</u>	<u>900</u>
County Total	<u>10</u>	<u>5,360</u>	<u>\$ 32,562</u>
<u>Thomas County</u>			
District Court	2	1.450	\$ 8,554
Municipal Court	3	.500	3,000
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	2	1.750	14,100
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>8,400</u>
County Total	<u>8</u>	<u>4.700</u>	<u>\$ 34,054</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>48</u>	<u>22.909</u>	<u>\$173,091</u>
<u>Judicial District 16</u>			
<u>Clark County</u>			
District Court	5	3.600	\$ 48,151
Municipal Court	1	--	--
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>3</u>	<u>1.742</u>	<u>12,057</u>
County Total	<u>9</u>	<u>5.342</u>	<u>\$ 60,208</u>
<u>Comanche County</u>			
District Court	2	1.008	\$ 5,960
Municipal Court	2	.075	240
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>9,000</u>
County Total	<u>5</u>	<u>2.083</u>	<u>\$ 15,200</u>
<u>Ford County</u>			
District Court	4	3.219	\$ 16,157
Municipal Court	6	1.274	12,848
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	5	3.610	34,970
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.922</u>	<u>7,068</u>
County Total	<u>16</u>	<u>9.025</u>	<u>\$ 71,043</u>

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Gray County</u>			
District Court	3	1.211	\$ 9,056
Municipal Court	4	--	300
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>3</u>	<u>2.400</u>	<u>17,910</u>
County Total	<u>10</u>	<u>3.611</u>	<u>\$ 27,266</u>
<u>Kiowa County</u>			
District Court	2	1.090	\$ 6,308
Municipal Court	2	.300	1,500
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>1.600</u>	<u>11,712</u>
County Total	<u>6</u>	<u>2.990</u>	<u>\$ 19,520</u>
<u>Meade County</u>			
District Court	3	1.195	\$ 7,012
Municipal Court	2	--	--
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>14,112</u>
County Total	<u>7</u>	<u>3.195</u>	<u>\$ 21,124</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>53</u>	<u>26.246</u>	<u>\$214,361</u>
<u>Judicial District 17</u>			
<u>Cheyenne County</u>			
District Court	2	1.034	\$ 6,144
Municipal Court	2	.100	1,080
Probate/Juvenile/ County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>1.750</u>	<u>12,120</u>
County Total	<u>6</u>	<u>2.884</u>	<u>\$ 19,344</u>
<u>Decatur County</u>			
District Court	4	2.063	\$ 33,663
Municipal Court	2	.025	1,500
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>1.427</u>	<u>10,977</u>
County Total	<u>8</u>	<u>3.515</u>	<u>\$ 46,140</u>

## Appendix A (continued)

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F. T. E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Norton County</u>			
District Court	4	2.415	\$ 20,284
Municipal Court	3	.150	1,280
Probate/Juvenile/ County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>13,829</u>
County Total	<u>9</u>	<u>4.565</u>	<u>\$ 35,393</u>
<u>Osborne County</u>			
District Court	5	1.257	\$ 7,600
Municipal Court	3	.350	1,980
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	2	2.000	12,900
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.212</u>	<u>828</u>
County Total	<u>9</u>	<u>3.819</u>	<u>\$ 23,308</u>
<u>Phillips County</u>			
District Court	2	1.038	\$ 6,060
Municipal Court	3	.550	1,980
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>1.200</u>	<u>11,084</u>
County Total	<u>7</u>	<u>2.788</u>	<u>\$ 19,124</u>
<u>Rawlings County</u>			
District Court	2	1.428	\$ 8,697
Municipal Court	3	.082	665
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>1.275</u>	<u>10,640</u>
County Total	<u>7</u>	<u>2.785</u>	<u>\$ 20,002</u>
<u>Smith County</u>			
District Court	3	1.273	\$ 7,040
Municipal Court	3	--	--
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	2	2.000	13,700
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.100</u>	<u>420</u>
County Total	<u>9</u>	<u>3.373</u>	<u>\$ 21,160</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>55</u>	<u>23.729</u>	<u>\$184,471</u>

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Judicial District 18</u>			
<u>Sedgwick County</u>			
District Court	66	65.225	\$ 853,099
Probate Court	14	14.000	149,929
Juvenile Court	19	19.000	163,515
Municipal Court	51	35.499	274,127
Court of Common Pleas	53	52.050	525,207
Adult Probation	21	18.210	154,719
Juvenile Probation	26	24.500	241,757
Juvenile Detention	66	57.500	409,943
Adult/Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>17,039</u>
County Total	<u>317</u>	<u>286.984</u>	<u>\$2,789,335</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>317</u>	<u>286.984</u>	<u>\$2,789,335</u>
<u>Judicial District 19</u>			
<u>Barber County</u>			
District Court	3	1.346	\$ 7,315
Municipal Court	5	.212	2,365
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>3</u>	<u>2.300</u>	<u>16,095</u>
County Total	<u>11</u>	<u>3.858</u>	<u>\$ 25,775</u>
<u>Cowley County</u>			
District Court	7	5.800	\$ 61,634
City Court	6	3.720	30,322
Municipal Court	6	1.049	6,490
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	3	3.000	33,940
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>9,000</u>
County Total	<u>23</u>	<u>14.569</u>	<u>\$141,386</u>

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Harper County</u>			
District Court	4	1.506	\$ 8,100
Municipal Court	3	.187	2,760
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	3	3.000	17,820
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.160</u>	<u>600</u>
County Total	<u>11</u>	<u>4.853</u>	<u>\$ 29,280</u>
<u>Kingman County</u>			
District Court	5	3.476	\$ 48,860
Municipal Court	5	.550	3,900
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	3	3.000	22,480
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>8,400</u>
County Total	<u>14</u>	<u>8.026</u>	<u>\$ 83,640</u>
<u>Pratt County</u>			
District Court	5	3.330	\$ 19,253
Municipal Court	2	.125	3,200
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	4	4.000	29,348
Adult/Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>8,070</u>
County Total	<u>12</u>	<u>8.455</u>	<u>\$ 59,871</u>
<u>Sumner County</u>			
District Court	3	2.600	\$ 15,593
Municipal Court	10	.350	4,815
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	4	4.000	35,755
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>6,900</u>
County Total	<u>18</u>	<u>7.950</u>	<u>\$ 63,063</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>89</u>	<u>47.711</u>	<u>\$403,015</u>

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Judicial District 20</u>			
<u>Barton County</u>			
District Court	11	7.768	\$ 68,531
Municipal Court	6	1.300	18,290
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	7	6.750	46,183
Juvenile Probation	<u>2</u>	<u>1.375</u>	<u>9,490</u>
County Total	<u>26</u>	<u>17.133</u>	<u>\$142,494</u>
<u>Ellsworth County</u>			
District Court	3	1.245	\$ 6,804
Municipal Court	4	.187	2,125
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	4	3.425	21,438
Adult Probation	1	.250	1,200
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.250</u>	<u>1,200</u>
County Total	<u>13</u>	<u>5.357</u>	<u>\$ 32,767</u>
<u>Rice County</u>			
District Court	5	2.595	\$ 36,585
Municipal Court	7	.367	3,100
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	3	3.000	22,715
Adult/Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>5,284</u>
County Total	<u>16</u>	<u>6.962</u>	<u>\$ 67,684</u>
<u>Russell County</u>			
District Court	3	1.338	\$ 7,220
Municipal Court	7	.300	2,990
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	4	4.000	21,384
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.533</u>	<u>1,800</u>
County Total	<u>15</u>	<u>6.171</u>	<u>\$ 33,394</u>
<u>Stafford County</u>			
District Court	4	3.069	\$ 23,572
Municipal Court	3	.300	1,980
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>13,742</u>
County Total	<u>9</u>	<u>5.369</u>	<u>\$ 39,294</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>79</u>	<u>40.992</u>	<u>\$315,633</u>

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Judicial District 21</u>			
<u>Clay County</u>			
District Court	4	1.291	\$ 8,402
Municipal Court	6	.475	3,096
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	3	2.125	21,035
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.500</u>	<u>1,249</u>
County Total	<u>14</u>	<u>4.391</u>	<u>\$ 33,782</u>
<u>Riley County</u>			
District Court	6	5.415	\$ 66,721
Municipal Court	5	2.225	17,515
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	11	9.419	74,026
Adult Probation	2	2.000	12,600
Juvenile Probation	<u>2</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>15,060</u>
County Total	<u>26</u>	<u>21.059</u>	<u>\$185,922</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>40</u>	<u>25.450</u>	<u>\$219,704</u>
<u>Judicial District 22</u>			
<u>Brown County</u>			
District Court	5	4.161	\$ 51,414
Municipal Court	3	.600	1,923
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	4	3.100	21,670
Adult/Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.750</u>	<u>2,400</u>
County Total	<u>13</u>	<u>8.611</u>	<u>\$ 77,407</u>
<u>Doniphan County</u>			
District Court	3	1.507	\$ 8,213
Municipal Court	4	.475	3,300
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>17,164</u>
County Total	<u>9</u>	<u>3.982</u>	<u>\$ 28,677</u>

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Marshall County</u>			
District Court	3	2.098	\$ 12,039
Municipal Court	5	.400	3,475
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	3	2.307	20,575
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.133</u>	<u>600</u>
County Total	<u>12</u>	<u>4.938</u>	<u>\$ 36,689</u>
<u>Nemaha County</u>			
District Court	3	2.057	\$ 10,888
Municipal Court	4	.350	2,976
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	3	3.000	21,973
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.300</u>	<u>--</u>
County Total	<u>11</u>	<u>5.707</u>	<u>\$ 35,837</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>45</u>	<u>23.238</u>	<u>\$178,610</u>
<u>Judicial District 23</u>			
<u>Ellis County</u>			
District Court	5	4.500	\$ 54,783
Municipal Court	6	2.450	4,744
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	4	4.000	29,056
Juvenile Probation	<u>2</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>17,597</u>
County Total	<u>17</u>	<u>12.950</u>	<u>\$106,180</u>
<u>Gove County</u>			
District Court	3	1.172	\$ 7,410
Municipal Court	2	.075	300
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>1.500</u>	<u>10,650</u>
County Total	<u>7</u>	<u>2.747</u>	<u>\$ 18,360</u>
<u>Logan County</u>			
District Court	3	1.275	\$ 7,359
Municipal Court	1	--	--
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>1.050</u>	<u>9,228</u>
County Total	<u>6</u>	<u>2.325</u>	<u>\$ 16,587</u>

## Appendix A (continued)

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Trego County</u>			
District Court	2	1.425	\$ 7,772
Municipal Court	2	.187	1,500
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>3</u>	<u>2.866</u>	<u>19,320</u>
County Total	<u>7</u>	<u>4.478</u>	<u>\$ 28,592</u>
<u>Wallace County</u>			
District Court	3	1.100	\$ 6,550
Municipal Court	1	--	--
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>1.068</u>	<u>9,300</u>
County Total	<u>6</u>	<u>2.168</u>	<u>\$ 15,850</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>43</u>	<u>24.668</u>	<u>\$185,569</u>
<u>Judicial District 24</u>			
<u>Edwards County</u>			
District Court	4	1.446	\$ 7,870
Municipal Court	1	.250	1,600
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	7	2.601	16,707
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.103</u>	<u>429</u>
County Total	<u>13</u>	<u>4.400</u>	<u>\$ 26,606</u>
<u>Hodgeman County</u>			
District Court	4	1.314	\$ 7,726
Municipal Court	1	.050	600
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>1.950</u>	<u>13,800</u>
County Total	<u>7</u>	<u>3.314</u>	<u>\$ 22,126</u>
<u>Lane County</u>			
District Court	3	1.057	\$ 7,875
Municipal Court	2	.500	1,200
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	2	1.000	12,300
Adult/Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>7,280</u>
County Total	<u>8</u>	<u>3.557</u>	<u>\$ 28,655</u>

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Ness County</u>			
District Court	4	1.306	\$ 7,940
Municipal Court	3	.100	900
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>1.350</u>	<u>11,800</u>
County Total	<u>9</u>	<u>2.756</u>	<u>\$ 20,640</u>
<u>Pawnee County</u>			
District Court	6	4.473	\$ 50,820
Municipal Court	3	1.000	14,218
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>3</u>	<u>1.865</u>	<u>10,189</u>
County Total	<u>12</u>	<u>7.338</u>	<u>\$ 75,227</u>
<u>Rush County</u>			
District Court	4	1.161	\$ 7,115
Municipal Court	3	.250	600
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>12,516</u>
County Total	<u>9</u>	<u>3.411</u>	<u>\$ 20,231</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>58</u>	<u>24.776</u>	<u>\$193,485</u>
<u>Judicial District 25</u>			
<u>Finney County</u>			
District Court	7	6.038	\$ 63,057
Municipal Court	3	1.500	8,088
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	4	4.000	28,420
Adult Probation	1	1.000	9,600
Juvenile Probation	1	1.000	8,640
Adult/Juvenile Probation	<u>3</u>	<u>3.000</u>	<u>18,064</u>
County Total	<u>19</u>	<u>16.538</u>	<u>\$135,869</u>
<u>Greeley County</u>			
District Court	1	1.000	\$ 5,900
Municipal Court	1	--	300
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	2	1.046	9,168
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.046</u>	<u>168</u>
County Total	<u>5</u>	<u>2.092</u>	<u>\$ 15,536</u>

## Appendix A (continued)

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Hamilton County</u>			
District Court	2	1.200	\$ 7,001
Municipal Court	2	.200	720
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>1.875</u>	<u>13,784</u>
County Total	<u>6</u>	<u>3.275</u>	<u>\$ 21,505</u>
<u>Kearny County</u>			
District Court	2	1.200	\$ 6,411
Municipal Court	2	.025	300
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>1.400</u>	<u>11,000</u>
County Total	<u>6</u>	<u>2.625</u>	<u>\$ 17,711</u>
<u>Scott County</u>			
District Court	3	1.107	\$ 6,346
Municipal Court	1	.150	2,018
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>13,022</u>
County Total	<u>6</u>	<u>3.257</u>	<u>\$ 21,386</u>
<u>Wichita County</u>			
District Court	3	1.611	\$ 6,146
Municipal Court	1	--	1,000
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>9,000</u>
County Total	<u>5</u>	<u>2.611</u>	<u>\$ 16,146</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>47</u>	<u>30.398</u>	<u>\$228,153</u>
<u>Judicial District 26</u>			
<u>Grant County</u>			
District Court	3	2.015	\$ 11,920
Municipal Court	1	.212	3,000
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	2	1.757	14,360
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.714</u>	<u>2,795</u>
County Total	<u>7</u>	<u>4.698</u>	<u>\$ 32,075</u>

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Haskell County</u>			
District Court	3	1.302	\$ 6,902
Municipal Court	2	.200	2,400
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>1.314</u>	<u>4,416</u>
County Total	<u>7</u>	<u>2.816</u>	<u>\$ 13,718</u>
<u>Morton County</u>			
District Court	3	2.011	\$ 33,445
Municipal Court	3	.150	1,740
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>2</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>10,200</u>
County Total	<u>8</u>	<u>4.161</u>	<u>\$ 45,385</u>
<u>Stanton County</u>			
District Court	2	1.175	\$ 6,600
Municipal Court	2	.112	1,040
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	<u>3</u>	<u>1.187</u>	<u>10,250</u>
County Total	<u>7</u>	<u>2.474</u>	<u>\$ 17,890</u>
<u>Stevens County</u>			
District Court	3	2.046	\$ 18,762
Municipal Court	2	.450	3,462
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	2	2.000	13,920
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>1.000</u>	<u>7,320</u>
County Total	<u>8</u>	<u>5.496</u>	<u>\$ 43,464</u>
<u>Seward County</u>			
District Court	5	3.658	\$ 20,440
Municipal Court	2	1.500	13,500
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	4	4.000	31,709
Juvenile Probation	<u>2</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>20,294</u>
County Total	<u>13</u>	<u>11.158</u>	<u>\$ 85,943</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>50</u>	<u>30.803</u>	<u>\$238,475</u>

## Appendix A (continued)

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
<u>Judicial District 27</u>			
<u>Reno County</u>			
District Court	11	11.000	\$128,617
Magistrate Court	9	9.000	69,166
Municipal Court	15	3.350	26,974
Probate/Juvenile Court	6	5.500	43,389
Juvenile Probation	<u>2</u>	<u>2.000</u>	<u>16,718</u>
County Total	<u>43</u>	<u>30.850</u>	<u>\$284,864</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>43</u>	<u>30.850</u>	<u>\$284,864</u>
<u>Judicial District 28</u>			
<u>Ottawa County</u>			
District Court	3	1.457	\$ 7,684
Municipal Court	3	.125	1,380
Probate/Juvenile/County Court	3	3.000	16,625
Juvenile Probation	<u>1</u>	<u>.500</u>	<u>2,958</u>
County Total	<u>10</u>	<u>5.082</u>	<u>\$ 28,647</u>
<u>Saline County</u>			
District Court	10	9.375	\$123,382
Magistrate Court	10	9.800	69,540
Municipal Court	7	2.700	30,428
Probate/Juvenile Court	<u>10</u>	<u>8.769</u>	<u>81,306</u>
County Total	<u>37</u>	<u>30.644</u>	<u>\$304,656</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>47</u>	<u>35.726</u>	<u>\$333,303</u>
<u>Judicial District 29</u>			
<u>Wyandotte County</u>			
District Court	45	45.000	\$550,461
Probate Court	10	10.000	97,725
Juvenile Court	15	15.000	115,705
Magistrate Court	16	16.000	160,331
Municipal Court	25	22.375	202,214

<u>Location/Program</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	<u>F.T.E.</u>	<u>Salaries</u>
Adult Probation	7	6.500	\$ 54,911
Juvenile Probation	14	14.000	102,302
Juvenile Detention	<u>24</u>	<u>24.000</u>	<u>131,489</u>
County Total	<u>156</u>	<u>152.875</u>	<u>\$ 1,415,138</u>
DISTRICT TOTAL	<u>156</u>	<u>152.875</u>	<u>\$ 1,415,138</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>2,320</u>	<u>1,635.899</u>	<u>\$14,815,760</u>

(Includes Supreme Court and Judicial Administration)



**END**