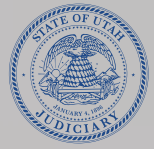


A DECADE OF PROGRESS

UTAH STATE COURTS



2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Introduction

Courts over the years have been characterized by some commentators as “steeped in tradition and slow to change.” Looking back over the last decade, one could hardly apply such a description to Utah’s court system. In fact, while the mission of our court has not changed, how we go about realizing our mission of being an *open, fair, efficient, and independent* court system has changed considerably. In this report, we take the opportunity to look back and chronicle some of the many advancements by our courts over the last decade.

The last ten years have witnessed improvements such as: alternative ways to resolve disputes; remote access to court services and court information; adoption of performance measures; advancements in technology; implementation of many new programs in juvenile and district courts; and important reforms in justice courts.

As proud as we are of these many advances, we are even more proud of our judges and staff who made these improvements possible through the work they do every day in courthouses across the state. This is particularly true given that the last decade has seen two deep recessions that posed many workload and fiscal challenges to the Utah courts. We have not merely maintained during these challenging times, we have made dramatic improvements in how the public is served through its courts.

We are pleased to provide this *2012 Annual Report to the Community*. It is our intention that it will provide insight into the important work that has not only taken place over the past decade, but also the many initiatives currently underway. The Judicial Branch plays an important role in our system of government and we hope that the information provided in this report will encourage you to learn more about your courts.

In closing, we express our appreciation to Governor Gary Herbert and members of Legislature for their continued support of our state’s court system.



HONORABLE CHRISTINE M. DURHAM
Chief Justice, Utah Supreme Court



DANIEL J. BECKER
Utah State Court Administrator



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UTAH STATE COURT’S MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Utah State Courts is to provide an open, fair, efficient, and independent system for the advancement of justice under the law.





A Decade of Change

COURT ACCESS

Online Court Assistance Program

In the 1990s, an increasing number of Utah citizens began representing themselves in their legal matters. To help these self-represented petitioners, kiosks were placed in five courthouses to walk petitioners through the process of completing the documents required to file divorce and respond to eviction complaints. Dubbed “QuickCourt,” these kiosks didn’t quite live up to their name. Lines were long and the technology was limited. In November 2000, the kiosks gave way to web-based document preparation with the development of Online Court Assistance Program (OCAP). OCAP use has grown steadily and by 2007 about 45 percent of divorce cases filed used documents generated by the program. The online program applications available have expanded over the years and by 2010, OCAP provided document preparation support for 11 common court procedures.

ADR/Mediation

In October 1993, the first meeting of the Utah Judicial Council’s Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Committee was convened. The committee worked with members of the Utah State Bar and

Administrative Office of the Courts staff to draft language that would eventually become the Utah ADR Act, which was passed by the Utah State Legislature in 1994.

The ADR Act required the Utah Judicial Council to implement a program utilizing alternative dispute resolution in the state courts. The program was implemented by the Council and Utah Supreme Court rules on January 1, 1995.

The court’s ADR Department oversees the court’s mediation programs. As the success and popularity of mediation has increased, a number of programs that serve the needs of Utah communities have been created. These programs include the Victim Offender Mediation Program (‘96), the Child Welfare Mediation Program (‘97), the Co-Parenting Mediation Program (‘97), the Truancy Mediation Program (‘98), and the Divorce Mediation Program (‘05). Outcome measures reflect that mediation improves a litigant’s view that they are being heard while at the same time saving valuable courtroom time.

Court information accessible online

During the 2000s, state courts—like the rest of the world—came to rely

heavily on the Internet. The state court website—www.utcourts.gov—was launched in 1998. By 2010, more than one million pages were accessed annually by court users. Functions once handled by telephone or in person—such as court calendars and fine payments—can now be completed on the court’s website. Hundreds of pages of court-related content have been added to the website, including information for judges, court staff, attorneys, and the public. The court’s XChange statewide case database program, which became web-based in 2003, allows individuals to research thousands of District Court cases throughout the state. Justice Court information was included in 2008, providing online access to thousands more case dockets.

COURT ACCOUNTABILITY

Judicial Council Adopts CourTools

In 2004, the Utah Judicial Council implemented a court performance measurement system developed, in part, by the National Center for State Courts. Dubbed CourTools, this performance measurement system was a simplified version of the Trial Court Performance Standards introduced by the court in 1990. The intent of the CourTools measures was to identify and monitor select important performance measures and make procedural improvements to

provide better service to the public. In the spirit of transparency in government, the performance measures are updated regularly on the court’s website, and information is available statewide by judicial district and individual courthouse. Also, in 2008, the Juvenile Court began producing a *Report to the Community* to present the court’s important outcome measures, which is also available on the court’s website.

Public Trust and Confidence Surveys Conducted

In 2006, the Utah Judicial Council commissioned two court surveys to determine the public’s view of the judiciary. The first survey measured court users’ views on access to and fairness of the courts, while the second survey measured the public’s knowledge, experience, and expectations of the courts. The survey results revealed a high level of satisfaction with access and fairness in the state’s courts. The court continually surveys the public and uses the information to improve service to court users.

STUDIES AND RESULTING IMPROVEMENTS

Improving Jury Service

The Utah Judicial Council has been committed to improving jury management and service for many years.

In 1989, the Judicial Council pursued legislation to enact the American Bar Association guidelines. In 1996, the Council endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on Improving Jury Service. In the years that followed, the Council, the Utah Supreme Court, and the Administrative Office of the Courts worked to implement the committee recommendations, including one day/one trial service.

Children and Family Law

In 1994, the Utah Judicial Council’s Family Court Task Force recommended consolidating the family law jurisdiction of the District Court with the delinquency and child protection jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court to form a family court. Two years later, the Council established the Standing Committee on Children and Family Law, rather than pursue family court legislation. The committee meets to discuss issues facing families in the courts and recommends avenues for addressing these issues. Work continues in the areas of adoption, custody evaluation procedures, and expediting the divorce process. The committee continues to be an important forum for complex issues involving court-involved families.

Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Legal System

In 1997, the Utah Judicial Council formed the Task Force on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Legal System. The Council commissioned the Task Force to examine the existence of racial and

ethnic bias in the criminal and juvenile justice systems. If there was evidence of such bias, the Task Force was to make recommendations on how to address the problems. If bias was not discovered, the Task Force was to highlight the successes.

In September 2000, the Task Force issued a final report with more than 200 recommendations. The recommendations were directed at all areas of the criminal and juvenile justice system. To help oversee the Task Force’s recommendations and to continue work in the area of racial and ethnic fairness, the Task Force recommended establishment of the Commission on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Legal System.

Both the Task Force and the Commission had survived solely on grant funds from the State Justice Institute and private foundations. By 2005, grant funds were no longer viable to sustain the Commission and it became necessary to seek permanent funding from the Legislature. Two attempts to seek funding through the Legislature failed. Work in the area of racial and ethnic fairness continues through the Judicial Council’s Standing Committee on Judicial Outreach. The committee established a Diversity Subcommittee in 2008, which has been working on projects to enhance relationships between the judiciary and minority communities.

Juvenile Court Information System

The Juvenile Court Automation Re-Engineering Task Force was formed in the fall of 1998 with a mission to develop a new Juvenile Court case management system to move from a main frame to web-based environment. The ideal system was defined as one that would increase communication and cooperation between the government organizations charged with providing juvenile justice and child welfare in Utah. The task force collaborated with other agencies and court users to design and build a system that offered enhanced capabilities. In November 2005, the new system— Courts and Agencies Records Exchange (CARE)—went online statewide. The CARE system has met the goal of replacing the previous database with one that improves availability of and access to information.

Privacy and Public Court Records

The courts have a special interest in distinguishing public from non-public records, especially with the increased availability of court documents on the Internet. While the court must be accountable in providing the public with information, it must do so while protecting a person's private information. In 2003, the Utah Judicial Council appointed an Ad Hoc Committee on Privacy and Public Court Records to consider the issue, and to recommend appropriate policies. After considering the testimony from representatives of several different interests, the committee

recommended policies and in 2005, the Council adopted these policies by amending the Rules of Judicial Administration.

Child welfare proceedings in Juvenile Court become open to the public

During the mid 1990s, Utah law governing public access to abuse and neglect proceedings in Juvenile Court alternated between a system defined as presumed closed and a completely closed system. During the 2003 legislative session, a bill passed to create a pilot program in the third and eighth district juvenile courts to study the impact of expanded access to abuse, neglect, and dependency hearings and recordings of these proceedings in both an urban and a rural judicial district. During the 2004 legislative session, the pilot program was discontinued and the open Juvenile Court program was implemented statewide in July 2004.

Utah Children in Foster Care

The Utah State Courts launched the Initiative on Utah Children in Foster Care (IOU) in 2005 to create a collaborative child welfare master plan for Utah. The courts invited leaders from all branches of Utah government, key members of Utah's child welfare system, and influential individuals in the community to be part of the initiative. The IOU committee has, and continues to address, issues to raise awareness of the needs of individuals who care for their relative's children, to resolve educational barriers for youth

in foster care, and to support youth transitioning to adult living.

Justice Court Reform

In 2006, the Utah Judicial Council identified justice court reform as the topic of system-wide importance to study. The goals of the effort were to increase judicial independence of justice court judges and to increase public trust and confidence in all courts, while preserving the ability of local governments to maintain local courts.

The Ad hoc Justice Court Study Committee was formed and held meetings that resulted in a legislative proposal with recommendations to address independence and accountability. The following compromise legislation was adopted during the 2008 Legislation session: six-year terms of office and unopposed retention elections for all justice court judges; fixed judicial salaries within a percentage range of a district judge salary based on weighted workload

calculations; selection by local officials based on nominations by county-based nominating commissions; and adoption of a single-case management system. These changes have been implemented over a period of three years, with the final pieces put into place in July 2011.

Probate Law and Procedure

In 2005, research by the Utah State Bar's Committee on Law and Aging revealed that the District Court fell short in protecting the interests of incapacitated adults. To correct the problem, the Utah Judicial Council appointed an Ad Hoc Committee on Probate Law and Procedure in 2007. The committee chose to focus exclusively on the appointment of guardians and conservators. The committee proposed statutes and rules to assure the protection of respondents from their incapacity as well as from those purporting to represent their best interests. Legislation has yet to receive Legislative approval and will be re-introduced in 2012.





Current Initiatives

Court Access Assistance

Going to court can be difficult, especially for people who represent themselves. In these tough economic times, more and more people find it necessary to do so. Self-represented people place a tremendous strain on the justice system. They often file incomplete or inaccurate court paperwork, do not understand how to follow court rules, and have unrealistic expectations about how court staff can help them. Their cases don't always move smoothly through the system, which causes frustration not only for those filing the case, but also for opposing counsel and court staff and judges.

The Utah State Courts responded to the ever-increasing needs of people without lawyers by establishing the Self-Help Center. The virtual center provides services through a toll-free telephone help line, email, mail, text messaging, and online chat, as well as information and forms on the court's website. The Center helps more than 600 people each month and has handled more than 15,000 calls, emails, text messages and chat sessions since it opened in December 2007. The Center began as a pilot project serving both an urban and a rural area. Over time, it has expanded services so that it now serves all but

two of the state's eight judicial districts, covering more than 80 percent of the state's land mass and nearly 40 percent of its population. Many of these areas are extremely rural, with little or no access to legal services. Center staff provides help in English and Spanish. Currently, the third and fourth judicial districts—which include Juab, Millard, Salt Lake, Summit, Tooele, Utah, and Wasatch counties—are not served by the Center. The goal is to secure legislative funding to make this a statewide service.

The Self-Help Center is a cost-effective and efficient service-delivery model that uses existing technology. As a virtual center, it is staffed centrally in one location with fewer people than it would require to maintain on-site, walk-in centers in each courthouse throughout the state. This model is convenient for the public, who do not have to make a special trip to the courthouse to wait until someone is available. They can email anytime, or call, text, or chat during designated hours and receive a prompt response. Self-Help Center staff provides people with information about court procedures, paperwork, forms, and referrals, as well as what to do in court and what to do after the court has

issued an order. The Center provides legal information—not legal advice—in a wide range of civil law areas. Staff help people navigate the Online Court Assistance Program as well as the other information pages and forms on the court’s website.

There is no screening of any kind. The Center staff serves anyone who contacts them, whether petitioner or respondent, the person who just needs to know where to go to find legal information, or the volunteer lawyer who needs a specific form to help a client at a free legal clinic. It is not uncommon for the Center to be contacted by both sides in a case—everyone is provided the same help. Feedback from customers, court staff, and judges has been overwhelmingly positive. Clerks and judges have found Center users are better prepared to present their Case in court. People frustrated with bureaucracies are thrilled and relieved to talk with someone who will guide them through the court process, treat them with respect, and give them practical answers to their questions. The result is less frustration, increased efficiency, and a better outcome for everyone involved.

Protecting Vulnerable Adults

The Utah State Courts are building a program for guardianship cases modeled after the hugely successful Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program in Juvenile Court. Volunteer coordinators—hired with

grant funds—will recruit, train, and monitor community volunteers, who will serve as court visitors. The program is being funded by a three-year grant awarded by the State Justice Institute. During the guardianship process, the court visitor is able to provide the judge with more evidence than might be offered by the petitioner and respondent and report to the judge on the need for a guardian and the extent of the guardian’s authority. The court visitor can interview the proposed guardian, the respondent, family, clergy and friends, visit the proposed residence, and report on other investigations ordered by a judge. After a guardian is appointed, the court visitor helps to ensure that the guardian is serving within the limits of the order and that the protected person is living as full a life as possible. A court visitor can interview the protected person, guardian and others, visit the residence, compare annual reports with real-life circumstances, and audit finances. The program is one of many steps the Utah Judicial Council has endorsed to improve the protection of one of the most vulnerable segments of our society. The Judicial Council has appointed a committee of judges, lawyers, guardians, and others to develop and oversee the program. The committee will hire the coordinator, develop the programs to recruit and train volunteers, and evaluate how court visitors can best be used to help judges.

Controlling Costs In Civil Cases

The Utah State Courts continue to take bold, imaginative steps to improve the public’s access to justice. In April 2011, the Utah Judicial Council extended its language interpretation program to civil cases, and in November 2011, the Utah Supreme Court amended its rule to corral the spiraling cost of discovery in civil cases. Discovery—where one learns the strengths and weaknesses of the other party’s case—is an important part of civil litigation, but the ever-increasing cost has meant that lawyers cannot economically represent people with modest claims.

The new Utah disclosure and discovery rules make fundamental changes that require parties, lawyers, and judges to change from a system in which every party has a right to discover almost anything, to a system in which the scope of discovery is narrowed and the amount of discovery is proportional to the case. Limiting discovery allows the court to move more quickly to trial.

The new rules are as follows: require each party to disclose documents and testimony that might be used in the trial to support the party’s claim; narrow the definition of things that can be discovered; limit the amount of discovery based on the amount of damages claimed; permit discovery beyond the limits only if the discovery is proportional to the case; and limit expert discovery. These changes will provide adequate discovery for large,

complex cases and yet make discovery in smaller cases affordable.

Ensuring Access For All

The Utah State Courts strives to provide access to the courts for individuals of all backgrounds. To assist minorities who speak limited English, the court has developed an Interpreter Program and provides interpreters in all court-related matters. Language assistance is provided at any point in the individual’s contact with the court, whether it is a criminal or civil proceeding or a Juvenile Court probation meeting.

The court maintains a roster of trained court interpreters who have been tested in language and interpreting skills. Depending on the language, interpreters receive credentials that identify their level of training and testing that has been achieved. The court website—www.utcourts.gov/resources/interp—offers detailed information about how to request an interpreter as well as how to become a court interpreter.

The court is continually expanding and refining the Interpreter Program and has recently conducted two pilot projects to reduce interpreter expenses. The first project involved installation of remote interpreting equipment at courthouses in Moab, Richfield, Roosevelt, and Vernal. The equipment allows an interpreter who is based in a distant location to provide a simultaneous interpretation of a court hearing. The second project is underway in

the Third District Court. Two certified Spanish staff interpreters have been hired for a twelve-month period to determine the cost effectiveness of having interpreters on staff full-time. Preliminary data suggests that both pilot programs will result in cost savings and effectiveness.

Electronic Record Creates Virtual Courthouse

An electronic revolution is taking place within the Utah court system. A revolution that will fundamentally alter the way the court conducts business.

Nothing is more fundamental to the administration of justice than the court's case file. On any given day, some 10,000 case-related documents are filed in courthouses throughout the state. The legal system is both paper and process intensive, which adds to the cost of litigation.

Over the past year, the Utah courts have worked to establish an electronic court record. This affects not only the storage and retention of paper documents, but sets the stage for a fundamental shift in how the court interacts with litigants. In a non-electronic scenario, there is only one place where a case file is maintained, which is at the courthouse. The electronic record will create a virtual courthouse complete with a virtual court record. This means an electronic court record will be available

anywhere, anytime, to everyone, on any electronic device.

This change in the culture of Utah's court technology systems means the court will perform more efficiently. In return, the court will offer the public increased service through enhanced communication between the court and litigants, more efficient use of judges' schedules, and better management of the litigation process—both internally and externally.

Public Satisfied With Court Access And Fairness

Utahns report a high level of satisfaction with access and fairness in the state's courts, according to results from a survey conducted by the Administrative Office of the Courts in 2011.

The Access & Fairness Survey measured court users' views in 20 areas, including parking access, courthouse safety, language barriers, disability accommodation, business hours, and treatment by court staff.

In nearly all areas surveyed, 90 percent or more of respondents rated the courts adequate or better on a five-point scale. The highest rated categories related to court security. In answer to the question of whether court security officers treated court patrons with courtesy and respect, 98 percent responded with adequate or better. In response to

whether court patrons felt safe in the courthouse, 97 percent responded with adequate or better.

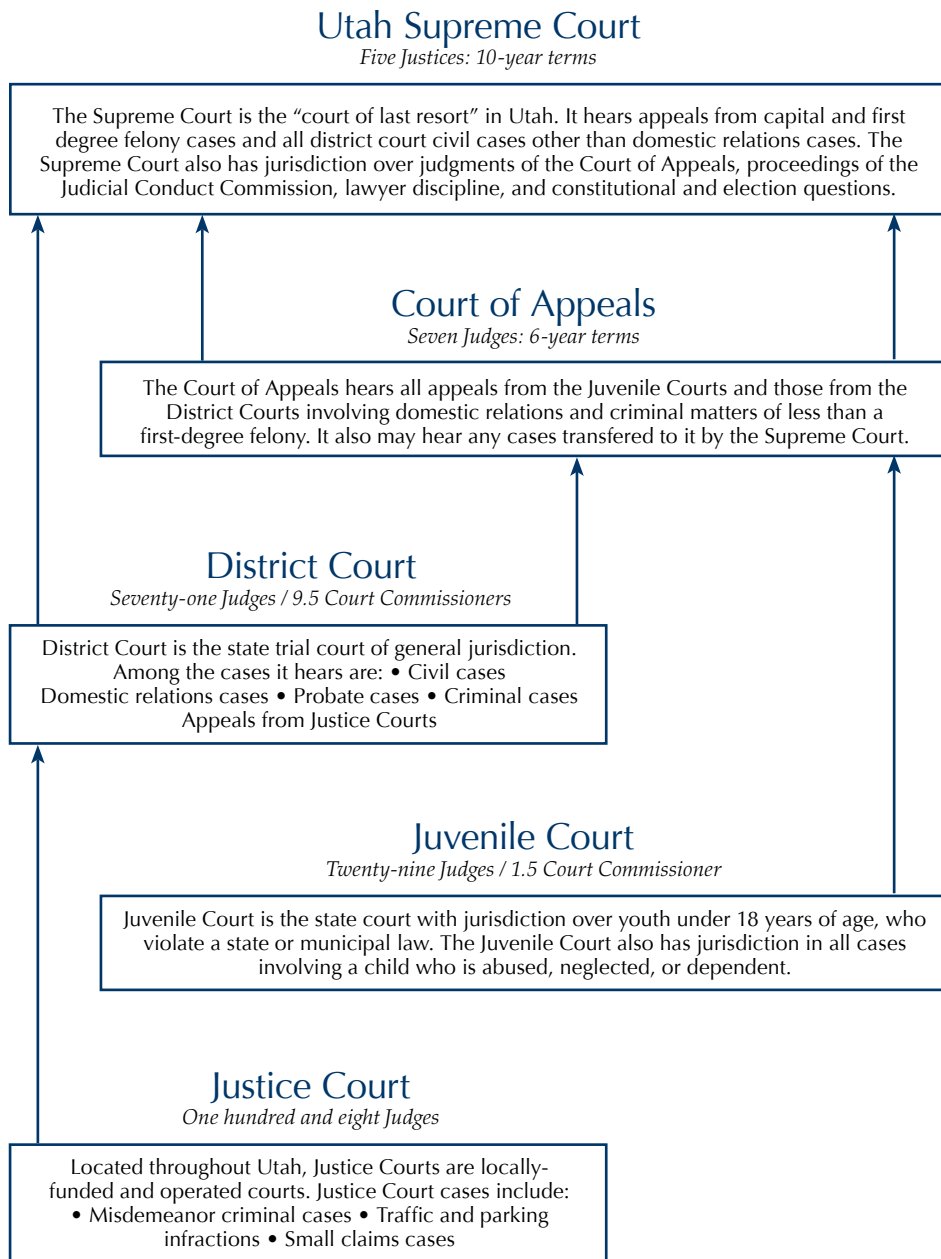
The categories in which the court received the lowest marks were still relatively positive. In response to the question of whether court patrons finished their court business in a reasonable amount of time, 87 percent responded with adequate or better. When asked if both parties in the court proceeding were treated the same, 88 percent responded with adequate or better.

The Access and Fairness Survey is conducted annually in each district courthouse in the state for one day. Individuals are asked to take the survey as they leave the courthouse, including attorneys, litigants and their families and friends, witnesses, victims, social service agency staff, jurors, paralegals, and law enforcement.

The survey results are available on the Utah State Court's website at www.utcourts.gov/courtools/reports.asp?measure=access



Navigating the Court System



Court Governance and Administration



2011-2012 UTAH JUDICIAL COUNCIL

FRONT ROW

Judge Kimberly K. Hornak, Judge Judith S.H. Atherton, Chief Justice Christine M. Durham, Utah State Court Administrator Daniel J. Becker, Judge David N. Mortensen, Utah State Bar Representative Lori Nelson, Esq., Justice Jill N. Parrish

BACK ROW

Judge George M. Harmond, Judge Thomas L. Willmore, Judge Keith Stoney, Judge Larry A. Steele, Judge Brendan P. McCullagh, Judge Paul Maughan, Judge Gregory K. Orme

Utah Judicial Council

The Utah Judicial Council is established in the Utah Constitution and directs the activities of all Utah courts. The Judicial Council is responsible for adopting uniform rules for the administration of all courts in the state, setting standards for judicial performance, and overseeing court facilities, support services, and judicial and nonjudicial personnel. The Judicial Council holds monthly meetings typically at the Scott M. Matheson Courthouse in Salt Lake City. These meetings are open to the public. For dates and locations of Judicial Council meetings, go to www.utcourts.gov/admin/judcncl/sched.htm.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHRISTINE M. DURHAM,
Chair, Utah Supreme Court

JUSTICE JILL N. PARRISH,
Utah Supreme Court

JUDGE KIMBERLY K. HORNAK,
Vice Chair, Third District Juvenile Court

JUDGE JOHN L. SANDBERG,
Clinton and Clearfield Justice Courts

JUDGE JUDITH S.H. ATHERTON,
Third District Court

JUDGE LARRY A. STEELE,
Eighth District Juvenile Court

JUDGE GEORGE M. HARMOND,
Seventh District Court

JUDGE KEITH L. STONEY,
Saratoga Springs and West Valley City Justice Courts

JUDGE PAUL G. MAUGHAN,
Third District Court

JUDGE THOMAS L. WILLMORE,
First District Court

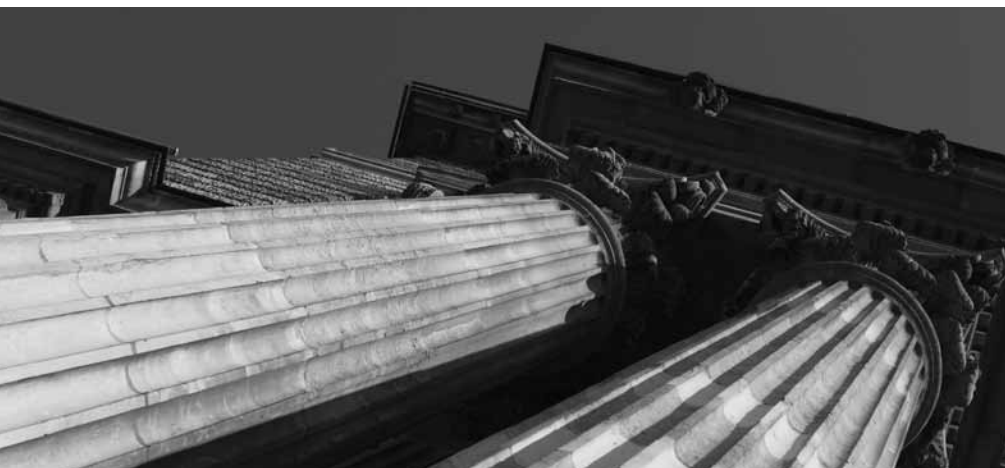
JUDGE BRENDAN P. MCCULLAGH,
West Valley City Justice Court

LORI NELSON, ESQ.
Utah State Bar Representative

JUDGE DAVID N. MORTENSEN,
Fourth District Court

DANIEL J. BECKER,
Secretariat, State Court Administrator

JUDGE GREGORY K. ORME,
Utah Court of Appeals



Utah State Court's Boards of Judges

The Utah State Courts has four boards of judges representing each court level. The boards propose court rules, serve as liaison between local courts and the Judicial Council, and plan budget and legislative priorities.

BOARD OF APPELLATE COURT JUDGES

CHIEF JUSTICE CHRISTINE M. DURHAM,
Chair, Utah Supreme Court

JUDGE GREGORY K. ORME,
Utah Court of Appeals

JUDGE MICHELE M. CHRISTIANSEN,
Utah Court of Appeals

JUSTICE JILL N. PARRISH,
Utah Supreme Court

JUDGE JAMES Z. DAVIS,
Utah Court of Appeals

JUDGE STEPHEN L. ROTH,
Utah Court of Appeals

JUSTICE MATTHEW B. DURRANT,
Utah Supreme Court

JUDGE WILLIAM A. THORNE, JR.,
Utah Court of Appeals

JUSTICE THOMAS R. LEE,
Utah Supreme Court

JUDGE J. FREDERIC VOROS, JR.,
Utah Court of Appeals

JUDGE CAROLYN B. MCHUGH,
Utah Court of Appeals

DIANE ABEGGLEN,
Board Staff, Appellate Court Administrator

JUSTICE RONALD E. NEHRING,
Utah Supreme Court

BOARD OF DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

JUDGE KATE A. TOOMEY,
Chair, Third District Court

JUDGE MARK S. KOURIS,
Third District Court

JUDGE WALLACE A. LEE,
Vice Chair, Sixth District Court

JUDGE CLARK A. MCCLELLAN,
Eighth District Court

JUDGE KEVIN K. ALLEN,
First District Court

JUDGE RANDALL N. SKANCHY,
Third District Court

JUDGE DAVID M. CONNORS,
Second District Court

JUDGE JAMES R. TAYLOR,
Fourth District Court

JUDGE LYNN W. DAVIS,
Fourth District Court

DEBRA MOORE,
Board Staff, District Court Administrator

JUDGE SCOTT M. HADLEY,
Second District Court

BOARD OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES

JUDGE JANICE L. FROST,
Chair, Second District Juvenile Court

JUDGE ELIZABETH A. LINDSLEY,
Third District Juvenile Court

JUDGE SUCHADA P. BAZZELLE,
Fourth District Juvenile Court

JUDGE MARK W. MAY,
Third District Juvenile Court

JUDGE JEFFREY R. BURBANK,
First District Juvenile Court

JUDGE KARLA STAHELI,
Fifth District Juvenile Court

JUDGE MICHELLE E. HEWARD,
Second District Juvenile Court

LISA-MICHELE CHURCH,
Board Staff, Juvenile Court Administrator

BOARD OF JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

JUDGE DAVID C. MARX,
Chair, Hyde Park and North Logan City and Logan City Justice Courts

JUDGE REUBEN J. RENSTROM,
Harrisville City, Riverdale City, South Ogden City, South Weber City, and Woods Cross City Justice Courts

JUDGE BRENT A. DUNLAP,
Iron County Justice Court

JUDGE JOHN L. SANDBERG,
Clearfield City and Clinton City Justice Courts, Judicial Council Representative

JUDGE SHERLYNN FENSTERMAKER,
Springville City and Mapleton City Justice Courts

JUDGE KEITH L. STONEY,
Saratoga Springs and West Valley City Justice Courts, Judicial Council Representative

JUDGE JERALD L. JENSEN,
Davis County and Sunset City Justice Courts

JUDGE ELAYNE STORRS,
Carbon County and Wellington City Justice Courts

JUDGE CLAIR POULSON,
Duchesne County Justice Court

RICHARD SCHWERMER,
Board Staff, Assistant State Court Administrator

PRESIDING JUDGES

The presiding judge is elected by a majority vote of judges from the court or district and is responsible for effective court operation. The presiding judge implements and enforces rules, policies, and directions of the Judicial Council and often schedules calendars and case assignments. The presiding judge works as part of a management team in the district, which includes the trial court executive and clerk of court.

During the past few years, the Utah State Courts have embarked on an initiative to better define and strengthen the role of the presiding judges. This process has included review and revision of existing rules and statutes, along with training that is designed to enhance the judges' skills in handling administrative duties.

PRESIDING JUDGES

UTAH SUPREME COURT
Chief Justice Christine M. Durham

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT
Judge James L. Shumate

COURT OF APPEALS
Judge Carolyn B. McHugh

FIFTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Hans Q. Chamberlain

FIRST DISTRICT COURT
Judge Clint S. Judkins

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT
Judge Wallace A. Lee

SECOND DISTRICT COURT
Judge Thomas L. Kay

SIXTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Paul D. Lyman

SECOND DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge J. Mark Andrus

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT
Judge Douglas B. Thomas

THIRD DISTRICT COURT
Judge Royal I. Hansen

SEVENTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Mary L. Manley

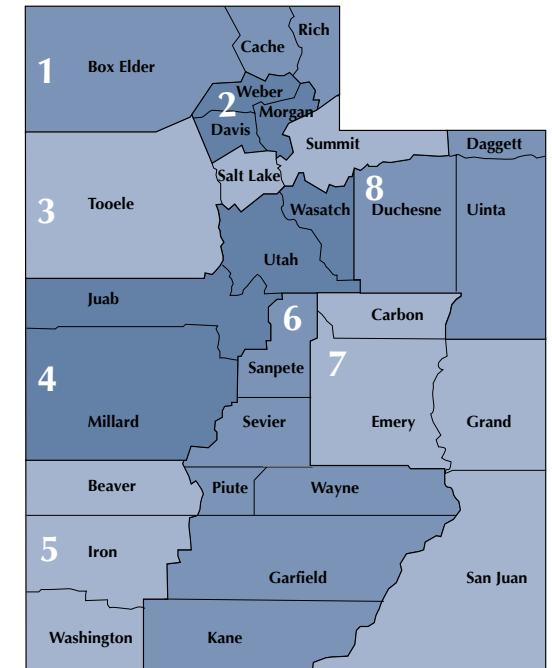
THIRD DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge James R. Michie, Jr.

EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT
Judge Edwin T. Peterson

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT
Judge Samuel D. McVey

EIGHTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Larry A. Steele

FOURTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT
Judge Mary T. Noonan



TRIAL COURT EXECUTIVES

The Utah State Court's trial court executives are responsible for day-to-day supervision of non-judicial administration of the courts. Duties include hiring and supervising staff, developing and managing a budget, managing facilities, managing court calendars, and developing and managing court security plans.

APPELLATE COURTS

Diane Abegglen

FOURTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT

James Peters

FIRST DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS

Corrie Keller

FIFTH DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS

Rick Davis

SECOND DISTRICT COURT

Sylvester Daniels

SIXTH DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS

Wendell Roberts

SECOND DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT

Beani Martinez

SEVENTH DISTRICT AND JUVENILE

COURTS

Bill Engle

THIRD DISTRICT COURT

Peyton Smith

EIGHTH DISTRICT AND JUVENILE COURTS

Russell Pearson

THIRD DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT

Duane Betournay

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT

Paul Vance

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

The Administrative Office of the Courts is responsible for organizing and administering all of the non-judicial offices of the Utah State Courts. Activities include implementing the standards, policies, and rules established by the Utah Judicial Council. The Court Administrator Act provides for the appointment of a State Court Administrator with duties and responsibilities outlined in the Utah Code. Appellate, district, juvenile, and justice court administrators and local court executives assist the state court administrator in performing these duties and responsibilities. Also assisting the state court administrator are personnel in finance, human resources, internal audit, judicial education, law, planning, public information, rules, and technology. Mediators, Office of the Guardian ad Litem, a District Court capital case staff attorney, and a Juvenile Court law clerk are also based in the Administrative Office of the Courts.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON UTAH'S STATE COURT SYSTEM,
GO TO WWW.UTCOURTS.GOV.



Awards, Honors, Recognition



JAELEANN ANDERSON, Salt Lake District Attorney's Office, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Records Quality Award*

BRODY ARISHITA, AOC C.A.R.E. Lead Programmer, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Records Quality Award*

DETECTIVE MICHAEL ASHLEY, Unified Police Department, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Service to the Courts Award*

TINA ASHLEY, Third District Judicial Case Manager, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Meritorious Service Award*

JOSEPH M. BEAN, Syracuse City Justice Court, *Justice Court 2011 Judge of the Year Award*

STEVE BECK, Salt Lake District Attorney's Office, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Records Quality Award*

RON BOWMASTER, AOC IT Director, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Judicial Administration Award*

MICHELLE CARTER, First District Probation Officer, *Recognition for Efforts on Behalf of Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, Conference of Agencies and Organizations Serving Troubled Youth*

CAROL COULAM, Judicial Services Manager, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Records Quality Award*

DETECTIVE DAVID DAVIS, Unified Police Department, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Service to the Courts Award*

CHRIS JEPPESEN, First District Clerk of Court, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Records Quality Award*

GREG JOHNSON, Third District Chief Probation Officer, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Records Quality Award*

STEPHEN D. KELSON, Esq., Kipp & Christian, P.C., *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Service to the Courts Award*

RAEHEL LIZON, AOC research analyst, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Meritorious Service Award*

BEANI MARTINEZ, Second District Juvenile Court, trial court executive, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Judicial Administration Award; and Distinguished Service Award, Weber Human Service's Project Empower*

ROSE MARTINEZ, Roy/Weber Justice Court, *Justice Court 2011 Employee of the Year Award*

MICHELE MATSSON, Chief Appellate Mediator, *Peter W. Billings Sr. Excellence in Dispute Resolution Award*, Utah State Bar

DR. TOM METCALE, Wasatch Pediatrics, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Amicus Curiae Award*

JENNIFER MILLER, Sixth District Court Clerk, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Meritorious Service Award*

PAMELA MUNSON, Second District Court Team Manager, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Meritorious Service Award*

JERRY OLER, Fourth District Chief Probation Officer, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Records Quality Award*

DETECTIVE ANDREW OLSON, Unified Police Department, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Service to the Courts Award*

KIMBAL PARKER, Fourth District Probation Officer, *Recognition for Efforts on Behalf of Youth in the Juvenile Justice System*, Conference of Agencies and Organizations Serving Troubled Youth

VICTOR TARLETON, Third District Probation Supervisor, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Records Quality Award*

HONORABLE MARSHA THOMAS, Taylorsville Justice Court, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Quality of Justice Award*; and *Justice Court 2011 Judge of the Year Award*

DETECTIVE DILLON THOMPSON, Unified Police Department, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Service to the Courts Award*

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT'S DAVIS COUNTY COURTS, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Records Quality Award*

UTAH STATE LAW LIBRARY, *First Place, 2011 Librarians as Expert Researchers category, Second Place, 2011 Librarians as Information Evaluators category*, American Association of Law Libraries' Day in the Life Photo Contest,

NANCY VOLMER, AOC Public Information Office, *Golden Spike Finalist Awards, 2011 Annual Report and Jury Orientation Video*, Public Relation Society of America-Utah Chapter

SERGEANT STANTON VON WAGONER, Unified Police Department, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Service to the Courts Award*

RAY WAHL, DEPUTY COURT ADMINISTRATOR, *Scott M. Matheson Award*, Conference of Agencies and Organizations Serving Troubled Youth; *2011 Probation Executive of the Year Award*, National Association of Probation Executives and Sam Houston State University; and *Distinguished Service Award*, Weber Human Service's Project Empower

LYNN WISEMAN, Second District Training Coordinator, *Utah Judicial Council 2011 Records Quality Award*



Judges Who Retired From the Bench in 2011

HONORABLE ROBERT HILDER, *Third District Court*

HONORABLE GLENN IWASAKI, *Third District Court*

HONORABLE JOSEPH FRATTO, *Third District Court*

HONORABLE SANDRA PEULER, *Third District Court*

In Memoriam

HONORABLE DEAN EARL CONDER, *Third District Court*

HONORABLE RICHARD MICHAEL DOBSON, *Washington County Justice Court*

HONORABLE GERALDINE (JERRY) SOPER ENNISS, *Draper Justice Court*

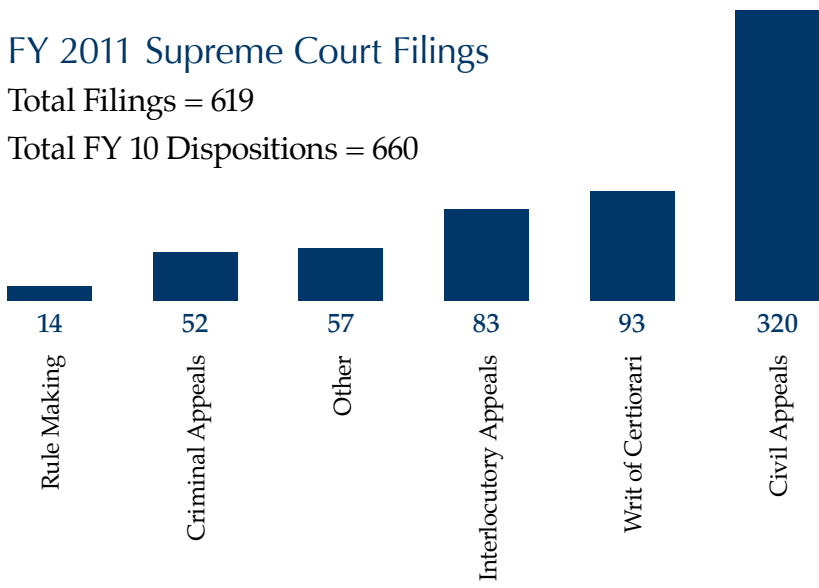
HONORABLE A. JOHN RUGGERI, *Seventh District Court*



2011 Court Caseloads

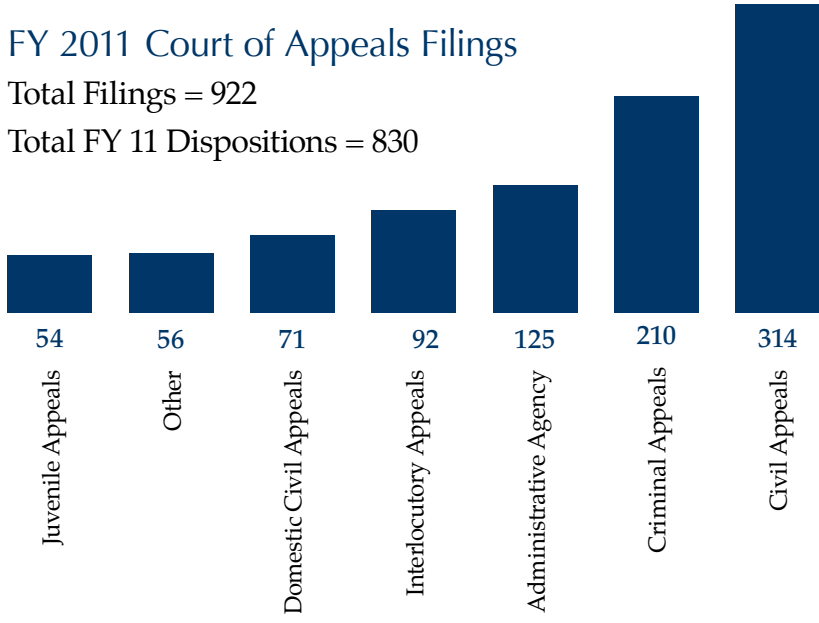
FY 2011 Supreme Court Filings

Total Filings = 619
Total FY 10 Dispositions = 660



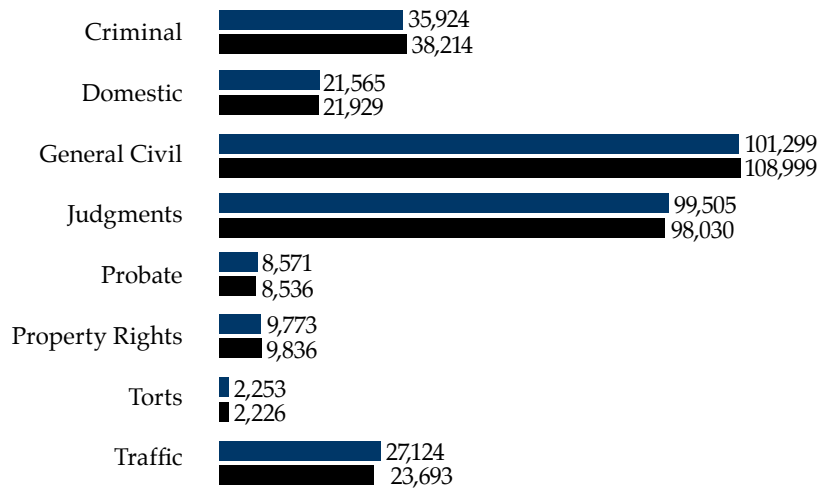
FY 2011 Court of Appeals Filings

Total Filings = 922
Total FY 11 Dispositions = 830



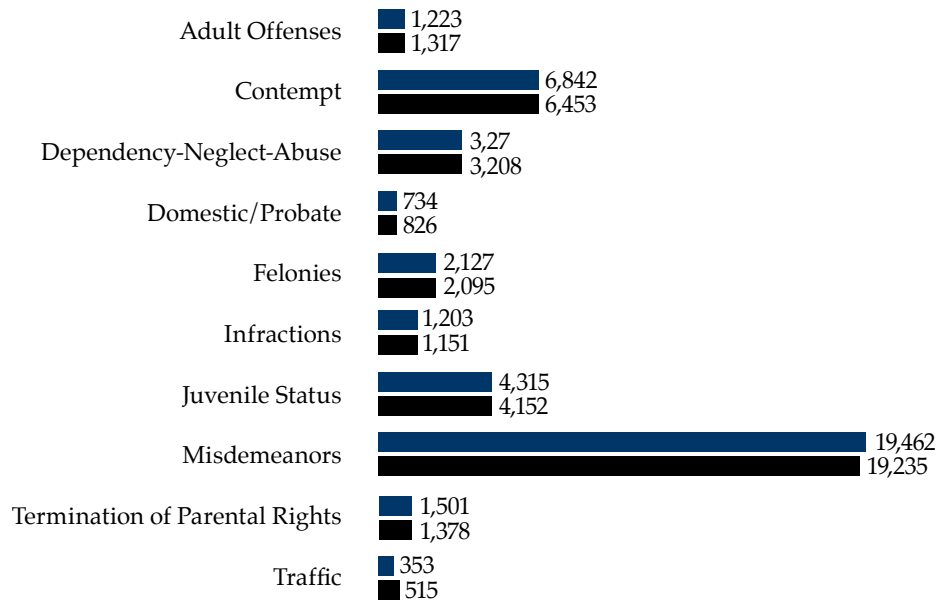
FY 2011 District Court Filings & Dispositions

■ Total Filings = 306,014
 ■ Total Dispositions = 311,463



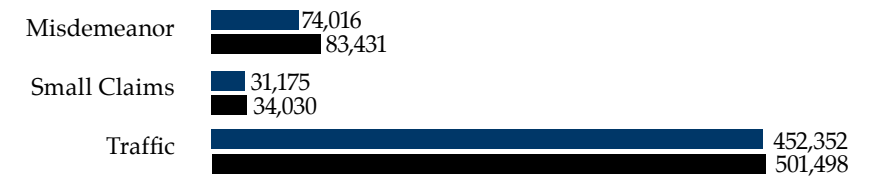
FY 2011 Juvenile Court Referrals

■ Total Referrals = 41,033
 ■ Total Dispositions = 40,330



FY 2011 Justice Court Filings & Dispositions

■ Total Filings = 557,543
 ■ Total Dispositions = 618,959



FY 2012 Annual Judicial Budget

As part of State of Utah budget. All funds including general funds and federal funds.



General and Education Funds Only (Appropriated FY 2012 budget)

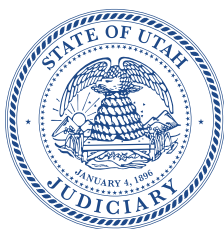
The judicial budget is 2.21 percent of the state's general fund budget.



Administrative Office of the Courts

Scott M. Matheson Courthouse
450 South State
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

(801) 578-3800 • www.utcourts.gov



Utah State Courts: A Decade of Progress

The mission of the Utah State Courts is to provide an open, fair, efficient, and independent system for the advancement of justice under the law.

