

2014 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMUNITY

INTRODUCTION

Over the years, the court's Annual Report to the Community has traditionally emphasized system-wide advancements, projects, and programs, which were possible because of the initiative and dedication of court employees and judges. In this Annual Report, we are breaking with tradition and highlighting what Utah judges are doing—individually and collectively—to advance the administration of justice by putting a face on various court initiatives.

One initiative that relies heavily on the commitment of individual judges is problem solving courts. In these specialty courts, judges attempt to address drug addiction and mental health issues of those who appear before them. By becoming invested in the individual and addressing dependency or mental health concerns, judges work to stop the cycle of repeat arrests and convictions. But perhaps more importantly, judges help these individuals transition to a better life. A court that specifically addresses the unique problems and needs of veterans will be added to the roster of Utah's problem solving courts in early 2014.

Utah's courts have transitioned from a paper-based to an electronic-based record keeping system over the past several years. Judges faced a number of challenges to work effectively in an electronic environment. The court's technology staff and judges collaborated to design a system where needed information could be accessed at the touch of a keyboard. Judges now take the bench with a laptop computer rather than stacks of file folders. In this report, a judge explains how he and his judicial team work exclusively in the electronic world.

This report also highlights steps taken to further improve access to our courts. Such as making individual court documents available online, enhancing the Online Court Assistance Program (OCAP), improving court facilities, and expanding Self-Help Center services statewide.

Finally, we are pleased to report that the public is supportive of the work the courts are doing. The results of a biennial survey conducted in 2013 of courthouse patrons statewide found that 93 percent agreed with the statement: "I am satisfied with my experience at the court today." This support is something our judges and staff work hard to achieve every day.

We would like to express appreciation to Governor Gary Herbert and members of the Legislature for their continued support of Utah's courts.



Honorable Matthew B. Durrant
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.





THE JUDGE AS PROBLEM SOLVER

Problem Solving Courts: An Alternative Approach

What motivates an individual to break the law is as varied as the type of crimes and the people who commit them. Oftentimes behavioral issues are a factor in what motivates someone to offend. It could be substance abuse, addiction, post traumatic stress disorder, or schizophrenia.

For routine court cases a routine approach works, but for cases involving behavioral issues it takes a different approach to be effective. In this instance, an alternative approach to justice is found in Problem Solving Courts.

Problem Solving Courts use a team approach with judges, attorneys, and service providers working together to treat the disorder and track and monitor the progress of an individual in order to achieve the best outcome possible. The idea behind Problem Solving Courts is that by treating the disorder, the criminal conduct that comes with it ceases.

The most common type of problem solving courts are Drug Courts and Mental Health Courts, but newer models addressing truancy, homelessness, and veterans are growing across the country. Utah has a number of Problem Solving Courts

that help to address different populations and their specific needs. The Utah Judicial Council has established a protocol to establish, oversee, and certify problem solving courts.

Delinquency Drug Court

As the young man steps up to the podium, the judge asks, "How many days clean?" The youth's reply, "Thirty days your honor," is met with applause from everyone in the courtroom, many of whom also struggle with addiction.

A similar scene plays out in both juvenile and district courtrooms throughout the state each day as people charged with crimes related to substance abuse work to overcome their addiction.

Delinquency Drug Court is a program in Juvenile Court geared towards high-risk youth who have been charged with an alcohol or drug-related crime. They accept a plea in abeyance or offense reduction in exchange for successful completion of the Drug Court program, which takes a minimum of six months to complete. The program requires the youth to attend court every two weeks at which time he or she is held accountable to the judge who is part of a team tracking the youth's progress.



“When these kids first come to Drug Court they are failing in school, their personal relationships are in a bad place, and they can’t keep a job,” says 2nd District Juvenile Court Judge Jeffrey Noland, “yet they don’t realize they have a problem with drugs.”

In Drug Court, the youth is held accountable for his or her actions. Accountability comes in the form of regular drug testing, school attendance, counseling, and treatment. “I praise them if they are doing things right,” Judge Noland says. “It’s a big deal for them to be recognized and has been proven as an effective approach to recovery.”

Once the youth starts testing clean, not only does their attitude change, but their appearance as well. “It’s like they come out of a fog,” Judge Noland says. “They have more energy and get back on track with their lives.” It’s a welcome change for the parents, who are an integral part of the youth’s recovery.

As the youth advances through Drug Court, they reach milestones along the way that eventually lead to graduation from the program. As each youth steps up to the podium on graduation day, they do so with a new outlook and fresh start.

Mental Health Court

The motivation for someone with a mental illness to commit a crime is very different compared to other criminals. While a substance abuser may be motivated to steal for drug money, a person with

schizophrenia may be hearing voices telling them to commit a crime.

The approach to justice for those with a mental illness must be different to be effective. In Mental Health Court the proven approach is treatment and accountability, rather than punishment.



Judge Kevin Allen

In December 2008, 1st District Court Judge Kevin Allen began overseeing Cache County’s Mental Health Court. Prior to this, the court had little choice but to treat defendants with

a mental illness the same as all others charged with a crime. So someone with a mental illness who was charged with a crime was booked into jail without ever addressing the treatment necessary.

It was typical to see a person with a mental illness charged with assault and booked into jail. After 30 days they would lose disability benefits, including access to medication. Without their prescribed medications, symptoms would get worse and they often got into trouble in jail, which only increased the time of incarceration. When released from jail, it would take 30 to 40 days to get their benefits reinstated and in the meantime they could be back in jail for committing another offense because they were not medicated. It was an endless cycle that often led to court and jail.



Today, these defendants are referred to Mental Health Court where they are tracked closely by a team that includes the judge, mental health treatment providers, and attorneys. The Mental Health Court team tracks the progress of the defendant and holds them accountable to their individualized treatment plan. The judge plays the role of a coach to motivate the defendants when they are doing well or to sanction them when they don't follow their treatment.

"The judge doesn't excuse or justify the behavior of those in Mental Health Court," explains Judge Allen, "but orders the necessary treatment, medication, and behavior modification to help them get back on track."

It is a model the judge has seen work well over and over again. He shares stories of defendants entering Mental Health Court severely troubled only to graduate months later and go on to live successful lives.

Coordination of Care Court

Seventy percent of young people who appear in Juvenile Court nationwide have a diagnosable mental illness. For these youth with special needs, an alternative approach to rehabilitation is needed. In Utah's 3rd Judicial District, a juvenile Mental Health Court, known as Coordination of Care Court, has proven to be effective.

For the past eight years, 3rd District Juvenile Court Judge Dane Nolan has overseen the Coordination of Care Court (C3) at the Scott M. Matheson

Courthouse. Each Wednesday afternoon, about a dozen youth and their parents gather in his second floor courtroom to heal. Some are just beginning the first phase of the program. Others are progressing through C3 and are in the second phase of the program, while still others are well on their way to graduating from C3.

"For routine cases in Juvenile Court a routine approach works," said Judge Nolan, "but for non-routine cases, you need a different approach. A cookie-cutter approach just doesn't work."



Judge Dane Nolan

C3 is open to court-involved youth between the ages of 12 and 17 who have been diagnosed with a serious mental illness. A risk assessment has found them to be medium to high-risk, which means they are struggling at home, at school, and with the law.

The program isn't for the faint of heart. It is an intensive intervention that addresses all aspects of the juvenile's life, which means addressing behavioral issues, monitoring medications, and tracking progress at school and at home.

The kids in C3 have been in trouble with the law for everything from assault and disorderly conduct to



property destruction and drug offenses. Their diagnosis could be anything from anxiety and depression to autism and reactive attachment disorder.

After an initial orientation, the first step in C3 is to make sure the youth attends counseling, takes prescribed medications, attends school, and exhibits good home behavior. Typically, after four to five months, the youth is ready to advance to the next phase and appears before the judge every other week where expectations are increased and the emphasis is on getting good grades and engaging in counseling.

“Parents like C3 because of the support from the court and probation they receive and because they can see their child improve,” says Judge Nolan. “Before coming to court the parents often don’t even realize their child has a mental illness. They learn that it is not something to be ashamed of and that mental illness can be very manageable.”

It is this stigma society attaches to mental illness that resulted in the program being named C3. While adults are willing to attend Mental Health Court, kids don’t want to be associated with a program that refers to mental health in the title.

The individualized treatment plans C3 provides the youth give them the skills to succeed. By addressing the underlying mental health issues, the youths learn how to manage their illness and can better function in school, at home, and in society.

In an effort to collaborate and educate, the court and other partners host the Intermountain Mental Health Court Conference at Utah State University every other year. The conference is dedicated to education and training in the creation, organization, operation, and function of mental health court programs.

Justice for Vets

There are currently 130 Veterans Treatment Courts in the nation and hundreds more are planned.

In Utah, plans are underway in the 4th Judicial District in Provo to develop a Veterans Treatment Court to assist Utah veterans who have been charged with serious crimes.



Judge Sam McVey

Veterans Treatment Court is similar to Utah’s other problem solving courts in that participants accept a plea in abeyance while participating in treatment for mental health

and/or substance abuse issues. Veterans Treatment Court is unique, however, in that it also addresses participants who may suffer from post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or some other mental health condition. In fact, one in five veterans who served in Iraq and Afghanistan suffers from PTSD or a serious mental health

condition. Support systems available in other problem solving courts will also be available in Veterans Courts as well as peer mentors or those who previously served in the military.



Fourth District Court Judge Sam McVey will oversee Provo's Veterans Court when it gets underway in 2014. As a former United States Marine, Judge McVey has an understanding of the challenges veterans face. "I speak their language and know where they've been," Judge McVey said. "My role is to not only make sure they toe the line and to apply sanctions when necessary, but to motivate them."

The benefit to the public is that participants who successfully graduate from Veteran's Court tend to re-offend at much lower rates and become contributing members of society.

Technology Eases Access

When 3rd District Court Judge Todd Shaughnessy walks into his chambers at the beginning of each day he has already reviewed the cases on his calendar and read the latest filings in each case from home via an iPad. He can do so, in part, because of technology now available that allows judges to access case information anywhere there is an internet connection. This is due to a newly-developed court software program called Judicial Workspace, which, along with other technology, has created a mobile office for District Court judges throughout Utah.

Workspace, developed by the court's IT staff in conjunction with a committee of judges and other users, has converted paper files and documents into electronic ones. "We've gone from

paper to paperless and files to fileless, which has completely transformed the way I work," Judge Shaughnessy said.



Judge Todd Shaughnessy

The mobility Workspace gives judges to access case files is especially advantageous for judges in rural areas of the state. These judges often travel hundreds

of miles to courthouses throughout their district to hear cases. Before Workspace, judges would carry stacks of files to review them at home or at another courthouse.

Workspace has also changed the work of court clerks to a more technical job. The time clerks spent to pull case files, alphabetize the files, and update the files after a hearing was onerous when upwards of 100 cases were calendared for the day. Storage space has also been freed up in courthouses throughout the state, which allows for more efficient use of limited space.

Files stacked in baskets in the courtroom were a familiar sight before the move to electronic filing. Now judges have all the information in a case at their fingertips. The result is not only a more streamlined and efficient system, but more informed judges. "I am better prepared to come to court and hit the ground running," Judge Shaughnessy said.



E-warrants Streamline Process

Crime has no schedule, which means law enforcement officers are serving search warrants all times of the day and night. In order to serve a search warrant, police need approval of a judge. During office hours, it's fairly easy for police officers to locate a judge at a courthouse; however, during evenings and weekends, the task can take hours to process. With well over 5,000 warrants typically approved statewide in a 12-month period, this is no minor task.

Thanks to a fairly new technology, police and judges are now able to handle the entire search warrant review process electronically through e-warrants. With the implementation of e-warrants, police officers can process a search warrant in five to 15 minutes. The police officer



Judge Brendan McCullagh

begins by texting the search warrant request directly to the judge on call who then reviews the search warrant online, electronically signs the warrant, and emails it back to the officer to serve. "E-warrants have helped judges be more efficient," said West Valley City Justice Court Judge Brendan McCullagh. "It not only has streamlined the process but is better protecting the public's Constitutional rights because the likelihood of police entering without a search warrant is less likely." (The Utah Supreme Court is reviewing a challenge to e-warrants.)

By the Numbers



- More than 80 percent of all District Court cases are filed electronically.
- More than 97 percent of all general civil cases are filed electronically.
- More than 93 percent of Justice Court citations are filed electronically.
- About 50 percent of Justice Court payments are electronic.



Photo courtesy, Mark Johnson, Daily Herald

ECR Court Encourages Swift Justice

A unique approach to resolving criminal cases began at Salt Lake’s Scott M. Matheson Courthouse in February 2011. The pilot program, known as Early Case Resolution (ECR), allows qualified cases to move through the court system quicker than the traditional court process.

ECR was developed as a way to address challenges faced by the criminal justice system, such as jail overcrowding, large caseloads, and timely disposition of cases. Previously, a defendant would initially appear in court to hear the charges against him or her and to schedule the next court date. Then additional court dates would be set weeks out as the case moved towards a preliminary hearing. ECR shortens the process by allowing no more than three court appearances, which must take place within a 30-day time frame. In some cases, defendants are allowed to plead to the charge and be sanctioned at their first court appearance.

“ECR court is the air traffic control of the criminal justice system,” said 3rd District Court Judge Deno Himonas. “Whether the charge is a misdemeanor or felony, the first stop in Salt Lake court is ECR.”

The hope is that by sanctioning defendants closer to the time of their crime, repeat offenses will be reduced. With swift and appropriate sentencing, defendants are typically less likely to re-offend. From the administrative standpoint, this streamlined way of administering justice is anticipated to be more efficient for everyone involved. (A study to evaluate the outcome of the program is underway.)



Judge Deno Himonas

Implementation of the program involves the work of a number of stakeholders in the criminal justice community, including Salt Lake County’s Criminal Justice Advisory

Council, Salt Lake County Division of Criminal Justice Services, Salt Lake County District Attorney’s Office, Salt Lake Legal Defender Association, Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, the Utah Department of Corrections, and the Utah State Courts.

These entities work together to ensure the success of the program and to track progress on the outcomes—from the time the defendant is booked into jail to when they appear in court—which means swift and efficient justice for all.





SERVING THE PUBLIC'S NEEDS

Improving Public Access

Accessing Court Documents Online

Data is critical to most organizations' operations and the courts are no different. How records are collected, stored, and accessed individually and collectively is critical to the efficient operation of any court system.

The Utah State Courts public database, XChange, provides hundreds of thousands of electronic court records that are accessed daily by attorneys, judges, collection agencies, media, and the public. Having this information at one's fingertips is not only convenient, but helps the court to monitor its caseloads and determine how to best allocate resources.

A major step towards enhancing information on XChange has been the implementation of e-filing. The court mandated e-filing for all documents in civil and domestic cases on April 1, 2013, and probate records soon followed. In 2014, the court will require criminal cases to be e-filed as well.

The move to an electronic court record means documents filed in court

cases are accessible on XChange—24 hours a day, seven days a week—which enhances accessibility and provides added transparency to Utah's citizens.

Online Court Assistance Program

Emotions run high when individuals are filing for divorce or involved with a landlord-tenant dispute. Not to mention when someone is seeking guardianship of a minor or seeking a protective order.

When faced with these types of issues and others, the Online Court Assistance Program (OCAP) can take the stress out of preparing documents needed by the court. The program has been in existence since 2001, but each year is refined and expanded to better serve the public's needs. The do-it-yourself approach to court document preparation is available on the court's website at www.utcourts.gov. This service is one that not only helps to take the fear out of the court process, but helps people move forward in resolving disputes.

Public Gives State Courts High Marks

The often referenced quote "perception is reality," is the impetus behind a public survey the court



conducts every other year. It helps to know how the courts are being perceived in order to know how to better serve court patrons.

Utahns reported a high level of satisfaction with access and fairness in the state's courts, according to results from a survey conducted the summer of 2013.

The Access and Fairness Survey measured court users' views in 20 areas, including business hours, disability accommodations, ease of parking, language barriers, safety in courthouses, time needed to finish court business, treatment by court staff, and the courtroom experience.

In nearly all areas surveyed, 90 percent or more of respondents rated the courts adequate or better on a five-point scale. Two of 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, 97 percent responded with adequate or better. In response to whether court

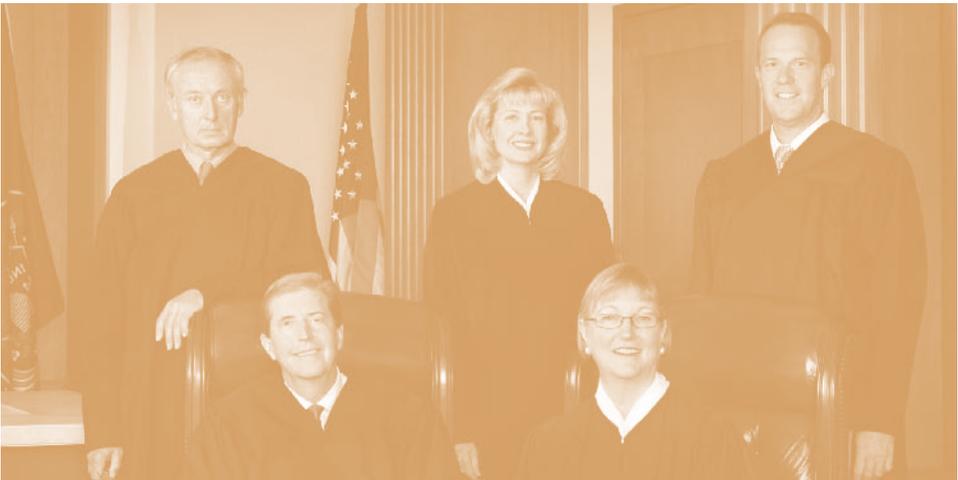
patrons felt safe in the courthouse, 97 percent responded as adequate or better.

The categories in which the court received the lowest marks were still very positive. In response to the question of whether court patrons finished their court business in a reasonable amount of time, 89 percent responded with adequate or better.

When asked if both parties in the court proceeding were treated the same, 89 percent responded with adequate or better.

The Access and Fairness Survey is conducted biennially in each of the state's 38 district courthouses for one day. People 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 has been conducted five times since 2006. Survey results for all years are available on the Utah State Courts' website at www.utcourts.gov.



Utah Supreme Court Justices (l-r) Associate Chief Justice Ronald E. Nehring, Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant, Justice Jill N. Parrish, Justice Christine M. Durham, Justice Thomas R. Lee

On The Road Again

For many, seeing is believing or at least leads to clarity, which is why Utah's Appellate Courts regularly plan outreach in Utah's communities.

Twice a year the Utah Supreme Court's five justices take to the road to hear oral arguments at Utah's law schools. Each fall, the court travels to Brigham Young University's J. Reuben Clark Law School and in the spring to the S.J. Quinney College of Law at the University of Utah.

In addition, three of Utah's Court of Appeals judges periodically travel to other areas of the state to provide students and the public with an opportunity to see the court in their own community. Most recently, the Court of Appeals traveled to the Emery County Courthouse in Castle Dale where students from Utah State University Eastern sat in.

The purpose behind these visits is to provide an opportunity for others to see the courts' work firsthand. The Supreme Court and Court of Appeals are permanently housed at Salt Lake's Scott M. Matheson Courthouse, which is not always convenient for students and the public to visit, especially those from outlying areas. The road trips provide a rare opportunity to see the court in action in other communities and to ask the justices and judges questions once oral arguments are finished.

The students enjoy seeing what they've read about in class applied in local courtrooms. As one student noted, "I was impressed to see what I'm learning in class pay off." Both courts also stream oral arguments live via the court's website at www.utcourts.gov providing ongoing learning opportunities for students.

Helping Those Who Help Themselves

Utahns are known for being an industrious people with an independent nature. It's this spirit that motivates some citizens to go it alone when working through legal problems. But legal processes and procedures can be difficult to understand and that is where the court's Self-Help Center steps in.

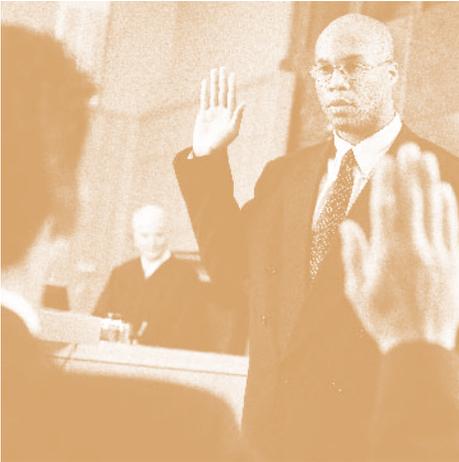
The Self-Help Center provides information and tools to anyone accessing Utah's state court system. By helping self-represented individuals navigate the court system, the center also assists court staff, judges and attorneys do their jobs more effectively.

The center's free services are provided "virtually" by telephone, email, text messaging, and the court website. Staff attorneys help anyone contacting the center in either English or Spanish, and court interpreters are available to communicate in other languages if needed. Center staff do not give legal advice but are able to help



guide people to useful information and forms in a wide range of legal matters and at all levels of court.

The center works with the state's nonprofit legal agencies, law school legal clinics, public libraries, government agencies, and community programs to connect people to useful resources and to improve public access to the courts. The center also collaborates with the Utah State Bar to develop programs like the Modest Means Lawyer Referral Program to help people find affordable legal services.



The number of people contacting the center continues to grow. In FY 2013, its first year of providing services statewide, the center responded to nearly 16,000 contacts. Center staff respond to an average of 90 contacts per day. Public feedback is positive. As one person commented, "I was so pleased; I felt it was exactly what I needed. And I am very grateful that the Self-Help Center is there."

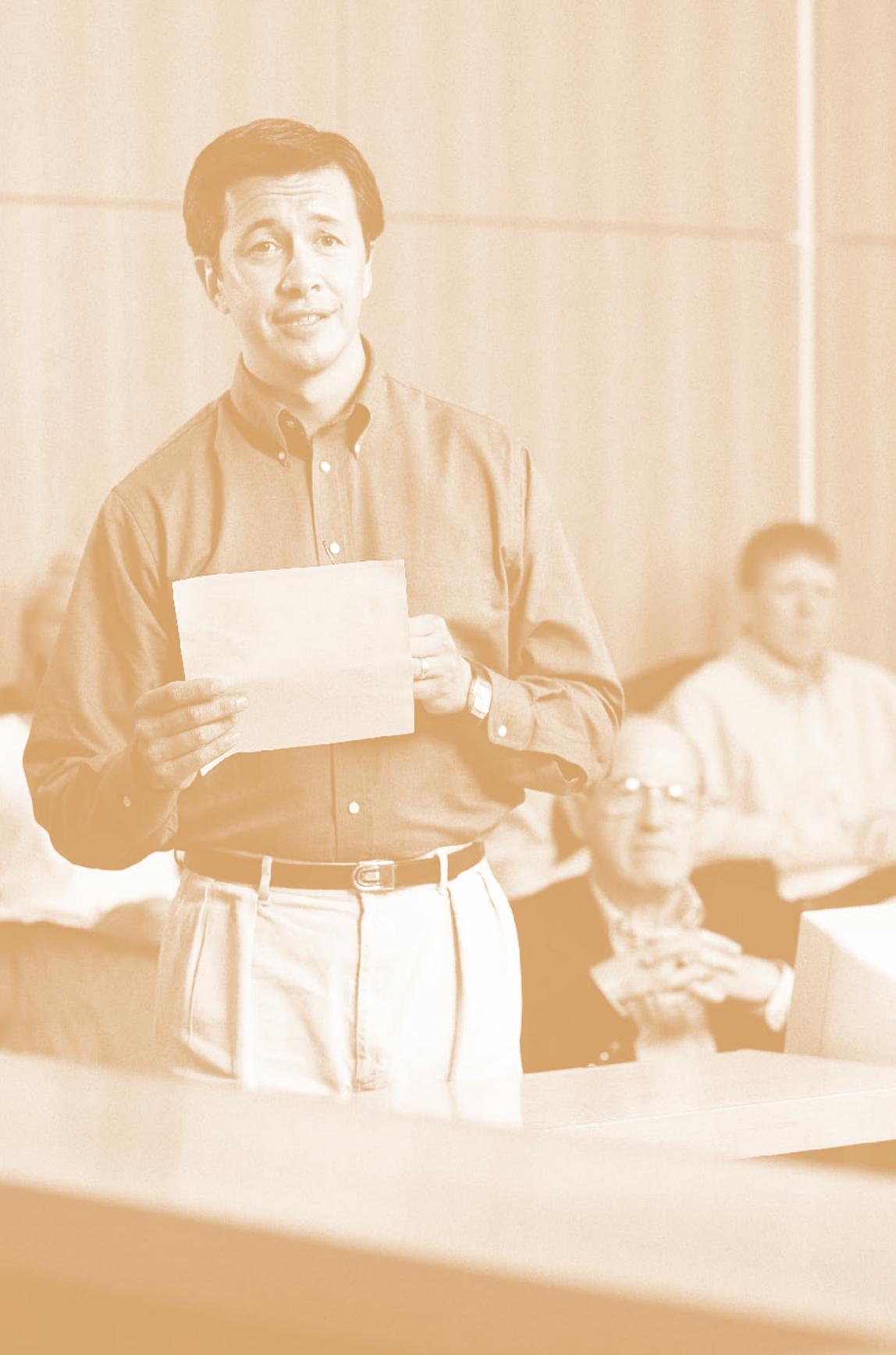
Interpreters Increase Court Access

To the average citizen, involvement with the legal system can be daunting especially to those who do not speak English. Imagine not being able to read instructions on how to file a court document or not understanding what the judge is asking of you in court. That's where the Court Interpreter Program helps to ensure those who don't speak English have a voice. Forty-seven different languages were interpreted in the courts last year.

As part of an ongoing effort to expand and refine the Court Interpreter Program, remote interpreting equipment has been installed in rural court locations throughout the state. This past year, interpreting equipment was installed in the Duchesne Courthouse providing expanded language access to residents in the north-east part of Utah. This is one of six interpreting units available at remote courthouses throughout the state and connects interpreters housed at Salt Lake's Scott M. Matheson Courthouse. Additional remote interpreting equipment has proved invaluable in courthouses in Manti, Moab, Richfield, Roosevelt, and Vernal because of the convenience of accessing interpreters based in Salt Lake, which results in savings in travel costs.



Breaking down the language barrier is one way the courts ensure justice for all.





Court Facility Update

Utah operates 41 courthouses throughout the state from Brigham City to Monticello. Ensuring that these facilities meet the needs of an ever-changing population is paramount to providing Utah citizens access to justice. Two new courthouses are being constructed in Nephi and Ogden to replace facilities that are outdated and no longer provide adequate security.

Ogden Juvenile Courthouse

The existing Second District Juvenile Courthouse is not able to accommodate future growth, nor

does it meet current court security or ADA guidelines.

In 2008, the Legislature funded purchase of the property. The design was funded during the 2012 Legislative session and construction costs were approved during the 2013 session. Groundbreaking for the new courthouse began in November 2013.

The 85,000 sq. ft. facility will have eight courtrooms (six to be completed initially and two shelled for future growth), secure prisoner holding and transport areas, juvenile probation intake program space, secure employee





and judicial work areas, mediation conference rooms, and a secure public entrance and waiting areas. The building is scheduled to open in spring 2015.

Juab County Courthouse

The Juab County Courthouse facility in Nephi was initially built in 1923 as a high school. In 1980, the building was remodeled for use as the county courthouse and administration building. An addition remodel was completed in 1995. A lot has changed in courthouse design the past 33 years, especially when it comes to security, and all agreed a new courthouse was long overdue.

Construction on a new courthouse began in August 2013 and is scheduled to open in February 2014. The 8,700 sq. ft. building houses two courtrooms, judge's chambers, probation offices, and administrative space. The courthouse incorporates current court design guidelines, including a secure prisoner holding area and transport corridor, video surveillance, a dedicated security screening area at the public entrance, secure judicial parking, and a secure clerical work area.

Patrons to the new courthouses can rest easy knowing their safety and security are well protected.



NAVIGATING THE COURT SYSTEM

UTAH SUPREME COURT

Five Justices: 10-year terms

The Supreme Court is the “court of last resort” in Utah. It hears appeals from capital and first-degree felony cases and all district court civil cases other than domestic relations cases. The Supreme Court also has jurisdiction over judgments of the Court of Appeals, proceedings of the Judicial Conduct Commission, lawyer discipline, and constitutional and election questions.

COURT OF APPEALS

Seven Judges: 6-year terms

The Court of Appeals hears all appeals from the juvenile courts and those from the district courts involving domestic relations and criminal matters of less than a first-degree felony. It also may hear any cases transferred to it by the Supreme Court.

JUVENILE COURT

Thirty Judges: 6-year terms. 1.5 Court Commissioners

Juvenile Court is the state court with jurisdiction over youth under 18 years of age, who violate a state or municipal law. The Juvenile Court also has jurisdiction in all cases involving a child who is abused, neglected, or dependent.

DISTRICT COURT

Seventy-one Judges: 6-year terms. 10.5 Court Commissioners

District Court is the state trial court of general jurisdiction. Among the cases it hears are: civil cases, domestic relations cases, probate cases, criminal cases, small claims cases, appeals from justice courts.

JUSTICE COURT

Ninety-eight Judges: 4-year terms

Located throughout Utah, Justice Courts are locally-funded and operated courts. Justice Court cases include: misdemeanor criminal cases, traffic and parking infractions, small claims cases.

Court Governance and Administration



2013–2014 Utah Judicial Council, (l-r), Judge James Z. Davis, Judge George M. Harmond, Judge Randall N. Skanchy, Judge Thomas M. Higbee, Judge Glen R. Dawson, Judge Paul G. Maughan, Judge Kimberly K. Hornak, Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant, Justice Jill N. Parrish, Judge John L. Sandberg, Utah State Court Administrator Daniel J. Becker, Judge Reed S. Parkin, Utah State Bar Representative John Lund, Esq., Judge David N. Mortensen.

Not pictured: Judge David C. Marx, Logan and Hyde Park Justice Courts

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. Dates and locations of Judicial Council meetings are available at www.utcourts.gov.

Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant
Chair, Utah Supreme Court

Judge Kimberly K. Hornak
Vice chair, Third District Juvenile Court

Judge James Z. Davis
Court of Appeals

Judge Glen R. Dawson
Second District Court

Judge George M. Harmond
Seventh District Court

Judge Thomas M. Higbee
Fifth District Juvenile Court

Judge David C. Marx
Logan and Hyde Park Justice Courts

Judge Paul G. Maughan
Third District Court

Judge David N. Mortensen
Fourth District Court

Judge Reed S. Parkin
Orem City Justice Court

Justice Jill N. Parrish
Utah Supreme Court

Judge John L. Sandberg
Clearfield City & Clinton City Justice Courts

Judge Randall N. Skanchy
Third District Court

John Lund, Esq.
Utah State Bar

Daniel J. Becker
Secretariat, State Court Administrator

Utah State Courts Boards of Judges

The Utah State Courts has four boards of judges representing each court level that meet monthly. 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 Matthew B. Durrant
Chair, Utah Supreme Court

Judge Michele M. Christiansen
Utah Court of Appeals

Judge James Z. Davis
Utah Court of Appeals

Justice Christine M. Durham
Utah Supreme Court

Justice Thomas R. Lee
Utah Supreme Court

Justice Ronald E. Nehring
Utah Supreme Court

Judge Gregory K. Orme
Utah Court of Appeals

Justice Jill N. Parrish
Utah Supreme Court

Judge John A. Pearce
Utah Court of Appeals

Judge Stephen L. Roth
Utah Court of Appeals

Judge J. Frederic Voros, Jr.
Utah Court of Appeals

Tim Shea
Board staff, Acting Appellate Court Administrator

Board of District Court Judges

Judge Kevin K. Allen
Chair, First District Court

Judge David M. Connors
Second District Court

Judge Noel S. Hyde
Second District Court

Judge Mark S. Kouris
Third District Court

Judge Bruce C. Lubeck
Third District Court

Judge Eric Ludlow
Fifth District Court

Judge Clark A. McClellan
Eighth District Court

Judge Derek Pullan
Fourth District Court

Judge James R. Taylor
Fourth District Court

Judge Kate A. Toomey
Third District Court

Debra Moore
Board staff, District Court Administrator

Board of Juvenile Court Judges

Judge Elizabeth A. Lindsley
Chair, Third District Juvenile Court

Judge Suchada P. Bazzelle
Fourth District Juvenile Court

Judge Jeffrey R. Burbank
First District Juvenile Court

Judge Janice L. Frost
Second District Juvenile Court

Judge Paul D. Lyman
Sixth District Court

Judge Mark W. May
Third District Juvenile Court

Judge Mary Noonan
Fourth District Juvenile Court

Dawn Marie Rubio
Board staff, Juvenile Court Administrator

Board of Justice Court Judges

Judge Reuben J. Renstrom

Chair, Harrisville City, Riverdale City, South Ogden City, South Weber City, and Woods Cross City Justice Courts

Judge Paul Farr, Herriman

Lehi, and Sandy City Justice Courts

Judge Sherlynn Fenstermaker

Springville City and Mapleton City Justice Courts

Judge Jerald Jensen

Davis County Justice Court

Judge Michael Kwan

Taylorsville Justice Court

Judge David Marx

Logan and Hyde Park Justice Courts, Judicial Council Representative

Judge Brendan P. McCullagh

West Valley City Justice Court

Judge David Miller

Centerville and North Salt Lake Justice Courts

Judge Reed S. Parkin

Orem City Justice Court, Judicial Council Representative

Judge John L. Sandberg

Clearfield City and Clinton City Justice Courts, Judicial Council Representative

Richard Schwermer

Board staff, Assistant State Court Administrator

Presiding Judges

The presiding judge is elected by a majority vote of judges from the 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 Matthew B. Durrant

Court of Appeals

Judge J. Fred Voros, Jr.

First District Court

Judge Ben H. Hadfield

Second District Court

Judge Brent W. West

Second District Juvenile Court

Judge Janet L. Frost

Third District Court

Judge Royal I. Hansen

Third District Juvenile Court

Judge C. Dane Nolan

Fourth District Court

Judge David N. Mortensen

Presiding Judges cont.

Fourth District Juvenile Court
Judge Mary T. Noonan

Fifth District Court
Judge John Walton

Fifth District Juvenile Court
Judge Thomas M. Higbee

Sixth District Court
Judge Wallace A. Lee

Sixth District Juvenile Court
Judge Paul D. Lyman

Seventh District Court
Judge Douglas B. Thomas

Seventh District Juvenile Court
Judge Mary L. Manley

Eighth District Court
Judge Edwin T. Peterson

Eighth District Juvenile Court
Judge Keith E. Eddington

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
Tim Shea
Acting Appellate Court Administrator

First District and Juvenile Courts
Corrie Keller

Second District Court
Sylvester Daniels

Second District Juvenile Court
Travis Erickson

Third District Court
Peyton Smith

Third District Juvenile Court
Not available at press time

Fourth District Court
Shane Bahr

Fourth District Juvenile Court
James Peters

Fifth District and Juvenile Courts
Rick Davis

Sixth District and Juvenile Courts
Wendell Roberts

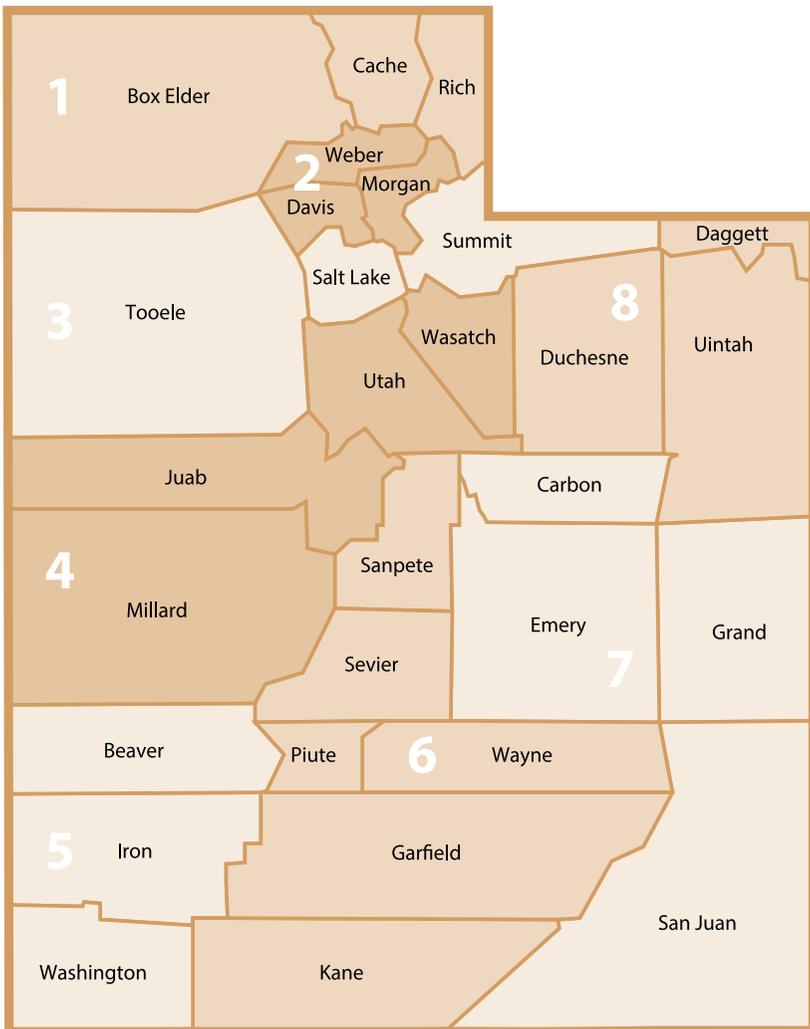
Seventh District and Juvenile Courts
Terri Yelonek

Eighth District and Juvenile Courts
Russell Pearson

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

Appellate Court Front Office Team, 2013 Meritorious Service Award, Utah Judicial Council (Lisa Collins, Nicole Gray, Marilyn Hammond, Joan Keller, Susan Richards, Clark Sabey, Michelle Sanchez, Kimberly Shafer, Celia Urcino, Sue Willis)

Dan Becker, State Court Administrator, *2013 Kenneth R. Palmer Distinguished Service Award*, Conference of State Court Administrators

BYU IT Department's Team Learning Link, 2013 Service to the Courts Award, Utah Judicial Council

Leslie Christofferson, 4th District Court Judicial Case Manager, *Public Employee Salute*, Utah Public Employees Association

Honorable Wayne Cooper, Clarkson, Cornish City, and Trenton City Justice Courts, *2013 Justice Court Service Award*, Justice Court Board

E-Filing Consistency Committee, 2013 Records Quality Award, Utah Judicial Council (Kim Allard, Roxanne Baptist, Paul Barron, Mark Bedel, Angela Brown, Carol Frank, Jennifer Greer, Candace Hall, Jana O'Hearon, LeeAnn Heim Mueller, Peggy Johnson, Julie Jorgensen, Lincoln

Mead, Maurie Montague, Debra Moore, Julie Poulson, Julie Rigby, Libby Wadley, Tracy Walker.)

Senator Lyle Hillyard, 2013 Amicus Curiae Award, Justice Court Board

H. Allen James, Granite School District, *2013 Service to the Courts Award*, Utah Judicial Council

Brent Johnson, AOC General Counsel, *2013 Hearts and Hands Award*, Volunteers of America

Honorable Michael Lyon, *Judge of the Year Award*, Utah State Bar

Honorable David Marx, Logan and Hyde Park Justice Courts, *2013 Judge of the Year Award*, Justice Court Board

Lori W. Nelson, Attorney at Law, *2013 Amicus Curiae Award*, Utah Judicial Council

Third District Early Case Resolution Support Team, 2013 Meritorious Service Award, Utah Judicial Council (Tina Ashley, T.J. Hendrickson, Katie Morris, Cyndia Vigil)

ReAnnun Newston, Provo City Justice Court, *2013 Employee of the Year Award*, Justice Court Board

Cassandra Ritchie, Judicial Assistant, Third District Mental Health Court, *2013 Meritorious Service Award*, Utah Judicial Council

Wendell L. Roberts, 6th District Trial Court Executive, *2013 Judicial Administration Award*, Utah Judicial Council

Honorable Vernon “Rick” Romney, Provo City Justice Court, *2013 Quality of Justice Award*, Utah Judicial Council

Ron Shepherd, Probation Supervisor, Third District Juvenile Court, *2013 Meritorious Service Award*, Utah Judicial Council

Nancy Volmer, AOC Public Information Office, *2013 Golden Spike Award of Merit*, Strategic Communication Plan, Public Relations Society of America-Utah Chapter

Weber County Mental Health Court, *Annual Service Award*, Weber County Commission

Judges Who Retired From the Bench in 2013

Honorable Judith Atherton

Third District Court

Honorable Paul Iwasaki

Second District Juvenile Court

Honorable Clint Judkins

First District Court

Honorable Kay Lindsay

Fourth District Juvenile Court

Honorable Michael Lyon

Second District Court

Honorable Frederic Oddone

Third District Court

Honorable Larry Steele

Eighth District Juvenile Court

Honorable William Thorne

Court of Appeals

Honorable Andrew Valdez

Third District Juvenile Court

In Memoriam

Honorable Keith Roger Bean

Honorable Seth Mark Johnson

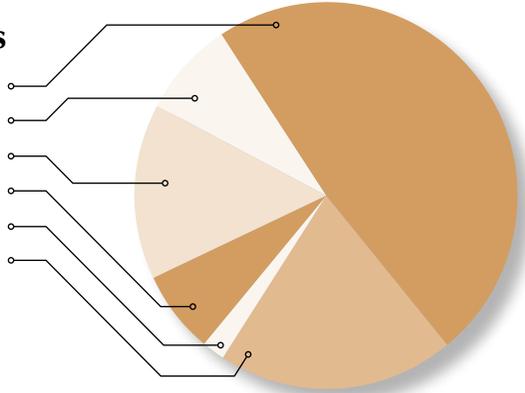
Honorable Cleopatra “Pat” McRae

Honorable Anthony Quinn

2013 COURT CASELOADS

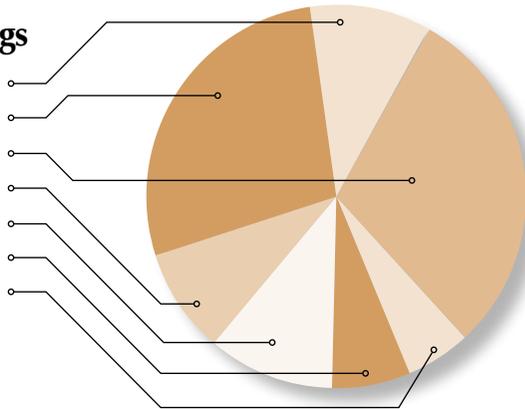
FY 2014 Supreme Court Filings

Civil Appeals	289
Criminal Appeals	47
Interlocutory Appeals	88
Other	42
Rule Making	10
Writ of Certiorari	119
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Total Filings	595
Total FY 12 Dispositions	660

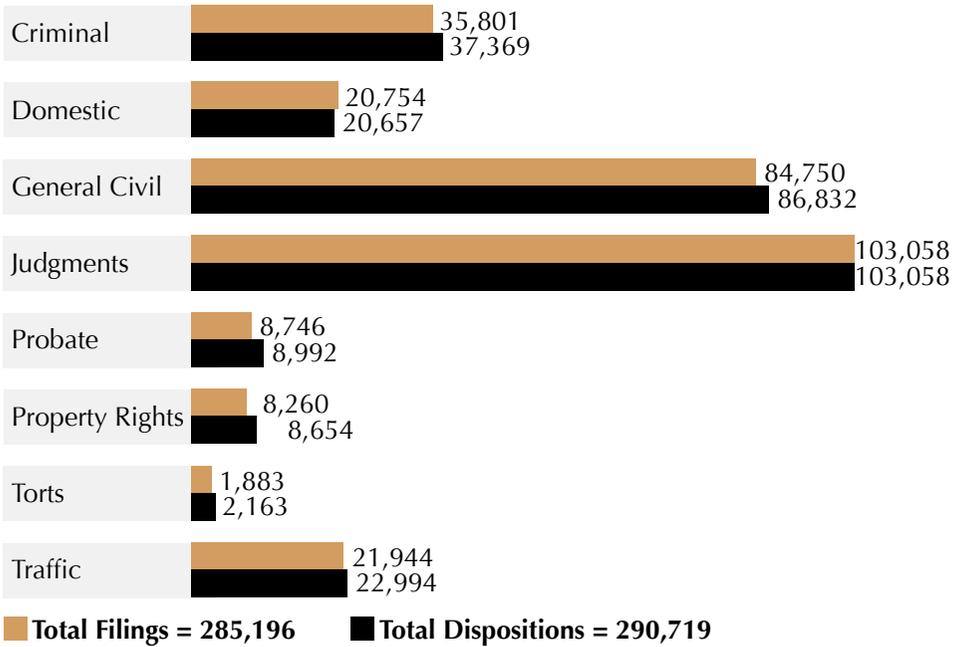


FY 2013 Court of Appeals Filings

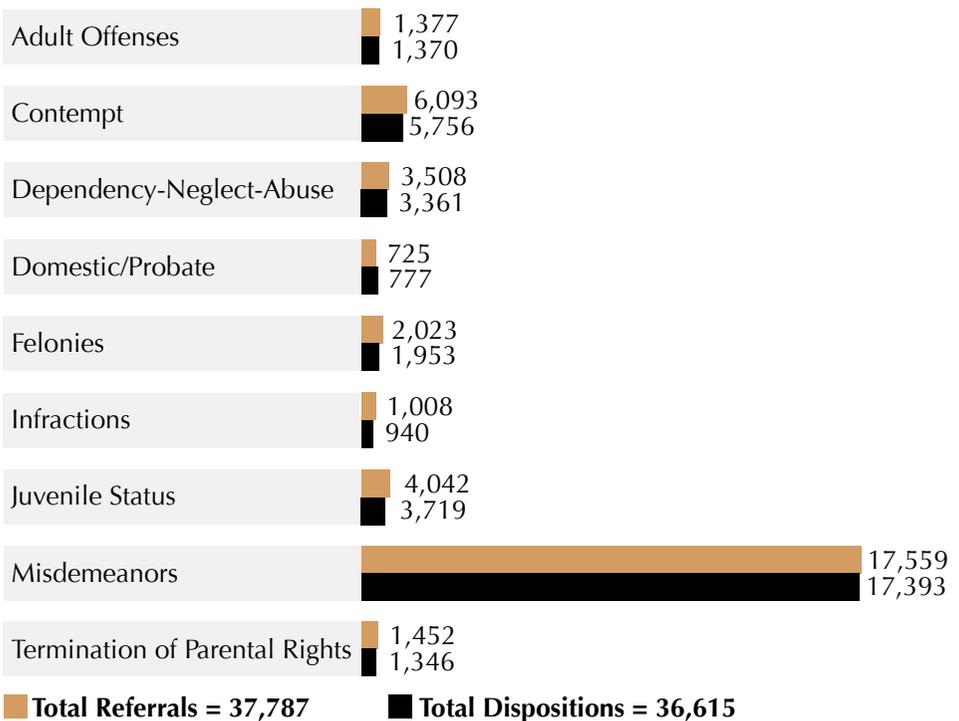
Administrative Agency	98
Civil Appeals	284
Criminal Appeals	261
Domestic Civil Appeals	85
Interlocutory Appeals	101
Juvenile Appeals	64
Other	50
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Total Filings	943
Total FY 12 Dispositions	935



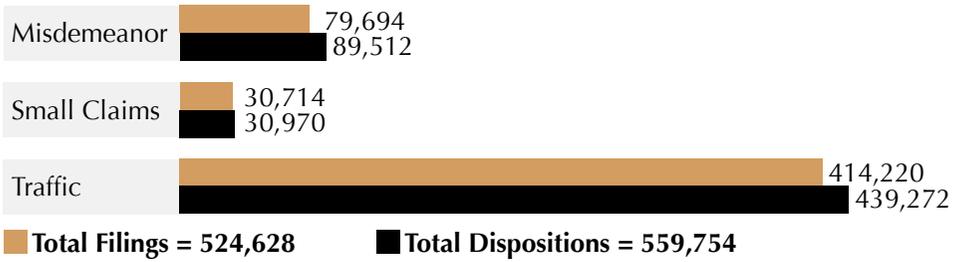
FY 2013 District Court Filings and Dispositions



FY 2013 Juvenile Court Referrals and Dispositions



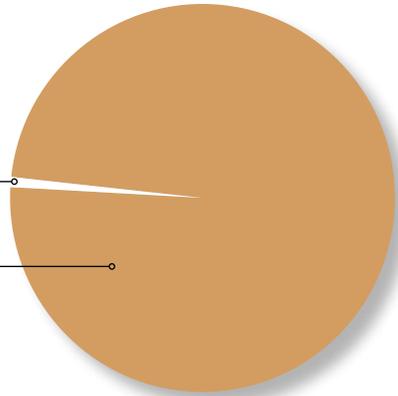
FY 2013 Justice Court Filings and Dispositions



FY 2014 Annual Judicial Budget

(Appropriated FY 2014 budget) As Part of State of Utah Budget. All Funds Including General Funds & Federal Funds.

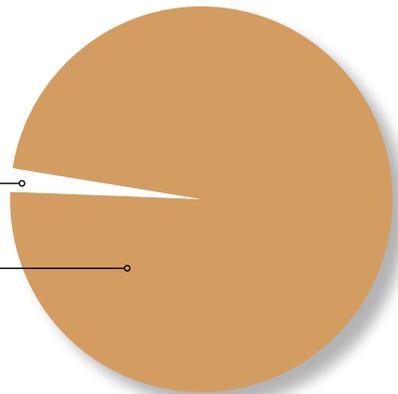
Judicial Budget \$136,583,000
 State Budget \$14,078,886,000



General and Education Funds Only

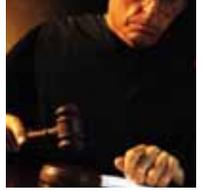
(Appropriated FY 2014 budget) The judicial budget is 2.06 percent of the state's general and education funds budget.

Judicial Budget \$112,774,000
 State Budget \$5,353,590,000





2014 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMUNITY



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

Scott M. Matheson Courthouse
450 South State Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
(801) 578-3800 • www.utcourts.gov