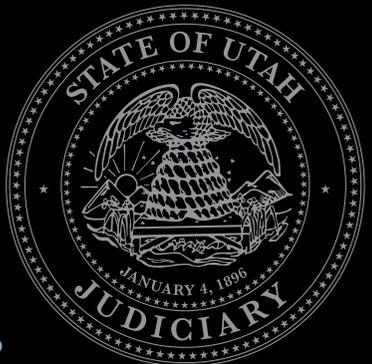




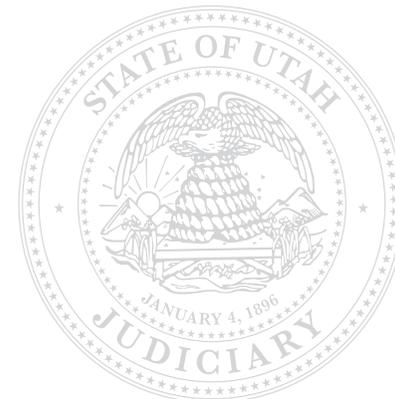
# Bringing the Courts to the People.





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# Introduction



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

The courts strive to serve the public according to these principles at every point of contact with our system. People turn to the courts when seeking resolution of a dispute or when otherwise facing an urgent legal matter or difficult circumstance. We recognize that simply offering courthouses is not enough. We must adapt our service delivery to the needs and even expectations of citizens in order to reduce stress, increase efficiencies and provide simpler access to justice.



Honorable Matthew B. Durrant  
*Chief Justice, Utah Supreme Court*



Honorable Mary T. Noonan  
*Interim State Court Administrator*

Over the years, the Utah State Courts have sought innovative ways to improve court services through the use of technology. We have also strengthened our self-help center and mediation programs. And recently, we have launched two new initiatives designed to increase access to services and to provide ever more convenient ways for citizens to resolve legal disputes.

The first of these new efforts is Online Dispute Resolution or ODR. This program is one of the first of its kind in the nation. Through ODR, people are able to address their small claims dispute entirely on-line, without having to come to court. They do so with the assistance of court-trained facilitator, who helps the parties exchange information and negotiate a resolution. If the parties reach an agreement, the computer generates the document and the case is concluded. If the parties cannot agree, the facilitator helps the parties prepare the case for court, which may result in trial or having a judge decide the matter without trial.

The second initiative, launched by the Utah Supreme Court, creates a new class of legal professionals: the Licensed Paralegal Practitioner or LPP. A licensed paralegal practitioner must complete paralegal training and also become certified as an LPP. LPPs provide legal advice and offer assistance in three discrete areas of law: landlord-tenant, debt collection, and family law. This program, which begins in 2019, is designed to provide Utahns with increased access to legal services, at reduced cost.

The courts are committed to providing the public access to justice under the law. We are accountable to citizens and policy makers. What follows is our report to the community on our efforts in 2018 and our initiatives in 2019.



# Expanding Services Means Better Access to the Courts

The Utah State Courts are working to eliminate barriers to the courts by developing and improving programs that expand court services online, help unrepresented parties, and increase the availability of legal professionals.

## **Online Dispute Resolution (ODR)**

Coming to court can be a hassle. Parties may have to take time off work, arrange for child care, fight traffic, or deal with parking or transportation issues. In September 2018 the courts launched a pilot program in small claims cases filed in West Valley City Justice Court which that directs all cases to a new online process.

The goal of ODR is to make it more convenient and efficient for people to resolve their disputes. ODR allows parties to settle their case virtually, with the help of a trained facilitator.

Once a small claims case is filed, the plaintiff logs in to the online system within 7. The defendant then logs in to the system within 14 days of being served.

Once both parties have signed into the system, the assigned facilitator starts the conversation. If the parties are able to reach an agreement, the facilitator can help the parties draft the final documents. If the parties cannot agree, the facilitator can help them prepare the documents needed to prepare for trial.

ODR is convenient because parties can participate on their schedule, not the court's schedule. They can respond to messages at any time, day or night, weekends and holidays. Everything can be done wherever they are, as long as they have internet access.

If the parties cannot come to an agreement, the case proceeds to the judge, a small claims trial is scheduled, and the judge hears the case.

## Self-Help Center

Most people in Utah cannot afford an attorney or choose not to hire one. The Self Help Center (SHC) helps these people help themselves. The SHC is a free service of the Utah State Courts, operating as a virtual help desk, providing court-related help through a toll-free telephone helpline, email, text, and the courts' website.

Help is available to anyone who contacts the SHC. The SHC helps people with cases at every level of state court. SHC staff attorneys are able to assist people directly in English and Spanish, and through certified interpreters in numerous other languages.

### The Self-Help Center:

- Demystifies the law by explaining legal processes in plain language
- Promotes efficiency in the legal system by providing information about legal processes and next steps in their cases and providing court forms and help completing forms
- Provides help with the Online Court Assistance Program, a document assembly program that creates documents needed for divorce, parentage, protective orders, landlord-tenant cases, and guardianship cases
- Makes the courts open and accessible by furnishing clear explanations of many legal issues and requirements on the courts' website
- Connects people with other resources, including free and low-cost legal services, legal aid programs, lawyer referral services, mediation, law libraries, and government agencies
- Educates the public and court staff on court self-help resources and how people can navigate the legal system

In 2018, the SHC responded to more than 19,000 inquiries, or over 1,600 per month.



## Licensed Paralegal Practitioners

The three areas of the law with the highest concentration of people representing themselves are debt collection, family law, and evictions. A new breed of professionals, Licensed Paralegal Practitioners (LPPs) will soon provide an affordable, market-oriented solution. In 2015 the Utah Supreme Court created a task force to develop this new profession. LPPs will be licensed and regulated by the Utah State Bar under the authority of the Utah Supreme Court.

LPPs will be able to help clients complete court forms, review documents from other parties, explain those documents, and negotiate settlement agreements.

The courts have been working to create the new infrastructure needed for this new profession, including licensing and education criteria, rules of professional conduct, and forms.

Rules of professional conduct have been approved by the Supreme Court. More than 200 current paralegals have expressed an interest in becoming LPPs. The first LPPs are planned to be licensed in 2019.

# Problem Solving Courts: Connecting Services to Those Who Need Them



Utah's Problem Solving Courts: Drug Courts, Mental Health Courts, Veterans Treatment Courts, aren't really courts, but rather specialized calendars within district, juvenile, and justice courts, however, the name is important, and intentional. The focus of the judges in these courts isn't to referee disputes, but to coach participants to success, and to help them solve the problems that brought them to the courts in the first place.

Almost all Utah problem solving courts take only participants that have a poor prognosis, that is, there is little likelihood that they will succeed in a standard court process. That prognosis tells us they need the highest level of supervision and accountability that we can provide.

These courts also only take participants who have a poor treatment prognosis as well, that is, there is little likelihood that they will overcome their behavioral health problems (usually drug addiction and/or serious mental health needs) with standard behavioral health treatment. This treatment prognosis tells us that they need the most intensive, monitored treatment program that we can provide. In other words, these are the toughest cases we have, and they will only succeed if they get the best, most intensive intervention we have, and that intervention is a problem solving court.

There have been thousands of studies done on what really works with this population, and Utah has been directly guided by that research. Our problem solving courts are required by the Judicial Council to follow these evidence based practices in order to be certified to operate. The practices of these courts are closely monitored and their outcomes are measured. For most participants, the outcome of participation in one of these courts is graduation, and then the dismissal of the original criminal charges. The vast majority of these graduates stay on the right path, and never return to court or to the lifestyle that brought them there.

Most people have heard of drug courts, but there are two variations on this approach that are particularly rewarding. First, Family Dependency Courts, or FDCs, take parents who are alleged to have abused or neglected their children. If serious drug abuse is the reason for the child abuse or neglect, it makes sense to treat the addiction, and then give parents assistance to get their children back. Many times these parents are successfully treated, and the families can be safely reunited, saving the child welfare system resources, and most importantly, serving the best interest of the children.

Another popular variation on the drug court theme is a Veterans Treatment Court. These courts serve veterans who have served our country and returned home in need of help. Whether it is post-traumatic stress disorder, a substance use disorder, or something else, they need and deserve our best efforts to help them. We offer specialized PTSD treatment through the Veterans Hospital, and pair them with mentors who are also veterans. The results have been very impressive. They reconnect with the spirit of teamwork, accomplishment and service that sustained them in the military, and now we are seeing some of the graduates come back as mentors for the next group of veterans in need.

The teamwork and shared sense of purpose and accomplishment that sustains participants also lifts the court team members. Judges and others on these teams are energized and encouraged by the successes they see, and they also learn lessons that can be generalized to other calendars and other cases. In this way Utah's problem solving courts not only improve the lives of the participants, but they also reduce crime, save tax dollars, save lives, and in the end improve the quality of life in our communities.

# Juvenile Courts - The Changing Role of Probation and Engaging Directly with Service Providers

On July 1, 2018, the final provisions of juvenile justice reform passed during the 2017 and 2018 legislative sessions, went into full effect. This has resulted in several changes in probation officers' work with youth referred to Utah's Juvenile Courts. Those changes include an increased use of nonjudicial adjustments, a universal use of risk assessments and new behavioral screening tools, and soon, direct access to providers of much-needed services.

Perhaps the most prominent change in probation practices has been a significant increase in the use of nonjudicial adjustments. Nonjudicial adjustments are voluntary agreements between youths, their parents/guardians, and the probation department to resolve delinquency episodes referred to the Juvenile Court. These are done without the involvement of a juvenile court judge. Most youths referred for status, infraction, and misdemeanor episodes are offered nonjudicial adjustments, with some exceptions for higher-risk youth and for certain serious offenses. This change has resulted in a dramatic shift. During fiscal years 2015 through 2017, only 30% of referred delinquency episodes were resolved through nonjudicial adjustments. Now, almost 70% of episodes are closed nonjudicially.

Another significant change involves a requirement that probation officers meet with referred youths and their family in individual appointments, rather than addressing lower level offenses through a group diversion process. This change has resulted in an improved service to youth through the individual attention and administration of validated risk and needs screenings and assessments (PSRA and PRA) that form the very foundation of evidence-based juvenile justice practices. During fiscal years 2015-2017,



more than 26% of episodes referred were resolved by the juvenile court without the youth being screened or assessed for risk of re-offense. In fiscal year 2018, that rate dropped to 10%.

In addition to the PSRA and PRA assessments, every 12- to 17-year-old youth referred to the Juvenile Court for delinquency is offered a brief screening instrument designed to identify potential behavioral health needs of youth. With the identified risk of reoffending and behavioral health needs, the probation officer can quickly resolve a low-risk youth's case with a nonjudicial adjustment, and refer the family to a list of local service providers if appropriate. Soon, a host of services and interventions will be available to all youth involved in Utah's juvenile justice system, including youth with nonjudicial adjustments and youth in rural areas where services are traditionally scarce.

The aim of these changes is to identify and address risk factors and behavioral health needs in order to reduce the risk of reoffending, as well as to increase the scope of access to services throughout the state of Utah, so our youth are better served, and our communities are safer.



## Connecting the Courts with Communities

Civic literacy is essential to a healthy democracy. The average citizen is not familiar with their judicial system until they find themselves suddenly thrust into a situation where they need information about the courts.

That is why the Courts have recognized the need to educate residents about the role Utah's judiciary serves, its processes, and its services.

One of the most effective ways for public outreach and education has been courthouse tours. Each year 1,200 to 1,700 students tour the Matheson Courthouse, where they learn the role of the judiciary among the three branches of government, get to observe live court, and ask judges questions. The Utah State Courts also regularly host groups of government officials from other countries (recently South Korea, Argentina, Afghanistan, Albania, and Italy) who come to learn how Utah's courts operate. Utah courts have long been recognized by the National Center for State Courts as a national model of excellence.

Utah's judges also often speak at schools and other venues. Many of our judges work with their local schools to hold mock trials and participate in other youth events. We are fortunate to have judges who embrace the spirit of public service. Many judges and court staff volunteer at charity organizations throughout the year.

Through the Self-Help Center and Public Information Office, the Courts have made an effort to attend community events to answer questions face to face, and explain the various services the Courts provide. This past year the Courts have participated in Partners in the Park – three local events sponsored by the University of Utah Neighborhood Partners program, The Living Traditions Festival, the PTA Convention, the United Way 211 Resource Fair, and a meeting with members of Utah's Vietnamese community. One unique event the Courts participated in this past year was the extremely popular comic book/fantasy FanX convention, which draws an estimated 110,000 participants. Over the course of three days, court volunteers consisting of staff and judges interacted with over 2,400 patrons, talking with them about the role of Utah's courts.

Utah's courts continue to be dedicated in service to Utah's communities, and will strive to reach out, help, and educate.

# Children Challenged by Divorce Have Help

The Divorce Education for Children program seeks to help Utah families impacted by parental separation by empowering children with tools that will enhance their social and emotional well-being. This award-winning program is a free resource for families across the state. It currently operates in five locations including Logan, Ogden, Salt Lake City, West Jordan, Provo, and is coming soon to St. George in 2019.

It is widely understood that children of divorcing parents often struggle with the ongoing physical and emotional stress of conflict in the home. Notably, major life changes can become corrosive to a child's ability to fight off physical illnesses, perform well in school, get along with their peers, and eventually build healthy relationships of their own. Many children will still report painful feelings two years after their parent's divorce.

Recognizing these struggles, the late Commissioner Michael Evans created Divorce Education for Children in 2003. Within five years, it became a state-funded program. This free, two-hour class is taught by certified mental health professionals with assistance from judges and court commissioners. Often, this class is the only opportunity children of divorce will have to interact with a mental health professional, as well as a judge or commissioner, who cares about their perspective on matters about divorce.

Divorce Education for Children serves two other important purposes. It teaches children of divorcing parents how to identify their feelings, and it assists them in developing communication and coping skills. They also learn that they are not alone and that divorce is not their fault. Second, it teaches children about the court system and the role of the judge in a divorce proceeding. Children have an opportunity to be in a courtroom



and interact with a commissioner or judge who cares about them and is prepared to answer their questions about divorce. To date, this program has received overwhelmingly positive feedback from the hundreds of parents and children who have participated in Divorce Education for Children.

A healthy adjustment to divorce strengthens children and their future; and in turn, has the power to strengthen communities. Since children cannot achieve a healthy adjustment entirely on their own, Divorce Education for Children welcomes all Utah families impacted by separation to visit ([utcourts.gov/divorceedforchildren](http://utcourts.gov/divorceedforchildren)) to see what we can do for you.

# Court Facility Update



Utah operates 41 courthouses throughout the state from Logan to Monticello. Ensuring that these facilities meet the needs of an ever-changing population is paramount to providing Utah citizen's access to justice. The new Price Seventh District Courthouse in Carbon County opened to the public on Sept. 14, 2018 and replaced the existing facility that was built in 1986. This

modern facility meets all current courthouse design standards to provide the public with safe and secure access to justice. The new courthouse is approximately 32,000 square feet with three courtrooms with secure in-custody holding areas, Juvenile Probation offices, secure judicial / staff work areas, mediation conference rooms, a secure public entrance, it is and fully ADA accessible. The new Courthouse was dedicated by Utah Supreme Court Chief Justice Matthew Durrant on Oct. 22, 2018.

The new Provo Fourth Judicial District Courthouse is on schedule to open to the public on Jan. 28, 2019 and will consolidate three separate Utah County court facilities into one central location. The new courthouse is approximately 230,000 square feet with 12 District courtrooms, four Juvenile courtrooms, Guardian Ad Litem offices, Juvenile Probation offices, mediation conference rooms, secure in-custody holding/transport areas, and a secure public entrance. This modern facility meets all national courthouse design standards to provide the public with safe and secure access to justice. The dedication is scheduled for Feb. 4, 2019.



During the 2019 Legislative Session, the Courts will request funding for a new courthouse facility to replace the existing court leased space in the Sanpete County Administration Building in Manti. The Courts currently lease 12,000 square feet in a structure built in 1935 that no longer accommodates the complex safety and security requirements of a courthouse. A new modern facility is a critical need for the Courts in order to replace the current building, which has security and accessibility deficiencies.



## Awards & Honors

- Krista Airam**, Trial Court Executive, Second District Juvenile Court, *Judicial Administration*, Utah Judicial Council
- Amy Earle**, Veterans Justice Outreach Coordinator Third District Veterans Treatment Court, *Amicus Curiae Award*, Utah Judicial Council
- Randy D. Edwards**, Veterans Treatment Court Mentor-Coordinator, *Service to the Courts*, Utah Judicial Council
- Honorable Paul Farr**, Alta, Herriman & Sandy Justice Courts, *Quality of Justice*, Utah Judicial Council
- Honorable Thomas M. Higbee**, Fifth District Juvenile Court, *Judge of the Year*, Utah State Bar
- Steven G. Johnson**, Attorney at Law, *Service to the Courts*, Utah Judicial Council
- Bev Klungervik**, Child Welfare Mediation Coordinator, *Meritorious Service*, Utah Judicial Council
- Honorable Mary T. Noonan**, Fourth District Juvenile Court, *Scott M. Matheson Award*, Promising Youth Conference
- Honorable Gregory K. Orme**, Utah Court of Appeals, *Judicial Excellence*, Utah Bar Litigation Section
- Josh Pittman**, Judicial Assistant, Fourth District Juvenile Court, *Meritorious Service*, Utah Judicial Council
- Melissa Sanchez**, Specialty Courts Program Coordinator, *Meritorious Service*, Utah Judicial Council

**Lisa Towner**, Volunteer Court Visitor, *Service to the Courts*, Utah Judicial Council

**Honorable Thomas Willmore**, First District Court, *Judicial Excellence*, Utah Bar Litigation Section

**Danelle Zuech**, Judicial Assistant, Second District Court, *Meritorious Service*, Utah Judicial Council

**Non-judicial Adjustment Workgroup**, Ron Shepherd, Branden Putnam, Christina Bishop, Christy Segura, Derick Veater, Donni Nelson, Kimberly Heywood, Mike Broberg, Robert Curfew, Ryan Smith, Ryan Moyes, Shane Kibler, Shaun Jeffs, Troy Brown, *Meritorious Service*, Utah Judicial Council

**AOC Finance Team**, Mary Bunten, Suzette Deans, Julie Farnes, Alisha Johnson, Nicholas Gordon, Michelle Johnson, Milton Margaritis, *Meritorious Service*, Utah Judicial Council

**PC/PSAC Initiative Team**, Keisa Williams, Kim Allard, Kim Free, Heidi Anderson, Brody Arishita, Clayson Quigley, *Meritorious Service*, Utah Judicial Council

**CARE IT Team**, Brody Arishita, Dave Hayward, Kevin Klingler, Holly Shepherd, *Records Quality*, Utah Judicial Council

### Judges Who Retired From the Bench in 2018

- Honorable Robert Adkins**, Third District Court
- Honorable Ann Boyden**, Third District Court
- Honorable Bruce Lubeck**, Third District Court
- Honorable Paul Lyman**, Sixth District Juvenile Court
- Honorable W. Brent West**, Second District Court
- Honorable Thomas Higbee**, Fifth District Juvenile Court
- Honorable Lyle Anderson**, Seventh District Court
- Honorable Janice Frost**, Second District Juvenile Court
- Honorable Mary Noonan**, Fourth District Juvenile Court
- Honorable Michael Allphin**, Second District Court

### In Memoriam

- Honorable Christine Decker**, retired, Third District Juvenile Court
- Honorable Richard Carr**, senior judge, Hildale Justice Court
- Honorable Larry Kilby**, retired, Summit County Justice Court

# Court Governance & Administration

## 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/admin/judcncl/sched.htm](http://www.utcourts.gov/admin/judcncl/sched.htm).

Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant, *Chair, Utah Supreme Court*

Judge Kate Appleby, *Vice Chair, Utah Court of Appeals*

Judge Kevin Allen, *First District Court*

Judge Augustus Chin, *Holladay Justice Court*

Judge Ryan Evershed, *Eighth District Juvenile Court*

Judge Paul Farr, *Herriman and Sandy Justice Courts*

Associate Chief Justice Thomas R. Lee, *Utah Supreme Court*

Judge David C. Marx, *Logan-North Logan-Hyde Park Justice Courts*

Judge Mark May, *Third District Juvenile Court*

Judge Kara Pettit, *Third District Court*

Judge Derek Pullan, *Fourth District Court*

Rob Rice, *Utah State Bar*

Judge Todd M. Shaughnessy, *Third District Court*

Judge John Walton, *Fifth District Court*

Honorable Mary T. Noonan, *Staff, Interim 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 Forster, *Utah Court of Appeals*

Judge Diana Hagen, *Utah Court of Appeals*

Judge Ryan M. Harris, *Utah Court of Appeals*

Justice Deno Himonas, *Utah Supreme Court*

Associate Chief Justice Thomas R. Lee, *Utah Supreme Court*

Judge Gregory K. Orme, *Utah Court of Appeals*

Justice John A. Pearce, *Utah Supreme Court*

Judge Kate Appleby, *Utah Court of Appeals*

Cathy Dupont, *Staff, Appellate Court Administrator, Utah Supreme Court*

## Board of District Court Judges

Judge Samuel Chiara, *Chair, Eighth District Court*

Judge Brian Cannell, *First District Court*

Judge Christine Johnson, *Vice Chair, Fourth District Court*

Judge Noel Hyde, *Second District Court*

Judge Barry Lawrence, *Third District Court*

Judge Wallace Lee, *Sixth District Court*

Judge Thomas Low, *Fourth District Court*

Commissioner Kim M. Luhn, *Third District Court*

Judge John R. Morris, *Second District Court*

Judge Laura Scott, *Third District Court*

Judge Andrew H. Stone, *Third District Court*

Shane Bahr, *Staff, District Court Administrator*

## Board of Juvenile Court Judges

Judge Ryan Evershed, *Chair, Eighth District Juvenile Court*

Judge James Michie, *Vice Chair, Third District Juvenile Court*

Judge Angela Fannesbeck, *First District Juvenile Court*

Judge Julie Lund, *Third District Juvenile Court*

Robert Neill, *Second District Juvenile Court*

Judge Douglas Nielsen, *Lehi Justice Court*

Judge F. Richards Smith, *Fourth District Juvenile Court*

Neira Siaperas, *Staff, Juvenile Court Administrator*

## Board of Justice Court Judges

Judge Reuben Renstrom, *Chair, Harrisville-Riverdale-South Ogden-South Weber-Woods Cross Justice Courts*

Judge Anna Anderson, *South Salt Lake Justice Court*

Judge Brian Brower, *Clearfield, Sunset, and Morgan Courts*

Judge Jon Carpenter, *Wellington/Price Justice Court*

Judge Augustus Chin, *Holladay Justice Court*

Judge Paul Farr, *Herriman and Sandy Justice Courts*

Judge Morgan Laker-Cummings, *Lehi Court*

Judge David C. Marx, *Logan-North Logan-Hyde Park Justice Courts*

Judge Rick Romney, *Provo Justice Court*

Judge Brook Sessions, *Wasatch County Justice Court*

James Peters, *Staff, Justice 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 directives 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.

*Utah Supreme Court* - Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant, Chair

*Court of Appeals* – Judge Gregory K. Orme

*First District Court* – Judge Angela F. Fannesbeck

*First District Juvenile Court* - Judge Angela F. Fannesbeck

*Second District Court* – Judge David Connors

*Second District Juvenile Court* – Judge Sherene Dillon

*Third District Court* – Judge Randall Skanchy

*Third District Juvenile Court* – Judge Julie Lund

*Fourth District Court* – Judge James Brady

*Fourth District Juvenile Court* – Judge F. Richards Smith

*Fifth District Court* – Judge Jeffrey Wilcox

*Fifth District Juvenile Court* – Judge Paul Dame

*Sixth District Court* – Judge Marvin Bagley

*Seventh District Court* – Judge Douglas Thomas

*Seventh District Juvenile Court* – Judge Mary Manley

*Eighth District Court* – Judge Clark McClellan

*Eighth District Juvenile Court* – Judge Ryan Evershed

## 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* – Cathy Dupont

*First District and Juvenile Courts* – Brett Folkman

*Second District Court* – Larry Webster

*Second District Juvenile Court* – Krista Airam

*Third District Court* – Peyton Smith

*Third District Juvenile Court* – Neira Siaperas

*Fourth District Court* – Mark Urry

*Fourth District Juvenile Court* – James Bauer

*Fifth District and Juvenile Court* – Joyce Pace

*Sixth District and Juvenile Court* – Wendell Roberts

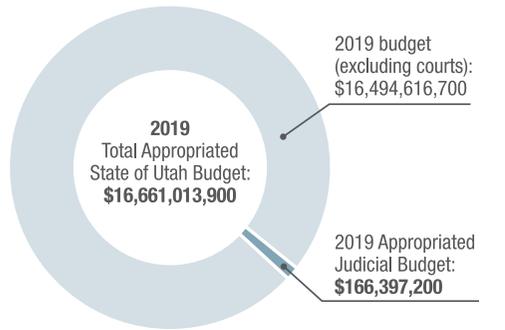
*Seventh District and Juvenile Court* – Travis Erickson

*Eighth District and Juvenile Court* – Russell Pearson

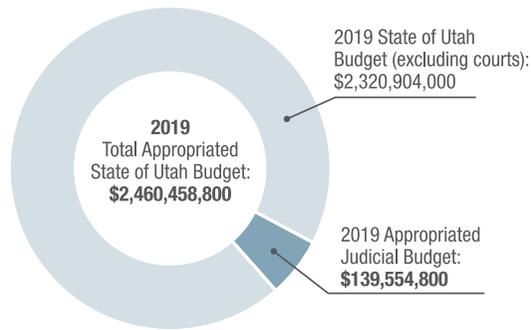
# By the Numbers



## All Funds Including General Funds & Federal Funds

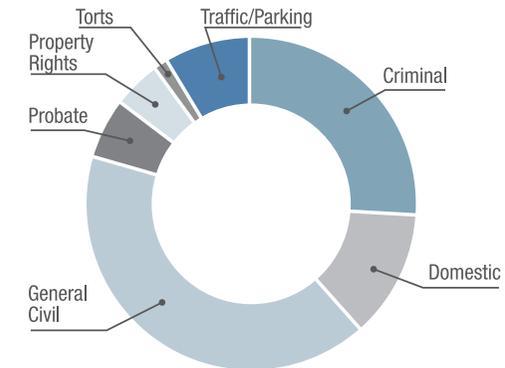


## General Funds Only



## District Court FY'18 Filings Dispositions

	Filings	Dispositions
Criminal	43,775	40,820
Domestic	21,072	20,602
General Civil	69,405	66,377
Probate	9,896	9,538
Property Rights	7,887	7,506
Torts	2,303	2,215
Traffic/Parking	14,709	14,601
<b>Total</b>	<b>169,047</b>	<b>161,659</b>



## SUPREME COURT FY'18

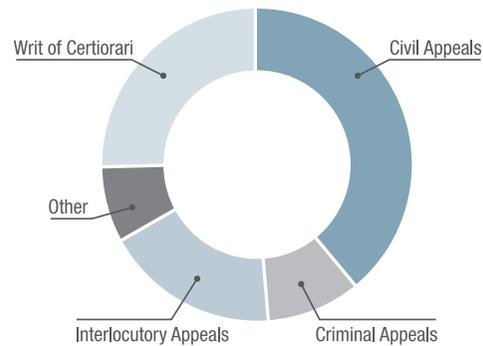
### Filings

Civil Appeals	219
Criminal Appeals	55
Interlocutory Appeals	102
Other	44
Writ of Certiorari	143

**Total Filings 563**

Transferred to Court of Appeals	371
Transferred from Court of Appeals	18
Retained for decision	210

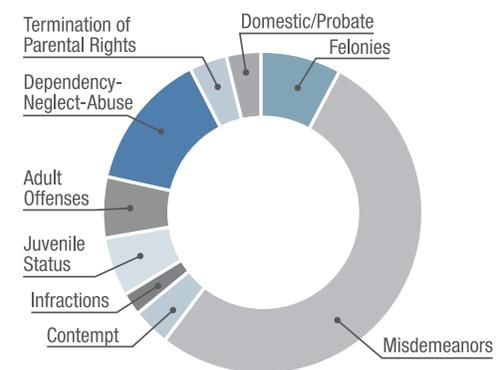
**Total Dispositions 212**



## Juvenile Court Referrals FY'18

Case Type	Total
Felonies	1,924
Misdemeanors	12,938
Contempt	940
Infractions	554
Juvenile Status	1,467
Adult Offenses	1,512
Dependency-Neglect_Abuse	3,431
Termination of Parental Rights	937
Domestic/Probate	946

**Total 24,649**



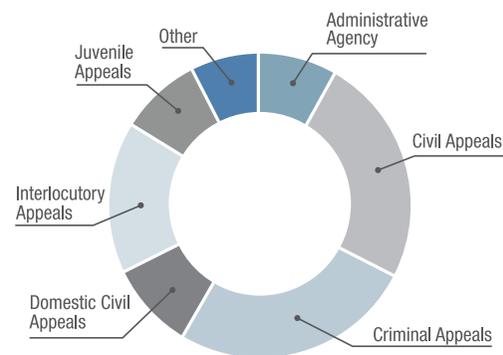
## COURT OF APPEALS FY'18

(Including transfers from Supreme court)

### Filings

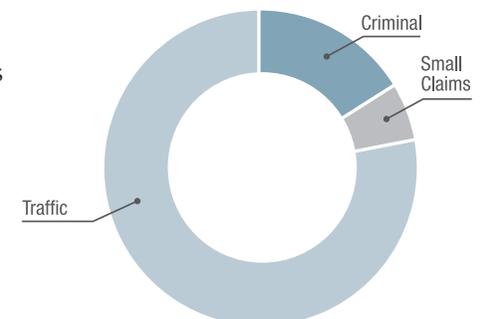
Administrative Agency	67
Civil Appeals	209
Criminal Appeals	215
Domestic Civil Appeals	77
Interlocutory Appeals	133
Juvenile Appeals	72
Other	63
<b>Total Filings</b>	<b>836</b>

**Total Dispositions 890**



## Justice Court FY'18 Filings Dispositions

	Filings	Dispositions
Criminal	70,561	70,916
Small Claims	25,943	25,510
Traffic	342,854	347,371
<b>Total</b>	<b>439,358</b>	<b>443,797</b>





ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS  
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Salt Lake City, Ut 84114