

JUSTICE COURT CHANGES

2023 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Jon Hawkins

Senate Sponsor: Stephanie Pitcher

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill amends provisions related to justice courts.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ creates the Justice Court Reform Task Force;
- ▶ provides the membership of the Justice Court Reform Task Force;
- ▶ addresses vacancies, salaries and expenses, staffing, and the duties of the Justice Court Reform Task Force;
- ▶ provides a sunset date for the Justice Court Reform Task Force;
- ▶ clarifies that a justice court is part of the state judiciary;
- ▶ addresses the independence of a justice court from other branches of government for a municipality or county;
- ▶ amends the eligibility requirements for a justice court judge;
- ▶ amends provisions regarding the salary of a justice court judge;
- ▶ repeals a statute regarding an annual review and adjustment of a justice court judge's compensation; and
- ▶ makes technical and conforming changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

29 **Utah Code Sections Affected:**

30 AMENDS:

31 **63I-1-236**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2022, Chapters 175, 247

32 **78A-7-101**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 205

33 **78A-7-201**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 146

34 **78A-7-206**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2022, Chapter 276

35 ENACTS:

36 **36-29-112**, Utah Code Annotated 1953

37 REPEALS:

38 **78A-7-207**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3

39

40 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

41 Section 1. Section **36-29-112** is enacted to read:

42 **36-29-112. Justice Court Reform Task Force.**

43 (1) As used in this section, "task force" means the Justice Court Reform Task Force
44 created in Subsection (2).

45 (2) There is created the Justice Court Reform Task Force consisting of the following
46 members:

47 (a) two members of the Senate, appointed by the president of the Senate;

48 (b) two members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the speaker of the
49 House of Representatives;

50 (c) the state court administrator or the state court administrator's designee;

51 (d) the executive director of the State Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice or
52 the executive director's designee;

53 (e) one member representing municipalities, appointed by the Utah League of Cities
54 and Towns;

55 (f) one member representing counties, appointed by the Utah Association of Counties;

56 and

57 (g) one attorney representing the Utah State Bar, appointed by the Utah State Bar.

58 (3) (a) The president of the Senate shall designate a member of the Senate appointed
59 under Subsection (2)(a) as a cochair of the task force.

60 (b) The speaker of the House of Representatives shall designate a member of the House
61 of Representatives appointed under Subsection (2)(b) as a cochair of the task force.

62 (4) If a vacancy occurs in the membership of the task force described in Subsection (2),
63 the member shall be replaced in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

64 (5) (a) A majority of the members of the task force constitutes a quorum.

65 (b) The action of a majority of a quorum constitutes an action of the task force.

66 (6) Salaries and expenses of the members of the task force who are legislators shall be
67 paid in accordance with:

68 (a) Section [36-2-2](#);

69 (b) Legislative Joint Rules, Title 5, Chapter 2, Lodging, Meal, and Transportation
70 Expenses; and

71 (c) Legislative Joint Rules, Title 5, Chapter 3, Legislator Compensation.

72 (7) A member of the task force who is not a legislator:

73 (a) may not receive compensation for the member's work associated with the task
74 force; and

75 (b) may receive per diem and reimbursement for travel expenses incurred as a member
76 of the task force at the rates established by the Division of Finance under Sections [63A-3-106](#)
77 and [63A-3-107](#).

78 (8) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall provide staff support
79 to the task force.

80 (9) The task force shall review the court system of this state and make
81 recommendations regarding:

82 (a) the structure and organization of the court system of this state;

- 83 (b) appeals from the justice court to the district court;
- 84 (c) qualifications and requirements for justice court judges;
- 85 (d) the procedures and practices for small claims cases and infractions; and
- 86 (e) other changes related to justice courts.
- 87 (10) On or before November 30 of each year that the task force is in effect, the task
- 88 force shall provide a report, including any proposed legislation, to:

- 89 (a) the Judiciary Interim Committee; and
- 90 (b) the Legislative Management Committee.
- 91 (11) The task force is repealed July 1, 2025.

92 Section 2. Section **63I-1-236** is amended to read:

93 **63I-1-236. Repeal dates: Title 36.**

94 (1) Title 36, Chapter 17, Legislative Process Committee, is repealed January 1, 2028.

95 (2) Section **36-12-20** is repealed June 30, 2023.

96 (3) Title 36, Chapter 28, Veterans and Military Affairs Commission, is repealed
97 January 1, 2025.

98 (4) Section **36-29-108**, Criminal Code Evaluation Task Force, is repealed July 1, 2023.

99 (5) Section **36-29-112**, Justice Court Reform Task Force, is repealed July 1, 2025.

100 [~~(5) Title 36, Chapter 31, Martha Hughes Cannon Capitol Statue Oversight Committee,~~
101 ~~is repealed January 1, 2022.~~]

102 Section 3. Section **78A-7-101** is amended to read:

103 **78A-7-101. Creation of justice court -- Not of record -- Independent branch of**
104 **local government -- Classes of justice courts.**

105 (1) (a) Under Article VIII, Section 1, Utah Constitution, there is created a court not of
106 record known as the justice court.

107 (b) The judges of this court are justice court judges.

108 (2) A justice court is:

109 (a) a court of this state in accordance with Section **78A-1-101**;

110 (b) a part of the state judiciary even though the justice court is funded and staffed by a
111 municipality or county; and

112 (c) independent from the other branches of government for a municipality or county.

113 (3) A justice court may not be treated as part of the executive or legislative branches or
114 offices of a municipality or county.

115 (4) A municipality or county may only operate a justice court as authorized by this
116 chapter.

117 ~~[(2)]~~ (5) Justice courts shall be divided into the following classes:

118 (a) Class I: 501 or more case filings per month;

119 (b) Class II: 201-500 case filings per month;

120 (c) Class III: 61-200 case filings per month; and

121 (d) Class IV: 60 or fewer case filings per month.

122 Section 4. Section 78A-7-201 is amended to read:

123 **78A-7-201. Justice court judge eligibility -- Mandatory retirement.**

124 (1) A justice court judge shall be:

125 (a) a citizen of the United States;

126 (b) 25 years ~~[of age]~~ old or older;

127 (c) a resident of Utah for at least three years immediately preceding ~~[his]~~ the judge's
128 appointment;

129 (d) upon appointment or within a reasonable time after appointment, a resident of the
130 county, an adjacent county, or the judicial district in which the justice court is located; and

131 ~~[(d) a resident of the county in which the court is located or an adjacent county for at~~
132 ~~least six months immediately preceding appointment; and]~~

133 (e) a qualified voter of the county in which the judge resides.

134 (2) (a) On and after May 3, 2023, a justice court judge shall have a degree from a law
135 school that makes one eligible to apply for admission to a bar in any state.

136 (b) A justice court judge holding office on May 3, 2023, who does not meet the

137 qualification described in Subsection (2)(a) may continue in office until the judge resigns,
138 retires, is not retained in a retention election, or is removed from office.

139 (3) Notwithstanding Subsection (2), a justice court judge is not required to be admitted
140 to practice law in the state as a qualification to hold office.

141 [~~(2) Effective May 10, 2016, a justice court judge is not required to be admitted to~~
142 ~~practice law in the state as a qualification to hold office but.]~~

143 [~~(a) in counties of the first and second class, a justice court judge shall have a degree~~
144 ~~from a law school that makes one eligible to apply for admission to a bar in any state; and]~~

145 [~~(b) in counties of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth class, a justice court judge shall~~
146 ~~have at the minimum a diploma of graduation from high school or its equivalent.]~~

147 [~~(3)~~] (4) A justice court judge shall be a person who has demonstrated maturity of
148 judgment, integrity, and the ability to understand and apply appropriate law with impartiality.

149 [~~(4)~~] (5) A justice court judge shall retire upon attaining the age of 75 years.

150 (6) If there are not at least two applicants for a justice court judge position who meet
151 the requirement of Subsection (2)(a), the justice court nominating commission may:

152 (a) re-advertise the position; and

153 (b) accept applications from individuals who do not meet the requirement of
154 Subsection (2)(a).

155 [~~(5) In counties of the first and second class, if there are not at least three applicants for~~
156 ~~a justice court judge position who meet the requirements of Subsection (2)(a), the justice court~~
157 ~~nominating commission shall re-advertise the position, and may accept applications from~~
158 ~~persons who do not meet the requirements of Subsections (1)(d) and (2)(a).]~~

159 [~~(6) (a) In accordance with Subsection 78A-7-202(3), the Administrative Office of the~~
160 ~~Courts shall provide notice to all attorneys in the county and adjacent counties when a justice~~
161 ~~court judge position is vacant.]~~

162 [~~(b) If the justice court nominating commission waives the requirement of Subsection~~
163 ~~(1)(d) in accordance with Subsection (5), the Administrative Office of the Courts shall provide~~

164 notice to all attorneys in the state.]

165 [~~(7) A justice court judge holding office on May 10, 2016, who does not meet the~~
166 ~~qualification in Subsection (2)(a) may continue in the judge's position until the judge resigns,~~
167 ~~retires, is not retained in a retention election, or is removed from office.]~~

168 Section 5. Section **78A-7-206** is amended to read:

169 **78A-7-206. Determination of compensation for justice court judge -- Limits on**
170 **secondary employment -- Prohibition on holding political or elected office -- Penalties.**

171 (1) Every justice court judge shall be paid a fixed compensation determined by the
172 governing body of the respective municipality or county.

173 (a) The governing body of the municipality or county may not set a full-time justice
174 court judge's salary at less than ~~[50%]~~ 70% nor more than 90% of a district court judge's salary.

175 (b) The governing body of the municipality or county shall set a part-time justice court
176 judge's salary as follows:

177 (i) The governing body shall first determine the full-time salary range outlined in
178 Subsection (1)(a).

179 (ii) The caseload of a part-time judge shall be determined by the office of the state
180 court administrator and expressed as a percentage of the caseload of a full-time judge.

181 (iii) The judge's salary shall then be determined by applying the percentage determined
182 in Subsection (1)(b)(ii) against the salary range determined in Subsection (1)(a).

183 (c) A justice court judge shall receive an annual salary adjustment at least equal to the
184 average salary adjustment for all county or municipal employees for the jurisdiction served by
185 the judge.

186 (d) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(c), a justice court judge may not receive a salary
187 greater than 90% of the salary of a district court judge.

188 (e) A justice court judge employed by more than one entity as a justice court judge may
189 not receive a total salary for service as a justice court judge greater than the salary of a district
190 court judge.

191 (f) A salary described in this Subsection (1) does not include additional compensation
192 provided for a presiding judge or associate presiding judge of a justice court under Section
193 [78A-7-209.5](#).

194 (2) A justice court judge may not appear as an attorney in any:

195 (a) justice court;

196 (b) criminal matter in any federal, state, or local court; or

197 (c) juvenile court case involving conduct which would be criminal if committed by an
198 adult.

199 (3) A justice court judge may not hold any office or employment including contracting
200 for services in any justice agency of state government or any political subdivision of the state
201 including law enforcement, prosecution, criminal defense, corrections, or court employment.

202 (4) A justice court judge may not hold any office in any political party or organization
203 engaged in any political activity or serve as an elected official in state government or any
204 political subdivision of the state.

205 (5) A justice court judge may not own or be employed by any business entity which
206 regularly litigates in small claims court.

207 (6) The Judicial Council shall file a formal complaint with the Judicial Conduct
208 Commission for each violation of this section.

209 **Section 6. Repealer.**

210 This bill repeals:

211 Section [78A-7-207](#), **Compensation -- Annual review and adjustment.**