1 Rule 3-108. Judicial assistance. 2 Intent: 3 To establish the authority, procedure and criteria for judicial assistance. 4 Applicability: This rule shall apply to judicial assistance provided by active senior judges and judges of courts 5 of record. 6 Statement of the Rule: 7 8 (1) Criteria for requesting assistance. Judicial assistance shall be provided only for the 9 following reasons: 10 (1)(A) to prevent the occurrence of a backlog in the court's calendar when assistance is needed because of a judicial vacancy or an absence due to an illness, accident, or 11 disability: 12 (1)(B) to-prevent the occurrence of or to reduce a critical accumulated backlog; 13 (1)(C) to handle a particular case involving complex issues and extensive time which 14 would have a substantial impact on the court's calendar; 15 (1)(D) to replace a sitting judge who is absent because of assignment as a tax judge, 16 illness or to replace the judges in that location because of disqualification in a particular 17 18 case; (1)(E) to handle essential cases when there is a vacant judicial positionmentor a newly 19 20 appointed judge: (1)(F) to handle high priority cases during vacation periods or during attendance at 21 education programs by the sitting judge, following every effort by that judge to adjust the 22 23 calendar to minimize the need for assistance and only to handle those matters which cannot be accommodated by the other judges of the court during the absence: 24 25 (1)(G) to provide education and training opportunities to judges of one court level in the disposition of cases in another court level; 26 (1)(H) in district court, to handle cases involving taxation, as defined in Rule 6-103(4) of 27 the Utah Code of Judicial Administration; and 28 29 (1)(I) to handle automatic expungement cases; and 30 (1)(J) to serve on a grand jury panel. (2) Assigning a senior judge for judicial assistance. 31 32 (2)(A) Unless exigent circumstances occur, a presiding judge shall seek assistance under the priorities listed in paragraph (3) before assigning a senior judge. 33 (2)(B) If the assignment of a senior judge shall be for more than 14 judicial days, the 34 presiding judge shall seek approval from the Management Committee, and present to 35 the Management Committee a plan for meeting the needs of the court and a budget to 36 implement the plan. The plan should describe the calendars to be covered by judges of 37

38 the district, judges of other districts, and senior judges. The budget should estimate the funds needed for travel by the judges and senior judges. 39 40 (3) Criteria for transferring or assigning judges. The transfer or assignment of judges for 41 42 judicial assistance under this rule, shall, in general, be based upon the following priorities: 43 (2)(3) (A) experience and familiarity with the subject matter, including, in district court cases involving taxation, as defined in Rule 6-103(4) of the Utah Code of Judicial 44 Administration, knowledge of the theory and practice of ad valorem, excise, income, 45 sales and use, and corporate taxation; 46 (2)(3) (B) active judges before active senior judges with consideration of the following: 47 (2)(3) (B)(i) active judges from a court of equal jurisdiction in a different 48 geographical division than the court in need, and who are physically situated 49 nearest and are most convenient in close proximity to that court; 50 (2)(3) (B)(ii) active senior judges from a court of equal jurisdiction to the court in 51 need and who are physically situated nearest and are most convenient in close 52 53 proximity to that court; 54 (2)(3) (B)(iii) active judges from a court of different jurisdiction than the court in need whose subject matter jurisdiction is most closely related to that court and 55 who are in close proximity to-it that court; 56 57 (2)(3) (B)(iv) active judges from a court of equal jurisdiction in a different geographical division than the court in need who are far removed from that court; 58 (2)(3) (B)(v) active or active senior judges from a court of different jurisdiction 59 than the court in need whose subject matter jurisdiction is similar to that court 60 and who are not in close proximity to that court; 61 62 (2)(3) (C) availability; (2)(3) (D) expenses and budget. 63 (3)(4) Assignment of active judges. 64 (3)(4) (A) Any active judge of a court of record may serve temporarily as the judge of a 65 court with equal jurisdiction in a different judicial district upon assignment by the 66 presiding judge of the district in which the judge to be assigned normally sits or, in 67 district court cases involving taxation, as defined in Rule 6-103(4) of the Utah Code of 68 Judicial Administration, assignment by the supervising tax judge with the approval of the 69 70 presiding officer of the Council. (3)(4) (B) Any active judge of a court of record may serve temporarily as the judge of a 71 72 court with different jurisdiction in the same or a different judicial district upon assignment by the presiding officer of the Council or assignment by the state court administrator or 73 designee with the approval of the presiding officer of the Council. 74 (3)(4) (C) The presiding officer of the Council may appoint a district court presiding judge 75 as the signing judge for automatic expungements in all district courts within the presiding 76 77 judge's district. The length of the assignment may coincide with the judge's term as 78 presiding judge.

79 (3)(4) (D) The assignment shall be made only after consideration of the judge's calendar. 80 The assignment may be for a special or general assignment in a specific court or generally within that level of court and shall be for a specific period of time, or for the 81 82 duration of a specific case. Full time assignments in excess of 30 days in a calendar year shall require the concurrence of the assigned judge. The state court administrator 83 or designee shall report all assignments to the Council on an annual basis. 84 (3)(4) (E) Requests for the assignment of a judge shall be conveyed, through the 85 presiding judge, to the person with authority to make the assignment under paragraphs 86 (A) and (B). A judge who is assigned temporarily to another court shall have the same 87 powers as a judge of that court. 88 (4)(5) **Notice of assignments.** Notice of assignments made under this rule shall be made in 89 90 writing, a copy of which shall be sent to the state court administrator or designee. (5)(6) Schedule of trials or court sessions. The state court administrator or designee, under 91 92 the supervision of the presiding officer of the Council, may schedule trials or court sessions and designate a judge to preside, assign judges within courts and throughout the state, reassign 93 94 cases to judges, and change the county for trial of any case if no party to the litigation files 95 timely objections to the change. Effective: May 1, 2021 96

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