1 2		Rule 9-109. Presiding judges.
3		Intent:
4		To establish the procedure for election, term of office, role, responsibilities, and authority of presiding
5	l	judges, and associate presiding judges, and education directors for Justice Courts.
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7		Applicability:
8	ĺ	This rule shall apply to presiding judges , and associate presiding judges, and education directors in the
9	1	Justice Courts.
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11		Statement of the Rule:
12		(1) Election and term of office.
13 14		(1)(A) Presiding judge.
15		(1)(A)(i) A presiding judge in each judicial district shall be elected by a majority vote of the
16	ĺ	active judges present at the district meetings held at the 2018-Justice Court Conference-
17		Thereafter, regular elections shall take place at the annual conference in odd years for
18	l	odd-numbered districts and in even years for even-numbered districts. In the event that a
19		majority vote cannot be obtained, the presiding judge shall be determined by the Board of
20		Justice Court Judges. Interim elections, if necessary, shall take place as provided in this
21		rule. A presiding judge shall be an active judge, currently appointed to at least one court
22		within the district. Senior judges are ineligible to hold or vote for the office of presiding
23		judge.
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25	ĺ	(1)(A)(ii) The presiding judge's term of office shall <u>commence on July 1 following his or</u>
26		<u>her election be from the time of his or her election or immediately upon appointment, as</u>
27		applicable, and run until he or she resigns or until <u>June 30 of an odd year for odd-</u>
28		<u>numbered districts or of an even year for even-numbered districtsthe next regular</u>
29		election, whichever occurs first. A presiding judge may serve successive terms.
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31		(1)(B) Associate presiding judge.
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33		(1)(B)(i) The active judges of a district may, at their discretion, shall elect one judge of the
34 25		district to the office of associate presiding judge. An associate presiding judge shall be
35 36		elected in the same manner and serve the same term as the presiding judge in paragraph (1)(A). An associate presiding judge shall be an active judge, currently
30 37		appointed to at least one court within the district. Senior judges are ineligible to hold or
38		vote for the office of associate presiding judge.
38 39		vote for the office of associate presiding judge.
40		(1)(B)(ii) When the presiding judge is unavailable, the associate presiding judge shall
41	I	assume the responsibilities of the presiding judge. The associate presiding judge shall
42		serve on the justice court Education Committee and shall work with the Education
43		Department of the Administrative Office in developing, planning and presenting relevant
44		judicial training at the district level. In addition, the associate presiding judge shall
45	1	perform other duties assigned by the presiding judge.
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47	l	(1)(C) District education director.
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49	(1)(C)(i) The active judges of a district may, at their discretion, elect one judge of the
50	district to the office of education director. An education director shall be elected in the
51	same manner and serve the same term as the presiding judge in paragraph (1)(A).
52	Senior judges are ineligible to vote for the office of district education director but may hold
53	the office. If a district does not elect an education director, the associate presiding judge,
54	if there is one, shall serve as the education director. If the district elects neither an
55	education director nor an associate presiding judge, the presiding judge shall serve as
56	the education director.
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58	(1)(C)(ii) The education director shall serve on the justice court education committee and
59	shall work with the Education Department of the Administrative Office in developing,
60	planning and presenting relevant judicial training at the district level.
61	planning and procenting relevant judicial adaming at the district level.
62	(1)(C) Compensation. Presiding judges and associate presiding judges shall be compensated
63	for their service at the end of each fiscal year, in proportion to the percentage of the year they
64	served in office, and as otherwise contemplated by Section 78A-7-209.5 of the Utah Code.
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66	(1)(D) Removal and Other Vacancies of Office.
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68	(1)(D)(i) If the office of presiding judge becomes vacant, then the associate presiding
69	judge shall serve the rest of the presiding judge's term. If there is no associate presiding
70	judge, the district education director shall, if the education director is an active judge,
71	serve the unexpired term. Otherwise, the Chair of the Board of Justice Court Judges shall
72	appoint a judge to serve until the next district meeting.
72	appoint a judge to serve until the next district meeting.
73 74	(1)(D)(ii) A providing judge may appeint on an interim basis, on eligible judge of the
74	(1)(D)(ii) A presiding judge may appoint, on an interim basis, an eligible judge of the district to fill an unavariand term of the appopriate presiding judge or education director until
1	district to fill an unexpired term of <u>the</u> associate presiding judge or education director until the next district meeting. At the district meeting, the active judges present shall retify the
76	the next district meeting. At the district meeting, the active judges present shall ratify the
77	appointment by majority vote. If they do not ratify the appointment, or if the presiding
78	judge does not make an interim appointment, nominations and an election shall then be
79	held at that meeting to fill the unexpired term.
80	
81	(1)(D)(iii) A presiding judge , <u>or</u> associate presiding judge or education director may be
82	removed from that office by a two-thirds vote of the active justice court judges in the
83	district. A successor presiding judge <u>or associate presiding judge</u> shall , or an associate
84	presiding judge or education director may, then be elected to fill the unexpired term of the
85	vacant office.
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87	(1)(D)(iv) In extraordinary circumstances, to preserve confidence in the fair administration
88	of justice, the Presiding Officer of the Judicial Council may remove a judge from any
89	office described in this rule. Vacancies shall be filled as provided in this rule.
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91	(2) District meetings.
92	(2)(A) Each district shall have regular meetings to discuss and decide district business, receive
93	training, or address issues and concerns specific to the district.
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95	(2)(A)(i) The presiding judge shall call and preside over a meeting of other justice court
96	judges in the district at the annual Justice Court Conference.

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98	(2)(A)(ii) Each district shall have at least one other meeting during the calendar year in
99	which a majority of active justice court judges is present, including the presiding judge or
100	associate presiding judge.
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102	(2)(B) In addition to regular meetings, the presiding judge or a majority of the active judges may
103	call additional meetings as necessary.
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104	(2)(C) An agenda shall be circulated among the judges in advance of any meeting with a known
105	method on how matters may be placed on the agenda.
100	method on now matters may be placed on the agenda.
107	(2)(D) Other then judges and the Justice Court Administrator, attendance at district meetings shall
	(2)(D) Other than judges and the Justice Court Administrator, attendance at district meetings shall
109	be by invitation of the presiding judge only.
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111	(2)(E) The issues on which judges vote shall be left to the sound discretion and judgment of each
112	district and the applicable sections of the Utah Constitution, statutes, and this Code.
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114	(3) Administrative responsibilities and authority of presiding judge and associate presiding judge.
115	(3)(A) Generally. The presiding judge is charged with the responsibility for the effective operation
116	of the justice courts within a district. He or she is responsible for the implementation and
117	enforcement of statutes, rules, policies, and directives of the Judicial Council and the Board of
118	Justice Court Judges as they pertain to the administration of the courts. When the presiding judge
119	acts within the scope of these responsibilities, the presiding judge is acting within the judge's
120	judicial office.
121	Judicial chicol
122	(3)(B) Coordination of required training.
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124	(3)(B)(i) The presiding judge, associate presiding judge , or education director shall: (a) be
125	responsible to see that judges in his or her district are appropriately trained, (b) assist in
126	planning statewide trainings as part of the Education Committee, (c) plan district training
127	to be held in connection with the meetings required by section (2), (d) recommend
128	mentors for new judges, and (e) arrange for individual training, as needed.
129	mentors for new judges, and (c) analige for individual training, as needed.
130	(3)(B)(ii) Presiding judges are encouraged to shall occasionally observe the hearings of
130	judges within the district to assess training needs.
131	Judges within the district to assess training needs.
132	(3)(C) Court committees. The presiding judge shall, where appropriate, make use of committees
135	composed of other judges and court personnel to investigate problem areas and improve the
135	administration of justice.
136	(2)(D) Outside exercise and the modia
137	(3)(D) Outside agencies and the media.
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139	(3)(D)(i) The presiding judge shall be available to meet with outside agencies, such as
140	prosecuting attorneys, city attorneys, county attorneys, public defenders or associations
141	of defense counsel, sheriffs, police chiefs, bar association leaders, probation providers,
142	government officials of cities or counties located within the district, civic organizations,
143	and other state agencies.
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- (3)(D)(ii) The presiding judge shall be the primary judicial representative of the justice
 court judges in the district.
- 148(3)(D)(iii) Nothing in this rule shall replace or interfere with the statutory and149administrative responsibilities of an appointed judge to the appointing authority of a court.

(3)(E) Judicial officers. The presiding judge shall discuss significant concerns, problems or
complaints regarding the judges in his or her district with the Justice Court Administrator, who
shall work together to resolve the concern. In the event that another judge in the district fails to
comply with a reasonable administrative directive of the presiding judge, interferes with the
effective operation of the court, abuses his or her judicial position, exhibits signs of impairment, or
violates the Code of Judicial Conduct, the presiding judge may, depending on the severity of the
issue and consistent with legal and ethical obligations:

- 159(3)(E)(i) Consult with appropriate staff at the Administrative Office of the Courts and/or160discuss the issue with other presiding judges;
 - (3)(E)(ii) Meet with the judge to explain the reasons for the directive given or the position taken, consult with the judge about alternative solutions and reevaluate the directive or position, as appropriate;
 - (3)(E)(iii) Present the problem to the Board of Justice Court Judges for input;
 - (3)(E)(iv) Require the judge to participate in appropriate counseling, therapy, education or treatment; or
 - (3)(E)(v) Refer the problem to the Judicial Council, the Chief Justice, or the Judicial Conduct Commission, as appropriate.

(3)(F) Liaison. The presiding judge or his or her designee shall serve as a liaison between the
 justice courts of the district and (i) the Board of Justice Court Judges and (ii) the presiding judges
 of Juvenile Court and District Court.

- (3)(G) Reassignment.
- 180(3(G)(i) In the event that a motion to disqualify a judge or judges is filed and no appointed181judge of the court is available or empowered to hear the motion, the presiding judge shall182consider the motion and, if necessary, assign any judge duly appointed pursuant to Utah183Code section 78A-7-208 to serve as a temporary justice court judge.
- 185(3)(G)(ii) In the event that all of the appointed judges of a court recuse themselves from a186matter, the presiding judge shall assign any judge duly appointed pursuant to Utah Code187section 78A-7-208 to serve as a temporary justice court judge.
- (3)(H) Compliance with standards. The presiding judge shall monitor and ensure that judges
 are complying with performance standards established by the Council or as otherwise required by
 law.

(3)(I) Performance evaluations. Pursuant to Utah Code 78A-12-203, the presiding judge shall
 receive the midterm reports prepared by the Judicial Performance Evaluation Commission for the
 other justice court judges in his or her district. The presiding judge shall consult with the
 evaluated judge and the Justice Court Administrator to develop a plan for addressing the issues
 resulting in less than satisfactory scores.

199 <i>Effective: August 21, 2020May 25, 2022</i>
