

JUDICIAL COUNCIL MEETING

AGENDA

Monday, May 19, 2014

Judicial Council Room

Matheson Courthouse

Salt Lake City, Utah

Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant, Presiding

1. 9:00 a.m. Welcome & Approval of Minutes Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant
(Tab 1 - Action)
2. 9:05 a.m. Chair's Report. Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant
3. 9:15 a.m. Administrator's Report. Daniel J. Becker
4. 9:30 a.m. Reports: Management Committee. . . . Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant
Liaison Committee. Justice Jill Parrish
Policy and Planning Judge Paul Maughan
Bar Commission. John Lund, esq.
(Tab 2 - Information)
5. 9:40 a.m. Judicial Performance Evaluation Commission Update. . . . Joanne Slotnik
(Information)
6. 10:00 a.m. Employee Satisfaction Survey Results. Rob Parkes
(Information)
7. 10:20 a.m. Contract Interpreter Hourly Rate. Alison Adams-Perlac
(Tab 3 - Action)
8. 10:25 a.m. Rules for Final Action. Alison Adams-Perlac
(Tab 4 - Action)
- 10:35 a.m. Break
9. 10:45 a.m. Code Book Purchase. Tim Shea
(Action)
10. 11:05 a.m. First District - Mental Health Court Spending Plan. . . . Rick Schwermer
(Action)
11. 11:20 a.m. Justice Court Judge Certifications. Rick Schwermer
(Tab 5 - Action)

12. 11:30 a.m. Executive Session

11:35 a.m. Lunch

13. 12:05 p.m. Adjourn

Consent Calendar

The consent items in this section are approved without discussion if no objection has been raised with the Admin. Office (578-3806) or with a Council member by the scheduled Council meeting or with the Chair of the Council during the scheduled Council meeting.

1. Committee Appointments
(Tab 6)

Ray Wahl

2. Grant Approvals
(Tab 7)

Karolina Abuzyarova
Dawn Marie Rubio

TAB 1

JUDICIAL COUNCIL MEETING

Minutes

Monday, April 28, 2014
Juab County Courthouse
Nephi, UT

Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant, Presiding

ATTENDEES:

Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant
Hon. Kimberly K. Hornak, Vice Chair
Justice Jill Parrish
Hon. Glen Dawson
Hon. George Harmond
Hon. David Marx
Hon. Paul Maughan
Hon. David Mortensen
Hon. Reed Parkin
Hon. John Pearce for Hon. James Davis
Hon. John Sandberg
Hon. Randall Skanchy
John Lund, esq.

EXCUSED:

Hon. James Davis
Hon. Thomas Higbee

STAFF PRESENT:

Daniel J. Becker
Ray Wahl
Alison Adams-Perlac
Dawn Marie Rubio
Debra Moore
Jody Gonzales
Rick Schwermer
Tim Shea
Derek Byrne
Brent Johnson
Alyn Lunceford

GUESTS:

Judge James Brady
Judge Rick Smith
Shane Bahr, 4th Dist TCE
James Peters, 4th Juv TCE
David Walsh, GOMB
Ken Matthews, GOMB

1. **WELCOME AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES: (Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant)**

Chief Justice Durrant welcomed everyone to the meeting. A special welcome was extended to Judge John Pearce who was sitting in for Judge James Davis.

Motion: Judge Skanchy moved to approve the minutes from the March 14, 2014 Judicial Council meeting. Judge Harmond seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

2. **CHAIR'S REPORT: (Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant)**

Chief Justice Durrant reported on the following items:

He recently attended the Justice Court Judges Conference in St. George.

Judge Stephen Roth has been appointed to fill a vacancy on the Court Commissioner Conduct Committee with the appointment of Judge Carolyn McHugh to the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals.

3. **ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT: (Daniel J. Becker)**

Mr. Becker reported on the following items:

Judicial Retention Filing. The following judges did not file for retention: 1) Judge John Kennedy, 2) Judge Denise Lindberg, and 3) Judge Larry Jones.

Judicial Retirements. Judge Terry Christiansen has announced his upcoming retirement, effective October 1, 2014. Judge John Kennedy has announced his upcoming retirement, effective December 31, 2014.

Mandatory Criminal E-Filing. The effective date for mandatory e-filing of criminal cases, with the exception of the information, was March 31. Implementation went very smoothly with few calls being received for assistance. Mr. Becker expressed gratitude to the court staff involved with preparing for the move to e-filing of criminal cases.

Commissioner Workgroup. Mr. Becker reminded the Council of their approval at the March meeting to delegate to the Management Committee responsibility of preparing a charge and membership of a commissioner workgroup. He distributed the proposed membership and charge of the workgroup to Council members. Mr. Becker noted that the workgroup is requested to complete their work and report their findings and recommendations to the Council at the November 2014 Council meeting.

E-Filing Hardship Exemption Follow-Up. Mr. Becker reported that the e-filing exemption in civil cases granted last September to Mr. Steve Simpson, an attorney in Bluff, Utah due to inadequate internet access is no longer needed. Internet access is now available.

Case Filing and Referral Year-to-Date Update as of April 2, 2014. District case filings, overall, reflected a 4% decrease. The following case filing types were highlighted in his update: 1) criminal case filings, 4% decrease; 2) felony case filings, 6% increase; 3) domestic case filings, 1% decrease; 4) general civil case filings, 6% decrease; 5) debt collection case filings, 7% decrease; 6) judgments, 4% decrease; 7) probate case filings, 3% increase; 8) property rights case filings, 1% decrease; 9) tort case filings, 5% increase, and 10) traffic case filings, 10% decrease.

Juvenile Court referrals overall, reflected a 6% decrease. In delinquency cases, misdemeanor referrals reflected a 14% decrease and infractions reflected a 36% decrease.

Executive Session. A brief executive session will be needed at the end of the meeting.

4. **COMMITTEE REPORTS:**

Management Committee Report:

Chief Justice Durrant reported that the Management Committee meeting minutes accurately reflect the issues discussed. The items needing to be addressed by the Council have been placed on today's agenda.

Liaison Committee Report:

No meeting was held in April.

Policy and Planning Report:

Judge Maughan reported that the Policy and Planning Committee meeting minutes accurately reflect the issues discussed. The items needing to be addressed by the Council have been placed on today's agenda.

Bar Commission Report:

Mr. Lund reported on the following: 1) the Bar Commission met on April 25, 2) Judge David Hamilton presented a report of the lawyer's fund for client protection, 3) new lawyer's survey results, and 4) an op-ed by Mr. Curtis Jensen, bar president, entitled *Utah lawyer discipline balances individual rights, public responsibility*.

5. REVIEW OF JUDICIAL EDUCATION GUIDELINES FOR SENIOR JUDGES: (Alison Adams-Perlac)

The Policy and Planning Committee recommended changes to the judicial education guidelines for senior judges. The proposed amendment would allow the Standing Committee on Education to recommend to the Council that a senior judge be allowed to receive more than 1/3 of his/her education credits through independent learning if good cause is shown.

Motion: Judge Dawson moved to adopt the judicial education guidelines as amended. Justice Parrish seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

6. COURT CONTRACT INTERPRETER HOURLY RATE INCREASE: (Alison Adams-Perlac)

The Management Committee accepted and forwarded the recommendation, on behalf of the Language Access Committee, to approve a 1% increase in hourly fee for contract court interpreters to coincide with the 1% cost-of-living increase, approved for court employees during the 2014 Legislative Session. The cost of the increase for 2014 is estimated at \$9,528 and would be funded from the jury/witness/interpreter fund.

The question was asked how the contract interpreters compare regionally. Ms. Adams-Perlac mentioned that it was planned to conduct a survey to gather that data within the next year. Discussion took place.

Motion: Judge Maughan moved to request a survey be conducted regarding how the contract interpreters compare regionally before the June meeting and present that information for consideration for final action at that time. Judge Sandberg seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

7. COURT INTERPRETER CREDENTIALING CHANGES: (Alison Adams-Perlac)

The Policy and Planning Committee recommended the following changes to the Utah State Courts interpreter credentialing requirements: 1) the basic Orientation Workshop be removed as an option for interpreters seeking to become Registered, and 2) the Registered 2 designation be removed.

Utah is the only state in the nation that offers a free Basic Orientation Workshop. If the Basic Orientation Workshop is removed as an option for interpreters seeking to become Registered, they will need to fulfill the orientation requirement by attending the \$100 mandatory two-day orientation course as required for Certified Interpreters and Approved Interpreters.

If the Registered 2 designation is removed, a rule change will be drafted. Once the proposed rule is approved for public comment, the Registered 2 Interpreters would be given notice and would have six months to take the OPI in order to become an Approved Interpreter. If they choose not to become approved, they will be placed on the unofficial conditionally approved list.

Motion: Mr. Lund moved to approve the credentialing changes as recommended by the Policy and Planning Committee. Judge Maughan seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

8. COURT FACILITIES STANDING COMMITTEE UPDATE: (Alyn Lunceford)

Chief Justice Durrant welcomed Mr. Lunceford to the meeting.

Mr. Lunceford provided an update to the Council on behalf of the Court Facilities Standing Committee. Judge Charles Behrens, committee chair, was unable to attend.

The following areas were highlighted with regards to the committee responsibilities:

1) completed studies in Summit and Duchesne Counties – with construction of a third courtroom to handle civil cases at the Summit County courthouse scheduled to begin in May and design work being completed for the Duchesne County Courthouse expansion project, 2) current and ongoing studies being completed in Utah and Carbon Counties, 3) future studies to be completed in Sanpete and Iron Counties, 4) the Ogden Juvenile Courthouse construction is underway, 5) completion of the Juab County Courthouse, and 6) delegated responsibility of defining and requesting improvement projects to the facility coordinators for each district.

He highlighted the following prioritized list of court projects: 1) Ogden Juvenile Courthouse, 2) Provo District Court expansion, 3) Northern Utah County land bank request, 4) Orem Juvenile Court, 5) Provo Juvenile Court, 6) Sanpete County Courthouse, 7) Carbon County Courthouse.

Chief Justice Durrant thanked Mr. Lunceford for his update and for his involvement in completing the Juab County Courthouse.

Mr. Lunceford acknowledged Shane Bahr, Fourth District Trial Court Executive, and Mr. James Peters, Fourth District Juvenile Trial Court Executive regarding their work with the Juab County Courthouse project.

9. CODE BOOK PURCHASE: (Tim Shea)

Background was provided on the supplier of the Utah Code and the Utah Court Rules books for judges, senior judges, court commissioners and court staff in the past.

Currently, the law library, local courts and offices have set aside funding for the code and rule books. To maintain the current practice of providing code and rule books for those mentioned; the cost would increase substantially.

With the ease of access to statutes and rules online—through Westlaw, the legislature's website for statutes, and the court's website for rules—it is being recommended that the Council establish a policy for the number and type of statute and rule books being purchased. It was proposed that the courts purchase the Utah Court Rules and the unannotated edition of the Utah Code for judges, court commissioners and limited staff. Subscriptions to the annotated edition of the Utah Code would be discontinued. The cost for the annotated edition of the Utah Code vs. the unannotated edition was noted.

Discussion took place.

Council members will request feedback regarding the use of the code books from their respective courts. Further discussion of code book purchases will be deferred for further action at the June Council meeting.

10. FY 2015 OPERATIONS BUDGET APPROVAL: (Ray Wahl)

The recommendations for the FY 2015 operational budget for the courts, as prepared by the Executive Budget Committee, were reviewed by Mr. Wahl.

The following ongoing general fund and ongoing obligation recommendations were highlighted: 1) ongoing turnover savings, 2) fiscal note funding for HB 71 and HB 117, 3) mental health court – 1st District, 4) ongoing fiscal note funding from the 2013 general session, 5) VOIP budget savings, 6) lease and contract funding increase, 7) .25% personnel funding for high-performance staff, 8) career track, 9) law clerk positions, 10) market comparability adjustments, and 11) transfer of CIP grant personnel funding to general fund.

The following one-time funding request recommendations were highlighted: 1) one time general fund – courtroom technology funding, 2) carry forward funding projection, 3) time-limited law clerks, 4) tuition assistance, 5) employee incentive awards, 6) UCA purchases (code books), 7) self-help center, 8) judicial operations budget, 9) District Court Program Administrator to be funded from a .5 FT to a 1.0 FTE, 10) MSU Judicial Administration Certification Program, and 11) reserve amount.

Motion: Justice Parrish moved to approve the FY 2015 operational budget for the courts as proposed, with the exception of code book purchases. Mr. Lund seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

11. BAIL SCHEDULE AMENDMENT TIMING: (Rick Schwermer)

To be compliant with the effective date of May 13 for the bills passed during the 2014 Legislative Session and with the Uniform Fine/Bail Schedule Committee not scheduled to meet until May 2, it was recommended that the Council delegate approval of the changes made to the Uniform Fine/Bail Schedule to the Management Committee at their May 13 meeting with approval effective the same day.

Motion: Judge Maughan moved that the Council delegate approval of the changes made to the Uniform Fine/Bail Schedule to the Management Committee at their May 13 meeting with approval effective the same day. Judge Parkin seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

12. PROPOSED CHANGES TO RULE 4-401.01: (Brent Johnson)

Chief Justice Durrant welcomed Mr. Johnson to the meeting.

Mr. Johnson provided background information regarding numerous requests by a local attorney who has established a YouTube channel for the purpose of disseminating news and information about Utah domestic relations matters.

The Standing Committee on Judicial Outreach met recently to discuss circumstances under which court proceedings may be recorded as established by Rule 4-401.01 – Electronic media coverage of court proceedings.

The proposed changes to Rule 4-401.01 include: 1) amend the definition of a news reporter to mirror the definition in the Utah Rules of Evidence, 2) remove the presumption of allowing electronic media coverage in divorce, guardianship, conservatorship and protective order cases, 3) add a factor to allow the court to consider whether the request is more about broadcasting news or more about education of the public through methods such as a YouTube channel, and 5) require all requests be submitted on the appropriate form.

Discussion took place. Concerns were expressed regarding the type of information that

should be included on the media request form.

Motion: Judge Mortensen moved to refer the Media Request Form to the Board of District Court Judges for further review and input. Judge Dawson seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

Motion: Judge Hornak moved to approve the proposed changes to Rule 4-401.01 and adopt it on an expedited basis. Judge Maughan seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

13. FOURTH DISTRICT COURT UPDATE: (Judge Rick Smith and Judge James Brady)

Chief Justice Durrant welcomed Judge Smith to the meeting.

Judge Smith provided a Fourth District Juvenile Court update to the Council. He highlighted the following challenges faced in the rural communities of Juab and Millard Counties with regard to available resources: 1) available credentialed therapist(s) to counsel juvenile sex offenders, victims of pornography; 2) finding opportunities for community service; and 3) addressing truancy matters.

Judge Brady provided a Fourth District Court update to the Council. He highlighted the following in his update: 1) Juab County Courthouse completion; 2) the need for expansion in the Fourth District Court in Provo; 3) a 2% increase in population; 4) a 1% decrease in case filings; 5) creation of a Veteran's Court in Provo by Judge Samuel McVey; 6) available specialty courts; 7) reduction of court staff by 10% due to e-filing efforts; 8) anticipated future staff needs due to potential upcoming retirements, 9) retirement of Judge Steven Hansen, effective July 1; 10) Judge Derek Pullan will fill the district court judge vacancy in Provo; and 11) the judicial vacancy will remain in Heber.

Chief Justice Durrant thanked Judge Smith and Judge Brady for their updates.

14. UNIFORM FINE/BAIL SCHEDULE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT: (Debra Moore)

The Board of Justice Court Judges recommended the following three judges to fill the vacancy for a justice court judge on the Uniform Fine/Bail Schedule Committee with the expiration of Judge Whitlock's term: 1) Judge John Baxter, Salt Lake City Justice Court; 2) Judge Paul Farr, Sandy City Justice Court; and 3) Judge Sherlynn Fenstermaker, Springville and Mapleton Justice Courts.

Discussion took place.

Motion: Judge Sandberg moved to approve the appointment of Judge John Baxter to fill the vacancy for a justice court judge on the Uniform Fine/Bail Schedule Committee. Judge Harmond seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

15. RETENTION AND PERFORMANCE DISCUSSION: (Rick Schwermer)

Mr. Schwermer lead discussion on several matters regarding the retention and evaluation process for judges. A copy of a letter from Ms. Joanne Slotnik to Chief Justice Durrant was distributed.

He highlighted the following in his discussion: 1) the process for evaluating judges who have expressed or announced their upcoming retirement, 2) changes made to the courtroom

observation process, 3) addressing criteria for evaluating justice court judges with the passing of HB 325 – Judicial Performance Evaluation Commission Amendments, 4) evaluation survey questions, process, and factors, 5) performance standard discussion, and 6) continued modifications to the evaluation process and system.

Discussion took place.

Motion: Judge Hornak moved to enter into an executive session to address a personnel matter. Judge Mortensen seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

16. EXECUTIVE SESSION:

An executive session was held at this time.

17. ADJOURN

The meeting was adjourned.

TAB 2

**JUDICIAL COUNCIL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
MINUTES**

**Tuesday, May 13th, 2014
Matheson Courthouse
450 South State Street
Salt Lake City, Utah**

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant, Chair
Hon. Kimberly Hornak
Hon. George Harmond
Hon. John Sandberg
Hon. Randall Skanchy

EXCUSED:

Hon. James Davis
Daniel J. Becker

STAFF PRESENT:

Ray Wahl
Dawn Marie Rubio
Jody Gonzales
Rick Schwermer
Tim Shea
Heather Mackenzie-Campbell
Karolina Abuzyarova
Kim Allard
Lisa Crenshaw

GUESTS:

Judge James Brady (by phone)

1. WELCOME AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES: (Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant)

Chief Justice Durrant welcomed everyone to the meeting. After reviewing the minutes, the following motion was made:

Motion: Judge Hornak moved to approve the minutes. Judge Harmond seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

2. ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT: (Ray Wahl)

Board of District Court Judges. The Board of District Court Judges will meet in Vernal on Friday, May 16.

Judicial Council. The Council meeting will be held on Monday, May 19.

Utah State Bar Event. The Utah State Bar will be holding a breakfast with a theme "Justice Rising", on Thursday, May 29.

Delegation. Mr. Wahl will be meeting with a delegation from Yemen this afternoon.

Juvenile Justice Reform Summit. Mr. Becker, Mr. Wahl, Ms. Dawn Marie Rubio, Judge Elizabeth Lindsley and Ms. Susan Burke will be attending this Summit in Seattle on May 21-23.

Case Filing and Referral Data. Mr. Wahl reported that district court case filings, overall reflect a 4% decrease. Juvenile court referrals, overall reflect a 6% decrease.

3. COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS: (Ray Wahl)

The Standing Committee has the following vacancies: 1) appellate court judge representative, 2) district court judge representative, and 3) committee chairperson.

The Standing Committee on Judicial Outreach recommended the appointment of Judge John Pearce to fill the vacancy for an appellate court judge representative with Judge Carolyn McHugh being confirmed as a judge for the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Standing Committee on Judicial Outreach recommended the reappointment of Judge Robin Reese to serve a second term as the district court judge representative.

The Standing Committee on Judicial Outreach recommended the appointment of Judge Elizabeth Hruby-Mills to serve as the committee chair.

Motion: Judge Skanchy moved to approve the following appointments on the Standing Committee on Judicial Outreach: 1) the appointment of Judge John Pearce to fill the vacancy as the appellate court judge representative, 2) the reappointment of Judge Robin Reese to serve a second term as the district court judge representative, and 3) the appointment of Judge Elizabeth Hruby-Mills to serve as the committee chair and place it on the Judicial Council consent calendar for May. Judge Sandberg seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

4. SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT – WEBER COUNTY, ROY/WEBER JUSTICE COURT FINAL REPORT: (Heather Mackenzie-Campbell)

Chief Justice Durrant welcomed Ms. Mackenzie-Campbell to the meeting.

She highlighted the following in her final audit report of the Weber County, Roy/Weber Justice Court: 1) recognized management and the clerical staff for implementing 37 effective procedures, 2) 28 of 56 observations were noted as significant weaknesses, 3) the judge responded to the audit findings, and 4) all but one significant weakness have been addressed and have an action plan in place.

Discussion took place.

Motion: Judge Sandberg moved to accept the final report of the Second Judicial District – Weber County, Roy/Weber Justice Court. Judge Harmond seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

5. GRANT APPROVAL: (Karolina Abuzyarova and Dawn Marie Rubio)

Ms. Abuzyarova requested approval of the Basic Needs Grant, Safety Category to provide grant funding in the amount of \$25,000 for the continuation of the Court Visitor Program, a guardianship monitoring initiative, and WINGS (Working Interdisciplinary Network of Guardianship Stakeholders) initiative focusing on public education. No cash match is required with this grant request.

Motion: Judge Harmond moved to approve the Basic Needs Grant, Safety Category in the amount of \$25,000 and place it on the May Judicial Council consent calendar. Judge Hornak seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

Ms. Rubio requested approval of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles in the amount of \$13,100 which includes a cash match of \$1,310. This grant funds Utah's annual dues for the

Interstate Compact on Juveniles (ICJ) and the ICJ Council. ICJ is a national organization of states that allows for the transfer of juveniles, including probation supervision, across state lines.

Motion: Judge Hornak moved to approve the Interstate Compact on Juveniles Grant in the amount of \$13,100 and place it on the May Judicial Council consent calendar. Judge Harmond seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

6. UNIFORM FINE AND BAIL COMMITTEE: (Judge James Brady)

Chief Justice Durrant welcomed Judge Brady to the meeting.

He highlighted the following: 1) changes in committee membership; 2) concern with regard to tracking of fine/bail charges with regards to the fine, surcharge and security fee; 3) survey responses of district and justice court judges regarding their sentencing practices, 4) use of one number on the fine/bail schedule which encompasses the fine, surcharge and Security fee; 5) modification to the base fee depending upon the classification of the charge; 6) the fine/bail schedule will be modified to the organization of the table; 7) recommended moving the surcharge tables from the fine/bail schedule master table; and 8) changes made to the fine/bail schedule resulting from 2014 legislative action.

Chief Justice Durrant thanked Judge Brady for the work being done by the Uniform Fine and Bail Committee.

Mr. Schwermer expressed his gratitude to Ms. Kim Allard, Ms. Lisa Crenshaw and Mr. Paul Barron for all their hard work and efforts in completing the necessary changes to the fine/bail schedule.

Motion: Judge Hornak moved to approve the Uniform Fine and Bail Schedule as proposed by the Uniform Fine and Bail Committee, effective today. Judge Skanchy seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

7. REVIEW OF RECOMMENDATIONS ON PERFORMANCE EVALUATION SURVEY QUESTIONS: (Rick Schwermer)

At the April 28 Council meeting, members were asked to request feedback of judges from their respective court levels by the May 13 Management Committee meeting regarding the questions developed by the Judicial Performance Evaluation Commission (JPEC) for inclusion on surveys of judges.

Members of the Management Committee mentioned that no feedback had been received prior to this meeting.

Discussion took place.

8. APPROVAL OF JUDICIAL COUNCIL AGENDA: (Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant)

Chief Justice Durrant reviewed the proposed Council agenda for the May 19 Council meeting.

Motion: Judge Skanchy moved to approve the agenda for the May 19 Council meeting. Judge Harmond seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.



9.

ADJOURN

The meeting was adjourned.

TAB 3



Administrative Office of the Courts

Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant
Utah Supreme Court
Chair, Utah Judicial Council

MEMORANDUM

Daniel J. Becker
State Court Administrator
Raymond H. Wahl
Deputy Court Administrator

To: Judicial Council
From: Alison Adams-Perlac *Alison Adams-Perlac*
Date: May 12, 2014
Re: 1% Hourly Rate Increase for Contract Court Interpreters

The Management Committee has recommended that the Judicial Council approve a 1% cost-of-living adjustment increase to the hourly fee for contract court interpreters. This change does not affect the four staff interpreters, who will receive the 1% salary increase of other court employees.

The effect on the levels of qualification will be as follows:

Fiscal Year	Certified	Approved	Registered 1	Registered 2	Conditionally Approved
2006	\$35.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$22.50	\$17.50
2007	\$36.23	\$31.05	\$31.05	\$23.29	\$17.50
2008	\$37.50	\$32.14	\$32.14	\$24.10	\$17.50
2009	\$38.63	\$33.10	\$33.10	\$24.82	\$18.03
2013	\$39.02	\$33.43	\$33.43	\$25.07	\$18.21
2014	\$39.41	\$33.77	\$33.77	\$25.32	\$18.39
2015	\$39.80	\$34.11	\$34.11	\$25.57	\$18.57

Based on the fees paid during FY 2014, the estimated total cost of the increase for 2015 is approximately \$9,528.

For 2013, the National Center for State Courts reports the following, among states paying an hourly fee, for certified interpreters:

Average (range): \$31.86 – \$53.74

High: \$100.00

Low: \$25.00

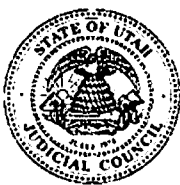
At its last meeting, the Judicial Council requested more information about how other states in the Western region pay their contract interpreters. I requested information from Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. Montana, New Mexico, and Washington failed to respond, but the other states provided the following information:

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.

State	Hourly Rate for Court Interpreters	Rate for Rare Language (If Different)
Arizona	Districts set their own rates.	None
California	\$35.28 (full day minimum); \$39.14 (half day minimum).	None
Colorado	\$35.00 for Certified Spanish; \$25.00 non-certified Spanish.	\$45.00 for Certified language other than Spanish (LOTS); \$40.00 non-certified LOTS with some court requirements met; \$35.00 non-certified LOTS with no court requirements met.
Idaho	\$35.00 for Certified; \$25.00 for Conditionally Approved. Registered is negotiable regardless of whether they speak Spanish or LOTS.	Portuguese and Russian interpreters are paid \$40.00 per hour.
Nevada	Districts set their own rates with a \$25.00 minimum.	None
Oregon	\$40.00 with a 2 hour minimum.	Pay is negotiable. LOTS are not certifiable.
Wyoming	\$55.00 for certified; \$40.00 for registered; \$25.00 for qualified.	Pay is negotiable based on need. LOTS are not certifiable.

Based on the information available, Utah's current hourly rate for certified interpreters is on the high end at \$39.41 (not considering Wyoming, which pays \$55.00 per hour, for its certified interpreters). Further, only two of the seven states surveyed pay a higher rate for interpreters who speak languages other than Spanish.

TAB 4



Administrative Office of the Courts

Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant
Utah Supreme Court
Chair, Utah Judicial Council

MEMORANDUM

Daniel J. Becker
State Court Administrator
Raymond H. Wahl
Deputy Court Administrator

To: Judicial Council
From: Alison Adams-Perlac *Alison Adams-Perlac*
Date: May 12, 2014
Re: Rules for Final Action

The public comment periods for the following rules are closed and the rules are now ready for final action by the Judicial Council.

CJA 4-603. Mandatory electronic filing.

The Judicial Council previously approved Rule 4-603, which requires mandatory electronic filing in criminal cases, on an expedited basis. The rule received the following public comments:

Considering the number of issues that still exist regarding the electronic filing of citations, I'm not sure if setting a strict deadline on the filing of Informations, even if the deadline is down the road a year, is wise. Unless some major changes have already been made or are soon to be made, officers are unable to attach enhancement language (e.g., domestic violence or drug free zone) to citations filed electronically, which then have to be corrected manually by fax or the like with the local clerks.

In addition, CORIS/XChange doesn't appear to have the capacity to label a specific charge as a DV offense, only the case as a whole. That creates problems when Count 1 is Assault - Domestic Violence, but Count 2 is just Assault. While the PDF version of the Information will have it correctly separated, the advantages of e-filing seem a bit reduced if the charges will not also be entered electronically (and correctly).

Until the citation problems are resolved, it seems unwise to expand the number of cases where the same problems will occur. Rather than setting a deadline for Informations now, it would be more prudent to leave that open until the system is actually ready to receive e-filing of charges properly. Once the system is capable, then you can set a quicker deadline.

Posted by Randall K. McUne November 4, 2013

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.

450 South State Street / POB 140241 / Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-0241 / 801-578-3821 / Fax: 801-578-3843 / email: alisonap@utcourts.gov

The new proposed rule for electronic filing, CJA 04-0603, establishes January 2015 as the effective date for filing criminal informations electronically. I have some serious concerns about that. My office, and most prosecutor offices throughout the State, use a software program called PIMS. We have checked with the Utah Prosecution Council, which supports PIMS. They question whether or not the PIMS program will be ready by then. They have also been instructed to focus on county attorney offices first, which they should do. However, that leaves my office with a large question mark as to whether or not we can be ready by then. The IT director for the Prosecution Council seems rather frustrated that the courts are proceeding when he is not ready and lacks the needed funds to get ready. To the extent that the courts are proceeding with a program which is destined to fail, or at least have serious problems, it is not acceptable.

To the extent the state courts expect local governments to expend personnel and/or funds on software programs, updates, etc. to be prepared for electronic filing, that is not acceptable, either. I see many advantages to electronic filing. However, until the Prosecution Council is ready to proceed, the courts should wait until it can be done efficiently and without additional cost. The state courts should be working with the Prosecution Council, rather than giving them mandates. Prosecution offices throughout the state already have problems with the electronic filing of citations which require a mandatory appearance. The system completely leaves the prosecutor out of the loop, which is causing problems which need to be solved. Let's not compound the problem by leaping before we look.

Thank you.

Submitted by S. Junior Baker, Spanish Fork City Attorney
November 4, 2013

With respect to electronic filing, although it is obvious that it is in its infancy, I can already make the following observations from personal experience:

1. The opportunity for abuse is manifold -- and exacerbated -- by electronic filing. I have already "received" documents at 6:05 p.m. on a Friday before a holiday and that included two pleadings with two different dates (signature lines) on them. No phone calls. No fax. No phone. So, if it weren't for the fact that I check in on various electronic medium, I'd have had no notice for at least four days. (And, what if it had been a 'emergency motion' for release, change of conditions, etc.? Would it have been signed because there was no response? I think you can count on that). Not only was the clock ticking, it seems clear that the purpose of that date/time of filing and the different dates on the actual pleadings was problematic at best, an attempt at a confused 'default' at worst.
2. No one we've been able to contact seems to have a handle on response times/deadlines.
3. The lack of verification is problematic and pretty much guaranteed to be abused. Notary issues have historically been replete with problems and that's when you *can* trace it's use back to an actual notary. Just wait, and you will see, frivolous and improper filings that are not truly verified.

With Constitutional due-process and other considerations, speedy trial issues to say nothing of notice, pure (no option) electronic filing in the criminal arena is going to be problematic at best.

A longer delay (well past March) in implimentation and discussion with actual participants seems appropriate.

Submitted by Mark Baer November 4, 2013.

Debra Moore attended the Policy and Planning Committee meeting when the committee discussed these comments. She indicated that she and her team had addressed each comment individually and had resolved nearly all of the issues.

After considering the comments, and Debra Moore's update on the criminal efilng process, the Policy and Planning Committee voted to recommend that the Judicial Council keep the rule, as written, without changes.

The Policy and Planning Committee voted to recommend that a new rule be added to the Utah Code of Judicial Administration addressing limited scope investigations in domestic cases. The proposal, which follows, was previously reviewed and recommended by the Board of District Court Judges. The proposal is now ready for public comment.

CJA 10-1-602. Orders to show cause.

Proposed Rule 10-1-602 is a local 6th District rule that provides a process for requesting an order to show cause when no commissioner is available. The proposal received no public comments. The Policy and Planning Committee voted to recommend the proposal, as written, to the Judicial Council.

Encl. CJA 4-603
 CJA 10-1-602

TAB 5

JUSTICE COURT JUDGES' ORIENTATION

Orientation Dates: May 5-9, 2014

1. Full Name: Jon Randall Carpenter
2. Home Address: 365 N. 600 E., Price, UT 84501
3. Home Phone Number: 435-630-3117
4. Date of Birth: 10/15/1974
5. Current Occupation: Justice Court Judge, private practice attorney
6. Expected Part-Time Employment While Serving as Judge: occasional
non-conflict private legal practice
7. Past Educational Background: B.S. - University of Utah,
J.D. - Creighton University School of Law
8. Previous Employment History: Since law school = associate -
Norman Palovcek & Herman, Nebraska; law clerk - Seventh
District Court of Utah, associate and partner at
Jensen & Carpenter, formerly Jensen Bryner.

SCORE:	<u>85%</u>
BCI:	<u>OK</u>
CERT:	<u>YES</u>

JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

Orientation Exam

Name: Jon R. Carpenter Orientation Dates: 5/5-9/2014

1. What is the maximum contempt penalty that a justice court judge can order?

\$500 fine and 5 days in jail

2. What is the subject matter and territorial jurisdiction of YOUR justice court?

Carbon County - infractions, Classes B & C Misdemeanors committed by persons 18 and older, and some for 16 & 17 year olds including U.C.A. ~~sections~~ title 41, 1a, 6a, 12a, 22, and other and small claims that occur in Carbon County.

Wellington City - same subject matter jurisdiction, but territorial jurisdiction

3. What is the standard of proof in a criminal proceeding? limited to Wellington City

Beyond a reasonable doubt

4. Under what circumstances can a justice court judge deny bail?

A justice court judge may not deny bail.

5. How many jurors hear a jury trial in justice courts?

Four jurors

6. What parts of the Code of Judicial Conduct do **not** apply to part-time justice court judges?

Rules 2.10(A), 2.10(B), 3.14, 3.4, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10, 3.11

7. Does a defendant who has been cited for speeding have a right to have a formal information filed if he so requests? yes

8. What is the correct class of misdemeanor for the following offense:

"Any person willfully violating his written promise to appear in court, given as provided in this act is guilty of a misdemeanor regardless of the disposition of the charge upon which he was originally arrested." gc

- a. Infraction
- b. Class C misdemeanor
- c. Class B misdemeanor
- d. Class A misdemeanor

9. List four enhanceable offenses on which justice courts must maintain records of conviction.

1- Driving Under the Influence

2- Domestic Violence

3- Use of dangerous weapons in offenses committed on or about school premises

4- Kidnapping

(5- Sexual offenses 6- Robbery)

10. Justice court judges are required to attend the Annual Spring Conference

- a. every year
- b. every four years
- c. whenever they feel that they need some additional judicial education
- d. every year if their municipality/county funds them to go

11. Read each fact situation and indicate whether the judge's conduct may be prohibited by the Code of Judicial Conduct.

a. A defendant calls the judge at home and wants to tell him or her about evidence in his case. May the judge listen?

☐ Yes ☒ No

b. May a judge solicit money for the Boy Scouts of America?

☐ Yes ☒ No

c. May a judge hear a case involving his nephew?

☐ Yes ☒ No

d. May a judge be a delegate to the Republican Convention?

☐ Yes ☒ No

e. May a judge allow Channel 5 to tape a trial?

☒ Yes ☐ No

f. May a judge charge for performing a wedding outside regular court hours?

☒ Yes ☐ No

12. In the state of Utah does the defendant have a right to a trial by jury in a Class C misdemeanor?

☒ Yes ☐ No

13. Can justice court judges appoint public defenders?

☒ Yes ☐ No

14. Can the trial court judge rely on defense counsel to inform the defendant of his rights and the consequences of his plea?

 Yes Y No

15. Must an information or sworn statement always be filed prior to the issuance of a bench warrant?

 Yes Y No

16. The standard for issuing a search warrant is:

- a. an articulable suspicion
- b. probable cause
- c. reasonable suspicion
- d. some evidence

17. A "no bail" warrant can:

- a. only be issued by a district court judge
- b. never be issued by a justice court judge under any circumstances
- c. be issued by a justice court judge if there is a strong reason to believe the defendant will not appear if released on bail
- d. can be used in both misdemeanor and felony cases
- e. both C and D

18. The maximum sentences for the following are:

- a. Class B misdemeanor Fine \$1000⁰⁰ Jail 180 days / 6 months
- b. Class C misdemeanor Fine \$750⁰⁰ Jail 90 days
- c. Infractions Fine \$750⁰⁰ Jail Ø
plus surcharges

TRUE OR FALSE

19. T ☒ F A pro se defendant may not cross-examine prosecution witnesses because only attorneys may practice before the court.
20. T ☒ F A defendant has 10 days from the entry of judgment in a criminal matter in a justice court to appeal for a trial de novo to be held in the circuit/district court.

JUSTICE COURT JUDGES' ORIENTATION

Orientation Dates: May 5 - May 9, 2014

By

1. Full Name: Mark Kay McIff
2. Home Address: 959 N. 320 E.
R. 2 hfield, Utah 84701
3. Home Phone Number: 438-896-8162
4. Date of Birth: 2/25/1970
5. Current Occupation: Attorney
6. Expected Part-Time Employment While Serving as Judge: Attorney
7. Past Educational Background: J.D. - 1998 ; Bach. Accounting
1995
8. Previous Employment History: Wayne/Piute County Attorney 2009 - Present
Dep. Wasatch County Attorney 2000-2005 ; Attorney
1998-2000 and 2005 - present

SCORE:	85% 85%
BCI:	OK
CERT:	YES

-3
\$5!

JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

Orientation Exam

Name: Mark McIff

Orientation Dates: May 5 - May 9, 2014

1. What is the maximum contempt penalty that a justice court judge can order?

5 days jail and \$500 fine.

2. What is the subject matter and territorial jurisdiction of YOUR justice court?

- Sevier County

- Crimes - B & C misdemeanors
Infractions

- Small claims - up to \$10,000

3. What is the standard of proof in a criminal proceeding?

Beyond a reasonable doubt

4. Under what circumstances can a justice court judge deny bail?

None

5. How many jurors hear a jury trial in justice courts?

4

6. What parts of the Code of Judicial Conduct do not apply to part-time justice court judges?

Rules 2.10(A) + (B) } except while
3.14 } serving as a judge | 3.4
3.8 } at all
3.9 } times
3.10
3.11

7. Does a defendant who has been cited for speeding have a right to have a formal information filed if he so requests?

yes

8. What is the correct class of misdemeanor for the following offense:

"Any person willfully violating his written promise to appear in court, given as provided in this act is guilty of a misdemeanor regardless of the disposition of the charge upon which he was originally arrested."

- a. Infraction
- b. Class C misdemeanor
- ☒ c. Class B misdemeanor
- d. Class A misdemeanor

9. List four enhanceable offenses on which justice courts must maintain records of conviction.

Theft
DUI
Domestic Violence related charges such as assault / Int of
no proof of Insurance a comm device /
Crim-mischief/etc -

10. Justice court judges are required to attend the Annual Spring Conference

- ☒ a. every year
- b. every four years
- c. whenever they feel that they need some additional judicial education
- d. every year if their municipality/county funds them to go

11. Read each fact situation and indicate whether the judge's conduct may be prohibited by the Code of Judicial Conduct.

- a. A defendant calls the judge at home and wants to tell him or her about evidence in his case. May the judge listen?

☐ Yes ☒ No

- b. May a judge solicit money for the Boy Scouts of America?

☒ Yes ☐ No *He may not use his status as a judge in order to help with that effort.*

- c. May a judge hear a case involving his nephew?

☐ Yes ☒ No

- d. May a judge be a delegate to the Republican Convention?

☐ Yes ☒ No

- e. May a judge allow Channel 5 to tape a trial?

☒ Yes ☐ No

- f. May a judge charge for performing a wedding outside regular court hours?

☒ Yes ☐ No

12. In the state of Utah does the defendant have a right to a trial by jury in a Class C misdemeanor?

☒ Yes ☐ No

13. Can justice court judges appoint public defenders?

☒ Yes ☐ No

14. Can the trial court judge rely on defense counsel to inform the defendant of his rights and the consequences of his plea?

 Yes

X No

There must be a record that it was done.

15. Must an information or sworn statement always be filed prior to the issuance of a bench warrant?

 Yes

X No

→ Not for a bench warrant.

Those things are required for an arrest warrant, however.

16. The standard for issuing a search warrant is:

- a. an articulable suspicion
- (b) probable cause
- c. reasonable suspicion
- d. some evidence

17. A "no bail" warrant can:

- a. only be issued by a district court judge
- (b) never be issued by a justice court judge under any circumstances
- c. be issued by a justice court judge if there is a strong reason to believe the defendant will not appear if released on bail
- d. can be used in both misdemeanor and felony cases
- e. both C and D

18. The maximum sentences for the following are:

- a. Class B misdemeanor Fine 1000 + surcharge & fees (\$1940) Jail 180 days
- b. Class C misdemeanor Fine 750 + surcharge & fees (\$1052.50) Jail 90 days
- c. Infractions Fine \$750 + surcharge & fees (\$1052.50) Jail None

TRUE OR FALSE

19. ☒ F A pro se defendant may not cross-examine prosecution witnesses because only attorneys may practice before the court.
20. ☒ F A defendant has 10 days from the entry of judgment in a criminal matter in a justice court to appeal for a trial de novo to be held in the circuit/district court.

30 days

TAB 6



Administrative Office of the Courts

Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant
Utah Supreme Court
Chair, Utah Judicial Council

May 8, 2014

Daniel J. Becker
State Court Administrator
Raymond Wahl
Deputy Court Administrator

MEMORANDUM

TO: Management Committee
Utah Judicial Council

FROM: Nancy Volmer, staff
Standing Committee on Judicial Outreach

RE: Committee Appointments

One term on the Standing Committee on Judicial Outreach expired March 2013, and another has been vacated resulting in an opening for a District Court and Appellate Court representative as well as a chair person for the committee.

Appellate Court Judge Representative: Judge John Pearce has requested to serve as the Appellate Court representative for a three-year term. This seat has become available as a result of the confirmation of Judge Carolyn McHugh to the 10th Circuit Court.

District Court Judge Representative: Judge Robin Reese has served as a District Court representative for one term. Judge Reese is willing to serve a second term on the committee. He has chaired the Survey Subcommittee, which oversaw the Public Trust and Confidence survey, and currently chairs the Community Relations Subcommittee.

Chairperson: Judge McHugh served as the chair for the committee. Judge Elizabeth Hruby-Mills has agreed to serve as chair. Judge Hruby-Mills has served on the committee since 2011, during which time she has served as the chair of the Divorce Education for Children subcommittee.

Rule 3-114. Judicial Outreach Standing Committee on Judicial Outreach

Intent of the committee:

- To foster a greater role for judges in service to the community.
- To provide leadership and resources for outreach.
- To improve public trust and confidence in the judiciary.

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

TAB 7

Grant 1

**Judicial Council Grant Application Proposal
Code of Judicial Administration 3-411**

NON-FEDERAL GRANTS

Contact Person/Phone: Karolina Abuzyarova Date: 4.28.2014

Judicial District or Location: Administrative Office of the Courts

Grant Title: Basic Needs Grant, Safety Category Grantor: United Way of Salt Lake

Grant type (check one): ☒ New ☐ Renewal ☐ Revision

Grant Level (check one): ☒ Low ☐ Mod. ☐ High.
\$10,000 to \$50,001 \$50,000 to \$1,000,000 Over \$1,000,000

Issues to be addressed by the Project: Continuation of the Court Visitor Program, a guardianship monitoring initiative, and WINGS (Working Interdisciplinary Network of Guardianship Stakeholders) initiative focusing on public education.

Explanation of how the grant funds will contribute toward resolving the issues identified: The Courts are requesting funding to pay program support expenses. Grant funds will pay part of the costs of the salary and benefits of the Program Manager who is responsible for program development for Visitor and WINGS programs, volunteer recruitment, volunteer training, curriculum development, establishing and maintaining partnerships. The funds will pay part of the salary and benefits of the Volunteer Coordinator who accompanies volunteers on visits and helps file court reports.

Fill in the chart(s) for estimated state fiscal year expenditures for up to three years:

Total Funding Sources

			(PROVIDE EXPLANATION OF ALL MATCHES IN THE COMMENTS SECTION)						
			MATCHING STATE DOLLARS						
CASH MATCH			Other Matching Funds from Non-State Entities	General Fund	Dedicated Credits	Restricted Funds	Other (Write In)	Maintenance of Effort	Total Funds
State Fiscal Year	Grant Amount								
FY 15	\$25,000								\$25,000
FY									\$0
FY									\$0

			(PROVIDE EXPLANATION OF ALL MATCHES IN THE COMMENTS SECTION)					
			MATCHING STATE DOLLARS					
IN-KIND MATCH		Other Matching Funds from Non-State Entities	General Fund	Dedicated Credits	Restricted Funds	Other (Write In)	Maintenance of Effort	
State Fiscal Year	Grant Amount							Total Funds
FY								\$0
FY								\$0
FY								\$0

Comments: _____

Will additional state funding be required to maintain or continue this program or its infrastructure when this grant expires or is reduced? Yes ☒ No ☐ If yes, explain: After funding expires permanent funding will be needed to continue Court Visitor Volunteer Program and Working Interdisciplinary Network of Guardianship Stakeholders (WINGS) initiative.

Will the funds to continue this program come from within your existing budget: Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A ☐

How many additional permanent FTEs are required for the grant? _____ Temp FTEs? _____

This proposal has been reviewed and approved by the following:
 The court executives and judges in the affected district(s).
 The Grant Coordinator and the Budget Manager at the Administrative Office of the Courts.
 The affected Board(s) of Judges.

Approved by the Judicial Council _____ by _____
 Date Court Administrator

Copy forwarded to Legislative Fiscal Analyst _____
 date



Form Submission Receipt: 2014 Basic Needs Application

Matt Parks <formscentral-receipts@acrobat.com>

Thu, Mar 20, 2014 at 1:47 PM

Reply-To: matt@uw.org

To: karolinaa@utcourts.gov

Your form has been submitted and received. You can review, print and/or save your submitted data shown below.

Thank you for completing your UWSL Basic Needs Application.

Applications are reviewed by volunteers and UWSL Board members in April. Grants are approved by UWSL's Board of Directors in May and notice of awards will be provided on or near May 20, 2014. -
THANK YOU!

Organization Legal Name: Utah State Courts

Address: 450 South State Street, P.O. Box 140241

City: Salt Lake City

State: UT

Postal Code: 84114-0241

Phone Number: 8015783925

Contact - Full Name: Karolina Abuzyarova

E-mail: karolinaa@utcourts.gov

Website: www.utcourts.gov

EIN: 87-6000545

Year Organization Founded: 1973

Organization Mission: The mission of the Utah State Courts is to provide the people an open, fair, efficient, and independent system for the advancement of justice under the law.

Organization History: The Utah Judicial Council was formed in 1973. The Council is responsible for adopting uniform rules for the administration of all courts in the state. The creation and development of the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) are important part of Courts' history. The AOC is responsible for organizing and administering all the non-judicial offices of the Utah State Courts. The foundation period in the history of the Judicial Council extends from 1973 when it was created, through 1984, when the new judicial article to the state constitution was ratified. During this period the Council instituted the first long range planning processes, initiated a computerized, statewide case processing and record keeping system, created the Circuit Court system to replace the old city courts. The period of dynamic change began in 1985 when Council engineered a series of far reaching improvements: incorporated the District Courts into the state system, established common boundaries for all court districts, created Court of Appeals, established a judicial education program, adopted the Code of Judicial Administration, and consolidated the District and Circuit Courts.

During the period of consolidation, from 1992 till 1997, the Council moved forward with advanced technology, alternative dispute resolution, juvenile justice and service to domestic abuse victims.

The history from 1998 to 2010 details a judiciary that implemented programs to re-engineer, reorganize, and streamline systems to enhance an open and fair court system. The Utah Judicial Council has taken steps to increase accountability to and access for the public. Advances in technology have allowed the courts to provide more services online. By implementing e-filing the courts moved from a paper intensive business to an electronic environment resulting in a more accessible and streamlined operation.

Court surveys of 2006 and 2012 showed that the majority of the public has a positive perception of the judiciary.

The overall confidence in Utah's courts increased from 78 percent in 2006, to 81 percent in 2012.

The courts implemented a number of programs to build upon the public's confidence in the courts: a Diversity Subcommittee was formed to improve communication with ethnic populations, a Self-Help Center was expanded statewide to assist people representing themselves, an Interpreter Program expanded its services and provides language assistance in all court-related matters, a Volunteer Court Visitor Program and Working Interdisciplinary Network of Guardianship Stakeholders were established to help protect vulnerable adults from abuse, neglect and exploitation and aim to preserve an individual's independence and self-determination despite diminished capacity.

Specialty Problem Solving Courts have been created: Veterans Court, Delinquency Drug Court, Drug Court, Mental Health Courts, and Coordination of Care Court for young people who appear in Juvenile Court with mental illness. Utah's court system is viewed nationally as a model for its governance structure, its development of performance standards and public reporting, and its innovation in using technology to improve efficiency and reduce costs.

Person Responsible for Program Reporting: Karolina Abuzyarova

Program Contact Email: karolinaa@utcourts.gov

Program Contact Phone: 8015783925

Grant Writer Name: Karolina Abuzyarova

Grant Writer Email: karolinaa@utcourts.gov

Grant Writer Phone: 8015783925

Program Name: Working Interdisciplinary Network of Guardianship Stakeholders, Court Visitor Volunteer Program

Requested Amount: \$25,000.00

UWSL Funding Type: Program Support

Grant Type (for Infrastructure and Program Support Grants): Safety

Primary County in which your services are provided: Salt Lake County

Please describe the needs that your program addresses: In any given year, there are about 500 new adult guardianship and conservatorship petitions filed in the Utah State Courts. In 2012 seven petitions were denied. At any given time, there are about 12,000 active cases. These numbers are projected to grow.

- The Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics of Cornell University reports that, in 2010, 3.7% of Utahns had a cognitive disability. With approximately 2.75 million people in the 2010 census, that is almost 102,000 people.

- Utah's State Plan for Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias estimates that the number of Utahns with Alzheimer's disease, about 32,000 in 2010, will increase by about one-quarter by 2020, and that by 2025 the number will have increased by 56% to about 50,000. Utah has the highest per capita increase of Alzheimer's disease cases in the country.

- The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget estimates that the number of Utahns age 65 and older, about 250,000 in the 2010 census, will increase by about one-third by 2020, and that by 2030 the number will more than double to about 523,000. While aging alone does not foretell the need for a guardianship, we know that an increasing aging population means that more people will face the need for help in decision making.

A guardian is a person or institution appointed by the court to make decisions about the personal well being – residence, health care, nutrition, education, personal care, finances, etc. – of an incapacitated adult, who is called a protected person. Making decisions for an adult with diminished capacity is challenging whether the decision maker acts informally or as a court appointed guardian. According to Utah Laws, guardian for an incapacitated

adult has "the same powers, rights, and duties respecting the ward that a parent has respecting the parent's unemancipated minor child...." It is a serious responsibility to vest someone with that power. Most guardianship petitions are filed in good faith to appoint a person of goodwill who will serve in the best interests of the protected person, but we rely primarily on good faith and goodwill to achieve that result. Good intentions and lack of oversight have, over time, led to summary proceeding that presume to protect the respondent from others and from self, but that offer little real protection from the process itself or from those we put in charge of the vulnerable adult's life. And even one case in which the fiduciary takes advantage of the person s/he is supposed to take care of is one too many. Summary proceedings and trust in the capability and goodwill of guardians and conservators are easy, but they deny many respondents the level of independence they may be capable of.

A September 2010 Report by the U.S. Government Accountability Office "Guardianships: Cases of Financial Exploitation, Neglect, and Abuse of Seniors" indicates that in over a half of the screened case studies of guardianship "the courts failed to oversee the guardians once they were appointed, allowing the abuse of vulnerable seniors and their assets to continue".

The 2010 study by the Utah Division on Aging and Adult Services "The Utah Cost of Financial Exploitation" indicates that stealing senior's assets are estimated to cost Utah up to \$52 million dollars in 2009. 57 % was stolen by the family. On the national level the amount stolen increased by 50% from 2008 to 2010, \$227 and \$339 million respectively.

The court-community partnership of Working Interdisciplinary Network of Guardianship Stakeholders (WINGS) focuses on prevention of abuse, neglect and exploitation, prioritizes person centered planning in guardianship, self determination and safety of vulnerable adults, and supported decision making. Court Visitor Volunteer Program provides guardianship monitoring and ensures that safety and dignity of vulnerable adults is preserved. A new educational program coordinated by WINGS through the Court Visitor Volunteer Program will raise awareness of possible problems in guardianship for vulnerable adults and will provide the tools that are available in the community to address these problems, as well as decision making for vulnerable adults and court processes.

Please describe the program for which you are applying for funding, and explain how it addresses the needs described above: The Working Interdisciplinary Network of Guardianship Stakeholders (WINGS) is a multidisciplinary initiative coordinated by the Courts that includes state agencies, minorities, family guardians, non-profits, legal, medical and social work professionals, www.utcourts.gov/howto/family/GC/wings. The guardianship monitoring initiative, the Court Visitor Volunteer Program, is one of the aspects of the WINGS court-community partnership.

The Court Visitor Volunteer Program was established in 2011 with a three-year grant from State Justice Institute that expires in June 2014. The program helps protect vulnerable adults under guardianship from abuse, neglect and exploitation, informs judges' decisions and assists guardians. The program webpage is www.utcourts.gov/visitor.

Volunteer visitors are recruited and trained to perform a variety of roles: interviewer, auditor, tracker and teacher. The court visitor's role is to observe and to report facts. The visitor may assist the guardian, the protected person and others by providing information, but the visitor is not an advocate. Others in the process are advocates; the visitor is a gatherer and a provider of information. Here is the brief description of volunteer roles:

The interviewer interviews protected persons (vulnerable adults under guardianship) and others who are important in that person's life and observes the care of the protected person and their safety in their residential environment. Most of the visitor's work is in the homes of the people being interviewed.

The auditor, a visitor with accounting skills, maybe appointed to ensure that the guardian timely files required reports and to review reports and other records for indications of abuse, neglect, financial exploitation and other problems. Most of the visitor's work is in the courthouse. Auditor's role is crucial in preserving financial security of the vulnerable adults.

The tracker, a visitor with forensic skills, maybe appointed to find guardians with whom the court has lost contact. Sometimes guardians forget they need to notify the court of the new address, in some cases they don't want the court to know where they moved and it might create a very dangerous and unsafe situation for the vulnerable adult who lives with them. The tracker's work environment varies depending on the nature of the research: visiting social media websites; contacting friends, family and colleagues; and researching bank, medical or other records that might show the guardian's whereabouts.

The teacher, a visitor with teaching skills, may train other visitors, guardians and the public. Most of the visitor's work is in a classroom setting, usually in a public building like a library.

The Working Interdisciplinary Network of Guardianship Stakeholders (WINGS) is planning to develop training that will provide access to information about decision making, alternatives to guardianship, guardianship, and appropriate services and resources for families, vulnerable adults, and professionals. Training of trainers will be conducted by WINGS partners and volunteer teachers of the Court Visitor Volunteer Program will deliver classes.

The main goal of the Court Visitor Program is to provide monitoring of the guardianship cases and help stop abuse, neglect and exploitation from happening. Utilizing volunteers as teachers at the training of caregivers and guardians will help prevent it by providing information on respite care, financial resources, legal information, court procedures, as well as raise awareness about problems that vulnerable adults encounter in their lives.

Please enter the number of people you expect to serve per year (by program listed in the application): 500

If you have received funding for this program before, please describe the results that were achieved. If you are a new applicant please describe the results you expect to achieve: The Court Visitor Program is funded by a three-year grant from the State Justice Institute that expires on July 1, 2014. Over the course of three years, the program infrastructure was established, partnerships were built, the training program created, and forty volunteers were recruited and trained. Volunteers were assigned by the judges in over two hundred guardianship cases, each case dealt with either a concern about well-being or circumstances of a vulnerable adult, missing guardian, or auditing financial records of a guardian. Each of the assignments directly addresses the issue of personal safety and dignity of vulnerable person.

Significant success of the program is working on raising awareness about the issues of safety, dignity and self-determination of vulnerable adults, as well as abuse, neglect and exploitation of protected persons in guardianship cases. That is achieved through court case assignments, community partnership building, presentations, public film screenings of documentary "Last Will and Embezzlement" and follow up panel discussions.

Working Interdisciplinary Network of Guardianship Stakeholders (WINGS) is an umbrella court-community partnership for the Court Visitor Volunteer Program. WINGS were formed in March 2013 with funding from a one year seed grant from the National Guardianship Network. Only four states nationwide received the funding: New York, Oregon, Texas and Utah. A lot of partners in WINGS came from the community support of the Court Visitor Program. WINGS identified Utah-specific areas of opportunities related to vulnerable adults, caregivers and guardians.

The Utah Guardianship Summit organized by WINGS partnership in November 2013 brought together over sixty participants that focused on person centered planning and supported decision making, agency cooperation and providing appropriate medical evidence of incapacity at the guardianship hearings. The bottom line of the summit was that both public and professionals need to have access to information about person centered planning, guardianship alternatives, guardianship procedures and relevant resources. Utah WINGS are meeting bimonthly and are planning to put together a training curriculum to deliver the outlined topics at the training for caregivers, guardians and professionals.

The training will be open to public and available online through the Courts' website and in person at the courthouses, public libraries and campuses of local universities. The online training program will consist of webinars that will feature videos, short films, and voice recorded over power point presentation slides. In-person trainings and round tables will be available, and will be posted on the Courts' YouTube channel.

It is only natural for the Courts to offer the training as any individual petitioning for guardianship has to take a pre-appointment test and receive a declaration of completion of testing. The Courts will offer the opportunity to take a class online or in person to all individuals petitioning for guardianship every year. We expect that not everyone will use the training, but it will be accessed by at least 500 people. In addition, the Courts and its partners will reach out to rural communities, minority groups, and professionals. Court interpreters are available to interpret classes into other languages.

Please describe any strategies you use in the delivery of services that help individuals prevent other problems, avoid future crises, or improve their long-term self-sufficiency: Volunteer Court Visitor Program:

- Assignments performed by volunteers of the guardianship monitoring program safeguard vulnerable adults. Volunteers are assigned by judges to check up on the well-being of protected persons in guardianship to ensure their safety and dignity is preserved; to collect information before guardianship is appointed to make sure that vulnerable adults preserve as much independence as possible; and to help the court find a missing guardian. Reports submitted by volunteers identify problems in guardianships including abuse, neglect and exploitation and help judges make better decisions about guardianship and protected persons.

- Informing the public and professionals on how to be a better guardian, alternatives to guardianship, person centered planning and supported decision making, and relevant resources will help prevent caregiver and guardian burnout, will walk guardians through the court process, will help prevent future crisis and assist guardians in focusing on long-term self-sufficiency of the vulnerable adults. Educational program will be delivered through the courts webpages, in-person trainings, roundtables and panel discussions.

The Working Interdisciplinary Network of Guardianship Stakeholders (WINGS):

• Working on improving agency cooperation by sharing the information, educating on navigating bureaucracy, and connecting the public to the resources they need.

• Providing a thorough medical evidence of incapacity in guardianship proceedings that will prioritize individual's independence and self-sufficiency and where guardianship alternatives and limited guardianship are considered first.

• Raising awareness about problems vulnerable adults face including abuse, neglect, and financial exploitation, and providing the tools that will help prevent that.

Please check the box if your organization has registered all of its volunteer opportunities in Volunteer Solutions or other software provided by United Way of Salt Lake.: true

Volunteer Coordinator: Holly Kees

Volunteer Coordinator Email: hollyk@utcourts.gov

Volunteer Coordinator Phone: 801-238-7030

Please describe how you currently (or would) use volunteers in the delivery of these services: Court Visitor Volunteer Program and Working Interdisciplinary Network of Guardianship Stakeholders (WINGS) are volunteer based programs. The only paid positions are the Program Manager and Volunteer Coordinator. We currently have over forty volunteers and a next round of volunteer training is scheduled for May 2014. Training is delivered by the community partners and court program staff and lasts over twelve hours over the period of three days. Court Visitor Volunteer Program utilized volunteers in the roles that were described earlier in the program overview section of this application: interviewer, tracker, auditor and teacher. Volunteers of the Court Visitor Program are attorneys, social workers, students, retirees, and CPAs.

The interviewer interviews protected persons (vulnerable adults under guardianship) and others who are important in that person's life and observes the care of the protected person in their residential environment. The auditor, a visitor with accounting skills, maybe appointed to ensure that the guardian timely files required reports and to review reports and other records for indications of abuse, neglect, financial exploitation and other problems.

The tracker, a visitor with forensic skills, maybe appointed to find guardians with whom the court has lost contact. The teacher, a visitor with teaching skills, may train other visitors, guardians and the public.

The WINGS initiative will develop training program for guardians, caregivers and vulnerable adults and will utilize volunteers of the Court Visitor Program in delivery of the trainings. Training of trainers will be delivered by WINGS partners.

Please describe how you collaborate in the delivery of services and list the organizations / institutions that you currently collaborate with as you implement your program: WINGS is the acronym for the Working Interdisciplinary Network of Guardianship Stakeholders. WINGS is a multi-disciplinary body, focusing on guardianship issues from different perspectives. Forming WINGS is one of many recommendations of the Third National Guardianship Summit: Standards of Excellence held at the S.J. Quinney College of Law at the University of Utah in 2011.

WINGS prioritized educating the public and professionals about decision making, alternatives to guardianship, guardianship process, and relevant resources at the Utah Guardianship Summit on November 6, 2013. WINGS is a multidisciplinary initiative coordinated by the Courts that includes state agencies, minorities, family guardians, non-profits, legal, medical and social work professionals, www.utcourts.gov/howto/family/GC/wings. Agencies that are part of WINGS include: Office of Public Guardian, Division of Adult and Aging Services, Adult Protective Services, National Alliance on Mental Illness, Disability Law Center, Aging and Disability Resource Connection, Utah State Courts Self-Help Center, Court Visitor Volunteer Program, Ute Tribe Elder Advocate, Comunidades Unidas, Centro de La Familia, Jewish Family Services, Salt Lake Police Department, Center for Alzheimer's Care, Imaging and Research, Long-Term Care Ombudsman, Judge, and Court probate clerk.

WINGS is a hub of professionals and others from a variety of networks collaborating to improve services to those in need of protection and their guardians. We hope that WINGS's efforts, built on the seed money provided through the National Guardianship Network, can grow, assisted by grant from United Way and by contributions from the agencies involved.

WINGS is committed to pursuing the action steps identified at the Utah summit. Education about guardianships was a theme common to all three of the workgroups, and so education will be a high priority: education for the public; for guardians; and for the organizations that serve them. A listserv helps professionals stay connected with the efforts of others in the guardianship network. Websites with information and forms help. Classes, either live or

recorded, are needed.

The trainings will be conducted by volunteers of the Court Visitor Volunteer Program, a guardianship monitoring initiative of the Courts, www.utcourts.gov/visitor. Training of trainers will be delivered by WINGS partners. Volunteers of the Court Visitor Program are attorneys, social workers, students, retirees, and CPAs. Court Visitor Volunteer Program is under umbrella of WINGS and main pillar of this initiative have been collaborative community partnerships in volunteer training and recruitment, including College of Social Work at the University of Utah, Center on Aging at the University of Utah, Department of Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology of the Utah State University, Division of Aging and Adult Services including Area Agencies on Aging, Long-term Care Ombudsman, Adult Protective Services, and Office of Public Guardian, Utah Volunteers Centers Association, Active Re-entry Centers for Independent Living, Jewish Family Service, AARP, National Alliance on Mental Illness, Division of Services for People with Disabilities, and Utah State Bar. Volunteer programs work best when they are community based, and our program emphasizes the need for community involvement.

Please note if the program for which funding is requested is provided within a UWSL Promise Partnership or a UWSL Community Learning Center / Neighborhood Center (please list): N/A

Please describe specifically how UWSL funds will be used: The Courts are seeking funding to support continuing collaboration of WINGS partnership and its Court Visitor Volunteer Program. Deliverables are a volunteer based guardianship monitoring provided by volunteers of the Court Visitor Program and a public education program organized by WINGS partners and presented on the Courts' website and in person by volunteer court visitors trained by professionals of the WINGS initiative.

The Courts are requesting funding of \$25,000 to pay part of the program support expenses totaling in \$154,563. UWSL funds will pay part of the costs of the salary and benefits of the Program Manager who is responsible for program development, volunteer recruitment, volunteer training, curriculum development, establishing and maintaining partnerships, program evaluation. Program Manager is coordinating both Court Visitor Program and WINGS initiative.

The funds will also pay part of the salary and benefits of the Volunteer Coordinator who works directly with volunteers of the Court Visitor Program, follows established program infrastructure, accompanies volunteers on visits, and helps volunteers to file court reports.

Once the WINGS group finalizes a training curriculum for volunteers, the Program Manager will work with community partners and WINGS group to establish infrastructure for the training. Program Manager will organize training of trainers. Volunteer Coordinator will assist with supervising volunteers and matching with a corresponding teaching opportunity and scheduling.

Funding that will not be provided by United Way Basic Needs grant will be requested from the Judicial Council of the Utah State Courts.

\$25,000.00

Corporation / Foundation: -

-

Government: -

\$129,563.00

Individual Contributions: -

-

Fundraising Events: -

-

In-Kind Support: \$10,000.00

\$10,000.00

Other: -

-

Income Totals (please calculate): \$10,000.00

\$164,563.00

Administration Expenses (i.e. Administrative Staff): -

-

Fundraising Expenses: -

-

Internal Program (i.e. program director / manager): \$25,000.00

\$154,563.00

Direct Service/ Disbursement to clients (i.e. counselling): -

-

In-Kind Expense: -

\$10,000.00

Other: -

-

Program Totals (please calculate): \$25,000.00

\$164,563.00

Total Organizational Budget: \$139,212,500.00

501(c)(3): Legally established public entity.pdf

IRS Form 990: State Tax Exempt Form.pdf, W-9 2014.pdf

Most Recent Audit or Independent Financial Review: 2013SingleAuditReportStateofUtah.pdf

Current Charitable Solicitations Permit: Legally established public entity.pdf

Grant 2

**Judicial Council Grant Application Proposal
Code of Judicial Administration 3-411**

FEDERAL GRANTS

Contact Person/Phone: Krista L. Akem Date: 4/29/2014

Judicial District or Location: Administrative Office of the Courts

Grant Title: Interstate Compact on Juveniles Grantor: Utah Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice/ DOJ Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention

Grant type (check one): ☐ New ☒ Renewal ☐ Revision

Grant Level (check one): ☒ Low ☐ Med ☐ High.
Under \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000 Over \$10,000,000

Issues to be addressed by the Project: This grant funds Utah's annual dues for the Interstate Compact on Juveniles (ICJ) and the ICJ Council. ICJ is a national organization of states that allows for the transfer of juvenile probation supervision across states.

Explanation of how the grant funds will contribute toward resolving the issues identified: This grant is essential to fund the annual grant dues for Utah that are required to participate in the Interstate Compact on Juveniles. This grant is funded through JABG grants provided by CCJWD/JJDP and allow for the complementary supervision of juvenile probationers across states.

Fill in the chart(s) for estimated state fiscal year expenditures for up to three years:

Total Funding Sources

(PROVIDE EXPLANATION OF ALL MATCHES IN THE COMMENTS SECTION)								
Other Matching Funds From Non-State Entities			MATCHING STATE DOLLARS					
CASH MATCH			General Fund	Dedicated Credits	Restricted Funds	Other (Write In)	Maintenance of Effort	Total Funds
State Fiscal Year	Grant Amount							
FY 2014 (FED FY11)	\$11,790		\$1,310					\$13,100
FY								\$0
FY								\$0

			(PROVIDE EXPLANATION OF ALL MATCHES IN THE COMMENTS SECTION)					
			Other Matching Funds from Non-State Entities	MATCHING STATE DOLLARS				
IN-KIND MATCH				General Fund	Dedicated Credits	Restricted Funds	Other (Write In)	Maintenance of Effort
State Fiscal Year	Grant Amount							
FY								\$0
FY								\$0
FY								\$0

Comments:

Will additional state funding be required to maintain or continue this program or its infrastructure

when the grant expires or is reduced? Yes ☒ No ☐ If yes, explain: Utah is required to pay annual ICJ dues every year as part of being a member state. If grant funds are not available this would need to come out of the general fund budget.

Will the funds to continue this program come from within your existing budget. Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A ☐

How many additional permanent FTEs are required for the grant? 0 Temp FTEs: 0

This proposal has been reviewed and approved by the following:

The court executives and judges in the affected district(s).
The Grant Coordinator and the Budget Director at the Administrative Office of the Courts.
The affected Board(s) of Judges.

Approved by the Judicial Council _____ by _____
Date Court Administrator

Copy forwarded to Legislative Fiscal Analyst _____
date

SECTION 1: COVER SHEET

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Application


**State of Utah
Commission on Criminal and
Juvenile Justice**

 Utah State Capitol Complex
 Senate Building Suite 330
 PO Box 142330
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-2330
 Ph: (801) 538-1031
 Fax: (801) 538-1024
For CCJJ use ONLY:
1. Implementing Agency Name & Address
 (Include full 9 digit zip code)

 Utah Administrative Office of the Courts
 450 South State, P.O. Box 140241
 Salt Lake City Utah 84114-0241

2. Director's phone number: 801-578-3811

Director's cellular number:

Dir. E-mail Address: kristaa@utcourts.gov

4. Will this award (check one):
☒ Enhance an Existing Program ☐ Initiate a New Program

3. Authorized Official's phone #: 801-578-3807

Authorized Officials cellular #:

E-mail Address: danb@utcourts.gov

5. Beginning & Ending Dates of Program:

06/01/2014 to 01/31/2015

Previous grant # (if applicable): 10L09

6. DUNS Number:
7. CCR Number
8. CCR Expiration Date:
9. Congressional District(s) Served:
 First, Second, Third Fourth

10. Federal Tax Identification Number
 (87-?????)
 87-876000545

11. Title which describes the program to be funded:
 Interstate Compact for Juveniles

Budget Summary	Total Project Costs	Federal Grant Funds	Cash Match
Personnel	\$0	\$0	\$0
Consultant/Contract	\$0	\$0	\$0
Equipment / Supplies & Operating (ESO)	\$12,000	\$11,500	\$500
Travel/Training	\$1100	\$290	\$810
Column Totals	\$13,100	\$11,790	\$1310

13. *Print Name & Title of Official Authorized to Sign	Daniel Becker, Utah State Courts Administrator	
14. Signature of Official Authorized to Sign		Date:
15. **Print Name of Program Director	Krista Airam, Assistant Juvenile Court Administrator	
16. Signature of Program Director		Date:
For CCJJ Use Only		
Ronald B. Gordon, Jr. Executive Director of CCJJ		Date:

* (e.g. Mayor, County Commissioner, State Agency CEO) NOTE: Chiefs and Sheriffs are not authorized to approve contracts for their local government. ** This is the individual responsible for the day-to-day management of the grant program

Section 2: PROGRAM AREA CHECKLIST

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention requires all projects to identify the purpose for which these funds will be used on the table below. You must account for 100% of the requested funds in one purpose area.

Program Area		
01	Graduated Sanctions	\$
06	Training for Law Enforcement & Court Personnel	\$
15	Court/Probation Programming	\$
10	Information Sharing	\$11,790

Section 3: PROJECT SUMMARY (Sections will expand. Limit to one page.)

Problem Statement (problem being addressed)

Prior to the passage of the legislation that created the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ), the movement of youth among states was governed and monitored by a professional organization, the Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators (AJCA). In the late 1990's, it became apparent that not all states were going to comply with the rules set up by a professional organization. This was concerning because states could only encourage cooperation from other states, without any recourse if states did not follow the established rules.

Partially because of those concerns, national legislation was written and passed by the required majority of the states for the Adult Compact. The Juvenile Compact followed a similar path and passed legislation in the required number of states. The purpose of the compact is to facilitate the movement of youth amongst states for their supervision and to return runaway youth to their home states. Utah passed legislation during the 2004 Legislative session and waited quite some time before it could be adopted nationally. Presently, every state and two territories have joined the Compact with the exception of Georgia. The first meeting of the National Commission was held in December 2008. Rules were promulgated for enacting states and there was a transition period between the use of old rules and the adoption of new rules. The new rules called for the adoption of state councils to serve as an advisory and advocacy body for state policymakers. Utah has developed its ICJ State Council which held four meetings thus far: October 2011, April 2012, October 2012, April 2013, and November 2013. The next State Council meeting is scheduled for June 2014.

Project Description (include numbers served)

The Interstate Compact for Juveniles office is administered by the Utah Administrative Office of the Courts. The Interstate Compact office is managed by a Compact Commissioner appointed by the Governor, and a designated ICJ coordinator is responsible for case processing and communication with other states. This office pays mandatory dues to the national compact office, conducts the day-to-day operations relating to the compact, and is responsible to schedule meetings for the ICJ State Council. The Utah ICJ Office also coordinates and oversees training for court staff on the new electronic national ICJ database (JIDS) that each state is required to use to process cases.

This grant would underwrite the annual dues that each state is required to pay to the national ICJ office to remain in compliance and to be an active member of the compact. The grant would also allow the ICJ coordinator to conduct state wide ICJ training sessions for probation officers to assure accurate and effective processing of ICJ cases.

Goals and Objectives

1. Hold meetings of the Utah ICJ State Council to ensure that Utah is compliance with the rules of the compact and to address issues of policy and practice.
2. Pay the required \$12,000 in dues to the national ICJ office
3. Attend the national ICJ meeting and training in October 2014
4. Inform court staff of ICJ rule changes and if necessary, coordinate and provide web based and/or in person training on national ICJ issues or new ICJ Rules

Programmatic Activities

1. Hold biannual meetings of the Utah ICJ State Council
2. Track and report on the number of youth who are in Utah on ICJ
3. Track and report on the number of youth who are sent to other states from Utah on ICJ
4. Inform court staff about ICJ rule changes and provide web based and in person training if necessary
5. Attend the national meeting and vote on ICJ rule changes in October 2014

Participating Agencies

Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice staff as well as policymakers and community partners.

Plans for Supplemental and Future Funding of the Project

With state budget reductions, it has become difficult to pay the required dues to the national ICJ office. When the compact legislation was passed, the total dues amount was not appropriated because it was not known at that time what the dues structure would be. The Utah Juvenile Court is committed to following compact rules, thereby supporting the safe transfer of juveniles across state lines.

In the next budget cycle, Utah Juvenile Court administrators plan to submit a budget request for on-going funding for 2015 ICJ dues. If the on-going funding is not approved or not available for the 2015 ICJ dues, a budget request for one time funding will be submitted and Utah Juvenile Court will continue requesting on-going funding during future budget cycles.

Section 4a: Performance Measurement Data Collection Plan

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention requires projects identify and report on select performance measures from OJJDP's performance measurement system and develop a data collection plan that specifies the collection method and measurement. Projects are required to report: 1) All applicable Core measures and two optional output measures, and 2) two Non-Mandatory output and outcome measures (total of 4 non-mandatory measures). Use the JABG Performance Measures found at: https://www.ojjdp-dctat.org/help/program_logic_model.cfm?grantID=17

Program Name: Interstate Compact for Juveniles

Program Area: Information Sharing

MEASURE & ITS #	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT	FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION	RESPONSIBLE FOR COLLECTION	DATA SOURCE (UNIT AND/OR AGENCY)	HOW PROCESSED OR RETRIEVED
Core Measures						
1. Number and percent of programs/initiatives employing evidence-based programs or practices	Report the number and percent of programs/initiatives employing evidence based programs or practices. These include programs and practices that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors, such as substance abuse. Model programs can come from many valid sources (e.g., Blueprints, OJJDP's Model Programs Guide, SAMHSA's Model Programs, state model program resources, etc.).	A. Number of program/initiatives employing evidence based programs or practices B. Total number of programs/initiatives C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
2. Number and percent of youth with whom an evidence-based program or practice was used	The number and percent of youth served with whom an evidence-based program or practice was used. These include programs and practices that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors, such as substance abuse. Model programs can come from many valid sources (e.g., Blueprints for Violence Prevention, OJJDP's Model Programs Guide, SAMHSA's Model Programs, etc.).	A. The number of youth served using an evidence-based program or practice B. Total number of youth served during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
3. Number of program youth and/or families served during the reporting period	An unduplicated count of the number of youth (or youth and families) served by the program during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Number of program youth/families carried over from the previous reporting period B. New admissions during the reporting period C. Total youth/families served during the reporting period (A+B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)

<p>4. Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements</p>	<p>The number and percent of program youth who have successfully fulfilled all program obligations and requirements. This does not include youth who are still participating in ongoing programs. Program obligations will vary by program, but should be a predefined list of requirements or obligations that clients must meet before program completion. The total number of youth (the "B" value) includes those youth who have exited successfully and unsuccessfully. Program records are the preferred data source.</p>	<p>A. Number of program youth who exited the program having completed program requirements B. Total number of youth who exited the program during the reporting period (either successfully or unsuccessfully) C. Percent (A/B)</p>				<p>Not applicable (Not a direct services program)</p>
<p>5. Number and percent of program youth who OFFEND (short term) Updated 04/01/2012</p>	<p>The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a delinquent offense during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for arrests or offenses. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during the reporting period.</p> <p>A youth may be 'committed' to a juvenile facility anytime that he/she is held overnight.</p> <p>Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as 'sentences'.</p> <p>Other sentences may be community based sanctions, such as community service, probation etc. Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth then, 'B' would be 50. Of these 50 program youth that I am tracking, if 25 of them were arrested or had a delinquent offense during the reporting period, then 'C' would be 25. This logic should follow for 'D' and 'E' and 'F' values. The percent of youth offending measured short-term will be auto calculated in 'G'.</p>	<p>A. Total number of program youth served B. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period C. Of B, the number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period D. Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period E. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period F. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period G. Percent OFFENDING (C/B)</p>				<p>Not applicable (Not a direct services program)</p>

<p>6. Number and percent of program youth who OFFEND (long term)</p> <p>Updated 04/01/2012</p>	<p>The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a delinquent offense during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for arrests or offenses 6-12 months after exiting the program.</p> <p>A youth may be 'committed' to a juvenile facility anytime that he/she is held overnight.</p> <p>Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as 'sentences'.</p> <p>Other sentences may be community based sanctions, such as community service, probation etc.</p> <p>Example: A grantee may have several youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago, however, they are tracking only 100 of them, therefore, the 'A' value will be 100. Of these 100 program youth that exited the program 6-12 months ago, 65 had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period, therefore the 'B' value should be recorded as 65. This logic should follow for 'C' and 'D' and 'E' values. The percent of youth offending measured long-term will be auto calculated in 'F'</p>	<p>A. Total number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago that you are tracking</p> <p>B. Of A, the number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period</p> <p>C. Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period</p> <p>D. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period</p> <p>E. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period</p> <p>F. Percent OFFENDING (B/A)</p>				<p>Not applicable (Not a direct services program)</p>
<p>7. Number and percent of program youth who RE-OFFEND (short term)</p> <p>Updated 04/01/2012</p>	<p>The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a new delinquent offense during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for new arrests or offenses. Ideally this number should be all</p>	<p>A. Total number of program youth served</p> <p>B. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period</p> <p>C. Of B, number of program youth who had a new arrest or new delinquent offense during the reporting period</p> <p>D. Number of program youth who were</p>				<p>Not applicable (Not a direct services program)</p>

	<p>youth served by the program during the reporting period.</p> <p>Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as 'sentences'.</p> <p>Other sentences may be community based sanctions, such as community service, probation etc.</p> <p>Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth then the 'B' value would be 50. Of these 50 program youth that I am tracking, if 25 of them had a new arrest or had a new delinquent offense during the reporting period, then 'C' would be 25. This logic should follow for 'D', 'E', and 'F' values. The percent of youth re-offending measured short-term will be auto calculated in 'G'.</p>	<p>recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period</p> <p>E. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period</p> <p>F. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period</p> <p>G. Percent RECIDIVISM (C/B)</p>				
<p>8. Number and percent of program youth who RE-OFFEND (long term)</p> <p>Updated 04/01/2012</p>	<p>The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a new delinquent offense during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for new arrests or offenses 6-12 months after exiting the program.</p> <p>Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as 'sentences'.</p> <p>Other sentences may be community based sanctions, such as community service, probation etc.</p> <p>Example: A grantee may have several youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago, however, they are tracking only 100 of them for re-offenses, therefore, and the 'A' value will be 100. Of these 100 program youth that exited the program 6-12 months ago 65 had a new arrest or new delinquent offense during the reporting period,</p>	<p>A. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago that you are tracking</p> <p>B. Of A, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or new delinquent offense during the reporting period</p> <p>C. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period</p> <p>D. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period</p> <p>E. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period</p> <p>F. Percent RECIDIVISM (B/A)</p>				<p>Not applicable (Not a direct services program)</p>

	therefore the 'B' value should be recorded as 65. This logic should follow for 'C', 'D', and 'E' values. The percent of youth offending measured long-term will be auto calculated in 'F'.					
9. Number and percent of program youth who are VICTIMIZED (short term) Updated 04/01/2012	<p>The measure determines the number of program youth who are harmed or adversely affected by someone else's criminal actions. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth's property.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for victimization. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during the reporting period.</p> <p>Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth, then, the 'B' value would be 50. Of these 50 program youth that I am tracking, if 25 of them were victimized during the reporting period, then 'C' would be 25. The percent of youth who are victimized measured short-term will be auto calculated in 'D' based on 'B' and 'C' values.</p>	<p>A. Total number of program youth served</p> <p>B. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period for victimization</p> <p>C. Of B, the number of program youth who were victimized</p> <p>D. Percent VICTIMIZED (C/B)</p>				<p>Not applicable (Not a direct services program)</p>
10. Number and percent of program youth who are VICTIMIZED (long term) Updated 04/01/2012	<p>The measure determines the number of program youth who are harmed or adversely affected by someone else's criminal actions. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth's property. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for victimization 6-12 months after exiting the program. Example: A grantee may have several youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago, however, they are tracking only 100 of them, therefore, and the 'A' value will be 100. Of these 100 program youth that exited the program 6-12 months ago 65 had been victimized during the reporting period, therefore the 'B' value should be recorded as 65. The percent of youth who are victimized measured long-term will be auto calculated in 'C' based on 'A' and 'B'</p>	<p>A. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago that you are tracking for victimization</p> <p>B. Of A, the number of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period</p> <p>C. Percent VICTIMIZED (B/A)</p>				<p>Not applicable (Not a direct services program)</p>

<p>11. Number and percent of program youth who are RE-VICTIMIZED (short term)</p> <p>Updated 04/01/2012</p>	<p>The re-victimization measure counts the number of youth who experienced subsequent victimization. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth's property.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for re-victimization. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during the reporting period.</p> <p>Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth, then, the 'B' value would be 50. Of these 50 program youth that I am tracking, if 25 of them were re-victimized during the reporting period, then 'C' would be 25. The measured short-term will be auto calculated in 'D' based on 'B' and 'C' values.</p> <p>A. Total number of program youth served B. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period for re-victimization C. Of B, the number of program youth who were re-victimized D. Percent RE-VICTIMIZED (C/B)</p>				<p>Not applicable (Not a direct services program)</p>
<p>12. Number and percent of program youth who are RE-VICTIMIZED (long term)</p> <p>Updated 04/01/2012</p>	<p>The re-victimization measure counts the number of youth who experienced subsequent victimization. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth's property.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for re-victimization 6-12 months after exiting the program.</p> <p>Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth, then, the 'A' value would be 50. Of these 50 program youth that I am tracking, if 25 of them were re-victimized during the reporting period, then 'B' would be 25. The percent of youth who are re-victimized measured long-term will be auto calculated in 'C' based on 'A' and 'B' values.</p> <p>A. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago that you are tracking for re-victimization B. Of A, the number of program youth who were re-victimized during the reporting period C. Percent RE-VICTIMIZED (B/A)</p>				<p>Not applicable (Not a direct services program)</p>
<p>Select one of the following from 13A through 13L depending on the primary focus of the program & delete the remain other rows.</p>					
<p>13A. Substance use (short term)</p>	<p>The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a decrease in substance use during the reporting period. Self-report, staff rating, or urinalysis are</p>	<p>A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change</p>			<p>Not applicable (Not a direct services program)</p>

	most likely data sources.	B. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)				
13A. Substance use (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a decrease in substance use 6-12 months after exiting the program. Self-report, staff rating, or urinalysis are most likely data sources.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
13B. Social competence (short term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in social competencies during the reporting period. Social competence is the ability to achieve personal goals in social interaction while simultaneously maintaining positive relationships with others over time and across situations. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
13B. Social competence (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in social competencies 6-12 months after exiting the program. Social competence is defined as the ability to achieve personal goals in social interaction while simultaneously maintaining positive relationships with others over time and across situations. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
13C. School attendance (short term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in school attendance during the reporting period. Self-report or official records are the most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)

		C. Percent (A/B)				
13C. School attendance (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in school attendance 6-12 months after exiting the program. Self-report or official records are the most likely data sources.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
13D. GPA (short term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in GPA during the reporting period. Self-report or official records are the most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
13D. GPA (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in GPA 6-12 months after exiting the program. Self-report or official records are the most likely data sources.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
13E. GED (short term)	The number and percent of program youth who earned their GED during the reporting period. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
13E. GED (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who earned their GED 6-12 months after exiting the program. Self-report or staff ratings are the most	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)

	likely data sources.	change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent (A/B)				
13F. High School Completion (short term)	The number of youth who have completed High School during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
13F. High School Completion (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited an increase in high school completion 6-12 months after exiting the program. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
13G. Job Skills (short term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited an increase in job skills during the reporting period. Self-report or staff rating is most likely data source.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
13G. Job Skills (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited an increase in job skills 6-12 months after exiting the program. Self-report or staff rating is most likely data source.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)

		program 6-12 months ago C. Percent (A/B) D.				
13H. Employment status (short term)	The number of program youth who have exhibited an improvement in employment status during the reporting period. Self-report or staff ratings are most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
13H. Employment status (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited an improvement in employment status 6-12 months after exiting the program. Self-report or staff ratings are most likely data sources.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
13I. Family relationships (short term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in family relationships during the reporting period. Such changes are positive ones that could be related to increased positive interaction with family members. Examples are improved communication and increased emotional and practical support. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
13I. Family relationships (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in family relationships 6-12 months after exiting the program. Such changes are positive ones that could be related to increased positive interaction with family members. Examples are improved communication and increased emotional and practical support. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)

13J. Antisocial behavior (short term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in antisocial behavior during the reporting period. Antisocial behavior is a pervasive pattern of behavior that displays disregard for and violation of the rights of others, societal mores, or the law (such as deceitfulness, irritability, fighting, disruptive behavior, consistent irresponsibility, lack of remorse, or failure to conform to social norms). Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
13J. Antisocial behavior (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in antisocial behavior 6–12 months after exiting the program. Antisocial behavior is a pervasive pattern of behavior that displays disregard for and violation of the rights of others, societal mores, or the law (such as deceitfulness, irritability, fighting, disruptive behavior, consistent irresponsibility, lack of remorse, or failure to conform to social norms). Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6–12 months ago C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
13K. Gang resistance/ involvement (short term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in gang resistance behavior during the reporting period. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
13K. Gang resistance/ involvement (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in gang resistance behavior 6–12 months after exiting the program. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6–12 months ago C. Percent (A/B)				Not applicable (Not a direct services program)

13L. Cultural Skill building/Cultural Pride (short term)	The number of program youth who exhibit increased knowledge and/or understanding of tribal background, history, traditions, language and/or values.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)					Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
13L. Cultural Skill building/Cultural Pride (long term)	The number of program youth who exhibit increased knowledge and/or understanding of tribal background, history, traditions, language and/or values 6-12 months after exiting the program.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent (A/B)					Not applicable (Not a direct services program)
MEASURE & ITS #	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT	FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION	RESPONSIBLE FOR COLLECTION	DATA SOURCE (UNIT AND/OR AGENCY)	HOW PROCESSED OR RETRIEVED	
OUTPUT MEASURES							
Mandatory Measures							
267. Amount Of Jaby/Tribal Jady Funds Awarded For System Improvement	The amount of JABG/Tribal JADG funds in whole dollars that are awarded for System Improvement during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred source.	Funds awarded to program for services	Quarterly	Krista Atram Assistant Juvenile Court Administrator	Administrative Office of the Courts	Manually	
Non-Mandatory Measures							
268. Number of partner agencies	Number of agencies that have a formal partnership agreements	Number of partner agencies	Quarterly	Krista Atram Assistant Juvenile Court Administrator	ICJ Council Membership records	Manually	
276. Number of planning or training events held during the reporting period.	Number of planning or training activities held during the reporting period.	Number of planning or training events held during the reporting period.	Quarterly	Krista Atram Assistant Juvenile Court Administrator	Meeting and training records	Manually	
OUTCOME MEASURES							
Mandatory Measures							
None Required							

Non-Mandatory Measures

279. Number of program policies changed, improved or rescinded during the reporting period	The number of cross-agency policies or procedures changed, improved, or rescinded during the reporting period.	A. Number of programs policies changed during the reporting period B. Number of programs policies rescinded during the reporting period	Quarterly	Krista Airam Assistant Juvenile Court Administrator	ICJ Council meeting records and Probation Chiefs policy committee	Manually
282. Number of interagency information requests	Number of requests for information to the grantee's agency from partner agencies or from the grantee's agency to partner agencies.	Number of interagency information requests	Quarterly	ICJ Coordinator	ICJ coordinator's information sharing records (email / phone calls / meetings)	Manually

Section 4b: Performance Measures Targets

Instructions: Transfer only the applicable measures (those you can realistically collect and are applicable to the project) from the previous section to the chart below. Please add or remove rows as needed. (The annual target will not always match the sum of the four quarters. For example, the number of youth served each quarter will most likely not equal the total number of youth served during the grant year as youth carry over from one quarter to the next.) Use the columns to indicate the target or goal you plan to reach each quarter, aggregating the targets/goals for an annual total in the final column. Use raw numbers and the reporting format identified in the OJJDP Performance Measurement Data Collection Tool.

Program Name: Interstate Compact for Juveniles

Program Area: Information Sharing

#	MEASURE	1 ST QUARTER TARGET	2 ND QUARTER TARGET	3 RD QUARTER TARGET	4 TH QUARTER TARGET	ANNUAL TARGET OR GOAL TOTAL
OUTPUT MEASURES						
267	Amount Of Jabg/Tribal Jadg Funds Awarded For System Improvement	\$11,500	\$290	\$0	\$0	\$11,790
268	Number of partner agencies	6	6	6	6	6
276	Number of planning or training events held during the reporting period.	2	4	2	0	8
OUTCOME MEASURES						
279	Number of program policies changed, improved or rescinded during the reporting period	0	1	1	0	2
282	Number of interagency information requests	15	15	15	15	60

Section 5: TARGET POPULATION

A. TARGET POPULATION DESCRIPTION:

This project is not a direct service project. The target population is Juvenile Court staff and community partners.

Check all that apply to the project's service population:

Justice Related Criteria: ☐ At-Risk Population (no priors) ☐ First Time Offenders ☐ Repeat Offenders
☐ Sex Offenders ☐ Status Offenders ☐ Violent Offenders
☒ Youth population not served directly

Age: ☐ 0-10 ☐ 11-17 ☐ 18 and over
☒ Youth population not served directly

Geographic: ☐ Rural ☐ Suburban ☐ Tribal ☐ Urban ☒ Not Applicable

Populations Served: ☐ Mental Health ☐ Substance Abuse ☐ Truant/Dropout
☒ Youth population not served directly

B. ESTIMATED NUMBERS TO BE SERVED BY PROJECT (use raw numbers, not percentages):

Gender	Ages
Males	___ To ___
Females	___ To ___

OJJDP requires each state to examine the disproportionate confinement of minorities in the juvenile justice system and to develop a plan to address the problem. The following data assists the state in identifying any programs that serve this population.

C. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF YOUTH TO BE SERVED (use raw numbers, not percentages):

Race/Ethnicity	Totals	Male	Female	Age Ranges
American Indian & Alaska Native				
Asian				
Black/African American				
Hispanic Origin (of any race)				
Native Hawaiian & other Pacific Islander				
Two or More Races				
White				
GRAND TOTALS				

D. DESCRIBE SERVICES PROVIDED SPECIFICALLY FOR MINORITIES:

1. Will the project provide targeted services for any of the racial/ethnic groups noted above? If so, which?
2. Demonstrate extensive knowledge of the barriers that clients face. Show how they are appropriately addressed and removed. How will the cultural competency of the staff be ensured. Demonstrates extensive knowledge of specific cultural characteristics of the target population.

The mission of the Utah Court requires fair and equal justice for all patrons of the system. The Courts are addressing disproportionate minority representation in the system in several ways. First, all employees and judges are required to attend cultural competency training. The Court's Education Department also offers several classes that focus on better serving diverse populations with more in-depth understanding of cultural practices and traditions of populations. This training helps employees learn effective means for communicating and working with diverse population. For example, the Court has created a class for Probation Officers held on January 15, 2013 that focused on effective casework practices in working with immigrant and refugee youth and families. Additionally, the Court and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) are collaborating with Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) and University of Utah in developing a practical diversity training for probation officers and JJS case workers. By creating an atmosphere of inclusiveness, the courts are striving to fully engage youth and families in the court process.

Secondly, the courts have been successful in hiring employees that reflect the racial makeup of clients served. The employment of a diverse workforce provides an added benefit of employees being able to communicate to parents and youth in their native language. Financial incentives are provided for employees who use their language skills for their job. For employees who are not bilingual, the courts maintain a list of approved interpreters covering 36 different languages. These interpreters are available for court hearings as well as for probation preliminary inquiries and other court-related meetings. The probation order and other printed materials are also provided in both English and Spanish. The Court is finalizing programming for the Spanish version of the Non-Judicial Agreement that will be incorporated in the juvenile court's information and case management system C.A.R.E. By conducting meetings in the youth and family's native language and by providing translated materials, the court is assuring equal access to the justice system.

Thirdly, the Juvenile Court has taken steps to improve the collection of racial data on the patrons it serves and continuously monitors the collection of data in districts. Changes to the C.A.R.E. information system have provided information that is more specific when race is not able to be collected. These distinctions allow court employees to identify if the lack of data is due to the youth or family declining to provide the information or if the information was not readily available at the time the record was created. With this additional information, employees are in a better position to know when additional efforts are needed to collect that information. This information is used to identify areas of disparity and then to adopt approaches to help address this disparity. The Utah Juvenile Court continues to work on areas identified as a concern by RRI in collaboration with the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice and the Utah Criminal Justice Center.

The Juvenile Court continues their efforts to reduce disproportionate minority contact (DMC) by working with CCJJ to reduce overrepresentation at multiple points in the system. Currently, the Juvenile Court is working with both the Utah Criminal Justice Center (UCJC) and CCJJ to reduce the disparity in diversion rates for minority youth. DMC groups have been formed along the Wasatch Front to address issues on a local level. Additionally, Juvenile Court probation managers are taking an active role in evaluating current policies and practices and adopting new practices to reduce this disparity.

Section 6: PROBLEM STATEMENT

Describe the problem this project will address. Provide statistics documenting identified risk and protective factors. Include data from the UBJJ Risk & Protective Factors Tool and the SMART system provided by OJJDP. Data from other official sources (.e.g. school district, units of local government, state government, federal government or institution of higher learning) may also be included. Limit of three pages.

Prior to its adoption, the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ) relied on the cooperation of the sending and receiving state for those youth crossing state boundaries and being supervised in another jurisdiction. Furthermore, a professional organization developed rules to operate the compact but had no authority to enforce the rules. Similar to the adult compact, the ICJ wrote model legislation, which was passed by the required percentage of states to make it law. Utah passed compact legislation in 2004 and was one of the first states to do so. Utah waited until 2008 before the required number of states acted upon and passed legislation. The ICJ now exists, has a national office located in Lexington, Kentucky and is affiliated with the Council of State Governments. As part of the compact, Utah is required to pay dues to the national office, which is charged with adopting a set of rules for states to abide by, the development of training materials, a website and a national database that will be used by member states. The first meeting of the National Interstate Commission for Juveniles was held in December 2008.

One rule of ICJ directed each state to develop a state Council that would adopt local rules and educate those organizations that need to know about ICJ. Utah State Council has been formed and the Council has held four meetings thus far. Members of the Council include community partners, legislators, probation managers, juvenile court judges, community representatives, etc. The Council has established by-laws and has discussed numerous ICJ policies and processes such as collaboration of the Utah ICJ and ICPC offices, probation policies specific to interstate youth, and handling of runaway youth. However, budget reductions throughout the state have made it difficult to pay the required ICJ membership dues and any future assessments to develop the national database.

Little is known about the interstate compact juvenile population on a national basis because, until recently, there was no national database to collect information. Instead, each state was required to maintain its own data about juveniles served and to submit that information annually. The information, however, was not redistributed. Exchange of information between states about interstate youth was primarily handled manually, with forms and packets sent via regular mail. Use of electronic forms was very limited, making the process time-consuming and resulting in many delays. A national database JIDS and creation of electronic reporting forms, which was released in November 2012, has streamlined the process, minimized delays, and reduced staff time needed to comply with interstate compact rules.

For further information on ICJ and its history, one can go to their website at www.juvenilecompact.org. Rules, training materials, member states, minutes of various committees, including the executive committee, and survey information are all part of the website. The website, however, is not widely known by staff and policy makers.

Section 7: PROJECT DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT

Explain how your program will work. Cite relevant research to show that the program strategy is effective. Explain each step or phase of the project in the following areas: project activities, client flow, staffing, and collaboration. Include a timeline identifying program activities for the entire grant year.

Is the project an evidence based program? ☐ YES

☒ NO (*not a direct service program*)

Name of the evidence based model: NA

If yes, select one source from which the program model was cited:

☐ Blueprints for Violence Prevention
☐ CASEL (Collaborative for Academic, Social, & Emotional learning)
☐ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
☐ Community Guide to Helping America's Youth
☐ Department of Education Safe, Disciplined, & Drug-free Schools
☐ Drug Strategies, Inc.
☐ Making the Grade

☐ Hamilton Fish Institute
☐ Institute for Medicine
☐ NIDA Preventing Drug Abuse
☐ National Institute of Justice What Works Report
☐ OJJDP Model Programs Guide
☐ Promising Practices Network
☐ SAMSHA Model Programs
☐ Surgeon General's Youth Violence Report
☐ Other (e.g., State model program resources)

If other, please specify: NA

Please indicate the name of the evidence-based program implemented: NA

Section 8: WORK PLAN AND TIMETABLE

Provide a detailed WORK PLAN, using the chart below, giving a month by month description of activity for the time period covered by this application. You must include the following (table will expand to fit):

- Activities necessary to achieve objectives
- Timetable for completion of each activity
- Staff position or consultants to be assigned to each activity
- Location where the activity will occur

Calendar Months	Activities	Assigned Position	Location
06/01/2014 to 06/14/2014	Plan the ICJ State Council meeting	Krista Airam, Jessica Eldredge and Dawn Marie Rubio	Salt Lake City
06/17/2014	Hold the Utah Council meeting	Krista Airam, Jessica Eldredge and Dawn Marie Rubio	Salt Lake City
6/01/2014 to 6/30/2014	Process invoice for dues	Dawn Marie Rubio	AOC
10/2014	Attend the national ICJ training and meeting	Jessica Eldredge	TBA
06/01/2014 to 01/31/2015	Coordinate and provide web based and in person training on JIDS and new ICJ Rules	Jessica Eldredge	Judicial districts
11/01/2014 to 01/01/2015	Plan and hold the ICJ State Council meeting	Krista Airam, Jessica Eldredge and Dawn Marie Rubio	Salt Lake City

Section 9: PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals and objectives should be directly related to the Problem Statement. **Goals** should describe what you expect your project to achieve when it is completed. Goals need to be both realistic and achievable. **Objectives** identify what your agency will do to reach the project goals. They are the short-term results produced by the project that together will lead to the accomplishment of the goals. **Activities** are the specific actions that will help reach your goals and objectives.

Goal: Ensure compliance with Interstate Compact Rules	
Project Objective	Activities
1. Pay required ICJ dues	1) Process invoice and pay dues to the national office
2. Represent Utah at the national ICJ meeting and training	1) Attend training and meetings in October 2014 2) Vote on proposed ICJ Rules changes 3) Inform court employees and community partners of changes and ICJ processes
3. Ensure that all staff is trained on new ICJ Rules and on using the new ICJ electronic database JIDS	1) Probation chiefs and the ICJ coordinator Jessica Eldredge to coordinate and conduct web and in person training in each district as needed
4. Hold a quarterly ICJ Council meeting	1) Plan the meeting in June 2014 2) Send the agenda and invite guests 3) Hold the quarterly meeting on June 17, 2014 4) Plan and hold an additional meeting between November 2014 and January 2015

Section 10: BUDGET MATRIX AND NARRATIVE

Category	In-Kind Match	Cash Match	Grant Funds	Total
Personnel	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Consultant/Contract	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Equipment / Supplies/ Operating	\$0	\$500	\$11,500	\$12,000
Travel & Training	\$0	\$810	\$290	\$1100
Total	\$0	\$1310	\$11,790	\$13,100

FISCAL OFFICER (IMPLEMENTING AGENCY)

(Name, title, mailing address and zip code, area code and phone, fax, e-mail)

Milton Margaritas, Budget Officer
450 South State, P.O. Box 140241
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-0241
801-578-3863 office
801-578-3854 fax
miltonm@email.utcourts.gov

PERSONNEL SALARIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS

This section is for full or part-time salaried employees. Employees who are not on the payroll are classified as consultants. If known, list name of individual. If a person has not been hired, type "vacant" and give the title of the position. "Number of Hours" refers to total hours spent on the grant implementation. **Do not request grant funding for an employee who is already on the payroll unless the original position held by that person will be filled by a new employee.** Salaries may not exceed those normally paid for comparable positions in the community or the unit of government associated with the project. The hourly rate for personnel salaries can be determined on the basis of 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week, 173.33 hours per month, or 2,080 hours per year. Paid vacation and sick leave are allowable expenditures, but *must not exceed the time that is normally allowed by the agency or unit of government* associated with the project. All leave earned must be used or paid during the period of the grant. See Guidelines for additional information regarding overtime restrictions.

Name	Title	# Hours	Hourly Rate	Total Salary
Salary Subtotal				\$0

EMPLOYER'S SHARE OF FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are to be based on the employer's share only. Enter the percentage of monthly rate for each fringe benefit, the total wage amount, the number of months, if applicable, and the total amount of the employer's share of benefits. Fringe benefit base wage amounts for part-time employees must be prorated according to the percentage of total time spent with each employer. "FICA", "Pension", "Health Insurance", "Workers Compensation", and "Unemployment Compensation" are matters that should be reviewed by the applicant's fiscal or personnel officer before completing this part of the application.

Fringe Benefits	% or Monthly Rate	Eligible Wage Amount or Number of Months	Total Employer's Share of Fringe Benefits
FICA			
Pension/Medicare			
Health Insurance			
Worker's Comp			
Unemployment Comp			
Other (explain)			
Other (explain)			
Fringe Subtotal			\$0

Grant Funds Requested	Match Provided (if applicable)	Personnel Total
\$0	\$0	\$0

BUDGET NARRATIVE/PERSONNEL

Provide a brief description of the duties of personnel charged to this project, including educational background and prior work experience. If administrative personnel not engaged in the day-to-day activities of the project are included in this budget, explain why they are essential to the project's operation.

PERSONNEL	NARRATIVE

CONSULTANTS/CONTRACTS

Persons with specialized skills who are not on the payroll are considered consultants. When a consultant is known, a resume listing the consultant's qualifications and contract must accompany the application. However, if the position is vacant and the project receives funding, this information must be forwarded to UBJJ/CCJJ when a contract with the consultant is signed. All procurement transactions whether negotiated or competitively bid without regard to dollar value shall be conducted in a manner so as to provide maximum open and free competition. Describe the procedure to be used in acquiring the consultant (i.e., small purchase procedures, competitively sealed bids, non-competitive negotiation, etc.) Consultant fees for individuals may not exceed \$56.25 per hour or \$450 per day, for an 8-hour day, plus expenses, without prior approval from UBJJ/CCJJ. Fee justification must be provided in the budget narrative.

Consultant Name	Services to be Provided	# Hours	Hourly Rate	Total Cost

Consultant Expenses

(May include travel, training, food, lodging, and other allowable incidental travel costs.)

Consultant Fee Justification

(Include the basis of selection and method of procurement. Any sole source consultant requires prior approval from CCJJ.)

Grant Funds Requested	Match Provided (if applicable)	Consultants Total
\$0	\$0	\$0

EQUIPMENT / SUPPLIES / OPERATING

Equipment: items to be purchased that are over \$5,000. Supplies: office supplies, cleaning, maintenance, AND OPERATING supplies, training materials, books and subscriptions, research forms, postage stamps, food, and other materials that are expendable with the life of the project. All equipment and supply purchases covered by this grant must be necessary for the project to achieve its goals and objectives. All procurement transactions, whether negotiated or competitively bid and without regard to dollar value, shall be conducted in a manner so as to provide a maximum open and free competition. Purchases between \$1,000 and \$5,000: Quotes should be obtained (by phone, fax or letter) from at least two vendors. Awards must be made to vendor submitting the lowest quote meeting the minimum specifications and required delivery date. Purchases exceeding \$5,000: A competitive sealed bid process must be conducted. Sole source contracts must be approved by CCJJ prior to being awarded.

Item	Cost	Time Period	Total
Rent-Facilities			
Telephone			
Non-consultant Contract Help			
a. Bookkeeping/Audit			
b. Maintenance			
c. Other (Specify) ICJ Dues	\$12,000		\$12,000
Auto Lease/Short-Term Rental			
Equipment Lease/Short-Term Rental			
Photocopying			
Printing			
Grant Management Costs (In-Kind)			
Other (Specify)			
Other (Specify)			
Other (Specify)			

Procurement Method to be Used (cell will expand)

Equipment / Supplies / Operating Justification and Narrative: Justify the purpose and use of each item noted above.

Annual fees of \$12,000.00 are required to be paid to the national ICJ office by each state. The fees enable Utah to remain in compliance with national and state legislation, to access the national database, and to vote on ICJ rule changes.

Grant Funds Requested	Match Provided (if applicable)	"Other" Total
\$11,500	\$500	\$12,000

TRAVEL & TRAINING

Grant related travel charges must not exceed the rates allowed by the State of Utah. Organizations whose written travel policies are less restrictive than the State of Utah, or that do not have their own written travel policy, must adhere to the State of Utah travel policy. "Per Diem" includes food and lodging. Meals provided gratis must be deducted from the per diem rate allowed. The "Other" category includes parking, telephone, or other allowable incidental travel costs. (This applies to grant funded employees only, not consultants.) The mileage rate may not exceed \$.50/mile.

Vehicle	# Miles	Mileage Rate	Total
Trainer transportation	1000	\$.38	\$380
Training participants transportation	149	\$.38	\$56
Air, Bus, etc.	Destination	Fare	Total
Per Diem	# Days	Per Diem Rate	Total
Meals for trainers	4 days x 2 persons	\$38 a day	\$304
Conference Registration	# People	Rate	Total
Other			Total
Lodging for trainers	2 nights X 2 people	\$90 X 2 X 2	\$360

Travel and Training Justification and Narrative

Grant Funds Requested	Match Provided (if applicable)	Travel & Training Total
\$290	\$810	\$1100

SECTION 12: LETTERS OF PARTICIPATION

Applicants must submit a Letter of Participation from each local agency or organization that is involved with the project, contributing resources, or making referrals (e.g., courts, treatment programs, shelters). Applicants should refer to the appropriate category in the Guidelines to ensure that appropriate letters are included. Failure to submit the appropriate Letters of Participation may remove the application from further funding consideration. List below the agencies providing letters of participation and the number of referrals:

Participating Agency Name and Role	Projected # of Referrals (if applicable)

Attach copies of each letter to all copies of the application.

LETTER OF PARTICIPATION FORMAT

All responses must show active cooperation with the applicant and with the project and must use the format below.
Please do not solicit or include letters of support. Each participating agency should use its letterhead and this format.

To: Utah Board of Juvenile Justice

From: (Participating Agency)

Re: (Project Name)

Date: (Must be current dated letter)

We hereby commit to providing the following services or referrals to further the objective of _____ project:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Authorized Signature

Typed Name

Title