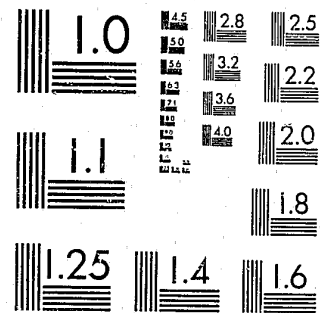


National Criminal Justice Reference Service



This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

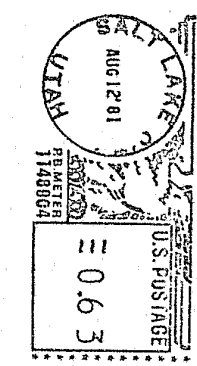
4-8-82

Special Fourth Class
Book

Administrative Office
Utah Juvenile Court
339 South 600 East
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102

NCJRS Acq. Dept. #7
Acquisition Dept. #7
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850

803908



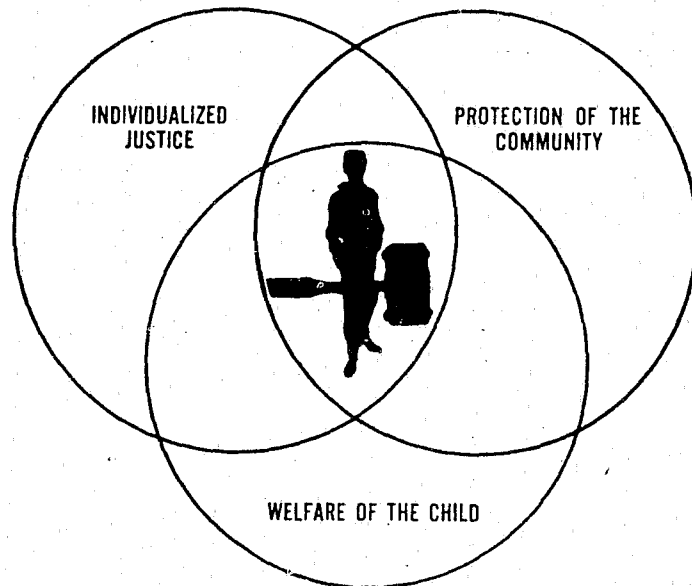
Ch. 8
3-26-87

X
UTAH STATE
JUVENILE COURT



ANNUAL REPORT

1980



U.S. Department of Justice 80632
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

John F. McNamara
Utah Juvenile Court

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
JUVENILE COURT • STATE OF UTAH

339 SOUTH 6TH EAST • SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84102 • PHONE 533-5254

May 1981

JUDITH F. WHITMER
Presiding Judge

JOHN F. McNAMARA
Administrator

The Honorable Richard J. Maughan
Chief Justice, Utah State Supreme Court

The Honorable Scott M. Matheson
Governor, State of Utah

The Honorable Members of Utah
State Legislature

On behalf of the Board of Juvenile Court Judges, it is my privilege to submit to representatives of the Judicial, Executive and Legislative branches of government and citizens of our State the Utah State Juvenile Court Annual Report for 1980.

Overall, referrals to the Juvenile Court continue to increase. Matters of abuse, neglect and criminal referrals comprise most of the increase not only in 1980, but throughout the '70's.

We are beginning to experience the demands of this challenging decade. Unprecedented growth in population, increased referrals to our Courts and diminishing fiscal resources are circumstances which could seriously peril the State's Juvenile Justice System unless plans are made cooperatively to accommodate these effects.

We felt it imperative to attempt projecting demands on the Juvenile Court for the '80's in this year's Annual Report. Additionally we have identified critical areas needing attention so as to preserve the quality of justice in our Courts and an acceptable level of service in our overall Juvenile Justice System.

It is with anticipation of continuing coordination and cooperation with all branches of government and the spirit of challenge in this decade, that we present this year's Annual Report, 1980.

Respectfully submitted,

BOARD OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES

J. Whitmer
Judith F. Whitmer
Presiding Judge

NCJRS
MAY 17 1981
ACQUISITION

Board of Juvenile Court Judges



L. Roland Anderson
First District
Appointed July 1, 1969



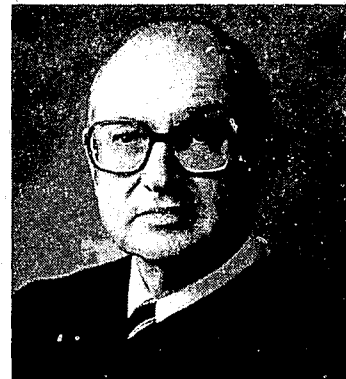
Presiding Judge
Judith F. Whitmer
Second District
Appointed July 1, 1971



L. Kent Bachman
First District
Appointed August 15, 1977



Regnal W. Garff, Jr.
Second District
Appointed August 1, 1959



John Farr Larson
Second District
Appointed July 1, 1963



Leslie D. Brown
Third District
Appointed July 1, 1979



Merrill L. Hermansen
Third District
Appointed July 1, 1969



Joseph E. Jackson
Fourth District
Appointed January 1, 1977



Paul C. Keller
Fifth District
Appointed July 1, 1962

Table of Contents

Letter of Transmittal	i
Board of Juvenile Court Judges	ii
Utah State Juvenile Court	1
Judicial Districts and Population	2
Utah Juvenile Court Organization Chart	3
Departments of the Court	4
State Citizens Advisory Committee	6
1980 Highlights	8
Annual Report Data	10
Delinquency Case Flow Guide	12
Referrals to the Utah Juvenile Court	13
Referral Workload By Major Category	14
Referral Summary	15
Most Frequent Juvenile Court Referrals	15
Reported Offenses	16
Offense Severity Summary	18
Historical Comparison of Offenses Having Public Impact	19
Court Actions in 1980	20
Age & Sex of Juveniles Referred for Delinquency	22
The Probation Department	23
Utah Juvenile Court Recidivism	25
Commitments to the Youth Development Center	26
Juvenile Justice System	27
Forecast for the 80s	28
Growth Requirement for the 80s	29
Comparative Statement of Expenditures	30
Cash Receipts for 1980	31
Work Hours Completed	31
Historical Summary of Federal Grant Expenditures	32
Statewide Juvenile Court Staff	33
Courts and Probation Offices	36

THE UTAH STATE JUVENILE COURT

The people of Utah have long recognized the need for a special court system to deal with the complexities of justice for children. Since 1905 the State Legislature had considered the unique problems of juvenile justice and have modified and expanded the Juvenile Court system to keep pace with the progress in the law and ever changing social conditions. It is the role of this special court to administer justice and enforce laws where the protection of children is required or where youth commit offenses in violation of the law.

Utah's Juvenile Court system is a progressive, unified state level system divided into five geographic districts. Since 1965 the Juvenile Court has been an integral part of the judicial system of the State of Utah and is subject to the general supervision of the Supreme Court. A Board of Juvenile Court Judges has the responsibility for the overall operation of the Court and is charged with the formulation of general policies and uniform rules governing practice and procedure. An essential part of the Court is the support staff which provides judicial support, intake processing, probation field services and other general operational support services.

The Juvenile Court Act mandates a balance between protection of the public and protection of children less than 18 years of age and gives greater protection to the legal rights of parents and families through the integration of probation and intake services. In order to maximize the efficiency of this mission, many variables must be considered such as parental rights, legal disabilities of minors and accountability to the legal system.

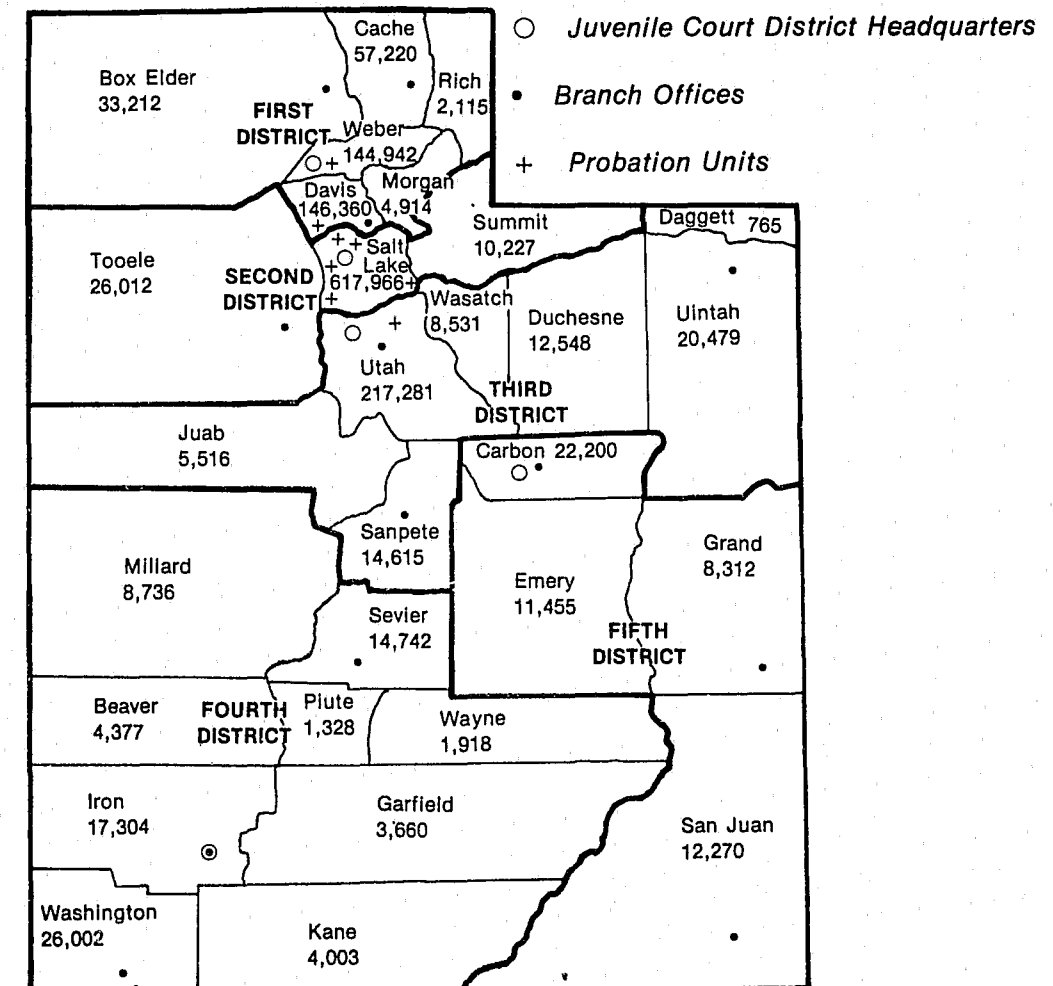
The Juvenile Court jurisdiction embraces criminal law violations by juveniles; limited status offenses, such as truancy, curfew and ungovernability; abuse, neglect or dependency of children and determination of

their custody; permanent termination of the parent-child relationship; judicial consent for marriage or employment when required by law; support obligations by parents and resolution of custody disputes involving children under the continuing jurisdiction of the court. In addition, the Juvenile Court shares concurrent jurisdiction with other courts over traffic offenses committed by juveniles and over adults for offenses committed against children such as contributing to delinquency, neglect or abuse.

The range of authority granted the Juvenile Court to handle the variety of problems with which it must deal is designed to assure flexibility in accommodating the individual circumstances of the child and the complex family relationships. In accordance with the State's philosophy regarding children and families the Utah State Juvenile Court is committed to the preservation and strengthening of family ties; to providing care, guidance and control preferably in the child's own home; and to otherwise promote the development of responsible citizens.

The Court is given power to temporarily remove the child's custody from his parents or to permanently terminate the parent-child relationship; to authorize or require treatment for mentally disturbed or defective children; to require therapy for parents; to place children under the supervision of the Court's probation department; to place children in the custody or under the guardianship of an individual or the State for care in foster homes, group homes, special treatment centers or secure institutions; to require the child to make restitution for damage or loss resulting from his/her delinquent acts; to impose fines and to make other reasonable orders and impose reasonable conditions consistent with the best interest of the child and the protection of the public.

UTAH STATE JUVENILE COURT Judicial Districts and Population - 1980



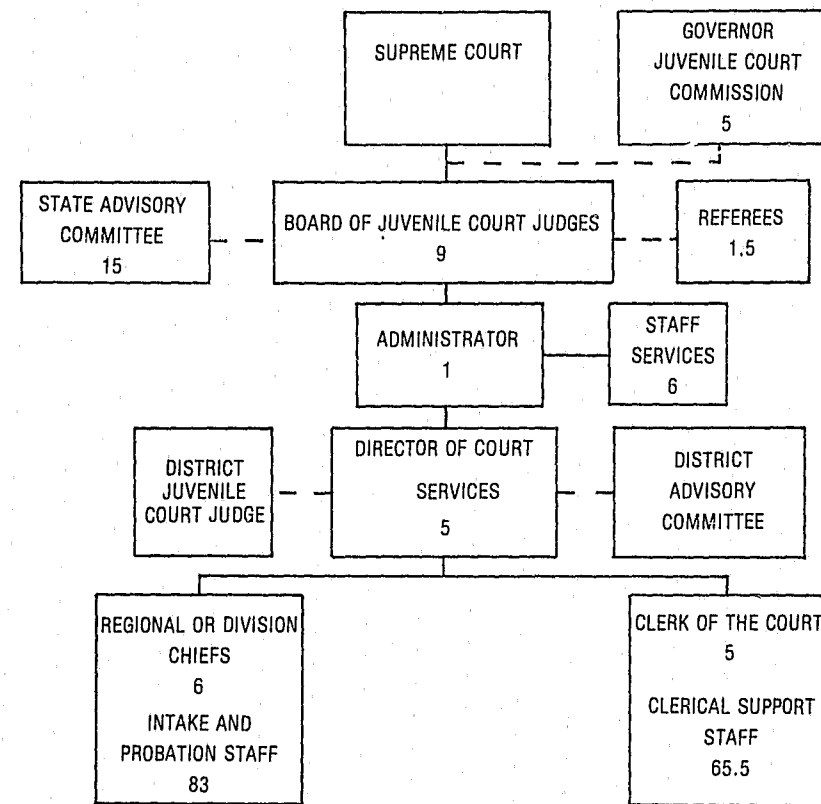
DISTRICT	TOTAL* POPULATION	TEEN** (ages 12-17) POPULATION
1	388,763	40,619
2	654,205	61,760
3	279,735	26,447
4	82,070	8,645
5	54,237	5,335
STATE TOTALS	1,459,010	142,806

In 1980 the Court served Utah's communities from 5 headquarter offices, 10 branch offices and 8 community or neighborhood probation units.

* Total population taken from preliminary 1980 census.

** Child population taken from State School Board 1980 enrollment reports.

UTAH JUVENILE COURT ORGANIZATION December, 1980



1. The Board of Juvenile Court Judges is responsible for the overall operation of the Juvenile Court statewide (section 78-3a-10, UCA, 1953).
2. The Juvenile Court is supervised by the Supreme Court and the Judges are of equal status with the Judges of the District Courts (section 78-3a-3, UCA, 1953).
3. The Juvenile Court Commission, composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Director of the Division of Family Services, President of the Utah State Bar, Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Director of the Division of Health, meet to nominate candidates for Juvenile Court judicial vacancies for final appointment for six-year terms by the Governor (section 78-3a-7, UCA, 1953).
4. The Administrator is selected by the Presiding Juvenile Court Judge with Board approval (section 78-3a-11, UCA, 1953).
5. The Administrator supervises Directors of Court Services in each district with the approval of the Judge(s) of that district.
6. Directors of Court Services with judicial approval appoint the Court Clerks and are the appointing authority for all other non-judicial staff.

Departments of the Court

Judiciary -

The Juvenile Court's purpose and philosophy is accomplished through legal proceedings of the Juvenile Court Judges. They are charged with the responsibility of insuring that the Court takes action which is in the best interest and welfare of each child, maintaining the dignity of the Court, public faith in the judicial system and the protection of the community against further delinquency.

In addition to their judicial duties, the Judges are ultimately responsible for the policies and administrative procedures of the entire statewide Juvenile Court system. Regular Board of Judges meetings are held to consider the state of the Juvenile Court throughout Utah and to plan improvements and modifications in the system to keep pace with ever-changing patterns of court referrals.

Juvenile Court Judges maintain the same standards of qualification as Judges of the District Courts of Utah, but they are appointed by the Governor of the State and do not stand for re-election. They are appointed for a term of six years. Each Judge is a member of the Utah State Bar in good standing and is chosen without regard to political affiliation. From among the appointed Judges, a presiding Judge is selected yearly by the Judges to serve as the official representative of the Board of Judges.

Referees -

The Juvenile Court Act provides that the Judges may appoint qualified persons to serve as referees to assist with the legal processing of juvenile cases. Referees must be graduates of an accredited law school and three referees serve in the more populated areas of the State.

Administration -

The Juvenile Court Act provides for a full-time Juvenile Court Administrator who serves at the pleasure of the Board of Juvenile Judges. His duties include budget preparations, fiscal control, personnel administration, inservice training, procurement of supplies and services, statistical reporting, coordination of court services with other agencies, and general management duties as chief executive officer of the Board. By delegation of authority from the Board, the Administrator also exercises general supervision over the District Directors of Court Services and the programs and activities for which they are responsible in the various judicial districts. The Administrator of the Juvenile Court is also the Utah Administrator for the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, being appointed to that position by the Governor of the State. Within each of the judicial districts, an individual is appointed to serve as Director of Court Services for that district. Appointment is made by the Judge or Judges of the district with the approval of the Board of Judges.

Direct Services -

The Probation Department is the service arm of the Juvenile Court. It has the general responsibility of carrying out or monitoring compliance with the orders and expectations of the Court. Probation Officers may function as Intake Officers or as Supervision Officers. Both are essential to the Juvenile Court's effectiveness and efficiency.

Officers of the Intake Division receive referrals which are made to the Court. Upon receipt of the referral, the Intake Officer conducts a preliminary inquiry to determine whether the best interests of the child or the public require the filing of a petition

before the Court. Intake Officers may also conduct voluntary short-term (60 days) intervention and, in general, supervise the processing and conduct of cases in which the child will not require long-term probation supervision. Oftentimes, Intake Officers take an active part in the dissemination of information to the public community groups and schools.

Officers of the Probation Division have the primary responsibility for juveniles who have been before the Court and who are ordered placed on a probation status. These officers may prepare social studies, conduct evaluations and diagnoses of individual cases and may determine and execute intervention plans over longer periods of time. They are responsible for periodic reports to the Court on the progress of each juvenile who is placed under their supervision. It is the duty of the probation officer to work directly with the juvenile and his family. Usually, contact with the juvenile is intensive and may amount to several contacts each week for several months or even years. The probation officer also brokers support services such as special education or job service in the community.

Through the Director of Court Services, the Court is able to insure that each juvenile and his family is given individual attention by a person qualified to provide the services a juvenile may need for his rehabilitation. It is this highly personalized service which make the Probation Department a vital part of the operation of the Juvenile Court. In the rural areas of the State, the Probation Officer may serve both the intake and supervision functions. In the populated areas the tasks are separated.

Clerical -

Each Juvenile Court district is served by a court clerk appointed and supervised by the Director of Court Services. The Court Clerk and the Deputy Court Clerks prepare all legal documents including the petition and summons, maintain the Court and

Probation Department records, record and transcribe court hearings and prepare dockets, orders and minutes of Court proceedings.

Volunteers and Student Programs -

Volunteers are utilized by Juvenile Court, generally on a local district level. Members of the community are afforded an excellent opportunity to be actively involved in the Court process. Students from various universities and colleges are provided with a valuable learning experience while serving in a variety of field and work study placements ranging from juvenile counseling and supervision, to tutoring and chaperoning. Each year several graduate students conduct research in regards to the Juvenile Court system.

Interstate Compact -

During 1954 the Council of State Governments with the assistance of many other National and State Social Services organizations designed and implemented a compact of procedures which would facilitate and permit the return of runaway children and youth to the State of their residence. Two years later, in 1956, the State of Utah joined with other states in the compact when the Utah State Legislature voted to adopt the Interstate Compact Agreement for the return of runaway juveniles. Following this action, the Governor of the State of Utah appointed the Administrator of the Utah Juvenile Court to serve concurrently as Administrator of the Interstate Compact Agreement.

As a member of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, the Court accepts supervision of juveniles who move to Utah from another state, but who are under court supervision prior to moving. In turn, the Court often requests supervision for juveniles residing in Utah under court supervision, but who are contemplating a move to another state. Compact supervision has proven to be a valuable service on behalf of juveniles.

Allied Agencies -

The Court maintains close liaison with agencies that are concerned with the welfare of juveniles and families. In many cases teams from such agencies are attached directly to the Court. Each year many juveniles and families are referred to these agencies by the Court. Primary agencies serving the Court in this capacity are the Division of Family Services, Youth Corrections, Mental Health, County Attorney, Rehabilitative Services and Sheriffs.

Advisory Committees -

The State Advisory Committee and the Advisory Committees serving the local jurisdictional districts are considered an integral part of the Juvenile Court System. Their primary function, as outlined in the model Juvenile Court Act of 1965, is to

study and make recommendations concerning the operation of the Juvenile Courts. Each Advisory Committee is made up of citizens representative of civic, religious, business, and professional groups, as well as other citizens interested in the protection and well-being of children and families in the State of Utah.

The Advisory Committee provides a forum by which the Administrator of the Court and the Presiding Judge (who are ex-officio members of the Committee) may relate the activities and philosophy of the Juvenile Court to that of the State and its various communities. Membership on this Committee requires a considerable investment of time and energy. Although the Committee is staffed with volunteers, it is the Juvenile Court's direct link to the citizenry, thus providing a vital means of communication.

State Citizens Advisory Committee

SUE MARQUARDT, Ogden, 1st District
Chairperson of State Citizens Advisory Committee; Parole Supervisor for the Division of Youth Corrections; President of the Utah Correctional Association.

CHARLES BENNETT, Salt Lake City, 2nd District
Utah State Senator and past member of Utah House of Representatives; Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce and Humane Society affiliations; Chairman of 2nd District Juvenile Court Advisory Committee; Member of Sugar House and South Salt Lake Community Councils.

LARRY CARRILLO, Ogden, 1st District
Director of Bi-Lingual Education of Ogden School District; Board of Directors for the Children's Aid Society.

LAMAR CHARD, Layton, 1st District
Chief of Police in Layton, Utah; Past Chairperson of Law Enforcement Planning Council - District 2.

ERNEST H. DEAN, American Fork, 3rd District
Served as a member of Utah Legislature for 20 years, both as Speaker of the House and President of the Senate.

DAVID S. DOLOWITZ, Salt Lake City, 2nd District
Attorney at Law; Former Director of Utah Legal Services; established juvenile defenders program.

PHYLLIS H. GREENER, Gunnison, 3rd District
Former Gunnison City Council Woman; retired educator; Member 3rd District Citizens Advisory Committee.

BRUHNEILD HANNI, Salt Lake City, 2nd District
State P.T.A. Legislative Coordinator; Women's Utah Legislative Council; Utah Judicial Council Advisory Committee; Supreme Court Nominating Commission.

GORDON HOLT, Salt Lake City, 2nd District
Operations Officer of Zion's First National Bank; Chairman of Youth, Inc.

PAT NEILSON, Salt Lake City, 2nd District
Staffperson of Adolescent Residential Treatment and Educational Center (ARTEC); past Human Service Trainee with Granite Mental Health.

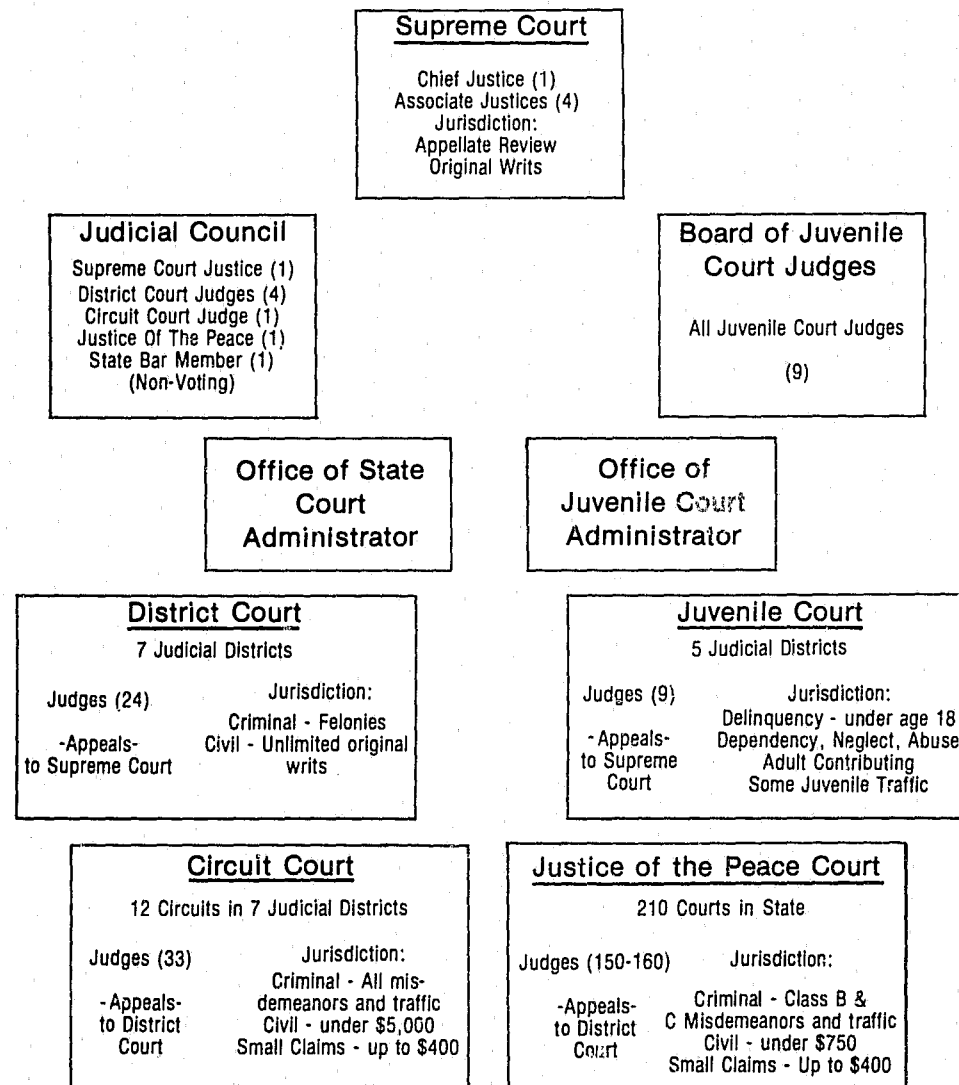
JAY T. RICHMAN, Fillmore, 4th District
Principal, Millard High School; President, Millard County Principal's Association; Chairman of region Board of Managers.

ROBERT R. SONNTAG, Salt Lake City, 2nd District
Formerly served on the Institutional Council for Southern Utah State College; served three terms in Utah House of Representatives.

PHYLLIS SOUTHWICK, Bountiful, 1st District
Doctor of Social Work, University of Utah; City Councilperson of Bountiful, Utah; Past President of Utah State Women's Legislative Council; Member of the Constitutional Revision Commission.

A. W. STEPHENSON, Cedar City, 4th District
Former City Manager of Cedar City; Professor Emeritus and former Dean, School of Business and Technology, Southern Utah State College.

Statewide Judicial Structure



The Judicial branch of Government consists of a Supreme Court, District Courts, which are courts of general jurisdiction and three courts of limited jurisdiction; the Juvenile Court, Circuit Courts and Justice of the Peace Courts. The Supreme Court, District Courts and Justice Courts are constitutional courts having their origin with the adoption of the Constitution of Utah in 1895. Juvenile Courts were established by legislative action in 1907 as was the Circuit Courts in 1977.

District and Juvenile Court Judges are authorized by law to exchange benches and in certain districts frequently do so in order to maximize judicial time utilization.

Improved court administration has served to strengthen the structure of the State's courts in accommodating the impacts of increased judicial activity precipitated by substantial population increases. The Office of Court Administrator and the Administrative Office of the Juvenile Court have established close working relations and numerous joint endeavors have been undertaken with more planned in the future.

UTAH JUVENILE COURT 1980 Highlights

New Farmington Court Building

After several years of planning, the new Farmington Court Building in Davis County was completed in December. A model for court facilities with a moderate sized population (approximately 150,000 people); it provides space for court records, the court clerk's staff, probation officers, county attorney, psychologists as well as a centralized courtroom.

Governor's Task Force on Juvenile Justice

A task force appointed by the Governor convened to make recommendations and identify areas of focus in the State's Juvenile Justice System. Some of the recommendations include:

1. The establishment of a Division of Youth Corrections with equal status to other Divisions of the State Department of Social Services.
2. The decentralization of the Youth Development Center through the construction of smaller, regionalized secure facilities.
3. Draft and examination of dispositional guidelines for commitment and removal of youth from their homes.
4. The development of a statement of philosophy concerning the treatment of juvenile offenders.
5. The expansion of effective community-based alternative programs.
6. A continued effort to identify and resolve statewide detention problems.

Court Personnel Study

The Juvenile Court was severed from the Office of Personnel Management by the

Personnel Management Act of 1979. The Intergovernmental Personnel Agency (I.P.A.) conducted a study of all nonjudicial court personnel in both the adult and Juvenile Courts. The intent was to establish a unique judicial personnel system based on sound personnel practices. The results of this study included:

1. A recommendation for a Court personnel officer.
2. Position evaluations and classifications based on a standardized classification model.
3. Position descriptions based on surveys and interviews.
4. A performance planning and evaluation system.
5. Personnel policy and procedures tailored from the existing policy currently in force in the Executive Branch.
6. Salary recommendations based on a local and regional salary survey.
7. A training needs survey and recommendations.
8. Workload survey.

Probation Department Workload Analysis

The Administrative Office conducts an ongoing workload analysis of the Probation Department utilizing the 1976 Legislature's mandated "John Howard" study which resulted in a standard or uniform workload measurement as compared nationally.

This standard prescribes the following:

1. One probation officer should be able to handle the initial intake screening on 500 criminal referrals each year if given no other assignment.
2. One probation officer should be able to

handle the full court preparation of 120 cases per year, including dispositional recommendation. The standard assumes 50% of criminal referrals will require court action.

3. One probation officer should be able to supervise 35 youth on probation at one time, assuming probation lasts for six months and 50% of court-heard criminal referrals result in probation orders.

The end result of this study indicates that the system should have 169 probation officers (approximately one for every 100 criminal referrals). Since the Court currently has 96 probation staff, it is 55% of the 169 standard.

Budget

The Governor's 4% budget cut imposed in fiscal 1979-80 was extended into 1980-81 at the reduced rate of 3½%. This reduction prohibited the Court from hiring 7 new probation staff originally funded by the 1980 Legislature and forced further cut-backs in staff by an additional 3 as attrition occurred.

Court Accreditation

During 1980, the Directors of Court Services completed the refinement of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court's standards of accreditation for juvenile and family courts. To test the accreditation tool, the Third District agreed to act as a host court and go through the accreditation process. A team of accreditors was chosen by the Administrator and the Presiding Judge to review the self-accreditation phase prepared by Third District's Management Team. A three day onsite visit was made by the team followed by a debriefing and written response to Third District regarding their overall compliance.

The long-term plan is to review each

court using the accreditation standards as the base.

Information System Redesign

Selected staff from each District participated in redesign efforts of the Court's computerized information system. Organized into several design committees, significant revisions were proposed to streamline the existing records processing and management system. Other objectives of this redesign effort include the use of modern data-based computer technology and the expansion of the system to include sharing significant information with Youth Corrections, Children, Youth and Families and police agencies. This mutual sharing and the improved child tracking capabilities that are planned for the system will bring Utah's Juvenile Justice, Corrections and child placement systems into full compliance with the National CYCIS (Children and Youth Centered Information System) model information system. It will also fully comply with the provisions of Public Law 96-272 which will make Utah eligible for Title IV-B funds in excess of the portion for which it would have otherwise been eligible.

Affirmative Action Plan

Juvenile Court's Equal Employment Opportunity plan was updated this year to include an Affirmative Action Representative from each district. It is recognized that this plan is a valuable management tool for identifying under-represented minority groups in relationship to the Court's service population in various areas of the state. The Office of Personnel Management compared Juvenile Court's representation of the external labor force to that of other state organizations and found that Juvenile Court was fifth on a list of 14 governmental agencies that employed 11.4% of the external labor force.¹

¹Utah Office of Personnel Management Annual Report, 1979-1980.

Annual Report Data

This report presents information gathered and summarized by the Utah Juvenile Court during 1980 utilizing the computerized information system which became operational during 1973. Basic referral information was obtained from police reports, other referring agencies, and from results of probation officer interviews with the juveniles and their families. The information was then entered directly into the on-line processing and information system by use of remote video terminals located in the various Juvenile Court offices throughout the State. This information gathering system, called PROFILE (Processing Records On-Line For Instant Listing and Evaluation), eliminates much of the error in data collection common to most information systems. A by-product of collecting the information is the production of the key documents such as the intake receipt form, petition/summons and judicial docket.

Since the amount of statistical information which can be included within a report of this type is limited, only that information thought to have the most far-reaching implications to the people of Utah has been included. More detailed information relating to specific areas of interest, or to specific geographic areas within the State, is available on request.

It should be noted that many children whose actions or social conditions might warrant intervention by the Juvenile Court are not referred to the Court and are therefore not included in these data.

Consequently, the data presented in this report cannot be taken as a complete measure of the extent of delinquent behavior in the State.

Some children are not referred simply because the matter is not reported or the child is not apprehended. Of those children suspected of being involved in situations of

delinquency or neglect, a large portion do not need referral to court because sufficient services are provided by other agencies within the community. Likewise, not all activities of juveniles reported to the police are subsequently referred to the Juvenile Court. Many police agencies within the State maintain youth counseling programs for juveniles whose needs are best met by a warning and release to their parents. Other factors which influence the referral of children to the courts include community attitudes, local laws and ordinances, law enforcement practices, and district intake policies.

The referrals described in this report arise from situations in which the juvenile, and his circumstances are thought to be within the Court's jurisdiction and his interests and those of the community were thought to be served best by the direct intervention of the Court or its probation department.

When it has been decided by a referring agency that a child's action or social condition warrants intervention by the Court, he is referred, and the intake department begins the process of inquiry and recommendation. There are numerous ways in which a referral may be dealt with by the Court. However, the best interest of the child, balanced with what is in the best interest of the community, must always be considered.

During the intake process the necessary data regarding the offense type, and the social and demographic characteristics of the child and his family are collected and stored in the Court computer system for a later retrieval and analysis. With each referral, the date of offense, date of receipt by the Court, and the eventual disposition is recorded. Parents and the child are interviewed for social information, including the

Referrals to the Utah Juvenile Court 1980

COUNTIES BY DISTRICT	CRIMINAL	STATUS	DEPENDENCY NEGLECT-ABUSE	ADULT	TRAFFIC	TOTAL REFERRALS
Box Elder	463	201	32	5	633	1,334
Cache	368	79	37	14	899	1,397
Davis	1,823	663	83	46	817	3,432
Morgan	15	17	2	0	28	62
Rich	16	7	0	0	9	32
Weber	2,431	416	198	80	1,451	4,576
First District	5,116	1,383	352	145	3,837	10,833
Salt Lake	7,693	2,688	1,114	34	1,210	12,739
Summit	35	31	3	0	14	83
Tooele	184	234	32	0	83	533
Second District	7,912	2,953	1,149	34	1,307	13,355
Juab	18	33	3	1	20	75
Sanpete	63	79	8	0	71	221
Utah	2,139	1,039	99	13	2,601	5,891
Wasatch	53	54	5	3	42	157
Daggett	12	4	4	1	1	22
Duchesne	160	92	21	0	62	335
Uintah	212	172	52	8	242	686
Third District	2,657	1,473	192	26	3,039	7,387
Beaver	12	34	2	4	19	71
Garfield	37	49	5	10	8	109
Iron	228	91	14	14	65	412
Kane	20	33	4	1	11	69
Millard	95	47	8	17	120	287
Piute	6	7	0	0	5	18
Sevier	191	71	14	8	80	364
Washington	228	95	31	8	90	452
Wayne	15	5	0	1	8	29
Fourth District	832	432	78	63	406	1,811
Carbon	296	182	45	15	119	657
Emery	87	68	19	30	49	253
Grand	153	129	10	1	37	330
San Juan	197	77	11	5	24	314
Fifth District	733	456	85	51	229	1,554
STATE TOTALS	17,250	6,697	1,856	319	8,818	34,940

- No significant growth took place in criminal, status, or dependency/neglect referrals in 1980 over 1979.
- Traffic referrals declined significantly from 13,396 in 1979 to 8,818 in 1980 resulting from legislation in 1980 which allowed Justice of the Peace Courts to handle Juvenile traffic matters as well as Circuit and Juvenile Courts.
- The stabilization of criminal and status referrals is likely related to the stabilization of the teen population and lack of growth in police workforce during 1980.

UTAH JUVENILE COURT Referral Workload By Major Category 1975 Through 1980 and Projected through 1982



UTAH STATE JUVENILE COURT Referral Summary

	1970	1975	1980
Delinquency			
Criminal	9,208	14,339	17,250
Non-Criminal	7,844	6,665	6,697
Dependency, Neglect, Abuse	961	1,518	1,856
Adult Contributing	154	292	319
Traffic	7,384	12,076	8,818
TOTAL REFERRALS TO JUVENILE COURT	25,551	34,890	34,940

Criminal referrals are up 87% over 1970.

Dependency, neglect, abuse referrals are up 93% over 1970.

Adult contributing referrals are up 106% over 1970.

— TOTAL REFERRALS ARE UP 37% OVER 1970 —

Most Frequent Juvenile Court Referrals in 1980

1. Shoplifting	3,350
2. Possession of Alcohol	3,048
3. Theft	2,850
4. Burglary	2,232
5. Possession of Tobacco	1,838
6. Property Destruction	1,687
7. Possession of Marijuana	1,253
8. Curfew Violation	1,203
9. Contempt of Court	958
10. Assaults	950

1980 Reported Offenses

OFFENSE CATEGORY	FIRST DISTRICT	SECOND DISTRICT	THIRD DISTRICT	FOURTH DISTRICT	FIFTH DISTRICT	STATE TOTALS
ACTS AGAINST PERSONS:						
Assaults	336	453	89	28	42	948
Robbery	34	85	7	16	3	145
Forcible Sex	35	55	8	3	2	103
Homicides	4	13	3	1	1	22
Kidnapping	2	2	3	2	1	10
Subtotal:	411	608	110	50	49	1,228
ACTS AGAINST PROPERTY:						
Burglary	722	1,073	393	138	121	2,447
Shoplifting	992	1,685	501	66	106	3,350
Theft	1,129	1,463	458	169	172	3,391
Car Theft/Joyriding	124	362	145	17	11	659
Arson/Firesetting	21	46	14	5	0	86
Receiving Stolen Property	102	131	69	26	27	355
Destruction of Property	555	792	183	55	106	1,691
Trespass	339	291	46	26	15	717
Cruelty to Animals	1	7	2	4	0	14
Other	23	57	15	4	0	99
Subtotal:	4,008	5,907	1,826	510	558	12,809
ACTS AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER:						
Possession of Marijuana	251	689	177	44	41	1,202
Possession of Drugs	75	66	36	11	2	190
Sale of Drugs/Pot	40	21	18	6	3	88
Contempt of Court	446	262	188	62	35	993
Prostitution	3	5	0	0	0	8
Disorderly Conduct	167	137	37	14	42	397
Public Intoxication	102	218	38	3	21	382
Fish/Game Violations	162	199	156	101	83	701
Escape	33	68	17	2	1	121
False I.D.	67	133	48	4	9	261
Fireworks	4	14	11	1	0	30
Indecent Acts	19	36	16	5	1	77
School Violations	13	106	2	6	0	127
Resisting Arrest	6	42	3	1	1	53
Weapons Violation	46	139	27	17	7	236
Criminal Attempt	27	127	24	21	4	203
Other	71	129	72	19	19	310
Subtotal:	1,532	2,391	870	317	269	5,379

1980 Reported Offenses Cont.

OFFENSE CATEGORY	FIRST DISTRICT	SECOND DISTRICT	THIRD DISTRICT	FOURTH DISTRICT	FIFTH DISTRICT	STATE TOTALS
ACTS ILLEGAL FOR JUVENILES:						
Possession/Use of Alcohol	736	1,145	730	225	206	3,042
Possession/Use of Tobacco	300	880	448	78	138	1,844
Minor in Tavern	13	22	4	0	1	40
Habitual Truancy	154	266	94	99	73	686
Curfew	145	743	266	5	45	1,204
Ungovernable Runaway	93	198	67	6	6	370
Nonresident Runaway	58	118	66	17	10	269
Ungovernable	149	92	70	21	16	348
Attempted Suicide	3	1	1	0	0	5
Other Endanger. Cond.	2	79	0	0	0	81
Subtotal	1,653	3,544	1,746	451	495	7,889
DISTRICT TOTALS:	7,604	12,450	4,552	1,328	1,371	
STATE TOTALS:						27,305

NOTE: These figures do not include offenses committed in Utah by out of state youth.

Offense Severity Summary - 1980

Delinquent youth committed 27,900 offenses in 1980 that Juvenile Court handled in either formal court hearings, the intake process and/or the probation department. The table below represents the general categories of offenses based on the Utah Criminal Code classification.

Offense Classification	First District	Second District	Third District	Fourth District	Fifth District	State Totals
Felonies						
Capital	1	8		1		10
1st Degree	24	52	9	2	5	92
2nd Degree	429	851	182	62	91	1,615
3rd Degree	658	570	293	106	111	1,738
Sub Total	1,112	1,481	484	171	207	3,455
Misdemeanors						
Class A	979	1,391	400	141	153	3,064
Class B	1,706	2,424	781	285	227	5,423
Class C	1,620	2,976	887	163	210	5,856
Sub Total	4,305	6,791	2,068	589	690	14,343
Infractions Status						
Status	708	795	328	135	145	2,111
	1,693	3,539	1,750	490	519	7,991
DISTRICT TOTALS	7,818	12,606	4,630	1,385	1,461	27,900

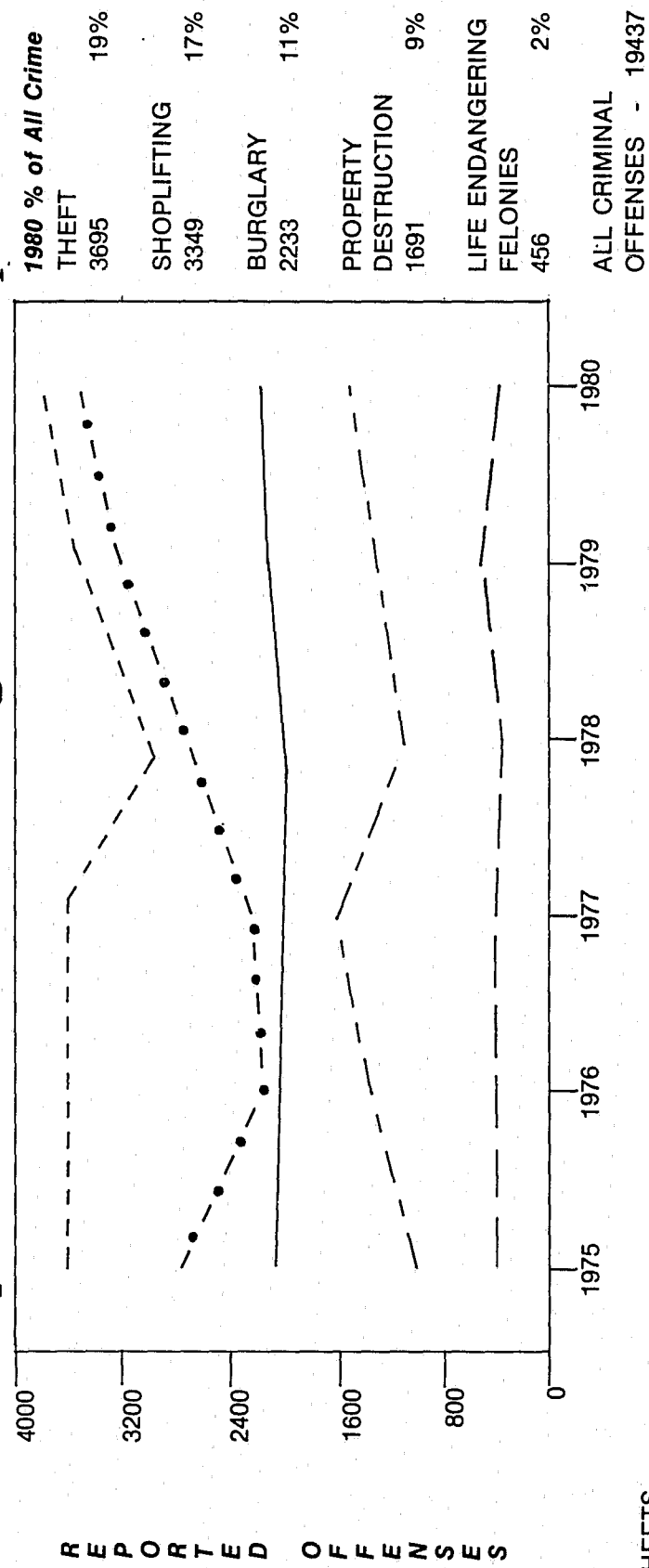
COMMENTS

- During 1980 28.6% of all offenses were status, 12.4% felonies and 51.4% misdemeanors.
- Third District had the highest ratio of status offenses (38%) while First District had the lowest (22%).
- First and Fifth Districts had the highest ratio of felony offenses (over 14% of reported offenses).
- The adult District Courts heard 2,798 felony cases in 1979-80 compared to 3,455 heard in Juvenile Courts in 1980.
- Felony offenses are down 3% in 1980 compared with 1979.

NOTE: The difference in offense totals statewide in OFFENSE SEVERITY SUMMARY, this page, and REPORTED OFFENSES, page 16 is the result of counting out of state offenses in OFFENSE SEVERITY and not in REPORTED OFFENSES.

UTAH STATE JUVENILE COURT

Historical Comparison of Offenses Having Direct Public Impact - 1975-80



THEFTS — — — — —
During the late 70's the number of thefts reported grew from 3,559 in 1975 to 3,695 in 1980, an increase of almost 4%.

SHOPLIFTING — • — • — • —
Except for a three year decline in 1976, 1977 and 1978 reported incidents of shoplifting have shown a steady growth rate from 2,612 in 1975 to 3,349 in 1980; a 28% increase.

BURGLARY — — — — —
Reported burglary offenses have not grown in the urban areas of Utah, but reported rural burglaries have increased by 52% from 608 to 926.

PROPERTY DESTRUCTION — — — — —
Reported offenses of property destruction have increased over 65% since 1975 from 1,025 to 1,691; the largest increase of any offense reported in the criminal area.

LIFE ENDANGERING FELONIES — — — — —
This most serious area of reported criminal behavior grew a comparatively modest 13% in the last six years since 1975. Less urban areas experienced a much more significant growth in these serious matters over 135% from 43 in 1975 to 100 in 1980. Urban areas experienced no growth in life endangering felonies.

Court Actions in 1980

BURGLARIES

Out of the total burglaries handled by the Court and juvenile probation department in 1980, 82% resulted in convictions and the youth received a court sanction such as:

- 27% - Probation or suspended commitment to the State's institution for juveniles.
- 4% - Removal from their home to a more restricted setting.
- 5% - Sent to the State's juvenile institution (Youth Development Center).
- 15% - Restitution
- 13% - Fine or public work requirement

Only 15% were handled exclusively by the intake department. Even these cases, though not formally sanctioned, were dealt with in a variety of ways including direct contact with victims and restitution arrangements.

LIFE ENDANGERING FELONIES

All life endangering felonies were heard by the Court with most of the cases of homicide being certified to District Court for trial as adults.

DRUGS AND MARIJUANA CASES

Eighty percent of the drug and marijuana cases were formally handled by the Court with 76% resulting in a court sanction.

Of these court sanctioned cases, 53% resulted in a fine or public work assignment.

CRIMINAL CASES

Sixty-five percent of all criminal cases were formally heard by the Court in 1980.

District	Cases Heard by a Court Procedure	Cases Handled Exclusively by Intake (No Petition Filed)
1	64%	36%
2	64%	36%
3	64%	36%
4	79%	21%
5	72%	28%
TOTAL	65%	35%

STATUS CASES

A status case is one in which the charge (offense) is an act illegal for a juvenile only such as curfew, possession of alcohol, tobacco, truancy, etc. Because of recent changes in Utah's juvenile laws, many of these "status" cases are now handled by citation with a fine attached. This has dramatically changed the ratio of what historically has been accounted

for as "formally handled" cases since the citation process is counted as a court procedure. Twenty percent of the status cases were handled exclusively by the intake department and the remainder handled through the citation process.

PROPERTY DESTRUCTION

Two-thirds of the property destruction cases went to court with 64% convicted. Only 3% were dismissed. The most common disposition was restitution followed by probation and fine or work order. The one-third that were handled exclusively by the intake department resulted in a number of voluntary restitution arrangements.

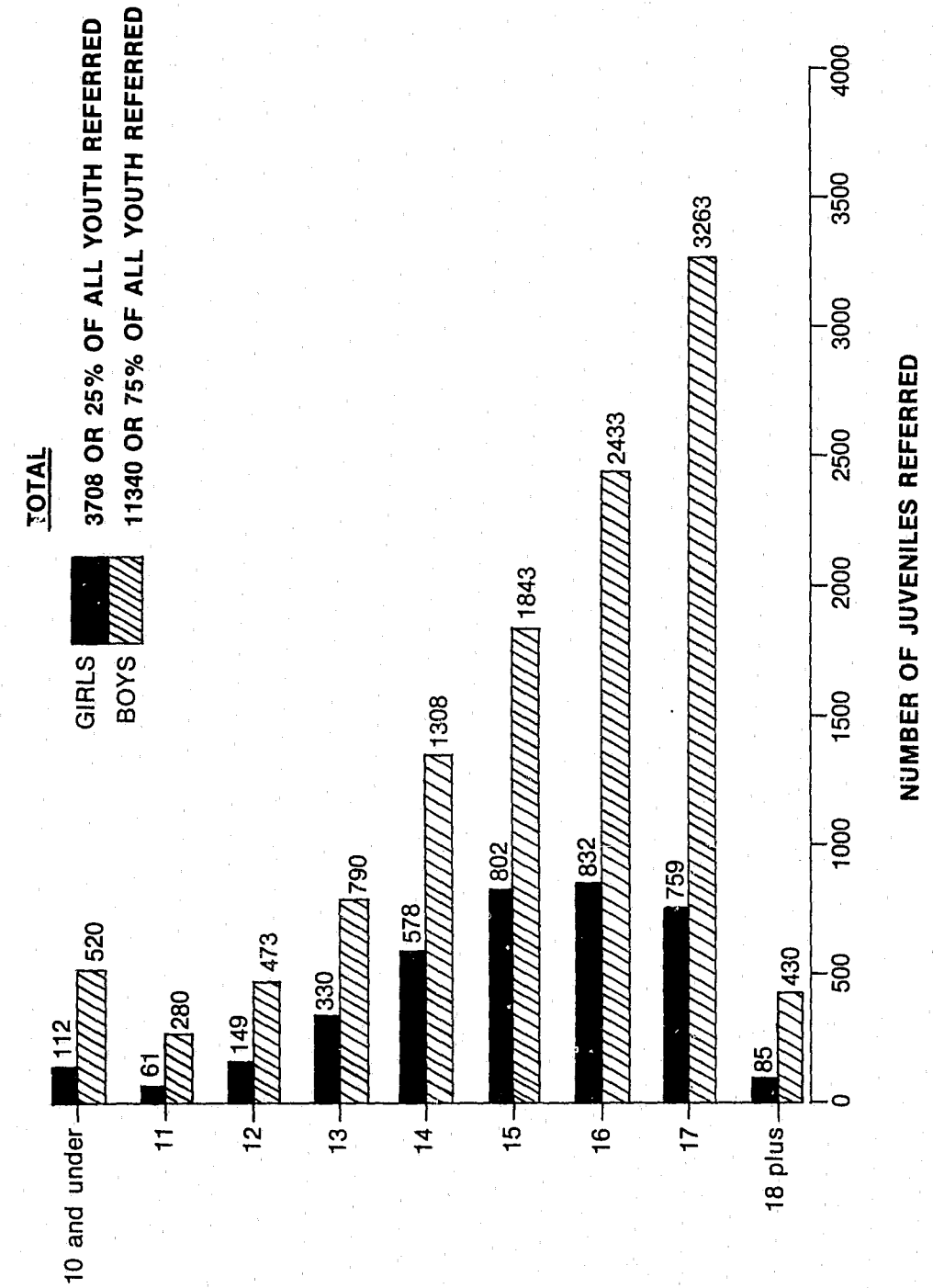
CAR THEFT/JOYRIDING

Over 75% of these cases went to court with a 73% conviction rate. Only 2% were dismissed. Probation resulted in 17% of these cases, 15% were fined, 12% ordered to pay restitution, over 10% were removed from the community and 5% were committed to the State Youth Development Center.

ALL THEFTS EXCEPT SHOPLIFTING

Over 63% of all thefts reported to the Court were set for a judicial hearing, 60% were convicted. Although imposition of a fine was the most common order made, 26%, probation and restitution accounted for 10% and 9% respectively. Three percent of the thefts resulted in removal of the guilty youth from his community. The remainder were counseled, admonished and released to parents.

**UTAH JUVENILE COURT
Age & Sex of Juveniles Referred for Delinquency in 1980**



The Probation Department

A unique and valuable aspect of the Juvenile Court System is its service and support arm provided by the Court's Probation Department.

INTAKE PROCESSING:

For each case coming to the Juvenile Court, the law requires that a preliminary inquiry be conducted to establish that first, there is sufficient indication that the youth and the alleged offense falls within the Court's jurisdiction and secondly, to determine what further action is required, consistent with the interests of the public and the interests of the child. Officers of the Intake Division, in cooperation with the prosecuting attorney and with the guidance of established standards, conduct the preliminary inquiry.

Generally, the youth and parents are served notice to appear personally for the preliminary inquiry. During the initial contact the youth and parents are informed of their rights and of the purpose and nature of the inquiry. At the conclusion of the interview, a determination should be reached as to whether the interest of the community and the child will best be served by proceeding with a formal court hearing or through an informal, non-judicial proceeding. Where allegations are admitted by the child and where consent from the parents and child is received, and again, where the interest of the public is served, the law empowers the Intake Officer to effect a non-judicial closure. If allegations are denied, the preliminary inquiry is immediately terminated and the matter set for formal court hearing.

Non-judicial closures are utilized primarily when offenses are minor, the youth is a first time offender, victim-restitution has been made voluntarily, school reports are favorable and indications of parental

support and guidance are evidenced within the family unit. Approximately 35-40% of the cases coming to the Juvenile Court are closed non-judicially with admonishment, brief counseling and release to parents. Other cases are either so serious, repetitious, or allegations denied, that a formal court hearing before a Judge is required.

PROBATION SUPERVISION:

While the majority of youth coming before the Juvenile Court respond to initial sanctions of the Court and are seen once or twice only, there are some youth who persist in their unlawful behavior and therefore require further attention from the Court.

In the construction clause of the 1965 Juvenile Court Act, specific language is used which directs certain services for children coming before the Court. It reads: "It is the purpose of this act to secure for each child coming before the juvenile court such care, guidance, and control, preferably in his own home, as will serve his welfare and the best interests of the state; to preserve and strengthen family ties whenever possible; to secure for any child who is removed from his home the care, guidance, and discipline required to assist him to develop into a responsible citizen, to improve the conditions and home environment responsible for his delinquency; and, at the same time to protect the community and its individual citizens against juvenile violence and juvenile lawbreaking. To this end this act shall be liberally construed." (Sec. 78-3a-1, UCA, 1953). It is the Court's Probation Officers, assigned to the supervision division, who provide the services necessary to accomplish the objectives stated in this law. Probation programs are usually very intense and attempts are made to restrict caseloads so that youth and families are in frequent

contact with probation staff. Probation programs have as their objective the correcting of delinquent behavior through the imposition of outside controls and influence while efforts are made through individual, group and family counseling to develop responsible citizenship and crime free behavior. Programs focus on the youth, his family and his home. Education and employment are foremost considerations in developing individualized probation plans.

Probation, as dispositional alternative for the Juvenile Court Judge, is utilized for those youth whose behavior indicates that previous sanctions imposed by the Court did not correct the delinquent behavior, but whose behavior is not so threatening to the public's safety that removal from the

community is in order. Also, where indications suggest that the youth and his family have sufficient strengths to respond, the Judge will order probation as an alternative to a correctional institution.

Probation services are both efficient and cost effective. To maintain a youth on probation costs approximately \$1.50 per day while alternative correctional services are twenty to forty times more costly. In 1980, 2,515 youth were placed on probation and were served by the probation staff. In the decade of the 80's, the challenge ahead is to maintain sufficient, trained probation staff to effectively handle the number of youth who will come to the Court for criminal offenses.

Districts and offices	Total Youth Served on Probation 1979	Total Youth Served on Probation 1980
FIRST		
Logan	74	84
Brigham	63	70
Ogden	271	329
Davis	231	272
SECOND		
City (Central S.L.C.)	176	162
Murray	225	204
Kearns	165	144
Northwest S.L.C.	150	156
Granger	169	179
Sandy	177	145
Tooele	59	55
THIRD		
Provo/Springville	268	261
Vernal	93	133
FOURTH		
Cedar City	51	26
Richfield	54	79
St. George	42	38
FIFTH		
Price	121	82
Moab	39	52
Blanding	43	44
STATE TOTAL	2,466	2,515

UTAH JUVENILE COURT Recidivism 1980

Prior Referrals to Court										
DISTRICT	None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more	Total
1	51%	17%	9%	6%	4%	3%	2%	2%	7%	100%
2	48%	18%	10%	6%	4%	3%	2%	2%	7%	100%
3	51%	17%	9%	6%	3%	3%	2%	1%	8%	100%
4	50%	19%	12%	7%	4%	2%	2%	1%	4%	100%
5	47%	20%	10%	6%	5%	3%	2%	1%	5%	100%
Total	49%	18%	10%	6%	4%	3%	2%	2%	7%	100%

Recidivism is a very complex measure that requires a thorough explanation before it can be accurately understood. Historically, Utah has used all prior referrals both status and criminal to evaluate current year recidivism. We have continued this practice in 1980, but need to explain the weaknesses of this approach.

1. It treats equally the youth who repeats by committing a more serious offense with one who commits a less serious one.
2. It is only an interim measure since it does not reflect how the youth counted will end up on his or her 18th birthday.
3. It mixes girls with boys whose recidivism patterns differ significantly.

Utah's overall 1980 recidivism rate of 51% compares closely with 1979 (50%) and 1978 (51%). Simply stated this base recidivism measure means that 51% of the 14,858 youth referred in 1980 had at least one prior referral to court for a status or criminal referral.

Of all the youth reaching the category "8 or more" (7%), less than one-half were considered chronic felony offenders. That trend continues to hold over the years. In 1978, 2.4% of all youth referred fell into the chronic offender category. In 1979, 2.3% of the youth reached that level. Actual percentage of youth found in that category in 1980 was 2.2%.

In making comparisons of recidivism rates over periods of years, care must be exercised to take into account the types of offenses compared and the changing nature of the Court's jurisdiction. Prior to 1978, comparisons can be very cloudy since there was a heavier "mix" of status versus criminal referrals.

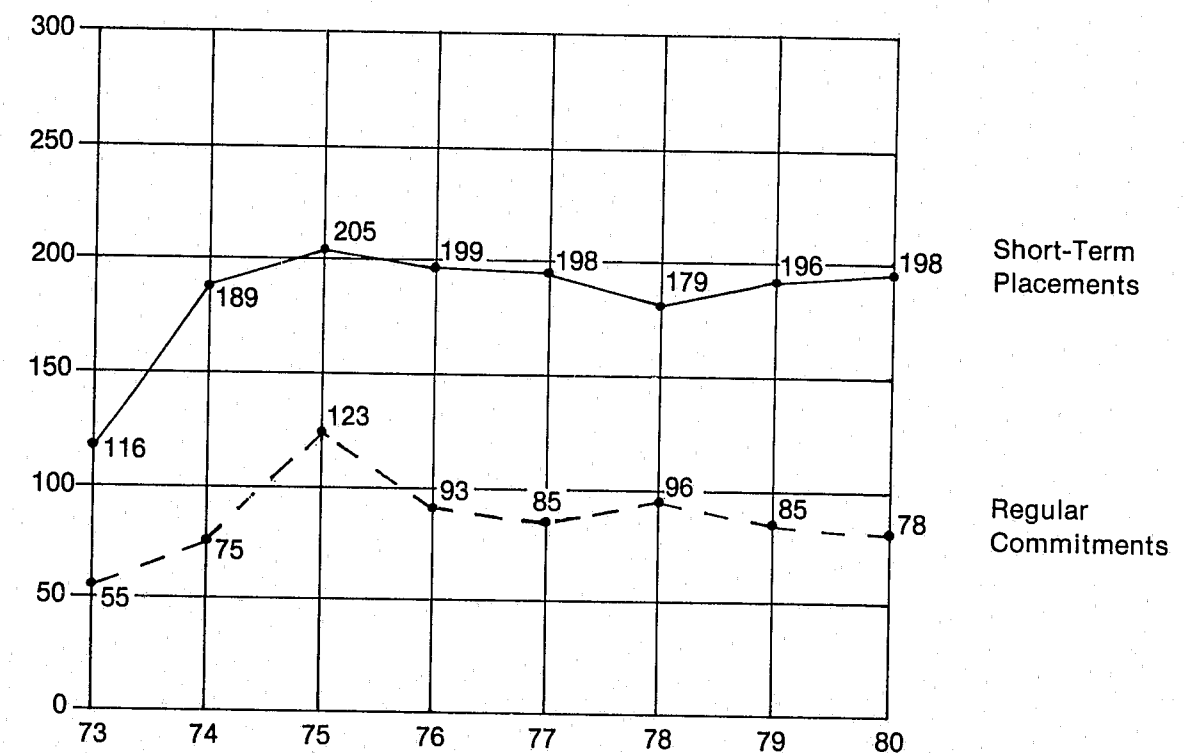
Commitments To The Youth Development Center

The Youth Development Center located at Ogden, Utah, provides a residential facility for those youth who have demonstrated the need for security and control beyond that provided in an open community setting. Youth sent to the Center by the Juvenile Court are generally those who have repeated delinquencies or whose delinquent acts are serious crimes and who represent a significant threat to the welfare of the community. Many of the youth sent to the Center have been tried without success in a variety of less secure placements prior to their commitment. YDC is administered by the State Department of Social Services and is considered to be an essential part of the Juvenile Justice System for Utah.

In addition to the utilization of the Youth Development Center for long-term commitment of youth in need of secure residential facilities, the Juvenile Court has, since 1970, sent youth to the Center for

short-term treatment and evaluation. Under this program a youth may be sent to the Center upon an order of a Juvenile Court judge for a period up to 90 days for observation and evaluation and subsequent recommendation by the Center as to his ultimate disposition. While the child is at the Center the staff conduct extensive social, personality, medical, and academic evaluations and provide results to the Court. At the conclusion of the evaluation period the youth is returned to the Juvenile Court for further disposition.

The table below represent the number of youth sent to Y.D.C. for commitment, short-term treatment and evaluation programs by Juvenile Court since 1973. Short-term evaluations are used more frequently than regular commitments. While the Youth Development Center has historically served as a coeducational institution, the population in recent years has been almost exclusively male.



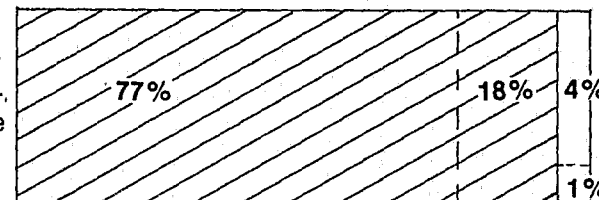
Juvenile Justice System

During 1980 almost 15,000 individual youth were referred to the State Juvenile Court for delinquency matters. 95% of the volume of referrals received were handled through the Courts own resources. This process, consisting of intake services, judicial sanctions and field probation services was effective in limiting the number of contacts youth have with the formal Juvenile Justice System. Over one-half of the youth referred for delinquency offenses are seen by the Court one time only. Overall, 85% of the youth referred to Juvenile Court have three or less contacts during the six year risk period between ages twelve through seventeen.

More persistent offenders are categorized as "chronic juvenile offenders" and become candidates for youth correctional services. Approximately 5% fall into this category and they are youth in custody of the Division of Youth Corrections in either secure confinement (Youth Development Center) or Community-based Alternative Programs.

The State Juvenile Court and the Division of Youth Corrections, while separate and distinct entities, enjoy an excellent working relationship. The Court, in addition to its focus on the administration of justice, utilizes its service arm to enforce orders of the Court, to provide guidance and control for youth in conflict with law and to encourage the development of responsible citizens.

In 1980 Juvenile Court handled 95% of the delinquent youth entering the Juvenile Justice System.



- 77% of the Juveniles were handled summarily by the Court or by the Intake Department.
- 18% of the Juveniles were handled by the Court's Probation Department.
- 4% of the Juveniles were dealt with by Youth Corrections in Community-Based Programs.
- 1% of the Juveniles were handled by placement in the Youth Development Center.

Forecast for the 80's

While continued effort must be directed to developing alternative methods for case handling in Juvenile Court such as the use of citations, diversion, volunteer and student support etc., care must be taken to insure that the very base of the overall Juvenile Justice System is not weakened to the point of instability. The Courts react to activities which are triggered by events in the community. The Juvenile Court can rely on past trends and future projections for reliable planning formulas. Population projections and rates of delinquency can serve to forecast activities and those activities can be translated into service requirements. Some of these requirements are projected on the following page.

Growth in referrals to the Juvenile Court has increased steadily over the past twenty years. During the 70's, three distinct patterns developed which may significantly influence the future. First, the nature of the offense processed by the Court changed. Removal of some status offenses from the Court's jurisdiction coupled with significant increases in the number of criminal referrals made the Court's workload much more criminally oriented.

Secondly, as population projects are considered, the 70's might be viewed as a respite from what lies ahead. The teenage population, the population at risk, did not grow through the 1970's and in 1979 there were approximately 143,000 teenage youth. Projections into the 80's for the same age range indicate a dramatic increase in the teen population.

By 1985, the State Planning Office projects a teenage population base of 173,900 and by 1990 that population is projected to jump to 211,600. The Planning Office carefully adds that their projects are

conservative and that these youth are already in our grade schools.

Using a "High Growth Scenario" predicated on the deployment of MX, construction of the Intermountain Power Project and increased synfuels and energy exploration activities, the teenage population is projected at 181,000 by 1985 and 219,500 by 1990. The decade of the 80's could see a fifty percent growth rate in the population that produces most of the Juvenile Court's workload.

Thirdly, the rate of criminal referrals to Juvenile Court per thousand teen population has almost doubled since 1970, from 63 per thousand teens to 121 per thousand in 1980. If that trend were to continue throughout the 80's, the impact on the Court would be substantial and additional resources would be essential.

Concerning the marked increase in the rate of delinquency realized over the past ten years, there may be room for a note of optimism. The decade of the 70's shows a tremendous increase in the number of sworn peace officers throughout the State and in the number of special youth divisions within law enforcement agencies. The additional manpower, and the focus on youth contributed to the formidable increase in the rate of delinquency in the State. Further, as recidivism rates are examined, it appears that while rates of delinquency rose sharply, the rate at which youth repeated crimes stayed relatively constant. While more and more youth were referred for criminal offenses, the majority responded favorably after one or two contacts with the Court. The percentage of youth reaching a chronic state remained fairly constant throughout the ten year period, remaining at about five percent of those referred.

Growth Requirement for the 80's

Pursuing the "High Growth Scenario" the State Juvenile Court would anticipate the following:

- Criminal referrals would grow to between 23,500 and 26,600 by 1985. By 1990, criminal referrals would reach between 36,800 and 38,200.
- Based on established workload standards to maintain current levels of staffing, which are 55% of the recommended standard, additional staff would be required as follows:

1985

- 4 new Juvenile Court Judges
- 44 additional Probation Officers
- 30 new clerical and support staff

1990

- 6 more Judges
- 62 more Probation Officers
- 42 more clerical and support staff
- Bring total staff strength to 368, more than doubling the present 180 staff.

In addition to staff requirements which constitute the foundation of the Juvenile Court operation, careful planning must consider other critical factors which should include:

Recruitment to insure that competent staff are available to man Court operations.

Training of new and existing staff to work more efficiently and effectively.

Facilities for the additional staff required and for the public served by the Court.

Budget development, control and projection to properly advise the State Legislature of critical appropriation needs.

Strategy to develop more effective or alternative ways of handling increased workload.

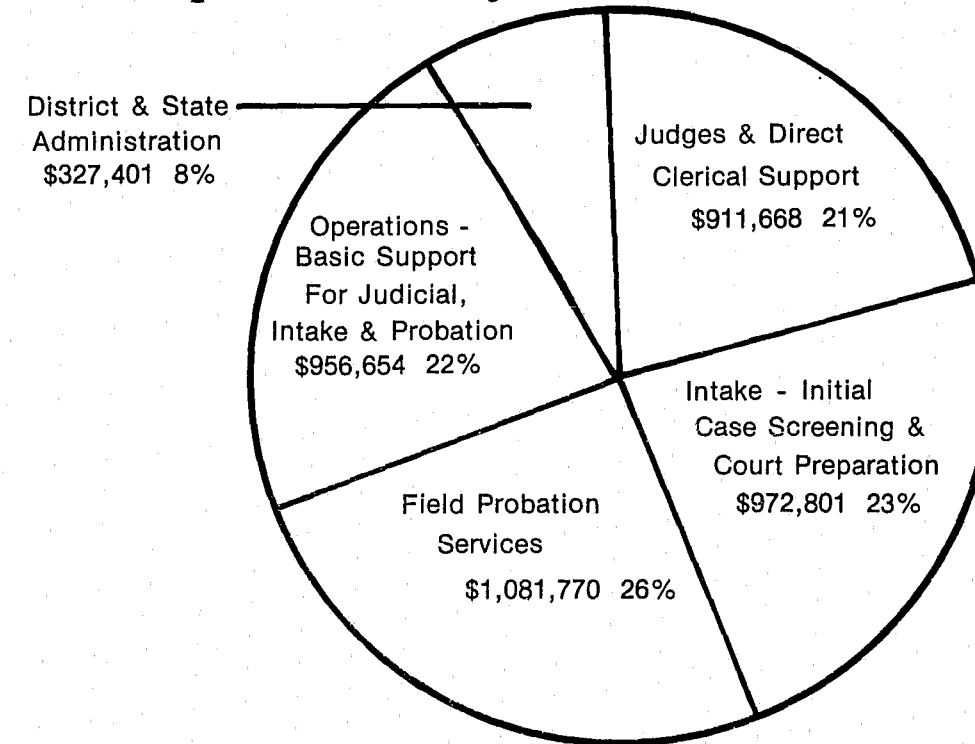
Workload indicators to more accurately measure staffing needs and the distribution of resources.

Equipment to more efficiently process increased cases.

Reporting strategy to improve capacity to inform the Governor, agencies of the Executive Branch of government, the Legislature and the community, concerning trends in child abuse, neglect, dependency and youth crime and the impact on the Juvenile Justice System.

Response time must be anticipated to properly establish Court services reacting to specially impacted areas of the State such as the Uintah Basin, Central Utah and Southwestern Utah.

UTAH JUVENILE COURT Comparative Statement of Expenditures 1979-80 Expenditures By Function \$ 4,250,295¹



HISTORICAL COMPARISONS

Fiscal Year	State Expenditures ²	Percent Increase Over Previous Year
1970-71	\$ 991,742	14%
1971-72	1,213,415	22%
1972-73	1,468,246	21%
1973-74	1,782,895	21%
1974-75	2,318,636	30%
1975-76	2,696,827	16%
1976-77	2,998,653	11%
1977-78	3,323,152	11%
1978-79	4,078,754	23%
1979-80	4,193,450	3%
1980-81	4,591,388 ³	10% ³

1 - Reflects a 4% reduction from the original appropriation as imposed by the Governor. Includes \$56,845 in Federal funds.

2 - Excludes Federal funds

3 - Estimated Expenditures

— Increases in State appropriations in the early and mid 70's were a result of the State's participation in programs resulting from the Safe Streets Act (LEAA).

— The increase in 1978-79 was a result of the 1978 Legislature's funding of 25 new probation staff based on their mandated workload survey.

— Because of the Governor's 4% reduction in 1979-80 and 3½% reduction in 1980-81 budget growth has been all but eliminated. Coupled with inflation, this reduced growth has caused the Court to reduce staff to 180 positions, 10 less than 1980-81 funded levels.

UTAH JUVENILE COURT Cash Receipts for 1980

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	State Totals
Fines	\$120,420	\$152,396	\$91,675	\$32,551	\$20,156	\$417,198
Restitution	60,435	112,937	37,990	16,093	16,724	244,179
Wildlife Resources	2,169	2,390	1,935	2,621	1,220	10,335
Parks/Recreation	160	50		25	15	250
Bail	8,526	260	182	985	2,514	12,467
Child Support	48,233	795			4,231	53,259
Other	2,219	1,495	9,000	4,379	165	17,258
DISTRICT TOTALS	\$242,162	\$270,323	\$140,782	\$56,654	\$45,025	\$754,946

- During 1980 the Court collected \$754,946 primarily from fines and restitution which was returned to the victims of delinquent acts or to the counties. This represents a return to Utah's citizens of over 17% of the cost of the Court during 1980.
- Overall collections for 1980 were over 20% above the 1979 level of \$627,662.
- Restitution increased over 35% in 1980 from a 1979 level of \$180,263.
- First District collections for child support increased significantly from \$14,609 in 1979 to \$48,233 in 1980 reflecting their change in policy where the Court directly collects child support rather than Recovery Services.
- Wildlife Resources fines more than doubled 1979 collections of \$4,385.
- It should be noted that receipts for fines increased despite a significant loss of revenue producing traffic referrals because of a broadening of concurrent jurisdiction over traffic to include Justice of the Peace Courts.

Work Hours Completed

DISTRICT	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
First	49,418	31,809	29,086	26,634	28,552	32,764	34,340
Second	9,456	16,945	10,098	2,061	4,094	4,761	15,873
Third	5,524	10,422	12,599	11,759	5,129	5,026	4,944
Fourth	2,075	2,390	2,120	7,267	4,235	6,388	9,699
Fifth	4,032	3,634	3,428	3,339	1,884	3,083	3,622
TOTAL	70,505	65,200	57,331	51,060	45,894	52,022	67,478

Work orders are made as an alternative to fines and are usually completed in a community service project. To a limited extent, work orders are used to earn restitution amounts when funds are available from private sources for such activity. Work orders are usually used when a youth has committed a minor violation and needs only a brief sanction rather than further court intervention.

UTAH JUVENILE COURT Historical Summary Of Federal Grant Expenditures 1971 - 1980

Over the past 10 years the court has used \$1,807,017 in Federal Grants to fund several significant court activities including:

- The development and early maintenance of nine neighborhood or community probation units including the addition of badly needed field probation staff.
- The design, development and operation of the court's statewide juvenile information system subsequently used as a national model and transferred to the states of Washington and South Carolina.
- Provision for special training for probation, clerical and judicial staff including training equipment.
- A statewide electronic court recording system to provide the base for verbatim transcripts on appealed cases.
- The purchase of microfilming equipment to allow each district to microfilm all records on youth beyond the age of jurisdiction.
- the establishment of basic law libraries in three juvenile court buildings.
- The production of a statewide "Juvenile Court Guidelines Manual" to aid all court staff and others in understanding the complexities of the juvenile justice system.
- The initiation of a restitution work program to aid younger, economically deprived youth repay victims of their delinquent acts.
- The remodeling of a courtroom.
- Conducting research studies on court programs especially the effectiveness of probation services.
- The establishment of evening and weekend intake coverage of detention to insure quick intervention and minimal use of detention.

Fiscal Year	Federal Funds Expended
1971-72	\$ 184,299
1972-73	302,236
1973-74	347,596
1974-75	382,556
1975-76	200,796
1976-77	59,428
1977-78	123,552
1978-79	76,620
1979-80	56,845
1980-81 (estimated)	73,089
	\$1,807,017

Statewide Juvenile Court Staff

First District

L. Roland Anderson, Judge
L. Kent Bachman, Judge
Tim Healy, Referee
George O'Connor, Referee

OPERATIONS

W. Deloy Archibald
Thomas Jensen
Michael Strebel
Victoria Davis
Richard Moody

JUDICIAL SUPPORT

Lois Graviet
Carma Parker
Peggy Porter
Cherie N. Baxter
Margaret H. Beaty
Nancy H. Berchtold

Jeanette A. Gibbons
Deanna Hardy
Janet Johnson
Joyce Langston
Delores S. Lovato
Arla Mann
Marian O. McFarland
Sherri L. Murray
Paula Anne Park
Debra T. Stickler

INTAKE

Blaine L. Austin
C. Morgan Bosworth
Elanie T. Daines
Paul W. Dawson
Tina Errigo
Pierre J. Goins
Dennis K. Jennings
Rose Olsen
Julie Smith

William Tanner
Patricia Ziegler
Barbara R. Lee

ADMINISTRATION

J. Joseph Tite, Director
Carrie Elledge

PROBATION

Kenneth J. Ala
Wendell E. Brumley
Rick D. Elledge
William Evans
Mauro E. Lobato
Loron W. Marler
Dennis A. Martinez
Dorothy J. Oakes
Margaret Peterson
Patricia M. Silver
Garrett K. Watkins
Lee A. Wilson
Paula Gill
Yvonne B. Knighton

Second District

Regnal W. Garff, Jr., Judge
John Farr Larson, Judge
Judith F. Whitmer, Judge
Richard W. Birrell, Referee

OPERATIONS

Carolyn Anderson
Dan Davis
Brenda L. Colligan
Marco C. Houseal
Lory Littlewood
Mary L. McCollister
Deborah Miles
Helen O'Connor
LouCille Peterson
Virginia R. Thayne
Julie A. Whitfield
Claire Malmstrom
Siegfried Klunker
Ruben R. Martinez

INTAKE

Morris E. Neilson
Michael Ray Atencio
Margo G. Bergvall
Floyd D. Bradshaw
Rodney B. Brown
Stephanie Carter-Neilsen
Donald H. Hansen

N. Allan Hedberg
Frank L. Jones
Salvador A. Mendez
Robert J. Thygerson
Roy W. Whitehouse
Sandra Foster
Joyce Valdez
Annette L. Rudd
Gloria L. Whittaker
Christine Jones

ADMINISTRATION

William M. Dale, Director
Ruth Belnap

JUDICIAL SUPPORT

Elma S. Ashley
Cristy Barclay
Kathryn G. Bevan
Sonia L. Handy
Susan Lewis
Donna M. Reid
Cynthia G. Scharman
Cynthia S. Scott
Michelle K. Thompson

PROBATION

Carlton J. Cooke
Nancy H. Baker
Virginia Highfield

William Brad Bassi
Ted C. Bellinger
Marlene Brown
Edward J. Dee
Margie V. Delgado
Pamela K. Faler
Marty Hood
Venessa Jarrell
Donald E. Leither
Ken Lowe
Kathy Ann Nolan
Sharon Osborne
William Pearson
Michael L. Pepper
David E. Rodeback
David E. Simpson
Mark H. Smith
Norman L. Sorensen
Bruce B. Thomas
Douglas H. McOmie
Jennifer Le Merrill
Wynn Wright
Katherine H. Cortez
Juli May Donahue
Pamela S. Epperson
Beverley Kesler
Lynnette Malmstrom
Paulette Stagg
Jeanne Wilson

Third District

Leslie D. Brown, Judge
Merrill L. Hermansen, Judge

OPERATIONS

Debbie Davis
Joyce E. Duke
E. Laverne Erickson
Janeal E. Graham
Mary Ellen Hall
Joyce E. Haynie
Debbie E. Johnson
LeeAnn B. Colie
Kathryn Tamietti
Helena Webb

INTAKE

Vernon Fehlberg
Lorna Lee Andersen
Norman S. Dinkins
Glen R. Freeman
Clyde T. Freestone
Rand R. Madson
Sandi R. Boley
Harmon A. Hatch

ADMINISTRATION

Melvin W. Sawyer, Director
Kathleen L. Boswell

JUDICIAL SUPPORT

Lorraine W. Hunter
Kathlynn M. Beck
Oneta F. Murri
Lynne W. Rhoades

PROBATION

Val L. Harris
John R. Day
Vera S. Dudley
Steven Higgins
James G. Johnson
Dyanne Law
Boyd M. VanTassell
Brenda Myrup

Fourth District

Joseph E. Jackson, Judge

JUDICIAL SUPPORT

Evelyne F. Taylor
Vauna C. Ashman
Stephanie K. Nelson
Glenys C. Oldroyd

ADMINISTRATION/OPERATIONS

Lawrence C. Davis, Director

INTAKE/PROBATION

Dennis R. Brown
Edwynn W. Weaver
Henry B. Bowcutt
James M. Nelson

Fifth District

Paul C. Keller, Judge

JUDICIAL SUPPORT

Christine L. Bock
Judith B. Bruno
Mavis C. Wilson

ADMINISTRATION/OPERATIONS

Timothy H. Simmons, Director

INTAKE/PROBATION

Bryon M. Matsuda
William Adair
Melvin K. Laws

Administrative Office

John F. McNamara,
Administrator
Michael R. Phillips,
Deputy Administrator
Michele Myers,
Administrative Assistant
Jack D. B. Roach
Budget and Accounting Officer
Fern O. Fisher,
Administrative Secretary
Emma A. Dansie,
Secretary
Sandra F. Iwasaki,
Secretary

040130
810083

UTAH STATE JUVENILE COURT -Courts and Probation Offices-

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Salt Lake City 339 South 600 East, Salt Lake City, 84102 533-5254(55)
533-5145
533-6370

FIRST DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT

Ogden (main office) 2550 Washington Blvd., Ogden, 84401 394-2661
394-2662
394-2663
Farmington 447 West 675 North, Farmington, 84025 451-2232
376-9771
Davis Co. Unit 88 South Highway 106, Farmington, 84025 451-2232
Logan Courthouse, Logan, 84321 752-3071
Brigham City Courthouse, Brigham City, 84302 723-5295
Ogden Unit 854 - 26th Street, Ogden, 84401 394-1604
Detention Moweda Youth Home, 5470 So. 2700 W., Roy, 84067 825-2794

SECOND DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT

Main Office 3522 South 700 West, Salt Lake City, 84119 262-2601
Tooele Office Tooele Co. Courthouse, Tooele, 84074 (ext. 361)355-1539
City Unit 905 East 5th South, Salt Lake City, 84102 328-8821
Murray Unit 4586-88 South 7th East, Salt Lake City, 84107 262-6053
Northwest Unit 751 South 9th West, Salt Lake City, 84104 328-9831
Kearns Unit 4299 West 5415 South, Kearns, 84118 969-6282
Sandy Unit 415 East 8680 South, Sandy, 84070 255-7126
West Valley Unit — now closed due to lack of funding --
Detention Salt Lake Co. Detention Ctr., 3534 S. 700 W., SLC, 84119 .. 262-3325

THIRD DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT

Provo (main office) P.O. Box 133, 165 East 1st South, Provo, 84601 373-3613
Provo Intake 161 East 1st South, Provo, 84601 377-1281
Springville Unit 1200 North 100 East, Springville, 84663 489-5666
Manti Unit 75 West 300 North, Manti, 84642 835-8601
Vernal Unit 780 West Main, Vernal, 84078 789-1271(5)
Detention Utah County Youth Home, 1955 Dakota Lane, Provo, 84601. 373-5660

FOURTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT

Cedar City (main) P.O. Box J, 689 South 75 East, Cedar City, 84720 586-9832
586-8165

Richfield Unit P.O. Box 519, Sevier Co. Courthouse, Richfield, 84701 896-8411
St. George Unit P.O. Box 1162, Courthouse, St. George, 84770 628-0637

FIFTH DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT

Price (main office) 47 South 1st East, Price, 84501 637-5491
Moab Unit 146 East Center Street, Moab, 84532 259-5848
Blanding Unit 522 North 1st East, Blanding, 84511 678-2119

END