Last year I used the word “vibrant” to describe the Idaho Judiciary. That energy continues this year, as the Idaho courts “dig in” to get the work done. Several major initiatives were begun last year that are now well underway. I will mention just a few of those as well as new efforts that are developing.

First, I would like to express sincere thanks to Governor Otter and to the Idaho Legislature for their leadership in bringing the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) to Idaho. The goal of the project, funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts and the Bureau of Justice Assistance, is to employ research and evidence-based practices to reduce crime and corrections costs by more effectively rehabilitating offenders in Idaho’s criminal justice system. The Idaho Courts have a long and proud tradition of working with the Legislative and Executive Branches towards improved, cost-effective solutions and this provides another such opportunity.

In another collaborative effort among the three branches of government, the Public Defense Reform Interim Committee is conducting an analysis of Idaho’s public defense system to determine how to best ensure that Idaho is meeting its constitutional and statutory obligation to provide adequate legal counsel to indigent criminal and juvenile defendants and civil defendants in Child Protection Act and civil commitment cases. Great progress has been made already with the passage of HB 147, HB 148, and HB 149, all of which enhance our ability to meet this obligation.

Over the next three years, Idaho’s Judiciary will be transitioning to a new, statewide case management system called Odyssey, and to a statewide e-filing system. The benefits that come with this important change are many—time savings for the public, judges, clerks, and attorneys; enhanced access to court data and documents; an improved ability to exchange information with outside agencies; and the ability for litigants and attorneys to work with official electronic court records rather than relying on paper records. Once fully implemented and operational, significant cost savings will be realized by the public, litigants, counties, and courts.

Finally, great work is underway to enhance protections for some of Idaho’s most vulnerable citizens—adults and minors under guardianship or conservatorship. Under the leadership of Ada county Magistrate Judge Chris Bieter, the Guardianship and Conservatorship Committee is developing a comprehensive monitoring system to protect against financial exploitation, abuse and neglect and to ensure that guardians and conservators understand and fulfill their duties and responsibilities.

These are just a few examples that demonstrate the Judiciary’s continued commitment to the efficient and effective administration of justice for the benefit of Idaho citizens and to our partnership with the Legislative and Executive Branches in identifying innovative solutions to some of Idaho’s most pressing challenges.
The administration of justice is the firmest pillar of government.

~George Washington

Mission Statement of the Idaho Courts
As the Third Branch of Government, We Provide Access to Justice Through the Timely, Fair, and Impartial Resolution of Cases.

Values of the Idaho Courts

Strategic Goals and Major Objectives of the Idaho Courts
I. To provide Timely, Fair, and Impartial Case Resolution
   • Advance justice by resolving cases as early as possible, while guaranteeing the rights of the parties.
   • Resolve cases involving children and families through the combined efforts of the courts, the family, and community services in ways that are least adversarial and intrusive.
   • Improve the safety and well-being of children and families involved in child protection cases.

II. Ensure Access to Justice
   • Strengthen and expand both Court Assistance Office services and options for legal representation for persons of limited means while increasing the public’s awareness of these services.
   • Enhance the ability to efficiently conduct court business by developing technologies, especially electronic filing of all court documents.

III. Promote Effective, Innovative Services
   • Assure the highest level of service by recruiting highly-qualified judges and court personnel and advancing their professional development through educational opportunities.
   • Enhance court programs and services by actively working with the legislative and executive branches of state government, counties, cities, and stakeholders to foster the necessary resources to meet the evolving needs of Idahoans.
   • Provide long-term resolution of cases through effective application of the principles of problem-solving justice.

IV. Increase Public Trust and Confidence in Idaho Courts
   • Protect communities, reduce recidivism, and hold offenders accountable through evidence-based sentencing practices.
   • Increase awareness of the importance of the jury system—as well as the public’s participation in that system—and develop strategies to improve jury service and appreciation.

-Adopted by the Supreme Court on October 31, 2011
Highly-Qualified Judges Essential to Timely, Fair, & Impartial Justice

Judges are given responsibility to resolve a variety of disputes, from deciding the fate of families and children in crisis, to dispensing sentences to convicted criminals, to unraveling the most controversial, sensitive and thorny problems impacting our communities. Judges are expected to be scrupulously fair and unbiased in the performance of these varied and complex duties.

Judicial canons of ethics greatly restrict extra-judicial activities—personal, public, and business. Judges must avoid even the appearance of impropriety, and at all times must conduct themselves in a manner that does not detract from public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the Judiciary. Thus, the power and strength of our judicial system as a third branch of government rests on the judges, both individually and collectively, together with the public’s confidence that our courts are timely, fair and open.

The recruitment and retention of highly-qualified judges is essential to the Judiciary’s constitutional mandate to provide timely, fair, and impartial justice. The primary impediment to recruitment has been repeatedly identified as insufficient compensation, followed by the potential for a contested election and the selection process. As a result of the two debilitating economic recessions since 2000, judicial salaries have not kept pace with other professions, negatively affecting recruitment, particularly of district judges.

The judicial recruitment situation is exacerbated by at least two other factors. First, 60% of Idaho’s district judges and 8 of the 9 appellate judges will be eligible to retire within the next five years. Of even more immediacy, 12 district judges and 7 appellate judges are eligible to retire now. Secondly, nowhere else in state government does the unique challenge exist of trying to recruit highly-qualified professionals into a new career path who are otherwise already in their mid-to-late working careers and well-established in their positions. All of this amounts to a dire need to recruit highly-qualified judges.

An increasing turnover of district judges means a less experienced trial bench, which in turn can impact litigants and businesses in every area of this state in very important ways. Significant judicial turnover amplifies the importance of recruiting applicants with extensive experience so that selected judges can more readily adapt to their new role as judges.

The Idaho Supreme Court and the Idaho Judicial Council are taking steps to recruit highly qualified district judge candidates. Judicial recruitment workshops are being held across the state to inform Idaho attorneys about the benefits and realities of being a judge and to encourage them to consider applying for vacant positions. In addition, the Judicial Council has adopted a policy stating that judicial positions will be reopened if a minimum of four candidates do not apply. The judiciary will continue to develop new strategies for ensuring judicial vacancies are filled with highly competitive, experienced, and dedicated candidates.
FY2013 Changes within the Judiciary

1st Judicial District

New Appointments
Honorable Barbara Buchanan
Former Magistrate Judge Appointed to District Bench
February 2013

Honorable Lori Meulenberg
Magistrate Judge, Bonner County, April 2013

Honorable Richard S. Christensen
District Judge, May 2013

Retirements
Honorable Steve Verby
District Judge, January 2013

Honorable Jon Luster
District Judge, April 2013

2nd Judicial District ~ No changes

3rd Judicial District

New Appointments
Honorable Jayme Sullivan
Magistrate Judge, Canyon County, July 2012

Honorable George Southworth
Former Magistrate Judge Appointed to District Bench
January 2013

Honorable F. Randall Kline
Magistrate Judge, Canyon County, April 2013

Honorable John Meienhofer
Magistrate Judge, Adams County, June 2013

Retirements
Honorable Robert Taisey
Magistrate Judge, Canyon County, July 2012

Honorable Renae Hoff
District Judge, January 2013

4th Judicial District

New Appointments
Honorable Lynnette McHenry
Magistrate Judge, Ada County, July 2012

Honorable Melissa Moody
District Judge, July 2012

5th Judicial District

New Appointments
Honorable Rick Bollar
Magistrate Judge, Minidoka County, July 2012
Former Magistrate Judge in Cassia County

Honorable Calvin Campbell
Magistrate Judge, Twin Falls County, September 2012

Honorable Blaine Cannon
Magistrate Judge, Cassia County, September 2012

6th Judicial District

New Appointments
Honorable Richard T. Garbett
Magistrate Judge, Bear Lake County, November 2012

Honorable Scott Axline
Magistrate Judge, Bannock County, January 2013

Retirements
Honorable Gaylen Box
Magistrate Judge, Bannock County, December 2012

7th Judicial District

New Appointments
Honorable Gilman J. Gardner
Magistrate Judge, Fremont County, January 2013
Court Highlights for Fiscal Year 2013

Highlights from Children and Family Services

• Under the leadership of Hon. Russell A. Comstock and Hon. David E. Day, the 4th Judicial District is piloting the Idaho Rules of Family Law Procedure (IRFLP). The IRFLP are intended to save parties’ time and money, enable self-represented litigants to better navigate court processes and procedures, increase efficiency for attorneys, and allow for the identification of issues early in the court process to enhance case management practices.

• The 1st and the 5th Judicial Districts are now also offering family law workshops that help people with their court forms before they are filed with the court. Originally a pilot project, the workshops have been expanded to 5 districts due to their effectiveness in assisting a significant number of self-represented litigants.

• The Ada county Domestic Violence Court was one of only three courts in the nation chosen by the Department of Justice’s Office on Violence Against Women for the new Mentor Court Initiative. This court will serve as a role model for, and disseminate proven strategies to other courts across the nation, assisting with the implementation of best practices, improving procedures, and building overall capacity of state court systems to respond effectively to these difficult cases.

• The Foundation for Government Accountability ranked Idaho’s child welfare system number one in the nation. Idaho achieved the top ranking based on scores in 11 key outcome areas including stopping the cycle of abuse and neglect, returning children home quickly and safely, and moving children to a permanent family within 24 months from removal.

• The Idaho Legislature took a significant step toward protecting the rights of Idaho’s most vulnerable children by passing legislation requiring that children and youth be represented by attorneys in child protection cases.

• The Supreme Court adopted Idaho Court Administrative Rule 54.1. The new rule allows judges to receive and review communications about guardianship and conservatorship cases to determine whether there may be misconduct on the part of the guardian or conservator and provides options for addressing potential abuses.

• Idaho clerks of the court submitted 2,831 annual conservatorship reports for review reflecting nearly $375 million of assets under the care of a conservator, an increase of 15% over last year.

• The court assistance website demand continues to increase, with over 180,000 visitors and approximately 5.75 million hits to the site. The most frequently visited pages were those that provide court forms on family law and informational pamphlets on landlord/tenant issues.
The care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction, is the first and only object of good government.

~ Thomas Jefferson

Court Highlights for Fiscal Year 2013

Highlights from Problem-Solving Courts and Sentencing Alternatives

- The Idaho Legislature passed HB 149 which substantially changes the legal representation requirements of juvenile offenders. The new legislation limits the ability of juveniles to waive their right to be represented by counsel and specifies the processes that must be followed in cases where the juvenile does choose to waive this right.

- Three of Idaho’s magistrate judges that preside over juvenile justice cases attended the International Institute for Restorative Practices Graduate School. This method teaches judges how to approach juvenile cases in a way that reduces juvenile crime and violence, strengthens community leadership, and restores relationships that are critical to juveniles’ success.

- Idaho now has 67 problem-solving courts in operation. These courts address a variety of individualized offenders and broad community needs, reducing recidivism and saving taxpayer dollars.

- Idaho’s three Veterans Treatment Courts are now firmly established in Ada, Canyon, and Bannock counties. 60 veterans were served, bringing the total to 94. In FY2013, 3 veterans graduated.

Highlights from the Information Division

- The Court Technology Committee (CTC) adopted a new IT Strategic Plan calling for improved access to court data for all stakeholders, enhanced integrations with the Court’s justice partners, and maximized efficiency and effectiveness in business processes. Over the next five years the focus will be on modernizing the case management systems for trial and appellate courts; transitioning to electronic filing; expanding the use of videoconferencing; and leveraging a statewide network infrastructure.

- The final roll-out of “Court Pay” was accomplished in early 2013, finishing a multiple year deployment of online payment services for all 44 counties.

- The Idaho Supreme Court and Court of Appeals courtroom and offices were equipped with guest and employee access to wireless networks to improve access to information.

- Enhancements were made to the Court’s technology infrastructure, including: expanding the core network and server infrastructure to a co-location facility and transitioning services from the Idaho Supreme Court building to this “fit for use” data center facility. These enhancements ensure the Courts are now supported with redundant power, air conditioning and security services, to include critical around-the-clock systems monitoring.

Other Court Highlights

- The Advancing Justice Committee has developed a preliminary statewide caseflow management plan, designed to:
  • prevent unnecessary delay in case processing,
  • establish judicial leadership in case management,
  • create consistency and predictability for court users, and
  • set reasonable and mutually understood expectations for the public, judges and attorneys.
Highlights from Idaho’s Judicial Districts

1st Judicial District
- Kootenai county was awarded a three-year grant to develop and implement a domestic violence court. The new court, started in April 2013, is designed to handle all misdemeanor domestic violence cases filed in Kootenai county.
- The newly renovated Bonner county courthouse opened June 21, 2013.
- Judge Barbara Buchanan, appointed by Governor Otter to replace Judge Steve Verby, is the first female appointed to a district judge position in the 1st District.
- Ann Dutson-Sater and Dee Bramblett were chosen as the new elected clerks in Bonner and Benewah counties.

2nd Judicial District
- The 2nd Judicial District now has three adult drug courts, three mental health courts, one DUI court, one child protection drug court and one veteran’s treatment court.
- The family court services office continues to build programs and provide the courts with services that decrease conflict and increase settlements through education, mediation and other processes proven to accomplish this task.
- Nez Perce county court services continues to provide evidence-based treatment to the full spectrum of offenders on its caseload, despite a decrease in access to recovery funds. The office continues to work with the DUI court and is the only provider of substance abuse counseling for juveniles in Nez Perce county.
- Both adult misdemeanor and juvenile probation implemented supervision standards and levels based on evidence-based risk assessments. Probation terms and case plans are now individualized based on the offender’s unique needs.
- The pre-sentence investigation tool recently implemented is a valuable tool for magistrate judges at sentencing. The tool continues to be refined to make it as user friendly as possible for judges and probation officers.

3rd Judicial District
- A juvenile drug court was organized and began operations in Canyon county in November 2012.
- An attorney court assistance officer was hired to coordinate services throughout the district.
- Payette county reduced public access points at the courthouse to one entrance and instituted a security screening program for all individuals utilizing that entrance.
- The Adams county magistrate judge position was filled effective July 1, 2013, after being vacant since January 2011.
- Adoption Day activities were held on November 16, 2012 at the Idaho Supreme Court building and the State Capitol for cases from the 3rd Judicial District.

4th Judicial District
- Interpreters were contracted to provide services in 42 languages, for a minimum of 3,416 court events district-wide.
- The Ada county Guardianship Monitoring Program increased the number of home visits by 44% this year.
- Family Court Services’ Focus on Children class provided 2,754 parents with information about the court process and the impact of parental conflict on children. Of the parents who attended the class, 97% reported that it provided helpful information about how to protect their children from conflict.
- Over 1,000 magistrate civil cases were processed through mediation. Of those, 802 (74%) resolved with an agreement.
- A new technology was implemented that emails jurors with daily jury instructions, thereby reducing the need for a telephone recording, and saving over $2,000 annually.
- The Marshal’s Office instituted a new email notification system for courthouse occupants in the event of a bomb threat, evacuation or other emergency. This notification system will enhance the safety and security of courthouse staff and the public with timely and efficient building searches and evacuations.
Highlights from Idaho’s Judicial Districts

5TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

• Construction of an innovative new courthouse was completed in Cassia county. A grocery store was completely renovated into a judicial building that will house all of the judges, clerks, courtrooms, conference rooms and security. This new facility was ready for occupancy in September 2013.

• The 5th District problem-solving courts sent 9 judges and court personnel from the district to the National Drug Court Conference in Washington, DC.

• A summer BBQ with 5th District judges, legislators, and spouses was held in the Snake River Canyon at the Idaho Power Park. Judge Rich Bevan made a presentation to their four retiring legislators and one magistrate judge.

• Three magistrate judge positions were filled: Hon. Rick Bollar moved to Minidoka county, Hon. Blaine Cannon was selected in Cassia county and Hon. Calvin Campbell was appointed to Twin Falls county.

6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

• The 6th District Domestic Violence Court has helped 154 civil protection order petitioners and 228 criminal victims in Bannock county.

• The 6th District Family Court Service Office partnered with Idaho State University to hold a free conference entitled “Restoring Lives” to educate local professionals on domestic violence and sexual assault.

• A local attorney recruitment program was launched in cooperation with the Idaho Volunteer Lawyers Program to facilitate the securing of counsel in cases where the judge requests that parties be directed to pro bono representation.

• The Pretrial Pilot Project was initiated in Bannock county in the spirit of Advancing Justice. All misdemeanor pretrials now occur at the same time, which provides defendants and attorneys with an early opportunity to meet and determine the most appropriate course of action to achieve the best resolution possible with the fewest court dates possible.

7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

• The Bonneville county Pilot Felony Collections Program increased felony restitution collection by 100% to over a quarter million dollars during the past three years, and increased felony fine collection by $75,000 and $100,000 annually during the past three years.

• The 7th Judicial District received a federal grant to hire a full-time case manager for the Young Adult Drug Court. This court now has 45 participants and includes juveniles over 17 years old, and adult misdemeanants and felons 18 to 23 years old.

• The district has improved access to interpreting services for the deaf and hard of hearing through the use of video conferencing technology.

• For the third year, Jefferson county hosted a three-day deputy clerk training for the 6th and 7th Districts. A wide variety of topics were covered, including handling of exhibits, chain of custody, and how to safely and neutrally guide victims and perpetrators involved in civil protection orders through the system.

• Divorce workshops were re-implemented in the 7th Judicial District by the Court Assistance Office.
Recognition, Awards, & New Developments

Patti Tobias Receives Warren E. Burger Award for Excellence in Court Administration

This award is presented by the National Center for State Courts to an individual who has made a significant contribution to the field of court administration through management and administration, education and training, or research and/or consulting. The award was presented to Ms. Tobias by Mary McQueen, President of the National Center for State Courts, in a formal ceremony at the Idaho Supreme Court on February 26th, 2013.

Judge John Stegner Presented with the 2012 Granata Award

Judge John Stegner, district judge in Idaho’s 2nd Judicial District, received the Granata Award, which is presented annually to the Idaho trial court judge who best exemplifies the professionalism of the late Idaho District Court Judge George G. Granata, Jr. Judge Stegner has served on numerous judicial committees and commissions, including the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission. He also presides over the Latah county Drug Court and frequently serves as a lecturer at the University of Idaho Law School.

Viki Howard Presented with the 2012 Kramer Award

Viki Howard, Children and Families Services Manager for the Administrative Office of the Courts, is the recipient of the Kramer Award, presented annually to the person who best displays excellence in judicial administration. Viki has devoted a quarter century to working with families in the courts as a mediator, case manager, educator and administrator.

The Legislature Approves the Addition of Five Judgeships

The Idaho Legislature approved three new district judgeships, to be chambered in the 3rd, 4th, and 7th Judicial Districts and two new magistrate judgeships to be chambered in Ada county. The effective date for all five new judgeships is October 1, 2013.

Kevin Iwersen Hired As New Chief Information Officer

After a national recruitment, Kevin Iwersen joined the Idaho Supreme Court in November of 2012 as the Chief Information Officer. In this position, Kevin is responsible for the completeness, accuracy and integrity of the information on which the Idaho Judicial Branch depends and the Judicial Branch’s information sharing with other governmental entities, the bar, and the public.
Recognition, Awards, & New Developments

Kerry Hong Appointed Director of Community and Family Justice Services
Kerry Hong was selected to head up the newly created Community and Family Justice Services within the Administrative Office of the Courts. The Division is responsible for the effective operations and continued improvement of services in the areas of problem-solving courts, community sentencing alternatives, juvenile justice, children and families, court assistance, child protection, domestic violence courts, and guardianships and conservatorships.

Janica Bisharat Appointed Director of Court Management Division
Janica Bisharat will head up the newly created Court Management Division within the Administrative Office of the Courts. The Division is responsible for training and education for judges and other court staff, planning, research, and evaluation activities, as well as court business practices and operations.

Scott Ronan Elected as State Council Chair of the Idaho Interstate Compact
Scott Ronan was selected to chair the Idaho Interstate Compact, an agreement that standardizes the process for transferring offenders under supervision to another state. The State Council of the Compact is tasked with overseeing intrastate affairs dealing with the Compact, advocating for resources, addressing and improving operations, and conducting trainings.

Kim Halbig-Sparks Announces Plans to Relocate
Kim Halbig-Sparks, deputy legal counsel for the Administrative Office of the Courts, relocated her family to Arizona in August of 2013. Kim was with the Court for five years, where she provided legal support to numerous committees including the Child Protection Committee, Children and Families in the Court Committee, Guardianship and Conservatorship Committee, and Juvenile Justice Advisory Team.

Steve Caylor Retires as Knowledge Management System Coordinator
Steve began as the trial court administrator in the 2nd Judicial District in 1991 until joining the Supreme Court in 2009 to manage the Court’s new electronic information management system. Steve decided to move to the Seattle area to spend time with grandchildren.
FY2013 Caseload Highlights

GUARDIANSHIP, CONSERVATORSHIP, MENTAL COMMITMENT CASES ON THE RISE WHILE MANY OTHER CASES DECLINE

- A total of 1,049 appeals were filed with the Idaho Supreme Court, including 194 civil appeals and 783 criminal appeals. Civil appeals were down by 11% and criminal appeals increased 6% over last year.

- Guardianship cases have been rising steadily over the past few years. Last year 633 cases were filed, which is a 24% increase since 2008 and a 9% increase over last year. Conservatorship cases are also increasing; they have risen 14% over the last five years.¹

- Mental commitment cases continue to be filed in record high numbers. Last year 4,585 cases were filed, which is 82% higher than five years ago.

- Child abuse and neglect cases continue to decline, decreasing by 19% over the last five years.

- Juvenile delinquency filings have dropped significantly, decreasing by 12% over last year and 25% over 2008 filing numbers.

- District court civil cases continue to decline after peaking in 2009, with 14% fewer filings this year over last year.

- Both felony and misdemeanor drug cases have climbed steadily over the past few years. The former have increased by 35% and the latter by 14% since 2008.

- Criminal cases involving driving under the influence (DUI) charges are declining. Felony DUI cases are down 15% and misdemeanor DUI cases are down 14% from five years ago.

- Overall, misdemeanor filings have been steadily decreasing since 2009, down 5% from last year and 23% from 2009.

- Infractions continue to decline, down 8% from last year and 17% from five years ago.

¹ Does not include cases in which both guardianship and conservatorship petitions were filed in combination.
FY2013 Statewide Caseload Trends

Appellate Court Cases Filed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY2011</th>
<th>FY2012</th>
<th>FY2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. Other</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,017</td>
<td>1,047</td>
<td>1,049</td>
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</table>

District Court Cases Filed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY2011</th>
<th>FY2012</th>
<th>FY2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>9,721</td>
<td>9,425</td>
<td>8,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal</td>
<td>7,145</td>
<td>7,449</td>
<td>7,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appeals</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17,319</td>
<td>17,326</td>
<td>16,119</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Magistrate Division Cases Filed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY2011</th>
<th>FY2012</th>
<th>FY2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil</td>
<td>84,441</td>
<td>81,061</td>
<td>80,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dom. Relations</td>
<td>14,813</td>
<td>14,296</td>
<td>13,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misdemeanor</td>
<td>83,965</td>
<td>81,432</td>
<td>77,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felony</td>
<td>8,206</td>
<td>7,799</td>
<td>8,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile</td>
<td>9,854</td>
<td>9,703</td>
<td>8,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infractions</td>
<td>221,375</td>
<td>210,550</td>
<td>194,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>422,654</td>
<td>404,841</td>
<td>397,462</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total District & Magistrate: 439,973, 422,167, 413,581

Note: Probation violations and other post-judgement actions are no longer counted in criminal and juvenile caseloads, as reported in previous Annual Reports of the Idaho Judiciary.
### FY2013 Statewide Performance Measures

#### Clearance Rates: Number of Outgoing Cases as a Percentage of Incoming Cases
The Court’s goal is to dispose of at least as many cases as have been filed or reopened.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Clearance Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil (Dist. Court)</td>
<td>106%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felony (Dist. Court)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Claims (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>105%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Claims (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>103%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Relations (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felony (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misdemeanor (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>107%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Felony (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Misdemeanor (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Time to Disposition: Percentage of Disposed Cases Meeting Time Standards
The court’s goal is that at least 90% of cases meet the established time standard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Time to Disposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil (Dist. Court)</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felony (Dist. Court)</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Claims (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Claims (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Relations (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felony (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misdemeanor (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Felony (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Misdemeanor (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infractions</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Age of Pending Caseload: Percentage of Pending Cases Meeting Time Standards
The court’s goal is that at least 90% of cases meet the established time standard, as of June 30th, the end of the fiscal year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Age of Pending Caseload</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil (Dist. Court)</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felony (Dist. Court)</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Claims (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>85%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Claims (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Relations (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felony (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misdemeanor (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Felony (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Misdemeanor (Mag. Div.)</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infractions</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annual Report of the Idaho Supreme Court

Supreme Court
Chief Justice Roger S. Burdick
Justice Daniel T. Eismann    |    Justice Jim Jones
Justice Warren E. Jones    |   Justice Joel D. Horton

Court of Appeals
Chief Judge Sergio A. Gutierrez  |    Judge David W. Gratton
Judge Karen L. Lansing    |   Judge John M. Melanson

Administrative District Judges
Hon. Lansing Haynes - 1st Judicial District
Hon. John Stegner - 2nd Judicial District
Hon. Thomas Ryan - 3rd Judicial District
Hon. Timothy Hansen - 4th Judicial District
Hon. Richard Bevan - 5th Judicial District
Hon. Stephen Dunn - 6th Judicial District
Hon. Jon Shindurling - 7th Judicial District

Trial Court Administrators
Karlene Behringer - 1st Judicial District
Hon. Jay Gaskill (Acting) - 2nd Judicial District
Dan Kessler - 3rd Judicial District
Larry Reiner - 4th Judicial District
Linda Wright - 5th Judicial District
Suzanne Johnson - 6th Judicial District
Burton Butler - 7th Judicial District

Contributing to the Report
Patricia Tobias - Administrative Director of the Courts
Hon. Barry Wood - Senior District Judge
Taunya Jones - Planning and Research Manager
Shirley Throop - Executive Assistant
Camille Nelson - Technical Writing & Design

Photo Credits
Cover image by Shirley Throop.
The Idaho Heritage Trust has significantly contributed to this publication by providing courthouse images by photographer Jan Boles.
The Idaho Heritage Trust was created by Idaho’s Centennial Legislature to help preserve the historic fabric of Idaho for the state’s Bicentennial in 2090. Fifty cents from each standard Idaho plate goes into an endowment fund. The interest from the fund, in partnership with money from local communities, helps to preserve historic buildings, sites and artifacts throughout Idaho. To date, the Trust has helped more than 300 organizations and has funded projects and architectural, engineering and conservation assistance in every county in Idaho.

One of the decisions made by the Idaho Heritage Trust’s Board of Trustees is to document the historic buildings of Idaho in our time as a gift for the coming generations. This year, in addition to photographing Trust projects throughout Idaho, the Idaho Heritage Trust has asked photographer Jan Boles of Caldwell to document the state’s courthouses and the Trust is proud to share a few of those photographs with the Idaho Supreme Court for this report.