

**Effective 5/7/2025**

**Superseded 12/11/2025**

**78A-3-102 Supreme Court jurisdiction.**

- (1) The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction to answer questions of state law certified by a court of the United States.
- (2) The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction to issue all extraordinary writs and authority to issue all writs and process necessary to carry into effect the Supreme Court's orders, judgments, and decrees or in aid of its jurisdiction.
- (3) The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction, including jurisdiction of interlocutory appeals, over:
  - (a) a judgment of the Court of Appeals;
  - (b) cases certified to the Supreme Court by the Court of Appeals prior to final judgment by the Court of Appeals;
  - (c) discipline of lawyers;
  - (d) final orders of the Judicial Conduct Commission;
  - (e) a final agency action, as described in Section 63G-4-403, in a formal adjudicative proceeding originating from:
    - (i) the Public Service Commission;
    - (ii) the State Tax Commission;
    - (iii) the School and Institutional Trust Lands Board of Trustees;
    - (iv) the Board of Oil, Gas, and Mining;
    - (v) the state engineer; or
    - (vi) the executive director of the Department of Natural Resources reviewing actions of the Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands;
  - (f) final orders and decrees of the district court review of informal adjudicative proceedings of agencies under Subsection (3)(e);
  - (g) a final judgment or decree of any court of record holding a statute of the United States or this state unconstitutional on its face under the Constitution of the United States or the Utah Constitution;
  - (h) interlocutory appeals from any court of record involving a charge of a first degree or capital felony;
  - (i) appeals from the district court involving a conviction or charge of a first degree felony or capital felony;
  - (j) orders, judgments, and decrees of any court of record over which the Court of Appeals does not have original appellate jurisdiction;
  - (k) appeals from the district court of orders, judgments, or decrees ruling on legislative subpoenas; and
  - (l) an appeal of an injunctive order as described in Section 78B-5-1002.
- (4) The Supreme Court may transfer to the Court of Appeals any of the matters over which the Supreme Court has original appellate jurisdiction, except for:
  - (a) capital felony convictions or an appeal of an interlocutory order of a court of record involving a charge of a capital felony;
  - (b) election and voting contests;
  - (c) reapportionment of election districts;
  - (d) retention or removal of public officers;
  - (e) matters involving legislative subpoenas; and
  - (f) a matter described in Subsections (3)(a) through (d) or Subsection (3)(l).

- (5) The Supreme Court has sole discretion in granting or denying a petition for writ of certiorari for the review of a Court of Appeals adjudication, but the Supreme Court shall review those cases certified to the Supreme Court by the Court of Appeals under Subsection (3)(b).
- (6) The Supreme Court shall comply with the requirements of Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, in the Supreme Court's review of agency adjudicative proceedings.