### HB0081S01 compared with HB0081

{deleted text} shows text that was in HB0081 but was deleted in HB0081S01.

Inserted text shows text that was not in HB0081 but was inserted into HB0081S01.

DISCLAIMER: This document is provided to assist you in your comparison of the two bills. Sometimes this automated comparison will NOT be completely accurate. Therefore, you need to read the actual bills. This automatically generated document could contain inaccuracies caused by: limitations of the compare program; bad input data; or other causes.

Representative V. Lowry Snow proposes the following substitute bill:

### JUDICIAL RETENTION FOR JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

2020 GENERAL SESSION STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: V. Lowry Snow** 

Senate	Sponsor:		

#### **LONG TITLE**

### **General Description:**

This bill modifies {the authority} provisions related to { reduce workforce in a} justice court {in certain circumstances} judges.

### **Highlighted Provisions:**

This bill:

- expands to all <u>cities and</u> counties { existing} authority to initiate a reduction in workforce in a justice court in certain circumstances { . . }; and
- expands to all cities and counties a requirement that a new justice court judge position requires approval from the Judicial Council.

## Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

### **Other Special Clauses:**

### HB0081S01 compared with HB0081

None

### **Utah Code Sections Affected:**

AMENDS:

78A-7-203, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 429

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:* 

Section 1. Section **78A-7-203** is amended to read:

78A-7-203. Term of office for justice court judge -- Retention -- Reduction in force.

- (1) The term of a justice court judge is six years beginning the first Monday in January following the date of election.
- (2) Upon the expiration of a justice court judge's term of office, the judge shall be subject to an unopposed retention election in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 20A-12-201:
- (a) in the county or counties in which the court to which the judge is appointed is located if the judge is a county justice court judge or a municipal justice court judge in a town or city of the fourth or fifth class; or
- (b) in the municipality in which the court to which the judge is appointed is located if the judge is a municipal justice court judge and Subsection (2)(a) does not apply.
- (3) Before each retention election, each justice court judge shall be evaluated in accordance with the performance evaluation program established in Chapter 12, Judicial Performance Evaluation Commission Act.
- (4) A [political subdivision in a county {[] of the first or second class] municipality or county that has more than one justice court judge and the weighted caseload per judge is lower than 0.60 as determined by the Administrative Office of the Courts may, at the [political subdivision's] municipality's or county's discretion and at the end of a judge's term of office, initiate a reduction in force and reduce, lay off, terminate, or eliminate a judge's position [pursuant to {] in accordance with} the political subdivision's] in accordance with the municipality's or county's employment policies.
- (5) A [political subdivision in a county of the first or second class] municipality or county may only add a new justice court judge position if the Judicial Council, after

# HB0081S01 compared with HB0081

considering the caseload of the court, approves creation of the position.