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MESSAGE FROM THE COURT ADMINISTRATOR

On behalf of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), I am pleased to present the FY24 Annual Report of the Oklahoma State Judiciary.

The report contains a summary of the day-to-day operations of the Supreme, Appellate and District Courts. The Report highlights judges, court clerks, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and other justice partners who carry out the work of the third branch of government. Also, highlighted are some of the major initiatives undertaken and implemented in 2024.

The report contains an overview of the state and local funding required for the operation of our court system and current information on the judicial officers and employees who provide the people of Oklahoma with a court system that fairly and impartially administers justice and efficiently resolves disputes. The Report contains our court data from the Supreme, Appellate and District Courts.

The Administrative Office of the Courts acknowledges with appreciation the clerks of the Supreme, Appellate and District Courts for their continued support, commitment and cooperation in compiling and providing the data published in this Report. I also thank the AOC staff for the countless hours that are invested in preparation of this report.

I hope this Report serves as a valuable tool in understanding the work and function of our state's justice system.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Diana O'Neal". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Diana" and last name "O'Neal" clearly distinguishable.

Diana O'Neal

Administrative Director of the Courts

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE



SUPREME COURT OF OKLAHOMA

CHAMBERS OF
CHIEF JUSTICE DUSTIN P. ROWE

OKLAHOMA JUDICIAL CENTER
2100 NORTH LINCOLN BLVD.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

405-556-9360

January 30, 2025

Annual Report to the Legislature

To: The Honorable Members of the First Session of the 60th Oklahoma Legislature:

I am pleased to present the following report as directed by *20 O.S. § 16.11*.

(a) Whether or not the boundaries of the district court judicial districts should be changed. (If a change is recommended, the report should indicate the counties that should be included in each district): **No changes are recommended.**

(b) The number of District Judges and Associate District Judges that should be authorized for each judicial district:

Oklahoma County – One (1) additional District Judge is requested.

(c) If the formula for the number of Special Judges to be allowed to each judicial administrative district should be changed:

Oklahoma County - One (1) additional Special Judge is requested.

Canadian County – One (1) additional Special Judge is requested.

(d) The case load pending in each district court judicial district: **This information is voluminous and is therefore available upon request.**

(e) The number of cases heard on their merits by each judge of the district court during the preceding year: **This information is voluminous and is therefore available upon request.**

I look forward to answering any additional questions you may have concerning the Judicial Branch of Government.

Respectfully,

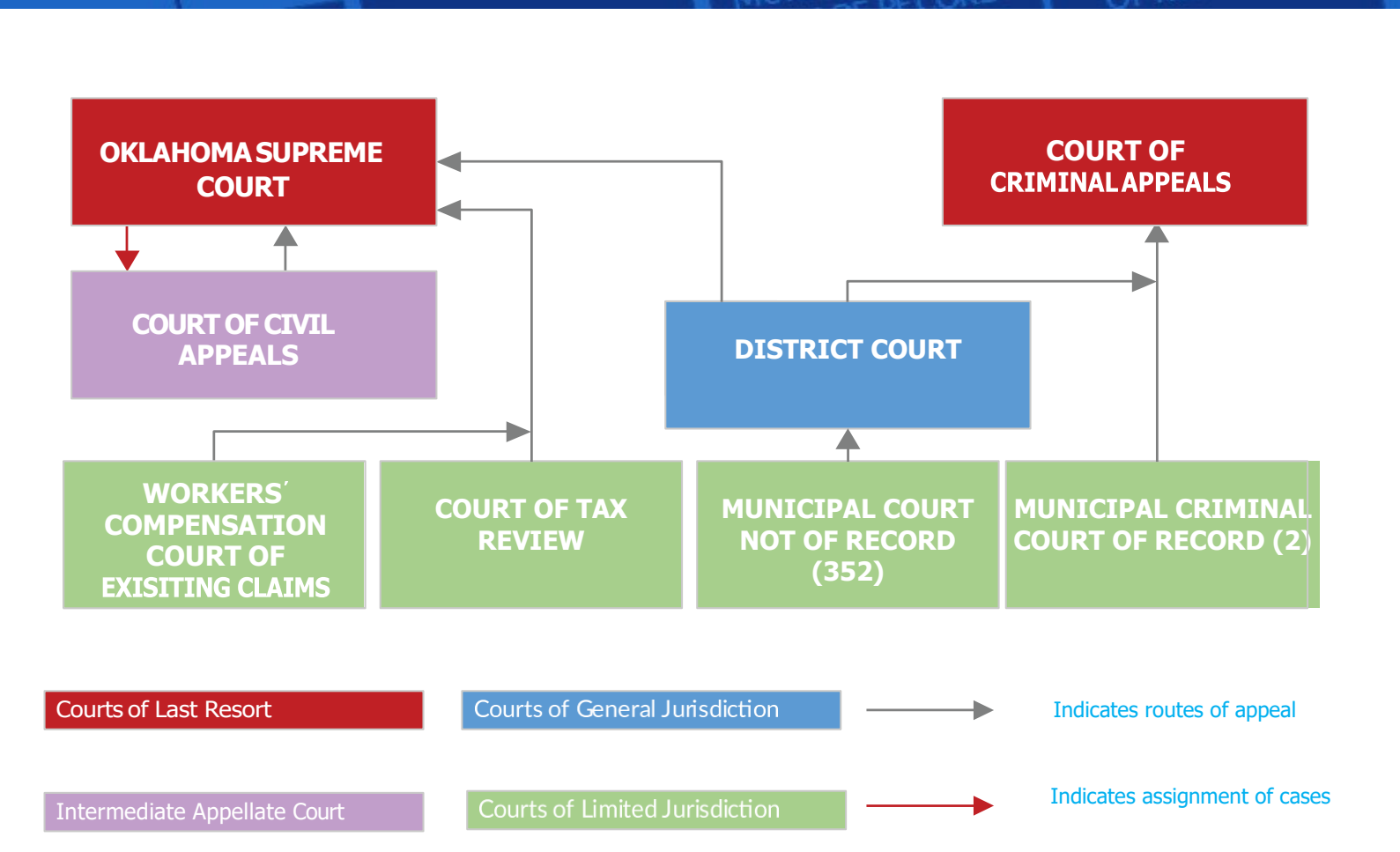
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dustin P. Rowe".

Dustin P. Rowe
Chief Justice

COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS

OKLAHOMA JUDICIARY

MUNICIPAL CRIMINAL COURT OF RECORD (2)



Article VII, Section 1 of the Oklahoma Constitution establishes the judicial system in Oklahoma. It states: “The judicial power of this State shall be vested in the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, a Supreme Court, the Court of Criminal Appeals, the Court on the Judiciary, the Workers’ Compensation Court, the Court of Tax Review, and such intermediate appellate courts as may be provided by statute, District Courts, and such Boards, Agencies and Commissions created by the Constitution or established by statute as exercise adjudicative authority or render decisions in individual proceedings...”

Under the Oklahoma judiciary, there are five types of courts function: Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, an Immediate Appellate Court, Specials Courts, and Courts of Last Resort.

Oklahoma is one of two states that divides appellate review between separate civil and criminal courts of last resort. The Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals are courts of last resort. The Court of Civil Appeals is an intermediate appeals court. The District Courts are courts of general jurisdiction. The Workers' Compensation Court, Court on Tax Review, and Municipal Courts are special courts with limited jurisdiction. The Court on the Judiciary and the Court of Impeachment are courts that are independent of the administration of the Supreme Court; there is no appeal from these court decisions.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the court of last resort in all civil matters and all matters concerning the Oklahoma Constitution. The number of justices to serve on the Supreme Court was increased to nine in 1918. The state is divided into nine Supreme Court Judicial Districts, where one justice is selected from each district. In April 2019, Governor Stitt signed House Bill 2366, that modified the nine Supreme Court Judicial Districts. As of January 1, 2020, any Supreme Court successor to the current Justices shall be selected from the modified Supreme Court Judicial Districts which reflect Oklahoma's five Congressional Districts and four at-large districts.

The Justices serve six year terms. At the end of the term, a majority of voters must choose whether to retain them. The Justices select from among their members a Chief Justice and Vice Chief Justice to serve two year terms.

Article VII, Section 6 of the Oklahoma Constitution gives the Supreme Court the general administrative authority of the entire court system. The Court normally exercises this responsibility through the adoption of rules governing the court system and the behavior of attorneys in state courts. The Chief Justice is given the authority to exercise these powers.

Court of Criminal Appeals

The Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals is the highest court in the State of Oklahoma with appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases. It is the state court of last resort in criminal matters. The Court derives its origin and jurisdiction from the state constitution, which was formulated by the constitutional convention and submitted to and adopted by the people of Oklahoma at the first election, held on September 17, 1907. The Court of Criminal Appeals is funded 100% by state appropriations. The website for the Court of Criminal Appeals is <http://www.okcca.net/>.

Court of Civil Appeals

The Court of Civil Appeals is the intermediate appellate court. Civil appeals are assigned to the Court by the Supreme Court. This court was established by the Oklahoma legislature in 1968. The Court of Civil Appeals consists of six judicial districts. Two judges are selected from each district. Judges sit in three judge panels and are assigned to one of two permanent divisions in Tulsa or Oklahoma City.

The Oklahoma Court of Civil Appeals was established by the state legislature under Title 20, section 30.1, of the Oklahoma Statutes, which provides: "There is hereby established an intermediate appellate court to be known as the Court of Civil Appeals of the State of Oklahoma which shall have the power to determine or otherwise dispose of any cases that are assigned to it by the Supreme Court." Any decision of the Court of Civil Appeals in any case assigned to it, upon petition by one of the parties involved, may be reviewed by the Oklahoma Supreme Court if a majority of its Justices direct that a petition for certiorari be granted, and the Supreme Court may, by order, recall a case from the Court of Civil Appeals.

District Courts

The District Courts have unlimited original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases. There is a District Court within each county of the state. The 77 District Courts are organized into 26 District Court judicial districts, each with one or more District Judge, Associate District Judge, and Special Judge. The judges are elected, in a nonpartisan manner, to serve a four-year term. The 26 districts are divided into nine judicial administrative districts. From the judges of the district courts, one is selected to serve as the Presiding Judge, who is responsible for the administration of their district. The Presiding Judge is answerable to the Oklahoma Supreme Court.

Workers' Compensation Court of Existing Claims

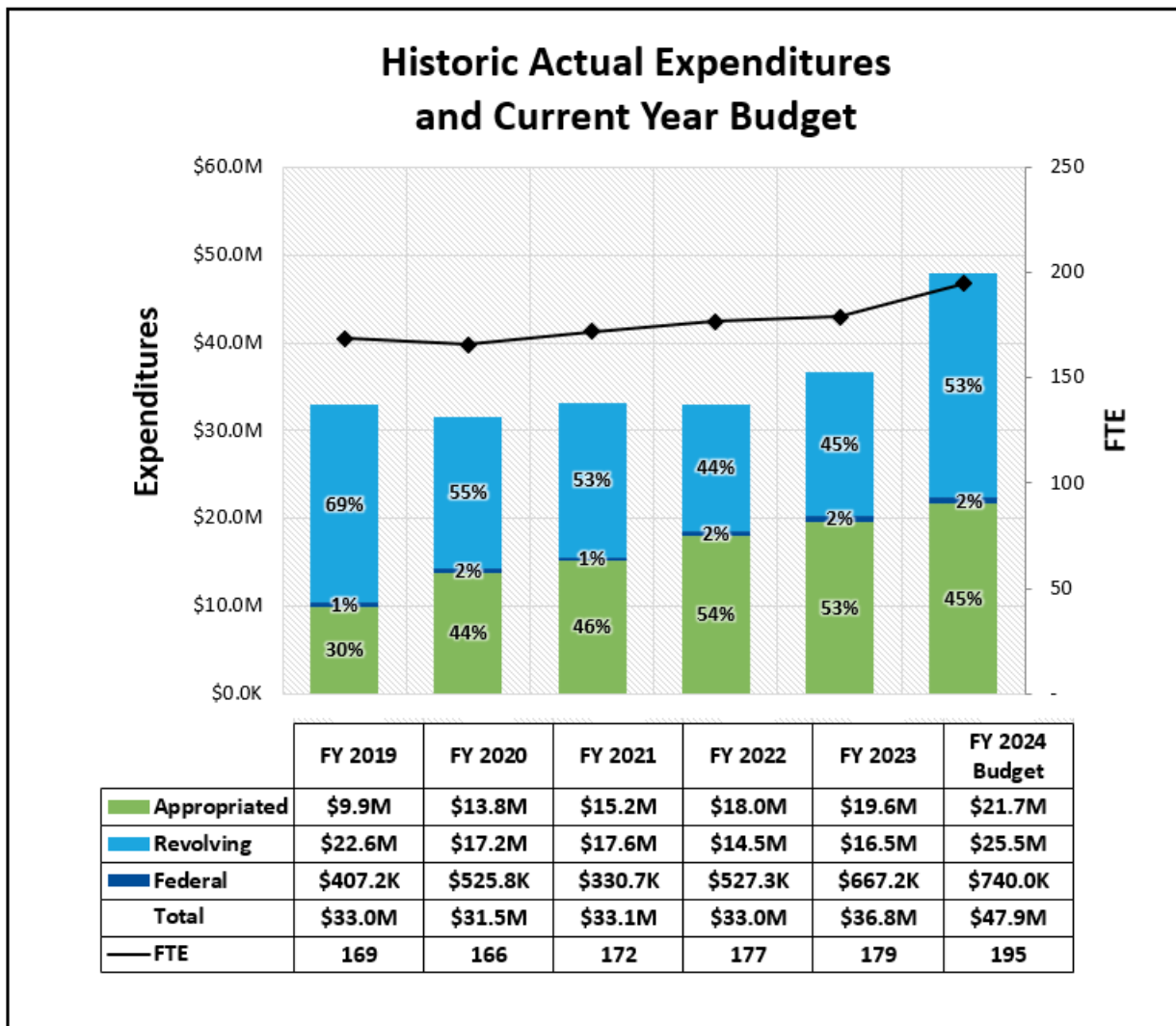
The Oklahoma Legislature enacted the state's first law governing workers' compensation in 1915. The law was intended to provide injured workers with compensation for disability and health and rehabilitation benefits because of a work-related injury, regardless of who was at fault. In 1978, the seven judge Worker's Compensation Court was created with the responsibilities of determining claims for compensation, the liability of employers and insurers, and any rights asserted under the workers' compensation laws. In 2014, a new administrative system for workers' compensation was created, which included the renaming of the Workers' Compensation Court to the Workers' Compensation Court of Existing Claims. There are four judges that preside over this Court and each judge hears disputed workers' compensation issues. Effective July 1, 2020, the number of judges was reduced to one. The order of the judge is final unless appealed to a three-judge review panel of the Workers' Compensation Court of Existing Claims, or to the Oklahoma Supreme Court. The website for the Workers' Compensation Court of Existing Claims is www.owcc.state.ok.us. Effective July 1, 2024, Senate Bill 1456 (Reg. Sess. 2024) established the Court of Existing Claims (CEC) Division of the Court of Civil Appeals (COCA) and the position of a CEC trial judge to replace the structure of the legacy Workers' Compensation Court of Existing Claims.

FUNDING FOR THE COURTS

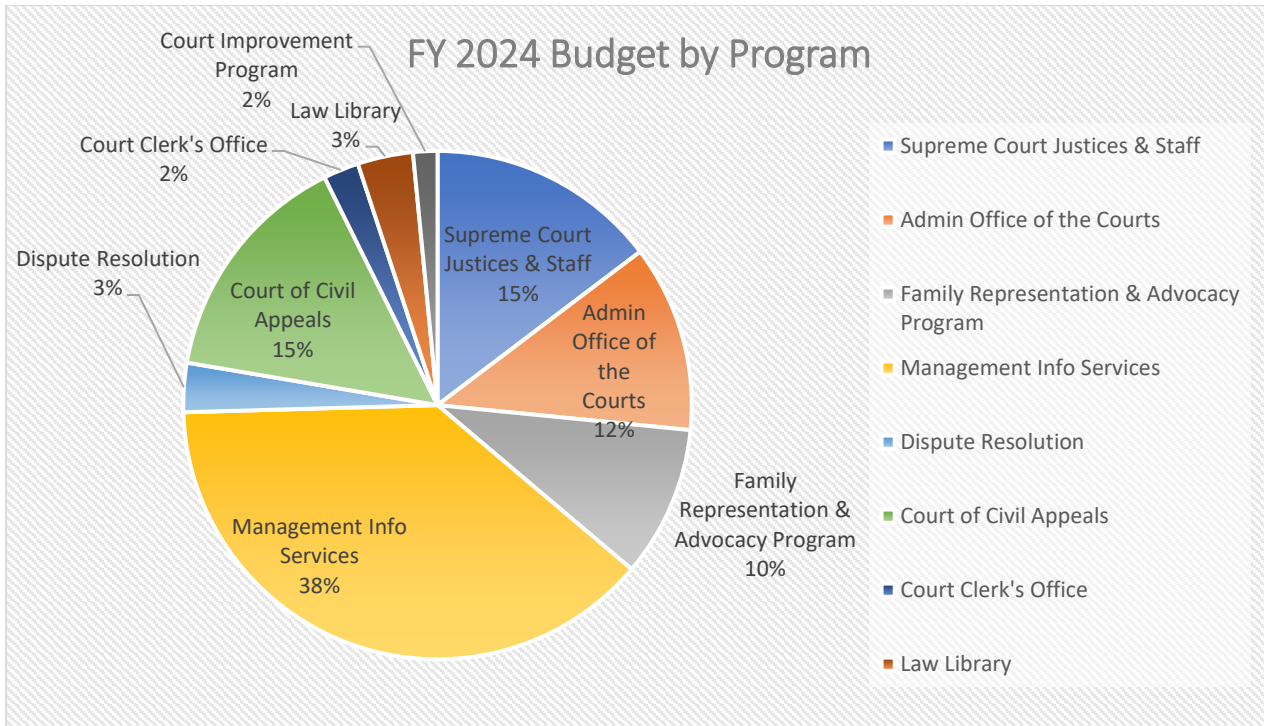
The funding for the Oklahoma Judiciary is a shared responsibility of the state and the 77 counties of the state. The Chief Justice has superintending control over the budgets of the 77 local district courts. These courts were to pay approximately \$36,054,661 in local trial court expenses from fines, fees, costs and other assessments for fiscal year 2024. The remainder of the District Court collections are deposited in the State Judicial Fund for state expenses.

Charts in this section are sourced from the Oklahoma 2024 Executive Budget.

SUPREME COURT



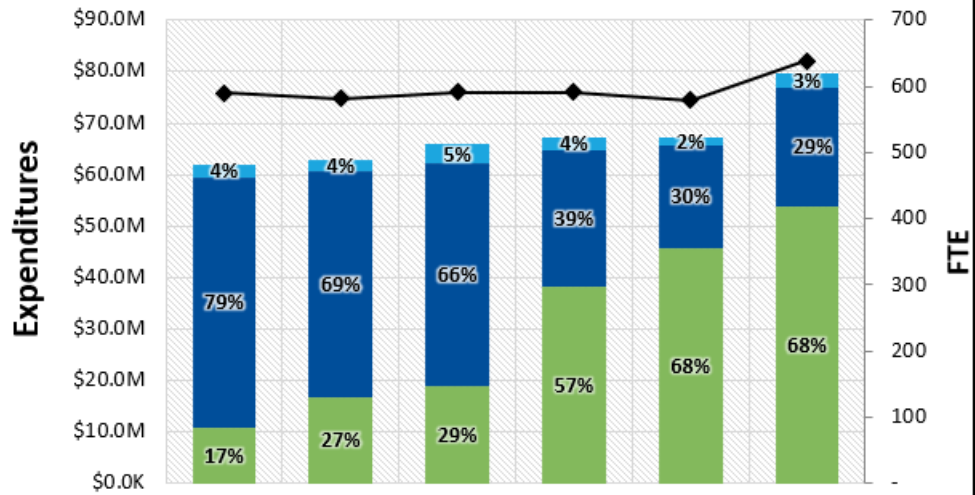
SUPREME COURT



Program	FY 2024 Budget
Supreme Court Justices & Staff	\$7,033,388
Admin Office of the Courts	\$5,694,545
Family Representation & Advocacy Program	\$4,600,000
Management Info Services	\$18,385,103
Dispute Resolution	\$1,496,847
Court of Civil Appeals	\$7,183,398
Court Clerk's Office	\$1,081,321
Law Library	\$1,689,366
Court Improvement Program	\$740,000

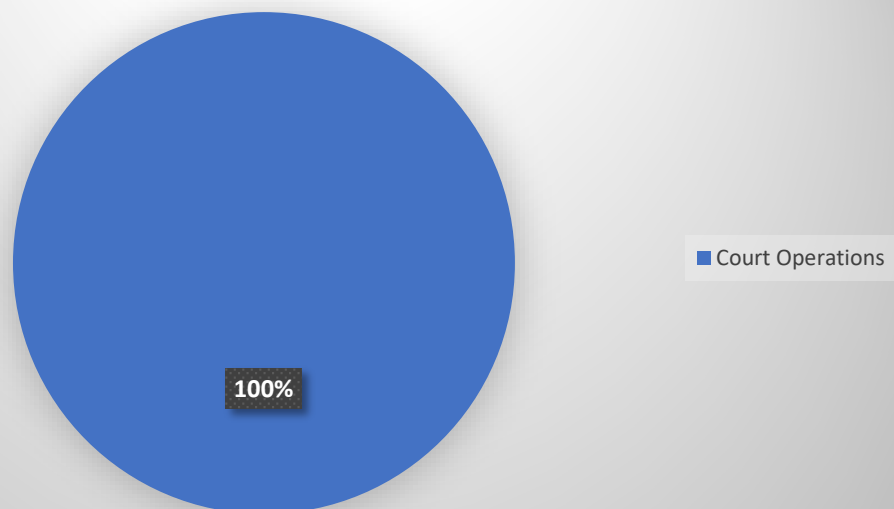
DISTRICT COURTS

Historic Actual Expenditures and Current Year Budget



	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024 Budget
Appropriated	\$16.9M	\$18.8M	\$38.4M	\$45.7M	\$52.2M	\$56.4M
Revolving	\$2.4M	\$3.6M	\$2.6M	\$1.4M	\$499.3K	\$99.4K
State Judicial Fund	\$43.7M	\$43.4M	\$26.4M	\$20.0M	\$21.1M	\$24.4M
Total	\$63.0M	\$65.8M	\$67.3M	\$67.0M	\$73.8M	\$81.0M
FTE	582	591	591	579	583	619

FY 2024 Budget



Program	FY 2024 Budget
Court Operations	81,000,000



JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

As of June 30, 2024

Honorable M. John Kane IV
Chief Justice

Honorable Dustin P. Rowe
Vice Chief Justice

Honorable Yvonne Kauger
Justice

Honorable James R. Winchester
Justice

Honorable James E. Edmondson
Justice

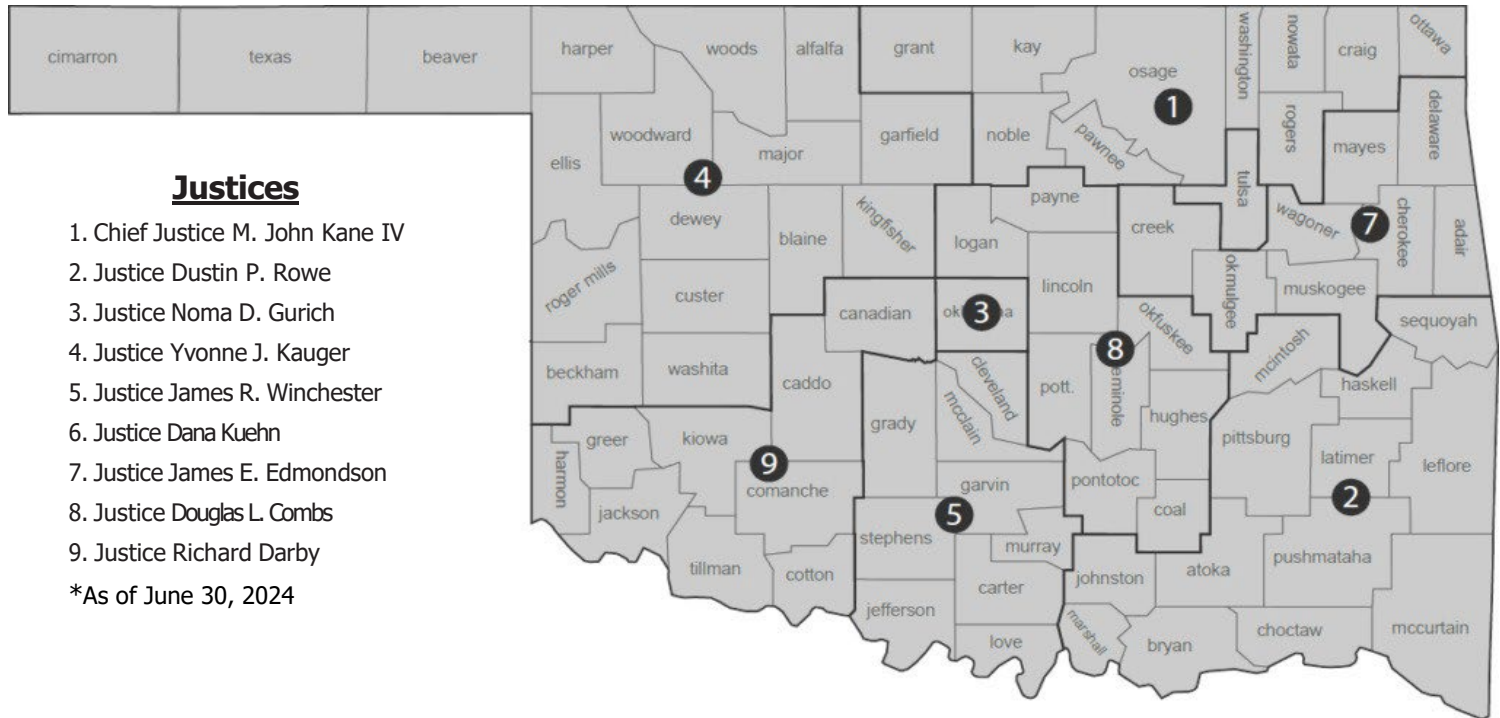
Honorable Douglas L. Combs
Justice

Honorable Noma D. Gurich
Justice

Honorable Richard Darby
Justice

Honorable Dana Kuehn
Justice

SUPREME COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

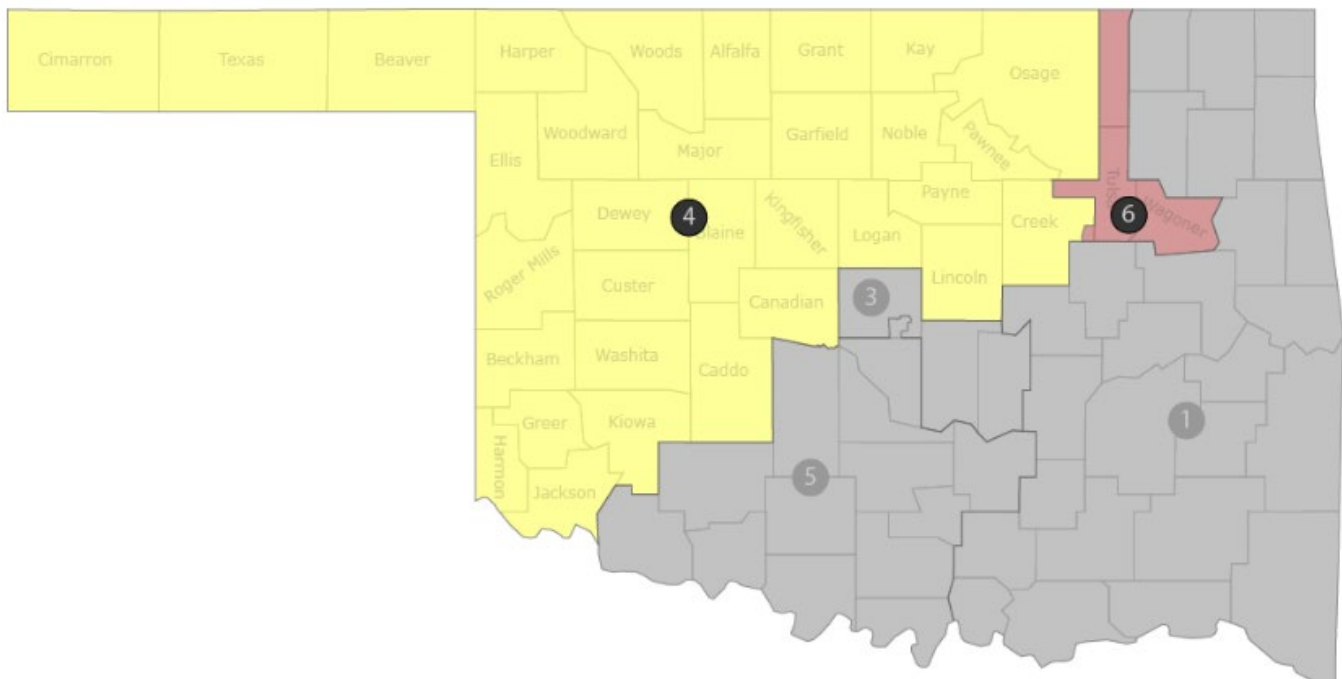


Updated District

Supreme Court Judicial District No. 6 shall embrace and include Congressional District No. 1 as constituted on January 8, 2019;

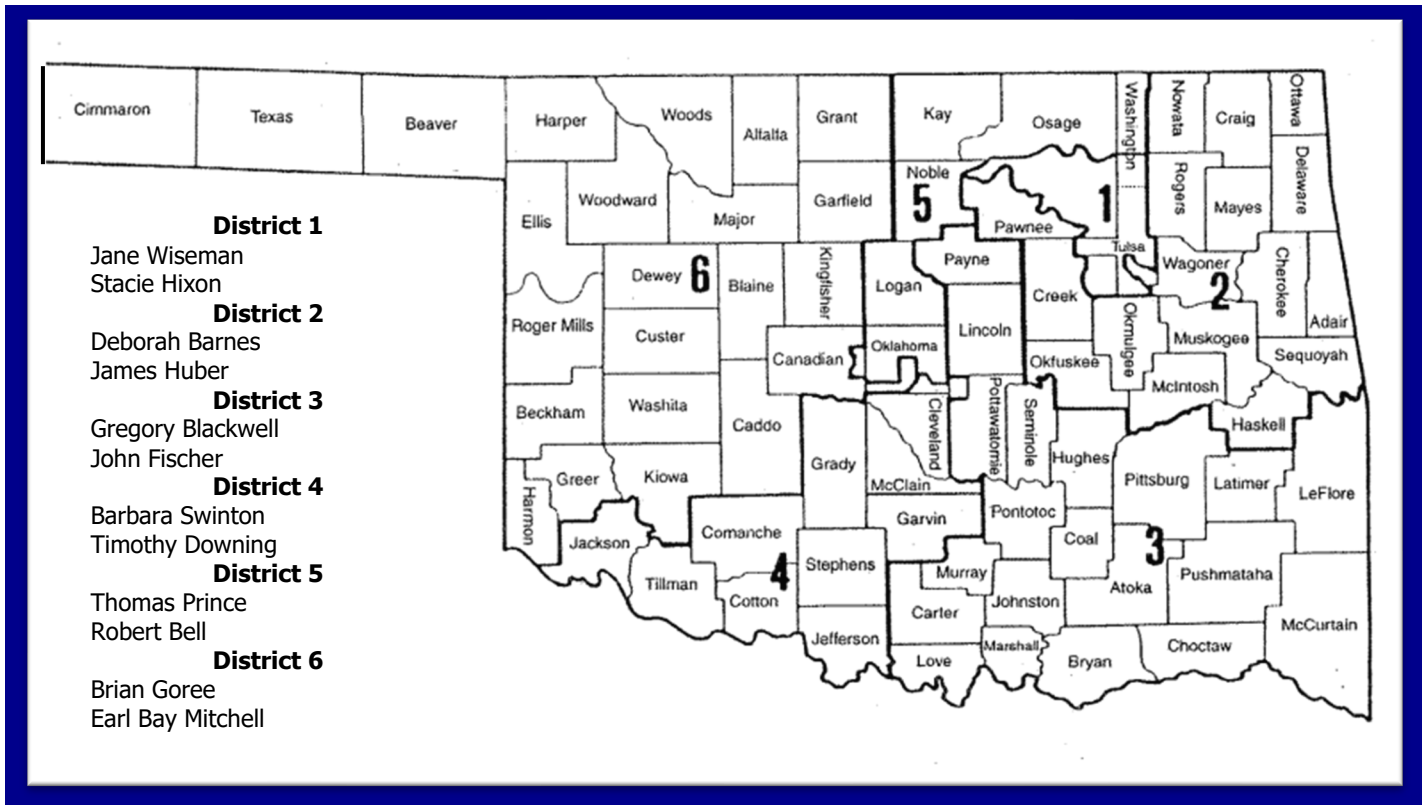
Supreme Court Judicial District No. 4 shall embrace and include Congressional District No. 3 as constituted on January 8, 2019;

Statute effective 1-1-2020; [20 O.S. Supp. 2020, Sections 1](#) & [20 O.S. Supp. 2020, Section 2](#)



OKLAHOMA COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS

JUDICIAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS



Court of Civil Appeals Judges

OKC Division

Brian Goree
Thomas Prince
Earl Bay Mitchell
Robert Bell
Barbara Swinton
Timothy Downing

Tulsa Division

Jane Wiseman
Deborah Barnes
Gregory Blackwell
Stacie Hixon
John Fischer
James Huber

*As of June 30, 2024

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT

Pursuant to the Okla. Const. Art. 7, §5 “the Supreme Court appoints the Clerk of the Supreme Court who serves at the pleasure of the Supreme Court and who performs the duties mandated by law and by the rules of the Supreme Court.” The Clerk attends all sessions of the Court held in the Courtroom, calls the Court to session, maintains official hearing records, operates recording and timing equipment, and ensures that proper courtroom procedures are observed. The Clerk is the Court’s record-keeper. The Clerk maintains operational contact with the parties and attorneys for all cases. The Clerk’s office is the repository for all filings made in connection with any case. The Clerk also serves as the Clerk of the Court of Criminal Appeals, the Court of Civil Appeals, the Court on the Judiciary, and the Court of Tax Review.

During this fiscal year:

193 original actions were filed with the Supreme Court
2303 appeals were filed
22 certified interlocutory orders were filed
360 opinions were issued by the Supreme Court

Bringing a case before the Appellate Courts

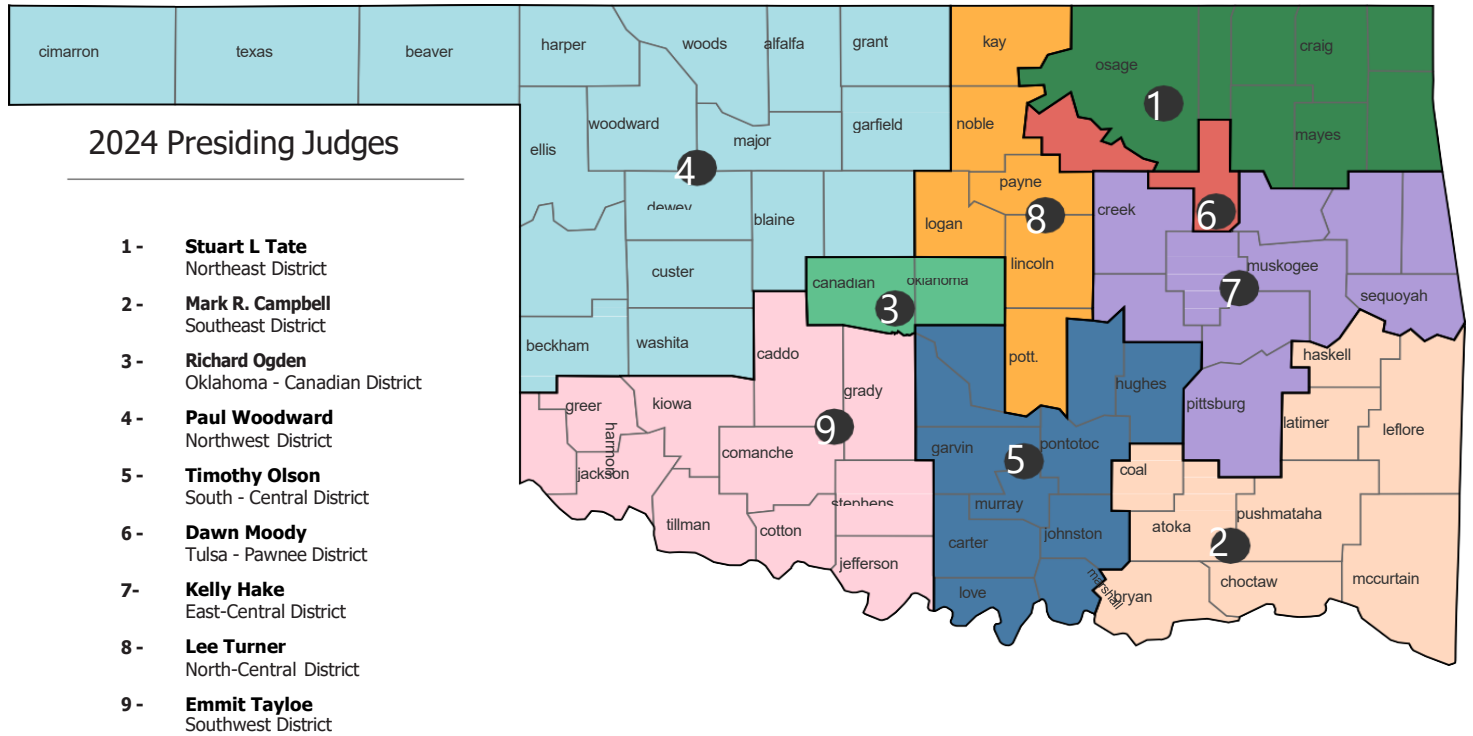
In Oklahoma, all litigants are entitled to an appeal as a matter of right. Appeals to the Court of Criminal Appeals come directly from the District Court. All appeals in civil cases are made to the Oklahoma Supreme Court. Appeals may be made to the Supreme Court from the District Court, Workers’ Compensation Court of Existing Claims, Court of Tax Review, and state agencies such as the Department of Public Safety, Oklahoma Tax Commission, Oklahoma Corporation Commission and the Department of Human Services. Many of these appeals are directed by the Supreme Court to one of the four divisions of the Court of Civil Appeals. Most cases reviewed in the Supreme Court are from the Court of Civil Appeals. These cases come before the Supreme Court on petitions for certiorari review. Certiorari allows the Supreme Court to bring the record up from the Court of Civil Appeals and to review the Court of Civil Appeals’ decision. A review of an opinion of the Court of Civil Appeals in the Supreme Court on writ of certiorari is a matter of sound judicial discretion and will be granted only when there are special and important reasons – and if a majority of the Justices direct that certiorari be granted. Certiorari may be granted when the Court of Civil Appeals has decided a question of substance not previously determined by the Oklahoma Supreme Court or the United States Supreme Court, the Court of Civil Appeals’ divisions have issued conflicting opinions, or when the Court of Civil Appeals’ decision is a substantial departure from the usual course of judicial proceedings. When new first impression issues, or important issues of law, or matters of great public interest are at stake, the Supreme Court may retain a case directly from the trial court. In addition to appeals from a trial, issues

come to the Supreme Court within its general superintending control over all inferior courts, agencies, commissions, and boards created by law, with the exception of the Court on the Judiciary and the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment.

Disposition of cases pending before the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court operates very differently from a trial court. There is no jury and, except on very rare occasions, no testimony from witnesses. The Court receives the record of the trial (transcript and any court papers filed in the case), and written arguments (briefs) of the lawyers. The Supreme Court has total discretion in deciding which cases it will hear. Cases which are not assigned to the Court of Civil Appeals for decision are assigned on a rotating basis to an individual Justice by the Chief Justice. If the Chief Justice is disqualified, the assignment is made by the Vice Chief Justice or by the senior justice in the majority. Cases coming to the Court from the Court of Civil Appeals on certiorari are assigned during Monday conferences, also on a rotating basis. The assigned Justice presents a petition for certiorari and makes a recommendation to the Court. The granting or denial of a petition for certiorari is discretionary. If a petition for certiorari is granted, the case is assigned to a Justice to write an opinion. Under Art. 7, §5 of the Oklahoma Constitution, the concurrence of the majority of the Justices is necessary to decide any question. Because the Oklahoma Supreme Court is composed of nine members, an opinion must receive at least five votes. Other Justices may write dissenting opinions. Even if a Justice agrees with the result reached by the majority opinion, the Justice may author a concurring, concurring specially, concurring-in-result, or concurring-in-judgment opinion stating the reasons why the law as stated by the majority opinion is correct in the cause presented. If a Justice agrees with the law expressed in an opinion, the vote is to concur. If the Justice disagrees with the law as expressed or applied in an opinion, the vote is a dissent. Concurring and concurring specially votes are treated as a full concurrence and may be counted in obtaining a majority vote. Concurring in result and concurring in judgment votes may not be counted as votes to form a majority opinion. An opinion issued by the Court is a product of many hours of in-depth, detailed study, and research. These opinions and orders are handed down each Tuesday and appear on the Supreme Court website at www.oscn.net. Copies are mailed to the attorneys. Parties dissatisfied with the Court's opinion may file a petition for rehearing within 20 days, requesting the Court to take a second look at the law or the reasoning used in support of the result reached. Once an opinion has been issued, copies are available to the general public in the Office of the Court Clerk and online at www.oscn.net. After an opinion is adopted it becomes legal precedent, and guides lawyers, litigants, and judges in future cases. When an issue is particularly novel or of great importance, the Court may order the parties to appear for oral argument. Generally, each side will be given 30 minutes to present its case. This time may be divided between the original argument and rebuttal. Later, at a private conference, the Justices discuss the arguments presented, and the Justice originally assigned the case will author a proposed opinion. This proposed opinion, like all others, is considered by all nine Justices and voted upon in conference.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES



*As of June 30, 2024

The majority of the judiciary in Oklahoma is composed of judges for the district courts and are the backbone of the judiciary. For the entire state, there are 75 district judge positions, 77 associate district judge positions, and 95 special judge positions. Subject to the authority of the Presiding Judge of the judicial administrative district, each district judge has plenary control and supervision of the court's docket of the county for service in which he or she was elected. The Chief Justice has the authority to make statewide assignments of any judge and require that judge to perform their duties in any court in the state to efficiently perform the necessary work of the district courts. The Presiding Judge or Chief Judge of a judicial district also has the authority to temporarily assign an associate district judge or special judge to another county within the judicial district to hear any matter assigned.

Presiding Judges are elected by a majority vote of all district and associate district judges within a judicial administrative district every two years. Subject only to the rules, orders, or directives of the Supreme Court or the Chief Justice, the Presiding Judge has general administrative authority and supervision over all the district courts within the judicial administrative district and all of the court personnel within the judicial district. The Presiding Judge has supervisory authority over the assignment of pending cases to judges, the work of the courts, the operation of all courts in the judicial administrative district to assure adherence to statewide court objectives and policies, and other duties as may be assigned by the Chief Justice.

The Presiding Judge also appoints a district judge within each district court judicial district to be a Chief Judge, with the exception of Oklahoma and Tulsa counties. The Chief Judge aids the Presiding Judge in the supervision of all district court personnel in the judicial district. In Oklahoma and Tulsa counties, the Presiding Judge, rather than the Chief Judge, is responsible for the supervision of the district court employees. The Presiding Judge and the Chief Judge also have the authority to adopt rules for the administration of their district courts that are consistent with those adopted by the Supreme Court.



DISTRICT COURT CLERKS

Oklahoma has seventy-seven (77) elected court clerks. The court clerk is an officer of the court and is statutorily responsible under 28 O.S. 2011 § 151 for the collection of all fees, costs, and assessments that are associated with District Court cases. The court clerk distributes or expends monies as provided by law to approximately 50 executive branch agencies and numerous judicial branch funds.

The Court Clerk's office is a complex office that performs a wide range of record keeping, information and financial management for the judicial system, and most importantly, the citizens of Oklahoma.

The Court Clerk is responsible for maintaining court records with the utmost care and security. These court records include criminal felony and misdemeanor cases, civil, family, probate and small claims proceedings, juvenile cases, and traffic citations.

The Clerk of Court is the official recorder and custodian of all documents.

The Clerk issues marriage licenses, legal warrants including subpoenas, summons, orders, processes and writs as allowed by statute.

The Clerk issues jury summons and distributes payment of fees to jurors and witnesses.

The Court Clerk makes regular reports and provides statistical and other information to the Board of County Commissioners, Administrative Office of the Courts and to various entities.

All records filed with the Court Clerk are available for public inspection during normal business hours except for those records specifically exempt by judicial order or statute.

JUDICIAL PROGRAMS AND COURT SERVICES

Supreme Court Language Access

Launched in the Spring of 2015 with just 18 registered courtroom interpreters, the fledgling program has since grown into a dynamic program focused on providing meaningful language access for all. The registries now include 51 Certified Courtroom Interpreters who interpret American Sign Language, Arabic, Mandarin, Dari, French, German, Persian, Farsi Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swahili, Ukrainian, Vietnamese, and Wolof. In addition, the registry has 122 Registered Courtroom Interpreters including: Cantonese, Mandarin, Dari, French, Hmong, Indonesian, Marshallese, Persian Farsi, Portuguese, Romanian, Spanish, and Vietnamese. The registries may be found on the [Courtroom Interpreter webpage](#).

During Fiscal Year 2024, AOC Court Services staff conducted 12 educational events, attended by a total of 251 interpreters and candidates, who represent 12 different languages. There were 156 individual examinations given during the 12-month period. As a result, 25 Registered Interpreters and 8 Certified Interpreters were enrolled in the following languages: Spanish, French, Russian, ASL, Chinese Mandarin, Dari, Persian Farsi, Portuguese, and Cantonese.

To accommodate the need on-demand language access AOC's Language Access Program began distributing equipment for on-demand video remote interpretation as well as over the phone interpretation via our contracted language provider to each of Oklahoma's 77 counties. To date, 69 counties have active user accounts, and 60 counties have received their device. Court staff are provided both initial and ongoing training to ensure meaningful language access to limited English proficient individuals. In FY 2024, Oklahoma District Courts requested the following 24 languages via this service, listed in order of frequency: Spanish, Burmese, Tigrigna, Tagalog, Marshallese, Chin Hakha, Amharic, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Farsi, Swahili, Rundi, Tamil, Russian, Kinyarwanda, Croatian, Rohingya, Dari, Portuguese Brazilian, Urdu, French, Karen, and Haitian Creole.

In addition to spoken language services, the Supreme Court's website now includes the first of many documents which will be translated into Spanish, Vietnamese, and Mandarin. While these documents are not to be filed with the Court Clerk, they will help individuals familiar with those languages to understand the meaning of the corresponding English forms which will be filed with the Court. These forms are available on the [Protective Orders page](#).

Family Representation and Advocacy Program

The Family Representation and Advocacy Program was created by law effective November 1, 2023. The program's purpose is to ensure uniformly available, high-quality legal representation in deprived child actions brought by the State to children, indigent parents, legal guardians, and Indian custodians. Support of an interdisciplinary support team consisting of a social worker and peer mentor will also be available to represented clients upon request of counsel or a judge.

The Family Representation and Advocacy Act directed the competitive acquisition of services through a single award contract to a not-for-profit entity. In response to the publicly advertised Request for Proposal, a service contract was awarded to Legal Aid Services of Oklahoma, Inc.

Program implementation will occur in three phases across three fiscal years. During FY2024, the initial phase focused on development of foundational program administration resources such as policies, procedures, forms, training plans, case management systems, and branding or marketing efforts. Hiring of key staff and recruitment of contract service providers for future phases of service implementation as well as the opening of the program's headquarters office in Tulsa has laid the groundwork for the launch of service delivery in designated geographic areas on July 1, 2024.

Distinctive branding of programming provided under the Act is required by contract in order to define and distinguish the Family Representation and Advocacy Program from other service offerings. The "*Oklahoma Office of Family Representation*" is the name under which Legal Aid Services of Oklahoma is operating the program. Robust resources for clients, attorneys, and others are available online at www.oklahomafamilyrepresentation.org.

Court Improvement Program

The Children's Court Improvement Program is a program funded through a grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Children's Bureau. The CIP grant was created in 1993 for state court systems to conduct assessments of their foster care and adoption laws and judicial processes, and to develop and implement a plan for system improvements.

The CIP, along with the Juvenile Justice Oversight and Advisory Committee, has engaged in efforts to improve the quality of child welfare hearings through judicial and multidisciplinary trainings, enhanced technology, and uniform court orders to capture data.

This year's projects and accomplishments include:

- Held the Annual Children's court Improvement Conference in Norman and Tulsa during the Fall of 2024. All total there were close to 700 in attendance including judges with juvenile dockets, attorneys who represent children and parents, ADA's, CASA, case workers from DHS and OJA, Tribal partners and other professionals and volunteers involved with the juvenile court system.
- Worked on a project with Oklahoma Human Services to improve permanency outcomes for children in foster care in three counties.
- Actively participated in the Child and Family Services Review.
- Awarded scholarship for the newly formed Office of Family Representation Attorneys to attend the ABA, NACC and local OICWA conferences.
- Collaborated with the OICWA and other tribal entities in establishing an ICWA court docket in Tulsa County.
- Worked the JJOAC in providing updates to the Uniform Orders used to document deprived court hearings.

Certified Shorthand Reporters

Because a court reporter has the solemn duty of guarding and maintaining evidence and accurately preserving the record of the events in a legal proceeding, becoming credentialed as an Oklahoma Certified Shorthand Reporter is a demanding process. The [Certified Shorthand Reporter Program](#) is overseen by the Board of Examiners of Certified Shorthand Reporters (Board) which consists of five (5) members, all Certified Shorthand Reporters (CSRs), who are appointed by the Chief Justice. Board Members are charged with:

1. Conducting preliminary investigations to determine the qualifications of applicants seeking to attain the status of certified shorthand reporters.
2. Examining persons who seek to attain the status of certified shorthand reporter.
3. Recommending to the Supreme Court for official enrollment as certified shorthand reporters those persons who, on their examination, have established the requisite proficiency set forth in statute.
4. Conducting proceedings on the suspension, cancellation, revocation, or reinstatement of the enrollment of a certified or licensed shorthand reporter or of the status of any acting shorthand reporter, regular or temporary, who failed to meet the statutory annual requirements.
5. Adopting examination standards and rules governing enrollment, discipline, suspension, cancellation and revocation proceedings and any other matter within the Board's cognizance; and
6. Keeping a current roll of certified shorthand reporters and a file on all disciplined certified shorthand reporters, official or unofficial, regular, or temporary.

In 2024, to address the shortage of Certified Shorthand Reporters, the Oklahoma Supreme Court took steps to authorize full-time official court reporters employed by the District Court to serve in a temporary capacity outside the administrative district where the reporter routinely serves for trials, evidentiary hearings, and other proceedings necessitating the use of a remote or an in-person court reporter. With the consent of the presiding judge of the administrative judicial district, or the chief judge of county where the district court is located, court reporters who qualify may report remotely or travel from a normal duty station to an assigned station outside of the judicial district. This process is coordinated by a Certified Shorthand Reporter which matches the needs of the Court to the availability of qualified CSRs. This process is in its first few months of operation, but judges report the system is working well to meet their docketing needs.

In FY 2024, the CSR Board conducted 3 complete testing cycles, and administered the following:

- 13 Written Knowledge Exams
- 31 Jury Charge Skills Exams
- 36 Q & A Skills Exams

These exams resulted in the enrollment of 9 Certified Shorthand Reporters during FY 2024.

Alternative Dispute Resolution and Early Settlement Mediation



Background and Purpose

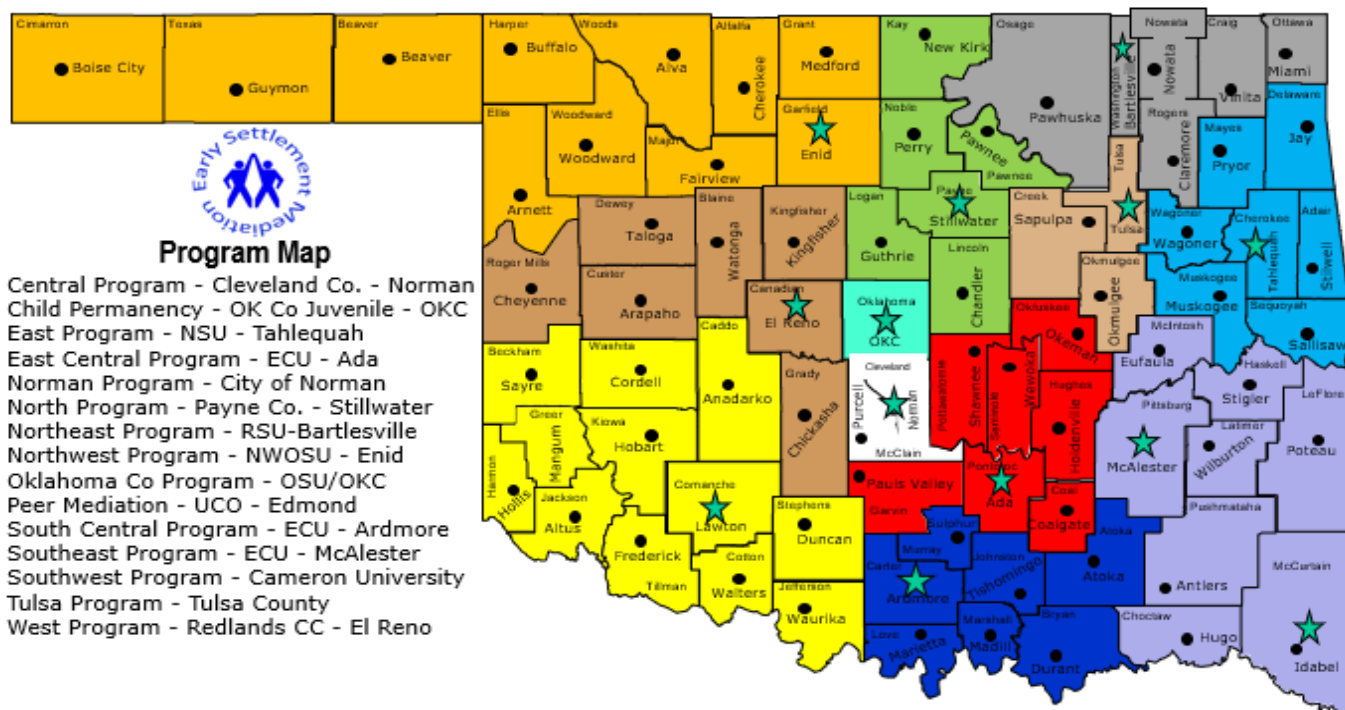
The Alternative Dispute Resolution System which was authorized (1983) and funded (1985) by the state legislature through the Oklahoma Dispute Resolution Act, 12 O.S., § 1801 - 1813 et seq., is administered and supervised by the Administrative Director of the Courts through her designee, the Alternative Dispute Resolution System Director, with the ongoing guidance of the Dispute Resolution Advisory Board. It was designed to be centrally coordinated through the Administrative Office of the Courts. The purpose of the system, as stated in the Act, is "to provide to all citizens of this state convenient access to dispute resolution proceedings which are fair, effective, inexpensive, and expeditious." The Act anticipates that "such proceedings can also help alleviate the backlog of cases which burden the judicial system in this state."

Dispute Resolution Advisory Board

To assist with the supervision of the system a fifteen (15) member Dispute Resolution Advisory Board is appointed by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma; these members serve on a volunteer basis and receive no compensation for their services.

Early Settlement Mediation Centers

There are thirteen (13) Early Settlement mediation centers located throughout Oklahoma serving each of the 77 counties. Additionally, there are Child Permanency Program offices in Oklahoma City and Tulsa and the statewide Peer Mediation Program located at the University of Central Oklahoma in Edmond.



State Agency Programs

There are fifteen (15) Oklahoma state agencies with Alternative Dispute Resolution Programs.

Funding

The Alternative Dispute Resolution System is funded by a \$7.00 fee on every civil case filing in Oklahoma District Courts. In addition to this funding, each local sponsor provides staff supervision, office space, bookkeeping and other indirect services. The sponsoring agencies do not receive any in-kind funding for being a program host.

Services Offered

The Alternative Dispute Resolution System provides services and encourages the use of mediation through these specialized components and applications.

- Small Claims/Civil
- Family and Divorce
- Adult Guardianship
- Child Permanency
- Community Dispute Resolution
- Oklahoma Charter Schools
- Tulsa Adjunct Settlement Program
- PROS (Peaceful Resolutions for Oklahoma Students)
- I.D.E.A. (Individuals with Disabilities Educational Act)

Volunteer Mediators

Volunteer Mediator candidates are required to complete specialized training provided under the authority of the Administrative Director of the Courts or her designee to achieve certification. There are approximately 300 active volunteer mediators statewide.

Additional Information: Phil Johnson, State Director, Alternative Dispute Resolution System
phil.johnson@oscn.net
Web Page: adrs.oscn.net

Alternative Dispute Resolution System Annual Report Fiscal Year 2024					
Case Types FY 2024	Cases Referred	Cases Mediated	Agreement Rate	Number of Participants	Number of Volunteers Trained
Civil/Small Claims	3,345	2,319	61%	9,232	82
Family/Divorce	2,133	1,537	74%	7,262	25
Child Permanency	187	167	69%	957	10
Adult Guardianship	56	39	73%	196	0
Adjunct Settlement	114	73	66%	546	0
TOTALS	5,835	4,135	69%	18,193	117

Peer Resolutions for Oklahoma Students					
Training Presentations	Train the Trainer	Students Trained	Adults Trained	School Districts	Juv Center/ Foster Homes
143	16	1,502	916	21	5

Management Information Services

The Management Information Services (MIS) Division provides a statewide court network, computer equipment, software applications, internet access, email services, information security, technical maintenance, training, and support to the state's seventy-seven district courts and three appellate courts. It also develops, trains, and supports an in-house case management system, the Oklahoma Court Information System (OCIS), jury management, court clerk revolving fund, and court fund systems. Additionally, MIS provides remote video conferencing and live streaming of events such as hearings, swearing in of judges and others, conferences, training, and other selected events.

The MIS Division is responsible for the design, development, and maintenance of the Supreme Court's public website, OSCN (www.oscn.net), and websites for the Court of Criminal Appeals (www.OCCA.net) and Court of Civil Appeals' (www.okcca.net).

The OSCN provides an online payment system that allows the public a convenient way to pay traffic citations and fees, costs, and assessments that are properly owed to the District Courts of Oklahoma. 6% of all collections was distributed to 18 different executive branch agency funds and ten judicial funds.

The MIS Division is constantly improving its technology and looking for ways to improve the end user's experience. Listed below are some highlights of the new technologies and/or enhancements recently implemented by the MIS Division:

- Sixty-nine of the seventy-seven district courts were upgraded by the AOC with advanced audio/video technology to ensure secure remote conferencing, live streaming, hearings, recordings, etc. The technology is being deployed as funding becomes available. Some counties have implemented county owned audio/video systems.

- Network infrastructure installed wireless network connectivity in two-hundred and eleven (211) court rooms, one-hundred ninety judge's chambers (190), three juvenile centers, and two Public Defender's locations across the state to support mobility within the court rooms.
- Enhanced the court functions and users of the court systems through upgrading (1300) computer systems in sixty-four counties for court clerks, judges, and staff (1852 users), in addition to upgrading the operating system to the latest Microsoft version.
- Expanded the security posture with additional security tools and processes to protect district court information with the implementation of a new security training program.
- Implemented a new remote court interpreter program that encompasses the use of computer equipment and audio equipment for over two-hundred and forty languages, including sign-language.
- Implemented a new Information Technology Service Management solution to manage incidents, problems, change management, and purchasing process.
- Implementation of Cost Administration Payment Plan program and Batch Printing program for warrants and summons in alignment of HB2259 (2023) and HB3546 (2024).
- Centralized sixty-four servers from the counties into the Judicial Data Center for enhanced security and firewall protection. This also reduced costs from travel and retiring hardware.
- Build and test of Disaster Recovery Center in Tulsa, secondary to the Judicial Data Center. This allows for continuity of operations of services provided in all counties and the Judicial Center in the event of service interruptions.
- Judicial Center Artwork Self-Guided Tour Project documenting all artwork in the Judicial Center. Work includes creating a webpage for each piece of artwork that includes QR codes for scanning, AI generated audio descriptions and audio guide.
- Implementation of new phone system for the Judicial Center, and Tulsa/OKC Court of Civil Appeals resulting in reduced costs and enhanced functionality allowing communications from desk phones, mobile phones, and computers.

Views and Searches associated with Court data.

Annual Report						
For Fiscal Year 2024						
OSCN (all)**		Dockets			Legal Research	
Views*	Searches	Views*	Searches	Scanned Images	Views*	Searches
645,148,950	174,206,683	584,710,983	173,366,556	64,376,883	19,852,652	840,127

* Views: pages that have been viewed or downloaded

** OSCN ALL Hits = 1,216,974,569

As of 10/7/2024

Specialty

The initial drug court model began in 1995 and there are currently 73 counties that utilize some form of the model. There are currently six counties that utilize family drug courts in cooperation with the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. These family drug courts use a multidisciplinary, collaborative approach to serve caregivers who struggle with addiction and have had their child placed in DHS custody. The family drug courts provide safe and secure environments for the children while intensively intervening and treating the parent's substance use and any other co-occurring risk factors. The multidisciplinary teams that serve these families may include substance use and mental health treatment agencies, child welfare services, attorneys, community agencies, and tribal representatives.

Positive outcomes from the drug courts include higher rates of participation in available programs and better adherence to substance use disorder treatment, family reunification, and less time for children in foster care. Participants in these programs have experienced a 106.8% reduction in out-of-home placement days and a 94.5% reduction in unemployment when compared to graduates for fiscal years 2018-2019.

The success of the drug court model has given rise to other specialty programs such as mental health courts, juvenile and family treatment court programs, and offender screening and misdemeanor diversion programs.

Mental health court programs also utilize a therapeutic approach. The main goals of mental health court programs are to break the cycle of untreated mental illness and subsequent potential criminal behavior and to provide effective treatment options for offenders with mental illnesses instead of criminal sanctions. People eligible for this program must have a mental illness, a current criminal offense, and no prior violent charges. This program is also voluntary, and community based as the participants live in the community while actively participating in the program. There are currently 36 participating counties with courts that have separate dockets for these participants that give frequent reports on program progress and gradually taper down until the participant graduates from the program.

Compared to released inmates with serious mental illnesses, successful graduates of these mental health court programs have lower incarceration rates after an average of three years of admission to the program, lower unemployment rates, and less days spent in inpatient care a year after admission into the program. More information on these court programs can be found with the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services.

Lengthy Trial Fund

The Jury Patriotism Act, effective January 1, 2004, establishes a Lengthy Trial Fund to provide full or partial wage replacement or wage supplementation to petit jurors for more than ten days. The Lengthy Trial Fund is funded by a \$10 civil case filing fee. It is used to pay full or partial wage replacement or supplementation to jurors whose employers pay less than full regular wages when the period of jury service lasts more than ten days. The court may pay replacement or supplemental wages of up to \$200/day per juror beginning on the 11th day of jury service. In addition, for any jurors who qualify for payment by serving on a jury for more than 10 days, the court may, upon finding that such service posed a significant financial hardship, even in light of payments made with respect to jury service after the 10th day, award replacement or supplemental wages of up to \$50/day from the 4th to the 10th day of service.

FISCAL YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURES	TRANSFERS
2015	\$971,328	\$1,972	-
2016	\$1,025,493	\$262	-
2017	\$1,002,121	\$304,323	-
2018	\$1,144,252	\$61,251	-\$2,000,000
2019	\$1,112,868	\$707	-
2020	\$1,135,375	\$15,356	-\$2,000,000
2021	\$957,045	\$0	-\$250,000
2022	\$921,881	\$700	-\$10
2023	\$970,048	\$1,463	-
2024	\$1,092,122	\$2,661	-
Totals:	\$10,332,532	\$388,696	-\$4,250,010

****Title 28 § 86: Until June 30, 2021, the Office of Management and Enterprise Services shall, at the request of the Administrative Director of the Courts, transfer any monies from the Lengthy Trial Fund to the Supreme Court Administrative Revolving Fund or the Interagency Reimbursement Fund as necessary to perform the duties imposed upon the Supreme Court, Court of Civil Appeals and district courts by law.**



CASELOAD
STATISTICS
2024

LEGEND

DISTRICT COURT STATISTICAL REPORTING

1. **CIVIL:** all civil case filings for cases valued at \$10,000 or more (CJ) and cases up to \$10,000 (CS). Cases are disposed by the filing of a Dismissal, Journal Entry, a Court Order or a Court Minute entering judgment. A case disposition is counted only once unless a case was dismissed and later reopened.
2. **SMALL CLAIMS:** all actions for the recovery money or property where the value does not exceed \$10,000. Cases are disposed by the filing of a Dismissal, Journal Entry, a Court Order or a Court Minute entering judgment.
3. **DIVORCE:** all proceedings for divorce initiated. Cases are disposed by the filing of a Dismissal or Decree; Journal Entry, a Court Order or a Court Minute entering judgment.
4. **VPO'S:** all Victim Protective Orders issued by the Court. Only original proceedings from which an Order was issued are counted.
5. **FAMILY/DOMESTIC ALL OTHER:** all incoming reciprocal cases (cases sent from other states to Oklahoma for enforcement), income assignment, separate maintenance, and paternity actions. Cases are disposed by the filing of a Dismissal, Journal Entry, a Court Order, or a Court Minute entering judgment.
6. **ADOPTIONS:** all proceedings for adoption initiated. Cases are disposed by the filing of a Journal Entry, a Court Order or a Court Minute entering judgment.
7. **PROBATE:** all probates, estates, distributions, trusts and actions for protective services to the elderly. For the purposes of this report, a probate case is considered disposed when a personal representative is appointed.
8. **MENTAL HEALTH:** all proceedings initiated for inpatient commitment to a mental health facility. For the purposes of this report, a mental health case is considered disposed when a jury verdict or Court Order of Commitment is issued, or when a jury fails to find or the Court does not issue an Order of Commitment.
9. **GUARDIANSHIP:** all proceedings initiated for adult and child guardianships and conservator ships. Disposition is by the filing of a Journal Entry, a Court Order or Court Minute entering judgment.
10. **MARRIAGE LICENSES:** all marriage licenses issued.
11. **LICENSES ALL OTHER:** all closing out sale, pool hall, private process server and transient merchant licenses. A renewal license is counted as a new license.
12. **FELONY:** all case filings for Murder I, DUI and all other felony cases. A separate case is counted for each Defendant, even if multiple Defendants are listed on the Information. Applications to Revoke Suspended Sentences are counted as a new case filing. Cases are considered disposed by dismissal, plea of guilty, a jury or non-jury verdict. Dismissals of counts are not included unless they totally dismiss a defendant from the proceeding. Active deferred cases are including in the pending cases.
13. **MISDEMEANOR:** all case filings for DUI, wildlife, criminal property and all other misdemeanor cases. A separate case is counted for each Defendant, even if multiple Defendants are listed on the Information. Applications to Revoke Suspended Sentences are counted as a new case filing. Cases are considered disposed by dismissal, plea of guilty, a jury or non-jury verdict. Dismissals of counts are not included unless they totally dismiss a defendant from the proceeding. Active deferred cases are including in the pending cases.
14. **TRAFFIC:** tickets for all traffic violations. Cases are disposed by dismissal, plea of guilty, jury or non-jury verdict. Active deferred cases are including in the pending cases.
15. **JUVENILE:** all case filings for child in need of supervision, child in need of treatment, delinquency, deprived, inpatient mental health and all other juvenile cases. Only original Petitions are counted. Cases are considered disposed by adjudication, jury or non-jury verdict, stipulation, when the judge enters an Order closing the case, or when the juvenile reaches the age of majority.

DISTRICT COURT CASELOAD INVENTORY BY COUNTY

	Cases					Cases			
County	Pending 7/1/23	Disposed	Filed	Pending 6/30/24	County	Pending 7/1/23	Disposed	Filed	Pending 6/30/24
<i>Adair</i>	1,157	1,460	1,289	986	<i>Delaware</i>	31,907	4,707	5,564	32,764
<i>Alfalfa</i>	4,405	598	794	4,601	<i>Dewey</i>	1,121	510	519	1,130
<i>Atoka</i>	9,627	1,410	2,537	10,754	<i>Ellis</i>	342	478	471	335
<i>Beaver</i>	2,830	650	699	2,879	<i>Garfield</i>	7,007	7,004	7,186	7,189
<i>Beckham</i>	17,772	3,864	4,036	17,944	<i>Garvin</i>	13,010	4,162	4,312	13,160
<i>Blaine</i>	5,015	2,132	2,399	5,282	<i>Grady</i>	23,278	5,283	5,753	23,748
<i>Bryan</i>	20,712	5,368	6,335	21,679	<i>Grant</i>	3,194	493	590	3,291
<i>Caddo</i>	9,631	2,420	2,822	10,033	<i>Greer</i>	5,524	509	716	5,731
<i>Canadian</i>	15,445	11,476	12,734	16,703	<i>Harmon</i>	1,400	258	335	1,477
<i>Carter</i>	15,851	4,898	5,875	16,828	<i>Harper</i>	3,088	261	322	3,149
<i>Cherokee</i>	39,640	4,170	4,645	40,115	<i>Haskell</i>	6,261	651	801	6,411
<i>Choctaw</i>	19,757	1,017	2,704	21,444	<i>Hughes</i>	7,711	453	710	7,968
<i>Cimarron</i>	4,165	537	564	4,192	<i>Jackson</i>	12,386	3,518	3,521	12,389
<i>Cleveland</i>	13,853	19,406	21,924	16,371	<i>Jefferson</i>	2,737	661	718	2,794
<i>Coal</i>	7,663	647	1,118	8,134	<i>Johnston</i>	1,391	765	942	1,568
<i>Comanche</i>	49,685	13,259	14,123	50,549	<i>Kay</i>	11,763	5,801	5,944	11,906
<i>Cotton</i>	5,498	1,696	1,727	5,529	<i>Kingfisher</i>	4,096	2,639	2,686	4,143
<i>Craig</i>	8,845	2,244	2,509	9,110	<i>Kiowa</i>	8,228	897	1,227	8,558
<i>Creek</i>	36,219	5,986	6,924	37,157	<i>Latimer</i>	3,337	549	816	3,604
<i>Custer</i>	11,915	4,074	4,383	12,224	<i>LeFlore</i>	10,706	4,091	4,442	11,057

DISTRICT COURT CASELOAD INVENTORY

BY COUNTY (cont.)

	Cases					Cases			
County	Pending 7/1/23	Disposed	Filed	Pending 6/30/24	County	Pending 7/1/23	Disposed	Filed	Pending 6/30/24
<i>Lincoln</i>	18,842	2,600	2,779	19,021	<i>Pittsburg</i>	33,577	3,247	4,452	34,782
<i>Logan</i>	2,237	2,959	3,174	2,452	<i>Pontotoc</i>	43,167	2,428	3,779	44,518
<i>Love</i>	6,989	2,072	2,131	7,048	<i>Pottawatomie</i>	34,423	5,495	7,079	36,007
<i>McClain</i>	11,512	2,777	3,616	12,351	<i>Pushmataha</i>	3,407	978	1,134	3,563
<i>McCurtain</i>	19,275	5,000	6,650	20,925	<i>Roger Mills</i>	528	453	520	595
<i>McIntosh</i>	10,689	1,311	2,521	11,899	<i>Rogers</i>	11,954	7,138	7,222	12,038
<i>Major</i>	1,592	1,560	1,657	1,689	<i>Seminole</i>	12,128	2,743	3,281	12,666
<i>Marshall</i>	6,181	1,232	1,846	6,795	<i>Sequoyah</i>	42,914	2,131	4,802	45,585
<i>Mayes</i>	16,553	4,072	4,946	17,427	<i>Stephens</i>	11,001	3,427	4,000	11,574
<i>Murray</i>	13,726	1,890	1,767	13,603	<i>Texas</i>	12,002	3,327	3,771	12,446
<i>Muskogee</i>	72,578	6,760	9,395	75,213	<i>Tillman</i>	2,481	1,192	1,376	2,665
<i>Noble</i>	12,026	1,094	1,289	12,221	<i>Tulsa</i>	-27	64,879	61,893	-3,013
<i>Nowata</i>	8,301	382	1,193	9,112	<i>Wagoner</i>	24,177	3,854	6,127	26,450
<i>Okfuskee</i>	10,160	633	1,089	10,616	<i>Washington</i>	16,341	3,519	4,101	16,923
<i>Oklahoma</i>	142,316	71,202	81,149	152,263	<i>Washita</i>	4,822	1,123	1,284	4,983
<i>Okmulgee</i>	45,598	3,749	4,077	45,926	<i>Woods</i>	4,488	874	1,029	4,643
<i>Osage</i>	35,709	3,265	4,414	36,858	<i>Woodward</i>	7,004	1,819	2,813	7,998
<i>Ottawa</i>	26,068	2,367	4,033	27,734	<i>Totals:</i>	1,205,892	362,025	412,894	1,256,761
<i>Pawnee</i>	14,584	680	1,665	15,569					
<i>Payne</i>	8,397	6,791	7,124	8,730					

DISTRICT COURT CASELOAD INVENTORY BY DISTRICT

	Cases					Cases				
Judicial District	Pending 7/1/23	Disposed	Filed	Pending 6/30/24	Judicial District	Pending 7/1/23	Disposed	Filed	Pending 6/30/24	
1	22,085	4,775	5,356	22,666	21	38,375	26,345	29,852	41,882	
2	35,379	9,992	10,694	36,081	22	63,006	5,624	7,770	65,152	
3	30,019	6,374	7,175	30,820	23	53,265	8,095	9,858	55,028	
4	37,922	17,629	19,673	39,966	24	91,977	10,368	12,090	93,699	
5	68,921	19,043	20,568	70,446	25	17,290	2,057	3,655	18,888	
6	32,909	7,703	8,575	33,781	26	15,445	11,476	12,734	16,703	
7	142,316	71,202	81,149	152,263	Totals:	1,205,892	362,025	412,894	1,256,761	
8	23,789	6,895	7,233	24,127						
9	10,634	9,750	10,298	11,182						
10	35,709	3,265	4,414	36,858						
11	24,642	3,901	5,294	26,035						
12	37,352	13,454	14,677	38,575						
13	57,975	7,074	9,597	60,498						
14	14,557	65,559	63,558	12,556						
15	180,466	18,375	26,258	188,349						
16	20,304	5,291	6,059	21,072						
17	42,439	6,995	10,488	45,932						
18	44,266	4,558	6,973	46,681						
19	20,712	5,368	6,335	21,679						
20	44,138	10,857	12,561	45,842						

DISTRICT COURT FILINGS BY CASE TYPE **

FISCAL YEAR 2024

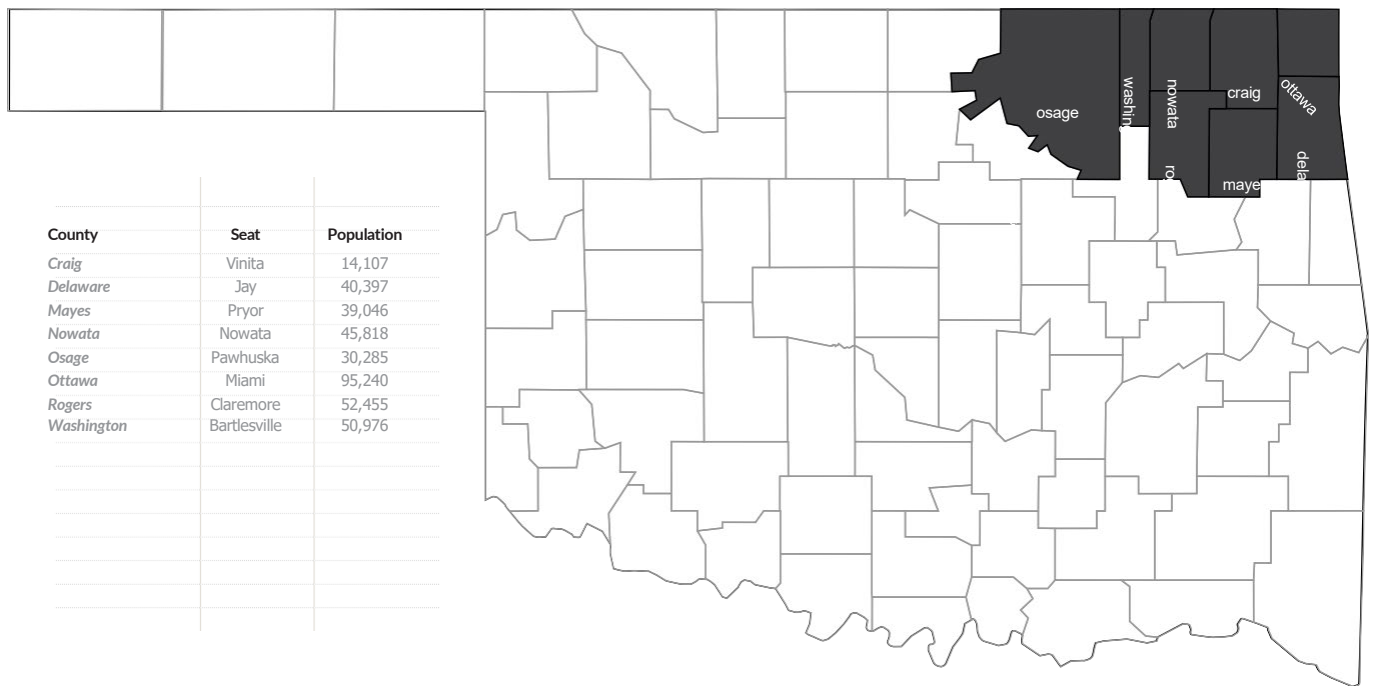
	Civil	Small Claims	Divorce	VPO's	Domestic All Other	Adoptions	Probate	Mental Health	Guardianship	Marriage Licenses	Licenses All Other	Felony	Misdemeanor	Traffic	Juvenile
<i>Adair</i>	306	351	80	61	4	21	43	3	23	95	4	73	220	135	30
<i>Alfalfa</i>	91	39	30	17	1	3	30	0	5	19	1	68	79	438	10
<i>Atoka</i>	332	94	55	20	14	11	38	2	26	85	3	251	353	1,341	20
<i>Beaver</i>	68	8	20	10	5	0	47	0	5	12	0	32	33	478	3
<i>Beckham</i>	541	357	81	0	43	11	64	34	25	120	2	318	313	2,172	77
<i>Blaine</i>	177	41	25	11	12	6	58	10	11	41	0	117	384	1,520	38
<i>Bryan</i>	1,063	780	208	48	69	26	129	20	54	361	3	492	805	2,652	37
<i>Caddo</i>	440	154	70	0	63	15	93	11	26	154	1	350	704	849	47
<i>Canadian</i>	2,720	1,958	654	282	24	71	318	45	200	584	14	681	904	4,824	335
<i>Carter</i>	1,084	988	220	36	240	54	164	11	47	330	140	537	1,013	1,403	114
<i>Cherokee</i>	1,205	740	196	24	38	15	91	59	53	274	3	191	463	1,559	35
<i>Choctaw</i>	298	188	61	44	42	14	41	9	26	120	0	167	154	1,675	29
<i>Cimarron</i>	25	3	4	0	2	1	15	1	2	11	0	18	63	429	1

	Civil	Small Claims	Divorce	VPO's	Domestic All Other	Adoptions	Probate	Mental Health	Guardianship	Marriage Licenses	Licenses All Other	Felony	Misdemeanor	Traffic	Juvenile
<i>Cleveland</i>	5,170	6,386	1,041	725	249	162	519	395	397	1,816	30	1,722	2,422	3,062	399
<i>Coal</i>	125	207	32	2	6	3	27	0	12	54	0	72	150	471	13
<i>Comanche</i>	2,056	2,803	535	718	183	66	249	37	85	417	8	766	2,098	5,015	230
<i>Cotton</i>	121	33	21	5	7	4	26	0	10	54	2	97	245	1,158	5
<i>Craig</i>	360	210	58	19	27	5	32	2	21	82	1	163	182	1,421	28
<i>Creek</i>	1,566	819	285	91	172	40	197	40	89	457	10	603	696	2,341	76
<i>Custer</i>	661	403	97	35	52	16	87	24	18	138	3	296	558	2,130	41
<i>Delaware</i>	922	646	201	111	60	30	205	6	87	169	2	293	529	2,553	32
<i>Dewey</i>	91	11	20	0	3	0	34	0	3	15	0	43	60	248	6
<i>Ellis</i>	48	4	12	30	6	1	41	1	3	21	0	17	68	264	6
<i>Garfield</i>	962	1,159	213	206	96	17	165	9	62	388	4	376	663	3,309	155
<i>Garvin</i>	925	332	96	54	53	17	137	2	46	167	0	400	538	1,721	45
<i>Grady</i>	337	265	99	22	49	13	32	9	13	106	5	225	378	628	42
<i>Grant</i>	49	15	18	0	5	0	21	0	4	12	0	15	59	404	0
<i>Greer</i>	98	23	21	0	18	8	17	3	3	23	0	86	65	363	11
<i>Harmon</i>	43	14	7	5	5	4	11	1	1	12	0	37	34	173	5
<i>Harper</i>	44	16	6	0	1	0	16	0	3	12	0	14	34	187	1

	Civil	Small Claims	Divorce	VPO's	Domestic All Other	Adoptions	Probate	Mental Health	Guardianship	Marriage Licenses	Licenses All Other	Felony	Misdemeanor	Traffic	Juvenile
<i>Haskell</i>	188	67	54	0	7	5	30	6	18	85	1	101	150	158	17
<i>Hughes</i>	164	73	23	19	24	6	43	1	16	43	2	105	83	156	16
<i>Jackson</i>	483	299	106	27	54	19	51	4	15	139	1	375	593	1,471	51
<i>Jefferson</i>	105	27	19	22	9	4	33	0	12	30	0	76	154	272	7
<i>Johnston</i>	191	54	37	27	27	8	46	8	7	66	1	126	258	167	13
<i>Kay</i>	1,136	902	178	37	244	26	114	1	62	266	4	1,040	644	1,441	156
<i>Kingfisher</i>	342	50	63	7	9	7	71	5	11	130	0	102	214	1,797	15
<i>Kiowa</i>	114	101	32	0	32	4	33	2	3	36	0	51	158	658	39
<i>Latimer</i>	166	59	31	7	13	5	51	4	15	41	2	67	222	175	8
<i>LeFlore</i>	821	667	182	235	102	29	90	11	87	255	1	296	487	1,623	47
<i>Lincoln</i>	779	145	145	0	185	17	93	20	38	178	2	290	362	663	42
<i>Logan</i>	759	362	203	78	31	23	114	1	56	249	5	180	310	1,057	78
<i>Love</i>	284	99	43	5	32	5	39	5	9	128	0	157	572	869	17
<i>McClain</i>	1,064	296	208	59	54	26	152	3	57	281	0	396	544	780	36
<i>McCurtain</i>	739	379	223	31	5	9	86	6	41	232	1	240	713	4,142	67
<i>McIntosh</i>	556	201	94	20	27	8	74	7	30	117	2	270	385	818	51
<i>Major</i>	125	31	38	13	10	5	34	0	7	26	1	53	113	1,233	8

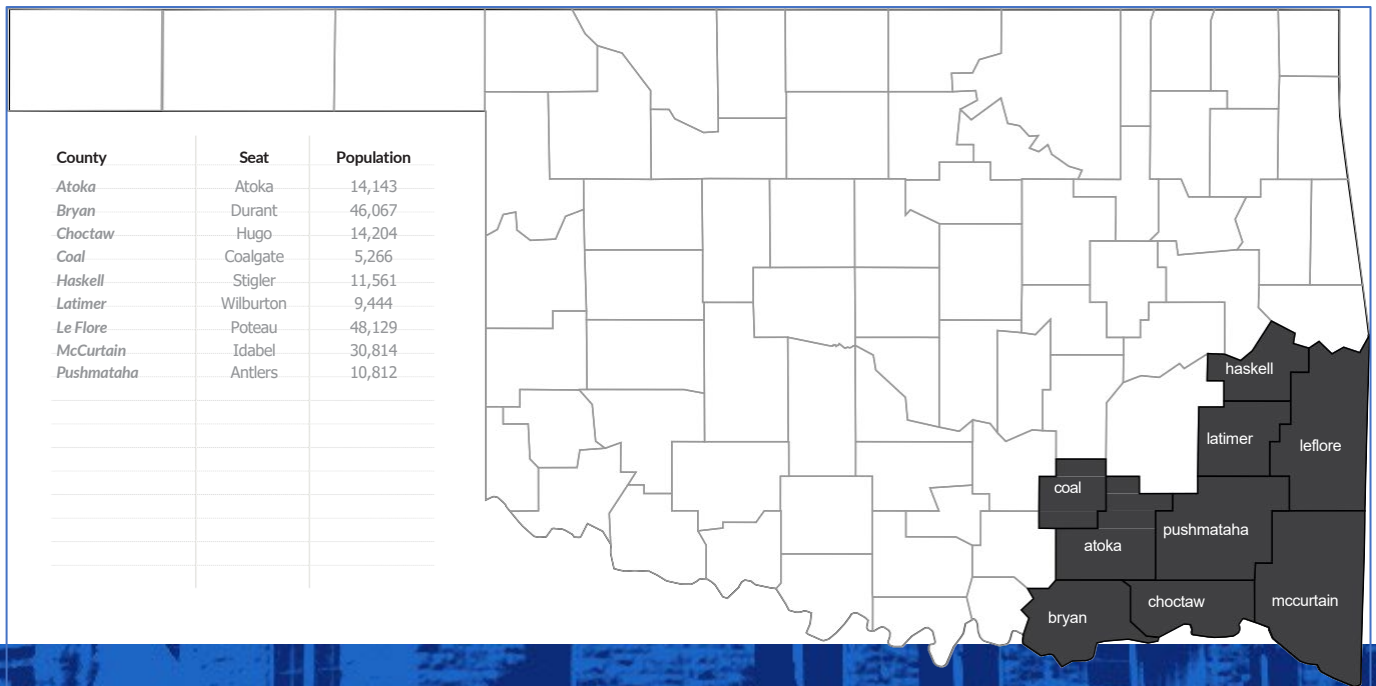
	Civil	Small Claims	Divorce	VPO's	Domestic All Other	Adoptions	Probate	Mental Health	Guardianship	Marriage Licenses	Licenses All Other	Felony	Misdemeanor	Traffic	Juvenile
<i>Marshall</i>	411	127	82	1	43	5	62	5	15	91	0	162	333	594	7
<i>Mayes</i>	855	490	171	34	87	24	86	4	44	240	5	275	412	2,450	48
<i>Murray</i>	287	172	61	16	60	6	48	8	21	78	2	106	213	760	25
<i>Muskogee</i>	2,499	1,207	313	203	122	43	158	53	144	419	5	1,059	970	2,715	111
<i>Noble</i>	235	29	39	2	9	3	31	0	8	52	0	112	202	608	13
<i>Nowata</i>	274	168	31	12	18	36	1	2	20	38	0	84	159	391	9
<i>Okfuskee</i>	234	65	32	12	16	4	41	13	18	62	0	72	122	450	22
<i>Oklahoma</i>	18,634	27,022	3,281	7,361	678	395	1,653	986	1,042	5,655	75	6,514	5,204	14,571	1,169
<i>Okmulgee</i>	836	645	180	48	61	17	85	72	61	109	2	256	411	1,377	76
<i>Osage</i>	812	411	146	43	43	19	143	4	40	107	3	319	630	1,794	53
<i>Ottawa</i>	600	445	116	86	68	20	59	7	47	537	7	345	817	1,477	32
<i>Pawnee</i>	351	77	75	0	2	5	64	0	14	81	0	129	272	660	16
<i>Payne</i>	1,309	1,213	219	564	81	29	149	20	67	452	5	466	1,388	2,060	123
<i>Pittsburg</i>	942	514	187	0	75	27	192	29	68	274	3	419	622	1,333	44
<i>Pontotoc</i>	866	659	101	30	56	29	103	9	28	291	3	372	685	837	34
<i>Pottawatomie</i>	1,513	1,045	255	119	170	54	209	59	88	528	5	638	737	2,201	110
<i>Pushmataha</i>	175	106	36	45	13	8	57	6	20	55	0	75	143	474	21

	Civil	Small Claims	Divorce	VPO's	Domestic All Other	Adoptions	Probate	Mental Health	Guardianship	Marriage Licenses	Licenses All Other	Felony	Misdemeanor	Traffic	Juvenile
<i>Roger Mills</i>	48	14	11	7	0	2	39	1	4	28	0	38	77	279	7
<i>Rogers</i>	1,619	1,088	390	630	9	44	171	18	183	502	9	513	697	2,386	104
<i>Seminole</i>	533	289	76	44	66	25	76	9	33	113	1	172	381	1,550	71
<i>Sequoyah</i>	1,013	766	219	18	81	29	86	24	78	285	0	410	685	1,322	89
<i>Stephens</i>	907	608	195	66	85	27	155	12	47	384	6	362	509	1,024	69
<i>Texas</i>	364	209	61	35	35	2	62	2	5	129	0	331	340	2,331	29
<i>Tillman</i>	120	50	24	18	19	4	29	2	7	21	0	76	125	896	24
<i>Tulsa</i>	13,045	17,457	2,367	6,711	563	291	1,221	1,078	1,048	4,653	45	4,984	4,630	13,311	1,898
<i>Wagoner</i>	1,868	607	313	23	104	56	134	10	100	212	14	288	545	2,000	102
<i>Washington</i>	910	593	170	72	118	30	79	21	43	319	7	292	527	1,271	47
<i>Washita</i>	201	29	53	14	21	13	56	6	10	59	1	119	118	634	24
<i>Woods</i>	143	72	28	8	13	0	49	3	7	25	3	59	107	538	10
<i>Woodward</i>	481	482	80	0	42	14	67	10	6	107	4	293	306	993	39



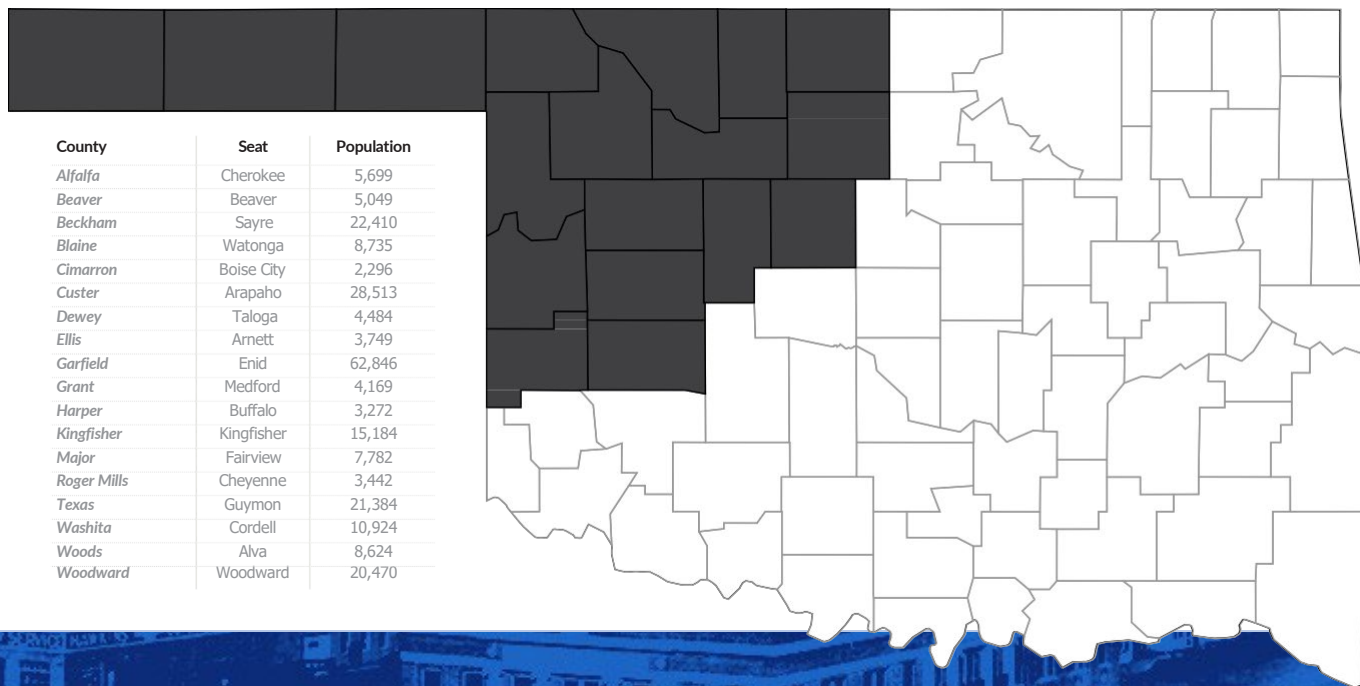
1. NORTHEASTERN DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

	Civil		Criminal		Juvenile			
County	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	License s	VPOs Issued
<i>Craig</i>	715	656	1,766	1,564	28	24	83	19
<i>Delaware</i>	2,157	1,773	3,375	2,909	32	25	171	111
<i>Mayes</i>	1,761	1,281	3,137	2,751	48	40	245	34
<i>Nowata</i>	550	203	634	172	9	7	38	12
<i>Osage</i>	1,618	832	2,743	2,433	53	0	110	43
<i>Ottawa</i>	1,362	738	2,639	1,600	32	29	544	86
<i>Rogers</i>	3,522	3,308	3,596	3,761	104	69	511	630
<i>Washington</i>	1,964	1,277	2,090	2,004	47	238	326	72



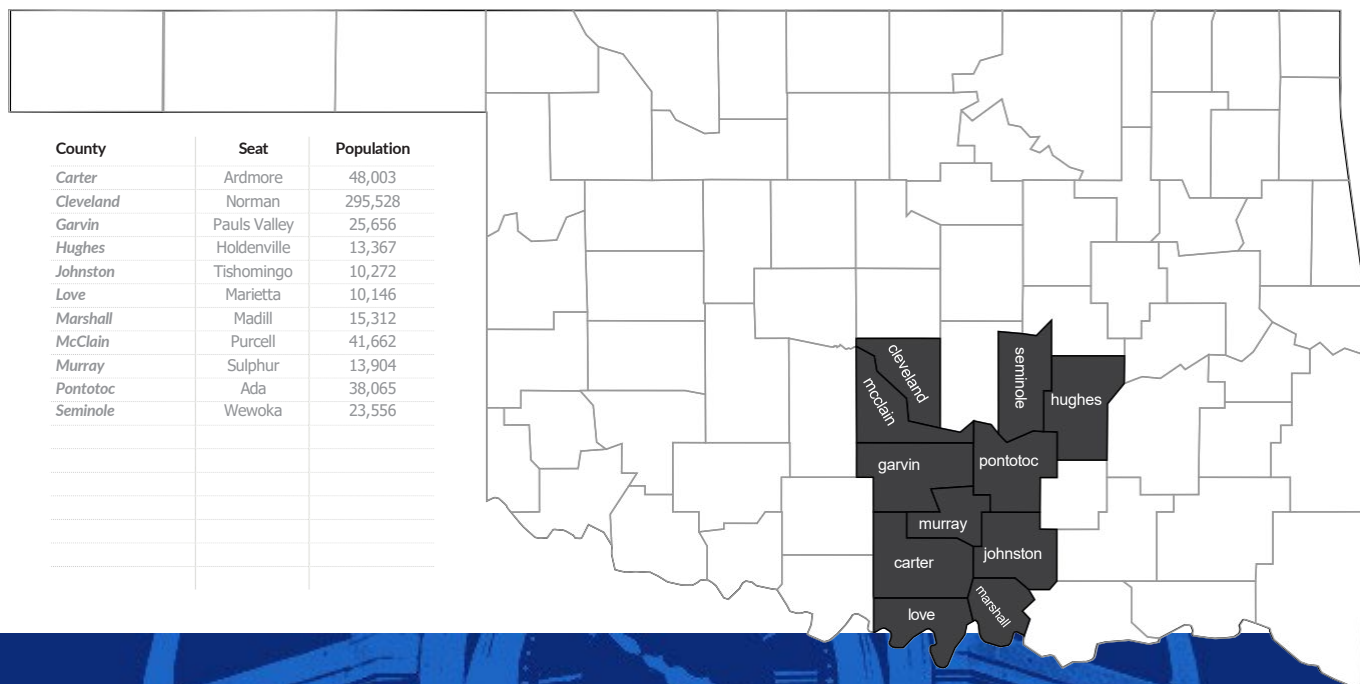
2. SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

	Civil		Criminal		Juvenile			
County	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	License s	VPOs Issued
Atoka	572	181	1,945	1,229	20	0	88	20
Bryan	2,349	1,938	3,949	3,393	37	37	364	48
Choctaw	679	331	1,996	686	29	0	120	44
Coal	412	255	693	391	13	1	54	2
Haskell	375	301	409	349	17	1	86	0
Latimer	344	239	464	307	8	3	43	7
LeFlore	1,989	1,869	2,406	2,195	47	27	256	235
McCurtain	1,488	801	5,095	4,193	67	6	233	31
Pushmataha	421	226	692	741	21	11	55	45



4. NORTHWEST-PANHANDLE DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

	Civil		Criminal		Juvenile			
County	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Licenses	VPOs Issued
Alfalfa	199	126	585	472	10	0	20	17
Beaver	153	133	543	515	3	2	12	10
Beckham	1,156	1,270	2,803	2,547	77	47	122	0
Blaine	340	281	2,021	1,817	38	34	41	11
Cimarron	53	14	510	523	1	0	11	0
Custer	1,358	1,167	2,984	2,885	41	22	141	35
Dewey	162	128	351	375	6	7	15	0
Ellis	116	87	349	390	6	1	21	30
Garfield	2,683	2,375	4,348	4,497	155	132	392	206
Grant	112	73	478	420	0	0	12	0
Harper	86	26	235	235	1	0	12	0
Kingfisher	558	523	2,113	2,095	15	21	130	7
Major	250	215	1,399	1,339	8	6	27	13
Roger Mills	119	105	394	344	7	4	28	7
Texas	740	627	3,002	2,660	29	40	129	35
Washita	389	318	871	776	24	29	60	14
Woods	315	257	704	611	10	6	28	8
Woodward	1,182	1,037	1,592	743	39	39	111	0



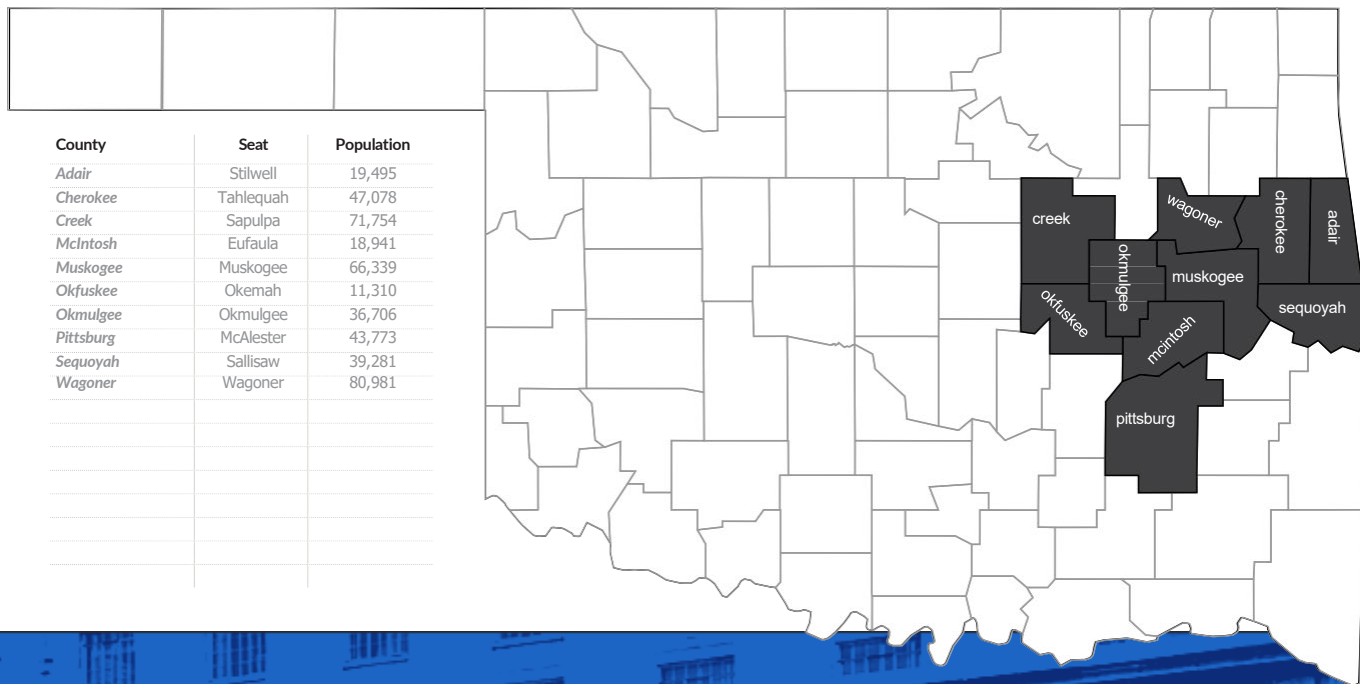
5. SOUTH-CENTRAL DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

	Civil		Criminal		Juvenile			
County	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Licenses	VPOs Issued
Carter	2,808	2,588	2,953	2,275	114	35	470	36
Cleveland	14,319	12,372	7,206	6,793	399	241	1,846	725
Garvin	1,608	1,631	2,659	2,507	45	24	167	54
Hughes	350	244	344	209	16	0	45	19
Johnston	378	282	551	467	13	16	67	27
Love	516	459	1,598	1,604	17	9	128	5
Marshall	750	467	1,089	752	7	13	91	1
McClain	1,860	1,339	1,720	1,421	36	17	281	59
Murray	663	537	1,079	1,344	25	9	80	16
Pontotoc	1,851	841	1,894	1,555	34	32	294	30
Seminole	1,107	838	2,103	1,837	71	68	114	44

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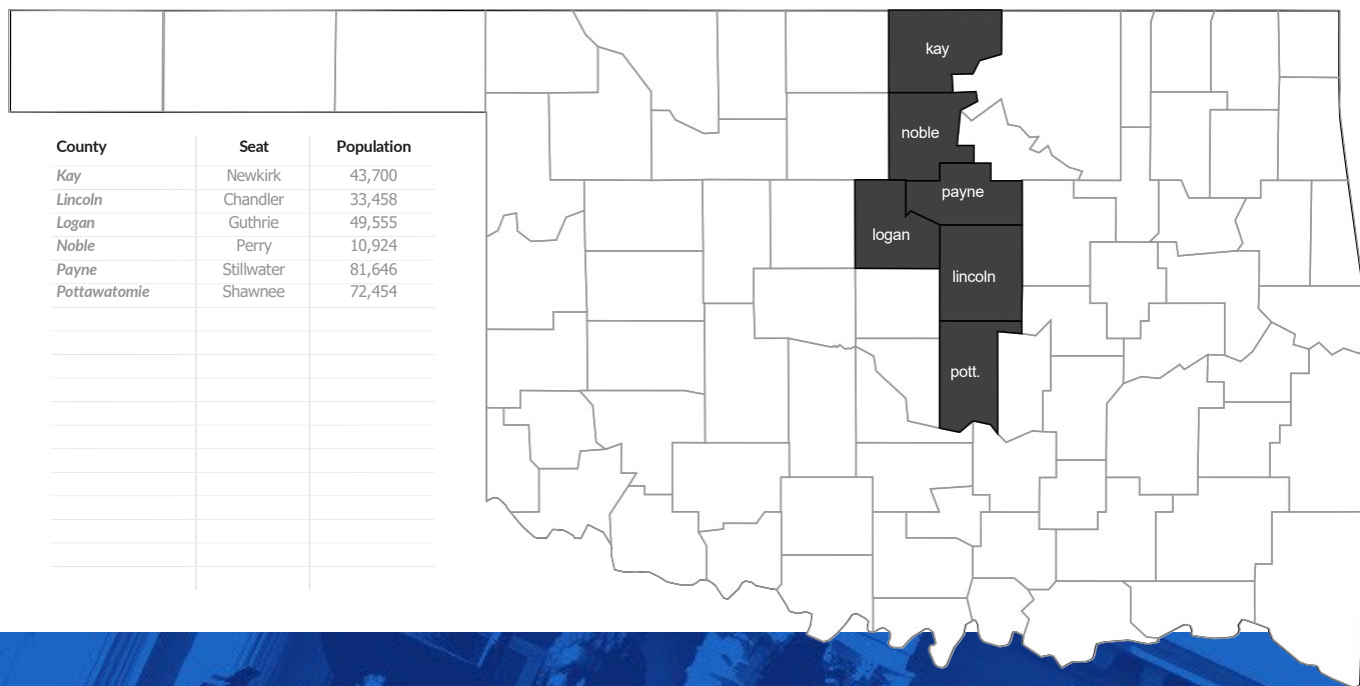
6. TULSA-PAWNEE DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

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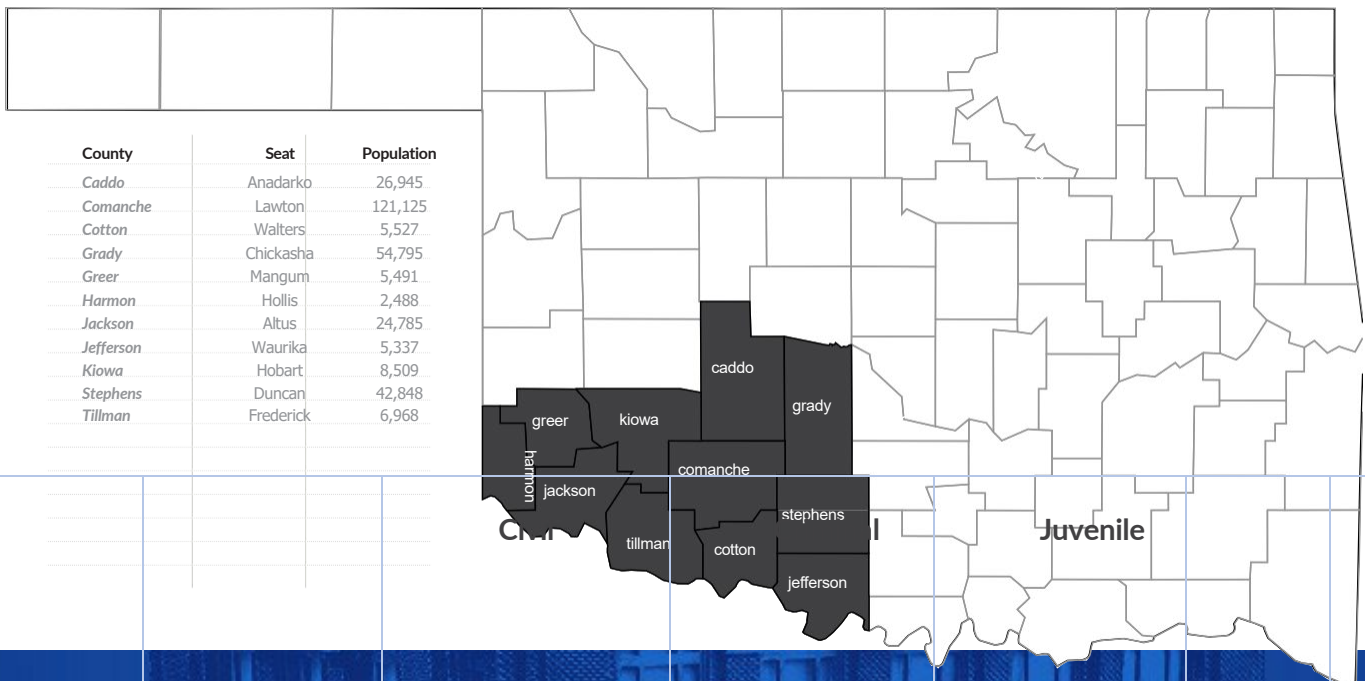
7. EAST-CENTRAL DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

	Civil		Criminal		Juvenile			
County	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Licenses	VPOs Issued
Adair	831	926	428	491	30	43	99	61
Cherokee	2,397	1,882	2,213	2,228	35	60	277	24
Creek	3,208	2,629	3,640	3,263	76	94	467	87
McIntosh	997	771	1,473	510	51	30	119	20
Muskogee	4,539	3,185	4,745	3,514	111	61	424	203
Okfuskee	423	229	644	375	22	29	62	12
Okmulgee	1,957	1,558	2,044	2,026	76	165	111	48
Pittsburg	2,034	2,073	2,374	1,159	44	15	277	0
Sequoyah	2,296	1,180	2,417	951	89	0	285	18
Wagoner	3,192	1,684	2,833	2,146	102	24	226	23



8. NORTH-CENTRAL DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

	Civil		Criminal		Juvenile			
County	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Licenses	VPOs Issued
Kay	2,663	2,461	3,125	3,205	156	135	270	37
Lincoln	1,422	1,178	1,315	1,392	42	30	180	0
Logan	1,549	1,340	1,547	1,563	78	60	254	78
Noble	354	256	922	832	13	6	52	2
Payne	3,087	2,705	3,914	4,010	123	76	457	564
Pottawatomie	3,393	2,346	3,576	3,089	110	60	533	119



9. SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

County		Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Licenses	VPOs Issued
Caddo		872	832	1,903	1,559	47	29	155	0
Comanche		6,014	5,215	7,879	7,819	230	225	425	718
Cotton		222	182	1,500	1,514	5	0	56	5
Grady		817	721	1,231	1,126	42	61	111	22
Greer		191	136	514	373	11	0	23	0
Harmon		86	46	244	210	5	2	12	5
Jackson		1,031	1,448	2,439	2,033	51	37	140	27
Jefferson		209	177	502	480	7	4	30	22
Kiowa		321	226	867	670	39	1	36	0
Stephens		2,036	1,719	1,895	1,639	69	69	390	66
Tillman		255	209	1,097	963	24	20	21	18