



SUPREME COURT OF OKLAHOMA

ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 2025

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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 FY25 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 2025.

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,



Diana O'Neal

Administrative Director of the Courts

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE



SUPREME COURT OF OKLAHOMA

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

CHAMBERS OF
CHIEF JUSTICE DUSTIN P. ROWE

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.**

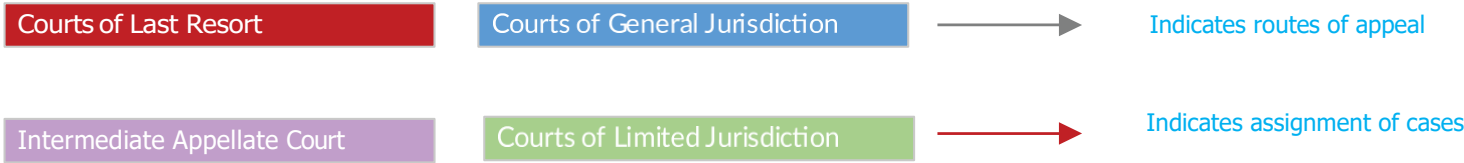
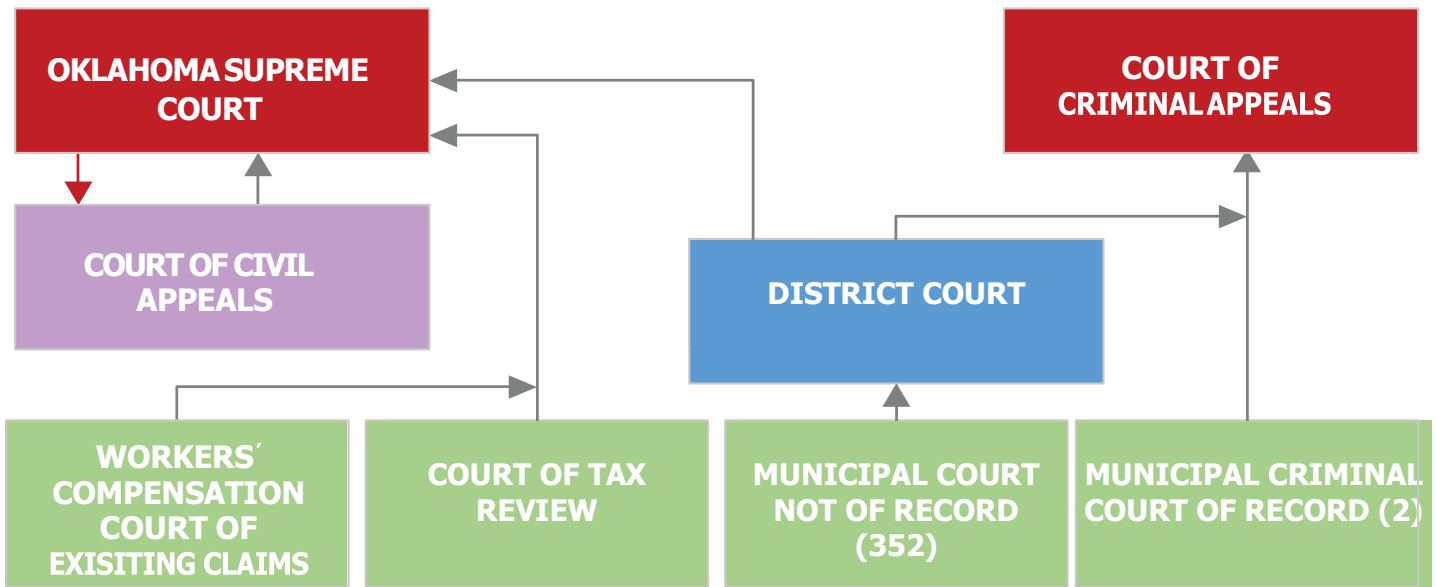
I look forward to answering any additional questions you may have concerning the Judicial Branch of Government.

Respectfully,

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

Dustin P. Rowe
Chief Justice

OKLAHOMA JUDICIARY



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

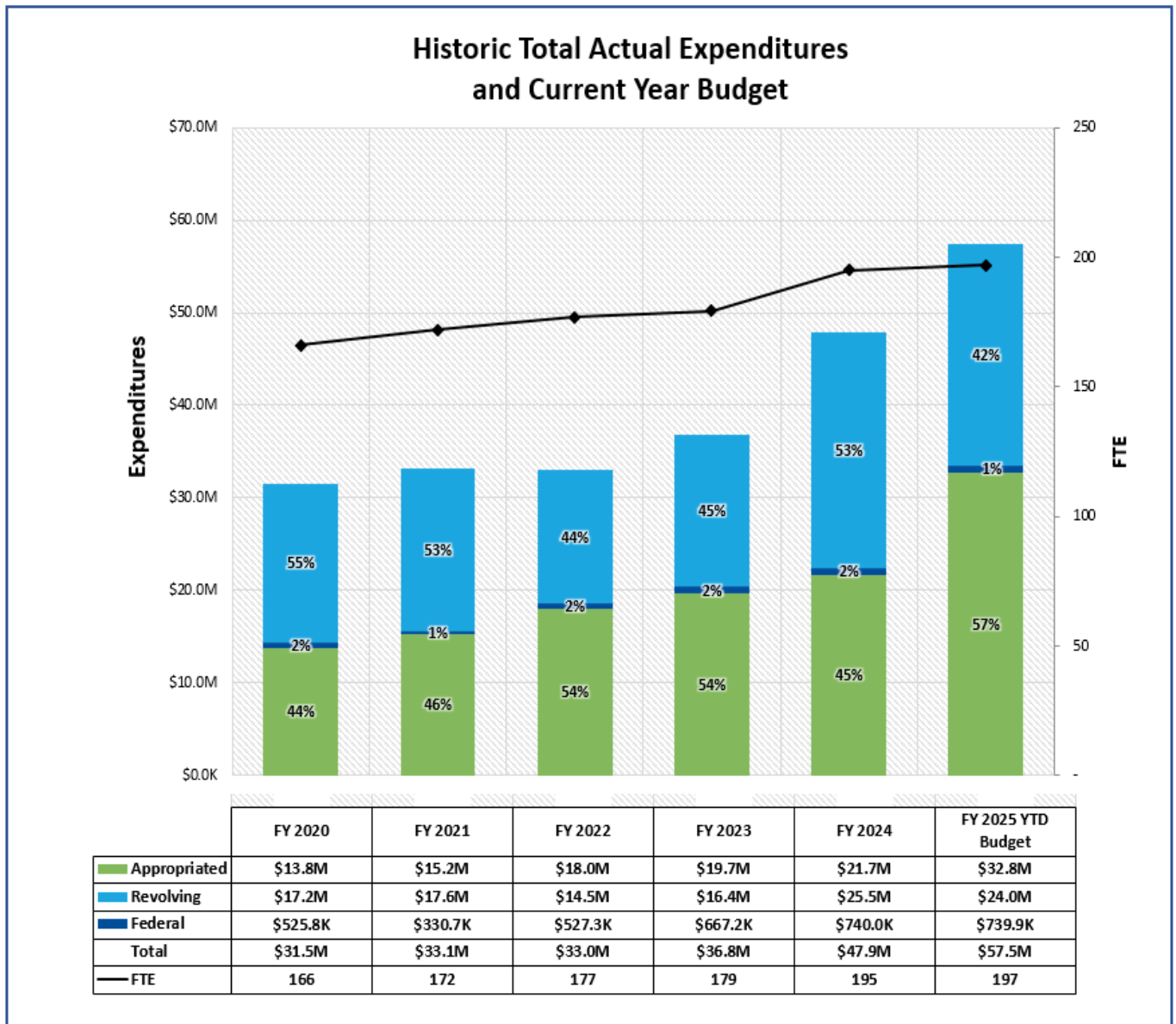
The Oklahoma Legislature enacted the state's first law governing workers' compensation in 1915. The law was intended to provide injured workers with compensation for disability and health and rehabilitation benefits because of a work-related injury, regardless of who was at fault. In 1978, the seven 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

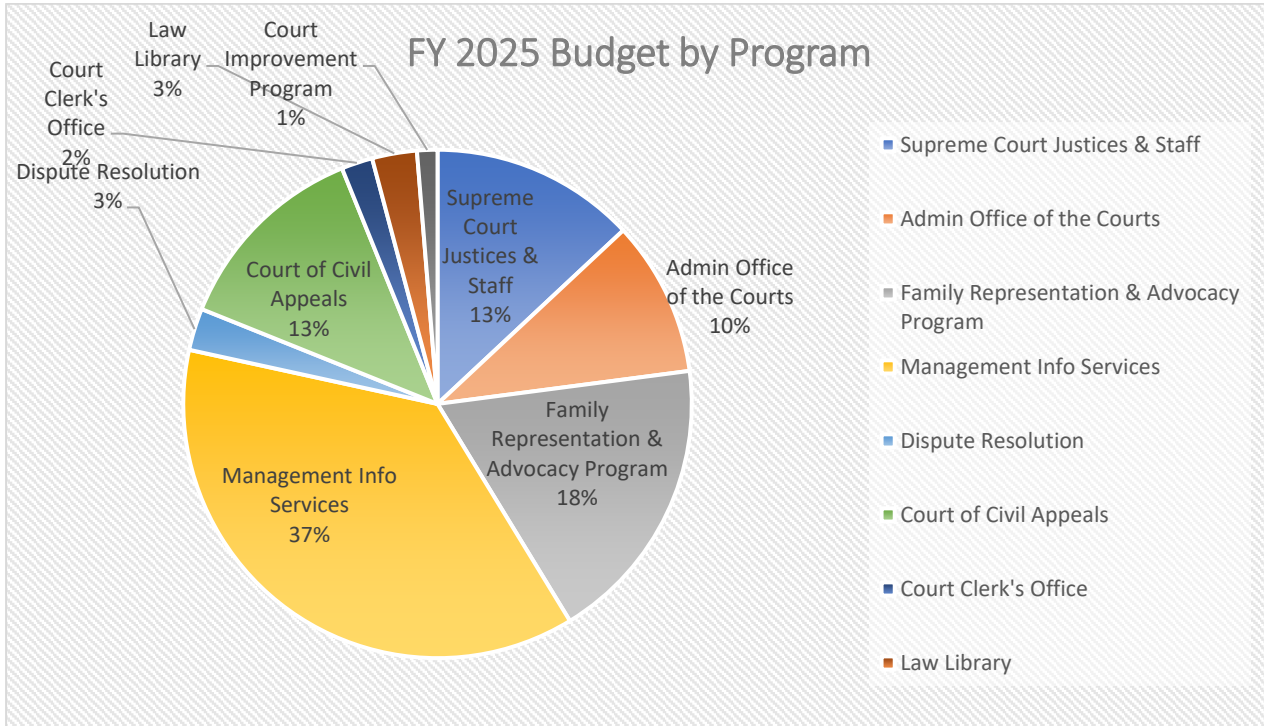
The funding for the Oklahoma Judiciary is a shared responsibility of the state and the 77 counties of the state. The Chief Justice has superintending control over the budgets of the 77 local district courts. These courts were to pay approximately \$39,355,136 in local trial court expenses from fines, fees, costs and other assessments for fiscal year 2025. 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 FY25 Governors Executive Budget.

SUPREME COURT

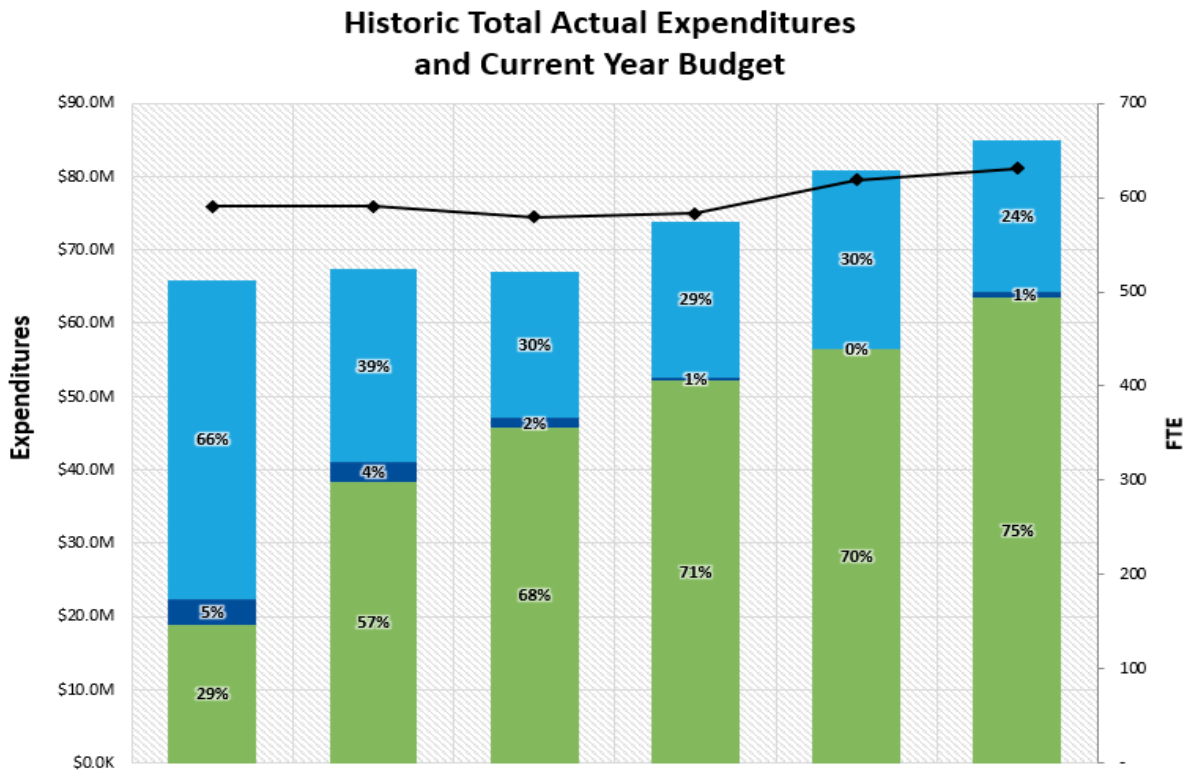


SUPREME COURT

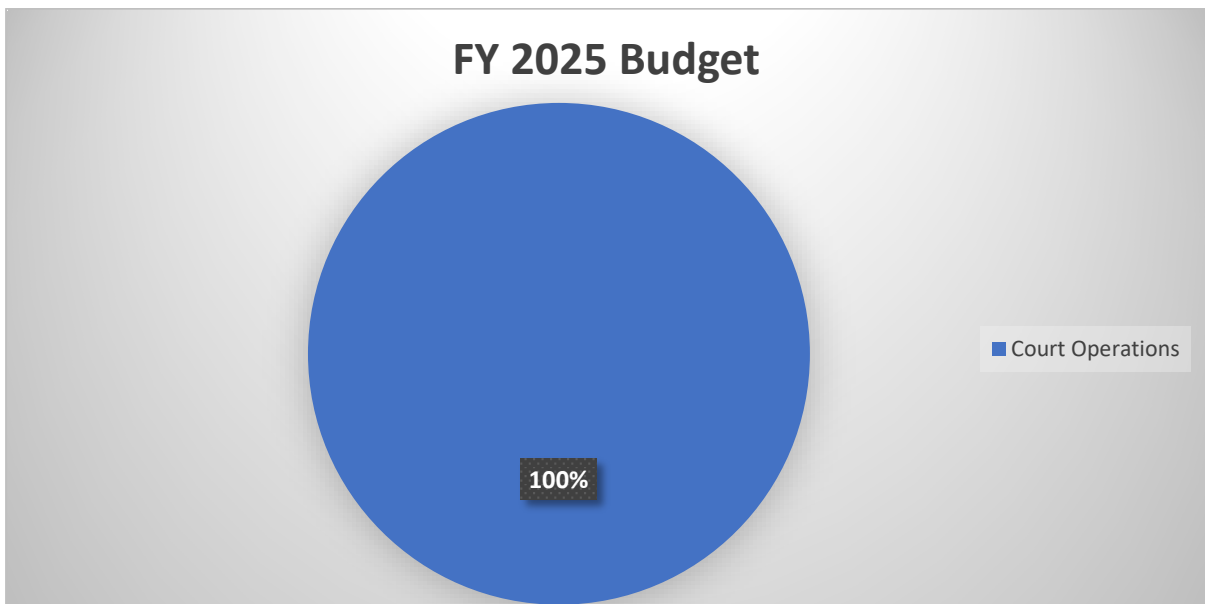


Program	FY 2025 Budget
Supreme Court Justices & Staff	\$7,614,315
Admin Office of the Courts	\$5,784,055
Family Representation & Advocacy Program	\$10,500,000
Management Info Services	\$21,242,067
Dispute Resolution	\$1,526,470
Court of Civil Appeals	\$7,312,668
Court Clerk's Office	\$1,136,698
Law Library	\$1,629,166
Court Improvement Program	\$740,000

DISTRICT COURTS



	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025 YTD Budget
Appropriated	\$18.8M	\$38.4M	\$45.7M	\$52.2M	\$56.4M	\$63.4M
State Judicial Fund	\$43.4M	\$26.4M	\$20.0M	\$21.1M	\$24.4M	\$20.7M
Revolving	\$3.6M	\$2.6M	\$1.4M	\$499.3K	\$99.4K	\$917.9K
Total	\$65.8M	\$67.4M	\$67.1M	\$73.8M	\$80.9M	\$85.1M
FTE	591	591	579	583	619	631



Program	FY 2025 Budget
Court Operations	85,100,000

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

As of June 30, 2025

Honorable Dustin P. Rowe
Chief Justice

Honorable Dana Kuehn
Vice Chief Justice

Honorable James R. Winchester
Justice

Honorable James E. Edmondson
Justice

Honorable Douglas L. Combs
Justice

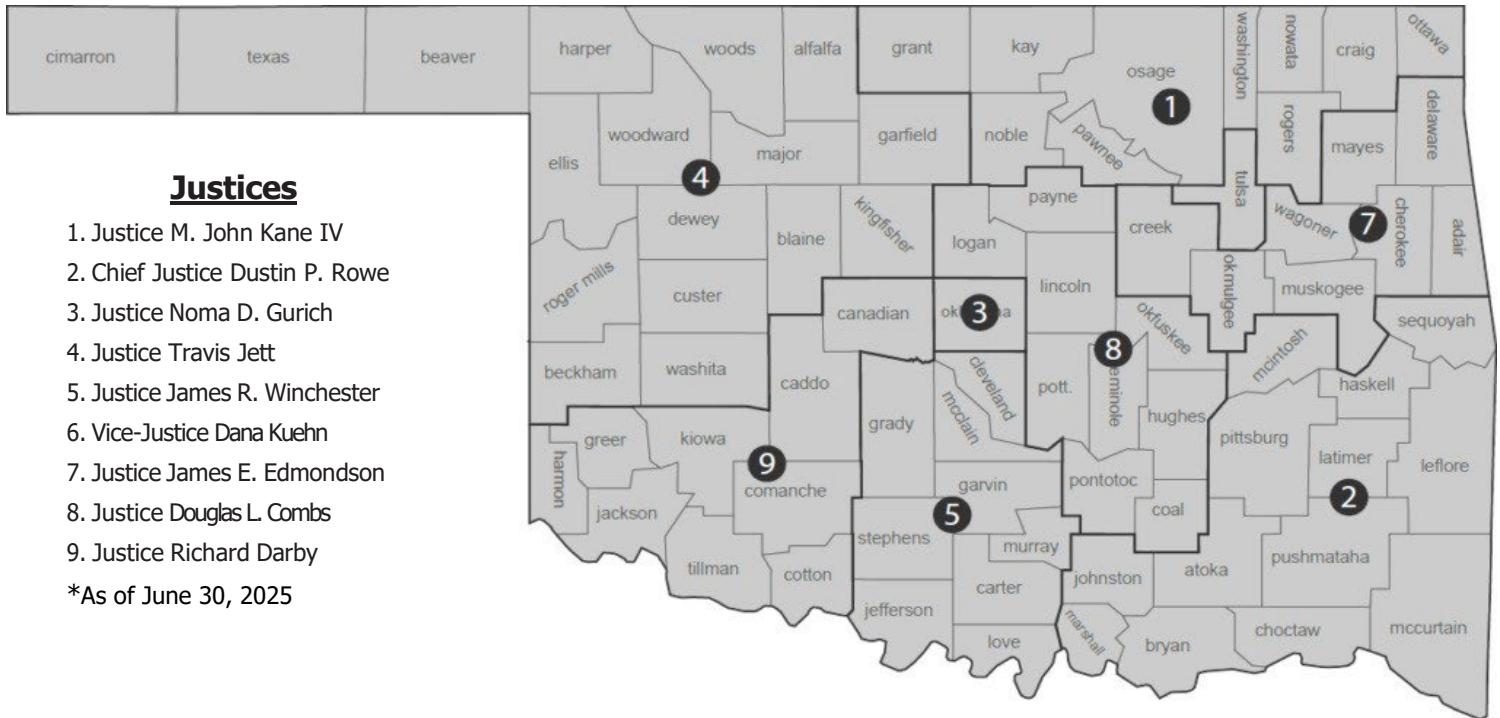
Honorable Noma D. Gurich
Justice

Honorable Richard Darby
Justice

Honorable M. John Kane IV
Justice

Honorable Travis Jett
Justice

SUPREME COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICTS



Justices

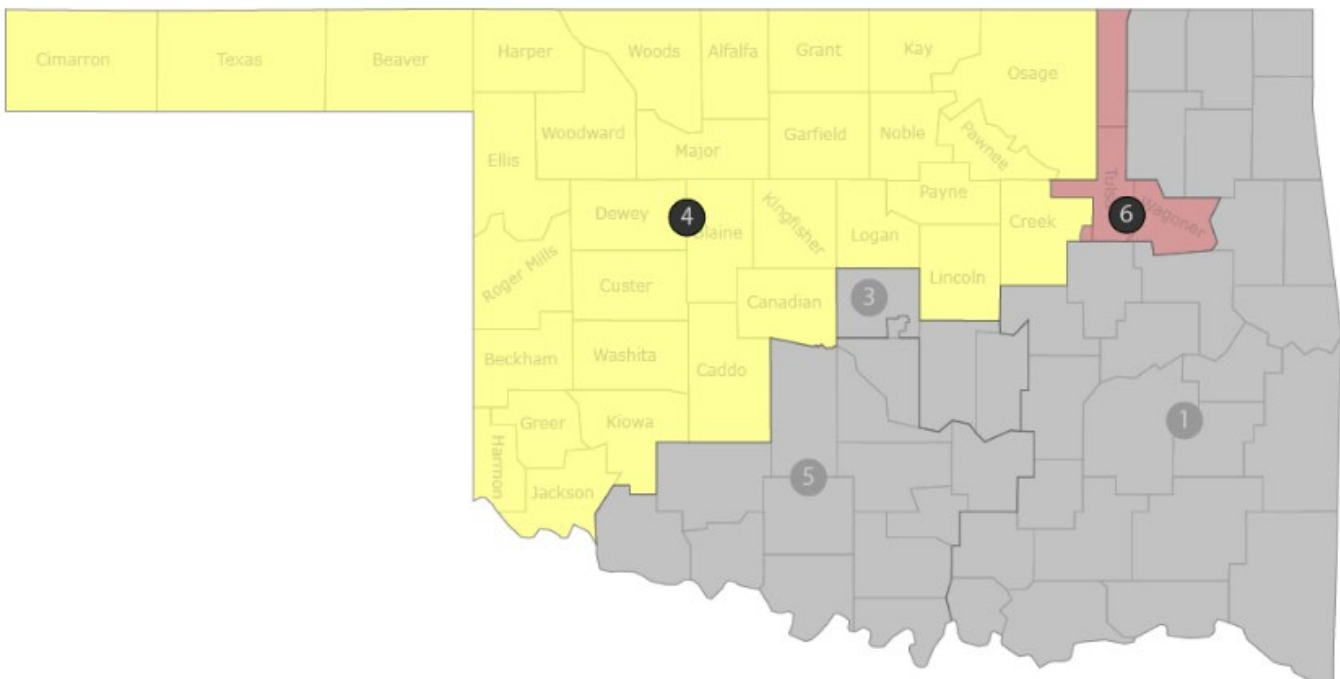
1. Justice M. John Kane IV
 2. Chief Justice Dustin P. Rowe
 3. Justice Noma D. Gurich
 4. Justice Travis Jett
 5. Justice James R. Winchester
 6. Vice-Justice Dana Kuehn
 7. Justice James E. Edmondson
 8. Justice Douglas L. Combs
 9. Justice Richard Darby
- *As of June 30, 2025

Updated District

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

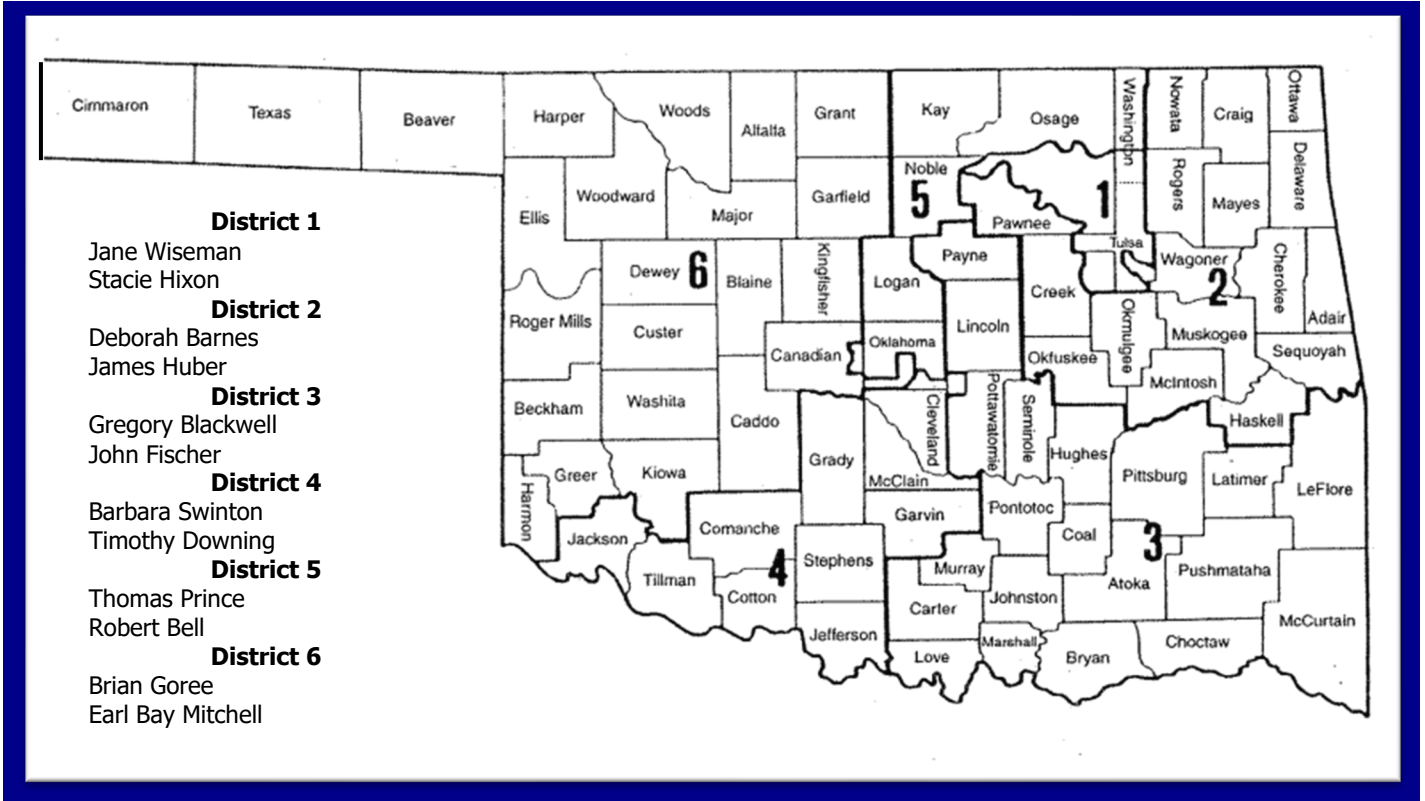
Supreme Court Judicial District No. 4 shall embrace and include Congressional District No. 3 as constituted on January 8, 2019;

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, 2025

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 the FY25 fiscal year (among other things):

942 civil cases were filed

1041 criminal cases were filed

380 Civil opinions were issued (Oklahoma Supreme Court and Oklahoma Court of Civil Appeals)

221 Oklahoma Bar-related matters were filed

68 Court of Tax Review cases were filed

Bringing a case before the Appellate Courts

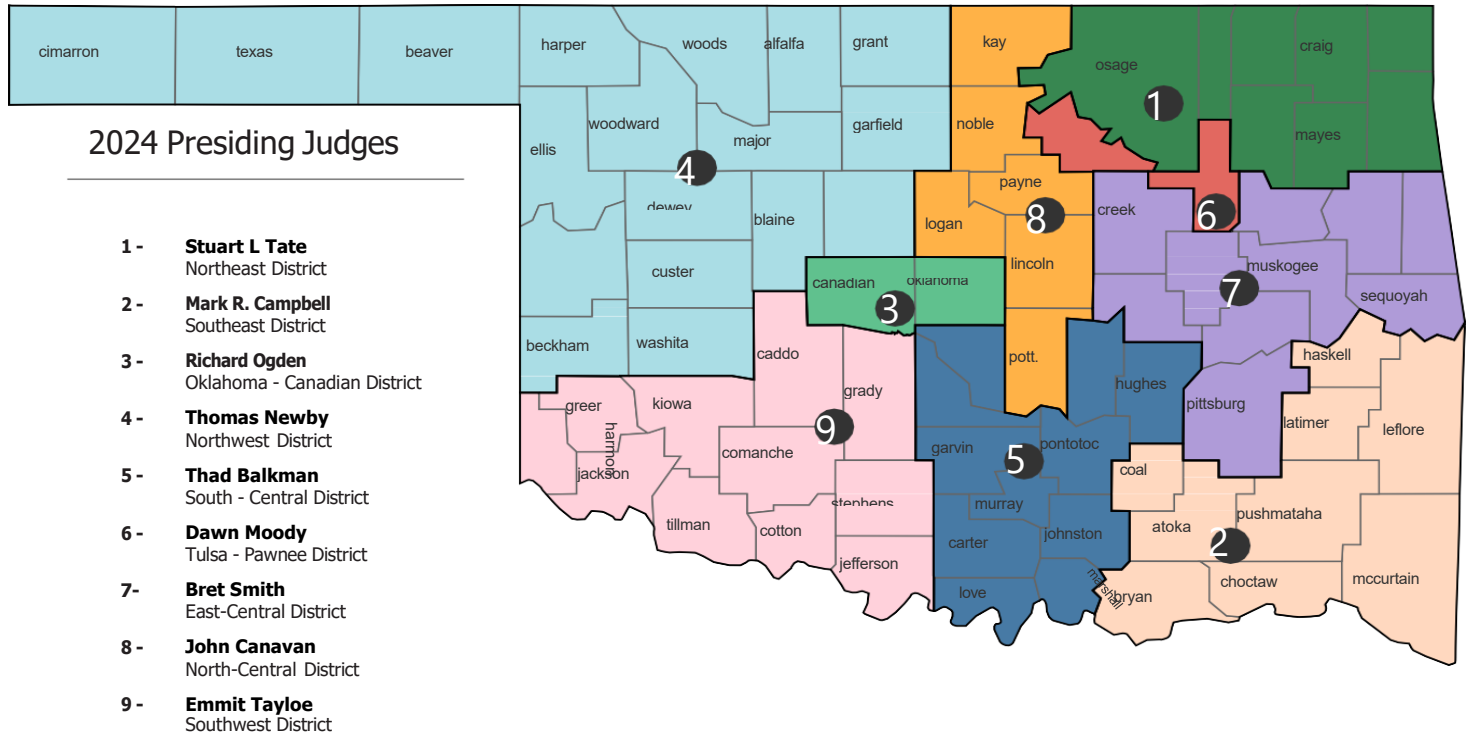
In Oklahoma, all litigants are entitled to an appeal as provided by law. Appeals to the Court of Criminal Appeals come directly from the District Court. All appeals in civil cases are made to the Oklahoma Supreme Court. Appeals may be made to the Supreme Court from the District Court, Workers’ Compensation 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, the Court of Civil Appeals has decided a question in a way probably not in accord with decisions of 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 the appeal. 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 (which may include designated transcripts, exhibits and court papers), 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. 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. 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 and mandate has issued, if applicable, 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, 2025

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 different funds at various executive branch agencies and county municipal entities.

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 Program

The Oklahoma Supreme Court remains committed to ensuring meaningful access to justice for all individuals who come into contact with the state court system, at no cost, regardless of the language they speak. Oklahoma's Language Access Program promotes equal justice by supporting the District Courts in communicating effectively with individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have limited English proficiency (LEP). Established in 2015, the Certified Courtroom Interpreter Program now marks its tenth year of service. The program provides training and support to judges, court employees, and both practicing and aspiring court interpreters. Currently, 55 Certified Courtroom Interpreters serve Oklahoma's courts by interpreting in American Sign Language, Mandarin, Dari, French, German, Persian Farsi, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swahili, Ukrainian, Vietnamese, and Wolof. The 121 Registered Interpreters support the Court by providing interpreting services in Arabic, Cantonese, Mandarin, Dari, French, Hmong, Indonesian, Marshallese, Persian Farsi, Portuguese, Romanian, Spanish, and Vietnamese. Interpreter registries are available on the Courtroom Interpreter webpage at https://www.oscn.net/static/forms/aoc_forms/interpreter.asp . The program provided translation of protective orders which are available to the public at <https://www.oscn.net/forms/aoc/protective-orders/> .

The Interpreter Board implemented several key procedural updates during the year, including a significant rule revision authorizing temporary appointments to strengthen governance and ensure continuity of operations.

A significant accomplishment in 2025 was the statewide deployment of Language Line equipment across all 77 counties, including Cimarron and Harper—the last two counties previously without active coverage. This advancement ensures every District Court now has access to on-demand remote language interpreting.

To support professional development, the Language Access Program conducted interpreter orientation sessions and workshops throughout the year. A total of 56 new candidates participated in the Spring and Fall Orientations, which included written examinations and Oral Proficiency Interviews (OPIs). While some Fall examination results remain pending, 22 candidates successfully passed the written exams, eight passed the Spring OPIs to become Registered Courtroom Interpreters, and one interpreter achieved full certification through successful completion of the Oral Examination. Although pass rates continue to present challenges, program staff collaborated closely with judges and court clerks to identify and translate key court documents, enhancing accessibility for individuals with limited English proficiency.

Family Representation and Advocacy Program

The Family Representation and Advocacy Act was enacted in 2023 at 10 O.S. §801-802 for the purpose of ensuring uniformly available, high-quality, legal representation in deprived child actions brought by the State. Legal representation is available to children, indigent parents, legal guardians, and Indian custodians upon appointment by the judge. Legal Aid Services of Oklahoma, Inc. provides legal and interdisciplinary services pursuant to a competitively awarded contract administered by the Administrative Office of the Courts. The program has been branded, as required by the Act, as the *Oklahoma Office of Family Representation*.

Program development was completed during FY2024, and the initial phase service delivery began in FY2025. The Office of Family Representation launched initial client services in Oklahoma Human Services (OHS) Region 2 (Southwest Oklahoma) and Region 5 (Northeast Oklahoma) on July 1, 2024, and served the following clients and cases:

FY2025	Region 2 Southwest	Region 5 Northeast	Statewide
Number of Counties Served	21	9	30
Trial Court Cases Open	1074	1007	2081
Unique Clients Served in Open Cases	2149	1769	3918
Trial Court Cases Closed	483	722	1205
Trial Court Cases Closed (Unique Clients)	720	1048	1829
Appeals			55
Cases Utilizing Services of Interdisciplinary Teams			230

Services of an interdisciplinary support team consisting of a social worker and peer mentor are available to represented clients upon request of counsel or a judge.

In addition to providing legal representation for Eligible Clients, OFR also provided 188 hours of free continuing education training for attorneys, mentors, paralegals, investigators, social workers, and administrative staff in support of continuous improvement of services available across the state. 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:

- The Annual Children’s court Improvement Conference in Norman and Tulsa during the Fall of 2025. All total there were over 700 registered between both conference locations 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.
- The CIP Coordinator and Project Specialist worked with Oklahoma Human Services to develop a program improvement plan because of the findings from the Child and Family Services Review (CFSR).

- Awarded scholarships for the newly formed Office of Family Representation Attorneys to attend the, NACC and local CCAN and OICWA conferences.
- Continue to support the ICWA Court in Tulsa County and work with tribes to enhance the court's ability to comply with ICWA guidelines.
- Developed a closed case report so court officials will be able to determine the closure status by accessing accurate and timely data.
- Released a training manual for OCIS court clerks to better understand how to enter juvenile case information correctly to obtain good data from the OCIS system. The manual was developed in 2020.
- Updated the CIP website and created a new CIP Logo.
- Purchased *Life in Limbo interactive workshop kit* to train trainers as a tool to share with different community organizations on what a family's journey in the foster care system could experience.

Certified Shorthand Reporters

The Certified Shorthand Reporters (CSR) program administered credentialing and compliance activities. Throughout the year, multiple court reporters passed certification exams or had their credentials reinstated.

With direction from the Supreme Court, the Board of Examiners of Certified Shorthand Reporters is modernizing reporting services by revising administrative rules and drafting proposed legislation to incorporate voice-writing technology. Earlier this year, the Board introduced a voluntary inactive status option which supports career flexibility for court reporters. Plans are underway to enhance accessibility and streamline the administration of the Certified Shorthand Reporter written examination.

During 2025, the CSR program offered examinations three times—in February, June, and November. A total of 31 unique applicants participated, taking the combined 49 administered tests, as some individuals sat for multiple sessions. Of these applicants, 26 percent achieved certification and became enrolled as Oklahoma Certified Shorthand Reporters. The Oklahoma Written Knowledge Test (WKT) produced an 80 percent pass rate, while the Jury Charge (JC) and Question-and-Answer (Q&A) portions proved a bit more challenging, with pass rates of 12 percent and 18 percent respectively. In total, 16 individuals passed the WKT, 4 passed the JC, and 5 passed the Q&A. Two individuals earned advanced certifications through the National Court Reporters Association resulting in corresponding salary increases. Seven new CSRs were enrolled in 2025, and one reporter was enrolled through reciprocity.

The Oklahoma Reporter Bank continued to support court proceedings statewide, covering a total of 377 in-person and virtual hearings and proceedings. AOC staff participated in the Oklahoma Court Reporters Association Convention and promoted certification education initiatives to sustain the quality and availability of court reporting services across Oklahoma. During the Convention, Chief Justice Rowe honored the commitment of our Official Court Reporters by presenting each with a service pin reflecting their years of dedicated service. In total, 107 Official Certified Shorthand Reporters received pins, representing an incredible 2,145 combined years of service to the Oklahoma judicial system.

Alternative Dispute Resolution 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

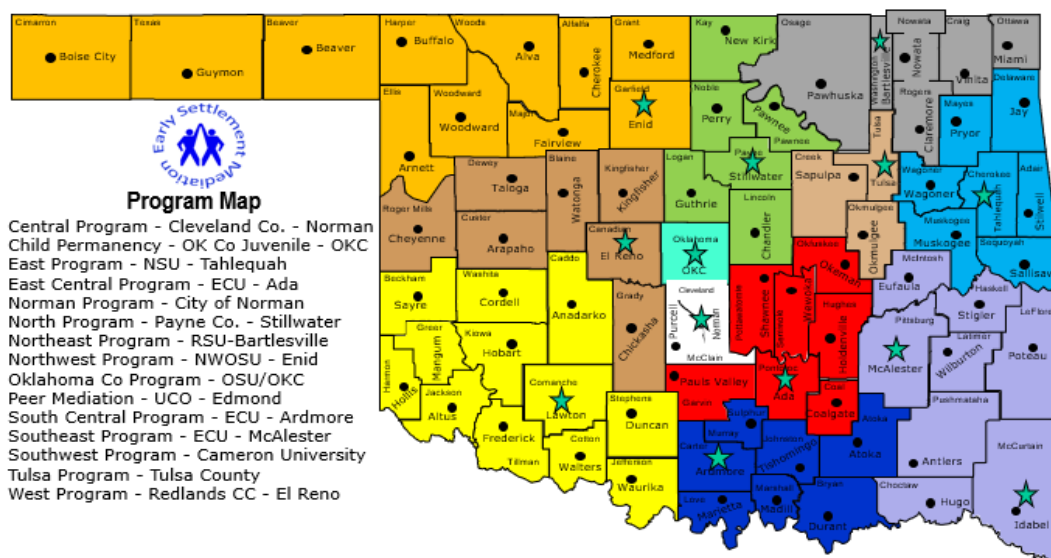
To assist with the supervision of the system a fifteen (15) member Dispute Resolution Advisory Board is appointed by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma; these members serve on a volunteer basis and receive no compensation for their services.

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) state agencies with mediation programs. The Office of Management and Enterprise Services (OMES) Civil Service program serves all state agencies offering employee mediation services. The volunteer agency mediators use the facilitative mediation model and are trained through the Alternative Dispute Resolution System.



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 FREE 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 (Peer 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.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM					
Annual Report Fiscal Year 2025					
(JULY 2024 - JUNE 2025)					
CASE TYPES FY 2025	CASES REFERRED	CASES MEDIATED	AGREEMENT RATE	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS TRAINED
Civil/Small Claims	3,143	2,246	62%	9,862	130
Family/Divorce	2,011	1,529	70%	7,203	25
Child Permanency	189	152	80%	1,621	10
Adult Guardianship	40	31	66%	179	0
Adjunct Settlement	77	47	65%	188	0
TOTALS	5,460	4,005	69%	19,053	155

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 three appellate courts and seventy-seven district 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 for the Court of Criminal 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. 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 enhancements recently implemented by the MIS Division:

- Wireless network infrastructure was expanded in counties to increase access in approximately 240 court rooms, 200 judge's chambers, 3 juvenile centers, and 2 Public Defender's locations across the state to support mobility within the court rooms.
- Data circuits were upgraded in 63 counties to increase bandwidth speeds, with an annual savings of \$250,000. This also increased the bandwidth of the core data center circuits from 2gb to 10gb. The Judicial Center and secondary data center connections increased from 4gb to 20gb. The upgrade includes 22 Cellular backup data connections from 4G to 5G.
- Web application firewalls were upgraded to enhance the security of the court websites, providing robust protection against cyber threats. This replacement ensures improved safeguarding of sensitive data and maintains the integrity of online court services.
- Faxing technology has been modernized resulting in annual savings of \$30,000.
- A new Information Technology Service Management solution was implemented to manage incidents, problems, change management, and the purchasing process. Workflow automation improves processing times. It includes an Artificial Intelligence driven solution that improves response time to resolve customer requests.
- Completed FY2025 hardware replacements according to the rotation plan. Replaced 230 desktops, 90 laptops, 1200 monitors, 180 printers, and 175 scanners.
- A new call center phone system was implemented to enable the Service Delivery team to provide improved call routing, reporting, and monitoring
- An Electronic filing (eFiling) system was implemented for existing Civil non-confidential case types for OCIS counties. With over 4,000 registered eFiling users and rapid growth over the year, there were over 100,000 total submissions by July 1, 2025.
- Centralized sixty-four servers from the counties to the Judicial Data Center to enhance

security and firewall protection. This greatly reduced costs for travel and labor for support costs.

- Completed full testing of the Disaster Recovery Plan. This exercise is conducted twice a year. This allows for continuity of provided in all counties and the Judicial Center in the event of service interruptions.
- Power and cooling equipment has been replaced in the Judicial Center data center resulting in more efficient energy usage and reduced maintenance costs with a smaller equipment footprint.
- Multiple servers were modernized for service needs, security, and maintaining the environment at current standards.
- A new phone system was implemented for the Appellate Courts and the AOC, resulting in reduced costs and enhanced functionality, allowing communications from desk phones, mobile phones, and computers.
- Courts are equipped with audio-visual systems to ensure secure access for remote hearings, recordings and transcriptions. This technology is deployed and upgraded as funding becomes available. Approximately 120 systems are deployed statewide.
- The Supreme Court website saw remarkably high engagement across all major services in Fiscal Year 2025, reflecting how essential these tools have become for public access to the justice system. Overall activity surpassed 1.19 billion total hits. Search activity remained strong across all categories, underscoring the continued demand for transparent, easily accessible court records.

Annual Report						
For Fiscal Year 2025						
OSCN (all)**		Dockets			Legal Research	
Views*	Searches	Views*	Searches	Scanned Images	Views*	Searches
545,010,553	163,463,919	501,746,224	162,741,768	52,325,003	20,286,185	722,151

* Views: pages that have been viewed or downloaded

** OSCN ALL Hits = 1,199,071,136

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 cased 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 at 28 O.S. §86 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.

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	\$971,677	\$1,463	-
2024	\$1,090,492	\$2,661	-
2025	1,110,357	-	-

****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
FY 2025

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 7/1/24	Disposed	Filed	Pending 6/30/25	County	Pending 7/1/24	Disposed	Filed	Pending 6/30/25
<i>Adair</i>	3,351	1,488	1,174	3,037	<i>Delaware</i>	32,742	4,509	5,107	33,340
<i>Alfalfa</i>	4,070	432	549	4,187	<i>Dewey</i>	1,117	593	675	1,199
<i>Atoka</i>	9,420	1,564	2,455	10,311	<i>Ellis</i>	289	356	329	262
<i>Beaver</i>	2,882	670	658	2,870	<i>Garfield</i>	7,185	6,439	6,679	7,425
<i>Beckham</i>	17,771	3,130	3,683	18,324	<i>Garvin</i>	13,175	3,948	3,640	12,867
<i>Blaine</i>	6,229	1,782	2,112	6,559	<i>Grady</i>	23,885	4,817	5,871	24,939
<i>Bryan</i>	21,165	4,995	5,765	21,935	<i>Grant</i>	3,089	421	570	3,238
<i>Caddo</i>	10,182	2,075	2,627	10,734	<i>Greer</i>	5,625	559	498	5,564
<i>Canadian</i>	13,410	11,259	12,611	14,762	<i>Harmon</i>	1,393	230	301	1,464
<i>Carter</i>	14,539	4,356	5,903	16,086	<i>Harper</i>	3,170	219	372	3,323
<i>Cherokee</i>	40,305	3,383	4,172	41,094	<i>Haskell</i>	5,002	1,006	1,121	5,117
<i>Choctaw</i>	16,305	1,274	2,147	17,178	<i>Hughes</i>	5,383	506	908	5,785
<i>Cimarron</i>	3,280	465	510	3,325	<i>Jackson</i>	12,397	2,704	3,078	12,771
<i>Cleveland</i>	31,345	19,706	21,685	33,324	<i>Jefferson</i>	2,366	570	621	2,417
<i>Coal</i>	7,058	541	856	7,373	<i>Johnston</i>	1,567	929	1,096	1,734
<i>Comanche</i>	48,037	12,661	13,598	48,974	<i>Kay</i>	11,834	6,673	6,114	11,275
<i>Cotton</i>	6,268	1,590	1,777	6,455	<i>Kingfisher</i>	3,979	2,312	2,355	4,022
<i>Craig</i>	9,221	1,938	2,094	9,377	<i>Kiowa</i>	10,908	642	980	11,246
<i>Creek</i>	35,709	5,969	12,753	42,493	<i>Latimer</i>	3,996	652	856	4,200
<i>Custer</i>	12,203	4,360	4,810	12,653	<i>LeFlore</i>	10,933	4,790	5,206	11,349

DISTRICT COURT CASELOAD INVENTORY BY COUNTY (cont.)

	Cases					Cases			
County	Pending 7/1/24	Disposed	Filed	Pending 6/30/25	County	Pending 7/1/24	Disposed	Filed	Pending 6/30/25
<i>Lincoln</i>	18,875	2,504	2,616	18,987	<i>Pittsburg</i>	32,421	2,918	4,663	34,166
<i>Logan</i>	5,409	2,975	3,048	5,482	<i>Pontotoc</i>	43,036	2,766	3,585	43,855
<i>Love</i>	7,056	1,988	2,204	7,272	<i>Pottawatomie</i>	35,852	5,466	7,145	37,531
<i>McClain</i>	15,771	3,565	3,295	15,501	<i>Pushmataha</i>	2,316	993	1,221	2,544
<i>McCurtain</i>	27,527	4,085	5,242	28,684	<i>Roger Mills</i>	529	330	290	489
<i>McIntosh</i>	10,318	1,826	2,606	11,098	<i>Rogers</i>	20,087	7,476	7,377	19,988
<i>Major</i>	1,821	1,570	1,674	1,925	<i>Seminole</i>	12,380	2,097	2,769	13,052
<i>Marshall</i>	6,889	1,785	2,373	7,477	<i>Sequoyah</i>	40,055	2,453	4,484	42,086
<i>Mayer</i>	15,790	4,602	5,374	16,562	<i>Stephens</i>	11,556	3,444	4,487	12,599
<i>Murray</i>	13,611	1,341	1,601	13,871	<i>Texas</i>	19,656	2,539	2,773	19,890
<i>Muskogee</i>	78,190	6,405	9,313	81,098	<i>Tillman</i>	2,715	783	837	2,769
<i>Noble</i>	12,152	784	1,118	12,486	<i>Tulsa</i>	84,386	63,048	62,802	84,140
<i>Nowata</i>	8,525	486	1,077	9,116	<i>Wagoner</i>	24,576	3,521	6,379	27,434
<i>Okfuskee</i>	4,741	587	811	4,965	<i>Washington</i>	15,863	3,412	4,272	16,723
<i>Oklahoma</i>	123,021	79,738	86,518	129,801	<i>Washita</i>	4,041	970	1,008	4,079
<i>Okmulgee</i>	45,922	2,885	3,979	47,016	<i>Woods</i>	4,590	817	1,016	4,789
<i>Osage</i>	35,598	3,223	4,473	36,848	<i>Woodward</i>	7,828	1,820	2,654	8,662
<i>Ottawa</i>	31,203	2,439	4,045	32,809	Totals:	1,322,079	361,163	415,738	1,376,654
<i>Pawnee</i>	15,190	492	1,612	16,310					
<i>Payne</i>	9,798	6,517	6,681	9,962					

DISTRICT COURT CASELOAD INVENTORY BY DISTRICT

	Cases					Cases			
Judicial District	Pending 7/1/24	Disposed	Filed	Pending 6/30/25	Judicial District	Pending 7/1/24	Disposed	Filed	Pending 6/30/25
1	28,988	3,893	4,313	29,408	21	60,291	27,219	28,620	61,692
2	34,833	9,146	10,120	35,807	22	60,799	5,369	7,262	62,692
3	33,038	4,918	5,694	33,814	23	54,727	7,970	9,761	56,518
4	39,908	16,186	18,284	42,006	24	86,372	9,441	17,543	94,474
5	68,227	18,265	20,483	70,445	25	16,478	2,105	3,311	17,684
6	34,067	6,892	8,498	35,673	26	13,410	11,259	12,611	14,762
7	123,021	79,738	86,518	129,801	Totals:	1,322,079	361,163	415,738	1,376,654
8	23,986	7,457	7,232	23,761					
9	15,207	9,492	9,729	15,444					
10	35,598	3,223	4,473	36,848					
11	24,388	3,898	5,349	25,839					
12	45,098	14,016	14,845	45,927					
13	63,945	6,948	9,152	66,149					
14	99,576	63,540	64,414	100,450					
15	186,477	17,250	25,522	194,749					
16	19,931	6,448	7,183	20,666					
17	46,148	6,352	8,610	48,406					
18	42,739	4,744	7,269	45,264					
19	21,165	4,995	5,765	21,935					
20	43,662	10,399	13,177	46,440					

DISTRICT COURT FILINGS BY CASE TYPE FISCAL YEAR 2025

	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>	325	323	88	9	2	7	34	5	21	119	1	64	193	88	24
<i>Alfalfa</i>	100	26	29	3	4	2	27	0	4	29	0	45	38	270	4
<i>Atoka</i>	324	119	57	4	32	9	43	2	18	73	2	182	318	1,333	18
<i>Beaver</i>	73	11	12	3	5	1	40	1	2	15	0	35	30	447	1
<i>Beckham</i>	521	321	96	0	40	13	78	35	18	119	7	409	330	1,760	62
<i>Blaine</i>	182	27	26	20	19	7	55	7	8	44	0	129	268	1,337	47
<i>Bryan</i>	1,159	867	212	50	79	24	128	11	47	381	0	495	752	1,952	39
<i>Caddo</i>	485	163	70	0	53	10	115	4	21	117	2	376	604	646	80
<i>Canadian</i>	3,220	2,199	759	201	31	71	282	20	200	602	14	664	857	3,996	312
<i>Carter</i>	1,162	1,000	214	15	137	47	137	14	36	348	152	547	1,010	1,477	122
<i>Cherokee</i>	1,272	623	187	18	30	24	101	44	50	297	2	264	563	973	41
<i>Choctaw</i>	318	177	59	34	31	8	35	3	18	92	0	123	204	1,158	13
<i>Cimarron</i>	28	11	4	6	0	0	17	0	0	13	0	21	49	380	0

CASELOAD STATISTICS FY 2025

	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>	5,251	6,451	1,052	234	370	110	521	419	373	2,247	23	1,572	2,525	2,696	345
<i>Coal</i>	146	51	28	1	7	0	21	2	11	32	0	75	129	368	18
<i>Comanche</i>	2,181	3,204	513	213	237	63	286	24	97	397	11	723	1,773	4,268	229
<i>Cotton</i>	139	21	25	5	10	1	17	2	2	73	0	111	381	1,062	6
<i>Craig</i>	358	195	54	37	19	6	32	1	23	71	1	153	203	1,037	13
<i>Creek</i>	1,746	853	300	133	145	54	196	26	99	499	14	626	541	8,078	89
<i>Custer</i>	817	398	87	42	43	9	134	52	26	146	1	410	615	2,138	81
<i>Delaware</i>	1,071	716	194	103	63	24	118	7	94	216	1	331	529	1,929	31
<i>Dewey</i>	99	22	14	0	0	3	43	1	4	16	0	26	101	358	4
<i>Ellis</i>	53	6	14	9	6	3	34	1	5	28	0	19	60	124	4
<i>Garfield</i>	1,053	1,133	228	72	93	38	175	32	46	393	6	366	856	2,507	152
<i>Garvin</i>	796	245	98	60	48	10	117	2	38	164	1	433	449	1,377	27
<i>Grady</i>	1,488	663	234	76	106	27	217	23	74	343	4	425	808	1,747	59
<i>Grant</i>	52	24	16	0	3	2	30	0	6	17	0	16	38	383	0
<i>Greer</i>	117	14	23	0	13	2	19	1	5	37	2	54	57	179	14
<i>Harmon</i>	36	15	6	6	4	0	12	0	1	12	0	26	23	174	4
<i>Harper</i>	59	13	11	0	2	0	39	0	6	17	0	26	39	174	3

CASELOAD STATISTICS FY 2025

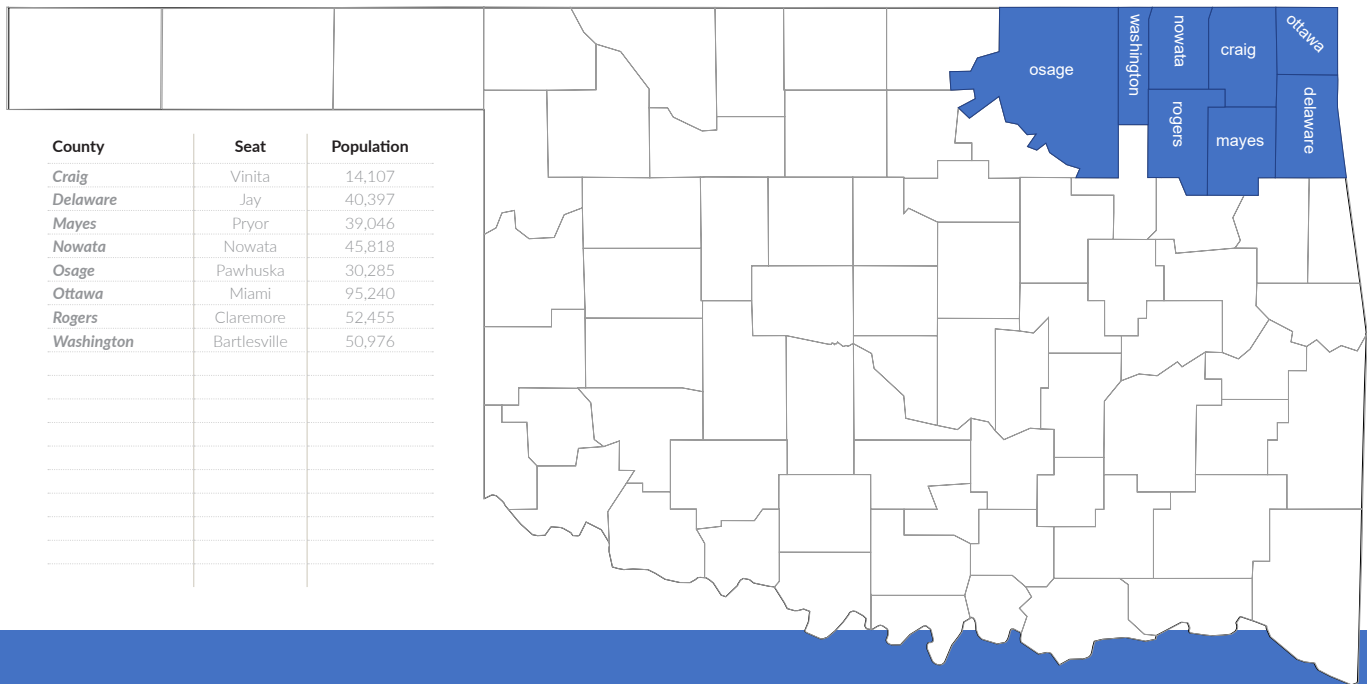
	Civil	Small Claims	Divorce	VPO's	Domestic All Other	Adoptions	Probate	Mental Health	Guardianship	Marriage Licenses	Licenses All Other	Felony	Misdemeanor	Traffic	Juvenile
<i>Haskell</i>	222	103	50	33	23	8	31	7	16	78	0	119	260	257	25
<i>Hughes</i>	249	92	52	13	38	7	54	6	26	65	1	110	125	126	23
<i>Jackson</i>	443	302	112	18	65	24	59	3	17	196	6	416	588	982	67
<i>Jefferson</i>	122	38	24	16	7	5	29	0	8	26	0	63	99	213	13
<i>Johnston</i>	214	43	35	24	18	7	34	2	13	55	2	107	283	326	14
<i>Kay</i>	1,110	879	157	11	215	18	113	7	65	322	2	997	637	1,776	140
<i>Kingfisher</i>	362	54	46	2	12	11	88	10	10	158	0	114	201	1,418	29
<i>Kiowa</i>	141	77	24	0	17	4	35	9	10	33	0	48	131	462	22
<i>Latimer</i>	249	67	41	17	16	4	43	2	11	35	1	59	212	145	7
<i>LeFlore</i>	1,028	1,063	222	286	178	29	97	11	84	305	16	256	534	1,648	56
<i>Lincoln</i>	558	159	136	0	191	13	98	19	30	185	10	305	457	613	37
<i>Logan</i>	850	335	170	29	29	25	123	3	42	266	4	171	248	999	53
<i>Love</i>	274	98	45	24	30	7	34	5	8	135	0	166	530	1,000	7
<i>Major</i>	1,083	207	174	56	61	20	149	0	60	240	3	415	517	570	39
<i>Marshall</i>	746	700	234	82	11	18	85	3	43	232	1	264	744	2,337	57
<i>Mayes</i>	543	261	94	6	36	9	62	21	35	110	2	272	413	801	59
<i>McClain</i>	159	46	26	9	9	1	49	1	3	46	4	33	108	1,226	13

CASELOAD STATISTICS FY 2025

	Civil	Small Claims	Divorce	VPO's	Domestic All Other	Adoptions	Probate	Mental Health	Guardianship	Marriage Licenses	Licenses All Other	Felony	Misdemeanor	Traffic	Juvenile
<i>McCurtain</i>	369	110	66	0	19	3	65	1	24	102	0	160	336	1,208	12
<i>McIntosh</i>	969	507	165	54	67	28	83	8	46	269	10	256	393	2,801	51
<i>Murray</i>	311	142	67	14	17	3	67	9	12	88	0	114	190	653	16
<i>Muskogee</i>	2,532	1,226	315	186	111	36	157	67	132	472	4	936	867	2,849	85
<i>Noble</i>	225	37	35	1	17	4	37	0	9	37	0	95	137	498	24
<i>Nowata</i>	281	145	48	16	14	18	17	0	12	40	1	70	117	350	5
<i>Okfuskee</i>	245	44	32	8	24	10	29	10	26	58	0	80	93	185	33
<i>Oklahoma</i>	20,321	27,413	3,447	2,420	907	373	1,592	1,275	1,044	5,594	64	6,588	4,874	17,478	1,206
<i>Okmulgee</i>	893	712	132	42	80	34	107	96	64	165	2	274	509	1,010	68
<i>Osage</i>	894	369	124	51	39	17	164	3	40	99	2	319	714	1,733	57
<i>Ottawa</i>	638	418	125	83	74	16	66	8	34	537	6	337	822	1,475	32
<i>Pawnee</i>	435	97	61	0	2	7	53	0	19	68	0	116	260	551	11
<i>Payne</i>	1,187	1,088	235	109	109	32	156	12	56	504	5	433	1,166	2,074	133
<i>Pittsburg</i>	1,053	550	192	0	86	32	169	22	64	215	16	394	589	1,467	45
<i>Pontotoc</i>	869	564	123	38	54	30	112	13	50	294	8	336	770	615	49
<i>Pottawatomie</i>	1,677	1,007	278	133	188	42	179	33	111	593	5	692	915	1,891	132
<i>Pushmataha</i>	135	68	49	15	34	3	52	5	21	56	1	93	170	573	18

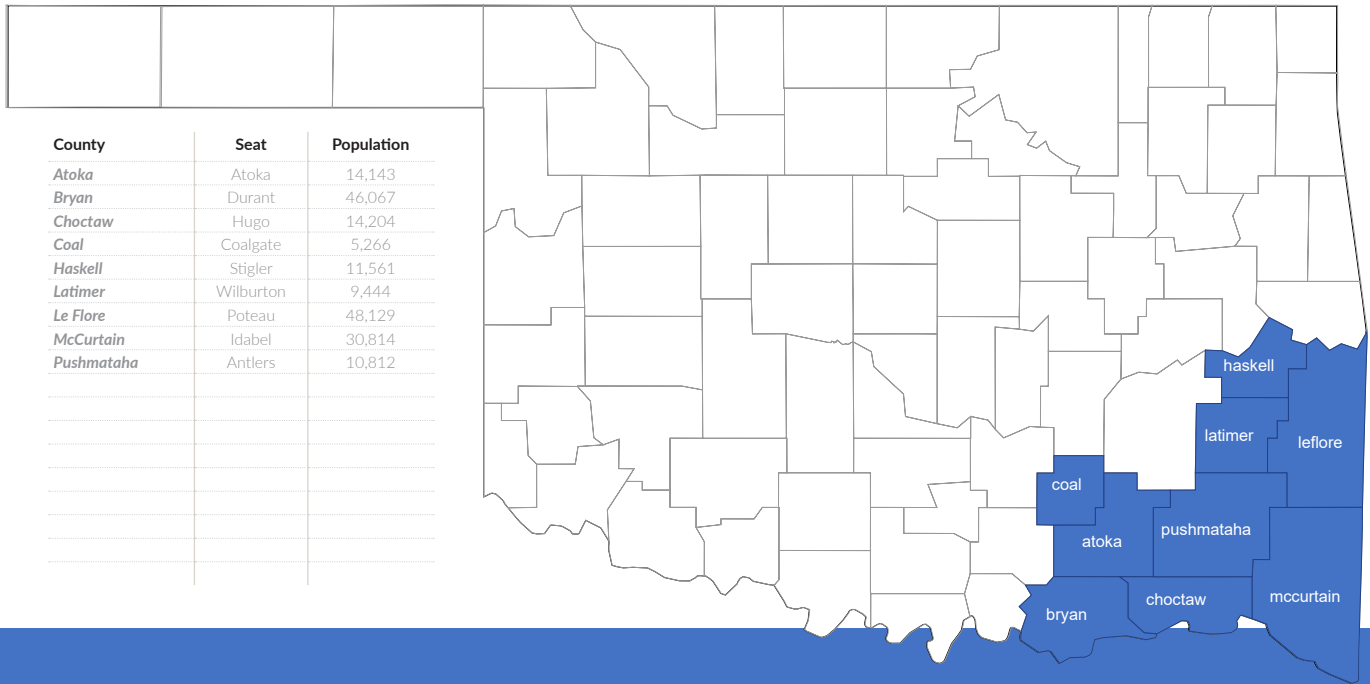
	Civil	Small Claims	Divorce	VPO's	Domestic All Other	Adoptions	Probate	Mental Health	Guardianship	Marriage Licenses	Licenses All Other	Felony	Misdemeanor	Traffic	Juvenile
<i>Roger Mills</i>	57	7	9	0	2	1	54	0	1	29	0	19	35	100	5
<i>Rogers</i>	1,766	1,033	392	191	10	46	190	9	169	516	6	446	696	2,496	124
<i>Seminole</i>	568	316	66	35	74	16	77	4	27	91	2	178	346	1,032	65
<i>Sequoyah</i>	1,077	843	219	33	61	32	103	18	68	254	2	421	638	915	89
<i>Stephens</i>	943	569	186	65	81	24	166	14	36	430	9	406	631	1,355	76
<i>Texas</i>	302	101	51	19	15	0	66	1	2	117	0	264	314	1,642	15
<i>Tillman</i>	135	71	18	33	9	3	22	0	3	33	0	73	93	394	16
<i>Tulsa</i>	13,642	17,896	2,357	2,218	554	241	1,237	1,068	1,079	5,241	49	5,157	5,375	12,467	1,729
<i>Wagoner</i>	1,982	497	358	115	83	43	142	7	94	245	4	283	520	2,295	75
<i>Washington</i>	1,158	595	214	92	140	36	123	23	63	340	6	305	617	899	99
<i>Washita</i>	200	30	52	32	27	10	49	4	11	68	0	98	106	394	27
<i>Woods</i>	118	89	28	10	14	4	43	1	3	45	0	55	99	553	9
<i>Woodward</i>	414	538	76	1	54	10	78	9	19	127	3	294	305	791	66

CASELOAD STATISTICS FY 2025



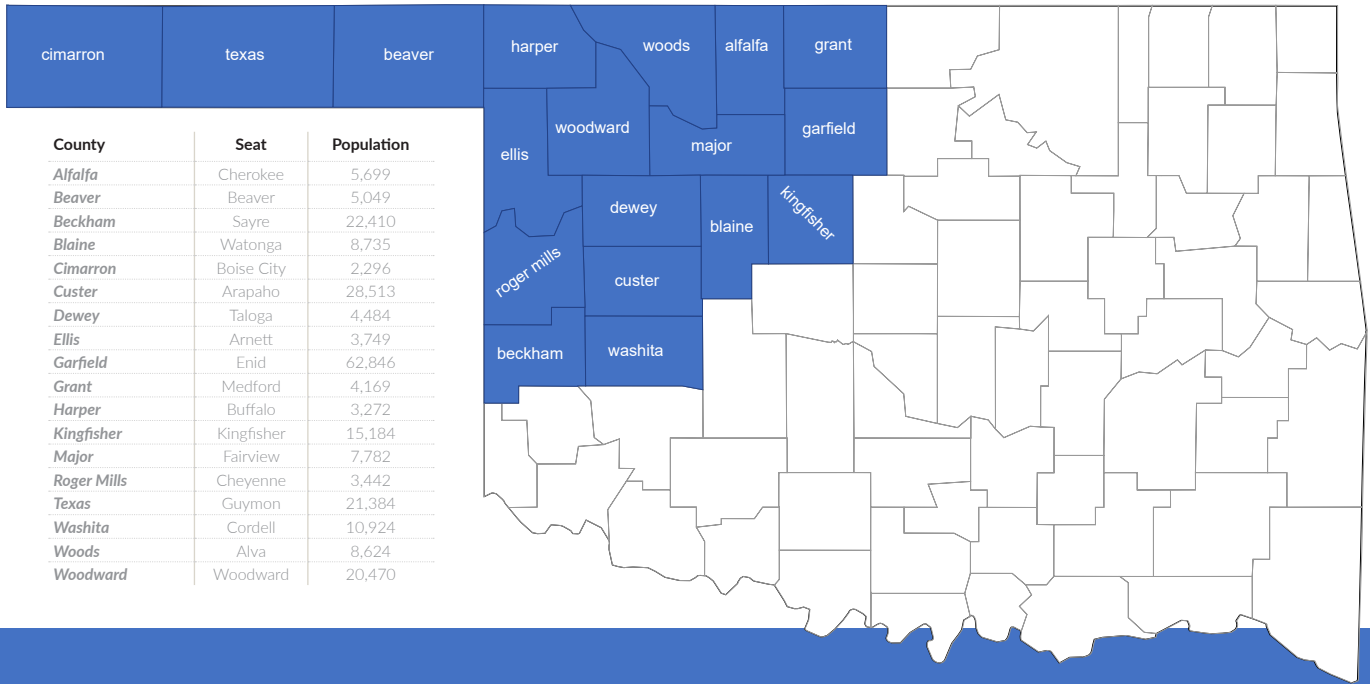
1. NORTHEASTERN DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

County	Civil		Criminal		Juvenile		Licenses	VPOs Issued
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed		
Craig	688	631	1,393	1,298	13	9	72	37
Delaware	2,287	2,042	2,789	2,448	31	19	217	103
Mayes	1,873	1,490	3,450	3,035	51	77	279	54
Nowata	535	306	537	172	5	8	41	16
Osage	1,650	842	2,766	2,381	57	0	101	51
Ottawa	1,379	923	2,634	1,501	32	15	543	83
Rogers	3,615	3,516	3,638	3,878	124	82	522	191
Washington	2,352	1,302	1,821	1,665	99	445	346	92



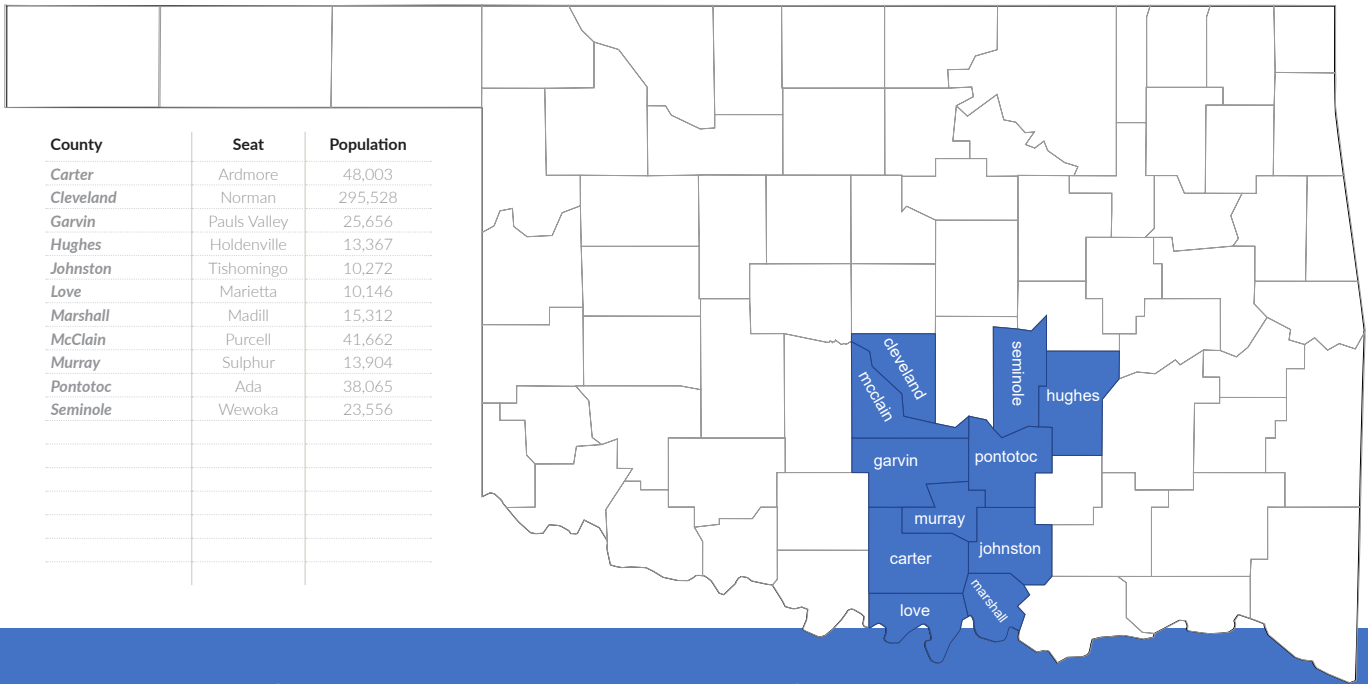
2. SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

County	Civil		Criminal		Juvenile		Licenses	VPOs Issued
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed		
Atoka	604	218	1,833	1,346	18	0	75	4
Bryan	2,527	2,169	3,199	2,783	39	43	390	50
Choctaw	649	266	1,485	1,008	13	0	92	34
Coal	266	176	572	356	18	9	32	1
Haskell	460	468	636	503	25	35	78	33
Latimer	433	271	416	377	7	4	36	17
LeFlore	2,712	2,518	2,438	2,222	56	50	321	286
McCurtain	1,840	1,041	3,345	3,042	57	2	233	82
Pushmataha	367	261	836	722	18	10	57	15



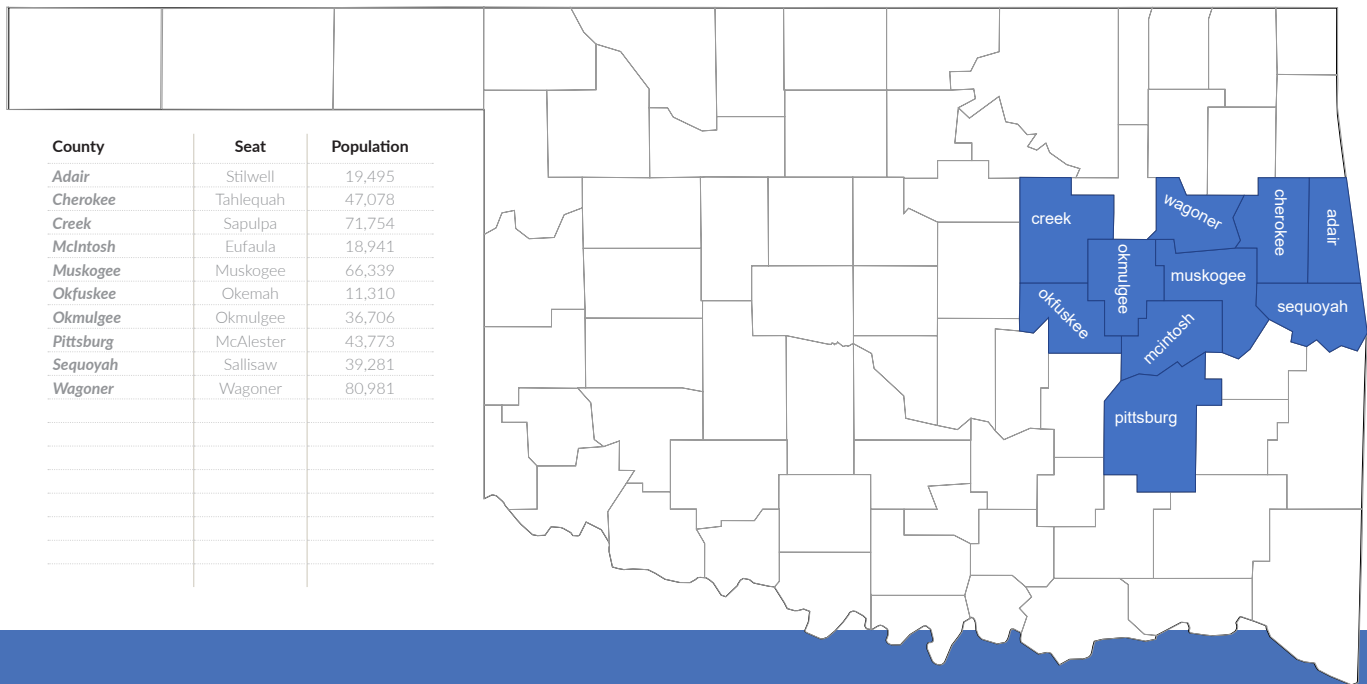
4. NORTHWEST-PANHANDLE DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

County	Civil		Criminal		Juvenile		Licenses	VPOs Issued
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed		
Alfalfa	163	125	353	307	4	0	29	3
Beaver	145	133	512	537	1	0	15	3
Beckham	1,122	787	2,499	2,289	62	54	126	0
Blaine	331	169	1,734	1,571	47	42	44	20
Cimarron	60	34	450	431	0	0	13	6
Custer	1,566	1,292	3,163	2,999	81	69	147	42
Dewey	186	167	485	423	4	3	16	0
Ellis	122	99	203	253	4	4	28	9
Garfield	2,798	2,324	3,729	3,946	152	169	399	72
Grant	133	35	437	386	0	0	17	0
Harper	130	33	239	186	3	0	17	0
Kingfisher	593	452	1,733	1,847	29	13	158	2
Major	294	222	1,367	1,346	13	2	50	9
Roger Mills	131	115	154	212	5	3	29	0
Texas	2,178	461	2,220	2,046	15	32	117	19
Washita	383	323	598	591	27	56	68	32
Woods	300	299	707	517	9	1	45	10
Woodward	1,198	1,032	1,390	740	66	48	130	1



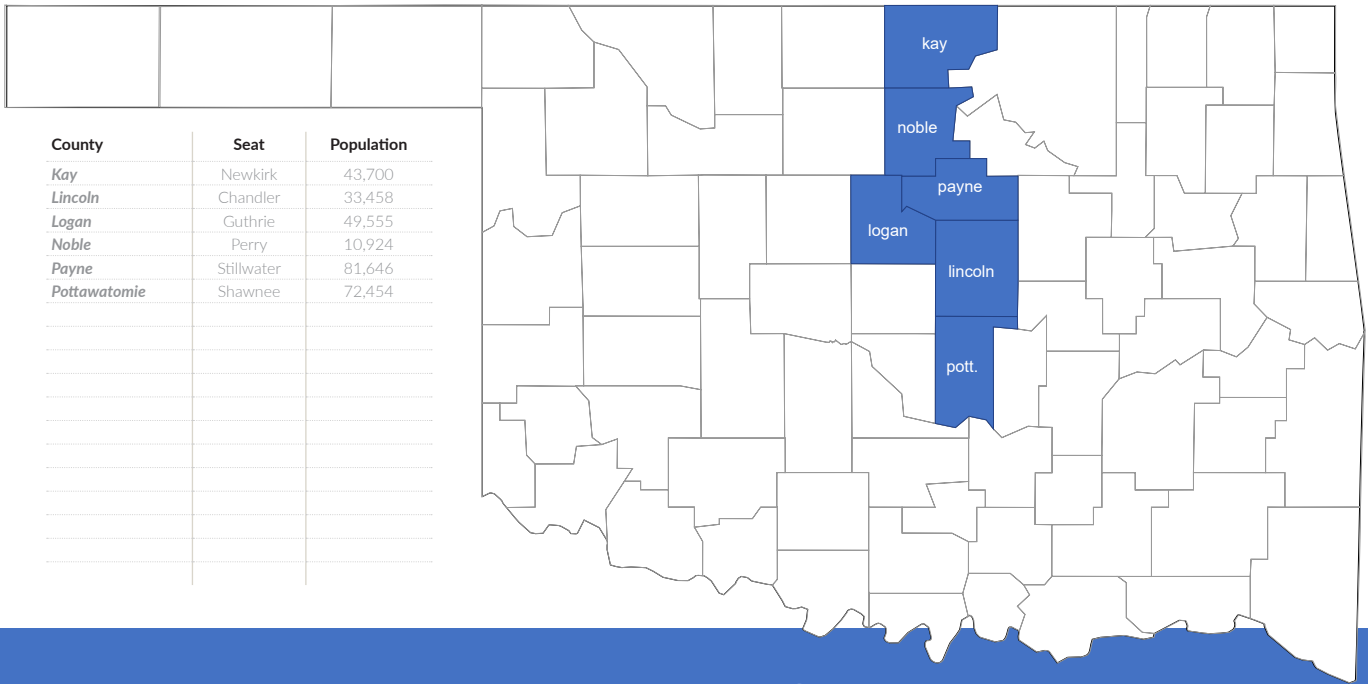
5. SOUTH-CENTRAL DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

County	Civil		Criminal		Juvenile		Licenses	VPOs Issued
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed		
<i>Carter</i>	2,747	2,113	3,034	2,228	122	15	500	15
<i>Cleveland</i>	14,547	12,666	6,793	6,785	345	255	2,270	234
<i>Garvin</i>	1,354	1,258	2,259	2,667	27	23	165	60
<i>Hughes</i>	524	298	361	208	23	0	66	13
<i>Johnston</i>	366	298	716	610	14	21	57	24
<i>Love</i>	501	591	1,696	1,393	7	4	135	24
<i>Marshall</i>	657	412	1,704	1,353	12	20	102	0
<i>McClain</i>	1,754	1,134	1,502	2,407	39	24	243	56
<i>Murray</i>	564	477	957	861	16	3	88	14
<i>Pontotoc</i>	1,733	1,245	1,721	1,471	49	50	302	38
<i>Seminole</i>	1,148	755	1,556	1,286	65	56	91	35



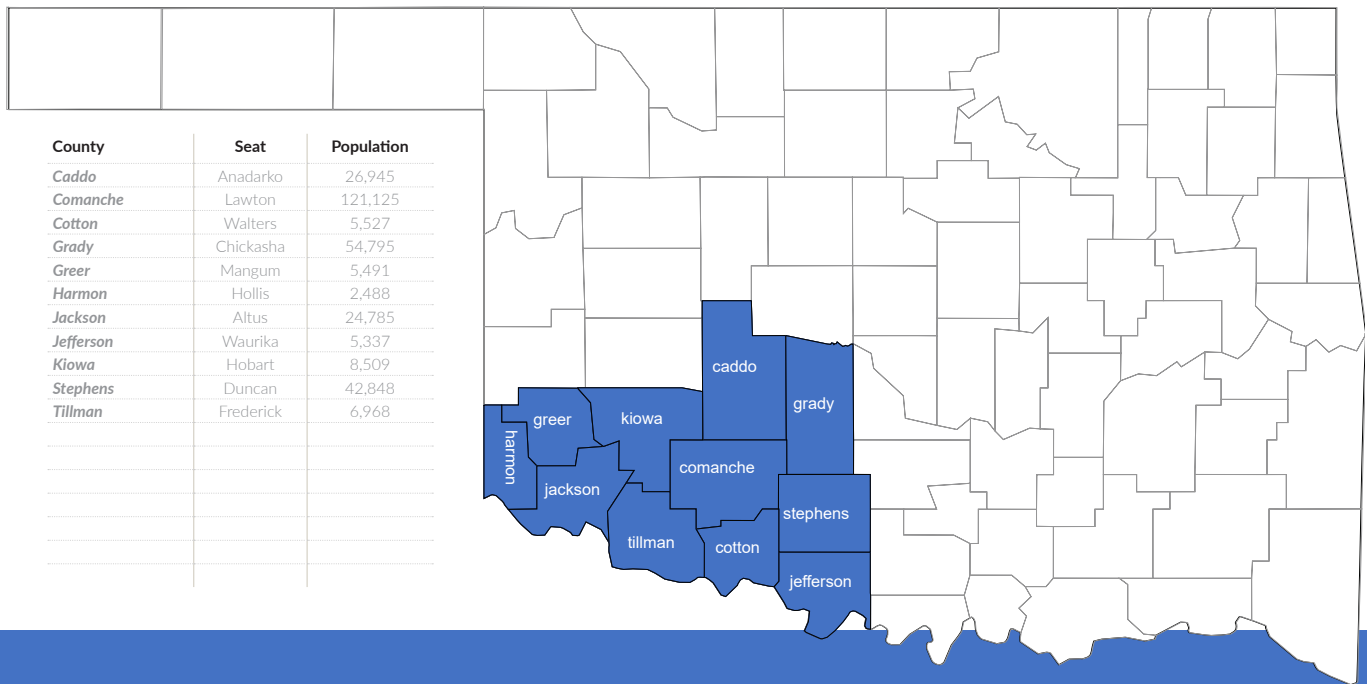
7. EAST-CENTRAL DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

County	Civil		Criminal		Juvenile		Licenses	VPOs Issued
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed		
<i>Adair</i>	805	1,084	345	373	24	31	120	9
<i>Cherokee</i>	2,331	1,741	1,800	1,599	41	43	299	18
<i>Creek</i>	3,419	3,000	9,245	2,894	89	75	513	133
<i>McIntosh</i>	1,061	811	1,486	967	59	48	112	6
<i>Muskogee</i>	4,576	3,257	4,652	3,084	85	64	476	186
<i>Okfuskee</i>	420	304	358	237	33	46	58	8
<i>Okmulgee</i>	2,118	1,389	1,793	1,344	68	152	167	42
<i>Pittsburg</i>	2,168	1,889	2,450	1,024	45	5	228	0
<i>Sequoyah</i>	2,421	758	1,974	1,394	89	301	256	33
<i>Wagoner</i>	3,206	1,275	3,098	2,209	75	37	249	115



8. NORTH-CENTRAL DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

County	Civil		Criminal		Juvenile		Licenses	VPOs Issued
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed		
<i>Kay</i>	2,564	2,841	3,410	3,707	140	125	324	11
<i>Lincoln</i>	1,204	1,198	1,375	1,280	37	26	195	0
<i>Logan</i>	1,577	1,327	1,418	1,563	53	58	270	29
<i>Noble</i>	364	183	730	593	24	8	37	1
<i>Payne</i>	2,875	2,567	3,673	3,848	133	102	509	109
<i>Pottawatomie</i>	3,515	2,200	3,498	3,137	132	129	598	133



9. SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT COURT JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

County	Civil		Criminal		Juvenile		Licenses	VPOs Issued
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed		
<i>Caddo</i>	921	643	1,626	1,375	80	57	119	0
<i>Comanche</i>	6,605	5,365	6,764	7,070	229	226	408	213
<i>Cotton</i>	217	178	1,554	1,411	6	1	73	5
<i>Grady</i>	2,832	2,331	2,980	2,486	59	0	347	76
<i>Greer</i>	194	185	290	374	14	0	39	0
<i>Harmon</i>	74	37	223	193	4	0	12	6
<i>Jackson</i>	1,025	1,072	1,986	1,604	67	28	202	18
<i>Jefferson</i>	233	218	375	340	13	12	26	16
<i>Kiowa</i>	317	253	641	373	22	16	33	0
<i>Stephens</i>	2,019	1,558	2,392	1,794	76	92	439	65
<i>Tillman</i>	261	211	560	550	16	22	33	33