Rule 22. Initial appearance and preliminary <u>examination hearing</u> in cases under Utah
 Code sections 80-6-503 and 80-6-504.

3 (a) When a summons is issued in lieu of a warrant of arrest, the minor shallmust appear
4 before the court as directed in the summons.

(b) When any peace officer or other person makes an arrest of a minor without a warrant,
the minor shallmust be taken to a juvenile detention facility pending a detention hearing,
which shallmust be held as provided by these rules. When any peace officer makes an
arrest of a minor with a warrant, the minor shallmust be taken to the place designated on
the warrant. If an information has not been filed, one shallmust be filed without delay in
the court with jurisdiction over the offense.

(c) If a minor is arrested in a county other than where the offense was committed the
minor shallmust without unnecessary delay be returned to the county where the crime
was committed and shallmust be taken before a judge of the juvenile court.

14 (d) The court <u>shallwill</u>, upon the minor's first appearance, inform the minor:

- (1) of the charge in the information or indictment and furnish the minor with acopy;
- 17 (2) of any affidavit or recorded testimony given in support of the information and18 how to obtain them;
- 19 (3) of the right to retain counsel or have counsel appointed by the court;
- (4) of rights concerning detention, pretrial release, and bail in the event the minor
 is bound over to stand trial in district court; and
- (5) that the minor is not required to make any statement, and that any statementsmade may be used against the minor in a court of law.

(e) The court shallwill, after providing the information under paragraph (d) and before
proceeding further, allow the minor reasonable time and opportunity to consult counsel

and shallwill allow the minor to contact any attorney by any reasonable means, without
delay and without fee.

(f) The minor may not be called on to enter a plea. During the initial appearance, the
minor shallwill be advised of the right to a preliminary examination hearing. If the minor
waives the right to a preliminary examination hearing, the court shallwill proceed in
accordance with Rule 23A to hear evidence regarding the factors contained in Utah Code
section 80-6-504(3).

(g) If the minor does not waive a preliminary examinationhearing, the court shallwill
schedule the preliminary examinationhearing. The time periods of this rule may be
extended by the court for good cause shown. The preliminary examination hearing
shallwill be held within a reasonable time, but not later than <u>10 ten</u> days after the initial
appearance if the minor is in custody for the offense charged. and the information is filed
under Utah Code section 80-6-503. The preliminary examination hearing shallwill be held
within a reasonable time, but not later than 30 days after the initial appearance if:

40 (1) the minor is in custody for the offense charged and the information is filed
41 under Utah Code section 80-6-503; or

42 (2) the minor is not in custody. The time periods of this rule may be extended by 43 the court for good cause shown.

(h) <u>If a grand jury indicts a minor for a qualifying offense listed in Utah Code section 80-6-503, the court will proceed in accordance with Utah Code section 80-6-504(11).</u>
preliminary examination may not be held if the minor is indicted. If the indictment is
filed under Utah Code section 80-6-503, the court shall proceed in accordance with Rule
23A to hear evidence regarding the factors contained in Utah Code section 80-6-503.

49 (i) A preliminary <u>examination hearing shallwill</u> be held under the rules and laws
50 applicable to criminal cases tried before a court. The state has the burden of proof and
51 <u>shallwill</u> proceed first with its case. At the conclusion of the state's case, the minor may

testify under oath, call witnesses, and present evidence. The minor may cross-examineadverse witnesses.

(j) If from the evidence the court finds probable cause <u>under Utah Code section 80-6-504(2)(a)</u> to believe that the crime charged has been committed, that the minor has
committed it, and the information is filed under Utah Code section 80-6-503, the court
shallwill proceed in accordance with Rule 23A to hear evidence regarding the factors
contained in Utah Code section 80-6-504(3).

(k) The finding of probable cause may be based on hearsay, but <u>may</u> not be based solely
on reliable hearsay evidence admitted under Rule 1102(b)(8) of the Utah Rules of
Evidence. Objections to evidence on the ground that it was acquired by unlawful means
are not properly raised at the preliminary <u>examinationhearing</u>.

(1) If the court does not find probable cause to believe that the crime charged has been
committed or that the minor committed it, the court shallwill dismiss the information and
discharge the minor. The court may enter findings of fact, conclusions of law, and an
order of dismissal. The dismissal and discharge do not preclude the state from instituting
a subsequent prosecution for the same offense.

(m) At a preliminary <u>examinationhearing</u>, upon request of either party, and subject to
Title 77, Chapter 38, Rights of Crime Victims Act, the court may:

- 70 (1) exclude witnesses from the courtroom;
- (2) require witnesses not to converse with each other until the preliminary
 examination hearing is concluded; and
- 73 (3) exclude spectators from the courtroom.
- 74 Effective November 1, 2023