

# Utah Supreme Court's Advisory Committee on the Rules of Juvenile Procedure

## Meeting Agenda

*Matthew Johnson, Chair*

Location: Webex Meeting  
Date: June 5, 2026  
Time: 12:00 pm – 2:00 pm

|  |       |                 |
|--|-------|-----------------|
| <b>Action:</b> Welcome and approval of the May 1, 2026 meeting minutes.  | Tab 1 | Matthew Johnson |
| <b>Discussion &amp; Action:</b> <a href="#">Rule 18</a> . Summons; service of process; notice.<br><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>Rule 18 was posted <a href="#">public comment</a> on April 21, 2026. The rule comment period closes on June 5, 2026, and so far, there are no comments.</i></li></ul> | Tab 2 | All             |
| <b>Discussion &amp; Action:</b> <a href="#">Rule 7</a> . Warrants.<br><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>Erika Larsen and Vice-chair Bill Russell have submitted a revised draft of Rule 7 for the Committee's consideration.</i></li></ul>  | Tab 3 | All             |
| <b>Discussion &amp; Action:</b> <a href="#">Rule 7A</a> . Pick up orders.<br><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>As part of the proposed Rule 7 amendments, the procedures in Rule 7A would be moved into Rule 7, and Rule 7A would be repealed.</i></li></ul>  | Tab 4 | All             |
| <b>Discussion &amp; Action:</b> <a href="#">Rule 12</a> . Admission to shelter care.   | Tab 5 | All             |

|   |       |     |
|---|-------|-----|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposed Rule 12 amendments would remove existing shelter care language and establish procedures for warrants in child welfare and other related non-delinquency proceedings.</li> </ul>   |       |     |
| <p><b>Discussion:</b> <a href="#">Senate Bill 283</a> and <a href="#">Rule 30</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senate Bill 283, effective May 6, 2026, amended Utah Code section <a href="#">76-3-301.5</a> by removing the requirement that the Judicial Council create a separate juvenile court fine schedule.</li> <li>Currently, Utah Code section <a href="#">63M-7-208(2)(f)</a> authorizes the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice to work with the Administrative Office of the Courts to establish a sliding scale. (Effective July 1, 2026, <a href="#">Senate Bill 323</a> will move this provision to Utah Code section <a href="#">75E-2-207</a>.)</li> <li>Rule 30(d) will need revisions to remove the reference to the Judicial Council.</li> <li>The AOC Juvenile Court Team is seeking this committee's feedback on whether the citation procedure outlined in Utah Code section <a href="#">80-6-302</a> supports juvenile court best practices. On the one hand, there is the option to resolve citations through a nonjudicial adjustment. On the other, there's the option to resolve the same citations by allowing a minor to pay a fine, and in one sense, "admit" to the offense, creating an adjudicated juvenile delinquency record.</li> </ul> |       | All |
| <p><b>Discussion:</b> <a href="#">Senate Bill 304</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prompted by Senate Bill 304, effective May 5, 2027, the juvenile court bench has requested consideration of a rule addressing information falsification in child protective order matters.</li> </ul>   |       | All |
| <p><b>Discussion &amp; Action:</b> <a href="#">Rule 29</a>. Multiple county offenses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In light of the proposed amendments to Rule 16, Rule 29 will also be discussed for conforming revisions.</li> </ul>  | Tab 6 | All |
| <p><b>Discussion:</b> Old business or new business.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update on Committee membership and rules in process.</li> </ul>  |       | All |

[URJP Committee Site](#)

Meeting Schedule:

August 7, 2026

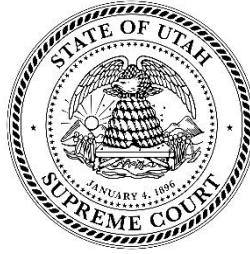
November 6, 2026

September 4, 2026

December 4, 2026

October 2, 2026 - In-person

# TAB 1



1  
2  
3 **Utah Supreme Court's**  
4 **Advisory Committee on the Rules of Juvenile Procedure**

5 **Draft Meeting Minutes**

6  
7 *Matthew Johnson, Chair*  
8

9 Location: Webex

10  
11 Date: May 1, 2026

12  
13 Time: 12:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.  
14

**Attendees:**

Matthew Johnson, Chair  
William Russell, Vice Chair  
Adrianna Davis  
Alan Sevison, Emeritus Member  
Alexa Arndt  
Carolyn Perkins  
David Fureigh, Emeritus Member  
Dawn Hautamaki  
Elizabeth Ferrin  
Janette White  
Judge David Johnson  
Stephen Starr  
Thomas Luchs

**Excused Members:**

James Smith  
Judge Debra Jensen  
Michelle Jeffs

**Guests:**

Zerina Ocanovic, Deputy Juvenile Court  
Administrator  
Jacqueline Carlton, OLRGC

**Staff:**

Raymundo Gallardo, Administrative Office of the Courts  
Tyler Ulrich, Recording Secretary

15 **1. Welcome and approval of the April 3, 2026, Meeting Minutes.** (Matthew Johnson)

16  
17 Committee Chair Matthew Johnson welcomed everyone to the meeting and  
18 presented the proposed minutes from the April 3, 2026, Committee meeting. Chair  
19 Johnson asked if there were any comments or corrections that needed to be made.  
20 There were no comments from the Committee, and no proposed corrections were  
21 presented. Stephen Starr made a motion to approve the proposed minutes. Janette  
22 White seconded the motion, and it passed unanimously.

23  
24 **2. Discussion and Action: Rule 16. Transfer of delinquency case and venue.** (All)

25  
26 Chair Johnson reported that he and Vice-Chair William Russell presented several  
27 rules to the Supreme Court in the last month. The Supreme Court has expressed some  
28 frustration that many of the juvenile court procedures are already included in statute.  
29 The first rule that was presented was Rule 16 and Raymundo Gallardo presented the  
30 changes made between the April 3, 2026, version approved by this Committee with  
31 the current draft after meeting with the Supreme Court. Mr. Gallardo explained that  
32 the Supreme Court suggested changing the heading to subparagraph (b)(1) and  
33 breaking up subparagraph (b)(1)(A) into two sections. Vice-Chair Russell and Mr.  
34 Starr both expressed appreciation for the suggested edits and believe they make the  
35 proposed changes and the rule itself clearer.

36  
37 Mr. Gallardo reported that there have been significant suggested changes to  
38 subparagraph (b)(2), including adding a subheading. One of the major changes was  
39 removing the requirement that the prosecutor in the county of occurrence share  
40 discovery because discovery is already addressed in Rule 20, and the suggested  
41 language was moved to that rule. Mr. Gallardo shared some of the grammatical and  
42 minor editing that was done for review by the Committee.

43  
44 Mr. Starr expressed concern about the language in subparagraph (b)(2) about when a  
45 petition is adjudicated at arraignment. Vice-Chair Russell explained that the specific  
46 subparagraph is intended to ensure that cases that are adjudicated or otherwise  
47 resolved at arraignment do not ever need to be transferred to a county of occurrence.  
48 Vice-Chair Russell reiterated that the purpose of this rule is to clarify venue for  
49 arraignment once a petition is filed, and that if a petition is resolved, all proceedings  
50 will remain in the county of residence.

51  
52 Alan Sevison suggested that the phrase “upon the filing of a petition” seems  
53 redundant because there would never be an arraignment absent the filing of a  
54 petition. Chair Johnson suggested striking that phrase so that the rule is more succinct  
55 and clarifies that arraignment will be held in the county of residence and that, if a  
56 petition is adjudicated at that time, all further proceedings will remain in the county  
57 of residence. Vice-Chair Russell preferred the suggested changes shared by Mr.

58 Sevison and Chair Johnson. Mr. Gallardo made the suggested edits and presented  
59 them to the Committee members who agreed that it reads clearer now.

60  
61 Mr. Gallardo presented subparagraph (b)(3) and the Supreme Court's suggested  
62 changes, including adding a subheading. David Fureigh suggested changing the  
63 subheading further to better match the subheadings in the other subparagraphs. Mr.  
64 Fureigh also suggested changing the phrase "not resolved" to "not adjudicated" to  
65 remain consistent with the language in the other subparagraphs. Mr. Sevison further  
66 suggested using one subheading and combining the two subparagraphs into one  
67 section of the rule since both subparagraphs relate to venue for further proceedings.  
68 Mr. Starr agreed with Mr. Sevison's suggestion to combine the two subparagraphs.

69  
70 Mr. Fureigh asked for clarification on the procedures that are followed when a  
71 delinquency petition is filed, and Chair Johnson and Vice-Chair Russell clarified the  
72 procedures while Judge David Johnson shared the language used in orders to transfer  
73 cases.

74  
75 Dawn Hautamaki asked for clarification on whether it is considered an adjudication  
76 if a petition is dismissed for a referral to a nonjudicial adjustment. Chair Johnson  
77 stated that it is not an adjudication, and Mr. Fureigh clarified that the petition is  
78 dismissed at that stage and there would be no further proceedings in court. Judge  
79 Johnson also shared that there are separate rules that govern nonjudicial adjustments.

80  
81 Mr. Gallardo made the suggested changes and presented them to the Committee. Ms.  
82 Hautamaki made a motion to adopt the proposed changes and present them to the  
83 Supreme Court for a public comment period. Mr. Starr seconded the motion, and it  
84 passed unanimously.

85  
86 **3. Discussion and Action: Rule 20. Discovery. (All)**

87  
88 Mr. Gallardo presented the current draft of the proposed changes to Rule 20 after  
89 incorporating suggestions and changes from the Supreme Court, including the  
90 language that was moved from Rule 16 to Rule 20.

91  
92 Judge Johnson expressed concern that there is a conflict between Rules 16 and 20 in  
93 the timelines to hold an arraignment after a petition is filed and the timeline to provide  
94 discovery. Vice-Chair Russell acknowledged that concern but believes there is a need  
95 for this rule in the hopes to possibly resolve matters at arraignment and this may  
96 encourage faster sharing of discovery by the prosecutor in the county of occurrence.

97  
98 Mr. Starr explained that, upon filing a petition, his office usually has almost all of the  
99 discoverable information. Vice-Chair Russell reported that written reports and  
100 statements are often shared quickly in his experience, but there are often delays in

101 getting other discovery such as body camera recordings, CJC interviews, and medical  
102 reports. Vice-Chair Russell also stated that a continued arraignment could give more  
103 time to share discovery in the hopes of resolving a petition short of transferring venue  
104 to the county of occurrence.

105  
106 Mr. Gallardo presented the Supreme Court’s suggested changes to subparagraph  
107 (4)(b) including the language regarding failure to comply with expert witness  
108 disclosure and the sanctions that may be imposed. Vice-Chair Russell clarified the  
109 reasons why the Supreme Court made those changes, including a discussion whether  
110 “bad faith” and “deliberate” are the same thing. Erika Larsen suggested using the  
111 language “without good cause” as that is a common standard used by trial courts in  
112 assessing matters pending before them. Chair Johnson noted that using the phrase  
113 “may impose” instead of “must (or shall) impose” allows for the trial judge wide  
114 latitude and discretion in these determinations.

115  
116 Janette White reported that she has dealt with issues directly relating to this rule and  
117 believes this new version follows the case law that she has researched as part of those  
118 issues.

119  
120 Vice-Chair Russell stated that the language adding the expert notice requirement to  
121 misdemeanor as well as felony prosecutions was viewed favorably by the Supreme  
122 Court. Judge Johnson reported that it was previously included to mirror the  
123 requirements in adult criminal matters and asked if the Supreme Court considered  
124 that issue. Chair Johnson and Vice-chair Russell reported that the Supreme Court did  
125 not address that issue specifically but appeared comfortable applying the notice  
126 requirement to all juvenile delinquency prosecutions.

127  
128 Mr. Gallardo presented the current draft of Rule 20. Elizabeth Ferrin made a motion  
129 to adopt the current version of the rule for presentation to the Supreme Court for  
130 public comment. Ms. White seconded that motion, and it passed unanimously.

131  
132 **4. Discussion and Action. Rule 23A. Hearing on factors of Utah Code section 80-6-503;**  
133 **bind over to District Court. (All)**

134  
135 Chair Johnson reported that the current draft of Rule 23A was presented to the  
136 Supreme Court. The Supreme Court noted that the current language of the Rule 23A  
137 is a near-verbatim recitation of the statute, which sets out a fairly detailed process  
138 for these cases. This Committee was encouraged to consider making the rule more  
139 concise and without this redundancy. Vice-Chair Russell stated that he shared those  
140 concerns with the Supreme Court about the blurring of the lines between statutes  
141 and rules. Vice-Chair Russell has drafted a very minimalistic version of Rule 23A to  
142 avoid a regurgitation of the statute but that is still clear what factors should be  
143 considered and where to find the statutory language.

144 Ms. White asked if this rule requires a petition to be refiled if a matter is retained in  
145 juvenile court and not bound over to district court, or if the information acts as a  
146 petition. Judge Johnson shared that there is a transition of the information to a  
147 petition and that the document may be changed to reflect that it is now a petition,  
148 but that sometimes a new document is filed with the exact language that was  
149 contained in the information.

150  
151 Mr. Gallardo presented the draft of Rule 23A that Vice-Chair Russell has worked on,  
152 including the removal of the language mirrored directly from the statute. There were  
153 no other comments or changes made to this draft. Vice-Chair Russell made a motion  
154 to present this draft of the rule to the Supreme Court. Mr. Starr seconded the motion,  
155 and it passed unanimously.

156  
157 **5. Discussion and Action. Rule 7. Warrants. (All)**

158  
159 Mr. Gallardo reported that there are several changes to consider regarding Rule 7,  
160 including a proposal divide the treatment of child welfare and delinquency warrants  
161 into two separate rules. Judge Debra Jensen was unable to attend today's meeting but  
162 did reach out and expressed support for the notion of two separate rules for these two  
163 types of cases. Judge Jensen also shared that verbal "pickup orders" are still able to be  
164 utilized. Judge Johnson confirmed that oral warrants are still used, usually after hours  
165 from the Division of Juvenile Justice and Youth Services. Ms. White shared that those  
166 can also be utilized when the digital systems are unavailable for updates or other  
167 reasons.

168  
169 Vice-Chair Russell reported that he noticed, as he reviewed this rule, that it also  
170 addresses search warrants. Judge Johnson shared that a warrant to take a child into  
171 protective custody are referred to as search warrants. Mr. Fureigh stated that judges  
172 may also issue investigative subpoenas, even though recent legislation did not pass  
173 that would clarify the court's authority to issue investigative subpoenas and warrants  
174 and the procedures still refer to the criminal code.

175  
176 Mr. Fureigh has drafted a proposal for language regarding child welfare warrants,  
177 and it was presented to the Committee. Mr. Fureigh also included an additional  
178 section to clarify that a judge may issue investigative subpoenas or warrants in child  
179 welfare matters as outlined in Utah Code 78A-6-102. Vice-Chair Russell expressed  
180 appreciation for Mr. Fureigh's work on this draft.

181  
182 Ms. White asked how a court has authority to issue a warrant when it does not have  
183 jurisdiction over an ongoing case. Mr. Fureigh answered that it is likened to a judge  
184 issuing a search warrant in a criminal case before charges are filed and the authority  
185 is outlined in the statutes.

186 Mr. Fureigh addressed language of sealing warrants from public access, and he  
187 removed the language “from public access” as no parties have access to the warrants  
188 initially before it is unsealed. Judge Johnson also expressed that warrants are  
189 protected under the rules of judicial administration and are sealed for 20 days. Mr.  
190 Fureigh shared that the 20 days may be extended or reduced upon a showing of good  
191 cause.

192  
193 Mr. Fureigh recommended moving language regarding child welfare warrants to a  
194 new Rule 12 titled “Child Welfare Warrants” and to keep delinquency warrants under  
195 Rule 7. Vice-Chair Russell clarified that with a new standalone rule governing child  
196 welfare warrants, there would need to be changes to Rule 7 that would omit reference  
197 to them. Mr. Gallardo will continue to work on cleaning up the language regarding  
198 child welfare warrants and present that at the next Committee meeting.

199  
200 Referring to Rule 7, Mr. Gallardo shared a draft done by Ms. Larsen in March and a  
201 follow-up draft that she did in April. Ms. White asked if the heading should be  
202 changed to reflect that Rule 7 refers to non-child welfare warrants. Judge Johnson  
203 shared that the juvenile court can issue warrants for adults and that there are some  
204 cases governing adults in juvenile court. Mr. Gallardo also referred to the rules that  
205 govern proceedings relating to adults, including contempt of court.

206  
207 Chair Johnson suggested tabling further discussion between Rules 7 and 12 to allow  
208 the Committee members to further review the drafts of the two rules. Vice-Chair  
209 Russell believes that the substance of the proposed Rule 12 is where it should be, but  
210 that further review of style and grammar would be helpful before presentation to the  
211 Supreme Court. Vice-Chair Russell asked that the drafts of Rule 7 be circulated for the  
212 Committee to have time to review those more closely.

213  
214 Vice-Chair Russell made a motion to table further discussion and action on warrants  
215 until the next Committee meeting. Judge Johnson seconded that motion, and it passed  
216 unanimously.

217

218 **6. Old business or new business. (All)**

219  
220 Chair Johnson reported that his term as chair of this committee is coming to an end  
221 and that the June Committee meeting will be his last meeting as chair. Chair Johnson  
222 stated that, pending approval, Vice-Chair Russell has agreed to fill the position as  
223 committee chair. Chair Johnson thanked the Committee members for their efforts and  
224 sacrifices to give of their time. Chair Johnson also shared that several members are  
225 concluding their terms and there will be five positions to be filled.

226  
227 Vice-Chair Russell shared his personal view that Chair Johnson has done such an  
228 outstanding job as chair, that he would like to seek approval for Chair Johnson to

229 serve another term as chair of this Committee. Vice-Chair Russell stated that he is  
230 willing to ascend and serve as chair but would prefer to remain as vice-chair and allow  
231 Chair Johnson to continue in his current role. Mr. Starr expressed support for Chair  
232 Johnson to continue to serve as chair, as did Ms. White.

233  
234 Chair Johnson expressed that he is willing to continue serving as chair if that is the  
235 consensus of the Committee but will defer to Vice-Chair Russell if he wants to present  
236 that suggestion to the Supreme Court.

237  
238 The meeting adjourned at 1:51 p.m. The next meeting will be held on June 5, 2026, via  
239 Webex.

# TAB 2

1 **Rule 18. Summons; service of process; notice of further proceedings; additional parties.**

2 (a) **Summons.** Upon the filing of a petition, the clerk, unless otherwise directed by the  
3 court, will schedule an initial hearing in the case.

4 (1) A ~~S~~summons may be issued by the petitioning attorney. If the petitioning attorney  
5 does not issue a summons, a summons will be issued by the clerk in accordance with  
6 Utah Code section 78A-6-351. The summons must conform to the format prescribed  
7 by these rules.

8 (2) **Content of ~~the~~ summons.**

9 (A) **Abuse, neglect, and dependency cases.** The summons must contain the name  
10 and address of the court;~~;~~ the title of the proceeding;~~;~~ the type of hearing  
11 scheduled;~~;~~ and the date, place,~~,~~ and time of the hearing scheduled pursuant to  
12 paragraph (a). It must state the time within which the respondent is required to  
13 answer the petition, and it must notify the respondent that judgment by default  
14 may be entered against the respondent if the respondent~~in the case of the failure~~  
15 to timely do so,~~judgment by default may be rendered against the respondent.~~ It  
16 must contain an abbreviated reference to the substance of the petition. It must  
17 include the bilingual notice set forth in the juvenile form summons approved by  
18 the Utah Judicial Council.

19 (B) **Termination of parental rights cases.** The summons must contain the name  
20 and address of the court;~~;~~ the title of the proceeding;~~;~~ the type of hearing  
21 scheduled;~~;~~ and the date, place,~~,~~ and time of the hearing. It must state the time  
22 within which the respondent is required to answer the petition. It must contain an  
23 abbreviated reference to the substance of the petition. It must include the bilingual  
24 notice set forth in the juvenile form summons approved by the Utah Judicial  
25 Council.

26 (C) **Other cases.** The summons must contain the name and address of the court;~~;~~  
27 the title of the proceeding;~~;~~ the type of hearing scheduled;~~;~~ and the date, place, and

28 time of the hearing. It must also contain an abbreviated reference to the substance  
29 of the petition. In proceedings against an adult pursuant to Utah Code section 78A-  
30 6-450, the summons must conform to [Rule 6 of](#) the Utah Rules of Criminal  
31 Procedure and be issued by the prosecuting attorney.

32 (3) The summons must be directed to the person or persons who have physical care,  
33 control, or custody of the minor and require them to appear and bring the minor  
34 before the court. If the person so summoned is not the parent, guardian, or custodian  
35 of the minor, a summons must also be issued to the parent, guardian, or custodian. If  
36 the minor or person who is the subject of the petition has been emancipated by  
37 marriage or is 18 years of age or older at the time the petition is filed, the summons  
38 may require the appearance of the minor only, unless otherwise ordered by the court.  
39 In neglect, abuse, and dependency cases, unless otherwise directed by the court, the  
40 summons must not require the appearance of the subject minor.

41 (4) No summons is necessary as to any party who appears voluntarily or who files a  
42 written waiver of service with the clerk prior to or upon appearance at the hearing.

43 (b) **Service.**

44 (1) Except as otherwise provided by these rules or by statute, service of process and  
45 proof of service must be made by the methods provided in [Rule 4](#) of Utah Rules of  
46 Civil Procedure. Service of process must be made by the sheriff of the county where  
47 the service is to be made, by a deputy, by a process server, or by any other suitable  
48 person appointed by the court. However, when the court so directs, an agent of the  
49 Department of [Health and](#) Human Services may serve process in a case in which the  
50 Department is a party. A party or party's attorney may serve another party ~~at~~[during](#)  
51 a court hearing. The record of the proceeding will reflect the service of the document  
52 and will constitute the proof of service.

53 (2) Personal service may be made upon a parent, guardian, or custodian and upon a  
54 minor in that person's legal custody by delivering to a parent, guardian, or custodian

55 a copy of the summons with a copy of the petition attached. If a minor is in the legal  
56 custody or guardianship of an agency or person other than a parent, service must also  
57 be made by delivering to the legal custodian a copy of the summons with a copy of  
58 the petition attached and notice must be given to the parent as provided in paragraph  
59 (d). Service upon a minor who has attained majority by marriage as provided in Utah  
60 Code ~~§~~section 15-2-1 or upon court order must be made in the manner provided in  
61 [Rule 4 of](#) the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

62 (3) Service may be made by any form of mail requiring a signed receipt by the  
63 addressee. Service is complete upon return to court of the signed receipt. Service of  
64 process may be made by depositing a copy thereof in the United States mail addressed  
65 to the last known address of the person to be served. Any person who appears in court  
66 in response to mailed service is considered to have been legally served.

67 (4) In any proceeding where~~in~~ the parent, guardian, or custodian cannot~~z~~ after the  
68 exercise of reasonable diligence~~z~~ be located for personal service, the court may  
69 proceed to adjudicate the matter subject to the right of the parent, guardian, or  
70 custodian to a rehearing, except that in certification proceedings brought pursuant to  
71 Title 80, Chapter 6, Part 5, ~~Transfer to District Court~~ and in proceedings seeking  
72 permanent termination of parental rights, the court will order service upon the parent,  
73 guardian, or custodian by publication. Any rehearing must be requested by written  
74 motion.

75 (5) Service must be completed at least 48 hours prior to the adjudicatory hearing. If  
76 the summons is for the permanent termination of parental rights, service must be  
77 completed at least ten days before the adjudicatory hearing. If the summons is for a  
78 substantiation proceeding, service must be completed at least 45 days before the  
79 adjudicatory hearing.

80 (c) **Service by publication.** Service by publication must be authorized by the procedure  
81 and in the form provided by ~~the Utah Juvenile Code and~~ [Rule 4](#) of Utah Rules of Civil  
82 Procedure except that within the caption and the body of any published document,

83 children must be identified by their initials and respective birth dates, and not by their  
84 names. The parent, guardian, or custodian of each child must be identified as such using  
85 their full names within the caption of any published document.

86 (d) **Notice of further proceedings.**

87 (1) Notice to a party of the time, date, and place of any further proceedings, after an  
88 initial appearance or service of a summons, ~~may be~~ given in open court ~~or,~~  
89 ~~constitutes sufficient notice by mail to any party. Notice is sufficient if the clerk~~  
90 ~~deposits the notice in the United States mail, postage pre-paid, to the address~~  
91 ~~provided by the party in court or the address at which the party was initially served,~~  
92 ~~or, if the party has agreed to accept service by email, sends notice to the email address~~  
93 ~~provided by the party.~~

94 (2) A party must provide a current and active mailing address and email address to  
95 the court and parties either in writing or orally on the record for purposes of receiving  
96 service of notices under this paragraph.

97 (3) If notice is not given in open court, notice of further proceedings may be sent to  
98 any party by mail or email.

99 ~~(32)~~ Notice is sufficient if it is deposited in the United States mail, postage pre-paid,  
100 to the address provided by the party in court or the address at which the party was  
101 initially served or one provided by a party pursuant to paragraph (d)(2), or if notice  
102 is sent to the email address provided by a party pursuant to paragraph (d)(2). Notice  
103 must be provided in the method which will provide timely notification.

104 (4) Notice for any party represented by counsel must be given to counsel for the party  
105 through either mail, notice given in open court, or by email to the email address on  
106 file with the Utah State Bar.

107 (e) **Additional parties.** Whenever it appears to the court that a person who is not the  
108 parent, guardian, or custodian should be made subject to the jurisdiction and authority  
109 of the court in a minor's case, upon the motion of any party or the court's own motion,

110 the court may issue a summons ordering such person to appear. Upon the appearance of  
111 such person, the court may enter an order making ~~such~~the person a party to the  
112 proceeding and may order ~~such~~the person to comply with reasonable conditions as a part  
113 of the disposition in the minor's case. Upon the request of such person, the court will  
114 conduct a hearing upon the issue of whether ~~such~~the person should be made a party.

115 **(f) Service of pleadings and other papers.** -Except as otherwise provided by these rules  
116 or by statute, service of pleadings and other papers not requiring a summons must be  
117 made by the methods provided in [Rule 5](#) of [the](#) Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, ~~except~~  
118 ~~that service to the email address on file with the Utah State Bar is sufficient service to an~~  
119 ~~attorney under this rule, whether or not an attorney agrees to accept service by email.~~

120 ~~(g)~~ Access to the Juvenile Court's Court and Agency Records Exchange (C.A.R.E.) for  
121 eFiling documents does not constitute an electronic filing account as referenced in [Rule 5](#)  
122 [of the Utah](#) Rules of Civil Procedure. [Electronic filing \(eFiling\)](#) in C.A.R.E. does not  
123 constitute service upon a party.

124 *Effective date:*

1 **Rule 18. Summons; service of process; notice of further proceedings; additional parties.**

2 (a) **Summons.** Upon the filing of a petition, the clerk, unless otherwise directed by the  
3 court, will schedule an initial hearing in the case.

4 (1) A summons may be issued by the petitioning attorney. If the petitioning attorney  
5 does not issue a summons, a summons will be issued by the clerk in accordance with  
6 Utah Code section 78A-6-351. The summons must conform to the format prescribed  
7 by these rules.

8 (2) **Content of summons.**

9 (A) **Abuse, neglect, and dependency cases.** The summons must contain the name  
10 and address of the court; the title of the proceeding; the type of hearing scheduled;  
11 and the date, place, and time of the hearing scheduled pursuant to paragraph (a).  
12 It must state the time within which the respondent is required to answer the  
13 petition, and it must notify the respondent that judgment by default may be  
14 entered against the respondent if the respondent fails to timely do so. It must  
15 contain an abbreviated reference to the substance of the petition. It must include  
16 the bilingual notice set forth in the juvenile form summons approved by the Utah  
17 Judicial Council.

18 (B) **Termination of parental rights cases.** The summons must contain the name  
19 and address of the court; the title of the proceeding; the type of hearing scheduled;  
20 and the date, place, and time of the hearing. It must state the time within which  
21 the respondent is required to answer the petition. It must contain an abbreviated  
22 reference to the substance of the petition. It must include the bilingual notice set  
23 forth in the juvenile form summons approved by the Utah Judicial Council.

24 (C) **Other cases.** The summons must contain the name and address of the court;  
25 the title of the proceeding; the type of hearing scheduled; and the date, place, and  
26 time of the hearing. It must also contain an abbreviated reference to the substance  
27 of the petition. In proceedings against an adult pursuant to Utah Code section 78A-

28           6-450, the summons must conform to [Rule 6](#) of the Utah Rules of Criminal  
29           Procedure and be issued by the prosecuting attorney.

30           (3) The summons must be directed to the person or persons who have physical care,  
31           control, or custody of the minor and require them to appear and bring the minor  
32           before the court. If the person so summoned is not the parent, guardian, or custodian  
33           of the minor, a summons must also be issued to the parent, guardian, or custodian. If  
34           the minor or person who is the subject of the petition has been emancipated by  
35           marriage or is 18 years of age or older at the time the petition is filed, the summons  
36           may require the appearance of the minor only, unless otherwise ordered by the court.  
37           In neglect, abuse, and dependency cases, unless otherwise directed by the court, the  
38           summons must not require the appearance of the subject minor.

39           (4) No summons is necessary as to any party who appears voluntarily or who files a  
40           written waiver of service with the clerk prior to or upon appearance at the hearing.

41           **(b) Service.**

42           (1) Except as otherwise provided by these rules or by statute, service of process and  
43           proof of service must be made by the methods provided in [Rule 4](#) of Utah Rules of  
44           Civil Procedure. Service of process must be made by the sheriff of the county where  
45           the service is to be made, by a deputy, by a process server, or by any other suitable  
46           person appointed by the court. However, when the court so directs, an agent of the  
47           Department of Health and Human Services may serve process in a case in which the  
48           Department is a party. A party or party's attorney may serve another party during a  
49           court hearing. The record of the proceeding will reflect the service of the document  
50           and will constitute the proof of service.

51           (2) Personal service may be made upon a parent, guardian, or custodian and upon a  
52           minor in that person's legal custody by delivering to a parent, guardian, or custodian  
53           a copy of the summons with a copy of the petition attached. If a minor is in the legal  
54           custody or guardianship of an agency or person other than a parent, service must also

55 be made by delivering to the legal custodian a copy of the summons with a copy of  
56 the petition attached and notice must be given to the parent as provided in paragraph  
57 (d). Service upon a minor who has attained majority by marriage as provided in Utah  
58 Code section 15-2-1 or upon court order must be made in the manner provided in  
59 [Rule 4](#) of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

60 (3) Service may be made by any form of mail requiring a signed receipt by the  
61 addressee. Service is complete upon return to court of the signed receipt. Service of  
62 process may be made by depositing a copy thereof in the United States mail addressed  
63 to the last known address of the person to be served. Any person who appears in court  
64 in response to mailed service is considered to have been legally served.

65 (4) In any proceeding where the parent, guardian, or custodian cannot, after the  
66 exercise of reasonable diligence, be located for personal service, the court may  
67 proceed to adjudicate the matter subject to the right of the parent, guardian, or  
68 custodian to a rehearing, except that in certification proceedings brought pursuant to  
69 Title 80, Chapter 6, Part 5, and in proceedings seeking permanent termination of  
70 parental rights, the court will order service upon the parent, guardian, or custodian  
71 by publication. Any rehearing must be requested by written motion.

72 (5) Service must be completed at least 48 hours prior to the adjudicatory hearing. If  
73 the summons is for the permanent termination of parental rights, service must be  
74 completed at least ten days before the adjudicatory hearing. If the summons is for a  
75 substantiation proceeding, service must be completed at least 45 days before the  
76 adjudicatory hearing.

77 (c) **Service by publication.** Service by publication must be authorized by the procedure  
78 and in the form provided by [Rule 4](#) of Utah Rules of Civil Procedure except that within  
79 the caption and the body of any published document, children must be identified by their  
80 initials and respective birth dates, and not by their names. The parent, guardian, or  
81 custodian of each child must be identified as such using their full names within the  
82 caption of any published document.

83 (d) **Notice of further proceedings.**

84 (1) Notice to a party of the time, date, and place of any further proceedings, after an  
85 initial appearance or service of a summons, if given in open court, constitutes  
86 sufficient notice.

87 (2) A party must provide a current and active mailing address and email address to  
88 the court and parties either in writing or orally on the record for purposes of receiving  
89 service of notices under this paragraph.

90 (3) If notice is not given in open court, notice of further proceedings may be sent to  
91 any party by mail or email. Notice is sufficient if it is deposited in the United States  
92 mail, postage pre-paid, to the address provided by the party in court or the address  
93 at which the party was initially served or one provided by a party pursuant to  
94 paragraph (d)(2), or if notice is sent to the email address provided by a party pursuant  
95 to paragraph (d)(2). Notice must be provided in the method which will provide timely  
96 notification.

97 (4) Notice for any party represented by counsel must be given to counsel for the party  
98 through either mail, notice given in open court, or by email to the email address on  
99 file with the Utah State Bar.

100 (e) **Additional parties.** Whenever it appears to the court that a person who is not the  
101 parent, guardian, or custodian should be made subject to the jurisdiction and authority  
102 of the court in a minor's case, upon the motion of any party or the court's own motion,  
103 the court may issue a summons ordering such person to appear. Upon the appearance of  
104 such person, the court may enter an order making the person a party to the proceeding  
105 and may order the person to comply with reasonable conditions as a part of the  
106 disposition in the minor's case. Upon the request of such person, the court will conduct  
107 a hearing upon the issue of whether the person should be made a party.

108 (f) **Service of pleadings and other papers.** Except as otherwise provided by these rules  
109 or by statute, service of pleadings and other papers not requiring a summons must be

110 made by the methods provided in [Rule 5](#) of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure. Access to  
111 the Juvenile Court's Court and Agency Records Exchange (C.A.R.E.) for eFiling  
112 documents does not constitute an electronic filing account as referenced in [Rule 5](#) of the  
113 Utah Rules of Civil Procedure. Electronic filing (eFiling) in C.A.R.E. does not constitute  
114 service upon a party.

115 *Effective date:*

# TAB 3

1 **Rule 7. Warrants in delinquency and criminal proceedings.**

2 (a) Warrant application. ~~The issuance and execution of a warrant is governed by Title 77,~~  
3 ~~Chapter 7, Arrest; Utah Code sections 78A-6-102, 78A-6-352, 80-2a-202, and 80-6-202; and~~  
4 ~~Rule 40 of the Utah Rules of Criminal Procedure.~~

5 (1) Except for warrants issued under paragraph (a)(2), every application for an arrest  
6 warrant under this rule must be made in writing, sworn under oath, and contain the  
7 following:

8 (A) the full name, date of birth, and last known address of the minor, together with  
9 the name, address, and contact information of the minor's parent, guardian, or  
10 custodian, if known;

11 (B) the minor's alleged offense, the classification of the alleged offense if  
12 committed by an adult, together with the date, time, and place of the alleged  
13 offense, to the extent known;

14 (C) the foundation and factual basis for the affiant's knowledge, including the  
15 source and reliability of any informant relied upon;

16 (D) a statement that the minor's arrest is authorized pursuant to Utah Code section  
17 80-6-202(1)(a), including the specific statutory ground authorizing the arrest;

18 (E) certification that a petition or information has already been filed or is being  
19 filed contemporaneously with the warrant application;

20 (F) a statement of whether the minor is currently under the court's jurisdiction for  
21 any other pending or adjudicated delinquency petitions; and

22 (G) whether the affiant requests the court order the minor to be released to a parent  
23 or guardian, placed in a nonsecure facility, or admitted to a secure detention  
24 facility.

25 (2) On verbal request from a probation officer or other authorized individual, the  
26 court may issue a pick up order telephonically during nonbusiness hours or under

27 exigent circumstances when it appears necessary for the protection of the community  
28 or the minor and must be supported by an affidavit from the requesting authority  
29 containing the information required by paragraph (a)(1) the next court business day.

30 (b) **Content and form of a warrant.** An arrest warrant under this rule must be supported  
31 by facts set forth in the petition or information filed under Utah Code sections 80-6-305  
32 and 80-6-503 or by a separate affidavit or petition filed pursuant to paragraph (a), signed  
33 by a court, and must contain the following~~After a petition is filed, a warrant for~~  
34 ~~immediate temporary custody of a minor may be issued if the court finds from the facts~~  
35 ~~set forth in an affidavit filed with the court or in the petition that there is probable cause~~  
36 ~~to believe that:~~

37 (1) the name, date of birth, and last known address of the minor~~the minor has~~  
38 ~~committed an act which would be a felony if committed by an adult;~~

39 (2) the factual basis upon which the court determined there is probable cause to take  
40 the minor into temporary custody~~the minor has failed to appear after the minor or the~~  
41 ~~parent, guardian or custodian has been legally served with a summons;~~

42 (3) the type of placement where the minor is directed to be taken~~there is a substantial~~  
43 ~~likelihood the minor will not respond to a summons;~~

44 (4) if the minor is to be taken to a secure detention facility, an order requiring the  
45 minor's immediate admission to the secure detention facility and prohibiting the  
46 minor's release without further court order~~the summons cannot be served and the~~  
47 ~~minor's present whereabouts are unknown;~~

48 (5) the name and title of the person requesting the warrant unless ordered by the court  
49 on its own initiative pursuant to these rules~~the minor seriously endangers others and~~  
50 ~~immediate removal appears to be necessary for the protection of others or the public;~~  
51 ~~or~~

52 (6) the date, county, and court location where the warrant is being issued~~the minor is~~  
53 ~~a runaway or has escaped from the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian.; and~~

54 (7) any time limitation on the execution of the warrant.

55 (c) Execution of a warrant. ~~A warrant for immediate temporary custody of a minor may~~  
56 ~~be issued if the court finds from the affidavit that the minor is under the continuing~~  
57 ~~jurisdiction of the court and probable cause to believe that the minor:~~

58 (1) An arrest warrant issued under this rule may be executed only by a peace officer  
59 authorized by law to make arrests. ~~has left the custody of the person or agency vested~~  
60 ~~by the court with legal custody and guardianship without permission; or~~

61 (2) Unless the court expressly limits the timing, an arrest warrant issued under these  
62 rules may be executed at any time ~~has violated a court order.~~

63 (3) A peace officer who brings a minor to a detention facility pursuant to a court order  
64 for immediate custody must so inform the person in charge of the facility and the  
65 existence of such order must require the minor's immediate admission. A minor so  
66 admitted may not be released without court order.

67 (4) Nothing in this rule should be construed to limit the statutory authority of a  
68 probation officer to take a minor into temporary custody under Utah Code section 80-  
69 6-201.

70 (d) Warrant to arrest parent, guardian, or custodian. An applicant seeking a warrant to  
71 arrest a minor's parent, guardian, or custodian pursuant to Utah Code section 78A-6-352  
72 must adhere to the requirements of this rule. ~~A warrant for immediate custody shall be~~  
73 ~~signed by a court and shall contain or be supported by the following:~~

74 (1) ~~an order that the minor be returned home, taken to the court, taken to a juvenile~~  
75 ~~detention, shelter facility, other nonsecure facility or an adult detention facility, if~~  
76 ~~appropriate, designated by the court at the address specified pending a hearing or~~  
77 ~~further order of the court;~~

78 (2) ~~the name, date of birth and last known address of the minor;~~

79 (3) ~~the reasons why the minor is being taken into custody;~~

- 80 ~~(4) a time limitation on the execution of the warrant;~~
- 81 ~~(5) the name and title of the person requesting the warrant unless ordered by the court~~  
82 ~~on its own initiative pursuant to these rules; and~~
- 83 ~~(6) the date, county and court location where the warrant is being issued.~~
- 84 (e) Search warrants. Search warrants in juvenile delinquency cases are subject to the  
85 procedures and requirements in Utah Code section 77-23-210 and Rule 40 of the Utah  
86 Rules of Criminal Procedure~~A peace officer who brings a minor to a detention facility~~  
87 ~~pursuant to a court order for immediate custody shall so inform the person in charge of~~  
88 ~~the facility and the existence of such order shall require the minor's immediate admission.~~  
89 ~~A minor so admitted may not be released without court order.~~
- 90 (f) Return of service. A return of service on a warrant must be filed within 72 hours,  
91 except as otherwise directed by the court~~This rule shall not limit the statutory authority~~  
92 ~~of a probation officer to take a minor who has violated a condition of probation into~~  
93 ~~custody under Utah Code section 80-6-201.~~
- 94 (g) Record sealing and retention.~~Return of service on a warrant shall be executed within~~  
95 ~~72 hours unless otherwise ordered by the Court.~~
- 96 ~~(h) Prior to a peace officer or a child welfare worker executing a warrant issued pursuant~~  
97 ~~to Utah Code section 80-2a-202 for a child who is missing, has been abducted, or has run~~  
98 ~~away, counsel for the Division of Child and Family Services may file an ex parte motion~~  
99 ~~to vacate the warrant.~~
- 100 ~~(i) The juvenile court to retain and file copies—Documents sealed for twenty days—~~  
101 ~~Forwarding of record to court with jurisdiction.~~
- 102 (1) When a warrant is issued pursuant to this rule, ~~At the time of issuance,~~ the juvenile  
103 court will~~shall~~ retain and seal a copy of the ~~search~~-warrant, the application, and all  
104 affidavits or other recorded testimony on which the warrant is based and will~~shall~~,  
105 within a reasonable time, file those sealed documents in court files which are secured  
106 against access by the public. Those documents will~~shall~~ remain sealed until 20~~twenty~~

107 days ~~after~~following the issuance of the warrant unless that time is extended or  
108 reduced. Unsealed search warrant documents ~~will~~shall be filed in the court record.

109 (2) Sealing and retention of the file may be accomplished by:

110 (A) placing paper documents or storage media in a sealed envelope and filing the  
111 sealed envelope in a court file not available to the public;

112 (B) storing the documents by electronic or other means under the control of the  
113 court in a manner reasonably designed to preserve the integrity of the documents  
114 and protect them against disclosure to the public during the period in which they  
115 are sealed; or

116 (C) filing through the use of an electronic filing system operated by the State Utah  
117 ~~which system is~~ designed to transmit accurate copies of the documents to the court  
118 file without allowing alteration to the documents after ~~issuance of~~ the warrant is  
119 issued~~by the juvenile court.~~

120 *Effective Date:*

1 **Rule 7. Warrants in delinquency and criminal proceedings.**

2 (a) **Warrant application.**

3 (1) Except for warrants issued under paragraph (a)(2), every application for an arrest  
4 warrant under this rule must be made in writing, sworn under oath, and contain the  
5 following:

6 (A) the full name, date of birth, and last known address of the minor, together with  
7 the name, address, and contact information of the minor’s parent, guardian, or  
8 custodian, if known;

9 (B) the minor’s alleged offense, the classification of the alleged offense if  
10 committed by an adult, together with the date, time, and place of the alleged  
11 offense, to the extent known;

12 (C) the foundation and factual basis for the affiant’s knowledge, including the  
13 source and reliability of any informant relied upon;

14 (D) a statement that the minor’s arrest is authorized pursuant to Utah Code section  
15 80-6-202(1)(a), including the specific statutory ground authorizing the arrest;

16 (E) certification that a petition or information has already been filed or is being  
17 filed contemporaneously with the warrant application;

18 (F) a statement of whether the minor is currently under the court’s jurisdiction for  
19 any other pending or adjudicated delinquency petitions; and

20 (G) whether the affiant requests the court order the minor to be released to a parent  
21 or guardian, placed in a nonsecure facility, or admitted to a secure detention  
22 facility.

23 (2) On verbal request from a probation officer or other authorized individual, the  
24 court may issue a pick up order telephonically during nonbusiness hours or under  
25 exigent circumstances when it appears necessary for the protection of the community

26 or the minor and must be supported by an affidavit from the requesting authority  
27 containing the information required by paragraph (a)(1) the next court business day.

28 **(b) Content and form of a warrant.** An arrest warrant under this rule must be supported  
29 by facts set forth in the petition or information filed under Utah Code sections 80-6-305  
30 and 80-6-503 or by a separate affidavit or petition filed pursuant to paragraph (a), signed  
31 by a court, and must contain the following:

32 (1) the name, date of birth, and last known address of the minor;

33 (2) the factual basis upon which the court determined there is probable cause to take  
34 the minor into temporary custody;

35 (3) the type of placement where the minor is directed to be taken;

36 (4) if the minor is to be taken to a secure detention facility, an order requiring the  
37 minor's immediate admission to the secure detention facility and prohibiting the  
38 minor's release without further court order;

39 (5) the name and title of the person requesting the warrant unless ordered by the court  
40 on its own initiative pursuant to these rules;

41 (6) the date, county, and court location where the warrant is being issued; and

42 (7) any time limitation on the execution of the warrant.

43 **(c) Execution of a warrant.**

44 (1) An arrest warrant issued under this rule may be executed only by a peace officer  
45 authorized by law to make arrests.

46 (2) Unless the court expressly limits the timing, an arrest warrant issued under these  
47 rules may be executed at any time.

48 (3) A peace officer who brings a minor to a detention facility pursuant to a court order  
49 for immediate custody must so inform the person in charge of the facility and the  
50 existence of such order must require the minor's immediate admission. A minor so  
51 admitted may not be released without court order.

52 (4) Nothing in this rule should be construed to limit the statutory authority of a  
53 probation officer to take a minor into temporary custody under Utah Code section 80-  
54 6-201.

55 (d) **Warrant to arrest parent, guardian, or custodian.** An applicant seeking a warrant to  
56 arrest a minor's parent, guardian, or custodian pursuant to Utah Code section 78A-6-352  
57 must adhere to the requirements of this rule.

58 (e) **Search warrants.** Search warrants in juvenile delinquency cases are subject to the  
59 procedures and requirements in Utah Code section 77-23-210 and [Rule 40](#) of the Utah  
60 Rules of Criminal Procedure.

61 (f) **Return of service.** A return of service on a warrant must be filed within 72 hours,  
62 except as otherwise directed by the court.

63 (g) **Record sealing and retention.**

64 (1) When a warrant is issued pursuant to this rule, the juvenile court will retain and  
65 seal a copy of the warrant, the application, and all affidavits or other recorded  
66 testimony on which the warrant is based and will, within a reasonable time, file those  
67 sealed documents in court files which are secured against access by the public. Those  
68 documents will remain sealed until 20 days after the issuance of the warrant unless  
69 that time is extended or reduced. Unsealed search warrant documents will be filed in  
70 the court record.

71 (2) Sealing and retention of the file may be accomplished by:

72 (A) placing paper documents or storage media in a sealed envelope and filing the  
73 sealed envelope in a court file not available to the public;

74 (B) storing the documents by electronic or other means under the control of the  
75 court in a manner reasonably designed to preserve the integrity of the documents  
76 and protect them against disclosure to the public during the period in which they  
77 are sealed; or

78 (C) filing through the use of an electronic filing system operated by the State Utah  
79 designed to transmit accurate copies of the documents to the court file without  
80 allowing alteration to the documents after the warrant is issued.

81 *Effective Date:*

# TAB 4

1 ~~Rule 7A. Pick-up orders.~~

2 ~~On verbal request from a probation officer or other authorized individual, a pick-up order~~  
3 ~~may be issued telephonically during nonbusiness hours or under exigent circumstances~~  
4 ~~when it appears necessary for the protection of the community or the minor and shall be~~  
5 ~~supported by an affidavit from the requesting authority the next court business day.~~

# TAB 5

1 **Rule 12. Warrants in child welfare or other related non-delinquency**  
2 **proceedings**~~Admission to shelter care.~~

3 (a) The issuance and execution of warrants in child welfare matters are governed by Utah  
4 Code sections 78A-6-102, 78A-6-352, and 80-2a-202.

5 (b) Return of service notifying the juvenile court that a child welfare warrant has been  
6 executed must be filed with the court within 72 hours of the execution of the warrant.

7 (c) Prior to a child welfare warrant being executed, the juvenile court may vacate the  
8 warrant upon an ex parte motion.

9 (d) The juvenile court will seal a copy of the child welfare warrant, the application, and  
10 all affidavits or other recorded testimony on which the warrant is based for a period of  
11 20 days unless extended or reduced by the court for good cause. Once the warrant  
12 documents are unsealed by the court, the warrant documents must be made available in  
13 the juvenile court record.

14 ~~Admission to shelter care is governed by Utah Code Title 80, Chapter 2, Child Welfare~~  
15 ~~Services; Chapter 2a, Removal and Protective Custody of a Child; and Chapter 3, Abuse,~~  
16 ~~Neglect, and Dependency Proceedings.~~

17 *Effective date:*

1 **Rule 12. Warrants in child welfare or other related non-delinquency proceedings.**

2 (a) The issuance and execution of warrants in child welfare matters are governed by Utah  
3 Code sections 78A-6-102, 78A-6-352, and 80-2a-202.

4 (b) Return of service notifying the juvenile court that a child welfare warrant has been  
5 executed must be filed with the court within 72 hours of the execution of the warrant.

6 (c) Prior to a child welfare warrant being executed, the juvenile court may vacate the  
7 warrant upon an ex parte motion.

8 (d) The juvenile court will seal a copy of the child welfare warrant, the application, and  
9 all affidavits or other recorded testimony on which the warrant is based for a period of  
10 20 days unless extended or reduced by the court for good cause. Once the warrant  
11 documents are unsealed by the court, the warrant documents must be made available in  
12 the juvenile court record.

13 *Effective date:*

# TAB 6

1 **Rule 29. Multiple county offenses.**

2 (a) ~~Arrestment and pretrial proceedings~~. When a minor is charged in a petition with  
3 the commission of offenses in more than one county, arrestment ~~and pretrial~~  
4 ~~proceedings must~~will take place in the minor's county of residence. If the petition is  
5 resolved at arrestment~~resolved without trial~~, venue will remain in the minor's county  
6 of residence.

7 (b) **Transfer of venue.** If the petition is not resolved at ~~After~~ arrestment, the court in the  
8 minor's county of residence will transfer the matter to the counties of occurrence for  
9 adjudication ~~and pretrial proceedings, all further proceedings in multiple county~~  
10 ~~offenses.~~ After adjudication, venue will be governed by the provisions of Rule 16.

11 *Effective date:*

1 **Rule 29. Multiple county offenses.**

2 (a) **Arraignment.** When a minor is charged in a petition with the commission of offenses  
3 in more than one county, arraignment will take place in the minor's county of residence.  
4 If the petition is resolved at arraignment, venue will remain in the minor's county of  
5 residence.

6 (b) **Transfer of venue.** If the petition is not resolved at arraignment, the court in the  
7 minor's county of residence will transfer the matter to the counties of occurrence for  
8 adjudication. After adjudication, venue will be governed by the provisions of Rule 16.

9 *Effective date:*