

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

Meeting Agenda

Matthew Johnson, Chair

Location: Matheson Courthouse, Salt Lake City, Utah

Date: October 2, 2026

Time: 12:00 pm – 2:00 pm

Action: Welcome and approval of the September 4, 2026 meeting minutes.	Tab 1	Matthew Johnson
Discussion & Action: Proposal to add a Self-Help Center Attorney to the Committee's Membership. <i>Deputy Juvenile Court Administrator Zerina Ocanovic proposes adding a Self-Help Center attorney to the Committee's membership. A Self-Help Center attorney brings implementation and operational expertise on issues affecting pro se litigants.</i>	Tab 2	All
Discussion & Action: Rule 17 . The petition. <i>HB0540 will require public juvenile court documents to be available via Xchange effective 1/1/2027, but Rule 17's petition requirements conflict with CJA Rule 4-202.02, which classifies certain information in those same petitions – such as parents' names, addresses, and potentially the offense location – as private for youth 14 or older whose petitions are otherwise public records.</i> <i>The Committee will discuss whether to amend Rule 17 and require a separate filing (cover sheet) for private information</i>	Tab 3	All

to avoid redacting it from public documents each time they're filed.		
Discussion & Action: Rule 20 . Discovery generally. Rule 20 was posted for public comment on July 23, 2026. The rule comment period closed on September 8, 2026, and no comments were received.	Tab 4	All
Discussion & Action: Rule 23A . Hearing on factors of Utah Code section 80-6-503; bind over to district court. Rule 23A was posted for public comment on July 23, 2026. The rule comment period closed on September 8, 2026, and no comments were received.	Tab 5	All
Discussion & Action: Rule 30 . Citations; applicable offenses and procedures; bail. - Vice Chair Bill Russell proposes a comprehensive revision of Rule 30 to align with the citation process authorized in Utah Code section 80-6-302. - The Committee will resume discussion on the legal effect of allowing a minor to remit a fine in lieu of a court appearance, specifically, whether this constitutes an adjudication or a conviction. For reference, the text of Utah Code section 77-7-21 is attached at Tab 6. - The Committee has tasked the juvenile court law clerk team with researching any legislative intent behind permitting minors to pay a fine in lieu of court appearance.	Tab 6	All
Discussion & Action: Rule 29 . Multiple county offenses. In light of the recently approved amendments to Rule 16, Rule 29 may need conforming revisions.	Tab 7	All
Discussion & Action: New Rule 29B. Dismissal of allegations during or after trial. Vice Chair Bill Russell proposes a new rule to govern motions to dismiss made during trial proceedings.	Tab 8	Bill Russell

Discussion & Action: New Rule 29C. Arrest of judgment. <i>Vice Chair Bill Russell proposes a new rule to govern motions to arrest judgment.</i>	Tab 9	Bill Russell
Discussion: Old business or new business. <i>Rule 12 and Rule 37A are out for public comment. Comment period closes on October 13, 2026.</i> <i>Rule 7 and Rule 7A are out for public comment. Comment period closes on November 9, 2026.</i> <i>Rule 16 was adopted and promulgated by the Utah Supreme Court effective September 23, 2026.</i>		All

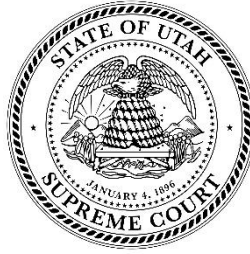
[URJP Committee Site](#)

Meeting Schedule:

November 6, 2026

December 4, 2026

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 *William Russell, Vice Chair (Presiding)*
9

10 Location: Webex
11

12 Date: September 4, 2026
13

14 Time: 12:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.
15

Attendees:

William Russell, Vice Chair
Dawn Hautamaki
James Smith
Judge Debra Jensen
Lorelei Naegle
Rory Jones
Thomas Luchs
Tyler Ulrich

Excused Members:

Adrianna Davis
Alexa Arndt
Carolyn Perkins
David Fureigh, Emeritus Member
Elizabeth Ferrin
Matthew Johnson, Chair
Stephen Starr

Guests:

Zerina Ocanovic, Deputy Juvenile Court
Administrator

Staff:

Erika Larsen, Juvenile Court Law Clerk Attorney
Raymundo Gallardo, Administrative Office of the Courts

16
17 **1. Welcome and approval of the August 7, 2026, Meeting Minutes.** (William Russell)

18 Committee Vice Chair William Russell welcomed everyone to the meeting and noted
19 that Chair Matthew Johnson was taking a well-deserved leave, so Vice Chair Russell
20 would be presiding. The proposed minutes from the August 7, 2026, Committee
21 meeting were presented. Vice Chair Russell invited comments or corrections from
22 the members. There were no comments or corrections. Judge Debra Jensen made a
23 motion to adopt the minutes from the August 7, 2026, meeting. Tyler Ulrich seconded
24 the motion, and it passed unanimously.

25
26 **2. Discussion and Action: Rule 16. Transfer of delinquency case and venue.** (All)

27 Vice Chair Russell reported that Rule 16 was published for public comment on June
28 30, 2026, with the comment period closing on August 14, 2026. One public comment
29 was received – submitted by a prosecutor in Utah County – praising the Committee’s
30 work. Dawn Hautamaki made a motion to present Rule 16 to the Utah Supreme Court
31 with a recommendation for early adoption. Tyler Ulrich seconded the motion. The
32 motion passed unanimously.

33
34 Raymundo Gallardo requested that the Committee review Rule 29 (governing
35 multiple county offenses) at a future meeting. Mr. Gallardo explained that Rule 29 is
36 closely linked to Rule 16. Rory Jones and Vice Chair Russell agreed that examining
37 Rule 29 was a good idea, and Vice Chair Russell asked Mr. Gallardo to add it to the
38 upcoming meeting agenda.

39
40 **3. Discussion and Action: Rule 7. Warrants.** (All)

41 The Committee resumed its line-by-line review of Rule 7, focusing on detailed
42 suggestions submitted by Associate Chief Justice (ACJ) Jill M. Pohlman and draft edits
43 prepared by Vice Chair Russell and Mr. Gallardo.

44
45 Key draft revisions included:

- 46 • Subparagraph (b)(1)(C) will retain the word “informant,” as opposed to
47 “information.” This reaffirms Stephen Starr’s analysis from a prior meeting
48 that confidential informants are occasionally used and relied upon.
- 49 • Subparagraph (b)(2) will retain the hyphenated term “pick-up order” to
50 describe telephonic arrest warrants supported by a sworn verbal request and
51 then a sworn statement by the next business day. Rule 7A will be formally
52 repealed as its provisions are incorporated into Rule 7.

- Subparagraph (c)(5) will retain “on its own initiative,” referring to matters raised or noticed by a judge *sua sponte*.
- “Arrest warrant” was used throughout replacing “temporary custody,” to avoid legal ambiguity.
- To address warrant execution timing, subparagraph (c)(7) refers to Utah Code section 77-7-5(5).
- The Committee engaged in an extensive discussion regarding proposed paragraph (h) on the sealing of the records. Dawn Hautamaki and Judge Jensen clarified that delinquency arrest warrants are not sealed. Vice Chair Russell shared that arrest warrants and supporting affidavits are immediately accessible to defense counsel but search warrants are sealed for 20 days. The Committee agreed to remove “arrest warrant” from the sealing provision, retitling the subheading, “Sealing and retention of search warrant records.” The Committee then adopted concise sealing language as proposed by ACJ Pohlman for Rule 12 on warrants in child welfare proceedings.
- The Committee deleted obsolete provisions regarding physical paper or storage media, recognizing that modern practice relies entirely on mandatory electronic filing in the C.A.R.E. program.

Rory Jones made a motion to approve Rule 7 as revised and resubmit it to the Utah Supreme Court to post for public comment. Judge Jensen seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously. Rule 7A (Pick up orders), approved for repeal by the Committee on June 5, 2026, will accompany the request for public comment.

4. Discussion and Action: Rule 30. Citations; applicable offenses and procedures; bail. (All)

The Committee resumed discussion on Vice Chair Russell’s comprehensive draft overhaul of Rule 30, intended to align the rule with the citation process authorized in Utah Code section 80-6-302. The primary point of concern remained the legal consequence of fine remittance—specifically, whether paying a fine constitutes an adjudication or conviction under juvenile law. Vice Chair Russell noted that while adult criminal statute Utah Code section 77-7-21 explicitly treats citation fine payment as a conviction, Title 80 of the Juvenile Code is entirely silent on the matter.

Vice Chair Russell then reviewed the sequential structure of the proposed draft:

1. Citations for eligible offenses (wildlife, boating, and traffic violations; tobacco, curfew; and the Board of Juvenile Court Judge’s list of citable offenses) are referred to probation for a preliminary inquiry.
2. If the minor is eligible and enters into a nonjudicial adjustment, successful compliance closes the matter.

- 93 3. If the minor declines, is ineligible, or fails to comply with a nonjudicial
94 adjustment, the citation is referred to the prosecutor.
95 4. The prosecutor may commence formal proceedings on the citation or file a
96 petition. In lieu of court appearance, the minor may then remit a fine
97 determined by a sliding scale with parent and court consent.
98

99 Judge Jensen suggested that the juvenile court law clerk team research the legislative
100 history and intent behind Utah Code section 80-6-302 to determine whether
101 lawmakers intended fine remittance to operate as an adjudication or, as in the adult
102 criminal realm, a conviction. Law Clerk Erika Larsen agreed to direct research into
103 legislative history and relevant interpretations. Zerina Ocanovic added that the
104 Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee (JJOC) had no historical records regarding the
105 intent behind the citation fine provision.
106

107 Judge Jensen made a motion to table Rule 30 to allow the law clerk team time to
108 conduct legislative intent research. Ms. Hautamaki seconded the motion. The motion
109 passed unanimously.
110

111 **5. Discussion and Action: Rule 17. The petition. (All)**

112 Ms. Hautamaki and Mr. Gallardo introduced the critical operational issue regarding
113 House Bill 540 (2026), effective January 1, 2027. HB 540 mandates that public juvenile
114 delinquency records (for youth aged 14 and older charged with felonies or by criminal
115 information) be made available online via xChange.
116

117 Currently, there is a conflict between Rule 17 and Rule 4-202.02 of the Code of Judicial
118 Administration. CJA Rule 4-202.02 classifies certain information contained in
119 delinquency petitions—such as parents’ names, addresses, phone numbers, and
120 victim details—as private, or protected, records. Under Rule 17, filing a petition
121 containing this information would force court clerks to manually redact every eligible
122 petition prior to publishing it on xChange, imposing an insurmountable
123 administrative burden on court staff.
124

125 Ms. Hautamaki proposed amending Rule 17 to remove protected information from
126 the petition itself and mandate a separate, protected “cover sheet” or “cover page” at
127 filing. The cover sheet would store private identifying information securely in
128 C.A.R.E., allowing the delinquency petition to itself be published as a clean public
129 document without clerical redaction.
130

Vice Chair Russell and Judge Jensen agreed that because HB 540 takes effect January 1, 2027, amending Rule 17 represents an urgent, high-priority project that must take precedence over other rule revisions. The Committee reached consensus to prioritize drafting amendments to Rule 17 for review at the October 2, 2026 meeting.

6. Discussion: Proposal to Add a Self-Help Center Attorney to Committee Membership. (Zerina Ocanovic)

Zerina Ocanovic presented a proposal to add a Self-Help Center attorney as a formal member of the URJP Committee. She explained that Self-Help Center attorneys manage court forms and resources and offer vital operational insights regarding *pro se* litigants. She noted that a Self-Help Center attorney currently serves on the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure Committee and recalled a previous instance where an attorney provided valuable guidance on bilingual notices required by Rule 18 of the Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure.

During discussion, Vice Chair Russell requested a quorum check from Mr. Gallardo. Mr. Gallardo confirmed that due to scheduled member departures, the Committee had lost its quorum and could not take formal binding action.

Despite the loss of quorum, Vice Chair Russell voiced strong personal support for the proposal, praising Ms. Ocanovic's previous recommendation of adding a Chief Probation Officer, and stated that adding a Self-Help Center attorney would enhance the Committee's work.

The Committee deferred action due to lack of a quorum and scheduled the item for a vote at the beginning of the October 2, 2026 meeting.

7. Discussion: Old business or new business. (All)

Mr. Gallardo confirmed that the October 2, 2026, meeting will be held in-person at the Matheson Courthouse in Salt Lake City (First floor, Conference Room A), beginning at 12:00 p.m. Lunch will be provided, and a hybrid Webex option will be available.

Vice Chair Russell noted the following closing dates for public comments on outstanding rules:

- Rule 20 and Rule 23A: Closes September 8, 2026.
- Rule 12 and Rule 37A: Closes October 13, 2026.

Vice Chair Russell reported on the August 16, 2026 Supreme Court Conference, noting new Justices Jorgensen and Dent were in attendance. The Court warmly approved Rules 12 and 37A for public comment and commended the Committee’s high-quality work. This conference session marked Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant’s final conference with the Committee prior to his retirement. Vice Chair Russell expressed deep personal gratitude and respect for Chief Justice Durrant’s nearly 30 years of judicial leadership and dedication to the Utah judiciary.

Vice Chair Russell acknowledged the retirement of Committee member Judge David Johnson from the bench, expressing profound gratitude for his dedicated service, practical wisdom, and key contributions to juvenile rules workgroups.

The meeting adjourned at approximately 1:35 p.m. The next meeting will be held on October 2, 2026, in-person at the Matheson Courthouse and via Webex.

TAB 2



Administrative Office of the Courts

**Chief Justice Matthew B.
Durrant**
Utah Supreme Court
Chair, Utah Judicial Council

August 26, 2026

Ronald B. Gordon, Jr.
State Court Administrator
Neira Siaperas
Deputy State Court
Administrator

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Advisory Committee on the Rules of Juvenile Procedure (Committee)

FROM: Zerina Ocanovic, Deputy Juvenile Court Administrator

RE: Committee's Consideration of Self-Help Center Representation

Members of the Advisory Committee on the Rules of Juvenile Procedure (Committee),

The below proposal is intended to formally request the Committee's consideration of representation from the Utah Court's Self-Help Center on the Supreme Court's Advisory Committee on the Rules of Juvenile Procedure.

As the Committee is aware, amendments to the Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure often require corresponding updates to court forms, instructions, educational materials, and other public-facing resources. The Utah Self-Help Center plays an important role in this process by developing and maintaining resources for self-represented litigants and assisting court users in understanding and navigating court procedures. This day-to-day involvement gives Self-Help attorneys a practical perspective on how proposed rule changes may affect court forms, guidance, and implementation.

Additionally, Self-Help Center attorneys routinely identify intersections between the Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure and other procedural rules, including the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure. Their involvement can help promote consistency across rule sets and identify implementation considerations before rule amendments become effective. Involving a Self-Help Center attorney during the rule development process, rather than after amendments are adopted, allows operational issues to be identified and addressed early, resulting in a more efficient implementation process statewide.



Administrative Office of the Courts

Chief Justice Matthew B. Durrant
Utah Supreme Court
Chair, Utah Judicial Council

August 26, 2026

Ronald B. Gordon, Jr.
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Administrator

While Juvenile Judges, the Deputy Juvenile Court Administrator, Juvenile Law Clerk Attorneys, and other Juvenile Court staff routinely support the Committee's work by responding to questions and providing feedback as needed, there is currently no consistent representation from the Utah Self-Help Center during Committee discussions.

[SCRP Rule 1-101](#) allows for formal membership on Supreme Court committees to individuals who represent the legal community. Previously, the Committee has determined that including a Clerk of Court and a Chief Probation Officer as members was beneficial, and those positions were added upon approval. Additionally, the Utah Self-Help Center currently serves on the Advisory Committee on the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, where its participation provides valuable insight into rule implementation, coordination of court forms, and procedural consistency. In light of that experience, the following options are presented for the Committee's consideration:

Formal Membership Option

The Committee to consider requesting Supreme Court approval to add a Self-Help Center attorney as a member of the Committee, recognizing the valuable perspective the attorney could bring to shaping rules that directly affect self-represented litigants.

Non-Voting Participation Option

Alternatively, if the Committee prefers not to expand formal membership, the Committee could allow a Self-Help Center attorney to attend meetings as a non-voting participant. This individual would attend in a listening capacity and be available to respond to questions during discussions with potential impact on self-represented parties.

Either approach would allow the Committee to benefit from operational insight while preserving the Committee's structure and decision-making authority.

Adding a Self-Help attorney would provide valuable implementation and operational expertise during the rulemaking process. Their participation could help identify practical considerations earlier, improve coordination and consistency between procedural rules and court resources, and support timely updates to forms and guidance before rule amendments take effect.



Administrative Office of the Courts

**Chief Justice Matthew B.
Durrant**
Utah Supreme Court
Chair, Utah Judicial Council

August 26, 2026

Ronald B. Gordon, Jr.
State Court Administrator
Neira Siaperas
Deputy State Court
Administrator

This request is submitted with full recognition of the Committee's discretion in determining its composition and procedures. The intent is not to alter the Committee's existing processes, but to consider whether adding a Self-Help Center attorney could further strengthen the Committee's work and provide a valuable statewide perspective.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Zerina Ocanovic
Deputy Juvenile Court Administrator

TAB 3

Rule 17. The petition.**(a) Delinquency cases.****(1) Contents of the petition.**

(A) The petition must allege the offense as it is designated by statute or ordinance, and must state:

(i) ~~in~~ concise ~~terms, the~~ definition of the offense together with a designation of the section or provision of law allegedly violated;

(ii) the name, age, and date of birth of the minor; and

(iii) the date and place of the offense.

(B) Non-felony-level offenses. For all non-felony-level offenses, the petition must state the specific condition that allows for the filing of the petition pursuant to Utah Code sections 80-6-303.5, 80-6-304.5, or 80-6-305.

(2) Cover sheet. A delinquency petition must be accompanied by a completed cover sheet as a separate document from the petition.

(A) The cover sheet must contain:

(i) the name and residence address of the minor's parents, guardian, or custodian; ~~the date and place of the offense;~~ and

(ii) the name or identity of the victim, if known.

(B) The cover sheet must be substantially similar in form and content to the cover sheet approved by the Judicial Council.

(C) The court clerk ~~may~~ destroy the cover sheet after recording the information it contains in the C.A.R.E. system.

~~(2) For all non-felony-level offenses, the petition must state the specific condition that allows for the filing of the petition pursuant to Utah Code sections 80-6-303.5, 80-6-304.5, or 80-6-305.~~

Commented [RG1]: From Erika Larsen: I couldn't remember if we had a discussion about whether this should be permissive or more authoritative. I know we are making these changes because of the statutory change to record access. That made me reflect on why these changes are necessary and that is to safeguard information that still needs safeguarding notwithstanding the statute change.

(3) [Verification and filing](#). The petition must be verified and filed by the prosecuting attorney upon information and belief.

(b) **Neglect, abuse, dependency, permanent termination, and ungovernability cases.**

(1) [Contents of all petitions.](#)

(A) The petition must set forth in plain and concise language the jurisdictional basis as designated by statute, the facts supporting the court's jurisdiction, and the relief sought. The petition must state:

(i) the name, age and residence of the minor;

(ii) the name and residence of the minor's parent, guardian or custodian; and

(iii) if the parent, guardian or custodian is unknown, the name and residence of the nearest known relative or the person or agency exercising physical or legal custody of the minor.

(2) [Verification](#). The petition must be verified and statements made therein may be made on information and belief.

(3) [State agency petitions](#). A petition filed by a state human services agency must either be prepared or approved by the office of the attorney general. When the petitioner is an employee or agent of a state agency acting in his or her official capacity, the name of the agency must be set forth and the petitioner must designate his or her title.

(4) [Parental rights termination petitions](#). A petition for termination of parental rights must also include, to the best information or belief of the petitioner:

(A) the name and residence of the petitioner;

(B) the sex and place of birth of the minor;

(C) the relationship of the petitioner to the minor;

(D) the dates of the birth of the minor's parents; and

Commented [RG2]: From Erika Larsen: I had this flagged in the version I was working on as something we may want to ask the committee about--whether they want to require this information to be put on a cover sheet (like the sensitive information in delinquency petitions). I know that the statute change does not require this change because these petitions are still not public, but it would create a more consistent approach, regardless of petition type, that could result in more consistently safeguarding sensitive information that, even if the petition is (or becomes) public, would need to be redacted.

Commented [RG3]: From Erika Larsen: I wasn't sure if the URJP can break down to this level, but as I was reviewing the rule throughout, it seemed like adding some of these breakdowns helps with the overall clarity and readability of the rule, which is something I know is important to the Supreme Court Committee in revamping older rules, so I thought I'd put it out there!

(E) the name and address of the person having legal custody or guardianship, or acting in loco parentis to the minor, or the organization or agency having legal custody or providing care for the minor.

(c) **Other cases.**

(1) **Protective orders.** Petitions may be filed on forms available from the court clerk and must conform to the format and arrangement of such forms.

(2) **Adjudication expungements.** Petitions for adjudication expungements must meet all of the criteria of Utah Code section 80-6-1004.1. ~~and~~ The petition must:

(A) state: the name, age, and residence of the petitioner;

(B) ~~Petitions for expungement must~~ be accompanied by an original criminal history report obtained from the Bureau of Criminal Identification; and

(C) include proof of service upon the office of the county attorney, or within a prosecution district, the office of the district attorney for each jurisdiction in which an adjudication occurred prior to being filed with the court clerk.

(3) **Nonjudicial Adjustment Expungements.** Petitions for expungement of nonjudicial adjustments must meet all of the criteria of Utah Code section 80-6-1004.2. The petition ~~and~~ must state:

(A) state the name, age, and residence of the petitioner; and

(B) ~~Petition for nonjudicial expungement must~~ be served upon the office of the county attorney, or within a prosecution district, the office of the district attorney for each jurisdiction in which a nonjudicial adjustment occurred.

(4) **Vacatur.** Petitions for vacatur must meet all of the criteria of Utah Code section 80-6-1002 and must:

(A) state any agency known or alleged to have documents related to the offense for which vacatur is sought;

Commented [RG4]: From Erika Larsen: Same with this paragraph and all of its subs with respect to breaking down by another layer.

(B) ~~Petitions for vacatur must~~ be accompanied by an original criminal history report obtained from the Bureau of Criminal Identification; and

(C) include proof of service upon the office of the county attorney, or within a prosecution district, the office of the district attorney for each jurisdiction in which an adjudication occurred prior.

(5) Adoptions and other proceedings. Petitions in other proceedings must conform to Rule 10 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, except that in adoption proceedings, the petition must be accompanied by a certified copy of the Decree of Permanent Termination.

Effective date:

Rule 17. The petition.

(a) Delinquency cases.

(1) Contents of the petition.

(A) The petition must allege the offense as it is designated by statute or ordinance, and must state:

(i) a concise definition of the offense together with a designation of the section or provision of law allegedly violated;

(ii) the name, age, and date of birth of the minor; and

(iii) the date and place of the offense.

(B) **Non-felony-level offenses.** For all non-felony-level offenses, the petition must state the specific condition that allows for the filing of the petition pursuant to Utah Code sections 80-6-303.5, 80-6-304.5, or 80-6-305.

(2) Cover sheet. A delinquency petition must be accompanied by a completed cover sheet as a separate document from the petition.

(A) The cover sheet must contain:

(i) the name and residence address of the minor's parents, guardian, or custodian; and

(ii) the name or identity of the victim, if known.

(B) The cover sheet must be substantially similar in form and content to the cover sheet approved by the Judicial Council.

(C) The court clerk may destroy the cover sheet after recording the information it contains in the C.A.R.E. system.

(3) Verification and filing. The petition must be verified and filed by the prosecuting attorney upon information and belief.

(b) Neglect, abuse, dependency, permanent termination, and ungovernability cases.

(1) **Contents of all petitions.**

(A) The petition must set forth in plain and concise language the jurisdictional basis as designated by statute, the facts supporting the court's jurisdiction, and the relief sought. The petition must state:

(i) the name, age and residence of the minor;

(ii) the name and residence of the minor's parent, guardian or custodian; and

(iii) if the parent, guardian or custodian is unknown, the name and residence of the nearest known relative or the person or agency exercising physical or legal custody of the minor.

(2) **Verification.** The petition must be verified and statements made therein may be made on information and belief.

(3) **State agency petitions.** A petition filed by a state human services agency must either be prepared or approved by the office of the attorney general. When the petitioner is an employee or agent of a state agency acting in his or her official capacity, the name of the agency must be set forth and the petitioner must designate his or her title.

(4) **Parental rights termination petitions.** A petition for termination of parental rights must also include, to the best information or belief of the petitioner:

(A) the name and residence of the petitioner;

(B) the sex and place of birth of the minor;

(C) the relationship of the petitioner to the minor;

(D) the dates of the birth of the minor's parents; and

(E) the name and address of the person having legal custody or guardianship, or acting in loco parentis to the minor, or the organization or agency having legal custody or providing care for the minor.

(c) **Other cases.**

(1) **Protective orders.** Petitions may be filed on forms available from the court clerk and must conform to the format and arrangement of such forms.

(2) **Adjudication expungements.** Petitions for adjudication expungements must meet all of the criteria of Utah Code section 80-6-1004.1. The petition must:

(A) state the name, age, and residence of the petitioner;

(B) be accompanied by an original criminal history report obtained from the Bureau of Criminal Identification; and

(C) include proof of service upon the office of the county attorney, or within a prosecution district, the office of the district attorney for each jurisdiction in which an adjudication occurred prior to being filed with the court clerk.

(3) **Nonjudicial Adjustment Expungements.** Petitions for expungement of nonjudicial adjustments must meet all of the criteria of Utah Code section 80-6-1004.2. The petition must:

(A) state the name, age, and residence of the petitioner; and

(B) be served upon the office of the county attorney, or within a prosecution district, the office of the district attorney for each jurisdiction in which a nonjudicial adjustment occurred.

(4) **Vacatur.** Petitions for vacatur must meet all of the criteria of Utah Code section 80-6-1002 and must:

(A) state any agency known or alleged to have documents related to the offense for which vacatur is sought;

(B) be accompanied by an original criminal history report obtained from the Bureau of Criminal Identification; and

(C) include proof of service upon the office of the county attorney, or within a prosecution district, the office of the district attorney for each jurisdiction in which an adjudication occurred prior.

(5) **Adoptions and other proceedings.** Petitions in other proceedings must conform to Rule 10 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, except that in adoption proceedings, the petition must be accompanied by a certified copy of the Decree of Permanent Termination.

Effective date:

TAB 4

Rule 20. Discovery ~~generally~~ and subpoenas in delinquency and criminal proceedings.

(a) Discovery; disclosure obligation.

(1) Discovery involving adjudications of delinquency, offenses by adults against minors, and proceedings brought pursuant to Title 80, Chapter 6, Part 5, ~~Transfer to District Court shall~~ must be conducted in accordance with Rule 16 of the Utah Rules of Criminal Procedure, except where limited by these rules, the Code of Judicial Administration, or the Utah Juvenile Code.

(2) Before the arraignment, the prosecutor in the county of occurrence must disclose to the defense all discovery materials described in Rule 16 of the Utah Rules of Criminal Procedure.

(b) Subpoenas. Subpoenas used in adjudications of delinquency, offenses by adults against minors, and proceedings pursuant to Title 80, Chapter 6, Part 5 are governed by Rule 14 of the Utah Rules of Criminal Procedure. ~~In substantiation cases, no later than thirty days prior to trial, parties shall provide to each other information necessary to support its claims or defenses unless otherwise ordered by the court.~~

~~(c) Rule 26.1 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure does not apply in any juvenile proceedings unless there is a showing of good cause and it is ordered by the court.~~

~~(d) In all other cases, discovery shall be conducted pursuant to these rules unless modified by a showing of good cause and by order of the court.~~

(c) Expert testimony; notice requirements.

(1) If the prosecution or the minor intends to call an expert to testify in any delinquency matter, the party intending to call the expert must give notice to the opposing party as soon as practicable but not less than 30 days before the trial or hearing, or as otherwise ordered by the court. Notice must include the name and address of the expert, the expert's curriculum vitae, and:

(A) a copy of the expert's report, if one exists;

27 (B) a written explanation of the expert's anticipated testimony sufficient to give
28 the party adequate notice of its content; or

29 (C) notice that the expert is available to cooperatively consult with the opposing
30 party on reasonable notice.

31 (2) If an expert's anticipated testimony will be based in whole or part on the results of
32 any tests or other specialized data, the party intending to call the witness must
33 provide that information to the opposing party upon request.

34 (3) As soon as practicable after receiving notice under paragraph (c)(1), the recipient
35 must provide to the other party notice of any witness whom the party anticipates
36 calling to rebut the expert's testimony, including the information required under
37 paragraph (c)(1).

38 (4) Failure to comply.

39 (A) If the minor or the prosecution does not substantially comply with the
40 requirements of paragraph (c), the court will, if necessary to prevent substantial
41 prejudice, grant a request to continue the trial or hearing so that the opposing party
42 may prepare to meet the testimony.

43 (B) If the court finds that a party failed to comply with paragraph (c) without good
44 cause, the court may impose an appropriate sanction including, but not limited to,
45 exclusion of the expert's testimony.

46 (5) Paragraph (c) does not apply to the use of an expert who is an employee of the
47 State or its political subdivisions, so long as the opposing party is on reasonable notice
48 through general discovery that the expert may be called as a witness, and the witness
49 is made available to cooperatively consult with the opposing party upon reasonable
50 notice.

51 *Effective date:*

Rule 20. Discovery and subpoenas in delinquency and criminal proceedings.

(a) Discovery; disclosure obligation.

(1) Discovery involving adjudications of delinquency, offenses by adults against minors, and proceedings brought pursuant to Title 80, Chapter 6, Part 5 must be conducted in accordance with [Rule 16](#) of the Utah Rules of Criminal Procedure, except where limited by these rules, the Code of Judicial Administration, or the Utah Juvenile Code.

(2) Before the arraignment, the prosecutor in the county of occurrence must disclose to the defense all discovery materials described in [Rule 16](#) of the Utah Rules of Criminal Procedure.

(b) Subpoenas. Subpoenas used in adjudications of delinquency, offenses by adults against minors, and proceedings pursuant to Title 80, Chapter 6, Part 5 are governed by [Rule 14](#) of the Utah Rules of Criminal Procedure.

(c) Expert testimony; notice requirements.

(1) If the prosecution or the minor intends to call an expert to testify in any delinquency matter, the party intending to call the expert must give notice to the opposing party as soon as practicable but not less than 30 days before the trial or hearing, or as otherwise ordered by the court. Notice must include the name and address of the expert, the expert's curriculum vitae, and:

(A) a copy of the expert's report, if one exists;

(B) a written explanation of the expert's anticipated testimony sufficient to give the party adequate notice of its content; or

(C) notice that the expert is available to cooperatively consult with the opposing party on reasonable notice.

(2) If an expert's anticipated testimony will be based in whole or part on the results of any tests or other specialized data, the party intending to call the witness must provide that information to the opposing party upon request.

(3) As soon as practicable after receiving notice under paragraph (c)(1), the recipient must provide to the other party notice of any witness whom the party anticipates calling to rebut the expert's testimony, including the information required under paragraph (c)(1).

(4) Failure to comply.

(A) If the minor or the prosecution does not substantially comply with the requirements of paragraph (c), the court will, if necessary to prevent substantial prejudice, grant a request to continue the trial or hearing so that the opposing party may prepare to meet the testimony.

(B) If the court finds that a party failed to comply with paragraph (c) without good cause, the court may impose an appropriate sanction including, but not limited to, exclusion of the expert's testimony.

(5) Paragraph (c) does not apply to the use of an expert who is an employee of the State or its political subdivisions, so long as the opposing party is on reasonable notice through general discovery that the expert may be called as a witness, and the witness is made available to cooperatively consult with the opposing party upon reasonable notice.

Effective date:

TAB 5

1 **Rule 23A. Hearing ~~on factors of~~under Utah Code section 80-6-504~~3~~; bind-over to district**
2 **court.**

3 (a) If the court finds probable cause in accordance with Rule 22 on a criminal
4 indictment information filed under Utah Code section 80-6-503, or if a minor is indicted
5 pursuant to Utah Code section 80-6-504(11) ~~alleges the commission of a felony~~, the court
6 ~~shall~~will hear evidence and make findings as set forth in Utah Code section 80-6-
7 504 ~~consider the factors in paragraph (b).~~

8 (b) If the juvenile court finds that the State has met its burden of proof, the juvenile court
9 will bind the minor over to the district court to be held for trial and enter interim orders
10 regarding bail and continued detention status. The juvenile court clerk will transmit the
11 filings and record of the preliminary hearing to the district court clerk. ~~a criminal~~
12 ~~information under Utah Code section 80-6-503 alleges the commission of a felony, after a~~
13 ~~finding of probable cause in accordance with, the court shall hear evidence and consider~~
14 ~~the factors and make findings on:~~

15 ~~(1) the seriousness of the qualifying offense and whether the protection of the community~~
16 ~~requires that the minor be detained beyond the amount of time allowed under Utah Code~~
17 ~~section 80-6-601, or beyond the age of continuing jurisdiction that the court may exercise~~
18 ~~under Utah Code section 80-6-605;~~

19 ~~(2) the extent to which the minor's actions in the qualifying offense were committed in an~~
20 ~~aggressive, violent, premeditated, or willful manner;~~

21 ~~(3) the minor's mental, physical, educational, trauma, and social history;~~

22 ~~(4) the criminal record or history of the minor; and~~

23 ~~(5) the likelihood of the minor's rehabilitation by the use of services and facilities that are~~
24 ~~available to the court.~~

25 ~~(c) The court may consider any written report or other materials that relate to the minor's~~
26 ~~mental, physical, educational, trauma, and social history. Upon request by the minor, the~~
27 ~~minor's parent, guardian, or other interested party, the court shall require the person~~

~~preparing the report, or other material, to appear and be subject to direct and cross-examination.~~

~~(d) At the preliminary examination the minor may testify under oath, call witnesses, cross-examine witnesses, and present evidence.~~

~~(e) If the court does not find by a preponderance of evidence that it would be contrary to the best interest of the minor and the best interests of the public to bind the minor over to the jurisdiction of the district court, the court shall enter an order directing the minor to answer the charges in district court.~~

~~(f) Upon entry of an order directing the minor to answer the charges in district court, the court shall comply with the requirements of Title 77, Chapter 20, Bail. By issuance of a warrant of arrest or continuance of an existing warrant, the court shall make an initial determination on where the minor is held until the time of trial. The court shall enter the appropriate written order.~~

~~(1) Once the minor is bound over to district court, a determination regarding where the minor is held shall be made pursuant to Utah Code section 80-6-504.~~

~~(2) The clerk of the juvenile court shall transmit to the clerk of the district court all pleadings in and records made of the proceedings in the juvenile court.~~

~~(3) The jurisdiction of the court shall terminate as provided by statute.~~

~~(c)~~ If the court finds probable cause to believe that a felony has been committed and that the minor committed it ~~and also~~ but finds that the State has not met its burden of proof for binding the minor over to the district court, ~~it would be in the best interests of the minor and the public for the juvenile court to retain jurisdiction over the offense,~~ the juvenile court ~~shall~~ will retain jurisdiction over the minor's case and arraign the minor on the allegations ~~proceed upon the information~~ as if it were a petition. The court may order the minor held in a detention center or released in accordance with Rule 9.

Effective Date:

Rule 23A. Hearing under Utah Code section 80-6-504; bindover to district court.

(a) If the court finds probable cause in accordance with [Rule 22](#) on a criminal information filed under Utah Code section 80-6-503, or if a minor is indicted pursuant to Utah Code section 80-6-504(11), the court will hear evidence and make findings as set forth in Utah Code section 80-6-504.

(b) If the juvenile court finds that the State has met its burden of proof, the juvenile court will bind the minor over to the district court to be held for trial and enter interim orders regarding bail and continued detention status. The juvenile court clerk will transmit the filings and record of the preliminary hearing to the district court clerk.

(c) If the court finds probable cause to believe that a felony has been committed and that the minor committed it but finds that the State has not met its burden of proof for binding the minor over to the district court, the juvenile court will retain jurisdiction over the minor's case and arraign the minor on the allegations as if it were a petition. The court may order the minor held in a detention center or released in accordance with [Rule 9](#).

Effective Date:

TAB 6

Rule 30. Citations; applicable offenses and procedures; ~~bail.~~

(a) AUpon receiving a citation issued for an offense listed pursuant to in Utah Code section 80-6-302(1), a juvenile probation officer will make a preliminary inquiry as to the minor's eligibility for a nonjudicial adjustment in accordance with Utah Code section 80-6-303.5(4), and will make and offer a nonjudicial adjustment if the minor is eligible~~shall be sufficient to invoke the jurisdiction of the juvenile court in any offense listed in that section.~~

(b) If the minor agrees to and substantially complies with the terms of the nonjudicial adjustment, the citation will be closed successfully, with no further action taken by the juvenile court.~~Procedure. Whenever a citation is issued pursuant to Utah Code section 80-6-302, a copy of the citation filed with the juvenile court may be used in lieu of a petition upon which the minor may appear and admit the offense, upon which the court may make a disposition, or upon which the court may accept bail in lieu of appearance. If the minor fails to appear on a citation or fails to tender the fine as bail in cases where bail is permitted in lieu of appearance, a petition or order to show cause may be filed and further proceedings held as provided in these rules.~~

(c) If the minor declines, is not eligible for, or does not substantially comply with the nonjudicial adjustment, the citation will be referred to a prosecuting attorney to conduct an inquiry under Utah Code sections 80-6-302(8) and (9).~~Where a citation has been filed with the juvenile court for an offense, the minor cited, pursuant to Utah Code section 80-6-302, shall be allowed to post bail without further court appearance except as provided in this rule.~~

(d) If, after inquiry, the prosecuting attorney commences a formal proceeding on the citation, the minor may be permitted, in accordance with Utah Code section 80-6-302(12), to remit a fine in the amount determined pursuant to Utah Code section 75E-2-207, without personal appearance before the juvenile court.~~The bail amount for each such offense shall be included in a written notice of bailable offenses in accordance with the bail/fine schedule approved by the Judicial Council. The bail amount may immediately~~

~~be forfeited as a fine and shall be deemed a conviction of the offense charged if the notice has been given to the cited minor and the notice advises the minor and the minor's parent, guardian or custodian that payment of the fine constitutes an admission of guilt.~~

~~(e) A juvenile court district may, or where required by statute shall, designate repeat offenses for which an appearance or additional bail is required.~~

~~(f) In other circumstances, a minor in a detention facility may have a right to bail pursuant to Utah Code section 80-6-207.~~

Effective date:

1 **Rule 30. Citations; applicable offenses and procedures.**

2 (a) Upon receiving a citation issued for an offense listed in Utah Code section 80-6-302(1),
3 a juvenile probation officer will make a preliminary inquiry as to the minor's eligibility
4 for a nonjudicial adjustment in accordance with Utah Code section 80-6-303.5(4), and will
5 make and offer a nonjudicial adjustment if the minor is eligible.

6 (b) If the minor agrees to and substantially complies with the terms of the nonjudicial
7 adjustment, the citation will be closed successfully, with no further action taken by the
8 juvenile court.

9 (c) If the minor declines, is not eligible for, or does not substantially comply with the
10 nonjudicial adjustment, the citation will be referred to a prosecuting attorney to conduct
11 an inquiry under Utah Code sections 80-6-302(8) and (9).

12 (d) If, after inquiry, the prosecuting attorney commences a formal proceeding on the
13 citation, the minor may be permitted, in accordance with Utah Code section 80-6-302(12),
14 to remit a fine in the amount determined pursuant to Utah Code section 75E-2-207,
15 without personal appearance before the juvenile court.

16 *Effective date:*

Effective 5/6/2026

77-7-21 Proceeding on citation -- Voluntary payment of recommended fine amount -- Parent signature required -- Information, when required.

- (1)
- (a) A citation filed with the court may, with the consent of the defendant, serve in lieu of an information to which the defendant may plead guilty or no contest to the charge or charges listed and be sentenced accordingly.
 - (b) If provided by the uniform fine schedule described in Section 76-3-301.5, or with the court's approval, an individual may voluntarily pay the recommended fine amount and other penalties without a personal appearance before the court in any case charging a class B misdemeanor or lower offense, unless the charge is:
 - (i) a domestic violence offense as defined in Section 77-36-1;
 - (ii) a violation of Section 41-6a-502, driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or a combination of both or with specified or unsafe blood alcohol concentration;
 - (iii) a violation of Section 41-6a-517, driving with any measurable controlled substance in the body;
 - (iv) a violation of a local ordinance similar to the offenses described in Subsections (1)(b)(i) through (iii); or
 - (v) a violation that appears to:
 - (A) affect a victim, as defined in Section 77-38b-102; or
 - (B) require restitution, as defined in Section 77-38b-102.
 - (c) A defendant's voluntary payment of the recommended fine amount and other penalties shall be entered as a conviction and treated the same as if the accused pleaded no contest.
 - (d) If the person cited is under 18 years old, the court shall promptly mail a copy or notice of the citation to the address as shown on the citation, to the attention of the parent or guardian of the defendant.
- (2) If the individual pleads not guilty to the offense charged, further proceedings shall be held in accordance with the Rules of Criminal Procedure and all other applicable provisions of this code.

Amended by Chapter 284, 2026 General Session

TAB 7

Rule 29. Multiple county offenses.

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

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

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, the arraignment will take place in the minor's county of
4 residence. If the petition is resolved at arraignment, venue will remain in the minor's
5 county of 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:*

TAB 8

1 **Rule 29B. Dismissal of allegations during or after trial.**

2 (a) At the conclusion of the prosecution's evidence, or at the conclusion of all the
3 evidence, the court may dismiss any petition, or any allegation thereof, upon the ground
4 that the evidence is not legally sufficient to establish the offense charged therein or any
5 lesser included offense.

6 (b) The court may not take under advisement an oral motion to dismiss made at the
7 conclusion of the prosecution's evidence, and the court will rule upon the motion before
8 the defense presents its case.

9 (c) If the court grants a motion to dismiss any allegation during or after trial, the court
10 will dismiss that allegation with prejudice.

11 (d) If the court finds in its ruling that the evidence proves a lesser included offense or a
12 different offense, the court may amend the petition to conform to the evidence and
13 proceed in accordance with Utah Code section 80-6-305(4).

14 *Effective date:*

TAB 9

1 **Rule 29C. Arrest of judgment.**

2 (a) After adjudication of a delinquency petition, the court may enter an order arresting
3 judgment in accordance with this rule upon a showing of good cause. The court may act
4 on its own motion or on a party's written motion filed before disposition.

5 (b) If the facts admitted or proved at trial do not constitute a public offense, the court will
6 arrest the judgment, vacate its findings, and dismiss the allegation.

7 (c) The court will arrest judgment if a party has filed a motion to inquire into the minor's
8 competency, or if the court finds other good cause to arrest judgment. The court may
9 thereafter enter orders reinstating, amending, or vacating the judgment in the interest of
10 justice.

11 *Effective date:*