

Rule 19. Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Proceedings and Prosecution**19.01 Initiation of Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Proceedings and Prosecution**

Subdivision 1. Authority. Extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecutions are initiated pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, sections 260B.125 and 260B.130, Rule 18.06, subdivision 5(A) and (B), and Rule 19.

Subd. 2. Definitions.

(A) "Extended jurisdiction juvenile" is a child who has been given a stayed adult criminal sentence, a disposition under Minnesota Statutes, section 260B.198, and for whom jurisdiction of the juvenile court may continue until the child's twenty-first (21st) birthday.

(B) "Extended jurisdiction juvenile proceeding" includes the process to determine whether a child should be prosecuted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile. Extended jurisdiction juvenile proceedings may be initiated pursuant to Rule 19.01, subdivisions 3 and 4.

(C) "Extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution" includes the trial, disposition, and subsequent proceedings after the determination that a child should be prosecuted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile. Extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecutions may be initiated pursuant to Rule 19.06.

Subd. 3. Designation by Prosecuting Attorney. The court shall commence an extended jurisdiction juvenile proceeding when a delinquency petition filed pursuant to Rule 6:

(A) alleges a felony offense committed after the child's sixteenth (16th) birthday and the offense would, if committed by an adult, result in a presumptive commitment to prison under the sentencing guidelines and applicable statutes, or a felony offense in which the child allegedly used a firearm; and

(B) the prosecuting attorney designates on the petition that the case should be an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution.

This designation may be made at the time the petition is filed, and may be withdrawn by the prosecuting attorney any time before jeopardy attaches.

Subd. 4. Motion by Prosecuting Attorney. The prosecuting attorney may make a written motion pursuant to this Rule to have the court commence an extended jurisdiction juvenile proceeding when a delinquency petition has been filed pursuant to Rule 6 alleging a felony offense committed after the child's fourteenth (14th) birthday. The motion may be made at the first appearance on the delinquency petition, or within ten (10) days after the first appearance pursuant to Rules 5 and 7 or before jeopardy attaches, whichever of the later two occurs first.

(Amended effective for all juveniles taken into custody and all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight September 1, 2003; amended effective for all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight January 1, 2007.)

19.02 Notice of the Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Proceeding

A notice of the initial appearance under Rule 19.04, subdivision 2, together with a copy of the petition and designation, or a copy of the motion and petition, shall be served pursuant to Rule 25.

(Amended effective for all juveniles taken into custody and all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight September 1, 2003.)

19.03 Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Study

Subdivision 1. Order. The court on its own motion or on the motion of the child's counsel or the prosecuting attorney, may order social, psychiatric, or psychological studies concerning the child who is the subject of the extended jurisdiction juvenile proceeding.

Subd. 2. Content of Reports. If study reports include a recommendation on the court's actions, the report shall address each of the public safety considerations of Rule 19.05.

Subd. 3. Costs. Preparation costs and court appearance expenses for the person(s) appointed by the court to conduct studies shall be paid at public expense.

Subd. 4. Filing and Access to Reports. The person(s) making a study shall file a written report with the court and provide copies to the prosecuting attorney and the child's counsel four (4) days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, prior to the time scheduled for the hearing. The report shall not be disclosed to the public except by court order.

Subd. 5. Admissibility of Study. Any matters disclosed by the child to the examiner during the course of the study may not be used as evidence or the source of evidence against the child in any subsequent trial.

(Amended effective for all juveniles taken into custody and all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight September 1, 2003; amended effective for all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight September 1, 2005; amended effective July 1, 2015.)

19.04 Hearings on Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Proceedings

Subdivision 1. In General.

(A) *Limited Public Access.* The court shall exclude the general public from extended jurisdiction juvenile proceedings and shall admit only those persons who, in the discretion of the court, have a direct interest in the case or the work of the court including victims. The court shall open the hearings to the public in extended jurisdiction juvenile proceedings where the child is alleged to have committed an offense or has been proven to have committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult and the child was at least sixteen (16) years of age at the time of the offense, except that the court may exclude the public from portions of an extended jurisdiction juvenile proceedings hearing to consider psychological material or other evidence that would not be accessible to the public in an adult proceeding.

(B) *Timing.* The contested hearing to determine whether the matter will be an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution shall be held within thirty (30) days of the filing of the extended jurisdiction juvenile proceeding motion.

Only if good cause is shown by the prosecuting attorney or the child may the court extend the time for the contested hearing for up to an additional sixty (60) days.

(C) *Waiver.* The child may waive the right to an extended jurisdiction juvenile proceeding hearing provided that the child does so knowingly, voluntarily, and intelligently on the record after being fully and effectively informed of all rights by counsel. In determining whether the child has knowingly, voluntarily, and intelligently waived this right the court shall look at the totality of the circumstances. These circumstances include but are not limited to: the presence of the child's parent(s), legal guardian, legal custodian or guardian ad litem appointed in the delinquency proceeding, the child's age, maturity, intelligence, education, experience, and ability to comprehend the proceedings and consequences.

(D) *Discovery*. The child and prosecuting attorney are entitled to discovery pursuant to Rule 10.

Subd. 2. Initial Appearance and Probable Cause Determination.

(A) *Timing*. Unless waived by the child, or based upon an indictment, an initial appearance and court determination on the issue of probable cause shall be completed within fourteen (14) days of the filing of the petition designating an extended jurisdictional juvenile proceeding or the filing of the extended jurisdictional juvenile proceedings motion. The court may, on the record, extend this time for good cause.

(B) At the initial appearance hearing, the court shall:

- (1) verify the name, age, and residence of the child who is the subject of the matter;
- (2) determine whether all necessary persons are present, and identify those persons for the record;
- (3) appoint counsel if not previously appointed;
- (4) determine whether notice requirements have been met and if not whether the affected persons waive notice;
- (5) schedule further hearings including: a probable cause hearing, unless waived; the contested hearing required by Rule 19.04, subdivision 3; and a pre-hearing conference if requested; and
- (6) order studies pursuant to Rule 19.03, if appropriate.

(C) *Offense Probable Cause*. A showing of probable cause to believe that the child committed the offense alleged by the delinquency petition shall be made pursuant to Minnesota Rules of Criminal Procedure 11.

(D) *Designation Probable Cause*. If the prosecuting attorney has designated the proceeding an extended jurisdiction juvenile proceeding pursuant to Rule 19.01, subdivision 3 and the court finds that:

- (1) probable cause exists for an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a presumptive commitment to prison under the Sentencing Guidelines and applicable statutes or alleges a felony offense in which the child allegedly used a firearm; and
- (2) the child was at least sixteen (16) years old at the time of the offense, the court shall order that the matter proceed as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution pursuant to Rule 19.09.

(E) *Waiver*. The child may waive a probable cause hearing and permit a finding of probable cause without a hearing, provided that the child does so knowingly, voluntarily, and intelligently on the record after being fully and effectively informed of the right to a probable cause hearing by counsel.

Subd. 3. Conduct and Procedure for Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Proceeding Contested Hearing.

(A) *Hearing Rights*. The child's counsel and the prosecuting attorney shall have the right to:

- (1) present evidence;

- (2) present witnesses;
- (3) cross-examine witnesses; and
- (4) present arguments for or against extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution.

(B) *Evidence.* All evidence considered by the court on the extended juvenile jurisdiction question shall be made a part of the court record. The court may receive any information, except privileged communication, that is relevant to the issue of extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, including reliable hearsay and opinions.

(C) *Order of Hearing.*

(1) The prosecuting attorney may make an opening statement, confining the statement to the facts expected to be proved.

(2) The child's counsel may make an opening statement, or may make it immediately before offering evidence. The statement shall be confined to a statement of the defense and the facts expected to be proved.

(3) The prosecuting attorney shall offer evidence in support of extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution.

(4) The child's counsel may offer evidence on behalf of the child.

(5) The prosecuting attorney may offer evidence in rebuttal of the defense evidence, and the child's counsel may then offer evidence in response to the prosecuting attorney's rebuttal evidence. In the interests of justice the court may permit either party to offer additional evidence.

(6) At the conclusion of the evidence, the prosecuting attorney may make a closing argument.

(7) The child's counsel may make a closing argument.

(D) *Burdens of Proof.* The prosecuting attorney shall prove by clear and convincing evidence that the case meets the criteria for extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, pursuant to Rule 19.05.

(Amended December 12, 1997, for all juvenile actions commenced or arrests made on or after 12:00 o'clock midnight January 1, 1998; amended effective for all juveniles taken into custody and all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight September 1, 2003; amended effective for all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight January 1, 2007; amended effective July 1, 2015.)

19.05 Public Safety Determination

In determining whether public safety would be served, the court shall take into account the following factors:

(A) the seriousness of the alleged offense in terms of community protection, including the existence of any aggravating factors recognized by the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines, the use of a firearm, and the impact on the victim;

(B) the culpability of the child in committing the alleged offense, including the level of the child's participation in planning and carrying out the offense and the existence of any mitigating factors recognized by the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines;

(C) the child's prior record of delinquency;

(D) the child's programming history, including the child's past willingness to participate meaningfully in available programming;

(E) the adequacy of the punishment or programming available in the juvenile justice system; and

(F) the dispositional options available for the child.

In considering these factors, the court shall give greater weight to the seriousness of the alleged offense and the child's prior record of delinquency than to the other factors listed in this subdivision.

(Amended effective for all juveniles taken into custody and all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight September 1, 2003.)

19.06 Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Prosecution Determination

Subdivision 1. Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Prosecution Required. The court shall designate the proceeding an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution:

(A) following a motion for certification in a presumptive certification case pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 260B.125, subdivision 3:

(1) when the court finds, after a contested hearing pursuant to Rule 18.05, that the child has shown by clear and convincing evidence that retaining the proceeding in juvenile court serves public safety pursuant to Rule 18.06, subdivision 3; or

(2) when the parties agree that extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution is appropriate; or

(B) following designation by the prosecuting attorney and findings by the court pursuant to Rule 19.04, subdivision 2(D).

Subd. 2. Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Prosecution Discretionary. The court may designate the proceeding an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution:

(A) following a motion for certification in a non-presumptive certification case:

(1) when the court finds, after a contested certification hearing, that the prosecutor has not demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence that retaining the proceeding in juvenile court does not serve public safety pursuant to Rule 18.06, subdivision 3, and the court determines that extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution is appropriate; or

(2) when the parties agree that extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution is appropriate and the child waives the right to a contested hearing; or

(B) following a motion for extended jurisdiction juvenile proceeding:

(1) when the court finds, after a contested extended jurisdiction juvenile hearing conducted pursuant to Rule 19.04, that designating the proceeding an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution serves public safety pursuant to Rule 19.05; or

(2) when the parties agree that extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution is appropriate and the child waives the right to a contested hearing.

(Added effective for all juveniles taken into custody and all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight September 1, 2003.)

19.07 Order

Subdivision 1. Decision, Timing, and Content of Order Following Waiver of Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Hearing and Stipulation to Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Order. When a child waives the right to a contested hearing and stipulates to entry of an order that the child is subject to an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, the court shall, within five (5) days of that hearing, enter a written order stating:

(A) that extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution shall occur for the offense(s) alleged in the delinquency petition filed pursuant to Rule 6.03;

(B) a finding of probable cause in accordance with Rule 19.04, subdivision 2(C), unless the accusation was presented by means of an indictment; and

(C) findings of fact as to:

(1) the child's date of birth; and

(2) the date of the alleged offense(s).

Subd. 2. Decision, Timing, and Content of Order Following Contested Hearing. Within fifteen (15) days of the contested hearing, the court shall file an order with written findings of fact and conclusions of law as provided in this subdivision.

(A) If the court orders that the proceeding be an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, the order shall state:

(1) that extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution shall occur for the offense(s) alleged in the delinquency petition filed pursuant to Rule 6.03;

(2) a finding of probable cause in accordance with Rule 19.04, subdivision 2(C), unless the accusation was presented by means of an indictment; and

(3) findings of fact as to:

(a) the child's date of birth;

(b) the date of the alleged offense(s); and

(c) why the court found that designating the proceeding as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution serves public safety pursuant to Rule 19.05.

(B) If the court does not order that the proceeding be an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, the court order shall state:

(1) that the case shall proceed as a delinquency proceeding in juvenile court;

(2) a finding of probable cause in accordance with Rule 19.04, subdivision 2(C), unless the accusation was presented by means of an indictment; and

(3) findings of fact as to:

(a) the child's date of birth;

(b) the date of the alleged offense(s);

(c) why the court found that retaining the proceeding in juvenile court serves public safety pursuant to Rule 19.05.

Subd. 3. Delay. For good cause, the court may extend the time period to file its order for an additional fifteen (15) days. If the order is not filed within fifteen (15) days, or within the extended period ordered by the court pursuant to this subdivision, the child, except in extraordinary circumstances, shall be released from custody subject to such nonmonetary release conditions as may be required by the court under Rule 5.

Subd. 4. Venue Transfer. When the court deems it appropriate, taking into account the best interest of the child or of society, or the convenient administration of the proceedings, the court may transfer venue of the case to the juvenile court of the county of the child's residence. With the consent of the receiving court, the court may also transfer the case to the juvenile court of the county where the child is found or the county where the alleged offense occurred. The transfer shall be processed in the manner provided by Minnesota Statutes, section 260B.105, except that case records and documents transferred electronically from one county to another within the court's case management system need not be certified. The receiving court thereafter has venue for purposes of all proceedings under Rules 19.10 (disposition and sentencing upon conviction in extended jurisdiction juvenile proceedings) and 19.11 (revocation of stay of adult criminal sentence).

Subd. 5. Final Order. Any order issued pursuant to this rule is a final order.

Subd. 6. Appeal. An appeal of the final order pursuant to this rule shall follow the procedure set forth in Rule 21.

(Amended effective for all juveniles taken into custody and all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight September 1, 2003; amended effective for all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight September 1, 2005; amended effective for all delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight October 1, 2006; amended effective January 1, 2007; amended effective July 1, 2015.)

19.08 Withdrawal of Waiver of Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Hearing

Subdivision 1. General Procedure. A child may bring a motion to withdraw the waiver of extended jurisdiction juvenile hearing and stipulation to extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution order:

(A) within fifteen (15) days of the filing of the order, upon showing that it is fair and just to do so; or

(B) at any time prior to trial, upon showing that withdrawal is necessary to correct a manifest injustice.

The motion shall be made in the juvenile court that entered the extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution order.

Subd. 2. Basis for Motion. The motion shall state with particularity one of the following bases for granting withdrawal of the waiver:

(A) the waiver was not knowingly, voluntarily, or intelligently made;

(B) the child alleges ineffective assistance of counsel; or

(C) withdrawal is appropriate in the interests of justice.

Subd. 3. Timing and Effect of Hearing. A hearing shall be held within fifteen (15) days of the filing of the motion. Following the hearing, if the court grants the motion to withdraw the waiver of extended jurisdiction juvenile hearing, the court shall vacate the order for extended jurisdiction

juvenile prosecution, and proceedings will resume pursuant to Rule 19.04. If the court denies the motion to withdraw the waiver for extended jurisdiction juvenile hearing, the order for extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution shall remain in effect, and proceedings will resume pursuant to Rule 19.09.

(Added effective for all juveniles taken into custody and all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight September 1, 2003.)

19.09 Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Prosecution and Procedure for Seeking an Aggravated Adult Criminal Sentence

Subdivision 1. General Procedure and Timing. Minnesota Statutes, chapters 260 and 260B and these Rules apply to extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecutions. However, every child who is the subject of an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution is entitled to trial by jury on the underlying offense pursuant to Minn. R. Crim. P. 26. The court shall schedule a hearing for the child to enter a plea to the charges. If the child pleads not guilty, the court shall schedule an omnibus hearing prior to the trial and shall also schedule the trial. The trial shall be scheduled pursuant to Rule 13.02, except:

(A) The time shall run from the date of the filing of the extended jurisdiction juvenile order.

(B) In cases where the child is in detention, if the extended jurisdiction juvenile hearing is commenced within thirty (30) days of the prosecution motion for designation as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, the trial shall be scheduled within sixty (60) days of the court's order designating the child an extended jurisdiction juvenile, unless good cause is shown why the trial should not be held within that time. If the hearing on the motion to designate the child as an extended jurisdiction juvenile is commenced more than thirty (30) days from the filing of the motion, the trial shall be commenced within thirty (30) days of entry of the court's order designating the child an extended jurisdiction juvenile.

Subd. 2. Notice and Procedure for Seeking an Aggravated Adult Criminal Sentence.

(A) *Notice.* Within seven (7) days after filing of a designation of the proceeding as an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution by the court or prosecutor, or at such later time if permitted by the court upon good cause shown and upon such conditions as will not unfairly prejudice the child, the prosecutor shall file and serve on the child's attorney written notice of intent to seek an aggravated adult criminal sentence as defined in Minn. R. Crim. P. 1.04(d). The notice shall include the grounds or statutes relied upon and a summary statement of the factual basis supporting the aggravated adult criminal sentence.

(B) *Procedure.* If the prosecutor has filed and served notice under this rule of intent to seek an aggravated adult criminal sentence, a hearing shall be held to determine whether the law and proffered evidence support an aggravated adult criminal sentence and, if so, whether the issues will be presented to the jury in a unitary or bifurcated trial. The hearing shall be held prior to trial.

In deciding whether to bifurcate the trial, the court shall consider whether the evidence in support of an aggravated adult criminal sentence is otherwise admissible in the guilt phase of the trial and whether unfair prejudice would result to the child in a unitary trial. A bifurcated trial shall be ordered where evidence in support of an aggravated adult criminal sentence includes evidence that is inadmissible during the guilt phase of the trial or would result in unfair prejudice to the child. If the court orders a unitary trial the court may still order separate final arguments on the issues of guilt and the aggravated adult criminal sentence.

Except as modified by these rules, procedures relating to an aggravated adult criminal sentence are governed by the Minnesota Rules of Criminal Procedure.

(Amended December 12, 1997, for all juvenile actions commenced or arrests made on or after 12:00 o'clock midnight January 1, 1998; amended effective for all juveniles taken into custody and all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight September 1, 2003; amended effective for all delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight October 1, 2006; amended effective January 1, 2007; amended effective July 1, 2015.)

19.10 Disposition

Subdivision 1. Procedure. Upon a guilty plea or conviction, the court shall:

(A) order one or more dispositions under Minnesota Statutes, section 260B.198; and

(B) impose an adult criminal sentence under Minnesota Law, except that the court shall stay execution of that sentence on the conditions that the child not violate the provisions of the disposition ordered in subdivision 1(A) above or commit a new offense.

Subd. 2. Length of Stayed Sentence. Unless the stayed sentence is executed after a revocation hearing pursuant to Rule 19.11, jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall terminate on the child's twenty-first (21st) birthday or at the end of the maximum probationary term, whichever occurs first. The court may terminate jurisdiction earlier pursuant to Rule 15.08.

Subd. 3. Limitation on Certain Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Dispositions. If an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution, initiated by designation by the prosecuting attorney, results in a guilty plea or a conviction for an offense other than a presumptive commitment to prison under the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines or a felony committed using a firearm, the court shall only impose one or more dispositions under Minnesota Statutes, section 260B.198. But if the child has pled guilty and consents, even if the plea or the conviction is for an offense other than a presumptive commitment under the guidelines, the court may also impose a stayed adult criminal sentence under Rule 19.10, subdivision 1.

Subd. 4. Venue. If the child's county of residence is not the same county where the offense occurred, venue of the case may be transferred as provided by Minnesota Statutes, section 260B.105, except that case records and documents transferred electronically from one county to another within the court's case management system need not be certified. The conditions under which the execution of any adult sentence are stayed shall be determined by the juvenile court having jurisdiction to impose and supervise any juvenile court disposition. The stayed adult sentence may be pronounced by the judge who presided over the trial or who accepted a plea of guilty. If venue for the juvenile disposition is being transferred to the child's county of residence, the transferring court shall prepare and provide to the receiving court, a copy of the juvenile's file, including the plea and sentencing transcript, if any, and the adult stayed sentence form or order.

Subd. 5. Record of Proceedings.

(A) A verbatim record shall be made of all plea and sentencing proceedings.

(B) A record of the adult stayed sentence shall also be recorded in a sentencing form or order that, at a minimum, contains:

(1) the child's name;

(2) case number;

(3) for each count:

(a) if the child pled guilty to or was found guilty of the offense:

(i) the offense date;

(ii) a citation to the offense statute;

(iii) the precise terms of the adult criminal sentence, and that execution has been stayed;

(iv) the level of sentence; and

(v) the amount of time spent in custody, if any; or

(b) if the child did not plead guilty to or was not found guilty of the offense, that the child was acquitted or the count was dismissed; and

(4) the signature of the sentencing judge.

(Amended December 12, 1997, for all juvenile actions commenced or arrests made on or after 12:00 o'clock midnight January 1, 1998; amended effective for all juveniles taken into custody and all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight September 1, 2003; amended effective November 14, 2003; amended effective for all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight January 1, 2007; amended effective July 1, 2015.)

19.11 Revocation

Subdivision 1. Commencement of Proceedings.

(A) *Issuance of Revocation Warrant or Summons.* Proceedings for the revocation of a stayed sentence shall be commenced by the issuance of a warrant or a summons by the court. The warrant or summons shall be based upon a written report showing probable cause to believe that the probationer has violated any of the provisions of the disposition order or committed a new offense. The written report shall include a description of the surrounding facts and circumstances upon which the request for revocation is based. The court may issue a summons instead of a warrant whenever it is satisfied that a warrant is unnecessary to secure the appearance of the probationer. The court may issue a warrant for immediate custody of the probationer if the court finds that there is probable cause to believe that the probationer has violated the terms of probation or a court order, and:

(1) the probationer failed to appear after having been personally served with a summons or subpoena, or reasonable efforts to personally serve the probationer have failed, or there is a substantial likelihood that the probationer will fail to respond to a summons; or

(2) the probationer or others are in danger of imminent harm; or

(3) the probationer has left the custody of the detaining authority without permission of the court.

(B) *Contents of Warrant and Summons.* Both the warrant and summons shall contain the name of the probationer, a description of the stayed sentence sought to be revoked, and the signature of the issuing judge or judicial officer of the district court. The amount of any bail or other conditions of release may be set by the issuing judge or judicial officer and stated on the warrant. The warrant shall direct that the probationer be brought promptly before the court. The warrant shall direct that the probationer be brought before a judge or judicial officer without unnecessary delay, and in any

event not later than thirty-six (36) hours after the arrest exclusive of the day of arrest. The summons shall summon the probationer to appear at a stated time and place to respond to the revocation charges.

(C) *Place of Detention.* If the probationer is under eighteen (18) years of age and is to be detained prior to the revocation hearing, the probationer may only be detained in a juvenile facility. If the probationer is eighteen (18) years of age or older and is to be detained, the probationer may be detained in an adult facility.

(D) *Execution or Service of Warrant or Summons; Certification.* Execution, service, and certification of the warrant or summons shall be as provided in Minn. R. Crim. P. 3.03.

Subd. 2. First Appearance.

(A) *Advice to Probationer.* A probationer who initially appears before the court pursuant to a warrant or summons concerning an alleged probation violation, shall be advised of the nature of the violation charged. The probationer shall also be given a copy of the written report upon which the warrant or summons was based if the probationer has not previously received such report. The judge, judicial officer, or other duly authorized personnel shall further advise the probationer substantially as follows:

(1) the probationer is entitled to counsel at all stages of the proceedings, and if financially unable to afford counsel, one will be appointed for the probationer and, if counsel is waived, standby counsel will be appointed;

(2) unless waived, a revocation hearing will be held to determine whether there is clear and convincing evidence that the probationer violated any provisions of the disposition order or committed a new offense and that the stayed sentence should therefore be revoked;

(3) before the revocation hearing, all evidence to be used against the probationer shall be disclosed to the probationer and the probationer shall be provided access to all official records pertinent to the proceedings;

(4) at the hearing, both the prosecuting attorney and the probationer shall have the right to offer evidence, present arguments, subpoena witnesses, and call and cross-examine witnesses, provided, however, the probationer may be denied confrontation by the court when good cause is shown that a substantial risk of serious harm to others would exist if it were allowed. Additionally, the probationer shall have the right at the revocation hearing to present mitigating circumstances or other reasons why the violation, if proved, should not result in revocation; and

(5) the probationer has the right of appeal from the determination of the court following the revocation hearing.

(B) *Appointment of Counsel.* If the probationer is financially unable to afford counsel, one will be appointed for the probationer and, if counsel is waived, standby counsel shall be appointed.

(C) *Conditions of Release.* The probationer may be released pending appearance at the revocation hearing. In deciding whether and upon what conditions to release the probationer, the court shall take into account the conditions of release and the factors determining the conditions of release as provided by Rule 5 and Minn. R. Crim. P. 6.02, subdivisions 1 and 2. The probationer has the burden of establishing that he or she will not flee or will not be a danger to any other person or the community.

(D) *Time of Revocation Hearing.* The court shall set a date for the revocation hearing to be held within a reasonable time. If the probationer is in custody as a result of the revocation

proceedings, the revocation hearing shall be held within seven (7) days. If the probationer has allegedly committed a new offense the court may postpone the revocation hearing pending disposition of the new offense whether or not the probationer is in custody.

(E) *Record*. A verbatim record shall be made of the proceedings at the probationer's initial appearance.

Subd. 3. Revocation Hearing.

(A) *Hearing Procedures*. The hearing shall be held in accordance with the provisions of Rule 19.11, subdivisions 2(A)(1), (2), (3), and (4).

(B) *Finding of No Violation of Terms and Conditions of Disposition*. If the court finds that a violation of the terms and conditions of the disposition order was not established by clear and convincing evidence, the revocation proceedings shall be dismissed, and the probationer's stayed sentence shall be continued under conditions ordered by the court.

(C) *Finding of Violation of Terms and Conditions of Disposition*.

(1) If the court finds upon clear and convincing evidence that any provisions of the disposition order were violated, or if the probationer admits the violation, the court may revoke the probationer's extended jurisdiction juvenile status. Upon revocation of extended jurisdiction juvenile status, the court shall treat the offender as an adult and may order any of the adult sanctions authorized by Minnesota Statutes, section 609.14, subdivision 3.

(2) To execute the stayed prison sentence after revocation of extended jurisdiction juvenile status, the court must make written findings that:

- (a) one or more conditions of probation were violated;
- (b) the violation was intentional or inexcusable; and
- (c) the need for confinement outweighs the policies favoring probation.

(3) If the extended jurisdiction juvenile conviction was for an offense with a presumptive prison sentence or the probationer used a firearm, and the court has made findings pursuant to clause (2), the court shall order execution of the sentence unless the court makes written findings indicating the mitigating factors that justify continuing the stay.

(D) *Jail Credit for Juvenile Facility Custody*. If the court revokes the probationer's extended jurisdiction juvenile status, the court shall ensure that the record accurately reflects all time spent in custody in connection with the underlying offense at juvenile facilities where the level of confinement and limitations are the functional equivalent of a jail, workhouse, or regional correctional facility. Such time shall be deducted from any adult sentence imposed pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 609.14, subdivision 3.

(E) *Record of Findings*. A verbatim record shall be made of the proceedings at the revocation hearing and in any contested hearing the court shall make written findings of fact on all disputed issues including a summary of the evidence relied upon and a statement of the court's reasons for its determination.

(F) *Appeal*. The probationer or the prosecuting attorney may appeal from the court's decision according to the procedure provided for appeal in Rule 21.

(Amended December 12, 1997, for all juvenile actions commenced or arrests made on or after 12:00 o'clock midnight January 1, 1998; amended effective for all juveniles taken into custody and

all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight September 1, 2003; amended effective November 14, 2003; amended effective for all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight July 1, 2004; amended effective for all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight September 1, 2005; amended effective for all juvenile delinquency actions commenced or children taken into custody after 12 o'clock midnight January 1, 2007; amended effective July 1, 2015.)

Comment--Rule 19

The determination of "presumptive prison" under the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines should be analyzed pursuant to those guidelines.

The sanction for delay in Minn. R. Juv. Del. P. 19.04 subd 1(B) and 19.06 subd 3 is modeled after Minn. R. Crim. P. 11.10, which as of January 1, 2010 is now Minn. R. Crim. P. 11.09. See In re Welfare of J.J.H., 446 N.W.2d 680, 681-82 (Minn. Ct. App. 1989) (order issued 66 days after hearing, 38 days after submission of written argument; because rule contains no sanction, reversal denied). See also McIntosh v. Davis, 441 N.W.2d 115 (Minn. 1989) (where alternative remedies available mandamus not appropriate to enforce time limit of Minn. R. Crim. P. 11.10 speedy trial rule).

Most of the waiver language in Minn. R. Juv. Del. P. 19.04 subd 1(C) is taken from the 1983 version of Minn. R. Juv. Del. P. 15.03.

Minn. R. Juv. Del. P. 19.04 does not address the consequences of the child's testimony at a hearing or whether it can be subsequently used against the child. See Simmons v. United States, 390 U.S. 377 (1968); State v. Christenson, 371 N.W.2d 228 (Minn. Ct. App. 1985) (impeachment); cf. Harris v. New York, 401 U.S. 222 (1971).

On continuation questions under Minn. R. Juv. Del. P. 19.04 subd 1(B), the victim should have input but does not have the right of a party to appear and object.

Previously, the last sentence to Rule 19.04 subd 2(A) stated, "If witnesses are to be called, the court may continue the hearing." This statement was deleted because the committee felt it was redundant in light of the previous sentence, which allows the court to extend the time of the hearing for good cause.

Much of the content of Minn. R. Juv. Del. P. 19.04 subd 3 is modeled after Minn. R. Crim. P. 11.04 and 18.05 subd 1. The court may employ police statements for probable cause determinations in the same manner as permitted in adult proceedings under Minn. R. Crim. P. 11.04. Also note, In re Welfare of E.Y.W., 496 N.W.2d 847, 850 (Minn. Ct. App. 1993) (juvenile not entitled to exclusionary hearing before decision on probable cause).

Minn. R. Juv. Del. P. 19.04 subd 3 eliminates the need for a probable cause finding when a delinquency accusation is presented by an indictment. Accusation by indictment is uncommon, but might occur more often as a result of grand jury proceedings conducted after 1994 statutory amendments on the question of whether a child is to be accused of first degree murder in adult proceedings. See Minnesota Statutes 2002, section 260B.007, subdivision 6.

When a juvenile waives probable cause solely for the purpose of an extended jurisdiction juvenile proceeding, that waiver does not preclude the child from litigating probable cause in a subsequent prosecution on the underlying offense.

Minn. R. Juv. Del. P. 19.04 subd 3(B) is consistent with case law. Because the extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution question is dispositional in nature, strict application of the rules of evidence is thought to be inappropriate.

The public safety factors listed in Minn. R. Juv. Del. P. 19.05 mirror those set forth in Minnesota Statutes 2002, section 260B.125, subdivision 4, and eliminate the need for non-offense related dangerousness. See In re Welfare of D.M.D., 607 N.W.2d 432 (Minn. 2000).

Rule 19.09(B) was amended to clarify that a continuance beyond the timelines prescribed by the Rule may be necessary in limited circumstances. For example, a reasonable delay may be appropriate to facilitate necessary scientific testing. The Committee adopted a "good cause" standard for use in determining whether to grant a continuance. "Good cause" is defined in case law; however, the Committee intends a strict application of the standard. Time is of the essence in an extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution. Juvenile dispositional options and treatment opportunities may be lost if the trial is unnecessarily delayed. The court should consider the unique nature of extended jurisdiction juvenile when deciding whether to grant a continuance for good cause.

Following the presentation of evidence by the prosecuting attorney the child may move the court for directed relief on the grounds that the burden of proof has not been met.

Under Minnesota Statutes 2002, section 260B.163, subdivision 7, the custodial parent or guardian of the child alleged or found to be delinquent or prosecuted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile, must accompany the child at each hearing held during the delinquency or extended juvenile jurisdiction proceedings, unless the court excuses the parent or guardian from attendance for good cause shown. The failure of a parent or guardian to comply with this duty may be punished as provided in Minnesota Statutes 2002, section 260B.154.

Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 2002, section 260B.245, if a child is convicted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile, the child will be assigned points for the purpose of computing a criminal history score pursuant to the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines, as if the child were an adult.

A disposition form developed by the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission shall be completed by the court in addition to the findings of facts, conclusions of law and order.

A sentencing worksheet developed by the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission shall be completed by the probation department pursuant to Minn. R. Crim. P. 27, and Minnesota Statutes 2002, sections 609.115 and 631.20. The court shall send a copy of this worksheet to the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission pursuant to Minn. R. Crim. P. 27.03 subd 4(C).

In accordance with the procedure and law set forth in State v. B.Y., 659 N.W.2d 763 (Minn. 2003), Minn. R. Juv. Del. P. 19.11 subd 3 incorporates consideration of the Austin factors (see State v. Austin, 295 N.W.2d 246 (Minn. 1980)) into the court's determination of whether to revoke the stayed prison sentence of an EJJ probationer. This is in contrast to the decision to revoke probation in delinquency cases, for which consideration of the Austin factors is not required. In re Welfare of R.V., 702 N.W.2d 294 (Minn. Ct. App. 2005).

The court's holding in State v. Garcia, 683 N.W.2d 294 (Minn. 2004) and Asfaha v. State, 665 N.W.2d 523 (Minn. 2003) found Minnesota Statutes 2002, section 260B.130, subdivision 5, unconstitutional to the extent it denied credit for time spent in custody in juvenile facilities. Minn. R. Juv. Del. P. 19.11 subd 3 has been amended to require the court to calculate and record the amount of time the probationer spent in custody at juvenile facilities where the level of confinement and limitations were the functional equivalent of a jail, workhouse, or correctional facility. Such time must be deducted from any adult sentence imposed after revocation of extended jurisdiction juvenile status.

The decision in In Re Welfare of T.C.J., 689 N.W.2d 787 (Minn. Ct. App. 2004), that Minnesota Statutes, section 260B.130, subdivision 4, paragraph (b), violates the Equal Protection Clause, raises an issue regarding the application of Minn. R. Juv. Del. P. 19.10 subd 3 which was modeled after the statute.

References in this rule to "child's counsel" include the child who is proceeding pro se. Minn. R. Juv. Del. P. 1.01.