

## **Chapter 7**

### **Arrest, by Whom, and How Made**

#### **77-7-1 "Arrest" defined -- Restraint allowed.**

An arrest is an actual restraint of the person arrested or submission to custody. The person shall not be subjected to any more restraint than is necessary for arrest and detention.

Amended by Chapter 302, 2025 General Session

#### **77-7-2 Arrest by peace officers.**

A peace officer may make an arrest under authority of a warrant or may, without warrant, arrest a person:

- (1)
  - (a) for any public offense committed or attempted in the presence of any peace officer; and
  - (b) as used in this Subsection (1), "presence" includes all of the physical senses or any device that enhances the acuity, sensitivity, or range of any physical sense, or records the observations of any of the physical senses;
- (2) when the peace officer has reasonable cause to believe a felony or a class A misdemeanor has been committed and has reasonable cause to believe that the person arrested has committed it;
- (3) when the peace officer has reasonable cause to believe the person has committed a public offense, and there is reasonable cause for believing the person may:
  - (a) flee or conceal himself to avoid arrest;
  - (b) destroy or conceal evidence of the commission of the offense; or
  - (c) injure another person or damage property belonging to another person;
- (4) when the peace officer has reasonable cause to believe the person has committed the offense of failure to disclose identity under Section 76-8-301.5; or
- (5) when the peace officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person is an alien:
  - (a) subject to a civil removal order issued by an immigration judge;
  - (b) regarding whom a civil detainer warrant has been issued by the federal Department of Homeland Security; or
  - (c) who has been charged or convicted in another state with one or more aggravated felonies as defined by 8 U.S.C. Sec. 1101(a)(43).

Amended by Chapter 18, 2011 General Session

Amended by Chapter 21, 2011 General Session

#### **77-7-3 Temporary detention made by a private individual.**

- (1) A private individual may temporarily detain another individual:
  - (a) for a public offense committed or attempted in the private individual's presence; or
  - (b) when a felony has been committed and the private individual has reasonable cause to believe the individual who the private individual seeks to temporarily detain has committed the felony.
- (2)
  - (a) A temporary detention under Subsection (1) is lawful only if:
    - (i) the private individual immediately contacts law enforcement to notify law enforcement of the situation and the temporary detention; and
    - (ii) the temporary detention lasts only until a law enforcement officer arrives.

- (b) A private individual is not required to immediately contact law enforcement as described in Subsection (2)(a)(i) if the private individual knows that another individual has already contacted law enforcement to notify law enforcement of the situation and the temporary detention.
- (3) A private individual who in good faith conducts a lawful temporary detention under this section is:
  - (a) not liable for civil damages or penalties as a result of an act or omission by the private individual in performing the temporary detention unless the private individual was grossly negligent; and
  - (b) not subject to criminal prosecution for an act or omission by the private individual in performing the temporary detention unless the private individual was criminally negligent.
- (4) A private individual may use force while temporarily detaining another individual under this section as described in Section 77-7-7.1.

Amended by Chapter 199, 2025 General Session

Amended by Chapter 302, 2025 General Session

#### **77-7-4 Magistrate may orally order arrest.**

A magistrate may orally require a peace officer to arrest anyone committing or attempting to commit a public offense in the presence of the magistrate, and, in the case of an emergency, when probable cause exists, a magistrate may orally authorize a peace officer to arrest a person for a public offense, and thereafter, as soon as practical, an information shall be filed against the person arrested.

Enacted by Chapter 15, 1980 General Session

#### **77-7-5 Issuance of summons or warrant -- Time and place arrests may be made -- Contents of warrant or summons -- Responsibility for transporting prisoners.**

- (1) As used in this section:
  - (a) "Daytime hours" means the hours after 6 a.m. and before 10 p.m.
  - (b) "Nighttime hours" means the hours after 10 p.m. and before 6 a.m.
- (2) A magistrate may issue a warrant for arrest in lieu of a summons for the appearance of the accused only upon finding:
  - (a) probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offense; and
  - (b) under Rule 6 of the Utah Rules of Criminal Procedure and this section that a warrant is necessary to:
    - (i) prevent risk of injury to a person or property;
    - (ii) secure the appearance of the accused; or
    - (iii) protect the public safety and welfare of the community or an individual.
- (3) There is a presumption against the issuance of a warrant in lieu of a summons if:
  - (a) after being booked into jail on conduct that would constitute an offense, the accused was released from jail because the prosecuting attorney did not file an information within the time period required under Rule 9 of the Utah Rules of Criminal Procedure; and
  - (b) the prosecuting attorney filed an information more than 60 days after the day on which the accused was released from jail.
- (4) The presumption described in Subsection (3) may be overcome if:
  - (a) the accused fails to appear on a served summons;
  - (b) a summons is unable to be served after good faith efforts; or

- (c) the prosecuting attorney establishes good cause for issuing a warrant in lieu of a summons to:
  - (i) prevent risk of injury to a person or property; or
  - (ii) protect the public safety and welfare of the community or an individual.
- (5) If the offense charged is:
  - (a) a felony, the arrest upon a warrant may be made at any time of the day or night; or
  - (b) a misdemeanor, the arrest upon a warrant may be made during nighttime hours only if:
    - (i) the magistrate has endorsed authorization to do so on the warrant;
    - (ii) the person to be arrested is upon a public highway, in a public place, or in a place open to or accessible to the public; or
    - (iii) the person to be arrested is encountered by a peace officer in the regular course of that peace officer's investigation of a criminal offense unrelated to the misdemeanor warrant for arrest.
- (6)
  - (a) If the magistrate determines that the accused must appear in court, the magistrate shall include in the arrest warrant the name of the law enforcement agency in the county or municipality with jurisdiction over the offense charged.
  - (b)
    - (i) The law enforcement agency identified by the magistrate under Subsection (6)(a) is responsible for providing inter-county transportation of the defendant, if necessary, from the arresting law enforcement agency to the court site.
    - (ii) The law enforcement agency named on the warrant may contract with another law enforcement agency to have a defendant transported.
- (7) The law enforcement agency identified by the magistrate under Subsection (6)(a) shall indicate to the court within 48 hours of the issuance, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays if a warrant issued in accordance with this section is an extradition warrant.
- (8) The law enforcement agency identified by the magistrate under Subsection (6)(a) shall report any changes to the status of a warrant issued in accordance with this section to the Bureau of Criminal Identification.

Amended by Chapter 314, 2025 General Session

**77-7-6 Manner of making arrest.**

- (1) The person making the arrest shall inform the person being arrested of his intention, cause, and authority to arrest him. Such notice shall not be required when:
  - (a) there is reason to believe the notice will endanger the life or safety of the officer or another person or will likely enable the party being arrested to escape;
  - (b) the person being arrested is actually engaged in the commission of, or an attempt to commit, an offense; or
  - (c) the person being arrested is pursued immediately after the commission of an offense or an escape.
- (2)
  - (a) If a deaf or hard of hearing person, as defined in Subsection 78B-1-201(2), is arrested for an alleged violation of a criminal law, including a local ordinance, the arresting officer shall assess the communicative abilities of the deaf or hard of hearing person and conduct this notification, and any further notifications of rights, warnings, interrogations, or taking of statements, in a manner that accurately and effectively communicates with the deaf or hard of hearing person, including qualified interpreters, lip reading, pen and paper, typewriters, computers with print-out capability, and telecommunications devices for the deaf.

- (b) Compliance with this Subsection (2) is a factor to be considered by any court when evaluating whether statements of a deaf or hard of hearing person were made knowingly, voluntarily, and intelligently.

Amended by Chapter 43, 2017 General Session

**77-7-7 Use of force in making an arrest by a law enforcement officer.**

- (1) If a person is being arrested and flees or forcibly resists after being informed of the intention to make the arrest, the law enforcement officer making the arrest may use reasonable force to effect the arrest.
- (2) Deadly force in making an arrest may be used only as provided in Section 76-2-404.

Amended by Chapter 199, 2025 General Session

**77-7-7.1 Use of force in making a temporary detention by a private individual.**

- (1) If a private individual temporarily detains another individual under Section 77-7-3, the private individual may use reasonable force to effect the temporary detention of the other individual if:
  - (a) the other individual who is being temporarily detained flees or forcibly resists after being informed of the private individual's intention to make the temporary detention; and
  - (b) the private individual's temporary detention of the other individual is lawful.
- (2) Deadly force in making a temporary detention may only be used if the situation justifies the use of deadly force under Section 76-2-402, 76-2-405, or 76-2-407.

Enacted by Chapter 199, 2025 General Session

**77-7-8 Forcible entry to conduct search or make arrest -- Conditions requiring a warrant.**

- (1) As used in this section:
  - (a) "Daytime hours" means the same as that term is defined in Section 77-7-5.
  - (b) "Forcibly enter" means entering any premises by force.
  - (c) "Knock" means to knock with reasonably strong force in a quick succession of three or more contacts with a door or other point of entry into a building that would allow the occupant to reasonably hear the peace officer's demand for entry.
  - (d) "Knock and announce warrant" means a lawful search warrant that authorizes entry into a building after knocking and demanding entry onto a premises described in Subsection (2).
  - (e) "Nighttime hours" means the same as that term is defined in Section 77-7-5.
  - (f) "Peace officer" means the same as that term is defined in Section 53-1-102.
  - (g) "Premises" means any building, room, conveyance, compartment, or other enclosure.
  - (h)
    - (i) "Supervisory official" means a command-level officer.
    - (ii) "Supervisory official" includes a sheriff, a head of a law enforcement agency, and a supervisory enforcement officer equivalent to a sergeant rank or higher.
- (2)
  - (a) Subject to the provisions of this Subsection (2), a peace officer when making a lawful arrest, or serving a knock and announce warrant, may forcibly enter a premises:
    - (i) if the individual to be arrested is located within the premises; or
    - (ii) if there is probable cause to believe that the individual is located within the premises.
  - (b)

- (i) Subject to Subsection (3), before forcibly entering a premises as described in Subsection (2)(a), a peace officer shall:
  - (A) wear readily identifiable markings, including a badge and vest or clothing with a distinguishing label or other writing that identifies the individual as a law enforcement officer;
  - (B) audibly identify himself or herself as a law enforcement officer;
  - (C) knock and demand admission more than once;
  - (D) wait a reasonable period of time for an occupant to admit access after knocking and demanding admission; and
  - (E) explain the purpose for which admission is desired.
- (3)
  - (a) A peace officer does not need to:
    - (i) comply with the requirements of Subsection (2)(b)(i)(B), (2)(b)(i)(C), (2)(b)(i)(D), and (2)(b)(i)(E) before forcibly entering a premises:
      - (A) under the exceptions in Section 77-7-6 or 77-7-8.1;
      - (B) where there is probable cause to believe exigent circumstances exist due to the destruction of evidence; or
      - (C) where there is reasonable suspicion to believe exigent circumstances exist due to the physical safety of a peace officer or individual inside or in near proximity to the premises; or
    - (ii) comply with the requirements described in Subsections (2)(b)(i)(C) and (2)(b)(i)(D) before forcibly entering a premises if the officer, or another peace officer:
      - (A) has been near the premises for an extended amount of time and a reasonable person would conclude that an individual on the premises knows or should know that a peace officer is present;
      - (B) has demanded admission and announced an intent to enter the premises more than once; and
      - (C) has complied with Subsections (2)(b)(i)(A), (2)(b)(i)(B), and (2)(b)(i)(E).
  - (b) If a peace officer forcibly enters a premises under Subsection (3)(a)(i), the peace officer shall identify himself or herself and state the purpose for entering the premises as soon as practicable after entering the premises.
- (4) The peace officer may use only that force that is reasonable and necessary to forcibly enter a premises under this section.
- (5) Subject to Subsection (6), if the premises to be entered under Subsection (2)(a) appears to be a private residence or the peace officer knows the premises is a private residence, and if there is no consent to enter or there are no exigent circumstances, the peace officer shall, before entering the premises:
  - (a) obtain an arrest or search warrant if the premises is the residence of the individual to be arrested; or
  - (b) obtain a search warrant if the building is a private residence, but not the residence of the individual whose arrest is sought.
- (6) Before seeking a warrant from a judge or magistrate under Subsection (2)(a), a supervisory official shall, using the peace officer's affidavit:
  - (a) independently perform an assessment to evaluate the totality of the circumstances;
  - (b) ensure reasonable intelligence gathering efforts have been made;
  - (c) ensure a threat assessment was completed on the individual or premises to be searched; and
  - (d) determine either that there is a sufficient basis to support seeking a warrant or require that the peace officer continue evidence gathering efforts.

- (7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a peace officer may not forcibly enter a premises based solely on:
  - (a) the alleged possession or use of a controlled substance under Section 58-37-8; or
  - (b) the alleged possession of drug paraphernalia as defined in Section 58-37a-3.
- (8) All arrest warrants are subject to the conditions described in Subsection 77-7-5(2).
- (9) A peace officer shall serve a knock and announce warrant during daytime hours unless a peace officer has requested, and a judge or magistrate has approved, for the warrant to be served during nighttime hours.

Amended by Chapter 133, 2024 General Session

**77-7-8.1 Forcible entry to conduct a search -- Conditions requiring a warrant -- No-knock warrants.**

- (1) As used in this section:
  - (a) "Daytime hours" means the same as that term is defined in Section 77-7-5.
  - (b) "Forcibly enter" means the same as that term is defined in Section 77-7-8.
  - (c) "Nighttime hours" means the same as that term is defined in Section 77-7-5.
  - (d) "No-knock warrant" means a lawful search warrant that authorizes entry onto a premises without notice to any occupant on the premises at the time of service.
  - (e) "Supervisory official" means the same as that term is defined in Section 77-7-8.
  - (f) "Peace officer" means the same as that term is defined in Section 53-1-102.
  - (g) "Premises" means any property, building, room, conveyance, compartment, or other enclosure.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of this section, a peace officer serving a lawful no-knock warrant may forcibly enter a premises to be searched without notice.
- (3) Before seeking a no-knock warrant from a judge or magistrate under Subsection (2), a supervisory official shall, using the peace officer's affidavit:
  - (a) independently perform an assessment to evaluate the totality of the circumstances;
  - (b) ensure reasonable intelligence gathering efforts have been made;
  - (c) ensure a threat assessment was completed on the individual or premises to be searched; and
  - (d) determine either that there is a sufficient basis to support seeking a warrant or require that the peace officer continue evidence gathering efforts.
- (4)
  - (a) The affidavit for a no-knock warrant shall describe:
    - (i) why the peace officer believes the suspect is unable to be detained or the residence searched using less invasive or less confrontational methods;
    - (ii) investigative activities that have been undertaken to ensure that the correct premises is identified and that potential harm to innocent third parties, the premises, and officers may be minimized; or
    - (iii) the present or imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to an individual inside, outside, or in near proximity to the premises.
  - (b) A peace officer shall serve a no-knock warrant during daytime hours unless a peace officer's affidavit states sufficient grounds to believe a search is necessary during nighttime hours.
- (5) An officer shall wear readily identifiable markings when serving a no-knock warrant, including a badge and vest or clothing with a distinguishing label or other writing that shows that the individual is a peace officer.
- (6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a peace officer may not request a no-knock warrant if the warrant is solely for a misdemeanor investigation.

Amended by Chapter 133, 2024 General Session

**77-7-8.5 Use of tactical groups -- Reporting requirements.**

- (1) As used in this section:
  - (a)
    - (i) "Reportable incident" means:
      - (A) the deployment of a tactical group; or
      - (B) law enforcement officers who serve a search warrant after using forcible entry.
    - (ii) "Reportable incident" does not mean a forced cell entry at a corrections facility.
  - (b) "Tactical group" means a special unit, within a law enforcement agency, specifically trained and equipped to respond to critical, high-risk situations.
- (2) On and after January 1, 2015, every state, county, municipal, or other law enforcement agency shall annually on or before April 30 report to the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice the following information for the previous calendar year:
  - (a) whether the law enforcement agency conducted one or more reportable incidents;
  - (b) the following information regarding each reportable incident:
    - (i) the organizational title of the agency, task force, or tactical group deployed;
    - (ii) the city, county, and zip code of the location where the reportable incident occurred;
    - (iii) the reason for the deployment;
    - (iv) the type of warrant obtained, if any;
    - (v) if a threat assessment was completed;
    - (vi) if a warrant was obtained, the name of the judge or magistrate who authorized the warrant;
    - (vii) the number of arrests made, if any;
    - (viii) if any evidence was seized;
    - (ix) if any property was seized, other than property that was seized as evidence;
    - (x) if a forcible entry was made;
    - (xi) if a firearm was discharged by a law enforcement officer, and, if so, approximately how many shots were fired by each officer;
    - (xii) if a weapon was brandished by a person other than the law enforcement officers;
    - (xiii) if a weapon was used by a person against the law enforcement officers and, if a firearm was used, the number or approximate number of shots fired by the person;
    - (xiv) the identity of any law enforcement agencies that participated or provided resources for the deployment;
    - (xv) if a person or domestic animal was injured or killed by a law enforcement officer; and
    - (xvi) if a law enforcement officer was injured or killed; and
  - (c) the number of arrest warrants served that required a forced entry as provided by Section 77-7-8 and were not served in conjunction with a search warrant that resulted in a reportable incident.
- (3) If a warrant is served by a multijurisdictional team of law enforcement officers, the reporting requirement in this section shall be the responsibility of the commanding agency or governing authority of the multijurisdictional team.
- (4) The Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice shall develop a standardized format that each law enforcement agency shall use in reporting the data required in Subsection (2).
- (5) A law enforcement agency shall:
  - (a) compile the data described in Subsection (2) for each year as a report in the format required under Subsection (4); and
  - (b) submit the report to:

- (i) the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice; and
  - (ii) the local governing body of the jurisdiction served by the law enforcement agency.
- (6)
- (a) The Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice shall summarize the yearly reports of law enforcement agencies submitted under Subsection (2).
  - (b) Before August 1 of each year, the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice shall submit a report of the summaries described in Subsection (6)(a) to:
    - (i) the attorney general;
    - (ii) the speaker of the House of Representatives, for referral to any house standing or interim committees with oversight of law enforcement and criminal justice;
    - (iii) the president of the Senate, for referral to any senate standing or interim committees with oversight of law enforcement and criminal justice; and
    - (iv) each law enforcement agency.
  - (c) The report described in Subsection (6)(b) shall be published on the Utah Open Government website, [open.utah.gov](http://open.utah.gov), before August 15 of each year.
- (7)
- (a) If a law enforcement agency fails to comply with the reporting requirements listed in Subsection (2), the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice shall contact the law enforcement agency and request that the agency comply with the required reporting provisions.
  - (b) If a law enforcement agency fails to comply with the reporting requirements listed in Subsection (2) within 30 days after being contacted by the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice with a request to comply, the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice shall report the noncompliance to the attorney general, the speaker of the House of Representatives, and the president of the Senate.

Enacted by Chapter 106, 2014 General Session

**77-7-9 Weapons may be taken from prisoner.**

Any person making an arrest may seize from the person arrested all weapons which the person arrested may have on or about his or her person.

Amended by Chapter 302, 2025 General Session

**77-7-10 Telegraph or telephone authorization of execution of arrest warrant.**

Any magistrate may, by an endorsement on a warrant of arrest, authorize by telegraph, telephone or other reasonable means, its execution. A copy of the warrant or notice of its issuance and terms may be sent to one or more peace officers. The copy or notice communicated authorizes the officer to proceed in the same manner under it as if the peace officer had an original warrant.

Amended by Chapter 302, 2025 General Session

**77-7-11 Possession of warrant by arresting officer not required.**

Any peace officer who has knowledge of an outstanding warrant of arrest may arrest a person the peace officer reasonably believes to be the person described in the warrant, without the peace officer having physical possession of the warrant.



Amended by Chapter 302, 2025 General Session

**77-7-12 Detaining persons suspected of shoplifting or library theft -- Persons authorized.**

- (1) A peace officer, merchant, or merchant's employee, servant, or agent who has reasonable grounds to believe that goods held or displayed for sale by the merchant have been taken by a person with intent to steal may, for the purpose of investigating the unlawful act and attempting to effect a recovery of the goods, detain the person in a reasonable manner for a reasonable length of time.
- (2) A peace officer or employee of a library may detain a person for the purposes and under the limits of Subsection (1) if there are reasonable grounds to believe the person violated Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 8, Library Theft.

Amended by Chapter 245, 1987 General Session

**77-7-13 Arrest without warrant by peace officer -- Reasonable grounds, what constitutes -- Exemption from civil or criminal liability.**

- (1) A peace officer may arrest, without warrant, any person the officer has reasonable ground to believe has committed a theft under Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 8, Library Theft, or of goods held or displayed for sale.
- (2) A charge of theft made to a peace officer under Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 8, Library Theft, by an employee of a library, or by a merchant, merchant's employee, servant, or agent constitutes a reasonable ground for arrest, and the peace officer is relieved from any civil or criminal liability.

Amended by Chapter 282, 1998 General Session

**77-7-14 Person causing detention or arrest of person suspected of shoplifting or library theft -- Civil and criminal immunity.**

- (1) A peace officer, merchant, or merchant's employee, servant, or agent who causes the detention of a person as provided in Section 77-7-12, or who causes the arrest of a person for theft of goods held or displayed for sale, is not criminally or civilly liable where there is reasonable and probable cause to believe the person detained or arrested committed a theft of goods held or displayed for sale.
- (2) A peace officer or employee of a library who causes a detention or arrest of a person under Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 8, Library Theft, is not criminally or civilly liable where there is reasonable and probable cause to believe that the person committed a theft of library materials.

Amended by Chapter 302, 2025 General Session

**77-7-15 Authority of peace officer to stop and question suspect -- Grounds.**

A peace officer may stop any individual in a public place when the officer has a reasonable suspicion to believe the individual has committed or is in the act of committing or is attempting to commit a public offense and may demand the individual's name, address, date of birth, and an explanation of the individual's actions.

Amended by Chapter 411, 2019 General Session

**77-7-16 Authority of peace officer to frisk suspect for dangerous weapon -- Grounds.**

A peace officer who has stopped a person temporarily for questioning may frisk the person for a dangerous weapon if the peace officer reasonably believes the peace officer or any other person is in danger.

Amended by Chapter 302, 2025 General Session

**77-7-17 Authority of peace officer to take possession of weapons.**

A peace officer who finds a dangerous weapon pursuant to a frisk may take and keep it until the completion of the questioning, at which time the peace officer shall either return it if lawfully possessed, or arrest such person.

Amended by Chapter 302, 2025 General Session

**77-7-17.5 Physical body cavity search policy -- Requirements.**

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Arrestee" means an individual who is in the custody of law enforcement for an offense for which the individual has not been convicted.

(b)

(i) "Body cavity" includes the anus, rectum, vagina, esophagus, or stomach.

(ii) "Body cavity" does not include the mouth, ear canal, or nasal passages.

(c)

(i) "Physical body cavity search" means a search of a body cavity of an individual that involves touching the individual with:

(A) any part of another individual's body; or

(B) an instrument or other item.

(ii) "Physical body cavity search" does not include a clothed, pat down search.

(2) Each county jail shall adopt and implement a policy that meets the minimum standards contained in a model policy established by the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice.

(3) The model policy shall specify the minimum standards and procedures to be followed by the county jail when a body cavity search is performed on an arrestee within the county jail's jurisdiction, including:

(a) stating with specificity the circumstances under which a body cavity search may be performed on an arrestee;

(b) designating who may authorize the performance of a body cavity search;

(c) designating specific jail staff or medical personnel who may perform a body cavity search;

(d) requiring any nonmedically trained jail staff who may perform a body cavity search to be trained on safe practices for conducting a body cavity search;

(e) requiring documentation of each body cavity search performed at the correctional facility, including:

(i) the identity of the arrestee searched;

(ii) the date, time, and location of the search;

(iii) the identity of the individual performing the search;

(iv) the identity of the individual authorizing the search;

(v) a description of the body areas searched and the procedures followed in performing the search; and

(vi) the circumstances necessitating the body cavity search; and

(f) designating rules and procedures to be followed, by authorized staff, when performing a body cavity search that account for the health and privacy interests of the arrestee, including:

- (i) the location where a body cavity search must be performed;
  - (ii) the gender requirements of the individuals who perform or observe the search in relation to the gender of the arrestee being searched; and
  - (iii) methods to ensure the body cavity search is conducted with the minimal amount of touching necessary to effectuate the purposes of the search.
- (4) A county jail's body cavity search policy is a public record.

Enacted by Chapter 462, 2019 General Session

**77-7-18 Citation on misdemeanor or infraction charge.**

- (1) Any person subject to arrest or prosecution on a misdemeanor or infraction charge may be issued and delivered a citation that requires the person to appear at the court of the magistrate with territorial jurisdiction.
- (2) The following may issue the citation described in Subsection (1):
- (a) a peace officer, in lieu of or in addition to taking the person into custody;
  - (b) any public official of any county or municipality charged with the enforcement of the law;
  - (c) a port-of-entry agent as defined in Section 72-1-102;
  - (d) an animal control officer of a county, municipality, or special service district under Title 17D, Chapter 1, Special Service District Act, who is authorized to provide animal control service; and
  - (e) a volunteer authorized to issue a citation under Section 41-6a-217.

Amended by Chapter 379, 2018 General Session

**77-7-19 Appearance required by citation -- Arrest for failure to appear -- Transfer of cases -- Disposition of fines and costs.**

- (1) An individual receiving a citation issued pursuant to Section 77-7-18 shall appear in the court designated in the citation on or before the time and date specified in the citation unless:
- (a) the citation states that the court will, within five to 14 days, notify the individual of when to appear; or
  - (b) the individual is permitted to remit the fine and other penalties without a personal appearance in accordance with a uniform fine schedule adopted by the Judicial Council or by court order under Section 77-7-21.
- (2) A citation may not require an individual to appear or contact the court sooner than five days or later than 14 days following its issuance.
- (3) If the individual cited does not appear before the court as directed by the citation or the court, or pay the fine as allowed by Section 77-7-21, the court may issue a bench warrant for the individual's arrest.
- (4)
- (a) Clerks and other administrative personnel serving the courts shall identify for the judge any citations over which the court may lack jurisdiction.
  - (b) Upon determining that the court lacks jurisdiction over a citation, the court shall:
    - (i) transfer the case to a court with jurisdiction;
    - (ii) if the court cannot readily identify a court with jurisdiction, dismiss the charges contained in the citation; and
    - (iii) notify the prosecutor of the transfer or dismissal.
  - (c) Any fine, fee, or forfeiture collected by a court that lacks jurisdiction shall be:
    - (i) transferred to the court receiving the case; or

- (ii) if the case is dismissed, returned to the defendant.

Amended by Chapter 185, 2020 General Session

**77-7-20 Service of citation on defendant -- Filing in court -- Electronic filing -- Contents of citations.**

- (1) Except as provided in Subsection (4), a peace officer or other authorized official who issues a citation pursuant to Section 77-7-18 shall give the citation to the individual cited and shall, within five business days, electronically file the data from Subsections (2)(a) through (2)(h) with the court specified in the citation. The data transmission shall use the court's electronic filing interface. A nonconforming filing is not effective.
- (2) The citation issued under authority of this chapter shall contain the following data:
  - (a) the name, address, and phone number of the court before which the individual is to appear;
  - (b) the name and date of birth of the individual cited;
  - (c) a brief description of the offense charged;
  - (d) the date, time, and place at which the offense is alleged to have occurred;
  - (e) the date on which the citation was issued;
  - (f) the name of the peace officer or official who issued the citation, and the name of the arresting individual if a private party made the arrest and the citation was issued in lieu of taking the arrested individual before a magistrate;
  - (g) the time and date on or date range during which the individual is to appear or a statement that the court will notify the individual of the time to appear;
  - (h) whether the offense is a domestic violence offense;
  - (i) language informing the individual that the individual may be eligible for deferred prosecution under Section 77-2-4.2, including a link to a website with information regarding deferred prosecution; and
  - (j) a notice containing substantially the following language:

**READ CAREFULLY**

This citation is not an information and will not be used as an information without your consent. If an information is filed you will be provided a copy by the court. You **MUST** appear in court on or before the time set in this citation or as directed by the court. **IF YOU FAIL TO APPEAR, THE COURT MAY ISSUE A WARRANT FOR YOUR ARREST.**

- (3) By electronically filing the data with the court, the peace officer or official affirms to the court that:
  - (a) the citation or information, including the summons and complaint, was served upon the defendant in accordance with the law;
  - (b) the defendant committed the offense described in the served documents; and
  - (c) the court to which the defendant was directed to appear has jurisdiction over the offense charged.
- (4)
  - (a) If a citing law enforcement officer is not reasonably able to access the efilg system, the citation need not be filed electronically if being filed with a justice court.
  - (b) The court may accept an electronic filing received after five business days if:
    - (i) the defendant consents to the filing; and
    - (ii) the court finds the interests of justice would be best served by accepting the filing.

Amended by Chapter 393, 2023 General Session

**77-7-21 Proceeding on citation -- Voluntarily remitting a fine -- 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 remit the fine 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) The remittal of fines 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 260, 2021 General Session

Amended by Chapter 431, 2021 General Session

**77-7-23 Delivery of an individual arrested without a warrant to a magistrate -- Transfer to a court with jurisdiction -- Transfer of duties -- Violation as misdemeanor.**

- (1)
- (a)
    - (i)
      - (A) If an arrest is made without a warrant by a peace officer, the individual who has been arrested shall be taken by a peace officer without unnecessary delay to the magistrate in the district court, the precinct of the county, or the municipality in which the offense occurred, except under Subsection (2).
      - (B) An information stating the charge against the arrested individual shall be made before the magistrate.
    - (ii) If a private individual temporarily detains another individual under Section 77-7-3, a peace officer shall determine whether to release or arrest the individual who has been detained, and if the peace officer arrests the individual who has been detained, the peace officer shall follow the procedures described in Subsection (1)(a)(i).

- (b) If the justice court judge of the precinct or municipality or the district court judge is not available, the arrested individual shall be taken before the magistrate within the same county who is nearest to the scene of the alleged offense or nearest to the jail under Subsection (2), who may act as committing magistrate for arraigning the accused individual, setting bail, or issuing warrants.
- (2)
  - (a) If the arrested individual under Subsection (1) must be transported from jail to a magistrate, the individual may be taken before the magistrate nearest to the jail rather than the magistrate specified in Subsection (1) for arraignment, setting bail, or issuing warrants.
  - (b) The case shall then be transferred to the court having jurisdiction.
- (3) If a jail accepts custody of an individual arrested under Subsection (1), the duties under this section of the peace officer who makes the arrest are transferred to the jail and the jail's personnel.
- (4) This section does not confer jurisdiction upon a court unless otherwise provided by law.
- (5) A violation of this section is a class B misdemeanor.

Amended by Chapter 199, 2025 General Session

**77-7-24 Notice to appear in court -- Contents -- Promise to comply -- Signing -- Release from custody -- Official misconduct.**

- (1) If a person who is arrested for a violation of Title 41, Chapter 6a, Traffic Code, that is punishable as a misdemeanor is immediately taken before a magistrate as provided under Section 77-7-23, the peace officer shall prepare, in triplicate or more copies, a written notice to appear in court containing:
  - (a) the name and address of the person;
  - (b) the number, if any, of the person's driver license;
  - (c) the license plate number of the person's vehicle;
  - (d) the offense charged; and
  - (e) the time and place the person shall appear in court.
- (2) The time specified in the notice to appear must be at least five days after the arrest of the person unless the person demands an earlier hearing.
- (3) The place specified in the notice to appear shall be made before a magistrate of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the alleged violation occurred.
- (4)
  - (a) In order to secure release as provided in this section, the arrested person shall promise to appear in court by signing at least one copy of the written notice prepared by the arresting officer.
  - (b) The arresting peace officer shall immediately:
    - (i) deliver a copy of the notice to the person promising to appear; and
    - (ii) release the person arrested from custody.
- (5) A peace officer violating any of the provisions of this section shall be:
  - (a) guilty of misconduct in office; and
  - (b) subject to removal from office.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 2, 2005 General Session

**77-7-25 Keeping of records -- Making and forwarding of abstract upon conviction or forfeiture of bail -- Form and contents -- Official misconduct.**

- (1) A magistrate or judge of a court shall keep a full record of each case in which a person is charged with:
  - (a) a violation of this chapter; or
  - (b) any other law regulating the operation of a motor vehicle on the highway.
- (2)
  - (a) Within five days after the conviction or forfeiture of bail of a person on a charge of violating a provision of this chapter or other law regulating the operation of a motor vehicle on the highway, the magistrate of the court or clerk of the court in which the conviction was made or bail was forfeited shall prepare and immediately forward to the department an abstract of the record of the court covering the case in which the person was convicted or forfeited bail.
  - (b) The abstract shall be certified by the person required to prepare the abstract to be true and correct.
  - (c) A report under this Subsection (2) is not required for a conviction involving the illegal parking or standing of a vehicle.
- (3) The abstract must be made in a manner specified by the Driver License Division and shall include the:
  - (a) name and address of the party charged;
  - (b) number, if any, of the person's driver license;
  - (c) license plate number of the vehicle involved;
  - (d) nature of the offense;
  - (e) date of hearing;
  - (f) plea;
  - (g) judgment, or whether bail was forfeited; and
  - (h) amount of the fine or forfeiture.
- (4) A court shall provide a copy of the report to the Driver License Division on the conviction of a person of manslaughter or other felony in which a vehicle was used.
- (5) The failure, refusal, or neglect of a judicial officer to comply with the requirements of this section constitutes misconduct in office and is grounds for removal.
- (6) The Driver License Division shall classify and disclose all abstracts received in accordance with Section 53-3-109.

Amended by Chapter 33, 2016 General Session

**77-7-26 Improper disposition or cancellation of notice to appear or traffic citation -- Official misconduct -- Misdemeanor.**

- (1)
  - (a) It is unlawful and official misconduct for any peace officer or other officer or public employee to dispose of:
    - (i) a notice to appear; or
    - (ii) traffic citation.
  - (b) The provisions of Subsection (1)(a) do not apply if the disposal is done with the consent of the magistrate before whom the arrested person was to appear.
- (2) A person who cancels or solicits the cancellation of a notice to appear or a traffic citation, in any manner other than as provided by law, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 2, 2005 General Session

**77-7-27 Quotas for arrest, citation prohibited.**

- (1) As used in this section:
  - (a) "Law enforcement agency" means an entity of the state, or a political subdivision of the state, that exists primarily to prevent and detect crime and enforce criminal laws, statutes, or ordinances.
  - (b) "Law enforcement quota" means any requirement or minimum standard regarding the number or percentage of citations or arrests made by a law enforcement officer.
- (2) A political subdivision or law enforcement agency employing a peace officer may not require or direct that a peace officer meet a law enforcement quota.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not prohibit a political subdivision or law enforcement agency from including a peace officer's engagement with the community or enforcement activity as part of an overall determination of the peace officer's performance.

Enacted by Chapter 289, 2018 General Session