

## Minors and Their Rights

<p>Age of Majority</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">18 (§15-2-1)</p> <p>The period of minority extends in males and females to the age of eighteen years; but all minors obtain their majority by marriage. It is further provided that courts in divorce actions may order support to age 21.</p>
<p>Eligibility for Emancipation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Marriage (15-2-1)</p>
<p>Contracts by Minors</p>	<p>Bound for necessities; otherwise, contracts valid unless disaffirmed within reasonable time after reaching age of majority and restoration of consideration (15-2-2, et seq.); minor 16 or over may contract for insurance (31A-21-103)</p> <p>15-2-2 A minor is bound not only for reasonable value of necessities but also by his contracts, unless he disaffirms them before or within a reasonable time after he attains his majority and restores to the other party all money or property received by him by virtue of said contracts and remaining within his control at any time after attaining his majority.</p> <p>31A-21-103 Capacity to Contract Any person 16 years of age or older who is otherwise competent to contract under Utah law, and who is not subject to any legal disability, may contract for insurance. If there is a conservator appointed under Title 75, the conservator, rather than the person whose property is subject to the conservatorship, may contract for insurance to protect the property under conservatorship. In the case of a conservatorship over the person or property of a person under 16 years of age, the conservator may invest funds of the estate in life or accident and health insurance or annuity contracts, but only with the approval of the court having jurisdiction over the conservatorship</p>
<p>Minors' Ability to Sue</p>	<p>By guardian or guardian ad litem only (UT Rules of Civ. P. 17(b))</p>
<p>Minors' Consent to Medical Treatment</p>	<p>Any female in connection with pregnancy or childbirth (78-14-5) Utah Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 17(b)</p> <p>b) Minors or incompetent persons. An unemancipated minor or an insane or incompetent person who is a party must appear either by a general guardian or by a guardian ad litem appointed in the particular case by the court in which the action is pending. A guardian ad litem may be appointed in any case when it is deemed by the court in which the action or proceeding is prosecuted expedient to represent the minor, insane or incompetent person in the action or proceeding, notwithstanding that the person may have a general guardian and may have appeared by the guardian. In an action in rem it shall not be necessary to appoint a</p>

guardian ad litem for any unknown party who might be a minor or an incompetent person.

(c) Guardian ad litem; how appointed. A guardian ad litem appointed by a court must be appointed as follows:

(c)(1) When the minor is plaintiff, upon the application of the minor, if the minor is of the age of fourteen years, or if under that age, upon the application of a relative or friend of the minor.

(c)(2) When the minor is defendant, upon the application of the minor if the minor is of the age of fourteen years and applies within 20 days after the service of the summons, or if under that age or if the minor neglects so to apply, then upon the application of a relative or friend of the minor, or of any other party to the action.

(c)(3) When a minor defendant resides out of this state, the plaintiff, upon motion therefor, shall be entitled to an order designating some suitable person to be guardian ad litem for the minor defendant, unless the defendant or someone in behalf of the defendant within 20 days after service of notice of such motion shall cause to be appointed a guardian for such minor. Service of such notice may be made upon the defendant's general or testamentary guardian located in the defendant's state; if there is none, such notice, together with the summons in the action, shall be served in the manner provided for publication of summons upon such minor, if over fourteen years of age, or, if under fourteen years of age, by such service on the person with whom the minor resides. The guardian ad litem for such nonresident minor defendant shall have 20 days after appointment in which to plead to the action.

(c)(4) When an insane or incompetent person is a party to an action or proceeding, upon the application of a relative or friend of such insane or incompetent person, or of any other party to the action or proceeding.

(d) Associates may sue or be sued by common name. When two or more persons associated in any business either as a joint-stock company, a partnership or other association, not a corporation, transact such business under a common name, whether it comprises the names of such associates or not, they may sue or be sued by such common name. Any judgment obtained against the association shall bind the joint property of all the associates in the same manner as if all had been named parties and had been sued upon their joint liability. The separate property of an individual member of the association may not be bound by the judgment unless the member is named as a party and the court acquires jurisdiction over the member.

**75-2-501 Who may make will.**

An individual 18 or more years of age who is of sound mind may make a will.

(e) Action against a nonresident doing business in this state. When a nonresident person is associated in and conducts business within the state of Utah in one or more places in that person's own name or a common trade name, and the business is conducted under the supervision of a manager, superintendent or agent the person may be sued in the person's name in any action arising out of the conduct of the business.

(f) As used in these rules, the term plaintiff shall include a petitioner, and the term defendant shall include a respondent.

Utah Code §30-1-6

You must be at least 15 years old to be married in Utah. If you are over 18, you do not need consent to get married. If you are 16 or 17, you need signed consent from a parent or guardian, which must be given in person to the county clerk before a marriage license will be issued.

If you are 15 years old, you need consent from a parent or guardian, and:

- The juvenile court must approve the marriage, and must conclude that the marriage is voluntary and in the best interests of the minor.
- The juvenile court may require premarital counseling.
- The juvenile court may impose other conditions, such as requiring the minor to continue to attend school.

**75-1-201.**

(29) "Minor" means a person who is under 18 years of age.