

Instructions for Completing Notice of Intervention as a Matter of Right

Who Has a Right to Intervene:

Certain people have an automatic right to intervene in a child protection case. Unless an existing party objects, these people will be granted party status simply by providing notice of intervention to the court and other parties. You have an automatic right to intervene as a party in this matter if you are:

- The child, regardless of your age, who is the subject of the juvenile protection matter.
- The birth or adoptive parent of the child who is the subject of the juvenile protection matter.
- The grandparent of the child who is the subject of the juvenile protection matter and the child lived with you at any time during the two years prior to the filing of the petition in this matter
- The Social Services Agency (if not the petitioner)

Helpful materials may be found at your public county law library. For a directory, see <http://www.lawlibrary.state.mn.us/cllppubdir.rtf> . For more information, contact your court administrator or call the Minnesota State Law Library at 651-296-2775.

What You Must Do to Intervene:

A. Fill out the Attached Notice of Intervention as Party as a Matter or Right Form (*please print or type all information*)

1. On the attached “Notice of Intervention as a Matter of Right” form, print the county name, judicial district number, court file number, and the case caption title where indicated. This information is on the Notice you received.
2. On question 1, print your name and mailing address.
3. On question 2, check off your relationship to the child.
 - If you are the child’s adjudicated father, you must give the date the order for adjudication was made and the name of the court where the adjudication was made.
 - If you are a grandparent with whom the child has lived in the last two years, you must give the name of your child who is the grandchild’s parent, and give the dates the grandchild lived with you during the past two years.

You may be asked to repeat these statements under oath at the time of a court hearing if a hearing is required.

4. Sign your name and print your mailing address.

B. Provide copies of the completed Notice of Intervention as Party as a Matter or Right form to all other parties involved in the case

1. Make copies of the completed and signed “Notice of Intervention as Party as a Matter or Right” form. Make enough copies for each party and one for you.
2. For each party, prepare an envelope with the party’s name and mailing address (or the name and address of the party’s attorney if represented) and put one **copy** of the completed and signed “Notice of Intervention as Party as a Matter or Right” form in each envelope.
3. Have someone else who is at least 18 years of age and who is not a party to the case **hand deliver** the envelopes to each of the parties. **YOU** cannot hand deliver the envelopes.

Or

Have someone else who is at least 18 years of age and who is not a party to the case place the envelopes in the **U.S. mail** and mail them to the parties. Be sure to include sufficient postage. **YOU** cannot mail the envelopes.

4. Keep one copy of the completed “Notice of Motion and Motion to Intervene” form for your files.
5. Have the person who mailed or hand delivered the envelopes to the parties fill out the “Affidavit of Service” form included with this packet. That person must sign the form, but can sign it only in front of a notary public (they can be found at banks) or the court administrator. Make one copy of the completed and signed “Affidavit of Service” form and keep it for your files.
6. **Hand deliver** the **original** completed “Notice of Intervention as Party as a Matter or Right” form and the **original** “Affidavit of Service” form to the court administrator.

Or

Mail the **original** completed “Notice of Intervention as Party as a Matter or Right” and the **original** “Affidavit of Service” forms in an enveloped addressed to the court administrator.

C. Attend the Hearing.

1. If no one objects within 10 days, the intervention will be complete and you will be a party.
2. If someone objects to you becoming a party, the court will schedule a hearing and give you notice of the date and time of the hearing. You must appear at that hearing so that you can explain why you should be permitted to become a party.