

SB0141S02 compared with SB0141S01

{Omitted text} shows text that was in SB0141S01 but was omitted in SB0141S02
inserted text shows text that was not in SB0141S01 but was inserted into SB0141S02

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1

Child Welfare Amendments

2026 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Wayne A. Harper

House Sponsor:Christine F. Watkins

2

LONG TITLE

4 General Description:

5 This bill makes changes related to the Division of Child and Family Services and child
6 welfare processes.

7 Highlighted Provisions:

8 This bill:

9 ▶ allows the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) to share information with the Division
of Professional Licensing for certain purposes;

11 ▶ modifies the definition of "relative";
12 ▶ clarifies the timeline for certain rights for foster parents;
13 ▶ requires DCFS to notify all parties when DCFS files a court report or child and family plan;
15 ▶ requires placement objections to be filed and resolved within a certain time;
16 ▶ addresses shelter removal findings; and
17 ▶ clarifies that a postadoption contact agreement is not limited to children who are in the custody
of DCFS.

19 Money Appropriated in this Bill:

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20 None

21 **Other Special Clauses:**

22 None

23 **Utah Code Sections Affected:**

24 **AMENDS:**

25 **80-2-1005** , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, First Special Session, Chapter 17

26 **80-2a-101** , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 426

27 **80-2a-304** , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 426

28 **80-3-102** , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 426

29 **80-3-107** , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 426

30 **80-3-301** , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 426

31 **80-3-302** , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 426

32 **80-3-303** , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 48

33 **81-13-216** , as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 426

34

35 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

36 Section 1. Section **80-2-1005** is amended to read:

37 **80-2-1005. Classification of reports of alleged abuse or neglect -- Confidential identity of a person who reports -- Access -- Admitting reports into evidence -- Unlawful release and use -- Penalty.**

40 (1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter or Chapter 2a, Removal and Protective Custody of a Child, a report made under Part 6, Child Abuse and Neglect Reports, and any other information in the possession of the division obtained as a result of the report is a private, protected, or controlled record under Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act, and may only be made available to:

45 (a) a police or law enforcement agency investigating a report of known or suspected abuse or neglect, including members of a child protection team;

47 (b) a physician who reasonably believes that a child may be the subject of abuse or neglect;

49 (c) an agency that has responsibility or authority to care for, treat, or supervise a minor who is the subject of a report;

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- (d) a contract provider that has a written contract with the division to render services to a minor who is the subject of a report;
- 53 (e) the subject of the report, the parents of the child, an individual who has been awarded permanent custody and guardianship of the child, and the guardian ad litem;
- 55 (f) a court, upon a finding that access to the records may be necessary for the determination of an issue before the court, ~~[provided that]~~ if in a divorce, custody, or related proceeding between private parties, the record alone is:
 - 58 (i) limited to objective or undisputed facts that were verified at the time of the investigation; and
 - 60 (ii) devoid of conclusions drawn by the division or any of the division's workers on the ultimate issue of whether~~[or not]~~ an individual's acts or omissions constituted any level of abuse or neglect of another individual;
- 63 (g) an office of the public prosecutor or the public prosecutor's deputies in performing an official duty;
- 65 (h) a person authorized by a Children's Justice Center, for the purposes described in Section 67-5b-102;
- 67 (i) a person engaged in bona fide research, when approved by the director of the division, if the information does not include names and addresses;
- 69 (j) the State Board of Education, acting on behalf of itself or on behalf of a local education agency, as defined in Section 63J-5-102, for the purpose of evaluating whether an individual should be permitted to obtain or retain a license as an educator or serve as an employee or volunteer in a school, limited to information with substantiated or supported findings involving an alleged sexual offense, an alleged felony or class A misdemeanor drug offense, or any alleged offense against the person under Title 76, Chapter 5, Offenses Against the Individual, and with the understanding that the office ~~[must]~~ shall provide the subject of a report received under Subsection (1)(k) with an opportunity to respond to the report before making a decision concerning licensure or employment;
- 79 (k) any individual identified in the report as a perpetrator or possible perpetrator of abuse or neglect, after being advised of the screening prohibition in Subsection (2);
- 81 (l) a person filing a petition for a child protective order on behalf of a child who is the subject of the report;
- 83 (m) a licensed child-placing agency or person who is performing a preplacement adoptive evaluation in accordance with the requirements of Sections 81-13-403 and 81-13-405;
- 86 (n) an Indian tribe to:
 - 87 (i) certify or license a foster home;

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88 (ii) render services to a subject of a report; or

89 (iii) investigate an allegation of abuse, neglect, or dependency; ~~[or]~~

90 (o) the department or a local substance abuse authority, described in Section 17-77-201, for the purpose
of providing substance abuse treatment to a pregnant woman or a parent of a newborn child, or the
services described in Subsection 26B-5-102(2)(mm)~~(1)~~ ; or

94 (p) an investigator with the Division of Professional Licensing to investigate reported licensing
violations related to child abuse or neglect.

96 (2) In accordance with Section 80-2-608 and except as provided in Section 80-2-611, the division and
a law enforcement agency shall ensure the anonymity of the person who makes the initial report
under Part 6, Child Abuse and Neglect Reports, and any other person involved in the division's or
law enforcement agency's subsequent investigation of the report.

101 (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, excluding Section 80-3-107, but including this chapter,
Chapter 2a, Removal and Protective Custody of a Child, and Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government
Records Access and Management Act, if the division makes a report or other information in the
division's possession available under Subsection (1)(e) to a subject of the report or a parent of a
child, the division shall remove from the report or other information only the names, addresses, and
telephone numbers of individuals or specific information that could:

108 (a) identify the referent;

109 (b) impede a criminal investigation; or

110 (c) endanger an individual's safety.

111 (4) A child-placing agency or person who receives a report from the division under Subsection (1)(m)
may provide the report to:

113 (a) the subject of the report;

114 (b) a person who is performing a preplacement adoptive evaluation in accordance with Sections
81-13-403 and 81-13-405;

116 (c) ~~[to]~~ a licensed child-placing agency; or

117 (d) an attorney seeking to facilitate an adoption.

118 (5) A member of a child protection team may, before the day on which the child is removed, share case-
specific information obtained from the division under this section with other members of the child
protection team.

121 (6)

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(a) Except as provided in Subsection (6)(b), in a divorce, custody, or related proceeding between private parties, a court may not receive into evidence a report that:

(i) is provided to the court:

(A) under Subsection (1)(f); or

(B) by a parent of the child after the record is made available to the parent under Subsection (1)(e);

(ii) describes a parent of the child as the alleged perpetrator; and

(iii) is found to be unsubstantiated, unsupported, or without merit.

(b)

(i) After a motion to admit the report described in Subsection (6)(a) is made, the court shall allow sufficient time for all subjects of the record to respond before making a finding on the motion.

(ii) After considering the motion described in Subsection (6)(b)(i), the court may receive the report into evidence upon a finding on the record of good cause.

(7)

(a) A person may not:

(i) willfully permit, or aid and abet, the release of data or information in the possession of the division or contained in the Management Information System in violation of this part or Part 6, Child Abuse and Neglect Reports; or

(ii) if the person is not listed in Subsection (1), request another person to obtain or release a report or other information that the other person obtained under Subsection (1)(k) to screen for potential perpetrators of abuse or neglect.

(b) A person who violates Subsection (7)(a)(i), or violates Subsection (7)(a)(ii) knowing the person's actions are a violation of Subsection (7)(a)(ii), is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

Section 2. Section **80-2a-101** is amended to read:

80-2a-101. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Custody" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-2-102.

(2) "Division" means the Division of Child and Family Services created in Section 80-2-201.

(3) "Friend" means an adult who:

(a) has an established relationship with the child or a family member of the child; and

(b) is not the parent of the child.

(4) "Nonrelative" means an individual who is not a noncustodial parent or relative.

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154 (5) "Relative" means an adult who:

155 (a) is the child's [grandparent, great grandparent, aunt, great aunt, uncle, great uncle, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepparent, first cousin, stepsibling, or sibling] {relation} grandparent, great grandparent, aunt or uncle, great aunt or uncle, parent, sibling, or first, second, or third cousin by blood, marriage, or adoption;

158 [(b) is the first cousin of the child's parent;]

159 [(e)] (b) is a permanent guardian or parent of the child's sibling;[-or]

160 (c) {has an established} as established by rule by the division in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, has a relationship with the child or the child's immediate family member{, and who possesses historical knowledge of the child's culture, family traditions, or heritage sufficient to support and maintain the child's connection to the child's familial or cultural identity} that is more than a relationship described in Subsection (3); or

164 (d) in the case of a child who is an Indian child, is an extended family member as defined in the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903.

166 (6) "Sibling" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-2-102.

167 (7) "Temporary custody" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-2-102.

169 Section 3. Section **80-2a-304** is amended to read:

170 **80-2a-304. Removal of a child from foster family placement -- Procedural due process.**

171 (1)

177 (a) The Legislature finds that, except with regard to a child's parent or guardian, a foster family has a very limited but recognized interest in the foster family's familial relationship with a foster child who has been in the care and custody of the foster family and in making determinations regarding removal of a child from a foster home, the division may not dismiss the foster family as a mere collection of unrelated individuals.

(b) The Legislature finds that children in the temporary custody and custody of the division are experiencing multiple changes in foster care placements with little or no documentation, and that numerous studies of child growth and development emphasize the importance of stability in foster care living arrangements.

181 (c) For the reasons described in Subsections (1)(a) and (b), the division shall provide procedural due process for a foster family before removal of a foster child from the foster family's home, regardless

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of the length of time the child has been in the foster family's home, unless removal is for the purpose of:

- 185 (i) returning the child to the child's parent or guardian;
- 186 (ii) immediately placing the child in an approved adoptive home;
- 187 (iii) placing the child with a relative who obtained custody or asserted an interest in the child within the preference period described in Subsection 80-3-302(7); or
- 189 (iv) placing an Indian child in accordance with placement preferences and other requirements described in the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1915.

191 (2)

- (a) The division shall maintain and utilize due process procedures for removal of a foster child from a foster home, in accordance with the procedures and requirements of Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act.
- (b) The procedures described in Subsection (2)(a) shall include requirements for:
 - (i) personal communication with, and a written explanation of the reasons for the removal to, the foster parents before removal of the child; and
 - (ii) an opportunity for foster parents to:
 - (A) present the foster parents' information and concerns to the division; and
 - (B) request a review, to be held before removal of the child, by a third party neutral fact finder or if the child is placed with the foster parents for a period of ~~at least two years~~ 12 months or longer, request a review, to be held before removal of the child, by the juvenile court judge currently assigned to the child's case or, if the juvenile court judge currently assigned to the child's case is not available, another juvenile court judge.
- (c) If the division determines that there is a reasonable basis to believe that the child is in danger or that there is a substantial threat of danger to the health or welfare of the child, the division shall place the child in emergency foster care during the pendency of the procedures described in this Subsection (2), instead of making another foster care placement.

210 (3)

- (a) If the division removes a child from a foster home based on the child's statement alone, the division shall initiate and expedite the processes described in Subsection (2).

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(b) The division may not take formal action with regard to the foster parent's license until after the processes described in Subsection (2), in addition to any other procedure or hearing required by law, are completed.

215 (4) If a complaint is made to the division by a foster child against a foster parent, the division shall, within 30 business days after the day on which the complaint is received, provide the foster parent with information regarding the specific nature of the complaint, the time and place of the alleged incident, and who was alleged to have been involved.

219 (5) If the division places a child in a foster home, the division shall provide the foster parents with:

221 (a) notification of the requirements of this section;

222 (b) a written description of the procedures enacted by the division under Subsection (2) and how to access the procedures; and

224 (c) written notification of the foster parents' ability to petition the juvenile court directly for review of a decision to remove a foster child who, subject to Section 80-3-502, has been in the foster parents' custody for 12 months or longer.

227 (6) This section does not apply to the removal of a child based on a foster parent's request for the removal.

229 (7) It is unlawful for a person, with the intent to avoid compliance with the requirements of this section, to:

231 (a) take action, or encourage another to take action, against the license of a foster parent; or

233 (b) remove a child from a foster home before the child is placed with the foster parents for two years.

235 (8) The division may not remove a foster child from a foster parent who is a relative of the child on the basis of the age or health of the foster parent without determining:

237 (a) by clear and convincing evidence that the foster parent is incapable of caring for the foster child, if the alternative foster parent would not be another relative of the child; or

240 (b) by a preponderance of the evidence that the foster parent is incapable of caring for the foster child, if the alternative foster parent would be another relative of the child.

243 Section 4. Section **80-3-102** is amended to read:

244 **80-3-102. Definitions.**

245 As used in this chapter:

(1) "Abuse, neglect, or dependency petition" means a petition filed in accordance with this chapter to commence proceedings in a juvenile court alleging that a child is:

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247 (a) abused;

248 (b) neglected; or

249 (c) dependent.

250 (2) "Custody" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-2-102.

251 (3) "Division" means the Division of Child and Family Services created in Section 80-2-201.

252 (4) "Friend" means an adult who:

253 (a) has an established relationship with the child or a family member of the child; and

254 (b) is not the parent of the child.

255 (5) "Immediate family member" means a spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, or grandchild.

257 (6) "Relative" means an adult who:

258 (a) is the child's [grandparent, great grandparent, aunt, great aunt, uncle, great uncle, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepparent, first cousin, stepsibling, or sibling] {relation} grandparent, great grandparent, aunt or uncle, great aunt or uncle, parent, sibling, or first, second, or third cousin by blood, marriage, or adoption;

261 [(b) is a first cousin of the child's parent;]

262 [(e)] (b) is a permanent guardian or parent of the child's sibling;[or]

263 (c) {has an established} as established by rule by the division in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures Act, has a relationship with the child or the child's immediate family member{, and who possesses historical knowledge of the child's culture, family traditions, or heritage sufficient to support and maintain the child's connection to the child's familial or cultural identity} that is more than a relationship described in Subsection (4); or

267 (d) in the case of a child who is an Indian child, is an extended family member as defined in the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903.

269 (7) "Sibling" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-2-102.

270 (8) "Sibling visitation" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-2-102.

271 (9) "Temporary custody" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-2-102.

274 Section 5. Section **80-3-107** is amended to read:

275 **80-3-107. Disclosure of records -- Record sharing.**

274 (1)

274 (a) Except as provided in Subsections [(1)(e) through] (1)(d) and (e), in an abuse, neglect, or dependency proceeding occurring after the commencement of a shelter hearing under Section

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80-3-301, or the filing of an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition, each party to the proceeding shall provide in writing to any other party or the other party's counsel any information that the party:

(i) plans to report to the juvenile court at the proceeding; or

(ii) could reasonably expect would be requested of the party by the juvenile court at the proceeding.

(b) A party providing the disclosure required under Subsection (1)(a) shall make the disclosure:

(i) for a dispositional hearing under Part 4, Adjudication, Disposition, and Permanency, no less than five days before the day on which the dispositional hearing is held; and

(ii) for all other proceedings, no less than five days before the day on which the proceeding is held.

[~~(e) The division is not required to provide a court report or a child and family plan described in Section 80-3-307 to each party to the proceeding if:~~]

[~~(i) the information is electronically filed with the juvenile court; and~~]

[~~(ii) each party to the proceeding has access to the electronically filed information.~~]

(c) The division shall notify each party to the proceeding when the division files a court report or a child and family plan, described in Section 80-3-307.

(d) If a party to a proceeding obtains information after the deadline described in Subsection (1)(b), the information is exempt from the disclosure required under Subsection (1)(a) if the party certifies to the juvenile court that the information was obtained after the deadline.

(e) Subsection (1)(a) does not apply to:

(i) pretrial hearings; and

(ii) the frequent, periodic review hearings held in a dependency drug court case to assess and promote the parent's progress in substance use disorder treatment.

(2)

(a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), and notwithstanding any other provision of law:

(i) counsel for all parties to the action shall be given access to all records, maintained by the division or any other state or local public agency, that are relevant to the abuse, neglect, or dependency proceeding under this chapter; and

(ii) if the parent of a child is not represented by counsel, the parent shall have access to the records described in Subsection (2)(a)(i).

(b) The disclosures described in Subsection (2)(a) are not required if:

(i) subject to Subsection (2)(c), the division or other state or local public agency did not originally create the record being requested;

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313 (ii) disclosure of the record would jeopardize the life or physical safety of a child who has been a victim
of abuse or neglect, or any individual who provided substitute care for the child;

316 (iii) disclosure of the record would jeopardize the anonymity of the individual making the initial report
of abuse or neglect or any others involved in the subsequent investigation;

319 (iv) disclosure of the record would jeopardize the life or physical safety of an individual who has been a
victim of domestic violence; or

321 (v) the record is a Children's Justice Center interview, including a video or audio recording, and a
transcript of the recording, the release of which is governed by Section 77-37-4.

324 (c) If a disclosure is denied under Subsection (2)(b)(i), the division shall inform the individual making
the request:

326 (i) of the existence of all records in the possession of the division or any other state or local public
agency;

328 (ii) of the name and address of the individual or agency that originally created the record; and

330 (iii) that the individual making the request ~~must~~ shall seek access to the record from the individual or
agency that originally created the record.

334 Section 6. Section **80-3-301** is amended to read:

335 **80-3-301. Shelter hearing -- Court considerations.**

334 (1) A juvenile court shall hold a shelter hearing to determine the temporary custody of a child within 72
hours, excluding weekends and holidays, after any one or all of the following occur:

337 (a) removal of the child from the child's home by the division;

338 (b) placement of the child in protective custody;

339 (c) emergency placement under Subsection 80-2a-202(5);

340 (d) as an alternative to removal of the child, a parent enters a domestic violence shelter at the request of
the division; or

342 (e) a motion for expedited placement in temporary custody is filed under Section 80-3-203.

344 (2) If one of the circumstances described in Subsections (1)(a) through (e) occurs, the division shall
issue a notice that contains all of the following:

346 (a) the name and address of the individual to whom the notice is directed;

347 (b) the date, time, and place of the shelter hearing;

348 (c) the name of the child on whose behalf an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition is brought;

350 (d) a concise statement regarding:

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351 (i) the reasons for removal or other action of the division under Subsection (1); and
352 (ii) the allegations and code sections under which the proceeding is instituted;
353 (e) a statement that the parent or guardian to whom notice is given, and the child, are entitled to have
an attorney present at the shelter hearing, and that if the parent or guardian is an indigent individual
and cannot afford an attorney, and desires to be represented by an attorney, one will be provided in
accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 22, Indigent Defense Act; and
358 (f) a statement that the parent or guardian is liable for the cost of support of the child in the protective
custody, temporary custody, and custody of the division, and the cost for legal counsel appointed
for the parent or guardian under Subsection (2)(e), according to the financial ability of the parent or
guardian.

362 (3) The notice described in Subsection (2) shall be personally served as soon as possible, but no later
than one business day after the day on which the child is removed from the child's home, or the day
on which a motion for expedited placement in temporary custody under Section 80-3-203 is filed,
on:

366 (a) the appropriate guardian ad litem; and
367 (b) both parents and any guardian of the child, unless the parents or guardians cannot be located.

369 (4) Notwithstanding Section 80-3-104, the following individuals shall be present at the shelter hearing:

371 (a) the child, unless it would be detrimental for the child;
372 (b) the child's parents or guardian, unless the parents or guardian cannot be located, or fail to appear in
response to the notice;
374 (c) counsel for the parents, if one is requested;
375 (d) the child's guardian ad litem;
376 (e) the child welfare caseworker from the division who is assigned to the case; and
377 (f) the attorney from the attorney general's office who is representing the division.

378 (5)

379 (a) At the shelter hearing, the juvenile court shall:

380 (i) provide an opportunity to provide relevant testimony to:
381 (A) the child's parent or guardian, if present; and
381 (B) any other individual with relevant knowledge;

382 (ii) subject to Section 80-3-108, provide an opportunity for the child to testify; and
383

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(iii) in accordance with Subsections 80-3-302(7)(c) and (d), grant preferential consideration to a relative or friend for the temporary placement of the child.

385 (b) The juvenile court:

386 (i) may consider all relevant evidence, in accordance with the Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure;

388 (ii) shall hear relevant evidence presented by the child, the child's parent or guardian, the requesting party, or the requesting party's counsel, including relevant evidence regarding harm the specific child has suffered or will suffer due to the separation or continued separation from the child's parent or guardian; and

392 (iii) may in the juvenile court's discretion limit testimony and evidence to only that which goes to the issues of removal and the child's need for continued protection.

394 (6) If the child is in protective custody, the division shall report to the juvenile court:

395 (a) the reason why the child was removed from the parent's or guardian's custody;

396 (b) any services provided to the child and the child's family in an effort to prevent removal;

398 (c) the need, if any, for continued shelter;

399 (d) the available services that could facilitate the return of the child to the custody of the child's parent or guardian; and

401 (e) subject to Subsections 80-3-302(7)(c) and (d), whether any relatives of the child or friends of the child's parents may be able and willing to accept temporary placement of the child.

404 (7) The juvenile court shall consider all relevant evidence provided by an individual or entity authorized to present relevant evidence under this section.

406 (8)

409 (a) If necessary to protect the child, preserve the rights of a party, or for other good cause shown, the juvenile court may grant no more than one continuance, not to exceed five judicial days.

411 (b) A juvenile court shall honor, as nearly as practicable, the request by a parent or guardian for a continuance under Subsection (8)(a).

415 (c) Notwithstanding Subsection (8)(a), if the division fails to provide the notice described in Subsection (2) within the time described in Subsection (3), the juvenile court may grant the request of a parent or guardian for a continuance, not to exceed five judicial days.

(9)

(a) If the child is in protective custody, the juvenile court shall order that the child be returned to the custody of the parent or guardian unless the juvenile court finds, by a preponderance of the

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evidence, consistent with the protections and requirements provided in Subsection 80-2a-201(1), that any one of the following exists:

419 (i) subject to Subsection (9)(b)(i), there is a serious danger to the physical health or safety of the child and the child's physical health or safety may not be protected without removing the child from the custody of the child's parent;

422 (ii)

(A) the child is suffering emotional damage that results in a serious impairment in the child's growth, development, behavior, or psychological functioning;

424 (B) the parent or guardian is unwilling or unable to make reasonable changes that would sufficiently prevent future damage; and

426 (C) there are no reasonable means available by which the child's emotional health may be protected without removing the child from the custody of the child's parent or guardian;

429 (iii) there is a substantial risk that the child will suffer abuse or neglect if the child is not removed from the custody of the child's parent or guardian;

431 (iv) subject to Subsection (9)(b)(ii), the child or a minor residing in the same household has been, or is considered to be at substantial risk of being, physically abused, sexually abused, or sexually exploited by:

434 (A) a parent or guardian;

435 (B) a member of the parent's household or the guardian's household; or

436 (C) an individual known to the parent or guardian;

437 (v) the parent or guardian is unwilling to have physical custody of the child;

438 (vi) the parent or guardian is unable to have physical custody of the child;

439 (vii) the child is without any provision for the child's support;

440 (viii) a parent who is incarcerated or institutionalized has not or cannot arrange for safe and appropriate care for the child;

442 (ix)

(A) a relative or other adult custodian with whom the child is left by the parent or guardian is unwilling or unable to provide care or support for the child;

444 (B) the whereabouts of the parent or guardian are unknown; and

445 (C) reasonable efforts to locate the parent or guardian are unsuccessful;

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(x) subject to Subsection 80-1-102(58)(b)(i) and Sections 80-3-109 and 80-3-304, the child is in immediate need of medical care;

448 (xi)

(A) the physical environment or the fact that the child is left unattended beyond a reasonable period of time poses a threat to the child's health or safety; and

451 (B) the parent or guardian is unwilling or unable to make reasonable changes that would remove the threat;

453 (xii)

(A) the child or a minor residing in the same household has been neglected; and

455 (B) the parent or guardian is unwilling or unable to make reasonable changes that would prevent the neglect;

457 (xiii) the parent, guardian, or an adult residing in the same household as the parent or guardian, is charged or arrested [pursuant to] in accordance with Title 58, Chapter 37d, Clandestine Drug Lab Act, and any clandestine laboratory operation was located in the residence or on the property where the child resided;

461 (xiv)

(A) the child's welfare is substantially endangered; and

462 (B) the parent or guardian is unwilling or unable to make reasonable changes that would remove the danger; or

464 (xv) the child's parent:

465 (A) intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes the death of another parent of the child;

467 (B) is identified by a law enforcement agency as the primary suspect in an investigation for intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing the death of another parent of the child; or

470 (C) is being prosecuted for or has been convicted of intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing the death of another parent of the child.

472 (b)

(i) Prima facie evidence of the finding described in Subsection (9)(a)(i) is established if:

474 (A) a court previously adjudicated that the child suffered abuse, neglect, or dependency involving the parent; and

476 (B) a subsequent incident of abuse, neglect, or dependency involving the parent occurs.

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(ii) For purposes of Subsection (9)(a)(iv), if the juvenile court finds that the parent knowingly allowed the child to be in the physical care of an individual after the parent received actual notice that the individual physically abused, sexually abused, or sexually exploited the child, that fact is *prima facie* evidence that there is a substantial risk that the child will be physically abused, sexually abused, or sexually exploited.

484 (10)

(a)

(i) The juvenile court shall make a determination on the record as to whether reasonable efforts were made to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from the child's home and whether there are available services that would prevent the need for continued removal.

488 (ii) If the juvenile court finds that the child can be safely returned to the custody of the child's parent or guardian through the provision of the services described in Subsection (10)(a)(i), the juvenile court shall place the child with the child's parent or guardian and order that the services be provided by the division.

492 (b) In accordance with federal law, the juvenile court shall consider the child's health, safety, and welfare as the paramount concern when making the determination described in Subsection (10)(a), and in ordering and providing the services described in Subsection (10)(a).

496 (11) If ~~the division's first contact with the family occurred during~~, at the time of the child's removal, an emergency situation existed in which the child could not safely remain at home, the juvenile court shall make a finding on the record that any lack of preplacement preventive efforts, as described in Section 80-2a-302, was appropriate.

500 (12) In cases where sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, abandonment, severe abuse, or severe neglect are involved, the juvenile court and the division do not have any duty to make reasonable efforts or to, in any other way, attempt to maintain a child in the child's home, return a child to the child's home, provide reunification services, or attempt to rehabilitate the offending parent or parents.

505 (13) The juvenile court may not order continued removal of a child solely on the basis of educational neglect, truancy, or failure to comply with a court order to attend school.

507 (14)

(a) If a juvenile court orders continued removal of a child under this section, the juvenile court shall state the facts on which the decision is based.

509

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(b) If no continued removal is ordered and the child is returned home, the juvenile court shall state the facts on which the decision is based.

511 (15) If the juvenile court finds that continued removal and temporary custody are necessary for the protection of a child under Subsection (9)(a), the juvenile court shall order continued removal regardless of:

514 (a) any error in the initial removal of the child;

515 (b) the failure of a party to comply with notice provisions; or

516 (c) any other procedural requirement of this chapter, Chapter 2, Child Welfare Services, or Chapter 2a, Removal and Protective Custody of a Child.

520 Section 7. Section **80-3-302** is amended to read:

80-3-302. Shelter hearing -- Placement of a child.

520 (1) As used in this section:

521 (a) "Asserted an interest" means to communicate, verbally or in writing, to the division or the court, that the relative or friend is interested in becoming a placement for the child.

524 (b)

(i) "Parent" does not include an unmarried biological father, as defined in Section 81-13-101, who has not strictly complied with Sections 81-13-212 and 81-13-213 before the removal of the child or voluntary surrender of the child by the custodial parent.

528 (ii) "Parent" includes, except as provided in Subsection (1)(b)(i), an individual with a parent-child relationship to the child under Section 81-5-201 regardless of whether the child has been or will be placed with adoptive parents or whether adoption has been or will be considered as a long-term goal for the child.

532 (2)

(a) At the shelter hearing, if the juvenile court orders that a child be removed from the custody of the child's parent in accordance with Section 80-3-301, the juvenile court shall first determine whether there is another parent with whom the child was not residing at the time the events or conditions that brought the child within the juvenile court's jurisdiction occurred, who desires to assume custody of the child.

537 (b) Subject to Subsection [7] (2)(c), if another parent [requests custody] desires to assume custody under Subsection (2)(a), the juvenile court shall place the child [with] in that [parent] parent's

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temporary custody unless the juvenile court finds that the placement would be unsafe or otherwise detrimental to the child.

541 (c) [The] In determining whether placement in the other parent's temporary custody would be unsafe or otherwise detrimental, the juvenile court:

543 (i) shall make a specific finding regarding the fitness of the parent described in Subsection (2)(b) to assume temporary custody, and the safety and appropriateness of the placement;

546 (ii) shall, at a minimum, order the division to visit the parent's home, comply with the criminal background check provisions described in Section 80-3-305, and check the Management Information System for any previous reports of abuse or neglect received by the division regarding the parent at issue;

550 (iii) may order the division to conduct any further investigation regarding the safety and appropriateness of the placement; and

552 (iv) may place the child in the temporary custody of the division, pending the juvenile court's determination regarding the placement.

554 (d) The division shall report the division's findings from an investigation under Subsection (2)(c)[- regarding the child] in writing to the juvenile court within 14 days after the day on which the juvenile court orders the investigation.

557 (3) If the juvenile court orders placement with a parent under Subsection (2):

558 (a) the child and the parent are under the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court;

559 (b) the juvenile court may order:

560 (i) that the parent take custody subject to the supervision of the juvenile court; and

561 (ii) that services be provided to the parent from whose custody the child was removed, the parent who has assumed custody, or both; and

563 (c) the juvenile court shall order reasonable parent-time with the parent from whose custody the child was removed, unless parent-time is not in the best interest of the child.

566 (4) The juvenile court shall periodically review an order described in Subsection (3) to determine whether:

568 (a) placement with the parent continues to be in the child's best interest;

569 (b) the child should be returned to the original custodial parent;

570 (c) the child should be placed with a relative under Subsections (6) through (9); or

571 (d) the child should be placed in the temporary custody of the division.

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572 (5)

- (a) Legal custody of the child is not affected by an order entered under Subsection (2) or (3).
- 574 (b) To affect a previous court order regarding legal custody, the party shall petition the court for modification of legal custody.
- 576 (6) Subject to Subsection (7), if, at the time of the shelter hearing, a child is removed from the custody of the child's parent and is not placed in the custody of the child's other parent, the juvenile court:

 - 579 (a) shall, at that time, determine whether there is a relative or a friend who is able and willing to care for the child, which may include asking a child, who is of sufficient maturity to articulate the child's wishes in relation to a placement, if there is a relative or friend with whom the child would prefer to reside;
 - 583 (b) may order the division to conduct a reasonable search to determine whether there are relatives or friends who are willing and appropriate, in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, Chapter 2, Child Welfare Services, and Chapter 2a, Removal and Protective Custody of a Child, for placement of the child;
 - 587 (c) shall order the parents to cooperate with the division, within five working days, to provide information regarding relatives or friends who may be able and willing to care for the child; and
 - 590 (d) may order that the child be placed in the temporary custody of the division pending the determination under Subsection (6)(a).

592 (7)

 - (a)
 - (i) Subject to Subsection (7)(b), and if the provisions of this section are satisfied, the division and the juvenile court shall give preferential consideration to a relative's or a friend's request for placement of the child, if the placement is in the best interest of the child.
 - 596 (ii) If a relative or friend verbally communicates to the division or court that the relative or friend is interested in becoming a placement for the child, the division or court shall make a written record of the communication and include that written record in the report the division submits at the initial dispositional hearing, a report the division submits under Section 80-3-408, or the court's legal file.

601 (b)

 - (i)

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(A) The preferential consideration that the juvenile court or division initially grants a friend under Subsection (7)(a)(i) expires 120 days after the day on which the shelter hearing occurs.

(B) After the day on which the time period described in Subsection (7)(b)(i)(A) expires, the division or the juvenile court may not grant preferential consideration to a friend, who has not obtained custody or asserted an interest in the child.

608 (ii)

(A) Until eight months after the day on which the shelter hearing occurs, the preferential consideration that the juvenile court or division grants a relative under Subsection (7)(a)(i) is a rebuttable presumption that placement of the child with a relative is in the best interest of the child.

612 (B) After the rebuttable presumption described in Subsection (7)(b)(ii)(A) expires, the juvenile court or division shall give preferential consideration to a relative's request for placement of the child, if the placement is in the best interest of the child considering the totality of the circumstances.

616 (C) If a relative asserts an interest in becoming a placement for the child more than one year after the day on which the shelter hearing occurs, the juvenile court may not give the relative the preferential consideration described in Subsection (7)(b)(ii)(B).

620 (c) The following order of preference shall be applied when determining the individual with whom a child will be placed, ~~[provided that]~~ if the individual is willing and able to care for the child:

623 (i) a noncustodial parent of the child;

624 (ii) a relative of the child;

625 (iii) subject to Subsection (7)(d), a friend if the friend is a licensed foster parent; and

626 (iv) other placements that are consistent with the requirements of law.

627 (d) In determining whether a friend is a willing, able, and appropriate placement for a child, the juvenile court or the division:

629 (i) subject to Subsections (7)(d)(ii) through (iv), shall consider the child's preferences or level of comfort with the friend;

631 (ii) is required to consider no more than one friend designated by each parent of the child and one friend designated by the child if the child is of sufficient maturity to articulate the child's wishes in relation to a placement;

634 (iii) may limit the number of designated friends to two, one of whom shall be a friend designated by the child if the child is of sufficient maturity to articulate the child's wishes in relation to a placement; and

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637 (iv) shall give preference to a friend designated by the child if:

638 (A) the child is of sufficient maturity to articulate the child's wishes; and

639 (B) the basis for removing the child under Section 80-3-301 is sexual abuse of the child.

641 (e)

646 (i) If a parent of the child or the child, if the child is of sufficient maturity to articulate the child's wishes in relation to a placement, is not able to designate a friend who is a licensed foster parent for placement of the child, but is able to identify a friend who is willing to become licensed as a foster parent, the department shall fully cooperate to expedite the licensing process for the friend.

650 (ii) If the friend described in Subsection (7)(e)(i) becomes licensed as a foster parent within the time frame described in Subsection (7)(b)(i), the juvenile court shall determine whether it is in the best interest of the child to place the child with the friend.

652 (8)

653 (a) If a relative or friend who is willing to cooperate with the child's permanency goal is identified under Subsection (6)(a), the juvenile court:

654 (i) shall make a specific finding regarding:

655 (A) the fitness of that relative or friend as a placement for the child; and

656 (B) the safety and appropriateness of placement with the relative or friend; and

657 (ii) may not consider a request for guardianship or adoption of the child by an individual who is not a relative of the child, or prevent the division from placing the child in the custody of a relative of the child in accordance with this part, until after the day on which the juvenile court makes the findings under Subsection (8)(a)(i).

660 (b) In making the finding described in Subsection (8)(a), the juvenile court shall, at a minimum, order the division to:

662 (i) if the child may be placed with a relative, conduct a background check that includes:

664 (A) completion of a nonfingerprint-based, Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification background check of the relative;

666 (B) a completed search, relating to the relative, of the Management Information System; and

668 (C) a background check that complies with the criminal background check provisions described in Section 80-3-305, of each nonrelative of the child who resides in the household where the child may be placed;

671 (ii) if the child will be placed with a noncustodial parent, complete a background check that includes:

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673 (A) the background check requirements applicable to an emergency placement with a noncustodial parent that are described in Subsections 80-2a-301(4) and (6);

676 (B) a completed search, relating to the noncustodial parent of the child, of the Management Information System; and

678 (C) a background check that complies with the criminal background check provisions described in Section 80-3-305, of each nonrelative of the child who resides in the household where the child may be placed;

681 (iii) if the child may be placed with an individual other than a noncustodial parent or a relative, conduct a criminal background check of the individual, and each adult that resides in the household where the child may be placed, that complies with the criminal background check provisions described in Section 80-3-305;

685 (iv) visit the relative's or friend's home;

686 (v) check the Management Information System for any previous reports of abuse or neglect regarding the relative or friend at issue;

688 (vi) report the division's findings in writing to the juvenile court; and

689 (vii) provide sufficient information so that the juvenile court may determine whether:

690 (A) the relative or friend has any history of abusive or neglectful behavior toward other children that may indicate or present a danger to this child;

692 (B) the child is comfortable with the relative or friend;

693 (C) the relative or friend recognizes the parent's history of abuse and is committed to protect the child;

695 (D) the relative or friend is strong enough to resist inappropriate requests by the parent for access to the child, in accordance with court orders;

697 (E) the relative or friend is committed to caring for the child as long as necessary; and

699 (F) the relative or friend can provide a secure and stable environment for the child.

700 (c) The division may determine to conduct, or the juvenile court may order the division to conduct, any further investigation regarding the safety and appropriateness of the placement described in Subsection (8)(a).

703 (d) The division shall complete and file the division's assessment regarding placement with a relative or friend under Subsections (8)(a) and (b) as soon as practicable, in an effort to facilitate placement of the child with a relative or friend.

706 (9)

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- (a) The juvenile court may place a child described in Subsection (2)(a) in the temporary custody of the division, pending the division's investigation under Subsection (8), and the juvenile court's determination regarding the appropriateness of the placement.
- (b) The juvenile court shall ultimately base the juvenile court's determination regarding the appropriateness of a placement with a relative or friend on the best interest of the child.
- (10) If a juvenile court places a child described in Subsection (6) with the child's relative or friend:
 - (a) the juvenile court shall:
 - (i) order the relative or friend take custody, subject to the continuing supervision of the juvenile court;
 - (ii) provide for reasonable parent-time with the parent or parents from whose custody the child is removed, unless parent-time is not in the best interest of the child; and
 - (iii) conduct a periodic review no less often than every six months, to determine whether:
 - (A) placement with a relative or friend continues to be in the child's best interest;
 - (B) the child should be returned home; or
 - (C) the child should be placed in the custody of the division;
 - (b) the juvenile court may enter an order:
 - (i) requiring the division to provide necessary services to the child and the child's relative or friend, including the monitoring of the child's safety and well-being; or
 - (ii) that the juvenile court considers necessary for the protection and best interest of the child; and
 - (c) the child and the relative or friend in whose custody the child is placed are under the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
 - (11) No later than 12 months after the day on which the child is removed from the home, the juvenile court shall schedule a hearing for the purpose of entering a permanent order in accordance with the best interest of the child.
 - (12) The time limitations described in Section 80-3-406, with regard to reunification efforts, apply to a child placed with a previously noncustodial parent under Subsection (2) or with a relative or friend under Subsection (6).
 - (13)
 - (a) If the juvenile court awards temporary custody of a child to the division, and the division places the child with a relative, the division shall:
 - (i) conduct a criminal background check of the relative that complies with the criminal background check provisions described in Section 80-3-305; and

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742 (ii) if the results of the criminal background check described in Subsection (13)(a)(i) would prohibit
the relative from having direct access to the child under Section 26B-2-120, the division shall:

745 (A) take the child into physical custody; and

746 (B) within three days, excluding weekends and holidays, after the day on which the child is taken into
physical custody under Subsection (13)(a)(ii)(A), give written notice to the juvenile court, and all
parties to the proceedings, of the division's action.

750 (b) Subsection (13)(a) does not prohibit the division from placing a child with a relative, pending the
results of the background check described in Subsection (13)(a) on the relative.

753 (14) If the juvenile court orders that a child be removed from the custody of the child's parent and
does not award custody and guardianship to another parent, relative, or friend under this section,
the juvenile court shall order that the child be placed in the temporary custody of the division, to
proceed to adjudication and disposition and to be provided with care and services in accordance
with this chapter, Chapter 2, Child Welfare Services, and Chapter 2a, Removal and Protective
Custody of a Child.

759 (15) (a) If a child reenters the temporary custody or the custody of the division and the child is not placed
with an individual who is a parent, relative, or friend, the division shall:

762 (i) notify the child's former foster parents; and

763 (ii) upon a determination of the former foster parents' willingness and ability to safely and
appropriately care for the child, give the former foster parents preference for placement of the
child.

766 (b) If, after the shelter hearing, the child is placed with an individual who is not a parent, a relative,
a friend, or a former foster parent of the child, priority shall be given to a foster placement with a
married couple, unless it is in the best interests of the child to place the child with a single foster
parent.

770 (16) In determining the placement of a child, the juvenile court and the division may not take into
account, or discriminate against, the religion of an individual with whom the child may be placed,
unless the purpose of taking religion into account is to place the child with an individual or family of
the same religion as the child.

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(17) If the juvenile court's decision differs from a child's express wishes if the child is of sufficient maturity to articulate the wishes in relation to the child's placement, the juvenile court shall make findings explaining why the juvenile court's decision differs from the child's wishes.

778 (18) This section does not guarantee that an identified relative or friend will receive custody of the child.

780 (19)

784 (a) If, for a relative placement, an interstate placement requested under the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children has been initiated by the division or is ordered by or pending before the juvenile court, the court may not finalize a non-relative placement unless the court gives due weight to:

785 (i) the preferential consideration granted to a relative in Section 80-3-302;

786 (ii) the rebuttable presumption in Section 80-3-302; and

787 (iii) the division's placement authority under Subsections 80-1-102(51) and 80-3-303(1).

788 (b) Nothing in this section affects the ability of a foster parent to petition the juvenile court under Subsection 80-3-502(3).

792 Section 8. Section **80-3-303** is amended to read:

793 **80-3-303. Post-shelter hearing placement of a child in division's temporary custody.**

793 (1) If the juvenile court awards temporary custody of a child to the division under Section 80-3-302, or as otherwise permitted by law, the division shall determine ongoing placement of the child.

796 (2) In placing a child under Subsection (1), the division:

797 (a) except as provided in Subsections (2)(b) and (e), shall comply with the applicable background check provisions described in Section 80-3-302;

799 (b) is not required to receive approval from the juvenile court before making the placement;

801 (c) shall consider the preferential consideration and rebuttable presumption described in Subsection 80-3-302(7)(a);

803 (d) shall, within three days, excluding weekends and holidays, after the day on which the placement is made, give written notice to the juvenile court, and the parties to the proceedings, that the placement has been made;

806 (e) may place the child with a noncustodial parent, relative, or friend, using the same criteria established for an emergency placement under Section 80-2a-301, pending the results of:

809 (i) the background check described in Subsection 80-3-302(13)(a); and

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810 (ii) evaluation with the noncustodial parent, relative, or friend to determine the individual's capacity to
811 provide ongoing care to the child; and

812 (f) shall take into consideration the will of the child, if the child is of sufficient maturity to articulate the
813 child's wishes in relation to the child's placement.

814 (3) If the division's placement decision differs from a child's express wishes and the child is of
815 sufficient maturity to state the child's wishes in relation to the child's placement, the division shall:

816 (a) make written findings explaining why the division's decision differs from the child's wishes; and

817 (b) provide the written findings to the juvenile court and the child's attorney guardian ad litem.

818 (4)

819 (a) An objection by a party to a placement determination or an actual placement with a parent, relative,
820 or friend that such placement is contrary to the best interest of the child shall be filed with the
821 juvenile court.

822 (b) An objection described in Subsection (4)(a) shall be resolved by the juvenile court:

823 (i) for an objection to a placement determination or actual placement with a parent, within 15 days of
824 the filing; or

825 (ii) for an objection to a placement determination or actual placement with a relative or friend, within
826 30 days of the filing.

827 [(4)] (5)

828 (a) If, for a relative placement, an interstate placement requested under the Interstate Compact on the
829 Placement of Children has been initiated by the division or is ordered by or pending before the
830 juvenile court, the court may not finalize a non-relative placement unless the court gives due weight
831 to:

832 (i) the preferential consideration granted to a relative in Section 80-3-302;

833 (ii) the rebuttable presumption in Section 80-3-302; and

834 (iii) the division's placement authority under Subsections 80-1-102(51) and 80-3-303(1).

835 (b) Nothing in this section affects the ability of a foster parent to petition the juvenile court under
836 Subsection 80-3-502(3).

837 Section 9. Section **81-13-216** is amended to read:

838 **81-13-216. Postadoption contact agreement.**

839 (1) As used in this section:

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(a) "Postadoption contact agreement" means a document, agreed upon [prior to] before the finalization of an adoption of a minor child[~~in the custody of the division~~], that outlines the relationship between an adoptive parent, birth parent, or other birth relative, and the minor child after the finalization of adoption.

846 (b) "Other birth relative" means a grandparent, stepparent, sibling, stepsibling, aunt, or uncle of the child adoptee.

848 (2)

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision in this chapter, if a child adoptee[~~in the custody of the division~~] is placed for adoption, the prospective adoptive parent and birth parent, or other birth relative, may enter into a postadoption contact agreement as provided in this section.

852 (b) A birth parent is not required to be a party to a postadoption contact agreement in order to permit an open adoption agreement between a prospective adoptive parent and another birth relative of the child adoptee.

855 (3) In order to be legally enforceable, a postadoption contact agreement shall be:

856 (a) approved by the court before the finalization of the adoption, with the court making a specific finding that the agreement is in the best interest of the child adoptee;

858 (b) signed by each party claiming a right or obligation in the agreement; and

859 (c) if the child adoptee is 12 years old or older, approved by the child adoptee.

860 (4) A postadoption contact agreement shall:

861 (a) describe:

862 (i) visits, if any, that shall take place between the birth parent, other birth relative, adoptive parent, and child adoptee;

864 (ii) the degree of supervision, if any, that shall be required during a visit between a birth parent, other birth relative, and child adoptee;

866 (iii) the information, if any, that shall be provided to a birth parent, or other birth relative, about the child adoptee and how often that information shall be provided; and

869 (iv) the grounds, if any, on which the adoptive parent may:

870 (A) decline to permit visits, described in Subsection (4)(a)(i), between the birth parent, or other birth relative, and child adoptee; or

872 (B) cease providing the information described in Subsection (4)(a)(iii) to the birth parent or other birth relative; and

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874 (b) state that following the adoption, the court shall presume that the adoptive parent's judgment about
the best interest of the child adoptee is correct in any action seeking to enforce, modify, or terminate
the agreement.

877 (5) A postadoption contact agreement may not limit the adoptive parent's ability to move out of state.

879 (6) A postadoption contact agreement may only be modified with the consent of the adoptive parent.

881 (7) In an action seeking enforcement of a postadoption contact agreement:

882 (a) an adoptive parent's judgment about the best interest of the child adoptee is entitled to a presumption
of correctness;

884 (b) if the party seeking to enforce the postadoption contact agreement successfully rebuts the
presumption described in Subsection (7)(a), the court shall consider whether:

887 (i) the parties performed the duties outlined in the open adoption agreement in good faith;

889 (ii) there is a reasonable alternative that fulfills the spirit of the open adoption agreement without
ordering mandatory compliance with the open adoption agreement; and

892 (iii) enforcement of the open adoption agreement is in the best interest of the child adoptee; and

894 (c) the court shall order the parties to attend mediation, if the presumption in Subsection (7)(a) is
successfully rebutted and mediation is in the child adoptee's best interest.

896 (8) An open adoption agreement that has been found not to be in the best interest of the child adoptee
shall not be enforced.

898 (9) Violation of an open adoption agreement is not grounds:

899 (a) to set aside an adoption; or

900 (b) for an award of money damages.

901 (10) Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that an open adoption agreement is required
before an adoption may be finalized.

903 (11) Refusal or failure to agree to a postadoption contact agreement is not admissible in any adoption
proceeding.

905 (12) The court that approves a postadoption contact agreement retains jurisdiction over modification,
termination, and enforcement of an approved postadoption contact agreement.

910 Section 10. **Effective date.**

Effective Date.

This bill takes effect on May 6, 2026.