

## Chapter 6 Juvenile Court Act

### Part 1 General Provisions

#### **78A-6-101 Title.**

This chapter is known as the "Juvenile Court Act."

Amended by Chapter 316, 2012 General Session

#### **78A-6-102 Establishment of juvenile court -- Organization and status of court -- Purpose.**

- (1) There is established for the state a juvenile court.
- (2) The juvenile court is a court of record. It shall have a seal, and its judges, clerks, and referees have the power to administer oaths and affirmations.
- (3) The juvenile court is of equal status with the district courts of the state.
- (4) The juvenile court is established as a forum for the resolution of all matters properly brought before it, consistent with applicable constitutional and statutory requirements of due process.
- (5) The purpose of the court under this chapter is to:
  - (a) promote public safety and individual accountability by the imposition of appropriate sanctions on persons who have committed acts in violation of law;
  - (b) order appropriate measures to promote guidance and control, preferably in the minor's own home, as an aid in the prevention of future unlawful conduct and the development of responsible citizenship;
  - (c) where appropriate, order rehabilitation, reeducation, and treatment for persons who have committed acts bringing them within the court's jurisdiction;
  - (d) adjudicate matters that relate to minors who are beyond parental or adult control and to establish appropriate authority over these minors by means of placement and control orders;
  - (e) adjudicate matters that relate to abused, neglected, and dependent children and to provide care and protection for minors by placement, protection, and custody orders;
  - (f) remove a minor from parental custody only where the minor's safety or welfare, or the public safety, may not otherwise be adequately safeguarded; and
  - (g) consistent with the ends of justice, act in the best interests of the minor in all cases and preserve and strengthen family ties.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

#### **78A-6-103 Jurisdiction of juvenile court -- Original -- Exclusive.**

- (1) Except as otherwise provided by Subsections 78A-5-102(9), 78A-5-102(10), and 78A-7-106(2), the juvenile court has original jurisdiction over:
  - (a) a felony, misdemeanor, infraction, or violation of an ordinance, under municipal, state, or federal law, that was committed by a child; and
  - (b) a felony, misdemeanor, infraction, or violation of an ordinance, under municipal, state, or federal law, that was committed by an individual:
    - (i) who is under 21 years old at the time of all court proceedings; and
    - (ii) who was under 18 years old at the time the offense was committed.
- (2) The juvenile court has original jurisdiction over any proceeding concerning:

- (a) a child who is an abused child, neglected child, or dependent child, as those terms are defined in Section 78A-6-105;
  - (b) a protective order for a child in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 7, Part 2, Child Protective Orders, which the juvenile court may transfer to the district court if the juvenile court has entered an ex parte protective order and finds that:
    - (i) the petitioner and the respondent are the natural parent, adoptive parent, or step parent of the child who is the object of the petition;
    - (ii) the district court has a petition pending or an order related to custody or parent-time entered under Title 30, Chapter 3, Divorce, Title 78B, Chapter 7, Part 6, Cohabitant Abuse Protective Orders, or Title 78B, Chapter 15, Utah Uniform Parentage Act, in which the petitioner and the respondent are parties; and
    - (iii) the best interests of the child will be better served in the district court;
  - (c) the appointment of a guardian of the individual or other guardian of a minor who comes within the court's jurisdiction under other provisions of this section;
  - (d) the emancipation of a minor in accordance with Part 8, Emancipation;
  - (e) the termination of the legal parent-child relationship in accordance with Part 5, Termination of Parental Rights Act, including termination of residual parental rights and duties;
  - (f) the treatment or commitment of a minor who has an intellectual disability;
  - (g) the judicial consent to the marriage of a minor 16 or 17 years old upon a determination of voluntariness or where otherwise required by law;
  - (h) any parent of a child committed to a secure youth facility, to order, at the discretion of the court and on the recommendation of a secure facility, the parent of a child committed to a secure facility for a custodial term, to undergo group rehabilitation therapy under the direction of a secure facility therapist, who has supervision of that parent's child, or any other therapist the court may direct, for a period directed by the court as recommended by a secure facility;
  - (i) a minor under Title 55, Chapter 12, Interstate Compact for Juveniles;
  - (j) the treatment or commitment of a child with a mental illness in accordance with Subsection (11);
  - (k) the commitment of a child to a secure drug or alcohol facility in accordance with Section 62A-15-301;
  - (l) a minor found not competent to proceed in accordance with Section 78A-6-1301;
  - (m) de novo review of final agency actions resulting from an informal adjudicative proceeding as provided in Section 63G-4-402; and
  - (n) adoptions conducted in accordance with the procedures described in Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 1, Utah Adoption Act, when the juvenile court has previously entered an order terminating the rights of a parent and finds that adoption is in the best interest of the child.
- (3)
- (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(c), the juvenile court has exclusive jurisdiction over a felony, misdemeanor, infraction, or violation of an ordinance:
    - (i) committed by a child and that arises from a single criminal episode containing an offense for which:
      - (A) a citation, petition, indictment, or criminal information is filed; and
      - (B) the court has original jurisdiction; and
    - (ii) committed by an individual who is under 21 years old at the time of all court proceedings, but committed before the individual was 18 years old, and that arises from a single criminal episode containing an offense for which:
      - (A) a citation, petition, indictment, or criminal information is filed; and
      - (B) the court has original jurisdiction.

- (b) For purposes of this Subsection (3), the juvenile court has jurisdiction over the following offenses committed by an individual who is under 21 years old at the time of all court proceedings, but was under 18 years old at the time the offense was committed:
    - (i) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 5, Driving Under the Influence and Reckless Driving; and
    - (ii) Section 73-18-12.
  - (c) If a juvenile court transfers jurisdiction of an offense to the district court under Section 78A-6-703.5, the exclusive jurisdiction of the juvenile court over that offense is terminated.
- (4)
- (a) As used in this Subsection (4):
    - (i) "Qualifying offense" means an offense described in Sections 78A-6-703.2 and 78A-6-703.3.
    - (ii) "Separate offense" means any offense that is not a qualifying offense.
  - (b) The juvenile court:
    - (i) regains exclusive jurisdiction over any separate offense described in Subsection (3)(a) if:
      - (A) the individual who is alleged to have committed the separate offense is bound over to the district court for a qualifying offense under Section 78A-6-703.5; and
      - (B) the qualifying offense results in an acquittal, a finding of not guilty, or a dismissal; and
    - (ii) gains exclusive jurisdiction over any separate offense described in Subsection (3)(a) if:
      - (A) the individual who is alleged to have committed the separate offense is charged for a qualifying offense under Section 78A-6-703.2 in the district court; and
      - (B) the qualifying offense results in an acquittal, a finding of not guilty, or a dismissal in the district court.
- (5) The juvenile court has jurisdiction over an ungovernable or runaway child who is referred to the juvenile court by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services when, despite earnest and persistent efforts by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, the child has demonstrated that the child:
- (a) is beyond the control of the child's parent, guardian, or lawful custodian to the extent that the child's behavior or condition endangers the child's own welfare or the welfare of others; or
  - (b) has run away from home.
- (6) The juvenile court has continuing jurisdiction over a minor's case for an offense that is adjudicated under Section 78A-6-117 until jurisdiction is terminated in accordance with Section 78A-6-120.
- (7) This section does not restrict the right of access to the juvenile court by private agencies or other persons.
- (8) The juvenile court has jurisdiction of all magistrate functions relative to cases arising under Part 7, Transfer of Jurisdiction.
- (9) The juvenile court has jurisdiction to make a finding of substantiated, unsubstantiated, or without merit, in accordance with Section 78A-6-323.
- (10) The juvenile court has subject matter jurisdiction over matters transferred to the juvenile court by another trial court in accordance with Subsection 78A-7-106(4) and Section 78A-6-601.
- (11) The juvenile court may commit a child to the physical custody of a local mental health authority in accordance with Title 62A, Chapter 15, Part 7, Commitment of Persons Under Age 18 to Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, but not directly to the Utah State Hospital.

Amended by Chapter 142, 2020 General Session  
Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session  
Amended by Chapter 250, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-104 Concurrent jurisdiction.**

- (1) The district court, or any other court, has concurrent jurisdiction with the juvenile court in establishing paternity and ordering testing for the purposes of establishing paternity, in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 15, Utah Uniform Parentage Act, with regard to proceedings initiated under Part 3, Abuse, Neglect, and Dependency Proceedings, or Part 5, Termination of Parental Rights Act.
- (2) The juvenile court has jurisdiction over petitions to modify a minor's birth certificate if the court otherwise has jurisdiction over the minor.
- (3) This section does not deprive the district court of jurisdiction to appoint a guardian for a child, or to determine the support, custody, and parent-time of a child upon writ of habeas corpus or when the question of support, custody, and parent-time is incidental to the determination of a cause in the district court.
- (4)
  - (a) When a support, custody, or parent-time award has been made by a district court in a divorce action or other proceeding, and the jurisdiction of the district court in the case is continuing, the juvenile court may acquire jurisdiction in a case involving the same child if the child is dependent, abused, neglected, or otherwise comes within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court under Section 78A-6-103.
  - (b) The juvenile court may, by order, change the custody, subject to Subsection 30-3-10(6), support, parent-time, and visitation rights previously ordered in the district court as necessary to implement the order of the juvenile court for the safety and welfare of the child. The juvenile court order remains in effect so long as the jurisdiction of the juvenile court continues.
  - (c) If a copy of the findings and order of the juvenile court has been filed with the district court, the findings and order of the juvenile court are binding on the parties to the divorce action as though entered in the district court.
- (5) The juvenile court has jurisdiction over questions of custody, support, and parent-time of a minor who comes within the court's jurisdiction under this section or Section 78A-6-103.

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-105 Definitions.**

As used in this chapter:

- (1)
  - (a) "Abuse" means:
    - (i)
      - (A) nonaccidental harm of a child;
      - (B) threatened harm of a child;
      - (C) sexual exploitation;
      - (D) sexual abuse; or
      - (E) human trafficking of a child in violation of Section 76-5-308.5; or
    - (ii) that a child's natural parent:
      - (A) intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes the death of another parent of the child;
      - (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
      - (C) is being prosecuted for or has been convicted of intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing the death of another parent of the child.
  - (b) "Abuse" does not include:
    - (i) reasonable discipline or management of a child, including withholding privileges;
    - (ii) conduct described in Section 76-2-401; or

- (iii) the use of reasonable and necessary physical restraint or force on a child:
  - (A) in self-defense;
  - (B) in defense of others;
  - (C) to protect the child; or
  - (D) to remove a weapon in the possession of a child for any of the reasons described in Subsections (1)(b)(iii)(A) through (C).
- (2) "Abused child" means a child who has been subjected to abuse.
- (3)
  - (a) "Adjudication" means a finding by the court, incorporated in a decree, that the facts alleged in the petition have been proved.
  - (b) "Adjudication" does not mean a finding of not competent to proceed in accordance with Section 78A-6-1302.
- (4)
  - (a) "Adult" means an individual who is 18 years old or older.
  - (b) "Adult" does not include an individual:
    - (i) who is 18 years old or older; and
    - (ii) whose case is under the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court in accordance with Section 78A-6-120.
- (5) "Board" means the Board of Juvenile Court Judges.
- (6) "Child" means an individual who is under 18 years old.
- (7) "Child placement agency" means:
  - (a) a private agency licensed to receive a child for placement or adoption under this code; or
  - (b) a private agency that receives a child for placement or adoption in another state, which agency is licensed or approved where such license or approval is required by law.
- (8) "Clandestine laboratory operation" means the same as that term is defined in Section 58-37d-3.
- (9) "Commit" means, unless specified otherwise:
  - (a) with respect to a child, to transfer legal custody; and
  - (b) with respect to a minor who is at least 18 years old, to transfer custody.
- (10) "Court" means the juvenile court.
- (11) "Criminogenic risk factors" means evidence-based factors that are associated with a minor's likelihood of reoffending.
- (12) "Delinquent act" means an act that would constitute a felony or misdemeanor if committed by an adult.
- (13) "Department" means the Department of Human Services created in Section 62A-1-102.
- (14) "Dependent child" includes a child who is homeless or without proper care through no fault of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian.
- (15) "Deprivation of custody" means transfer of legal custody by the court from a parent or the parents or a previous legal custodian to another person, agency, or institution.
- (16) "Detention" means home detention and secure detention as defined in Section 62A-7-101 for the temporary care of a minor who requires secure custody in a physically restricting facility:
  - (a) pending court disposition or transfer to another jurisdiction; or
  - (b) while the minor's case is under the continuing jurisdiction of the court.
- (17) "Detention risk assessment tool" means an evidence-based tool established under Section 78A-6-124, on and after July 1, 2018, that assesses a minor's risk of failing to appear in court or reoffending pre-adjudication and designed to assist in making detention determinations.
- (18) "Developmental immaturity" means incomplete development in one or more domains which manifests as a functional limitation in the minor's present ability to consult with counsel

with a reasonable degree of rational understanding and have a rational as well as factual understanding of the proceedings.

- (19) "Division" means the Division of Child and Family Services.
- (20) "Educational neglect" means that, after receiving a notice of compulsory education violation under Section 53G-6-202, the parent or guardian fails to make a good faith effort to ensure that the child receives an appropriate education.
- (21) "Educational series" means an evidence-based instructional series:
  - (a) obtained at a substance abuse program that is approved by the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health in accordance with Section 62A-15-105; and
  - (b) designed to prevent substance use or the onset of a mental health disorder.
- (22) "Evidence-based" means a program or practice that has had multiple randomized control studies or a meta-analysis demonstrating that the program or practice is effective for a specific population or has been rated as effective by a standardized program evaluation tool.
- (23) "Forensic evaluator" means the same as that term is defined in Section 77-15-2.
- (24) "Formal probation" means a minor is under field supervision by the probation department or other agency designated by the court and subject to return to the court in accordance with Section 78A-6-123 on and after July 1, 2018.
- (25) "Formal referral" means a written report from a peace officer or other person informing the court that a minor is, or appears to be, within the court's jurisdiction and that the minor's case must be reviewed by the court's probation department or a prosecuting attorney.
- (26) "Group rehabilitation therapy" means psychological and social counseling of one or more individuals in the group, depending upon the recommendation of the therapist.
- (27) "Guardianship of the person" includes the authority to consent to:
  - (a) marriage;
  - (b) enlistment in the armed forces;
  - (c) major medical, surgical, or psychiatric treatment; or
  - (d) legal custody, if legal custody is not vested in another individual, agency, or institution.
- (28) "Habitual truant" means the same as that term is defined in Section 53G-6-201.
- (29) "Harm" means:
  - (a) physical or developmental injury or damage;
  - (b) emotional damage that results in a serious impairment in the child's growth, development, behavior, or psychological functioning;
  - (c) sexual abuse; or
  - (d) sexual exploitation.
- (30)
  - (a) "Incest" means engaging in sexual intercourse with an individual whom the perpetrator knows to be the perpetrator's ancestor, descendant, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, or first cousin.
  - (b) The relationships described in Subsection (30)(a) include:
    - (i) blood relationships of the whole or half blood, without regard to legitimacy;
    - (ii) relationships of parent and child by adoption; and
    - (iii) relationships of stepparent and stepchild while the marriage creating the relationship of a stepparent and stepchild exists.
- (31) "Intake probation" means a period of court monitoring that does not include field supervision, but is overseen by a juvenile probation officer, during which a minor is subject to return to the court in accordance with Section 78A-6-123 on and after July 1, 2018.

- (32) "Intellectual disability" means a significant subaverage general intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior that constitutes a substantial limitation to the individual's ability to function in society.
- (33) "Legal custody" means a relationship embodying the following rights and duties:
- (a) the right to physical custody of the minor;
  - (b) the right and duty to protect, train, and discipline the minor;
  - (c) the duty to provide the minor with food, clothing, shelter, education, and ordinary medical care;
  - (d) the right to determine where and with whom the minor shall live; and
  - (e) the right, in an emergency, to authorize surgery or other extraordinary care.
- (34) "Material loss" means an uninsured:
- (a) property loss;
  - (b) out-of-pocket monetary loss for property that is stolen, damaged, or destroyed;
  - (c) lost wages because of an injury, time spent as a witness, or time spent assisting the police or prosecution; or
  - (d) medical expense.
- (35) "Mental illness" means:
- (a) a psychiatric disorder that substantially impairs an individual's mental, emotional, behavioral, or related functioning; or
  - (b) the same as that term is defined in:
    - (i) the current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association; or
    - (ii) the current edition of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems.
- (36) "Minor" means:
- (a) for the purpose of juvenile delinquency:
    - (i) a child; or
    - (ii) an individual:
      - (A) who is at least 18 years old and younger than 25 years old; and
      - (B) whose case is under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court; and
  - (b) for all other purposes in this chapter:
    - (i) a child; or
    - (ii) an individual:
      - (A) who is at least 18 years old and younger than 21 years old; and
      - (B) whose case is under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
- (37) "Mobile crisis outreach team" means a crisis intervention service for a minor or the family of a minor experiencing a behavioral health or psychiatric emergency.
- (38) "Molestation" means that an individual, with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any individual, touches the anus, buttocks, pubic area, or genitalia of any child, or the breast of a female child, or takes indecent liberties with a child as defined in Section 76-5-416.
- (39)
- (a) "Natural parent" means a minor's biological or adoptive parent.
  - (b) "Natural parent" includes the minor's noncustodial parent.
- (40)
- (a) "Neglect" means action or inaction causing:
    - (i) abandonment of a child, except as provided in Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Part 8, Safe Relinquishment of a Newborn Child;

- (ii) lack of proper parental care of a child by reason of the fault or habits of the parent, guardian, or custodian;
  - (iii) failure or refusal of a parent, guardian, or custodian to provide proper or necessary subsistence or medical care, or any other care necessary for the child's health, safety, morals, or well-being;
  - (iv) a child to be at risk of being neglected or abused because another child in the same home is neglected or abused;
  - (v) abandonment of a child through an unregulated custody transfer; or
  - (vi) educational neglect.
- (b) "Neglect" does not include:
- (i) a parent or guardian legitimately practicing religious beliefs and who, for that reason, does not provide specified medical treatment for a child;
  - (ii) a health care decision made for a child by the child's parent or guardian, unless the state or other party to a proceeding shows, by clear and convincing evidence, that the health care decision is not reasonable and informed;
  - (iii) a parent or guardian exercising the right described in Section 78A-6-301.5; or
  - (iv) permitting a child, whose basic needs are met and who is of sufficient age and maturity to avoid harm or unreasonable risk of harm, to engage in independent activities, including:
    - (A) traveling to and from school, including by walking, running, or bicycling;
    - (B) traveling to and from nearby commercial or recreational facilities;
    - (C) engaging in outdoor play;
    - (D) remaining in a vehicle unattended, except under the conditions described in Subsection 76-10-2202(2);
    - (E) remaining at home unattended; or
    - (F) engaging in a similar independent activity.
- (41) "Neglected child" means a child who has been subjected to neglect.
- (42) "Nonjudicial adjustment" means closure of the case by the assigned probation officer without judicial determination upon the consent in writing of:
- (a) the assigned probation officer; and
  - (b)
    - (i) the minor; or
    - (ii) the minor and the minor's parent, legal guardian, or custodian.
- (43) "Not competent to proceed" means that a minor, due to a mental illness, intellectual disability or related condition, or developmental immaturity, lacks the ability to:
- (a) understand the nature of the proceedings against the minor or of the potential disposition for the offense charged; or
  - (b) consult with counsel and participate in the proceedings against the minor with a reasonable degree of rational understanding.
- (44) "Physical abuse" means abuse that results in physical injury or damage to a child.
- (45) "Probation" means a legal status created by court order following an adjudication on the ground of a violation of law or under Section 78A-6-103, whereby the minor is permitted to remain in the minor's home under prescribed conditions.
- (46) "Prosecuting attorney" means:
- (a) the attorney general and any assistant attorney general;
  - (b) any district attorney or deputy district attorney;
  - (c) any county attorney or assistant county attorney; and
  - (d) any other attorney authorized to commence an action on behalf of the state.



- (47) "Protective supervision" means a legal status created by court order following an adjudication on the ground of abuse, neglect, or dependency, whereby the minor is permitted to remain in the minor's home, and supervision and assistance to correct the abuse, neglect, or dependency is provided by the probation department or other agency designated by the court.
- (48)
- (a) "Related condition" means a condition that:
- (i) is found to be closely related to intellectual disability;
  - (ii) results in impairment of general intellectual functioning or adaptive behavior similar to that of an intellectually disabled individual;
  - (iii) is likely to continue indefinitely; and
  - (iv) constitutes a substantial limitation to the individual's ability to function in society.
- (b) "Related condition" does not include mental illness, psychiatric impairment, or serious emotional or behavioral disturbance.
- (49)
- (a) "Residual parental rights and duties" means those rights and duties remaining with the parent after legal custody or guardianship, or both, have been vested in another person or agency, including:
- (i) the responsibility for support;
  - (ii) the right to consent to adoption;
  - (iii) the right to determine the child's religious affiliation; and
  - (iv) the right to reasonable parent-time unless restricted by the court.
- (b) If no guardian has been appointed, "residual parental rights and duties" includes the right to consent to:
- (i) marriage;
  - (ii) enlistment; and
  - (iii) major medical, surgical, or psychiatric treatment.
- (50) "Secure facility" means any facility operated by or under contract with the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, that provides 24-hour supervision and confinement for youth offenders committed to the division for custody and rehabilitation in accordance with Subsection 78A-6-117(2)(d).
- (51) "Severe abuse" means abuse that causes or threatens to cause serious harm to a child.
- (52) "Severe neglect" means neglect that causes or threatens to cause serious harm to a child.
- (53) "Sexual abuse" means:
- (a) an act or attempted act of sexual intercourse, sodomy, incest, or molestation by an adult directed towards a child;
  - (b) an act or attempted act of sexual intercourse, sodomy, incest, or molestation committed by a child towards another child if:
    - (i) there is an indication of force or coercion;
    - (ii) the children are related, as described in Subsection (30), including siblings by marriage while the marriage exists or by adoption;
    - (iii) there have been repeated incidents of sexual contact between the two children, unless the children are 14 years old or older; or
    - (iv) there is a disparity in chronological age of four or more years between the two children;
  - (c) engaging in any conduct with a child that would constitute an offense under any of the following, regardless of whether the individual who engages in the conduct is actually charged with, or convicted of, the offense:
    - (i) Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual Offenses, except for Section 76-5-401, if the alleged perpetrator of an offense described in Section 76-5-401 is a minor;

- (ii) child bigamy, Section 76-7-101.5;
  - (iii) incest, Section 76-7-102;
  - (iv) lewdness, Section 76-9-702;
  - (v) sexual battery, Section 76-9-702.1;
  - (vi) lewdness involving a child, Section 76-9-702.5; or
  - (vii) voyeurism, Section 76-9-702.7; or
- (d) subjecting a child to participate in or threatening to subject a child to participate in a sexual relationship, regardless of whether that sexual relationship is part of a legal or cultural marriage.
- (54) "Sexual exploitation" means knowingly:
- (a) employing, using, persuading, inducing, enticing, or coercing any child to:
    - (i) pose in the nude for the purpose of sexual arousal of any individual; or
    - (ii) engage in any sexual or simulated sexual conduct for the purpose of photographing, filming, recording, or displaying in any way the sexual or simulated sexual conduct;
  - (b) displaying, distributing, possessing for the purpose of distribution, or selling material depicting a child:
    - (i) in the nude, for the purpose of sexual arousal of any individual; or
    - (ii) engaging in sexual or simulated sexual conduct; or
  - (c) engaging in any conduct that would constitute an offense under Section 76-5b-201, sexual exploitation of a minor, regardless of whether the individual who engages in the conduct is actually charged with, or convicted of, the offense.
- (55) "Shelter" means the temporary care of a child in a physically unrestricted facility pending court disposition or transfer to another jurisdiction.
- (56) "Single criminal episode" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-1-401.
- (57) "Status offense" means a violation of the law that would not be a violation but for the age of the offender.
- (58) "Substance abuse" means the misuse or excessive use of alcohol or other drugs or substances.
- (59) "Substantiated" means the same as that term is defined in Section 62A-4a-101.
- (60) "Supported" means the same as that term is defined in Section 62A-4a-101.
- (61) "Termination of parental rights" means the permanent elimination of all parental rights and duties, including residual parental rights and duties, by court order.
- (62) "Therapist" means:
- (a) an individual employed by a state division or agency for the purpose of conducting psychological treatment and counseling of a minor in its custody; or
  - (b) any other individual licensed or approved by the state for the purpose of conducting psychological treatment and counseling.
- (63) "Threatened harm" means actions, inactions, or credible verbal threats, indicating that the child is at an unreasonable risk of harm or neglect.
- (64) "Unregulated custody transfer" means the placement of a child:
- (a) with an individual who is not the child's parent, step-parent, grandparent, adult sibling, adult uncle or aunt, or legal guardian, or a friend of the family who is an adult and with whom the child is familiar, or a member of the child's federally recognized tribe;
  - (b) with the intent of severing the child's existing parent-child or guardian-child relationship; and
  - (c) without taking:
    - (i) reasonable steps to ensure the safety of the child and permanency of the placement; and
    - (ii) the necessary steps to transfer the legal rights and responsibilities of parenthood or guardianship to the individual taking custody of the child.

- (65) "Unsupported" means the same as that term is defined in Section 62A-4a-101.
- (66) "Unsubstantiated" means the same as that term is defined in Section 62A-4a-101.
- (67) "Validated risk and needs assessment" means an evidence-based tool that assesses a minor's risk of reoffending and a minor's criminogenic needs.
- (68)
  - (a) "Victim" means a person that the court determines has suffered a material loss as a result of a minor's wrongful act or conduct.
  - (b) "Victim" includes the Utah Office for Victims of Crime.
- (69) "Without merit" means the same as that term is defined in Section 62A-4a-101.

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session, (Coordination Clause)

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

Amended by Chapter 312, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-106 Search warrants and subpoenas -- Authority to issue -- Protective custody -- Expedited hearing.**

- (1) The court has authority to issue search warrants, subpoenas, or investigative subpoenas in criminal cases, delinquency, and abuse, neglect, and dependency proceedings for the same purposes, in the same manner and pursuant to the same procedures set forth in the code of criminal procedure for the issuance of search warrants, subpoenas, or investigative subpoenas in other trial courts in the state.
- (2) A peace officer or child welfare worker may not enter the home of a child who is not under the jurisdiction of the court, remove a child from the child's home or school, or take a child into protective custody unless:
  - (a) there exist exigent circumstances sufficient to relieve the peace officer or child welfare worker of the requirement to obtain a warrant;
  - (b) the peace officer or child welfare worker obtains a search warrant under Subsection (3) or (6);
  - (c) the peace officer or child welfare worker obtains a court order after the parent or guardian of the child is given notice and an opportunity to be heard; or
  - (d) the peace officer or child welfare worker obtains the consent of the child's parent or guardian.
- (3)
  - (a) The court may issue a warrant authorizing a child protective services worker or peace officer to search for a child and take the child into protective custody if it appears to the court upon a verified petition, recorded sworn testimony or an affidavit sworn to by a peace officer or any other person, and upon the examination of other witnesses, if required by the judge, that there is probable cause to believe that:
    - (i) there is a threat of substantial harm to the child's health or safety;
    - (ii) it is necessary to take the child into protective custody to avoid the harm described in Subsection (3)(a)(i); and
    - (iii) it is likely that the child will suffer substantial harm if the parent or guardian of the child is given notice and an opportunity to be heard before the child is taken into protective custody.
  - (b) Pursuant to Section 77-23-210, a peace officer making the search may enter a house or premises by force, if necessary, in order to remove the child.
  - (c) The person executing the warrant shall take the child to the place of shelter designated by the court or the division.
- (4)
  - (a) Consistent with Subsection (5), the court shall hold an expedited hearing to determine whether a child should be placed in protective custody if:

- (i) a person files a petition under Section 78A-6-304;
  - (ii) a party to the proceeding files a "Motion for Expedited Placement in Temporary Custody";  
and
  - (iii) notice of the hearing described in this Subsection (4)(a) is served consistent with the requirements for notice of a shelter hearing under Section 78A-6-306.
- (b) The hearing described in Subsection (4)(a):
- (i) shall be held within 72 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, of the filing of the motion described in Subsection (4)(a)(ii); and
  - (ii) shall be considered a shelter hearing under Section 78A-6-306 and Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure, Rule 13.
- (5)
- (a) The hearing and notice described in Subsection (4) are subject to:
- (i) Section 78A-6-306;
  - (ii) Section 78A-6-307; and
  - (iii) the Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure.
- (b) After the hearing described in Subsection (4), a court may order a child placed in the temporary custody of the division.
- (6) Upon a motion filed for a warrant to search for a child who is missing, has been abducted, or has run away, a court shall issue a warrant authorizing a child welfare worker or a peace officer to search for the child and take the child into custody if the court determines that:
- (a) the child is in the legal custody of the division; and
  - (b) the child is missing, has been abducted, or has run away.
- (7) When a court issues a warrant under Subsection (6):
- (a) the division shall notify the child's parent or guardian who has a right to parent-time with the child;
  - (b) the court shall order:
    - (i) the law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction over the location from which the child ran away to enter a record of the warrant into the National Crime Information Center database within 24 hours after the time when the law enforcement agency receives a copy of the warrant; and
    - (ii) the division to notify the law enforcement agency described in Subsection (7)(b)(i) of the order described in Subsection (7)(b)(i); and
  - (c) the court shall specify the location to which the child welfare worker or peace officer shall transport the child.
- (8) On the sole basis of a child's absence from placement, a court may not hold in contempt a child who:
- (a) is in the legal custody of the division; and
  - (b) is missing, has been abducted, or has run away.
- (9) When notice to a parent or guardian is required by this section:
- (a) the parent or guardian to be notified must be:
    - (i) the child's primary caregiver; or
    - (ii) the parent or guardian who has custody of the child when the order is sought; and
  - (b) the person required to provide notice shall make a good faith effort to provide notice to a parent or guardian who:
    - (i) is not required to be notified under Subsection (9)(a); and
    - (ii) has a right to parent-time with the child.

Amended by Chapter 285, 2018 General Session

**78A-6-106.5 Warrants related to minors.**

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a court may not issue a warrant of arrest for a minor for:
  - (a) a status offense; or
  - (b) an infraction.
- (2) A court may issue a warrant that directs the minor to be returned home, to the court, or to a shelter or other nonsecure facility for a minor not eligible for a warrant under Subsection (1). A warrant under this Subsection (2) may not direct placement in a secure facility, including secure detention.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a minor who is under Title 55, Chapter 12, Interstate Compact for Juveniles.

Enacted by Chapter 330, 2017 General Session

**78A-6-107 Expedited filing of petition -- Expedited hearings.**

- (1) For purposes of this section, "petition" means a petition, under Section 78A-6-304, to commence proceedings in a juvenile court alleging that a child is:
  - (a) abused;
  - (b) neglected; or
  - (c) dependent.
- (2) If a petition is requested by the division, the attorney general shall file the petition within 72 hours of the completion of the division's investigation and request, excluding weekends and holidays, if:
  - (a) the child who is the subject of the requested petition is not removed from the child's home by the division; and
  - (b) without an expedited hearing and services ordered under the protective supervision of the court, the child will likely be taken into protective custody.
- (3) The court shall give scheduling priority to the pretrial and adjudication hearings on a petition if:
  - (a) the child who is the subject of the petition is not in:
    - (i) protective custody; or
    - (ii) temporary custody; and
  - (b) the division indicates in the petition that, without expedited hearings and services ordered under the protective supervision of the court, the child will likely be taken into protective custody.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-108 Title of petition and other court documents -- Form and contents of petition -- Order for temporary custody or protective services -- Physical or psychological examination of minor, parent, or guardian -- Dismissal of petition.**

- (1) The petition and all subsequent court documents in the proceeding shall be entitled:

"State of Utah, in the interest of....., an individual under 18 years old (or an individual under 21 years old)."
- (2) The petition shall be verified and statements in the petition may be made upon information and belief.
- (3) The petition shall be written in simple and brief language and include the facts which bring the minor within the jurisdiction of the court, as provided in Section 78A-6-103.

- (4) The petition shall further state:
  - (a) the name, age, and residence of the minor;
  - (b) the names and residences of the minor's parents;
  - (c) the name and residence of the guardian, if there is one;
  - (d) the name and address of the nearest known relative, if no parent or guardian of a minor is known; and
  - (e) the name and residence of the person having physical custody of the minor. If any of the facts required are not known by the petitioner, the petition shall so state.
- (5) At any time after a petition is filed, the court may make an order:
  - (a) providing for temporary custody of the minor; or
  - (b) that the division provide protective services to the child, if the court determines that:
    - (i) the child is at risk of being removed from the child's home due to abuse or neglect; and
    - (ii) the provision of protective services may make the removal described in Subsection (5)(b)(i) unnecessary.
- (6)
  - (a) The court may order that a minor concerning whom a petition has been filed shall be examined by a physician, surgeon, psychiatrist, or psychologist and may place the minor in a hospital or other facility for examination.
  - (b) After notice and a hearing set for the specific purpose, the court may order a similar examination of a parent or guardian whose ability to care for a minor is at issue, if the court finds from the evidence presented at the hearing that the parent's or guardian's physical, mental, or emotional condition may be a factor in causing the neglect, dependency, or delinquency of the minor.
- (7) An examination conducted in accordance with Subsection (6) is not a privileged communication under Utah Rules of Evidence, Rule 506(d)(3), and is exempt from the general rule of privilege.
- (8) The court may dismiss a petition at any stage of the proceedings.
- (9) If the petition is filed under Section 78A-6-304 or 78A-6-505, or if the matter is referred to the court under Subsection 78A-6-104(5), the court may require the parties to participate in mediation in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 2, Alternative Dispute Resolution Act.

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-109 Summons -- Service and process -- Issuance and contents -- Notice to absent parent or guardian -- Emergency medical or surgical treatment -- Compulsory process for attendance of witnesses when authorized.**

- (1) After a petition is filed the court shall promptly issue a summons, unless the judge directs that a further investigation is needed. No summons is required as to any person who appears voluntarily or who files a written waiver of service with the clerk of the court at or before the hearing.
- (2) The summons shall contain:
  - (a) the name of the court;
  - (b) the title of the proceedings; and
  - (c) except for a published summons, a brief statement of the substance of the allegations in the petition.
- (3) A published summons shall state:
  - (a) that a proceeding concerning the minor is pending in the court; and
  - (b) an adjudication will be made.

- (4) The summons shall require the person or persons who have physical custody of the minor to appear personally and bring the minor before the court at a time and place stated. If the person or persons summoned are not the parent, parents, or guardian of the minor, the summons shall also be issued to the parent, parents, or guardian, as the case may be, notifying them of the pendency of the case and of the time and place set for the hearing.
- (5) Summons may be issued requiring the appearance of any other person whose presence the court finds necessary.
- (6) If it appears to the court that the welfare of the minor or of the public requires that the minor be taken into custody, and it does not conflict with Section 78A-6-106.5, the court may by endorsement upon the summons direct that the person serving the summons take the minor into custody at once.
- (7) Subject to Subsection 78A-6-117(2), upon the sworn testimony of one or more reputable physicians, the court may order emergency medical or surgical treatment that is immediately necessary for a minor concerning whom a petition has been filed pending the service of summons upon the minor's parents, guardian, or custodian.
- (8) A parent or guardian is entitled to the issuance of compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses on the parent's or guardian's own behalf or on behalf of the minor. A guardian ad litem or a probation officer is entitled to compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses on behalf of the minor.
- (9) Service of summons and process and proof of service shall be made in the manner provided in the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (10)
  - (a) Service of summons or process shall be made by the sheriff of the county where the service is to be made, or by the sheriff's deputy.
  - (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (10)(a), upon request of the court, service shall be made by any other peace officer, or by another suitable person selected by the court.
- (11) Service of summons in the state shall be made personally, by delivering a copy to the person summoned; provided, however, that parents of a minor living together at their usual place of abode may both be served by personal delivery to either parent or copies of the summons, one copy for each parent.
- (12) If the judge makes a written finding that the judge has reason to believe that personal service of the summons will be unsuccessful, or will not accomplish notification within a reasonable time after issuance of the summons, the judge may order service by registered mail, with a return receipt to be signed by the addressee only, to be addressed to the last-known address of the person to be served in the state. Service shall be complete upon return to the court of the signed receipt.
- (13) If the parents, parent, or guardian required to be summoned under Subsection (4) cannot be found within the state, the fact of their minor's presence within the state shall confer jurisdiction on the court in proceedings in a minor's case under this chapter as to any absent parent or guardian, provided that due notice has been given in the following manner:
  - (a) If the address of the parent or guardian is known, due notice is given by sending the parent or guardian a copy of the summons by registered mail with a return receipt to be signed by the addressee only, or by personal service outside the state, as provided in the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure. Service by registered mail shall be complete upon return to the court of the signed receipt.
  - (b)
    - (i) If the address or whereabouts of the parent or guardian outside the state cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, due notice is given by publishing a summons:

- (A) in a newspaper having general circulation in the county in which the proceeding is pending once a week for four successive weeks; and
- (B) in accordance with Section 45-1-101 for four weeks.
- (ii) Service shall be complete on the day of the last publication.
- (c) Service of summons as provided in this subsection shall vest the court with jurisdiction over the parent or guardian served in the same manner and to the same extent as if the person served was served personally within the state.
- (14) In the case of service in the state, service completed not less than 48 hours before the time set in the summons for the appearance of the person served, shall be sufficient to confer jurisdiction. In the case of service outside the state, service completed not less than five days before the time set in the summons for appearance of the person served, shall be sufficient to confer jurisdiction.
- (15) Computation of periods of time under this chapter shall be made in accordance with the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

Amended by Chapter 330, 2017 General Session

**78A-6-110 Venue -- Transfer or certification to other districts -- Dismissal without adjudication on merits.**

- (1) Proceedings in minor's cases shall be commenced in the court of the district in which the minor is living or is found, or in which an alleged violation of law or ordinance occurred.
- (2) After the filing of a petition, the court may transfer the case to the district where the minor resides or to the district where the violation of law or ordinance is alleged to have occurred. The court may, in its discretion, after adjudication certify the case for disposition to the court of the district in which the minor resides.
- (3) The transferring or certifying court shall transmit all documents and legal and social records, or certified copies to the receiving court, and the receiving court shall proceed with the case as if the petition had been originally filed or the adjudication had been originally made in that court.
- (4) The dismissal of a petition in one district where the dismissal is without prejudice and where there has been no adjudication upon the merits shall not preclude refile within the same district or another district where there is venue of the case.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-111 Appearances -- Parents, guardian, or legal custodian to appear with minor or child -- Failure to appear -- Contempt -- Warrant of arrest, when authorized -- Parent's employer to grant time off -- Appointment of guardian ad litem.**

- (1) Any person required to appear who, without reasonable cause, fails to appear may be proceeded against for contempt of court, and the court may cause a bench warrant to be issued to produce the person in court.
- (2) In a case when a minor is required to appear in court, the parents, guardian, or other person with legal custody of the minor shall appear with the minor unless excused by the judge.
  - (a) An employee may request permission to leave the workplace for the purpose of attending court if the employee has been notified by the juvenile court that the employee's minor is required to appear before the court.
  - (b) An employer must grant permission to leave the workplace with or without pay if the employee has requested permission at least seven days in advance or within 24 hours of the employee receiving notice of the hearing.



- (3) If a parent or other person who signed a written promise to appear and bring the child to court under Section 78A-6-112 or 78A-6-113 fails to appear and bring the child to court on the date set in the promise, or, if the date was to be set, after notification by the court, a warrant may be issued for the apprehension of that person.
- (4) Willful failure to perform the promise is a class B misdemeanor if, at the time of the execution of the promise, the promisor is given a copy of the promise which clearly states that failure to appear and have the child appear as promised is a class B misdemeanor. The juvenile court shall have jurisdiction to proceed against the promisor in adult proceedings pursuant to Part 10, Adult Offenses.
- (5) The court shall endeavor, through use of the warrant of arrest if necessary, as provided in Subsection (6), or by other means, to ensure the presence at all hearings of one or both parents or of the guardian of a child. If neither a parent nor guardian is present at the court proceedings, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem to protect the interest of a minor. A guardian ad litem may also be appointed whenever necessary for the welfare of a minor, whether or not a parent or guardian is present.
- (6) A warrant may be issued for a parent, a guardian, a custodian, or a minor if:
  - (a) a summons is issued but cannot be served;
  - (b) it is made to appear to the court that the person to be served will not obey the summons; or
  - (c) serving the summons will be ineffectual.

Amended by Chapter 148, 2018 General Session

**78A-6-112 Minor taken into custody by peace officer, private citizen, or probation officer -- Grounds -- Notice requirements -- Release or detention -- Grounds for peace officer to take adult into custody.**

- (1) A minor may be taken into custody by a peace officer without a court order if the officer has probable cause to believe that:
  - (a) the minor has committed an offense under municipal, state, or federal law;
  - (b) the minor has committed an act which if committed by an adult would be a felony;
  - (c) the minor:
    - (i)
      - (A) is seriously endangered in the minor's surroundings; or
      - (B) seriously endangers others; and
    - (ii) immediate removal appears to be necessary for the minor's protection or the protection of others;
  - (d) the minor has run away or escaped from the minor's parents, guardian, or custodian; or
  - (e) that the minor is:
    - (i) subject to the state's compulsory education law; and
    - (ii) absent from school without legitimate or valid excuse, subject to Section 53G-6-208.
- (2)
  - (a) A private citizen or a probation officer may take a minor into custody if under the circumstances the private citizen or probation officer could make a citizen's arrest if the minor was an adult.
  - (b) A probation officer may take a minor into custody:
    - (i) under the same circumstances as a peace officer in Subsection (1);
    - (ii) if the minor has violated the conditions of probation;
    - (iii) if the minor is under the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court; or
    - (iv) in emergency situations in which a peace officer is not immediately available.

- (3)
- (a)
- (i) If an officer or other person takes a minor into temporary custody under Subsection (1) or (2), the officer or person shall, without unnecessary delay, notify the parents, guardian, or custodian.
- (ii) The minor shall then be released to the care of the minor's parent or other responsible adult, unless the minor's immediate welfare or the protection of the community requires the minor's detention.
- (b) If the minor is taken into custody under Subsection (1) or (2) or placed in detention under Subsection (4) for a violent felony, as defined in Section 76-3-203.5, or an offense in violation of Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 5, Weapons, the officer or other law enforcement agent taking the minor into custody shall, as soon as practicable or as established under Subsection 53G-8-402(2), notify the school superintendent of the district in which the minor resides or attends school for the purposes of the minor's supervision and student safety.
- (i) The notice shall disclose only:
- (A) the name of the minor;
- (B) the offense for which the minor was taken into custody or detention; and
- (C) if available, the name of the victim, if the victim:
- (I) resides in the same school district as the minor; or
- (II) attends the same school as the minor.
- (ii) The notice shall be classified as a protected record under Section 63G-2-305.
- (iii) All other records disclosures are governed by Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act, and the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act.
- (c) Employees of a governmental agency are immune from any criminal liability for providing or failing to provide the information required by this section unless the person acts or fails to act due to malice, gross negligence, or deliberate indifference to the consequences.
- (d) Before the minor is released, the parent or other person to whom the minor is released shall be required to sign a written promise on forms supplied by the court to bring the minor to the court at a time set or to be set by the court.
- (4)
- (a) A child may not be held in temporary custody by law enforcement any longer than is reasonably necessary to obtain the child's name, age, residence, and other necessary information and to contact the child's parents, guardian, or custodian.
- (b) If the minor is not released under Subsection (3), the minor shall be taken to a place of detention or shelter without unnecessary delay.
- (5)
- (a) The person who takes a minor to a detention or shelter facility shall promptly file with the detention or shelter facility a written report on a form provided by the division stating:
- (i) the details of the presently alleged offense;
- (ii) the facts that bring the minor within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court;
- (iii) the reason the minor was not released by law enforcement; and
- (iv) the eligibility of the minor under the division guidelines for detention admissions established by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services under Section 62A-7-202 if the minor is under consideration for detention.
- (b)
- (i) The designated facility staff person shall immediately review the form and determine, based on the guidelines for detention admissions established by the Division of Juvenile Justice

Services under Section 62A-7-202, the results of the detention risk assessment, and the criteria for detention eligibility under Section 78A-6-113, whether to:

- (A) admit the minor to secure detention;
  - (B) admit the minor to home detention;
  - (C) place the minor in another alternative to detention; or
  - (D) return the minor home upon written promise to bring the minor to the court at a time set, or without restriction.
- (ii) If the designated facility staff person determines to admit the minor to home detention, that staff person shall notify the juvenile court of that determination. The court shall order that notice be provided to the designated persons in the local law enforcement agency and the school or transferee school, if applicable, which the minor attends of the home detention. The designated persons may receive the information for purposes of the minor's supervision and student safety.
  - (iii) Any employee of the local law enforcement agency and the school that the minor attends who discloses the notification of home detention is not:
    - (A) civilly liable except when disclosure constitutes fraud or willful misconduct as provided in Section 63G-7-202; and
    - (B) civilly or criminally liable except when disclosure constitutes a knowing violation of Section 63G-2-801.
  - (iv) The person who takes a minor to a detention facility or the designated facility staff person may release a minor to a less restrictive alternative even if the minor is eligible for secure detention under this Subsection (5).
- (c) A minor may not be admitted to detention unless:
    - (i) the minor is detainable based on the guidelines; or
    - (ii) the minor has been brought to detention in accordance with:
      - (A) a judicial order; or
      - (B) a division warrant in accordance with Section 62A-7-504.
  - (d) If a minor taken to detention does not qualify for admission under the guidelines established by the division under Section 62A-7-104 or the eligibility criteria under Subsection (4) and this Subsection (5), detention staff shall arrange an appropriate alternative.
  - (e) If a minor is taken into custody and admitted to a secure detention or shelter facility, facility staff shall:
    - (i) immediately notify the minor's parents, guardian, or custodian; and
    - (ii) promptly notify the court of the placement.
  - (f) If the minor is admitted to a secure detention or shelter facility outside the county of the minor's residence and it is determined in the hearing held under Subsection 78A-6-113(3) that detention shall continue, the judge or commissioner shall direct the sheriff of the county of the minor's residence to transport the minor to a detention or shelter facility as provided in this section.
- (6) An individual may be taken into custody by a peace officer without a court order:
    - (a) if the individual is in apparent violation of a protective order; or
    - (b) if there is reason to believe that a child is being abused by the individual and any of the situations described in Section 77-7-2 exist.

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-113 Placement of minor in detention or shelter facility -- Grounds -- Detention hearings -- Period of detention -- Notice -- Confinement for criminal proceedings -- Bail laws inapplicable -- Exception.**

- (1)
  - (a) A minor may not be placed or kept in a secure detention facility pending court proceedings, except in accordance with Section 78A-6-112.
  - (b) A child may not be placed or kept in a shelter facility pending court proceedings unless it is unsafe to leave the child with the child's parents, guardian, or custodian.
- (2)
  - (a) After admission of a child to a detention facility pursuant to Section 78A-6-112 and immediate investigation by an authorized officer of the court, the judge or the officer shall order the release of the child to the child's parent, guardian, or custodian if the judge or officer finds that the child can be safely returned to the parent's, the guardian's, or the custodian's care, either upon written promise to bring the child to the court at a time set or without restriction.
  - (b) If a child's parent, guardian, or custodian fails to retrieve the child from a facility within 24 hours after notification of release, the parent, guardian, or custodian is responsible for the cost of care for the time the child remains in the facility.
  - (c) The facility shall determine the cost of care.
  - (d) Any money collected under this Subsection (2) shall be retained by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services to recover the cost of care for the time the child remains in the facility.
- (3)
  - (a) When a child is detained in a detention or shelter facility, the parents or guardian shall be informed by the person in charge of the facility that the parent's or guardian's child has the right to a prompt hearing in court to determine whether the child is to be further detained or released.
  - (b) When a minor is detained in a detention facility, the minor shall be informed by the person in charge of the facility that the minor has the right to a prompt hearing in court to determine whether the minor is to be further detained or released.
  - (c) Detention hearings shall be held by the judge or by a commissioner.
  - (d) The court may, at any time, order the release of the minor, whether a detention hearing is held or not.
  - (e) If a child is released, and the child remains in the facility, because the parents, guardian, or custodian fails to retrieve the child, the parents, guardian, or custodian shall be responsible for the cost of care as provided in Subsections (2)(b), (c), and (d).
- (4)
  - (a) A minor may not be held in a detention facility longer than 24 hours, unless a court determines that there is probable cause for the minor's arrest.
  - (b) The court shall hold a detention hearing within 48 hours of the minor's arrest, excluding weekends and holidays, to determine whether the minor should:
    - (i) remain in detention in accordance with Subsection (4)(f);
    - (ii) be released to a parent or guardian; or
    - (iii) be placed in any other party's custody as authorized by statute.
  - (c) The probable cause determination under Subsection (4)(a) and the detention hearing under Subsection (4)(b) may occur at the same time if the probable cause determination and the detention hearing occur within the time frames under Subsection (4)(a) and (4)(b).
  - (d) A child may not be held in a shelter facility longer than 48 hours before a shelter hearing, excluding weekends and holidays, unless a court order for extended shelter has been entered by the court after notice to all parties described in Section 78A-6-306.

- (e)
  - (i) A hearing for detention or shelter may not be waived.
  - (ii) Detention staff shall provide the court with all information received from the individual who brought the minor to the detention facility.
- (f) The judge or commissioner may only order a minor to be held in the facility or be placed in another appropriate facility, subject to further order of the court, if the court finds at a detention hearing that:
  - (i) releasing the minor to the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian presents an unreasonable risk to public safety;
  - (ii) less restrictive nonresidential alternatives to detention have been considered and, where appropriate, attempted; and
  - (iii) the minor is eligible for detention under the division guidelines for detention admissions established by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, under Section 62A-7-202 and under Section 78A-6-112.
- (g)
  - (i) After a detention hearing has been held, only the court may release a minor from detention. If a minor remains in a detention facility, periodic reviews shall be held in accordance with the Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure to ensure that continued detention is necessary.
  - (ii) After a detention hearing for a violent felony, as defined in Section 76-3-203.5, or an offense in violation of Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 5, Weapons, the court shall direct that notice of the court's decision, including any disposition, order, or no contact orders, be provided to designated persons in the appropriate local law enforcement agency and the district superintendent or the school or transferee school, if applicable, that the minor attends. The designated persons may receive the information for purposes of the minor's supervision and student safety.
  - (iii) Any employee of the local law enforcement agency, the school district, and the school that the minor attends who discloses the court's order of probation is not:
    - (A) civilly liable except when the disclosure constitutes fraud or willful misconduct as provided in Section 63G-7-202; and
    - (B) civilly or criminally liable except when disclosure constitutes a knowing violation of Section 63G-2-801.
- (5) A minor may not be held in a detention facility, following a dispositional order of the court for nonsecure substitute care as defined in Section 62A-4a-101, or for community-based placement under Section 62A-7-101.
- (6)
  - (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a minor may not be held in a detention facility following a disposition order of the court for longer than 72 hours, excluding weekends and holidays.
  - (b) The period of detention may be extended by the court for a cumulative total of seven calendar days if:
    - (i) the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, or another agency responsible for placement, files a written petition with the court requesting the extension and setting forth good cause; and
    - (ii) the court enters a written finding that it is in the best interests of both the minor and the community to extend the period of detention.
  - (c) The court may extend the period of detention beyond the seven calendar days if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that:
    - (i) the Division of Juvenile Justice Services or another agency responsible for placement does not have space for the minor; and

- (ii) the safety of the minor and community requires an extension of the period of detention.
- (d) The Division of Juvenile Justice Services shall report to the court every 48 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, regarding whether the Division of Juvenile Justice Services or another agency responsible for placement has space for the minor.
- (7) The agency requesting an extension shall promptly notify the detention facility that a written petition has been filed.
- (8) The court shall promptly notify the detention facility regarding the court's initial disposition and any ruling on a petition for an extension, whether granted or denied.
- (9)
  - (a)
    - (i) A child who is younger than 16 years old may not be held in a jail, lockup, or other place for adult detention, except as provided by Section 62A-7-201, 78A-6-703.5, or 78A-6-703.6.
    - (ii) Section 62A-7-201 regarding confinement facilities applies to this Subsection (9).
  - (b)
    - (i) A child who is 16 years old or older and whose conduct or condition endangers the safety or welfare of others in the detention facility for children may, by court order that specifies the reasons, be detained in another place of confinement considered appropriate by the court, including a jail or other place of confinement for adults.
    - (ii) A secure facility is not an appropriate place of confinement for detention purposes under this section.
- (10) A sheriff, warden, or other official in charge of a jail or other facility for the detention of adult offenders or individuals charged with an offense shall immediately notify the juvenile court when an individual who is or appears to be under 18 years old is received at the facility and shall make arrangements for the transfer of the individual to a detention facility, unless otherwise ordered by the juvenile court.
- (11) This section does not apply to a minor who is brought to the adult facility in accordance with Section 78A-6-703.2, 78A-6-703.5, or 78A-6-703.6.
- (12) A provision of law regarding bail is not applicable to minors detained or taken into custody under this chapter, except that bail may be allowed:
  - (a) if a minor who need not be detained lives outside this state; or
  - (b) when a minor who need not be detained comes within one of the classes in Section 78A-6-1101.
- (13) Section 76-8-418 is applicable to a child who willfully and intentionally commits an act against a jail or other place of confinement, including a Division of Juvenile Justice Services detention, shelter, or secure confinement facility that would be a third degree felony if committed by an adult.

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

Amended by Chapter 250, 2020 General Session

Amended by Chapter 312, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-114 Hearings -- Public excluded, exceptions -- Victims admitted -- Minor's cases heard separately from adult cases -- Minor or parents or custodian heard separately -- Continuance of hearing -- Consolidation of proceedings involving more than one minor.**

- (1) Hearings in minors' cases shall be held before the court without a jury and may be conducted in an informal manner.
  - (a)

- (i) In abuse, neglect, and dependency cases the court shall admit any person to a hearing, including a hearing under Section 78A-6-322, unless the court makes a finding upon the record that the person's presence at the hearing would:
  - (A) be detrimental to the best interest of a child who is a party to the proceeding;
  - (B) impair the fact-finding process; or
  - (C) be otherwise contrary to the interests of justice.
- (ii) The court may exclude a person from a hearing under Subsection (1)(a)(i) on its own motion or by motion of a party to the proceeding.
- (b) In delinquency cases the court shall admit all persons who have a direct interest in the case and may admit persons requested by the parent or legal guardian to be present. The court shall exclude all other persons except as provided in Subsection (1)(c).
- (c) In delinquency cases in which the minor charged is 14 years of age or older, the court shall admit any person unless the hearing is closed by the court upon findings on the record for good cause if:
  - (i) the minor has been charged with an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult; or
  - (ii) the minor is charged with an offense that would be a class A or B misdemeanor if committed by an adult, and the minor has been previously charged with an offense which would be a misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult.
- (d) The victim of any act charged in a petition or information involving an offense committed by a minor which if committed by an adult would be a felony or a class A or class B misdemeanor shall, upon request, be afforded all rights afforded victims in Title 77, Chapter 36, Cohabitant Abuse Procedures Act, Title 77, Chapter 37, Victims' Rights, Title 77, Chapter 38, Rights of Crime Victims Act, and Title 78B, Chapter 7, Part 8, Criminal Protective Orders. The notice provisions in Section 77-38-3 do not apply to important juvenile justice hearings as defined in Section 77-38-2.
- (e) A victim, upon request to appropriate juvenile court personnel, shall have the right to inspect and duplicate juvenile court legal records that have not been expunged concerning:
  - (i) the scheduling of any court hearings on the petition;
  - (ii) any findings made by the court; and
  - (iii) any sentence or decree imposed by the court.
- (2) Minors' cases shall be heard separately from adult cases. The minor or the parents or custodian of a minor may be heard separately when considered necessary by the court. The hearing may be continued from time to time to a date specified by court order.
- (3) When more than one child is involved in a home situation which may be found to constitute neglect or dependency, or when more than one minor is alleged to be involved in the same law violation, the proceedings may be consolidated, except that separate hearings may be held with respect to disposition.

Amended by Chapter 142, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-115 Hearings -- Record -- County attorney or district attorney responsibilities -- Attorney general responsibilities -- Disclosure -- Admissibility of evidence -- Cannabis.**

- (1)
  - (a) A verbatim record of the proceedings shall be taken in all cases that might result in deprivation of custody as defined in this chapter. In all other cases a verbatim record shall also be made unless dispensed with by the court.
  - (b)

- (i) For purposes of this Subsection (1)(b):
    - (A) "Record of a proceeding" does not include documentary materials of any type submitted to the court as part of the proceeding, including items submitted under Subsection (4)(a).
    - (B) "Subjects of the record" includes the child's guardian ad litem, the child's legal guardian, the Division of Child and Family Services, and any other party to the proceeding.
  - (ii) Notwithstanding any other provision, including Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act, the court shall release a record of a proceeding made under Subsection (1)(a) to any person upon a finding on the record for good cause.
  - (iii) Following a petition for a record of a proceeding made under Subsection (1)(a), the court shall:
    - (A) provide notice to all subjects of the record that a request for release of the record has been made; and
    - (B) allow sufficient time for the subjects of the record to respond before making a finding on the petition.
  - (iv) A record of a proceeding may not be released under this Subsection (1)(b) if the court's jurisdiction over the subjects of the proceeding ended more than 12 months before the day on which the request is made.
- (2)
- (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), the county attorney or, if within a prosecution district, the district attorney shall represent the state in any proceeding in a minor's case.
  - (b) Subject to the attorney general's prosecutorial discretion in civil enforcement actions, the attorney general shall enforce all provisions of Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Child and Family Services, and this chapter, relating to:
    - (i) protection or custody of an abused, neglected, or dependent child; and
    - (ii) petitions for termination of parental rights.
- (3) The board may adopt special rules of procedure to govern proceedings involving violations of traffic laws or ordinances, wildlife laws, and boating laws. However, proceedings involving offenses under Section 78A-6-606 are governed by that section regarding suspension of driving privileges.
- (4)
- (a) For the purposes of determining proper disposition of the minor in dispositional hearings and establishing the fact of abuse, neglect, or dependency in adjudication hearings and in hearings upon petitions for termination of parental rights, written reports and other material relating to the minor's mental, physical, and social history and condition may be received in evidence and may be considered by the court along with other evidence. The court may require that the individual who wrote the report or prepared the material appear as a witness if the individual is reasonably available.
  - (b) For the purpose of determining proper disposition of a minor alleged to be or adjudicated as abused, neglected, or dependent, dispositional reports prepared by the division under Section 78A-6-315 may be received in evidence and may be considered by the court along with other evidence. The court may require any individual who participated in preparing the dispositional report to appear as a witness, if the individual is reasonably available.
- (5)
- (a) Except as provided in Subsections (5)(c) through (e), in an abuse, neglect, or dependency proceeding occurring after the commencement of a shelter hearing under Section 78A-6-306 or the filing of a petition under Section 78A-6-304, each party to the proceeding shall provide in writing to the other parties or their counsel any information which the party:
    - (i) plans to report to the court at the proceeding; or



- (ii) could reasonably expect would be requested of the party by the court at the proceeding.
- (b) The disclosure required under Subsection (5)(a) shall be made:
  - (i) for dispositional hearings under Sections 78A-6-311 and 78A-6-312, no less than five days before the day on which the proceeding is held;
  - (ii) for proceedings under Chapter 6, Part 5, Termination of Parental Rights Act, in accordance with Utah Rules of Civil Procedure; and
  - (iii) for all other proceedings, no less than five days before the day on which the proceeding is held.
- (c) The division is not required to provide a court report or a child and family plan to each party to the proceeding if:
  - (i) the information is electronically filed with the court; and
  - (ii) each party to the proceeding has access to the electronically filed information.
- (d) If a party to a proceeding obtains information after the deadline in Subsection (5)(b), the information is exempt from the disclosure required under Subsection (5)(a) if the party certifies to the court that the information was obtained after the deadline.
- (e) Subsection (5)(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.
- (6) For the purpose of establishing the fact of abuse, neglect, or dependency, the court may, in the court's discretion, consider evidence of statements made by a child under eight years of age to an individual in a trust relationship.
- (7)
  - (a) As used in this Subsection (7):
    - (i) "Cannabis" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.
    - (ii) "Cannabis product" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.
    - (iii)
      - (A) "Chronic" means repeated or patterned.
      - (B) "Chronic" does not mean an isolated incident.
    - (iv) "Directions of use" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.
    - (v) "Dosing guidelines" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.
    - (vi) "Medical cannabis" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.
    - (vii) "Medical cannabis cardholder" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.
    - (viii) "Qualified medical provider" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.
  - (b) In any child welfare proceeding in which the court makes a finding, determination, or otherwise considers an individual's possession or use of medical cannabis, a cannabis product, or a medical cannabis device, the court may not consider or treat the individual's possession or use any differently than the lawful possession or use of any prescribed controlled substance if:
    - (i) the individual's possession or use complies with Title 4, Chapter 41a, Cannabis Production Establishments;
    - (ii) the individual's possession or use complies with Subsection 58-37-3.7(2) or (3); or
    - (iii)
      - (A) the individual's possession or use complies with Title 26, Chapter 61a, Utah Medical Cannabis Act; and

- (B) the individual reasonably complies with the directions of use and dosing guidelines determined by the individual's qualified medical provider or through a consultation described in Subsection 26-61a-502(4) or (5).
- (c) In a child welfare proceeding, a parent's or guardian's use of cannabis or a cannabis product is not abuse or neglect of a child under Section 78A-6-105 unless there is evidence showing that:
  - (i) the child is harmed because of the child's inhalation or ingestion of cannabis, or because of cannabis being introduced to the child's body in another manner; or
  - (ii) the child is at an unreasonable risk of harm because of chronic inhalation or ingestion of cannabis or chronic introduction of cannabis to the child's body in another manner.
- (d) Unless there is harm or an unreasonable risk of harm to the child as described in Subsection (7)(c), in a child welfare proceeding a parent's or guardian's use of medical cannabis or a cannabis product is not contrary to the best interests of a child if:
  - (i) for a medical cannabis cardholder after January 1, 2021, the parent's or guardian's possession or use complies with Title 26, Chapter 61a, Utah Medical Cannabis Act, and there is no evidence that the parent's or guardian's use of medical cannabis unreasonably deviates from the directions of use and dosing guidelines determined by the parent's or guardian's qualified medical provider or through a consultation described in Subsection 26-61a-502(4) or (5); or
  - (ii) before January 1, 2021, the parent's or guardian's possession or use complies with Subsection 58-37-3.7(2) or (3).
- (e) Subsection (7)(c) does not prohibit a finding of abuse or neglect of a child under Section 78A-6-105, and Subsection (7)(d) does not prohibit a finding that a parent's or guardian's use of medical cannabis or a cannabis product is contrary to the best interests of a child, if there is evidence showing a nexus between the parent's or guardian's use of cannabis or a cannabis product and behavior that would separately constitute abuse or neglect of the child.

Amended by Chapter 12, 2020 General Session  
Amended by Chapter 132, 2020 General Session  
Amended by Chapter 250, 2020 General Session  
Amended by Chapter 354, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-116 Minor's cases considered civil proceedings -- Effect of adjudication of jurisdiction by juvenile court -- Minor not to be charged with crime -- Exception for a prior adjudication -- Traffic violation cases -- Abstracts to Department of Public Safety.**

- (1) Except as provided in Section 78A-6-703.2, 78A-6-703.5, or 78A-6-703.6, a proceeding in a minor's case is a civil proceeding with the court exercising equitable powers.
- (2)
  - (a) An adjudication by a juvenile court of a minor under Section 78A-6-117 is not considered a conviction of a crime, except in cases involving traffic violations.
  - (b) An adjudication may not:
    - (i) operate to impose any civil disabilities upon the minor; or
    - (ii) disqualify the minor for any civil service or military service or appointment.
- (3)
  - (a) Except in cases involving traffic violations, and as provided in Section 78A-6-703.2, 78A-6-703.3, or 78A-6-703.5, a minor may not be charged with a crime and convicted in any court.

- (b) Except as provided in Section 78A-6-703.5, if a petition is filed in the juvenile court, the minor may not later be subject to criminal prosecution based on the same facts.
  - (c) Except as provided in Section 78A-6-602, an individual may not be subject to a delinquency proceeding for an offense that the individual is alleged to have committed before the individual was 12 years old.
- (4)
- (a) An adjudication by a juvenile court of a minor under Section 78A-6-117 is considered a conviction for the purposes of determining the level of offense for which a minor may be charged and enhancing the level of an offense in the juvenile court.
  - (b) A prior adjudication may be used to enhance the level or degree of an offense committed by an adult only as otherwise specifically provided.
- (5) Abstracts of court records for all adjudications of traffic violations shall be submitted to the Department of Public Safety as provided in Section 53-3-218.
- (6) A court or state agency with custody of an individual's record related to an offense that the individual is alleged to have committed, or an offense that the individual committed, before the individual was 18 years old may not disclose the record to a federal agency that is responsible for criminal justice research or proceedings unless the court or state agency is required to share the record under state or federal law.
- (7) Information necessary to collect unpaid fines, fees, assessments, bail, or restitution may be forwarded to employers, financial institutions, law enforcement, constables, the Office of Recovery Services, or other agencies for purposes of enforcing the order as provided in Section 78A-6-117.

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session, (Coordination Clause)

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

Amended by Chapter 218, 2020 General Session

Amended by Chapter 312, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-117 Adjudication of jurisdiction of juvenile court -- Disposition of cases -- Enumeration of possible court orders -- Considerations of court.**

- (1)
- (a) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), when a minor is found to come within Section 78A-6-103, the court shall adjudicate the case and make findings of fact upon which the court bases the court's jurisdiction over the case.
  - (b) For a case described in Subsection 78A-6-103(1), findings of fact are not necessary.
  - (c) If the court adjudicates a minor for an offense of violence or an offense in violation of Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 5, Weapons, the court shall order that notice of the adjudication be provided to the school superintendent of the district in which the minor resides or attends school. Notice shall be made to the district superintendent within three days of the adjudication and shall include:
    - (i) the specific offenses for which the minor was adjudicated; and
    - (ii) if available, whether the victim:
      - (A) resides in the same school district as the minor; or
      - (B) attends the same school as the minor.
  - (d)
    - (i) An adjudicated minor shall undergo a risk screening or, if indicated, a validated risk and needs assessment.

- (ii) Results of the screening or assessment shall be used to inform disposition decisions and case planning. Assessment results, if available, may not be shared with the court before adjudication.
- (2) Upon adjudication the court may make the following dispositions by court order:
- (a)
    - (i) the court may place the minor on probation or under protective supervision in the minor's own home and upon conditions determined by the court, including community or compensatory service;
    - (ii) a condition ordered by the court under Subsection (2)(a)(i):
      - (A) shall be individualized and address a specific risk or need;
      - (B) shall be based on information provided to the court, including the results of a validated risk and needs assessment conducted under Subsection (1)(d);
      - (C) if the court orders substance abuse treatment or an educational series, shall be based on a validated risk and needs assessment conducted under Subsection (1)(d); and
      - (D) if the court orders protective supervision, may not designate the division as the provider of protective supervision unless there is a petition regarding abuse, neglect, or dependency before the court requesting that the division provide protective supervision;
    - (iii) a court may not issue a standard order that contains control-oriented conditions;
    - (iv) prohibitions on weapon possession, where appropriate, shall be specific to the minor and not the minor's family;
    - (v) if the court orders probation, the court may direct that notice of the court's order be provided to designated individuals in the local law enforcement agency and the school or transferee school, if applicable, that the minor attends. The designated individuals may receive the information for purposes of the minor's supervision and student safety; and
    - (vi) an employee of the local law enforcement agency and the school that the minor attends who discloses the court's order of probation is not:
      - (A) civilly liable except when the disclosure constitutes fraud or willful misconduct as provided in Section 63G-7-202; and
      - (B) civilly or criminally liable except when the disclosure constitutes a knowing violation of Section 63G-2-801.
  - (b) The court may place the minor in the legal custody of a relative or other suitable individual, with or without probation or other court-specified child welfare services, but the juvenile court may not assume the function of developing foster home services.
  - (c) The court shall only vest legal custody of the minor in the Division of Juvenile Justice Services and order the Division of Juvenile Justice Services to provide dispositional recommendations and services if:
    - (i) nonresidential treatment options have been exhausted or nonresidential treatment options are not appropriate; and
    - (ii) the minor is adjudicated under this section for a felony offense, a misdemeanor when the minor has five prior misdemeanors or felony adjudications arising from separate criminal episodes, or a misdemeanor involving the use of a dangerous weapon as defined in Section 76-1-601.
  - (d)
    - (i) The court may not vest legal custody of a minor in the Division of Juvenile Justice Services for:
      - (A) contempt of court except to the extent permitted under Section 78A-6-1101;
      - (B) a violation of probation;
      - (C) failure to pay a fine, fee, restitution, or other financial obligation;

- (D) unfinished compensatory or community service hours;
  - (E) an infraction; or
  - (F) a status offense.
- (ii)
- (A) A minor who is 18 years old or older, but younger than 21 years old, may petition the court to express the minor's desire to be removed from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and from the custody of the division if the minor is in the division's custody on grounds of abuse, neglect, or dependency.
  - (B) If the minor's parent's rights have not been terminated in accordance with Part 5, Termination of Parental Rights Act, the minor's petition shall contain a statement from the minor's parent or guardian agreeing that the minor should be removed from the custody of the division.
  - (C) The minor and the minor's parent or guardian shall sign the petition.
  - (D) The court shall review the petition within 14 days.
  - (E) The court shall remove the minor from the custody of the division if the minor and the minor's parent or guardian have met the requirements described in Subsections (2)(d)(ii)(B) and (C) and if the court finds, based on input from the division, the minor's guardian ad litem, and the Office of the Attorney General, that the minor does not pose an imminent threat to self or others.
  - (F) A minor removed from custody under Subsection (2)(d)(ii)(E) may, within 90 days of the date of removal, petition the court to re-enter custody of the division.
  - (G) Upon receiving a petition under Subsection (2)(d)(ii)(F), the court shall order the division to take custody of the minor based on the findings the court entered when the court originally vested custody in the division.
- (e) The court shall only commit a minor to the Division of Juvenile Justice Services for secure confinement if the court finds that:
- (i)
    - (A) the minor poses a risk of harm to others; or
    - (B) the minor's conduct resulted in the victim's death; and
  - (ii) the minor is adjudicated under this section for:
    - (A) a felony offense;
    - (B) a misdemeanor if the minor has five prior misdemeanor or felony adjudications arising from separate criminal episodes; or
    - (C) a misdemeanor involving use of a dangerous weapon as defined in Section 76-1-601.
- (f)
- (i) A minor under the jurisdiction of the court solely on the ground of abuse, neglect, or dependency under Subsection 78A-6-103(1)(b) may not be committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice Services.
  - (ii) The court may not commit a minor to the Division of Juvenile Justice Services for secure confinement for:
    - (A) contempt of court;
    - (B) a violation of probation;
    - (C) failure to pay a fine, fee, restitution, or other financial obligation;
    - (D) unfinished compensatory or community service hours;
    - (E) an infraction; or
    - (F) a status offense.
- (g) The court may order nonresidential, diagnostic assessment, including substance use disorder, mental health, psychological, or sexual behavior risk assessment.

- (h)
  - (i) The court may commit a minor to a place of detention or an alternative to detention for a period not to exceed 30 cumulative days per adjudication subject to the court retaining continuing jurisdiction over the minor's case. This commitment may not be suspended upon conditions ordered by the court.
  - (ii) This Subsection (2)(h) applies only to a minor adjudicated for:
    - (A) an act which if committed by an adult would be a criminal offense; or
    - (B) contempt of court under Section 78A-6-1101.
  - (iii) The court may not commit a minor to a place of detention for:
    - (A) contempt of court except to the extent allowed under Section 78A-6-1101;
    - (B) a violation of probation;
    - (C) failure to pay a fine, fee, restitution, or other financial obligation;
    - (D) unfinished compensatory or community service hours;
    - (E) an infraction; or
    - (F) a status offense.
  - (iv)
    - (A) Time spent in detention pre-adjudication shall be credited toward the 30 cumulative days eligible as a disposition under Subsection (2)(h)(i). If the minor spent more than 30 days in a place of detention before disposition, the court may not commit a minor to detention under this section.
    - (B) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(h)(iv)(A), the court may commit a minor for a maximum of seven days while a minor is awaiting placement under Subsection (2)(c). Only the seven days under this Subsection (2)(h)(iv)(B) may be combined with a nonsecure placement.
  - (v) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(v), no more than seven days of detention may be ordered in combination with an order under Subsection (2)(c).
- (i)
  - (i) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(i)(ii), the court may vest legal custody of an abused, neglected, or dependent minor in the division or any other appropriate person in accordance with the requirements and procedures of Title 78A, Chapter 6, Part 3, Abuse, Neglect, and Dependency Proceedings.
  - (ii) The court may not vest legal custody of an abused, neglected, or dependent minor in the division to primarily address the minor's ungovernable or other behavior, mental health, or disability unless the division:
    - (A) engages other relevant divisions within the department in conducting an assessment of the minor's and the minor's family's needs;
    - (B) based on the assessment described in Subsection (2)(i)(ii)(A), determines that vesting custody of the minor in the division is the least restrictive intervention for the minor that meets the minor's needs; and
    - (C) consents to legal custody of the minor being vested in the division.
- (j)
  - (i) The court may order a minor to repair, replace, or otherwise make restitution for material loss caused by the minor's wrongful act or for conduct for which the minor agrees to make restitution.
  - (ii) A victim of an offense that involves as an element a scheme, a conspiracy, or a pattern of criminal activity, includes any person directly harmed by the minor's delinquency conduct in the course of the scheme, conspiracy, or pattern.

- (iii) If the victim and the minor agree to participate, the court may refer the case to a restorative justice program such as victim offender mediation to address how loss resulting from the adjudicated act may be addressed.
- (iv) For the purpose of determining whether and how much restitution is appropriate, the court shall consider the following:
  - (A) restitution shall only be ordered for the victim's material loss;
  - (B) restitution may not be ordered if the court finds that the minor is unable to pay or acquire the means to pay;
  - (C) any amount paid by the minor to the victim in civil penalty shall be credited against restitution owed; and
  - (D) the length of the presumptive term of supervision shall be taken into account in determining the minor's ability to satisfy the restitution order within the presumptive term.
- (v) Any amount paid to the victim in restitution shall be credited against liability in a civil suit.
- (vi) The court may also require a minor to reimburse an individual, entity, or governmental agency who offered and paid a reward to a person or persons for providing information resulting in a court adjudication that the minor is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court due to the commission of a criminal offense.
- (vii) If a minor is returned to this state under the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, the court may order the minor to make restitution for costs expended by any governmental entity for the return.
- (viii) Within seven days after the day on which a petition is filed under Section 78A-6-602.5, the prosecuting attorney or the court's probation department shall provide notification of the restitution process to all reasonably identifiable and locatable victims of an offense listed in the petition.
- (ix) A victim that receives notice under Subsection (2)(j)(viii) is responsible for providing the prosecutor with:
  - (A) all invoices, bills, receipts, and any other evidence of the injury or out-of-pocket loss;
  - (B) all documentation of any compensation or reimbursement from an insurance company or a local, state, or federal agency that is related to the injury or out-of-pocket loss;
  - (C) if applicable, the victim's proof of identification, including the victim's date of birth, social security number, or driver license number; and
  - (D) the victim's contact information, including the victim's current home and work address and telephone number.
- (x) A prosecutor or victim shall submit a request for restitution to the court at the time of disposition, if feasible, otherwise within 90 days after disposition.
- (xi) The court shall order a financial disposition that prioritizes the payment of restitution.
- (k) The court may issue orders necessary for the collection of restitution and fines ordered by the court, including garnishments, wage withholdings, and executions, except for an order that changes the custody of the minor, including detention or other secure or nonsecure residential placements.
- (l)
  - (i) The court may through the court's probation department encourage the development of nonresidential employment or work programs to enable a minor to fulfill the minor's obligations under Subsection (2)(j) and for other purposes considered desirable by the court.
  - (ii) Consistent with the order of the court, the probation officer may permit a minor to participate in a program of work restitution or compensatory service in lieu of paying part or all of the fine imposed by the court.

- (iii) The court may order the minor to:
    - (A) pay a fine, fee, restitution, or other cost; or
    - (B) complete service hours.
  - (iv) If the court orders a minor to pay a fine, fee, restitution, or other cost, or to complete service hours, those dispositions shall be considered collectively to ensure that the order:
    - (A) is reasonable;
    - (B) prioritizes restitution; and
    - (C) takes into account the minor's ability to satisfy the order within the presumptive term of supervision.
  - (v) If the court orders a minor to pay a fine, fee, or other cost, or complete service hours, the cumulative order shall be limited per criminal episode as follows:
    - (A) for a minor younger than 16 years old at adjudication, the court may impose up to \$190 or up to 24 hours of service; and
    - (B) for a minor 16 years old or older at adjudication, the court may impose up to \$280 or up to 36 hours of service.
  - (vi) The cumulative order under Subsection (2)(l)(v) does not include restitution.
  - (vii) If the court converts a fine, fee, or restitution amount to service hours, the rate of conversion shall be no less than the minimum wage.
- (m)
- (i) In violations of traffic laws within the court's jurisdiction, when the court finds that as part of the commission of the violation the minor was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle, the court may, in addition to any other disposition authorized by this section:
    - (A) restrain the minor from driving for periods of time the court considers necessary; and
    - (B) take possession of the minor's driver license.
  - (ii)
    - (A) The court may enter any other eligible disposition under Subsection (2)(m)(i) except for a disposition under Subsection (2)(c), (d), (e), or (f).
    - (B) The suspension of driving privileges for an offense under Section 78A-6-606 is governed only by Section 78A-6-606.
- (n)
- (i) The court may order a minor to complete community or compensatory service hours in accordance with Subsections (2)(l)(iv) and (v).
  - (ii) When community service is ordered, the presumptive service order shall include between five and 10 hours of service.
  - (iii) Satisfactory completion of an approved substance use disorder prevention or treatment program or other court-ordered condition may be credited by the court as compensatory service hours.
  - (iv) When a minor commits an offense involving the use of graffiti under Section 76-6-106 or 76-6-206, the court may order the minor to clean up graffiti created by the minor or any other individual at a time and place within the jurisdiction of the court. Compensatory service ordered under this section may be performed in the presence and under the direct supervision of the minor's parent or legal guardian. The parent or legal guardian shall report completion of the order to the court. The court may also require the minor to perform other alternative forms of restitution or repair to the damaged property pursuant to Subsection (2)(j).
- (o)
- (i) Subject to Subsection (2)(o)(iii), the court may order that a minor:
    - (A) be examined or treated by a physician, surgeon, psychiatrist, or psychologist; or



- (B) receive other special care.
- (ii) For purposes of receiving the examination, treatment, or care described in Subsection (2)(o)
  - (i), the court may place the minor in a hospital or other suitable facility that is not a secure facility or secure detention.
  - (iii) In determining whether to order the examination, treatment, or care described in Subsection (2)(o)(i), the court shall consider:
    - (A) the desires of the minor;
    - (B) if the minor is younger than 18 years old, the desires of the parents or guardian of the minor; and
    - (C) whether the potential benefits of the examination, treatment, or care outweigh the potential risks and side-effects, including behavioral disturbances, suicidal ideation, brain function impairment, or emotional or physical harm resulting from the compulsory nature of the examination, treatment, or care.
  - (iv) The division shall:
    - (A) take reasonable measures to notify a parent or guardian of any non-emergency health treatment or care scheduled for a child;
    - (B) include the parent or guardian as fully as possible in making health care decisions for the child; and
    - (C) defer to the parent's or guardian's reasonable and informed decisions regarding the child's health care to the extent that the child's health and well being are not unreasonably compromised by the parent's or guardian's decision.
  - (v) The division shall notify the parent or guardian of a child within five business days after a child in the custody of the division receives emergency health care or treatment.
  - (vi) The division shall use the least restrictive means to accomplish a compelling interest in the care and treatment of a child described in this Subsection (2)(o).
- (p)
  - (i) The court may appoint a guardian for the minor if it appears necessary in the interest of the minor, and may appoint as guardian a public or private institution or agency, but not a nonsecure residential placement provider, in which legal custody of the minor is vested.
  - (ii) In placing a minor under the guardianship or legal custody of an individual or of a private agency or institution, the court shall give primary consideration to the welfare of the minor. When practicable, the court may take into consideration the religious preferences of the minor and of a child's parents.
- (q)
  - (i) In support of a decree under Section 78A-6-103, the court may order reasonable conditions to be complied with by a minor's parents or guardian, a minor's custodian, or any other person who has been made a party to the proceedings. Conditions may include:
    - (A) parent-time by the parents or one parent;
    - (B) restrictions on the minor's associates;
    - (C) restrictions on the minor's occupation and other activities; and
    - (D) requirements to be observed by the parents or custodian.
  - (ii) A minor whose parents or guardians successfully complete a family or other counseling program may be credited by the court for detention, confinement, or probation time.
- (r) The court may order the child to be committed to the physical custody of a local mental health authority, in accordance with the procedures and requirements of Title 62A, Chapter 15, Part 7, Commitment of Persons Under Age 18 to Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health.
- (s)

- (i) The court may make an order committing a minor within the court's jurisdiction to the Utah State Developmental Center if the minor has an intellectual disability in accordance with Title 62A, Chapter 5, Part 3, Admission to an Intermediate Care Facility for People with an Intellectual Disability.
  - (ii) The court shall follow the procedure applicable in the district courts with respect to judicial commitments to the Utah State Developmental Center when ordering a commitment under Subsection (2)(s)(i).
  - (t) The court may terminate all parental rights upon a finding of compliance with Title 78A, Chapter 6, Part 5, Termination of Parental Rights Act.
  - (u) The court may make other reasonable orders for the best interest of the minor and as required for the protection of the public, except that a child may not be committed to jail, prison, secure detention, or the custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services under Subsections (2)(c), (d), (e), and (f).
  - (v) The court may combine the dispositions listed in this section if it is permissible and they are compatible.
  - (w) Before depriving any parent of custody, the court shall give due consideration to the rights of parents concerning their child. Except as provided in Subsection (2)(i)(ii), the court may transfer custody of a minor to another individual, agency, or institution in accordance with the requirements and procedures of Title 78A, Chapter 6, Part 3, Abuse, Neglect, and Dependency Proceedings.
  - (x) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(z)(i), an order under this section for probation or placement of a minor with an individual or an agency shall include a date certain for a review and presumptive termination of the case by the court in accordance with Subsection (6) and Section 62A-7-404.5. A new date shall be set upon each review.
  - (y) In reviewing foster home placements, special attention shall be given to making adoptable children available for adoption without delay.
  - (z)
    - (i) The juvenile court may enter an order of permanent custody and guardianship with an individual or relative of a child where the court has previously acquired jurisdiction as a result of an adjudication of abuse, neglect, or dependency. The juvenile court may enter an order for child support on behalf of the child against the natural or adoptive parents of the child.
    - (ii) Orders under Subsection (2)(z)(i):
      - (A) shall remain in effect until the child reaches majority;
      - (B) are not subject to review under Section 78A-6-118; and
      - (C) may be modified by petition or motion as provided in Section 78A-6-1103.
    - (iii) Orders permanently terminating the rights of a parent, guardian, or custodian and permanent orders of custody and guardianship do not expire with a termination of jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
- (3) If a court adjudicates a minor for an offense, the minor may be given a choice by the court to serve in the National Guard in lieu of other sanctions described in Subsection (2) if:
- (a) the minor meets the current entrance qualifications for service in the National Guard as determined by a recruiter, whose determination is final;
  - (b) the offense:
    - (i) would be a felony if committed by an adult;
    - (ii) is a violation of Title 58, Chapter 37, Utah Controlled Substances Act; or
    - (iii) was committed with a weapon; and

- (c) the court retains jurisdiction over the minor's case under conditions set by the court and agreed upon by the recruiter or the unit commander to which the minor is eventually assigned.
- (4)
- (a) A DNA specimen shall be obtained from a minor who is under the jurisdiction of the court as described in Subsection 53-10-403(3). The specimen shall be obtained by designated employees of the court or, if the minor is in the legal custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, then by designated employees of the division under Subsection 53-10-404(5)(b).
  - (b) The responsible agency shall ensure that an employee designated to collect the saliva DNA specimens receives appropriate training and that the specimens are obtained in accordance with accepted protocol.
  - (c) Reimbursements paid under Subsection 53-10-404(2)(a) shall be placed in the DNA Specimen Restricted Account created in Section 53-10-407.
  - (d) Payment of the reimbursement is second in priority to payments the minor is ordered to make for restitution under this section and treatment under Section 78A-6-321.
- (5)
- (a) A disposition made by the court in accordance with this section may not be suspended, except for the following:
    - (i) If a minor qualifies for commitment to the Division of Juvenile Justice Services under Subsection (2)(e), the court may suspend a custody order in accordance with Subsection (2)(c) in lieu of immediate commitment, upon the condition that the minor commit no new misdemeanor or felony offense during the three months following the day of disposition.
    - (ii) The duration of a suspended custody order made under Subsection (5)(a)(i) may not exceed three months post-disposition and may not be extended under any circumstance.
    - (iii) The court may only impose a custody order suspended under Subsection (5)(a)(i):
      - (A) following adjudication of a new misdemeanor or felony offense committed by the minor during the period of suspension set out under Subsection (5)(a)(ii);
      - (B) if a new assessment or evaluation has been completed and recommends that a higher level of care is needed and nonresidential treatment options have been exhausted or nonresidential treatment options are not appropriate; or
      - (C) if, after a notice and a hearing, the court finds a new or previous evaluation recommends a higher level of treatment, and the minor willfully failed to comply with a lower level of treatment and has been unsuccessfully discharged from treatment.
    - (iv) A suspended custody order may not be imposed without notice to the minor, notice to counsel, and a hearing.
  - (b) The court in accordance with Subsection (5)(a) shall terminate continuing jurisdiction over a minor's case at the end of the presumptive time frame unless at least one the following circumstances exists:
    - (i) termination in accordance with Subsection (6)(a)(ii) would interrupt the completion of a program determined to be necessary by the results of a validated risk and needs assessment with completion found by the court after considering the recommendation of a licensed service provider on the basis of the minor completing the goals of the necessary treatment program;
    - (ii) the minor commits a new misdemeanor or felony offense;
    - (iii) service hours have not been completed; or
    - (iv) there is an outstanding fine.

- (6) When the court places a minor on probation under Subsection (2)(a) or vests legal custody of the minor in the Division of Juvenile Justice Services under Subsection (2)(c), the court shall do so for a defined period of time in accordance with this section.
- (a) In placing a minor on probation under Subsection (2)(a), the court shall establish a presumptive term of probation as specified in this Subsection (6):
- (i) the presumptive length of intake probation may not exceed three months; and
  - (ii) the presumptive length of formal probation may not exceed four to six months.
- (b) In vesting legal custody of the minor in the Division of Juvenile Justice Services under Subsection (2)(c) or (d), the court shall establish a maximum term of custody and a maximum term of aftercare as specified in this Subsection (6):
- (i) the presumptive length of out-of-home placement may not exceed three to six months; and
  - (ii) the presumptive length of aftercare supervision, for those previously placed out-of-home, may not exceed three to four months, and minors may serve the term of aftercare in the home of a qualifying relative or guardian or at an independent living program contracted or operated by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services.
- (c) The court in accordance with Subsections (6)(a) and (b), and the Youth Parole Authority in accordance with Subsection (6)(b), shall terminate continuing jurisdiction over a minor's case at the end of the presumptive time frame unless at least one of the following circumstances exists:
- (i) termination pursuant to Subsection (6)(a)(ii) would interrupt the completion of a court ordered program determined to be necessary by the results of a validated assessment, with completion found by the court after considering the recommendations of a licensed service provider or facilitator of court ordered treatment or intervention program on the basis of the minor completing the goals of the necessary treatment program;
  - (ii) termination pursuant to Subsection (6)(a)(i) or (6)(b) would interrupt the completion of a program determined to be necessary by the results of a validated assessment, with completion determined on the basis of whether the minor has regularly and consistently attended the treatment program and completed the goals of the necessary treatment program as determined by the court or Youth Parole Authority after considering the recommendation of a licensed service provider or facilitator of court ordered treatment or intervention program ;
  - (iii) the minor commits a new misdemeanor or felony offense;
  - (iv) service hours have not been completed;
  - (v) there is an outstanding fine; or
  - (vi) there is a failure to pay restitution in full.
- (d)
- (i) Subject to Subsection (6)(g), if one of the circumstances under Subsection (6)(c) exists, the court may extend jurisdiction for the time needed to address the specific circumstance.
  - (ii) Subject to Subsection (6)(g), if one of the circumstances under Subsection (6)(c) exists, and the Youth Parole Authority has jurisdiction, the Youth Parole Authority may extend jurisdiction for the time needed to address the specific circumstance.
- (e) If the circumstance under Subsection (6)(c)(iv) exists, the court, or the Youth Parole Authority if the Youth Parole Authority has jurisdiction, may extend jurisdiction one time for up to three months.
- (f) Grounds for extension of the presumptive length of supervision or placement and the length of any extension shall be recorded in the court record or records of the Youth Parole Authority if the Youth Parole Authority has jurisdiction, and tracked in the data system used by the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Division of Juvenile Justice Services.

- (g)
  - (i) For a minor who is under the supervision of the juvenile court and whose supervision is extended under Subsection (6)(c)(iv), (v), or (vi), jurisdiction may only be continued under the supervision of intake probation.
  - (ii) For a minor who is under the jurisdiction of the Youth Parole Authority whose supervision is extended under Subsection (6)(c)(iv), (v), or (vi), jurisdiction may only be continued on parole and not in secure confinement.
- (h) In the event of an unauthorized leave lasting more than 24 hours, the supervision period shall toll until the minor returns.
- (7) Subsection (6) does not apply to any minor adjudicated under this section for:
  - (a) Section 76-5-103, aggravated assault resulting in serious bodily injury to another;
  - (b) Section 76-5-202, aggravated murder or attempted aggravated murder;
  - (c) Section 76-5-203, murder or attempted murder;
  - (d) Section 76-5-205, manslaughter;
  - (e) Section 76-5-206, negligent homicide;
  - (f) Section 76-5-207, automobile homicide;
  - (g) Section 76-5-207.5, automobile homicide involving handheld wireless communication device;
  - (h) Section 76-5-208, child abuse homicide;
  - (i) Section 76-5-209, homicide by assault;
  - (j) Section 76-5-302, aggravated kidnapping;
  - (k) Section 76-5-405, aggravated sexual assault;
  - (l) a felony violation of Section 76-6-103, aggravated arson;
  - (m) Section 76-6-203, aggravated burglary;
  - (n) Section 76-6-302, aggravated robbery;
  - (o) Section 76-10-508.1, felony discharge of a firearm;
  - (p)
    - (i) an offense other than an offense listed in Subsections (7)(a) through (o) involving the use of a dangerous weapon, as defined in Section 76-1-601, that is a felony; and
    - (ii) the minor has been previously adjudicated or convicted of an offense involving the use of a dangerous weapon; or
  - (q) a felony offense other than an offense listed in Subsections (7)(a) through (p) and the minor has been previously committed to the custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services for secure confinement.

Amended by Chapter 20, 2020 Special Session 5

**78A-6-117.5 Custody in Division of Child and Family Services or in the Division of Juvenile Justice Services -- Assessment of an ungovernable or runaway youth for services.**

- (1) Notwithstanding Subsections 78A-6-117(2)(c) and (d), the court may not vest custody in the Division of Child and Family Services except pursuant to Title 78A, Chapter 6, Part 3, Abuse, Neglect, and Dependency Proceedings.
- (2) Notwithstanding Section 78A-6-117, a court may not place a minor on a ranch, forestry camp, or other residential work program for care or work.
- (3) Notwithstanding Section 78A-6-117, a court may not commit a minor to the temporary custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services for residential observation and evaluation or residential observation and assessment.
- (4)

- (a) If the court finds that a child is ungovernable or a runaway, as those terms are defined in Section 62A-7-101, or that the family is in crisis, the court may order the Division of Juvenile Justice Services to conduct an assessment to determine if provision of prevention and early intervention youth services, as described in Section 62A-7-601, is appropriate.
- (b) If the Division of Juvenile Justice Services determines that provision of prevention and early intervention youth services is appropriate under Subsection (4)(a), the Division of Juvenile Justice Services shall provide the services to the ungovernable or runaway child.

Amended by Chapter 250, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-118 Period of effect for a judgment, decree, or order by a juvenile court.**

- (1) A judgment, order, or decree of the juvenile court is no longer in effect after a minor is 21 years old, except:
  - (a) for an order of commitment to the Utah State Developmental Center or to the custody of the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health;
  - (b) for an adoption under Subsection 78A-6-103(1);
  - (c) for an order permanently terminating the rights of a parent, guardian, or custodian;
  - (d) for a permanent order of custody and guardianship; and
  - (e) as provided in Subsection (2).
- (2) If the juvenile court enters a judgment or order for a minor for whom the court has extended continuing jurisdiction over the minor's case until the minor is 25 years old under Section 78A-6-703.4, the juvenile court's judgment or order is no longer in effect after the minor is 25 years old.

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-119 Modification of order or decree -- Requirements for changing or terminating custody, probation, or protective supervision.**

- (1) The court may modify or set aside any order or decree made by the court, except on and after July 1, 2018, the order or decree must be in accordance with Sections 78A-6-117 and 78A-6-123, however a modification of an order placing a minor on probation may not include on and after July 1, 2018, an order:
  - (a) under Subsection 78A-6-117(2)(c), (d), (e), (f), or (h); or
  - (b) extending supervision, except pursuant to Subsection 78A-6-117(7).
- (2) Notice of the hearing shall be required in any case in which the effect of modifying or setting aside an order or decree may be to make any change in the minor's legal custody under Section 78A-6-1103 and pursuant to Section 78A-6-117.
- (3)
  - (a) Notice of an order terminating probation or protective supervision of a child shall be given to the child's:
    - (i) parents;
    - (ii) guardian;
    - (iii) custodian; and
    - (iv) where appropriate, to the child.
  - (b) Notice of an order terminating probation or protective supervision of a minor who is at least 18 years of age shall be given to the minor.

Amended by Chapter 162, 2019 General Session

**78A-6-120 Continuing jurisdiction of juvenile court -- Period of and termination of jurisdiction -- Notice of discharge from custody of local mental health authority or Utah State Developmental Center -- Transfer of continuing jurisdiction to other district.**

- (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), if the court retains jurisdiction over a minor's case under Section 78A-6-117, the court's jurisdiction over the minor's case continues until:
  - (a) the minor is 21 years old; or
  - (b) if the court extends jurisdiction over the minor's case until the minor is 25 years old under Section 78A-6-703.4, the minor is 25 years old.
- (2)
  - (a) The court's continuing jurisdiction under Subsection (1) terminates:
    - (i) upon order of the court;
    - (ii) upon commitment to a secure facility;
    - (iii) upon commencement of proceedings in adult cases under Section 78A-6-1001; or
    - (iv) in accordance with Sections 62A-7-404 and 78A-6-117.
  - (b) The continuing jurisdiction of the court over a minor's case is not terminated:
    - (i) by marriage; or
    - (ii) when a minor commits an offense under municipal, state, or federal law that is under the jurisdiction of another court and the minor is at least 18 years old at the time of the offense.
  - (c) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(a)(ii), the court retains jurisdiction to make and enforce orders related to restitution until the Youth Parole Authority discharges the minor.
- (3) When a minor has been committed by the court to the physical custody of a local mental health authority or the local mental health authority's designee or to the Utah State Developmental Center, the local mental health authority or the local mental health authority's designee or the superintendent of the Utah State Developmental Center shall give the court written notice of the intention to discharge, release, or parole the minor not fewer than five days before the discharge, release, or parole.
- (4)
  - (a) The court may transfer a case of a minor who is on probation or under protective supervision, or of a minor who is otherwise under the continuing jurisdiction of the court, to a court of another district, if the receiving court consents, or upon direction of the chair of the Board of Juvenile Court Judges.
  - (b) The receiving court has the same powers with respect to the minor that the court would have if the proceedings originated in that court.
- (5) A minor shall undergo a validated risk and needs assessment within seven days of the day on which an order terminating jurisdiction is issued if:
  - (a) the minor is adjudicated under Section 78A-6-117; and
  - (b) the minor underwent a validated risk and needs assessment under Subsection 78A-6-117(1)
  - (d).

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-121 Entry of judgment for fine, fee, surcharge, or restitution.**

- (1) If, before the entry of any order terminating jurisdiction of a juvenile, there remains any unpaid balance for any fine, fee, or restitution ordered by the court, the court shall record all pertinent information in the juvenile's file.
- (2) The court may not transfer responsibility to collect unpaid fines, fees, surcharges, and restitution to the Office of State Debt Collection.

- (3) The court shall reduce the restitution order to a judgment listing the victim, or the estate of the victim, as the judgment creditor.

Amended by Chapter 330, 2017 General Session

**78A-6-122 Restraint of juveniles.**

- (1) As used in this section, "restrained" means the use of handcuffs, chains, shackles, zip ties, irons, straightjackets, and any other device or method which may be used to immobilize a juvenile.
- (2) The Judicial Council shall adopt rules that address the circumstances under which a juvenile may be restrained while appearing in court. The Judicial Council shall ensure that the rules consider both the welfare of the juvenile and the safety of the court. A juvenile may not be restrained during a court proceeding unless restraint is authorized by rules of the Judicial Council.

Enacted by Chapter 338, 2015 General Session

**78A-6-123 Case planning and appropriate responses.**

- (1) For a minor adjudicated and placed on probation or into the custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services under Section 78A-6-117, a case plan shall be created and shall be:
  - (a) developed in collaboration with the minor and the minor's family;
  - (b) individualized to the minor;
  - (c) informed by the results of a validated risk and needs assessment; and
  - (d) tailored to the minor's offense and history.
- (2)
  - (a) The Administrative Office of the Courts and the Division of Juvenile Justice Services shall develop a statewide system of appropriate responses to guide responses to the behaviors of minors:
    - (i) undergoing nonjudicial adjustments;
    - (ii) under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court; and
    - (iii) in the custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services.
  - (b) The system of responses shall include both sanctions and incentives that:
    - (i) are swift and certain;
    - (ii) include a continuum of community based responses for minors living at home;
    - (iii) target a minor's criminogenic risks and needs, as determined by the results of a validated risk and needs assessment, and the severity of the violation; and
    - (iv) authorize earned discharge credits as one incentive for compliance.
  - (c) After considering the guidelines established by the Sentencing Commission, pursuant to Section 63M-7-404, the system of appropriate responses under Subsections (2)(a) and (b) shall be developed.
- (3) A response to a compliant or noncompliant behavior under Subsection (2) shall be documented in the minor's case plan. Documentation shall include:
  - (a) positive behaviors and incentives offered;
  - (b) violations and corresponding sanctions; and
  - (c) whether the minor has a subsequent violation after a sanction.
- (4) Before referring a minor to court for judicial review or to the Youth Parole Authority if the minor is under the jurisdiction of the Youth Parole Authority in response to a violation, either through a contempt filing under Section 78A-6-1101 or an order to show cause, pursuant to Subsections



(2)(a) and (b), a pattern of appropriate responses shall be documented in the minor's case plan .

- (5) Notwithstanding Subsection (4), violations of protective orders or ex parte protective orders listed in Section 78B-7-803 with victims and violations that constitute new delinquency offenses may be filed directly with the court.

Amended by Chapter 142, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-124 Detention risk assessment tool.**

- (1) The Division of Juvenile Justice Services, in conjunction with the Administrative Office of the Courts, shall develop or adopt, and validate on the Utah juvenile population, a statewide detention risk assessment tool.
- (2) The Division of Juvenile Justice Services shall administer the detention risk assessment tool for each youth under consideration for detention. The detention risk assessment tool shall be administered by a designated individual who has completed training to conduct the detention risk assessment tool.
- (3) The Division of Juvenile Justice Services and the Administrative Office of the Courts shall establish a scoring system to inform eligibility for placement in a juvenile detention facility or for referral to an alternative to detention.

Enacted by Chapter 330, 2017 General Session

**Part 2  
Administration**

**78A-6-201 Judges of juvenile court -- Appointments -- Terms.**

- (1) Judges of the juvenile court shall be appointed initially to serve until the first general election held more than three years after the effective date of the appointment. Thereafter, the term of office of a judge of a juvenile court is six years and commences on the first Monday in January next following the date of election.
- (2) A judge whose term expires may serve, upon request of the Judicial Council, until a successor is appointed and qualified.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-202 Sessions of juvenile court.**

- (1) In each county, regular juvenile court sessions shall be held at a place designated by the judge or judges of the juvenile court district, with the approval of the board.
- (2) Court sessions shall be held in each county when the presiding judge of the juvenile court directs, except that a judge of the district may hold court in any county within the district at any time, if required by the urgency of the case.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-203 Board of Juvenile Court Judges -- Composition -- Purpose.**

- (1)

- (a) The Judicial Council shall by rule establish a Board of Juvenile Court Judges.
  - (b) The board shall establish general policies for the operation of the juvenile courts and uniform rules and forms governing practice, consistent with the provisions of this chapter, the rules of the Judicial Council, and rules of the Supreme Court.
  - (c) The board may receive and expend any funds that may become available from the federal government or private sources to carry out any of the purposes of this chapter.
    - (i) The board may meet any federal requirements that are conditions precedent to receiving the funds.
    - (ii) The board may cooperate with the federal government in a program for training personnel employed or preparing for employment by the juvenile court and may receive and expend funds from federal or state sources or from private donations for these purposes.
    - (iii) Funds donated or paid to the juvenile court by private sources for the purpose of compensatory service programs shall be nonlapsing.
    - (iv) The board may:
      - (A) contract with public or nonprofit institutions of higher learning for the training of personnel;
      - (B) conduct short-term training courses of its own and hire experts on a temporary basis for this purpose; and
      - (C) cooperate with the Division of Child and Family Services and other state departments or agencies in personnel training programs.
  - (d) The board may contract, on behalf of the juvenile court, with the United States Forest Service or other agencies or departments of the federal government or with agencies or departments of other states for the care and placement of minors adjudicated under this chapter.
  - (e) The powers to contract and expend funds are subject to budgetary control and procedures as provided by law.
- (2) Under the direction of the presiding officer of the council, the chair shall supervise the juvenile courts to ensure uniform adherence to law and to the rules and forms adopted by the Supreme Court and Judicial Council, and to promote the proper and efficient functioning of the juvenile courts.
- (3) The judges of districts having more than one judge shall elect a presiding judge. In districts comprised of five or more judges and court commissioners, the presiding judge shall receive an additional \$1,000 per annum as compensation.
- (4) Consistent with policies of the Judicial Council, the presiding judge shall:
- (a) implement policies of the Judicial Council;
  - (b) exercise powers and perform administrative duties as authorized by the Judicial Council;
  - (c) manage the judicial business of the district; and
  - (d) call and preside over meetings of judges of the district.

Amended by Chapter 356, 2009 General Session

**78A-6-204 Administrator of the juvenile court -- Appointment -- Qualifications -- Powers and duties.**

- (1) With the approval of the board, the state court administrator shall appoint a chief administrative officer of the juvenile court.
- (2) The chief administrative officer shall be selected on the basis of professional ability and experience in the field of public administration and shall possess an understanding of court procedures, as well as the nature and significance of probation services and other court services.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-205 District court executives -- Selection -- Duties.**

- (1) The chief administrative officer of the juvenile court, with the approval of the judge of each district or the presiding judge of multiple judge districts, shall appoint a court executive for each district. The court executive serves at the pleasure of the chief administrative officer.
- (2) The court executive shall:
  - (a) appoint a clerk of the court, deputy court clerks, probation officers, and other persons as required to carry out the work of the court;
  - (b) supervise the work of all nonjudicial court staff of the district; and
  - (c) serve as administrative officer of the district.
- (3) The clerk shall keep a record of court proceedings and may issue all process and notice required.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-206 Juvenile court employees -- Salaries -- State courts personnel system -- Exemptions and discharge.**

- (1) All employees except judges and commissioners shall be selected, promoted, and discharged through the state courts personnel system for the juvenile court, under the direction and rules of the Board of Juvenile Court Judges and the Judicial Council.
- (2) An employee under the state courts personnel system may not be discharged except for cause and after a hearing before the appointing authority, with appeal as provided by the state courts personnel system. An employee may be suspended pending the hearing and appeal.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-207 Volunteers.**

The names of volunteers serving under Section 78A-6-902 shall be stated in the court records of the cases they work with. Volunteers of record with the court are considered to be volunteers to the juvenile court and are volunteers under Title 67, Chapter 20, Volunteer Government Workers Act.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-208 Mental health evaluations -- Duty of administrator.**

- (1) The administrator of the juvenile court, with the approval of the board, and the executive director of the Department of Health, and director of the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health shall from time to time agree upon an appropriate plan:
  - (a) for obtaining mental health services and health services for the juvenile court from the state and local health departments and programs of mental health; and
  - (b) for assistance by the Department of Health and the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health in securing for the juvenile court special health, mental health, juvenile competency evaluations, and related services including community mental health services not already available from the Department of Health and the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health.
- (2) The Legislature may provide an appropriation to the Department of Health and the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health for this purpose.

Amended by Chapter 316, 2012 General Session

**78A-6-209 Court records -- Inspection.**

- (1) The court and the probation department shall keep records as required by the board and the presiding judge.
- (2) Court records shall be open to inspection by:
  - (a) the parents or guardian of a child, a minor who is at least 18 years of age, other parties in the case, the attorneys, and agencies to which custody of a minor has been transferred;
  - (b) for information relating to adult offenders alleged to have committed a sexual offense, a felony or class A misdemeanor drug offense, or an offense against the person under Title 76, Chapter 5, Offenses Against the Person, the State Board of Education 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, with the understanding that the State Board of Education must provide the individual with an opportunity to respond to any information gathered from its inspection of the records before it makes a decision concerning licensure or employment;
  - (c) the Criminal Investigations and Technical Services Division, established in Section 53-10-103, for the purpose of a criminal history background check for the purchase of a firearm and establishing good character for issuance of a concealed firearm permit as provided in Section 53-5-704;
  - (d) the Division of Child and Family Services for the purpose of Child Protective Services Investigations in accordance with Sections 62A-4a-403 and 62A-4a-409 and administrative hearings in accordance with Section 62A-4a-1009;
  - (e) the Office of Licensing for the purpose of conducting a background check in accordance with Section 62A-2-120;
  - (f) for information related to a juvenile offender who has committed a sexual offense, a felony, or an offense that if committed by an adult would be a misdemeanor, the Department of Health for the purpose of evaluating under the provisions of Subsection 26-39-404(3) whether a licensee should be permitted to obtain or retain a license to provide child care, with the understanding that the department must provide the individual who committed the offense with an opportunity to respond to any information gathered from its inspection of records before it makes a decision concerning licensure;
  - (g) for information related to a juvenile offender who has committed a sexual offense, a felony, or an offense that if committed by an adult would be a misdemeanor, the Department of Health to determine whether an individual meets the background screening requirements of Title 26, Chapter 21, Part 2, Clearance for Direct Patient Access, with the understanding that the department must provide the individual who committed the offense an opportunity to respond to any information gathered from its inspection of records before it makes a decision under that part; and
  - (h) for information related to a juvenile offender who has committed a sexual offense, a felony, or an offense that if committed by an adult would be a misdemeanor, the Department of Health to determine whether to grant, deny, or revoke background clearance under Section 26-8a-310 for an individual who is seeking or who has obtained an emergency medical service personnel license under Section 26-8a-302, with the understanding that the department must provide the individual who committed the offense an opportunity to respond to any information gathered from the department's inspection of records before it makes a determination.

- (3) With the consent of the judge, court records may be inspected by the child, by persons having a legitimate interest in the proceedings, and by persons conducting pertinent research studies.
- (4) If a petition is filed charging a minor 14 years of age or older with an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, the court shall make available to any person upon request the petition, any adjudication or disposition orders, and the delinquency history summary of the minor charged unless the records are closed by the court upon findings on the record for good cause.
- (5) Probation officers' records and reports of social and clinical studies are not open to inspection, except by consent of the court, given under rules adopted by the board.
- (6)
  - (a) Any juvenile delinquency adjudication or disposition orders and the delinquency history summary of any person charged as an adult with a felony offense shall be made available to any person upon request.
  - (b) This provision does not apply to records that have been destroyed or expunged in accordance with court rules.
  - (c) The court may charge a reasonable fee to cover the costs associated with retrieving a requested record that has been archived.

Amended by Chapter 326, 2017 General Session

**78A-6-210 Fines -- Fees -- Deposit with state treasurer -- Restricted account.**

- (1) There is created within the General Fund a restricted account known as the "Nonjudicial Adjustment Account."
- (2)
  - (a) The account shall be funded from the financial penalty established under Subsection 78A-6-602(8)(a).
  - (b) The court shall deposit all money collected as a result of penalties assessed as part of the nonjudicial adjustment of a case in the account.
  - (c) The account shall be used to pay the expenses of juvenile compensatory service, victim restitution, and diversion programs.
- (3)
  - (a) Except under Subsection (3)(b) or (4) and as otherwise provided by law, all fines, fees, penalties, and forfeitures imposed and collected by the juvenile court shall be paid to the state treasurer for deposit into the General Fund.
  - (b) Not more than 50% of any fine or forfeiture collected may be paid to a state rehabilitative employment program for delinquent minors that provides for employment of the minor in the county of the minor's residence if:
    - (i) reimbursement for the minor's labor is paid to the victim of the minor's delinquent behavior;
    - (ii) the amount earned and paid is set by court order;
    - (iii) the minor is not paid more than the hourly minimum wage; and
    - (iv) no payments to victims are made without the minor's involvement in a rehabilitative work program.
  - (c) Fines withheld under Subsection (3)(b) and any private contributions to the rehabilitative employment program are accounted for separately and are subject to audit at any time by the state auditor.
  - (d) Funds withheld under Subsection (3)(b) and private contributions are nonlapsing. The Board of Juvenile Court Judges shall establish policies for the use of the funds described in this subsection.

- (4) For fines and forfeitures collected by the court for a violation of Section 41-6a-1302 in instances where evidence of the violation was obtained by an automated traffic enforcement safety device as described in Section 41-6a-1310, the court shall allocate 20% to the school district or private school that owns or contracts for the use of the bus, and the state treasurer shall allocate 80% to the General Fund.
- (5) No fee may be charged by any state or local public officer for the service of process in any proceedings initiated by a public agency.

Amended by Chapter 312, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-211 Courtrooms -- Physical facilities.**

- (1) Suitable courtrooms and office space in each county shall be provided or made available to the court by the county for the hearing of cases except in counties where the state has provided courtrooms and offices as needed.
- (2) Equipment and supplies for the use of the judges, officers, and employees of the court and the cost of maintaining the juvenile courts shall be paid from the General Fund or other funds for those purposes.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**Part 3**  
**Abuse, Neglect, and Dependency Proceedings**

**78A-6-301 Definitions.**

As used in this part:

- (1) "Custody" means the same as that term is defined in Section 62A-4a-101.
- (2) "Immediate family member" means a spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, or grandchild.
- (3) "Protective custody" means the shelter of a child by the division from the time the child is removed from home until the earlier of:
  - (a) the shelter hearing; or
  - (b) the child's return home.
- (4) "Sibling" means the same as that term is defined in Section 62A-4a-101.
- (5) "Sibling visitation" means the same as that term is defined in Section 62A-4a-101.
- (6) "Temporary custody" means the custody of a child in the division from the date of the shelter hearing until disposition.

Amended by Chapter 46, 2018 General Session

**78A-6-301.5 Second medical opinion.**

- (1) In cases of alleged medical neglect where the division seeks protective custody, temporary custody, or custody of the child based on the report or testimony of a physician, a parent or guardian shall have a reasonable amount of time, as determined by the court, to obtain a second medical opinion from another physician of the parent's or guardian's choosing who has expertise in the applicable field.

- (2) Unless there is an imminent risk of death or a deteriorating condition of the child's health, the child shall remain in the custody of the parent or guardian while the parent or guardian obtains a second medical opinion.
- (3) If the second medical opinion results in a different diagnosis or treatment recommendation from that of the opinion of the physician the division used, the court shall give deference to the second medical opinion as long as that opinion is reasonable and informed and is consistent with treatment that is regularly prescribed by medical experts in the applicable field.
- (4) Subsections (1) through (3) do not apply to emergency treatment or care when the child faces an immediate threat of death or serious and irreparable harm and when there is insufficient time to safely allow the parent or guardian to provide alternative necessary care and treatment of the parent's or guardian's choosing.

Enacted by Chapter 274, 2015 General Session

**78A-6-302 Court-ordered protective custody of a child following petition filing -- Grounds.**

- (1) When a petition is filed under Section 78A-6-304, the court shall apply, in addressing the petition, the least restrictive means and alternatives available to accomplish a compelling state interest and to prevent irretrievable destruction of family life as described in Subsections 62A-4a-201(1) and (7)(a) and Section 78A-6-503.
- (2) After a petition has been filed under Section 78A-6-304, if the child who is the subject of the petition is not in the protective custody of the division, a court may order that the child be removed from the child's home or otherwise taken into protective custody if the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that any one or more of the following circumstances exist:
  - (a)
    - (i) there is an imminent danger to the physical health or safety of the child; and
    - (ii) the child's physical health or safety may not be protected without removing the child from the custody of the child's parent or guardian;
  - (b)
    - (i) a parent or guardian engages in or threatens the child with unreasonable conduct that causes the child to suffer harm; and
    - (ii) there are no less restrictive 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;
  - (c) the child or another child 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 a parent or guardian, a member of the parent's or guardian's household, or other person known to the parent or guardian;
  - (d) the parent or guardian is unwilling to have physical custody of the child;
  - (e) the child is abandoned or left without any provision for the child's support;
  - (f) a parent or guardian who has been incarcerated or institutionalized has not arranged or cannot arrange for safe and appropriate care for the child;
  - (g)
    - (i) 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;
    - (ii) the whereabouts of the parent or guardian are unknown; and
    - (iii) reasonable efforts to locate the parent or guardian are unsuccessful;
  - (h) subject to Subsections 78A-6-105(39) and 78A-6-117(2) and Section 78A-6-301.5, the child is in immediate need of medical care;
  - (i)

- (i) a parent's or guardian's actions, omissions, or habitual action create an environment that poses a serious risk to the child's health or safety for which immediate remedial or preventive action is necessary; or
  - (ii) a parent's or guardian's action in leaving a child unattended would reasonably pose a threat to the child's health or safety;
  - (j) the child or another child residing in the same household has been neglected;
  - (k) the child's natural parent:
    - (i) intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes the death of another parent of the child;
    - (ii) 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
    - (iii) is being prosecuted for or has been convicted of intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing the death of another parent of the child;
  - (l) an infant has been abandoned, as defined in Section 78A-6-316;
  - (m)
    - (i) the parent or guardian, or an adult residing in the same household as the parent or guardian, is charged or arrested pursuant to Title 58, Chapter 37d, Clandestine Drug Lab Act; and
    - (ii) any clandestine laboratory operation was located in the residence or on the property where the child resided; or
  - (n) the child's welfare is otherwise endangered.
- (3)
- (a) For purposes of Subsection (2)(a), if a child has previously been adjudicated as abused, neglected, or dependent, and a subsequent incident of abuse, neglect, or dependency occurs involving the same substantiated abuser or under similar circumstance as the previous abuse, that fact constitutes prima facie evidence that the child cannot safely remain in the custody of the child's parent.
  - (b) For purposes of Subsection (2)(c):
    - (i) another child residing in the same household may not be removed from the home unless that child is considered to be at substantial risk of being physically abused, sexually abused, or sexually exploited as described in Subsection (2)(c) or Subsection (3)(b)(ii); and
    - (ii) if a parent or guardian has received actual notice that physical abuse, sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation by a person known to the parent has occurred, and there is evidence that the parent or guardian failed to protect the child, after having received the notice, by allowing the child to be in the physical presence of the alleged abuser, that fact constitutes prima facie evidence that the child is at substantial risk of being physically abused, sexually abused, or sexually exploited.
- (4)
- (a) For purposes of Subsection (2), if the division files a petition under Section 78A-6-304, the court shall consider the division's safety and risk assessments described in Section 62A-4a-203.1 to determine whether a child should be removed from the custody of the child's parent or guardian or should otherwise be taken into protective custody.
  - (b) The division shall make a diligent effort to provide the safety and risk assessments described in Section 62A-4a-203.1 to the court, guardian ad litem, and counsel for the parent or guardian, as soon as practicable before the shelter hearing described in Section 78A-6-306.
- (5) In the absence of one of the factors described in Subsection (2), a court may not remove a child from the parent's or guardian's custody on the basis of:
- (a) educational neglect, truancy, or failure to comply with a court order to attend school;
  - (b) mental illness or poverty of the parent or guardian; or
  - (c) disability of the parent or guardian, as defined in Section 57-21-2.



- (6) A child removed from the custody of the child's parent or guardian under this section may not be placed or kept in a secure detention facility pending further court proceedings unless the child is detainable based on guidelines promulgated by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services.
- (7) This section does not preclude removal of a child from the child's home without a warrant or court order under Section 62A-4a-202.1.
- (8)
  - (a) Except as provided in Subsection (8)(b), a court or the Division of Child and Family Services may not remove a child from the custody of the child's parent or guardian on the sole or primary basis that the parent or guardian refuses to consent to:
    - (i) the administration of a psychotropic medication to a child;
    - (ii) a psychiatric, psychological, or behavioral treatment for a child; or
    - (iii) a psychiatric or behavioral health evaluation of a child.
  - (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (8)(a), a court or the Division of Child and Family Services may remove a child under conditions that would otherwise be prohibited under Subsection (8)(a) if failure to take an action described under Subsection (8)(a) would present a serious, imminent risk to the child's physical safety or the physical safety of others.

Amended by Chapter 158, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-303 Rules of procedure -- Ex parte communications.**

- (1) The Utah Rules of Civil Procedure and the Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure apply to abuse, neglect, and dependency proceedings unless the provisions of this part specify otherwise.
- (2) Any unauthorized ex parte communication concerning a pending case between a judge and a party to an abuse, neglect, or dependency proceeding shall be recorded for subsequent review, if necessary, by the Judicial Conduct Commission.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-304 Petition filed.**

- (1) For purposes of this section, "petition" means a petition to commence proceedings in a juvenile court alleging that a child is:
  - (a) abused;
  - (b) neglected; or
  - (c) dependent.
- (2)
  - (a) Subject to Subsection (2)(b), any interested person may file a petition.
  - (b) A person described in Subsection (2)(a) shall make a referral with the division before the person files a petition.
- (3) If the child who is the subject of a petition is removed from the child's home by the division, the petition shall be filed on or before the date of the initial shelter hearing described in Section 78A-6-306.
- (4) The petition shall be verified, and contain all of the following:
  - (a) the name, age, and address, if any, of the child upon whose behalf the petition is brought;
  - (b) the names and addresses, if known to the petitioner, of both parents and any guardian of the child;
  - (c) a concise statement of facts, separately stated, to support the conclusion that the child upon whose behalf the petition is being brought is abused, neglected, or dependent; and

- (d) a statement regarding whether the child is in protective custody, and if so, the date and precise time the child was taken into protective custody.
- (5) If a petition is filed under this section, and a petition for termination of parental rights is filed under Section 78A-6-504 before a dispositional hearing, a party may request a hearing on whether reunification services are appropriate in accordance with the factors described in Subsections 78A-6-312(21) and (23).

Amended by Chapter 158, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-305 Opportunity for a minor to testify or address the court.**

- (1) For purposes of this section, "postadjudication hearing" means:
  - (a) a dispositional hearing;
  - (b) a permanency hearing; or
  - (c) a review hearing, except a drug court review hearing.
- (2) A minor shall be present at any postadjudication hearing in a case relating to the abuse, neglect, or dependency of the minor, unless the court determines that:
  - (a) requiring the minor to be present at the postadjudication hearing would be detrimental to the minor or impractical; or
  - (b) the minor is not sufficiently mature to articulate the minor's wishes in relation to the hearing.
- (3) A court may, in the court's discretion, order that a minor described in Subsection (2) be present at a hearing that is not a postadjudication hearing.
- (4)
  - (a) Except as provided in Subsection (4)(b), at any hearing in a case relating to the abuse, neglect, or dependency of a minor, when the minor is present at the hearing, the court shall:
    - (i) ask the minor whether the minor desires the opportunity to address the court or testify; and
    - (ii) if the minor desires an opportunity to address the court or testify, allow the minor to address the court or testify.
  - (b) Subsection (4)(a) does not apply if the court determines that:
    - (i) it would be detrimental to the minor to comply with Subsection (4)(a); or
    - (ii) the minor is not sufficiently mature to articulate the minor's wishes in relation to the hearing.
  - (c) Subject to applicable court rules, the court may allow the minor to address the court in camera.
  - (d) If a minor 14 years of age or older desires an opportunity to address the court or testify, the court shall give the minor's desires added weight, but may not treat the minor's desires as the single controlling factor in a postadjudication hearing or other hearing described in Subsection (3).
- (5) Nothing in this section prohibits a minor from being present at a hearing that the minor is not required to be at by this section or by court order, unless the court orders otherwise.

Amended by Chapter 71, 2019 General Session

**78A-6-306 Shelter hearing.**

- (1) A shelter hearing shall be held within 72 hours excluding weekends and holidays after any one or all of the following occur:
  - (a) removal of the child from the child's home by the division;
  - (b) placement of the child in the protective custody of the division;
  - (c) emergency placement under Subsection 62A-4a-202.1(4);

- (d) as an alternative to removal of the child, a parent enters a domestic violence shelter at the request of the division; or
  - (e) a "Motion for Expedited Placement in Temporary Custody" is filed under Subsection 78A-6-106(4).
- (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:
- (a) the name and address of the person to whom the notice is directed;
  - (b) the date, time, and place of the shelter hearing;
  - (c) the name of the child on whose behalf a petition is being brought;
  - (d) a concise statement regarding:
    - (i) the reasons for removal or other action of the division under Subsection (1); and
    - (ii) the allegations and code sections under which the proceeding has been instituted;
  - (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 indigent 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
  - (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.
- (3) The notice described in Subsection (2) shall be personally served as soon as possible, but no later than one business day after removal of the child from the child's home, or the filing of a "Motion for Expedited Placement in Temporary Custody" under Subsection 78A-6-106(4), on:
- (a) the appropriate guardian ad litem; and
  - (b) both parents and any guardian of the child, unless the parents or guardians cannot be located.
- (4) The following persons shall be present at the shelter hearing:
- (a) the child, unless it would be detrimental for the child;
  - (b) the child's parents or guardian, unless the parents or guardian cannot be located, or fail to appear in response to the notice;
  - (c) counsel for the parents, if one is requested;
  - (d) the child's guardian ad litem;
  - (e) the caseworker from the division who is assigned to the case; and
  - (f) the attorney from the attorney general's office who is representing the division.
- (5)
- (a) At the shelter hearing, the court shall:
    - (i) provide an opportunity to provide relevant testimony to:
      - (A) the child's parent or guardian, if present; and
      - (B) any other person having relevant knowledge;
    - (ii) subject to Section 78A-6-305, provide an opportunity for the child to testify; and
    - (iii) in accordance with Subsections 78A-6-307(18)(c) through (e), grant preferential consideration to a relative or friend for the temporary placement of the child.
  - (b) The court:
    - (i) may consider all relevant evidence, in accordance with the Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure;
    - (ii) shall hear relevant evidence presented by the child, the child's parent or guardian, the requesting party, or their counsel; and

- (iii) may in its discretion limit testimony and evidence to only that which goes to the issues of removal and the child's need for continued protection.
- (6) If the child is in the protective custody of the division, the division shall report to the court:
- (a) the reason why the child was removed from the parent's or guardian's custody;
  - (b) any services provided to the child and the child's family in an effort to prevent removal;
  - (c) the need, if any, for continued shelter;
  - (d) the available services that could facilitate the return of the child to the custody of the child's parent or guardian; and
  - (e) subject to Subsections 78A-6-307(18)(c) through (e), 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.
- (7) The court shall consider all relevant evidence provided by persons or entities authorized to present relevant evidence pursuant to this section.
- (8)
- (a) If necessary to protect the child, preserve the rights of a party, or for other good cause shown, the court may grant no more than one continuance, not to exceed five judicial days.
  - (b) A court shall honor, as nearly as practicable, the request by a parent or guardian for a continuance under Subsection (8)(a).
  - (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 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 the protective custody of the division, the court shall order that the child be returned to the custody of the parent or guardian unless it finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, consistent with the protections and requirements provided in Subsection 62A-4a-201(1), that any one of the following exists:
    - (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;
    - (ii)
      - (A) the child is suffering emotional damage that results in a serious impairment in the child's growth, development, behavior, or psychological functioning;
      - (B) the parent or guardian is unwilling or unable to make reasonable changes that would sufficiently prevent future damage; and
      - (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;
    - (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;
    - (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 a:
      - (A) parent or guardian;
      - (B) member of the parent's household or the guardian's household; or
      - (C) person known to the parent or guardian;
    - (v) the parent or guardian is unwilling to have physical custody of the child;
    - (vi) the child is without any provision for the child's support;
    - (vii) a parent who is incarcerated or institutionalized has not or cannot arrange for safe and appropriate care for the child;

- (viii)
  - (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;
  - (B) the whereabouts of the parent or guardian are unknown; and
  - (C) reasonable efforts to locate the parent or guardian are unsuccessful;
- (ix) subject to Subsections 78A-6-105(40)(b) and 78A-6-117(2) and Section 78A-6-301.5, the child is in immediate need of medical care;
- (x)
  - (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
  - (B) the parent or guardian is unwilling or unable to make reasonable changes that would remove the threat;
- (xi)
  - (A) the child or a minor residing in the same household has been neglected; and
  - (B) the parent or guardian is unwilling or unable to make reasonable changes that would prevent the neglect;
- (xii) the parent, guardian, or an adult residing in the same household as the parent or guardian, is charged or arrested pursuant to 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;
- (xiii)
  - (A) the child's welfare is substantially endangered; and
  - (B) the parent or guardian is unwilling or unable to make reasonable changes that would remove the danger; or
- (xiv) the child's natural parent:
  - (A) intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes the death of another parent of the child;
  - (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
  - (C) is being prosecuted for or has been convicted of intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing the death of another parent of the child.
- (b)
  - (i) Prima facie evidence of the finding described in Subsection (9)(a)(i) is established if:
    - (A) a court previously adjudicated that the child suffered abuse, neglect, or dependency involving the parent; and
    - (B) a subsequent incident of abuse, neglect, or dependency involving the parent occurs.
  - (ii) For purposes of Subsection (9)(a)(iv), if the court finds that the parent knowingly allowed the child to be in the physical care of a person after the parent received actual notice that the person physically abused, sexually abused, or sexually exploited the child, that fact constitutes prima facie evidence that there is a substantial risk that the child will be physically abused, sexually abused, or sexually exploited.
- (10)
  - (a)
    - (i) The court shall also 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.
    - (ii) If the court finds that the child can be safely returned to the custody of the child's parent or guardian through the provision of those services, the court shall place the child with the child's parent or guardian and order that those services be provided by the division.

- (b) In making the determination described in Subsection (10)(a), and in ordering and providing services, the child's health, safety, and welfare shall be the paramount concern, in accordance with federal law.
- (11) Where the division's first contact with the family occurred during an emergency situation in which the child could not safely remain at home, the court shall make a finding that any lack of preplacement preventive efforts was appropriate.
- (12) In cases where actual sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, abandonment, severe abuse, or severe neglect are involved, neither the division nor the court has 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.
- (13) The court may not order continued removal of a child solely on the basis of educational neglect as defined in Section 78A-6-105, truancy, or failure to comply with a court order to attend school.
- (14)
  - (a) Whenever a court orders continued removal of a child under this section, the court shall state the facts on which that decision is based.
  - (b) If no continued removal is ordered and the child is returned home, the court shall state the facts on which that decision is based.
- (15) If the court finds that continued removal and temporary custody are necessary for the protection of a child pursuant to Subsection (9)(a), the court shall order continued removal regardless of:
  - (a) any error in the initial removal of the child;
  - (b) the failure of a party to comply with notice provisions; or
  - (c) any other procedural requirement of this chapter or Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Child and Family Services.

Amended by Chapter 158, 2020 General Session  
Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-307 Shelter hearing -- Placement -- DCFS custody.**

- (1) As used in this section:
  - (a) "Friend" means an adult who:
    - (i) has an established relationship with the child or a family member of the child; and
    - (ii) is not a natural parent of the child.
  - (b)
    - (i) "Natural parent," notwithstanding Section 78A-6-105, means:
      - (A) a biological or adoptive mother of the child;
      - (B) an adoptive father of the child; or
      - (C) a biological father of the child who:
        - (I) was married to the child's biological mother at the time the child was conceived or born; or
        - (II) has strictly complied with Sections 78B-6-120 through 78B-6-122, before removal of the child or voluntary surrender of the child by the custodial parent.
    - (ii) The definition of "natural parent" described in Subsection (1)(b)(i) applies 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.
  - (c) "Relative" means:

- (i) an adult who 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;
  - (ii) a first cousin of the child's parent;
  - (iii) an adult who is an adoptive parent of the child's sibling; or
  - (iv) in the case of a child defined as an "Indian" under the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903, "relative" also means an "extended family member" as defined by that statute.
- (2)
- (a) At the shelter hearing, when the court orders that a child be removed from the custody of the child's parent in accordance with the requirements of Section 78A-6-306, the court shall first determine whether there is another natural parent with whom the child was not residing at the time the events or conditions that brought the child within the court's jurisdiction occurred, who desires to assume custody of the child.
  - (b) If another natural parent requests custody under Subsection (2)(a), the court shall place the child with that parent unless the court finds that the placement would be unsafe or otherwise detrimental to the child.
  - (c) This Subsection (2) is limited by Subsection (18)(b).
  - (d)
    - (i) The court shall make a specific finding regarding the fitness of the parent described in Subsection (2)(b) to assume custody, and the safety and appropriateness of the placement.
    - (ii) The court shall, at a minimum, order the division to visit the parent's home, comply with the criminal background check provisions described in Section 78A-6-308, and check the division's management information system for any previous reports of abuse or neglect received by the division regarding the parent at issue.
    - (iii) The court may order the division to conduct any further investigation regarding the safety and appropriateness of the placement.
    - (iv) The division shall report the division's findings in writing to the court.
    - (v) The court may place the child in the temporary custody of the division, pending the court's determination regarding that placement.
- (3) If the court orders placement with a parent under Subsection (2):
- (a) the child and the parent are under the continuing jurisdiction of the court;
  - (b) the court may order:
    - (i) that the parent assume custody subject to the supervision of the court; and
    - (ii) that services be provided to the parent from whose custody the child was removed, the parent who has assumed custody, or both; and
  - (c) the 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.
- (4) The court shall periodically review an order described in Subsection (3) to determine whether:
- (a) placement with the parent continues to be in the child's best interest;
  - (b) the child should be returned to the original custodial parent;
  - (c) the child should be placed in the custody of a relative, pursuant to Subsections (7) through (12); or
  - (d) the child should be placed in the custody of the division.
- (5) The time limitations described in Section 78A-6-312 with regard to reunification efforts apply to children placed with a previously noncustodial parent in accordance with Subsection (2).
- (6) Legal custody of the child is not affected by an order entered under Subsection (2) or (3). To affect a previous court order regarding legal custody, the party shall petition that court for modification of the order.

- (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 court:
  - (a) shall, at that time, determine whether, subject to Subsections (18)(c) through (e), 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;
  - (b) may order the division to conduct a reasonable search to determine whether, subject to Subsections (18)(c) through (e), there are relatives or friends who are willing and appropriate, in accordance with the requirements of this part and Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Part 2, Child Welfare Services, for placement of the child;
  - (c) shall order the parents to cooperate with the division, within five working days, to, subject to Subsections (18)(c) through (e), provide information regarding relatives or friends who may be able and willing to care for the child; and
  - (d) may order that the child be placed in the custody of the division pending the determination under Subsection (7)(a).
- (8) This section may not be construed as a guarantee that an identified relative or friend will receive custody of the child.
- (9) Subject to Subsections (18)(c) through (e), preferential consideration shall be given to a relative's or a friend's request for placement of the child, if it is in the best interest of the child, and the provisions of this section are satisfied.
- (10)
  - (a) If a willing relative or friend is identified under Subsection (7)(a), the court shall make a specific finding regarding:
    - (i) the fitness of that relative or friend as a placement for the child; and
    - (ii) the safety and appropriateness of placement with that relative or friend.
  - (b) To be considered a "willing relative or friend" under this section, the relative or friend shall be willing to cooperate with the child's permanency goal.
- (11)
  - (a) In making the finding described in Subsection (10)(a), the court shall, at a minimum, order the division to:
    - (i) if the child may be placed with a relative, conduct a background check that includes:
      - (A) completion of a nonfingerprint-based, Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification background check of the relative;
      - (B) a completed search, relating to the relative, of the Management Information System described in Section 62A-4a-1003; and
      - (C) a background check that complies with the criminal background check provisions described in Section 78A-6-308, of each nonrelative, as defined in Section 62A-4a-209, of the child who resides in the household where the child may be placed;
    - (ii) if the child will be placed with a noncustodial parent, complete a background check that includes:
      - (A) the background check requirements applicable to an emergency placement with a noncustodial parent that are described in Subsections 62A-4a-209(5) and (7);
      - (B) a completed search, relating to the noncustodial parent of the child, of the Management Information System described in Section 62A-4a-1003; and
      - (C) a background check that complies with the criminal background check provisions described in Section 78A-6-308, of each nonrelative, as defined in Section 62A-4a-209, of the child who resides in the household where the child may be placed;



- (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 78A-6-308;
  - (iv) visit the relative's or friend's home;
  - (v) check the division's management information system for any previous reports of abuse or neglect regarding the relative or friend at issue;
  - (vi) report the division's findings in writing to the court; and
  - (vii) provide sufficient information so that the court may determine whether:
    - (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;
    - (B) the child is comfortable with the relative or friend;
    - (C) the relative or friend recognizes the parent's history of abuse and is committed to protect the child;
    - (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;
    - (E) the relative or friend is committed to caring for the child as long as necessary; and
    - (F) the relative or friend can provide a secure and stable environment for the child.
  - (b) The division may determine to conduct, or the court may order the division to conduct, any further investigation regarding the safety and appropriateness of the placement.
  - (c) The division shall complete and file the division's assessment regarding placement with a relative or friend as soon as practicable, in an effort to facilitate placement of the child with a relative or friend.
- (12)
- (a) The court may place a child described in Subsection (2)(a) in the temporary custody of the division, pending the division's investigation pursuant to Subsections (10) and (11), and the court's determination regarding the appropriateness of that placement.
  - (b) The court shall ultimately base the court's determination regarding the appropriateness of a placement with a relative or friend on the best interest of the child.
- (13) When a court places a child described in Subsection (7) in the custody of the child's relative or friend:
- (a) the court:
    - (i) shall order the relative or friend assume custody, subject to the continuing supervision of the court; and
    - (ii) may order the division provide necessary services to the child and the child's relative or friend, including the monitoring of the child's safety and well-being;
  - (b) the child and the relative or friend in whose custody the child is placed are under the continuing jurisdiction of the court;
  - (c) the court may enter any order that it considers necessary for the protection and best interest of the child;
  - (d) the court shall provide for reasonable parent-time with the parent or parents from whose custody the child was removed, unless parent-time is not in the best interest of the child; and
  - (e) the court shall conduct a periodic review no less often than every six months, to determine whether:
    - (i) placement with the relative or friend continues to be in the child's best interest;
    - (ii) the child should be returned home; or
    - (iii) the child should be placed in the custody of the division.

- (14) No later than 12 months after placement with a relative or friend, the court shall schedule a hearing for the purpose of entering a permanent order in accordance with the best interest of the child.
- (15) The time limitations described in Section 78A-6-312, with regard to reunification efforts, apply to children placed with a relative or friend pursuant to Subsection (7).
- (16)
  - (a) If the court awards 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 78A-6-308; and
    - (ii) if the results of the criminal background check described in Subsection (16)(a)(i) would prohibit the relative from having direct access to the child under Section 62A-2-120, the division shall:
      - (A) take the child into physical custody; and
      - (B) within three days, excluding weekends and holidays, after taking the child into physical custody under Subsection (16)(a)(ii)(A), give written notice to the court, and all parties to the proceedings, of the division's action.
  - (b) Nothing in Subsection (16)(a) prohibits the division from placing a child with a relative, pending the results of the background check described in Subsection (16)(a) on the relative.
- (17) When the 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 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 and Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Child and Family Services.
- (18)
  - (a) Any preferential consideration that a relative or friend is initially granted pursuant to Subsection (9) expires 120 days from the date of the shelter hearing. After that time period has expired, a relative or friend who has not obtained custody or asserted an interest in a child, may not be granted preferential consideration by the division or the court.
  - (b) When the time period described in Subsection (18)(a) has expired, the preferential consideration, which is initially granted to a natural parent in accordance with Subsection (2), is limited. After that time, the court shall base the court's custody decision on the best interest of the child.
  - (c) Before the expiration of the 120-day period described in Subsection (18)(a), the following order of preference shall be applied when determining the individual with whom a child will be placed, provided that the individual is willing, and has the ability, to care for the child:
    - (i) a noncustodial parent of the child;
    - (ii) a relative of the child;
    - (iii) subject to Subsection (18)(d), a friend, if the friend is a licensed foster parent; and
    - (iv) other placements that are consistent with the requirements of law.
  - (d) In determining whether a friend is a willing and appropriate placement for a child, the court or the division:
    - (i) subject to Subsections (18)(d)(ii) through (iv), shall consider the child's preferences or level of comfort with the friend;
    - (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;

- (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
- (iv) shall give preference to a friend designated by the child, if:
  - (A) the child is of sufficient maturity to articulate the child's wishes; and
  - (B) the basis for removing the child under Section 78A-6-306 is sexual abuse of the child.
- (e) 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:
  - (i) the department shall fully cooperate to expedite the licensing process for the friend; and
  - (ii) if the friend becomes licensed as a foster parent within the time frame described in Subsection (18)(a), the court shall determine whether it is in the best interests of the child to place the child with the friend.
- (19) If, following 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.
- (20) In determining the placement of a child, neither the court, nor the division, may 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.
- (21) If the 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 court shall make findings explaining why the court's decision differs from the child's wishes.

Amended by Chapter 250, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-307.5 Post-shelter hearing placement of a minor who is in division custody.**

- (1) If the court awards custody of a minor to the division under Section 78A-6-307, or as otherwise permitted by law, the division shall determine ongoing placement of the minor.
- (2) In placing a minor under Subsection (1), the division:
  - (a) except as provided in Subsections (2)(b) and (d), shall comply with the applicable background check provisions described in Section 78A-6-307;
  - (b) is not required to receive approval from the court before making the placement;
  - (c) shall, within three days, excluding weekends and holidays, after making the placement, give written notice to the court, and the parties to the proceedings, that the placement has been made;
  - (d) may place the minor with a noncustodial parent, relative, or friend, using the same criteria established for an emergency placement under Section 62A-4a-209, pending the results of:
    - (i) the background check described in Subsection 78A-6-307(16)(a); and
    - (ii) evaluation with the noncustodial parent, relative, or friend to determine the individual's capacity to provide ongoing care to the minor; and
  - (e) shall take into consideration the will of the minor, if the minor is of sufficient maturity to articulate the minor's wishes in relation to the minor's placement.
- (3) If the division's placement decision differs from a minor's express wishes if the minor is of sufficient maturity to state the wishes in relation to the minor's placement, the division shall

make findings explaining why the division's decision differs from the minor's wishes in a writing provided to the court and the minor's guardian ad litem.

Amended by Chapter 71, 2019 General Session

**78A-6-308 Criminal background checks necessary prior to out-of-home placement.**

- (1) Subject to Subsection (3), upon ordering removal of a child from the custody of the child's parent and placing that child in the custody of the Division of Child and Family Services, prior to the division's placement of that child in out-of-home care, the court shall require the completion of a nonfingerprint-based background check by the Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification regarding the proposed placement.
- (2)
  - (a) Except as provided in Subsection (4), the division and the Office of Guardian ad Litem may request, or the court upon the court's own motion may order, the Department of Public Safety to conduct a complete Federal Bureau of Investigation criminal background check through the national criminal history system (NCIC).
  - (b) Except as provided in Subsection (4), upon request by the division or the Office of Guardian ad Litem, or upon the court's order, persons subject to the requirements of Subsection (1) shall submit fingerprints and shall be subject to an FBI fingerprint background check. The child may be temporarily placed, pending the outcome of that background check.
  - (c) The cost of those investigations shall be borne by whoever is to receive placement of the child, except that the Division of Child and Family Services may pay all or part of the cost of those investigations.
- (3) Except as provided in Subsection (5), a child who is in the legal custody of the state may not be placed with a prospective foster parent or a prospective adoptive parent, unless, before the child is placed with the prospective foster parent or the prospective adoptive parent:
  - (a) a fingerprint based FBI national criminal history records check is conducted on the prospective foster parent or prospective adoptive parent and any other adult residing in the household;
  - (b) the Department of Human Services conducts a check of the abuse and neglect registry in each state where the prospective foster parent or prospective adoptive parent resided in the five years immediately preceding the day on which the prospective foster parent or prospective adoptive parent applied to be a foster parent or adoptive parent, to determine whether the prospective foster parent or prospective adoptive parent is listed in the registry as having a substantiated or supported finding of a severe type of abuse or neglect as defined in Section 62A-4a-1002;
  - (c) the Department of Human Services conducts a check of the abuse and neglect registry of each state where each adult living in the home of the prospective foster parent or prospective adoptive parent described in Subsection (3)(b) resided in the five years immediately preceding the day on which the prospective foster parent or prospective adoptive parent applied to be a foster parent or adoptive parent, to determine whether the adult is listed in the registry as having a substantiated or supported finding of a severe type of abuse or neglect as defined in Section 62A-4a-1002; and
  - (d) each person required to undergo a background check described in this Subsection (3) passes the background check, pursuant to the provisions of Section 62A-2-120.
- (4) Subsections (2)(a) and (b) do not apply to a child who is placed with a noncustodial parent or relative under Section 62A-4a-209, 78A-6-307, or 78A-6-307.5, unless the court finds that compliance with Subsection (2)(a) or (b) is necessary to ensure the safety of the child.

- (5) The requirements under Subsection (3) do not apply to the extent that:
- (a) federal law or rule permits otherwise; or
  - (b) the requirements would prohibit the division or a court from placing a child with:
    - (i) a noncustodial parent, under Section 62A-4a-209, 78A-6-307, or 78A-6-307.5; or
    - (ii) a relative, under Section 62A-4a-209, 78A-6-307, or 78A-6-307.5, pending completion of the background check described in Subsection (3).

Amended by Chapter 293, 2012 General Session

**78A-6-308.5 Outstanding arrest warrant check before return of custody.**

- (1) Before the division may recommend that a child who is in the custody, protective custody, or temporary custody of the division be returned to the custody of a parent or guardian of the child, the division shall determine whether the parent or guardian has an outstanding felony arrest warrant in any state where the parent or guardian has resided or in any state where an immediate family member of the parent or guardian resides.
- (2) The division shall file the results of the felony arrest warrant check with the court.
- (3) If the parent or guardian of a child who is in the custody, protective custody, or temporary custody of the division has an outstanding arrest warrant in any state, the court may deny the return of the child to the custody of that parent or guardian. The court shall consider the best interest of the child when making the determination.

Enacted by Chapter 46, 2018 General Session

**78A-6-309 Pretrial and adjudication hearing -- Time deadlines.**

- (1) Upon the filing of a petition, the clerk of the court shall set the pretrial hearing on the petition within 15 calendar days from the later of:
  - (a) the date of the shelter hearing; or
  - (b) the filing of the petition.
- (2) The pretrial may be continued upon motion of any party, for good cause shown, but the final adjudication hearing shall be held no later than 60 calendar days from the later of:
  - (a) the date of the shelter hearing; or
  - (b) the filing of the petition.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-310 Notice of adjudication hearing.**

- (1) Upon the filing of a petition pursuant to Section 78A-6-304, the petitioner shall cause the petition and notice to be served on:
  - (a) the guardian ad litem;
  - (b) both parents and any guardian of the child; and
  - (c) the child's foster parents.
- (2) The notice shall contain all of the following:
  - (a) the name and address of the person to whom the notice is directed;
  - (b) the date, time, and place of the hearing on the petition;
  - (c) the name of the child on whose behalf the petition has been brought;
  - (d) a statement that the parent or guardian to whom notice is given, and the child, are entitled to have an attorney present at the hearing on the petition, and that if the parent or guardian is

indigent and cannot afford an attorney, and desires to be represented by an attorney, one will be provided; and

- (e) a statement that the parent or legal guardian is liable for the cost of support of the child in the protective custody, temporary custody, and custody of the division, and for legal counsel appointed for the parent or guardian under Subsection (2)(d), according to the parent's or guardian's financial ability.
- (3) Notice and a copy of the petition shall be served on all persons required to receive notice under Subsection (1) as soon as possible after the petition is filed and at least five days prior to the time set for the hearing.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-311 Adjudication -- Dispositional hearing -- Time deadlines.**

- (1) If, at the adjudication hearing, the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the allegations contained in the petition are true, it shall conduct a dispositional hearing.
- (2) The dispositional hearing may be held on the same date as the adjudication hearing, but shall be held no later than 30 calendar days after the date of the adjudication hearing.
- (3) At the adjudication hearing or the dispositional hearing the court shall schedule dates and times for:
  - (a) the six-month periodic review; and
  - (b) the permanency hearing.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-311.5 Placement in a qualified residential treatment program -- Review hearings.**

- (1) As used in this section:
  - (a) "Qualified individual" means the same as that term is defined in 42 U.S.C. Sec. 675a.
  - (b) "Qualified residential treatment program" means the same as that term is defined in 42 U.S.C. Sec. 672.
- (2) Within 60 days of the date when a child is placed in a qualified residential treatment program, the court shall:
  - (a) review the assessment, determination, and documentation made by a qualified individual regarding the child;
  - (b) determine whether the needs of the child can be met through placement in a foster home;
  - (c) if the child's needs cannot be met through placement in a foster home, determine whether:
    - (i) placement of the child in a qualified residential treatment program provides the most effective and appropriate level of care for the child in the least restrictive environment; and
    - (ii) placement in a qualified residential treatment program is consistent with the short-term and long-term goals for the child, as specified in the permanency plan for the child; and
  - (d) approve or disapprove of the child's placement in a qualified residential treatment program.
- (3) As long as a child remains placed in a qualified residential treatment program, the court shall review the placement decision at each subsequent review and permanency hearing held with respect to the child.
- (4) When the court conducts a review described in Subsection (3), the court shall review evidence submitted by the custodial division to:
  - (a) demonstrate an ongoing assessment of the strengths and needs of the child such that the child's needs cannot be met through placement in a foster home;

- (b) demonstrate that placement in a qualified residential treatment program provides the most effective and appropriate level of care for the child in the least restrictive environment;
- (c) demonstrate that placement in the qualified residential treatment program is consistent with the short-term and long-term goals for the child, as specified by the permanency plan for the child;
- (d) document the specific treatment or service needs that will be met for the child in the placement;
- (e) document the length of time the child is expected to need the treatment or services; and
- (f) document the efforts made by the custodial division to prepare the child to return home or transition to another setting, such as with a relative, with a friend of the child, with a legal guardian, with an adoptive parent, a foster home, or independent living.

Amended by Chapter 250, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-312 Dispositional hearing -- Reunification services -- Exceptions.**

- (1) The court may:
  - (a) make any of the dispositions described in Section 78A-6-117;
  - (b) place the minor in the custody or guardianship of any:
    - (i) individual; or
    - (ii) public or private entity or agency; or
  - (c) order:
    - (i) protective supervision;
    - (ii) family preservation;
    - (iii) subject to Subsections (12)(b), 78A-6-105(40), and 78A-6-117(2) and Section 78A-6-301.5, medical or mental health treatment;
    - (iv) sibling visitation; or
    - (v) other services.
- (2) Whenever the court orders continued removal at the dispositional hearing, and that the minor remain in the custody of the division, the court shall first:
  - (a) establish a primary permanency plan for the minor; and
  - (b) determine whether, in view of the primary permanency plan, reunification services are appropriate for the minor and the minor's family, pursuant to Subsections (21) through (23).
- (3) Subject to Subsections (6) and (7), if the court determines that reunification services are appropriate for the minor and the minor's family, the court shall provide for reasonable parent-time with the parent or parents from whose custody the minor was removed, unless parent-time is not in the best interest of the minor.
- (4) In cases where obvious sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, abandonment, severe abuse, or severe neglect are involved, neither the division nor the court has any duty to make "reasonable efforts" or to, in any other way, attempt to provide reunification services, or to attempt to rehabilitate the offending parent or parents.
- (5) In all cases, the minor's health, safety, and welfare shall be the court's paramount concern in determining whether reasonable efforts to reunify should be made.
- (6) For purposes of Subsection (3), parent-time is in the best interests of a minor unless the court makes a finding that it is necessary to deny parent-time in order to:
  - (a) protect the physical safety of the minor;
  - (b) protect the life of the minor; or
  - (c) prevent the minor from being traumatized by contact with the parent due to the minor's fear of the parent in light of the nature of the alleged abuse or neglect.

- (7) Notwithstanding Subsection (3), a court may not deny parent-time based solely on a parent's failure to:
  - (a) prove that the parent has not used legal or illegal substances; or
  - (b) comply with an aspect of the child and family plan that is ordered by the court.
- (8)
  - (a) In addition to the primary permanency plan, the court shall establish a concurrent permanency plan that shall include:
    - (i) a representative list of the conditions under which the primary permanency plan will be abandoned in favor of the concurrent permanency plan; and
    - (ii) an explanation of the effect of abandoning or modifying the primary permanency plan.
  - (b) In determining the primary permanency plan and concurrent permanency plan, the court shall consider:
    - (i) the preference for kinship placement over nonkinship placement;
    - (ii) the potential for a guardianship placement if the parent-child relationship is legally terminated and no appropriate adoption placement is available; and
    - (iii) the use of an individualized permanency plan, only as a last resort.
- (9) A permanency hearing shall be conducted in accordance with Subsection 78A-6-314(1)(b) within 30 days after the day on which the dispositional hearing ends if something other than reunification is initially established as a minor's primary permanency plan.
- (10)
  - (a) The court may amend a minor's primary permanency plan before the establishment of a final permanency plan under Section 78A-6-314.
  - (b) The court is not limited to the terms of the concurrent permanency plan in the event that the primary permanency plan is abandoned.
  - (c) If, at any time, the court determines that reunification is no longer a minor's primary permanency plan, the court shall conduct a permanency hearing in accordance with Section 78A-6-314 on or before the earlier of:
    - (i) 30 days after the day on which the court makes the determination described in this Subsection (10)(c); or
    - (ii) the day on which the provision of reunification services, described in Section 78A-6-314, ends.
- (11)
  - (a) If the court determines that reunification services are appropriate, the court shall order that the division make reasonable efforts to provide services to the minor and the minor's parent for the purpose of facilitating reunification of the family, for a specified period of time.
  - (b) In providing the services described in Subsection (11)(a), the minor's health, safety, and welfare shall be the division's paramount concern, and the court shall so order.
- (12)
  - (a) The court shall:
    - (i) determine whether the services offered or provided by the division under the child and family plan constitute "reasonable efforts" on the part of the division;
    - (ii) determine and define the responsibilities of the parent under the child and family plan in accordance with Subsection 62A-4a-205(6)(e); and
    - (iii) identify verbally on the record, or in a written document provided to the parties, the responsibilities described in Subsection (12)(a)(ii), for the purpose of assisting in any future determination regarding the provision of reasonable efforts, in accordance with state and federal law.



- (b) If the parent is in a substance use disorder treatment program, other than a certified drug court program:
  - (i) the court may order the parent to submit to supplementary drug or alcohol testing in addition to the testing recommended by the parent's substance use disorder program based on a finding of reasonable suspicion that the parent is abusing drugs or alcohol; and
  - (ii) the court may order the parent to provide the results of drug or alcohol testing recommended by the substance use disorder program to the court or division.
- (13)
  - (a) The time period for reunification services may not exceed 12 months from the date that the minor was initially removed from the minor's home, unless the time period is extended under Subsection 78A-6-314(7).
  - (b) Nothing in this section may be construed to entitle any parent to an entire 12 months of reunification services.
- (14)
  - (a) If reunification services are ordered, the court may terminate those services at any time.
  - (b) If, at any time, continuation of reasonable efforts to reunify a minor is determined to be inconsistent with the final permanency plan for the minor established pursuant to Section 78A-6-314, then measures shall be taken, in a timely manner, to:
    - (i) place the minor in accordance with the permanency plan; and
    - (ii) complete whatever steps are necessary to finalize the permanent placement of the minor.
- (15) Any physical custody of the minor by the parent or a relative during the period described in Subsections (11) through (14) does not interrupt the running of the period.
- (16)
  - (a) If reunification services are ordered, a permanency hearing shall be conducted by the court in accordance with Section 78A-6-314 at the expiration of the time period for reunification services.
  - (b) The permanency hearing shall be held no later than 12 months after the original removal of the minor.
  - (c) If reunification services are not ordered, a permanency hearing shall be conducted within 30 days, in accordance with Section 78A-6-314.
- (17) With regard to a minor in the custody of the division whose parent or parents are ordered to receive reunification services but who have abandoned that minor for a period of six months from the date that reunification services were ordered:
  - (a) the court shall terminate reunification services; and
  - (b) the division shall petition the court for termination of parental rights.
- (18) When a court conducts a permanency hearing for a minor under Section 78A-6-314, the court shall attempt to keep the minor's sibling group together if keeping the sibling group together is:
  - (a) practicable; and
  - (b) in accordance with the best interest of the minor.
- (19) When a child is under the custody of the division and has been separated from a sibling due to foster care or adoptive placement, a court may order sibling visitation, subject to the division obtaining consent from the sibling's legal guardian, according to the court's determination of the best interests of the child for whom the hearing is held.
- (20)
  - (a) Because of the state's interest in and responsibility to protect and provide permanency for minors who are abused, neglected, or dependent, the Legislature finds that a parent's interest in receiving reunification services is limited.
  - (b) The court may determine that:

- (i) efforts to reunify a minor with the minor's family are not reasonable or appropriate, based on the individual circumstances; and
  - (ii) reunification services should not be provided.
  - (c) In determining "reasonable efforts" to be made with respect to a minor, and in making "reasonable efforts," the minor's health, safety, and welfare shall be the paramount concern.
- (21) There is a presumption that reunification services should not be provided to a parent if the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that any of the following circumstances exist:
- (a) the whereabouts of the parents are unknown, based upon a verified affidavit indicating that a reasonably diligent search has failed to locate the parent;
  - (b) subject to Subsection (22)(a), the parent is suffering from a mental illness of such magnitude that it renders the parent incapable of utilizing reunification services;
  - (c) the minor was previously adjudicated as an abused child due to physical abuse, sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation, and following the adjudication the minor:
    - (i) was removed from the custody of the minor's parent;
    - (ii) was subsequently returned to the custody of the parent; and
    - (iii) is being removed due to additional physical abuse, sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation;
  - (d) the parent:
    - (i) caused the death of another minor through abuse or neglect;
    - (ii) committed, aided, abetted, attempted, conspired, or solicited to commit:
      - (A) murder or manslaughter of a child; or
      - (B) child abuse homicide;
    - (iii) committed sexual abuse against the child;
    - (iv) is a registered sex offender or required to register as a sex offender; or
    - (v)
      - (A) intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes the death of another parent of the child;
      - (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
      - (C) is being prosecuted for or has been convicted of intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing the death of another parent of the child;
  - (e) the minor suffered severe abuse by the parent or by any person known by the parent, if the parent knew or reasonably should have known that the person was abusing the minor;
  - (f) the minor is adjudicated an abused child as a result of severe abuse by the parent, and the court finds that it would not benefit the minor to pursue reunification services with the offending parent;
  - (g) the parent's rights are terminated with regard to any other minor;
  - (h) the minor was removed from the minor's home on at least two previous occasions and reunification services were offered or provided to the family at those times;
  - (i) the parent has abandoned the minor for a period of six months or longer;
  - (j) the parent permitted the child to reside, on a permanent or temporary basis, at a location where the parent knew or should have known that a clandestine laboratory operation was located;
  - (k) except as provided in Subsection (22)(b), with respect to a parent who is the child's birth mother, the child has fetal alcohol syndrome, fetal alcohol spectrum disorder, or was exposed to an illegal or prescription drug that was abused by the child's mother while the child was in utero, if the child was taken into division custody for that reason, unless the mother agrees to enroll in, is currently enrolled in, or has recently and successfully completed a substance use disorder treatment program approved by the department; or

(l) any other circumstance that the court determines should preclude reunification efforts or services.

(22)

(a) The finding under Subsection (21)(b) shall be based on competent evidence from at least two medical or mental health professionals, who are not associates, establishing that, even with the provision of services, the parent is not likely to be capable of adequately caring for the minor within 12 months after the day on which the court finding is made.

(b) A judge may disregard the provisions of Subsection (21)(k) if the court finds, under the circumstances of the case, that the substance use disorder treatment described in Subsection (21)(k) is not warranted.

(23) In determining whether reunification services are appropriate, the court shall take into consideration:

(a) failure of the parent to respond to previous services or comply with a previous child and family plan;

(b) the fact that the minor was abused while the parent was under the influence of drugs or alcohol;

(c) any history of violent behavior directed at the child or an immediate family member;

(d) whether a parent continues to live with an individual who abused the minor;

(e) any patterns of the parent's behavior that have exposed the minor to repeated abuse;

(f) testimony by a competent professional that the parent's behavior is unlikely to be successful; and

(g) whether the parent has expressed an interest in reunification with the minor.

(24)

(a) If reunification services are not ordered pursuant to Subsections (20) through (22), and the whereabouts of a parent become known within six months after the day on which the out-of-home placement of the minor is made, the court may order the division to provide reunification services.

(b) The time limits described in Subsections (2) through (18) are not tolled by the parent's absence.

(25)

(a) If a parent is incarcerated or institutionalized, the court shall order reasonable services unless the court determines that those services would be detrimental to the minor.

(b) In making the determination described in Subsection (25)(a), the court shall consider:

(i) the age of the minor;

(ii) the degree of parent-child bonding;

(iii) the length of the sentence;

(iv) the nature of the treatment;

(v) the nature of the crime or illness;

(vi) the degree of detriment to the minor if services are not offered;

(vii) for a minor 10 years old or older, the minor's attitude toward the implementation of family reunification services; and

(viii) any other appropriate factors.

(c) Reunification services for an incarcerated parent are subject to the time limitations imposed in Subsections (2) through (18).

(d) Reunification services for an institutionalized parent are subject to the time limitations imposed in Subsections (2) through (18), unless the court determines that continued reunification services would be in the minor's best interest.

(26) If, pursuant to Subsections (21)(b) through (l), the court does not order reunification services, a permanency hearing shall be conducted within 30 days, in accordance with Section 78A-6-314.

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-313 Six-month review hearing -- Court determination regarding reasonable efforts by the Division of Child and Family Services and parental compliance with child and family plan requirements.**

If reunification efforts have been ordered by the court, a hearing shall be held no more than six months after initial removal of a minor from the minor's home, in order for the court to determine whether:

- (1) the division has provided and is providing "reasonable efforts" to reunify a family, in accordance with the child and family plan established under Section 62A-4a-205; and
- (2) the parent has fulfilled or is fulfilling identified duties and responsibilities in order to comply with the requirements of the child and family plan.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-314 Permanency hearing -- Final plan -- Petition for termination of parental rights filed -- Hearing on termination of parental rights.**

- (1)
  - (a) When reunification services have been ordered in accordance with Section 78A-6-312, with regard to a minor who is in the custody of the Division of Child and Family Services, a permanency hearing shall be held by the court no later than 12 months after the day on which the minor was initially removed from the minor's home.
  - (b) If reunification services were not ordered at the dispositional hearing, a permanency hearing shall be held within 30 days after the day on which the dispositional hearing ends.
- (2)
  - (a) If reunification services were ordered by the court in accordance with Section 78A-6-312, the court shall, at the permanency hearing, determine, consistent with Subsection (3), whether the minor may safely be returned to the custody of the minor's parent.
  - (b) If the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that return of the minor to the minor's parent would create a substantial risk of detriment to the minor's physical or emotional well-being, the minor may not be returned to the custody of the minor's parent.
  - (c) Prima facie evidence that return of the minor to a parent or guardian would create a substantial risk of detriment to the minor is established if:
    - (i) the parent or guardian fails to:
      - (A) participate in a court approved child and family plan;
      - (B) comply with a court approved child and family plan in whole or in part; or
      - (C) meet the goals of a court approved child and family plan; or
    - (ii) the minor's natural parent:
      - (A) intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes the death of another parent of the minor;
      - (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 minor; or
      - (C) is being prosecuted for or has been convicted of intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing the death of another parent of the minor.
- (3) In making a determination under Subsection (2)(a), the court shall review and consider:

- (a) the report prepared by the Division of Child and Family Services;
  - (b) any admissible evidence offered by the minor's guardian ad litem;
  - (c) any report submitted by the division under Subsection 78A-6-315(3)(a)(i);
  - (d) any evidence regarding the efforts or progress demonstrated by the parent; and
  - (e) the extent to which the parent cooperated and used the services provided.
- (4) With regard to a case where reunification services were ordered by the court, if a minor is not returned to the minor's parent or guardian at the permanency hearing, the court shall, unless the time for the provision of reunification services is extended under Subsection (7):
- (a) order termination of reunification services to the parent;
  - (b) make a final determination regarding whether termination of parental rights, adoption, or permanent custody and guardianship is the most appropriate final plan for the minor, taking into account the minor's primary permanency plan established by the court pursuant to Section 78A-6-312; and
  - (c) establish a concurrent permanency plan that identifies the second most appropriate final plan for the minor, if appropriate.
- (5) The court may order another planned permanent living arrangement for a minor 16 years old or older upon entering the following findings:
- (a) the Division of Child and Family Services has documented intensive, ongoing, and unsuccessful efforts to reunify the minor with the minor's parent or parents, or to secure a placement for the minor with a guardian, an adoptive parent, or an individual described in Subsection 78A-6-306(6)(e);
  - (b) the Division of Child and Family Services has demonstrated that the division has made efforts to normalize the life of the minor while in the division's custody, in accordance with Sections 62A-4a-210 through 62A-4a-212;
  - (c) the minor prefers another planned permanent living arrangement; and
  - (d) there is a compelling reason why reunification or a placement described in Subsection (5)(a) is not in the minor's best interest.
- (6) Except as provided in Subsection (7), the court may not extend reunification services beyond 12 months after the day on which the minor was initially removed from the minor's home, in accordance with the provisions of Section 78A-6-312.
- (7)
- (a) Subject to Subsection (7)(b), the court may extend reunification services for no more than 90 days if the court finds, beyond a preponderance of the evidence, that:
    - (i) there has been substantial compliance with the child and family plan;
    - (ii) reunification is probable within that 90-day period; and
    - (iii) the extension is in the best interest of the minor.
  - (b)
    - (i) Except as provided in Subsection (7)(c), the court may not extend any reunification services beyond 15 months after the day on which the minor was initially removed from the minor's home.
    - (ii) Delay or failure of a parent to establish paternity or seek custody does not provide a basis for the court to extend services for that parent beyond the 12-month period described in Subsection (6).
  - (c) In accordance with Subsection (7)(d), the court may extend reunification services for one additional 90-day period, beyond the 90-day period described in Subsection (7)(a), if:
    - (i) the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that:
      - (A) the parent has substantially complied with the child and family plan;
      - (B) it is likely that reunification will occur within the additional 90-day period; and

- (C) the extension is in the best interest of the minor;
  - (ii) the court specifies the facts upon which the findings described in Subsection (7)(c)(i) are based; and
  - (iii) the court specifies the time period in which it is likely that reunification will occur.
  - (d) A court may not extend the time period for reunification services without complying with the requirements of this Subsection (7) before the extension.
  - (e) In determining whether to extend reunification services for a minor, a court shall take into consideration the status of the minor siblings of the minor.
- (8) The court may, in its discretion:
- (a) enter any additional order that it determines to be in the best interest of the minor, so long as that order does not conflict with the requirements and provisions of Subsections (4) through (7); or
  - (b) order the division to provide protective supervision or other services to a minor and the minor's family after the division's custody of a minor has been terminated.
- (9)
- (a) If the final plan for the minor is to proceed toward termination of parental rights, the petition for termination of parental rights shall be filed, and a pretrial held, within 45 calendar days after the permanency hearing.
  - (b) If the division opposes the plan to terminate parental rights, the court may not require the division to file a petition for the termination of parental rights, except as required under Subsection 78A-6-316(2).
- (10)
- (a) Any party to an action may, at any time, petition the court for an expedited permanency hearing on the basis that continuation of reunification efforts are inconsistent with the permanency needs of the minor.
  - (b) If the court so determines, it shall order, in accordance with federal law, that:
    - (i) the minor be placed in accordance with the permanency plan; and
    - (ii) whatever steps are necessary to finalize the permanent placement of the minor be completed as quickly as possible.
- (11) Nothing in this section may be construed to:
- (a) entitle any parent to reunification services for any specified period of time;
  - (b) limit a court's ability to terminate reunification services at any time before a permanency hearing; or
  - (c) limit or prohibit the filing of a petition for termination of parental rights by any party, or a hearing on termination of parental rights, at any time prior to a permanency hearing provided that relative placement and custody options have been fairly considered in accordance with Sections 62A-4a-201 and 78A-6-503.
- (12)
- (a) Subject to Subsection (12)(b), if a petition for termination of parental rights is filed prior to the date scheduled for a permanency hearing, the court may consolidate the hearing on termination of parental rights with the permanency hearing.
  - (b) For purposes of Subsection (12)(a), if the court consolidates the hearing on termination of parental rights with the permanency hearing:
    - (i) the court shall first make a finding regarding whether reasonable efforts have been made by the Division of Child and Family Services to finalize the permanency plan for the minor; and
    - (ii) any reunification services shall be terminated in accordance with the time lines described in Section 78A-6-312.

- (c) A decision on a petition for termination of parental rights shall be made within 18 months from the day on which the minor is removed from the minor's home.
- (13) If a court determines that a minor will not be returned to a parent of the minor, the court shall consider appropriate placement options inside and outside of the state.
- (14)
  - (a) If a minor 14 years of age or older desires an opportunity to address the court or testify regarding permanency or placement, the court shall give the minor's wishes added weight, but may not treat the minor's wishes as the single controlling factor under this section.
  - (b) If the court's decision under this section differs from a minor's express wishes if the minor is of sufficient maturity to articulate the wishes in relation to permanency or the minor's placement, the court shall make findings explaining why the court's decision differs from the minor's wishes.

Amended by Chapter 158, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-315 Periodic review hearings.**

- (1) At least every six months, the division or the court shall conduct a periodic review of the status of each child in the custody of the division, until the court terminates the division's custody of the child.
- (2)
  - (a) The review described in Subsection (1) shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the case review system described in 42 U.S.C. Section 675.
  - (b) If a review described in Subsection (1) is conducted by the division, the division shall:
    - (i) conduct the review in accordance with the administrative review requirements of 42 U.S.C. Section 675; and
    - (ii) to the extent practicable, involve volunteer citizens in the administrative review process.
- (3)
  - (a) Within 30 days after completion of a review conducted by the division, the division shall:
    - (i) submit a copy of its dispositional report to the court to be made a part of the court's legal file; and
    - (ii) provide a copy of the dispositional report to each party in the case to which the review relates.
  - (b) The court shall receive and review each dispositional report submitted under Subsection (3)(a)(i) in the same manner as the court receives and reviews a report described in Section 78A-6-605.
  - (c) If a report submitted under Subsection (3)(a)(i) is determined to be an ex parte communication with a judge, the report shall be considered a communication authorized by law.
  - (d) A report described in Subsection (3)(a)(i) may be received as evidence, and may be considered by the court along with other evidence. The court may require any person who participated in the dispositional report to appear as a witness if the person is reasonably available.

Amended by Chapter 161, 2009 General Session

**78A-6-316 Mandatory petition for termination of parental rights.**

- (1) For purposes of this section, "abandoned infant" means a child who is 12 months of age or younger whose parent or parents:

- (a) although having legal custody of the child, fail to maintain physical custody of the child without making arrangements for the care of the child;
  - (b) have failed to:
    - (i) maintain physical custody; and
    - (ii) exhibit the normal interest of a natural parent without just cause; or
  - (c) are unwilling to have physical custody of the child.
- (2) Except as provided in Subsection (3), notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter or of Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Child and Family Services, the division shall file a petition for termination of parental rights with regard to:
- (a) an abandoned infant; or
  - (b) the child of a parent, whenever a court has determined that the parent has:
    - (i) committed murder or child abuse homicide of another child of that parent;
    - (ii) committed manslaughter of another child of that parent;
    - (iii) aided, abetted, attempted, conspired, or solicited to commit murder, child abuse homicide, or manslaughter against another child of that parent; or
    - (iv) committed a felony assault or abuse that results in serious physical injury to:
      - (A) another child of that parent; or
      - (B) the other parent of the child.
- (3) The division is not required to file a petition for termination of parental rights under Subsection (2) if:
- (a) the child is being cared for by a relative;
  - (b) the division has:
    - (i) documented in the child's child and family plan a compelling reason for determining that filing a petition for termination of parental rights is not in the child's best interest; and
    - (ii) made that child and family plan available to the court for its review; or
  - (c)
    - (i) the court has previously determined, in accordance with the provisions and limitations of Sections 62A-4a-201, 62A-4a-203, 78A-6-306, and 78A-6-312, that reasonable efforts to reunify the child with the child's parent or parents were required; and
    - (ii) the division has not provided, within the time period specified in the child and family plan, services that had been determined to be necessary for the safe return of the child.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-317 All proceedings -- Persons entitled to be present -- Legal representation -- Records sharing.**

- (1) A child who is the subject of a juvenile court hearing, any person entitled to notice pursuant to Section 78A-6-306 or 78A-6-310, preadoptive parents, foster parents, and any relative providing care for the child, are:
  - (a) entitled to notice of, and to be present at, each hearing and proceeding held under this part, including administrative reviews; and
  - (b) have a right to be heard at each hearing and proceeding described in Subsection (1)(a).
- (2) A child shall be represented at each hearing by the guardian ad litem appointed to the child's case by the court. The child has a right to be present at each hearing, subject to the discretion of the guardian ad litem or the court regarding any possible detriment to the child.
- (3)
  - (a) The parent or guardian of a child who is the subject of a petition under this part has the right to be represented by counsel, and to present evidence, at each hearing.



- (b) A court may appoint an indigent defense service provider as provided in Title 78B, Chapter 22, Indigent Defense Act.
- (4) In every abuse, neglect, or dependency proceeding under this chapter, the court shall order that the child be represented by a guardian ad litem, in accordance with Section 78A-6-902. The guardian ad litem shall represent the best interest of the child, in accordance with the requirements of that section, at the shelter hearing and at all subsequent court and administrative proceedings, including any proceeding for termination of parental rights in accordance with Part 5, Termination of Parental Rights Act.
- (5)
  - (a) Except as provided in Subsection (5)(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 natural parent of a child is not represented by counsel, the natural parent shall have access to the records described in Subsection (5)(a)(i).
  - (b) The disclosures described in Subsection (5)(a) are not required in the following circumstances:
    - (i) subject to Subsection (5)(c), the division or other state or local public agency did not originally create the record being requested;
    - (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 person who provided substitute care for the child;
    - (iii) disclosure of the record would jeopardize the anonymity of the person or persons making the initial report of abuse or neglect or any others involved in the subsequent investigation;
    - (iv) disclosure of the record would jeopardize the life or physical safety of an individual who has been a victim of domestic violence;
    - (v) the record is a report maintained in the Management Information System, for which a finding of unsubstantiated, unsupported, or without merit has been made, unless the person requesting the information is the alleged perpetrator in the report or counsel for the alleged perpetrator in the report; or
    - (vi) 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.
  - (c) If a disclosure is denied under Subsection (5)(b)(i), the division shall inform the person making the request of the following:
    - (i) the existence of all records in the possession of the division or any other state or local public agency;
    - (ii) the name and address of the person or agency that originally created the record; and
    - (iii) that the requesting person must seek access to the record from the person or agency that originally created the record.

Amended by Chapter 326, 2019 General Session

Amended by Chapter 335, 2019 General Session

**78A-6-318 Review of foster care removal -- Foster parent's standing.**

- (1) With regard to a child in the custody of the Division of Child and Family Services who is the subject of a petition alleging abuse, neglect, or dependency, and who has been placed in foster care with a foster family, the Legislature finds that:
  - (a) except with regard to the child's natural parents, a foster family has a very limited but recognized interest in its familial relationship with the child; and

- (b) children in the 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.
- (2) For the reasons described in Subsection (1), the Legislature finds that, except with regard to the child's natural parents, procedural due process protections must be provided to a foster family prior to removal of a foster child from the foster home.
- (3)
  - (a) A foster parent who has had a foster child in the foster parent's home for 12 months or longer may petition the juvenile court for a review and determination of the appropriateness of a decision by the Division of Child and Family Services to remove the child from the foster home, unless the removal was for the purpose of:
    - (i) returning the child to the child's natural parent or legal guardian;
    - (ii) immediately placing the child in an approved adoptive home;
    - (iii) placing the child with a relative, as defined in Subsection 78A-6-307(1), who obtained custody or asserted an interest in the child within the preference period described in Subsection 78A-6-307(18)(a); or
    - (iv) placing an Indian child in accordance with preplacement preferences and other requirements described in the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1915.
  - (b) The foster parent may petition the court under this section without exhausting administrative remedies within the division.
  - (c) The court may order the division to place the child in a specified home, and shall base its determination on the best interest of the child.
- (4) The requirements of this section do not apply to the removal of a child based on a foster parent's request for that removal.

Amended by Chapter 285, 2018 General Session

**78A-6-319 Educational neglect of a child -- Procedures -- Defenses.**

- (1) With regard to a child who is the subject of a petition under this chapter based on educational neglect:
  - (a) if allegations include failure of a child to make adequate educational progress, the court shall permit demonstration of the child's educational skills and abilities based upon any of the criteria used in granting school credit, in accordance with Section 53G-6-702;
  - (b) parental refusal to comply with actions taken by school authorities in violation of Section 53G-10-202, 53G-10-205, 53G-10-403, or 53G-10-203, does not constitute educational neglect;
  - (c) parental refusal to support efforts by a school to encourage a child to act in accordance with any educational objective that focuses on the adoption or expression of a personal philosophy, attitude, or belief that is not reasonably necessary to maintain order and discipline in the school, prevent unreasonable endangerment of persons or property, or to maintain concepts of civility and propriety appropriate to a school setting, does not constitute educational neglect; and
  - (d) an allegation of educational neglect may not be sustained, based solely on a child's absence from school, unless the child has been absent from school or from any given class, without good cause, for more than 10 consecutive school days or more than 1/16 of the applicable school term.
- (2) A child may not be considered to be educationally neglected, for purposes of this chapter:
  - (a) unless there is clear and convincing evidence that:

- (i) the child has failed to make adequate educational progress, and school officials have complied with the requirements of Section 53G-6-206; and
  - (ii) the child is two or more years behind the local public school's age group expectations in one or more basic skills, and is not receiving special educational services or systematic remediation efforts designed to correct the problem;
- (b) if the child's parent or guardian establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that:
- (i) school authorities have failed to comply with the requirements of Title 53G, Public Education System -- Local Administration;
  - (ii) the child is being instructed at home in compliance with Section 53G-6-204;
  - (iii) there is documentation that the child has demonstrated educational progress at a level commensurate with the child's ability;
  - (iv) the parent, guardian, or other person in control of the child has made a good faith effort to secure the child's regular attendance in school;
  - (v) good cause or a valid excuse exists for the child's absence from school;
  - (vi) the child is not required to attend school pursuant to court order or is exempt under other applicable state or federal law;
  - (vii) the student has performed above the twenty-fifth percentile of the local public school's age group expectations in all basic skills, as measured by a standardized academic achievement test administered by the school district where the student resides; or
  - (viii) the parent or guardian has proffered a reasonable alternative to required school curriculum, in accordance with Section 53G-10-205 or 53G-10-403, that alternative was rejected by the school district, but the parents have implemented the alternative curriculum;
- or
- (c) if the child is attending school on a regular basis.

Amended by Chapter 415, 2018 General Session

**78A-6-320 Proceedings arising from failure to attend public school.**

- (1) When a proceeding arises from a child's failure to attend public school based upon the assertion of a constitutional or statutory right or duty, raised either by the child or by the child's custodial parent, guardian, or custodian, the court shall hear the petition and resolve the issues associated with the asserted constitutional or statutory claims within 15 days after the petition is filed. The parties may waive the time limitation described in this subsection.
- (2) Absent an emergency situation or other exigent circumstances, the court may not enter any order changing the educational status of the child that existed at the time the petition was filed, until the hearing described in Subsection (1) is concluded.
- (3) Parties proceeding under this section shall, insofar as it is possible, provide the court with factual stipulations and make all other efforts that are reasonably available to minimize the time required to hear the claims described in Subsection (1).

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-321 Treatment for offender and victim -- Costs.**

- (1) Upon adjudication in the juvenile court of a person or persons charged with child abuse, child sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation of a child the court may order treatment for the adjudicated offender and the victim or the child victim.

- (2) The adjudicated offender shall be required by the court to pay, to the extent that he is able, the costs of that treatment together with the administrative costs incurred by the division in monitoring completion of the ordered therapy or treatment.
- (3) If the adjudicated offender is unable to pay the full cost of treatment, the court may order the Division of Child and Family Services to pay those costs, to the extent that funding is provided by the Legislature for that purpose, and the offender shall be required by the court to perform public service work as compensation for the cost of treatment.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-322 Abuse, neglect, or dependency of child -- Coordination of proceedings.**

- (1) In each case where an information or indictment has been filed against a defendant concerning abuse, neglect, or dependency of a child, and a petition has been filed in juvenile court concerning the victim, the appropriate county attorney's or district attorney's office shall coordinate with the attorney general's office.
- (2) Law enforcement personnel, Division of Child and Family Services personnel, the appointed guardian ad litem, pretrial services personnel, and corrections personnel shall make reasonable efforts to facilitate the coordination required by this section.
- (3) Members of interdisciplinary child protection teams, established under Section 62A-4a-409, may participate in the coordination required by this section.
- (4) Members of a child protection unit, established under Section 10-3-913 or 17-22-2, may coordinate with the attorney general's office, Division of Child and Family Services personnel, the appointed guardian ad litem, pretrial services personnel, and corrections personnel as appropriate.

Amended by Chapter 459, 2017 General Session

**78A-6-323 Additional finding at adjudication hearing -- Petition -- Court records.**

- (1) Upon the filing with the court of a petition under Section 78A-6-304 by the Division of Child and Family Services or any interested person informing the court, among other things, that the division has made a supported finding that a person committed a severe type of child abuse or neglect as defined in Section 62A-4a-1002, the court shall:
  - (a) make a finding of substantiated, unsubstantiated, or without merit;
  - (b) include the finding described in Subsection (1)(a) in a written order; and
  - (c) deliver a certified copy of the order described in Subsection (1)(b) to the division.
- (2) The judicial finding under Subsection (1) shall be made:
  - (a) as part of the adjudication hearing;
  - (b) at the conclusion of the adjudication hearing; or
  - (c) as part of a court order entered pursuant to a written stipulation of the parties.
- (3)
  - (a) Any person described in Subsection 62A-4a-1010(1) may at any time file with the court a petition for removal of the person's name from the Licensing Information System.
  - (b) At the conclusion of the hearing on the petition, the court shall:
    - (i) make a finding of substantiated, unsubstantiated, or without merit;
    - (ii) include the finding described in Subsection (1)(a) in a written order; and
    - (iii) deliver a certified copy of the order described in Subsection (1)(b) to the division.

- (4) A proceeding for adjudication of a supported finding under this section of a type of abuse or neglect that does not constitute a severe type of child abuse or neglect may be joined in the juvenile court with an adjudication of a severe type of child abuse or neglect.
- (5) If a person whose name appears on the Licensing Information system prior to May 6, 2002 files a petition during the time that an alleged perpetrator's application for clearance to work with children or vulnerable adults is pending, the court shall hear the matter and enter a final decision no later than 60 days after the filing of the petition.
- (6) For the purposes of licensing under Sections 26-39-402, 62A-1-118, and 62A-2-120, and for the purposes described in Sections 26-8a-310 and 62A-2-121 and Title 26, Chapter 21, Part 2, Clearance for Direct Patient Access:
  - (a) the court shall make available records of its findings under Subsections (1) and (2):
    - (i) for those purposes; and
    - (ii) only to those with statutory authority to access also the Licensing Information System created under Section 62A-4a-1006; and
  - (b) any appellate court shall make available court records of appeals from juvenile court decisions under Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4):
    - (i) for those purposes; and
    - (ii) only to those with statutory authority to access also the Licensing Information System.

Amended by Chapter 255, 2015 General Session

Amended by Chapter 307, 2015 General Session

#### **78A-6-324 Mental health therapists.**

- (1) When a mental health practitioner is appointed in any juvenile court proceeding to evaluate the mental health of a parent or a minor, or to provide mental health services to a parent or minor, the court:
  - (a) may appoint any mental health therapist, as defined in Section 58-60-102, which the court finds to be qualified; and
  - (b) may not refuse to appoint a mental health therapist for the reason that the therapist's recommendations in another case have not followed the recommendations of the Division of Child and Family Services.
- (2) This section applies to all juvenile court proceedings involving:
  - (a) parents and minors; or
  - (b) the Division of Child and Family Services.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

### **Part 5 Termination of Parental Rights Act**

#### **78A-6-501 Title.**

This part is known as the "Termination of Parental Rights Act."

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

#### **78A-6-502 Definitions.**

As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Division" means the Division of Child and Family Services within the Department of Human Services.
- (2) "Failure of parental adjustment" means that a parent or parents are unable or unwilling within a reasonable time to substantially correct the circumstances, conduct, or conditions that led to placement of their child outside of their home, notwithstanding reasonable and appropriate efforts made by the Division of Child and Family Services to return the child to that home.
- (3) "Plan" means a written agreement between the parents of a child, who has been removed from the child's home by the juvenile court, and the Division of Child and Family Services or written conditions and obligations imposed upon the parents directly by the juvenile court, that have a primary objective of reuniting the family or, if the parents fail or refuse to comply with the terms and conditions of the case plan, freeing the child for adoption.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-503 Judicial process for termination -- Parent unfit or incompetent -- Best interest of child.**

- (1) Under both the United States Constitution and the constitution of this state, a parent possesses a fundamental liberty interest in the care, custody, and management of the parent's child. For this reason, the termination of family ties by the state may only be done for compelling reasons.
- (2) The court shall provide a fundamentally fair process to a parent if a party moves to terminate the parent's parental rights.
- (3) If the party moving to terminate parental rights is a governmental entity, the court shall find that any actions or allegations made in opposition to the rights and desires of a parent regarding the parent's child are supported by sufficient evidence to satisfy a parent's constitutional entitlement to heightened protection against government interference with the parent's fundamental rights and liberty interests.
- (4)
  - (a) The fundamental liberty interest of a parent concerning the care, custody, and management of the parent's child is recognized, protected, and does not cease to exist simply because:
    - (i) a parent may fail to be a model parent; or
    - (ii) the parent's child is placed in the temporary custody of the state.
  - (b) The court should give serious consideration to the fundamental right of a parent to rear the parent's child, and concomitantly, of the right of the child to be reared by the child's natural parent.
- (5) At all times, a parent retains a vital interest in preventing the irretrievable destruction of family life.
- (6) Prior to an adjudication of unfitness, government action in relation to a parent and a parent's child may not exceed the least restrictive means or alternatives available to accomplish a compelling state interest.
- (7) Until parental unfitness is established and the children suffer, or are substantially likely to suffer, serious detriment as a result, the child and the child's parent share a vital interest in preventing erroneous termination of their relationship and the court may not presume that a child and the child's parents are adversaries.
- (8) It is in the best interest and welfare of a child to be raised under the care and supervision of the child's natural parents. A child's need for a normal family life in a permanent home, and for positive, nurturing family relationships is usually best met by the child's natural parents. Additionally, the integrity of the family unit and the right of parents to conceive and raise

their children are constitutionally protected. For these reasons, the court should only transfer custody of a child from the child's natural parent for compelling reasons and when there is a jurisdictional basis to do so.

- (9) The right of a fit, competent parent to raise the parent's child without undue government interference is a fundamental liberty interest that has long been protected by the laws and Constitution of this state and of the United States, and is a fundamental public policy of this state.
- (10)
  - (a) The state recognizes that:
    - (i) a parent has the right, obligation, responsibility, and authority to raise, manage, train, educate, provide for, and reasonably discipline the parent's child; and
    - (ii) the state's role is secondary and supportive to the primary role of a parent.
  - (b) It is the public policy of this state that a parent retain the fundamental right and duty to exercise primary control over the care, supervision, upbringing, and education of the parent's child.
  - (c) The interests of the state favor preservation and not severance of natural familial bonds in situations where a positive, nurturing parent-child relationship can exist, including extended family association and support.
- (11) This part provides a judicial process for voluntary and involuntary severance of the parent-child relationship, designed to safeguard the rights and interests of all parties concerned and promote their welfare and that of the state.
- (12)
  - (a) Wherever possible, family life should be strengthened and preserved, but if a parent is found, by reason of the parent's conduct or condition, to be unfit or incompetent based upon any of the grounds for termination described in this part, the court shall then consider the welfare and best interest of the child of paramount importance in determining whether termination of parental rights shall be ordered.
  - (b) In determining whether termination is in the best interest of the child, and in finding that termination of parental rights, from the child's point of view, is strictly necessary, the court shall consider, among other relevant factors, whether:
    - (i) sufficient efforts were dedicated to reunification in accordance with Subsection 78A-6-507(3) (a); and
    - (ii) the efforts to place the child with kin who have, or are willing to come forward to care for the child, were given due weight.

Amended by Chapter 158, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-504 Petition -- Who may file.**

- (1) Any interested party, including a foster parent, may file a petition for termination of the parent-child relationship with regard to a child.
- (2) The attorney general shall file a petition for termination of parental rights under this part on behalf of the division.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-505 Contents of petition.**

- (1) The petition for termination of parental rights shall include, to the best information or belief of the petitioner:

- (a) the name and place of residence of the petitioner;
  - (b) the name, sex, date and place of birth, and residence of the child;
  - (c) the relationship of the petitioner to the child;
  - (d) the names, addresses, and dates of birth of the parents, if known;
  - (e) the name and address of the person having legal custody or guardianship, or acting in loco parentis to the child, or the organization or agency having legal custody or providing care for the child;
  - (f) the grounds on which termination of parental rights is sought, in accordance with Section 78A-6-507; and
  - (g) the names and addresses of the persons or the authorized agency to whom legal custody or guardianship of the child might be transferred.
- (2) A copy of any relinquishment or consent, if any, previously executed by the parent or parents shall be attached to the petition.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-506 Notice -- Nature of proceedings.**

- (1) After a petition for termination of parental rights has been filed, notice shall:
- (a) be provided to the parents, the guardian, the person or agency having legal custody of the child, and any person acting in loco parentis to the child; and
  - (b) indicate the:
    - (i) nature of the petition;
    - (ii) time and place of the hearing;
    - (iii) right to counsel; and
    - (iv) right to the appointment of counsel for a party whom the court determines is indigent and at risk of losing the party's parental rights.
- (2) A hearing shall be held specifically on the question of termination of parental rights no sooner than 10 days after service of summons is complete. A verbatim record of the proceedings shall be taken and the parties shall be advised of their right to counsel, including the appointment of counsel for an indigent parent or legal guardian facing any action initiated by a private party under this part or termination of parental rights under Section 78B-6-112. The summons shall contain a statement to the effect that the rights of the parent or parents are proposed to be permanently terminated in the proceedings. That statement may be contained in the summons originally issued in the proceeding or in a separate summons subsequently issued.
- (3) The proceedings are civil in nature and are governed by the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure. The court shall in all cases require the petitioner to establish the facts by clear and convincing evidence, and shall give full and careful consideration to all of the evidence presented with regard to the constitutional rights and claims of the parent and, if a parent is found, by reason of the parent's conduct or condition, to be unfit or incompetent based upon any of the grounds for termination described in this part, the court shall then consider the welfare and best interest of the child of paramount importance in determining whether termination of parental rights shall be ordered.

Amended by Chapter 359, 2018 General Session

**78A-6-507 Grounds for termination of parental rights -- Findings regarding reasonable efforts.**



- (1) Subject to the protections and requirements of Section 78A-6-503, and if the court finds termination of a parent's parental rights, from the child's point of view, is strictly necessary, the court may terminate all parental rights with respect to the parent if the court finds any one of the following:
  - (a) that the parent has abandoned the child;
  - (b) that the parent has neglected or abused the child;
  - (c) that the parent is unfit or incompetent;
  - (d)
    - (i) that the child is being cared for in an out-of-home placement under the supervision of the court or the division;
    - (ii) that the parent has substantially neglected, wilfully refused, or has been unable or unwilling to remedy the circumstances that cause the child to be in an out-of-home placement; and
    - (iii) that there is a substantial likelihood that the parent will not be capable of exercising proper and effective parental care in the near future;
  - (e) failure of parental adjustment, as defined in this chapter;
  - (f) that only token efforts have been made by the parent:
    - (i) to support or communicate with the child;
    - (ii) to prevent neglect of the child;
    - (iii) to eliminate the risk of serious harm to the child; or
    - (iv) to avoid being an unfit parent;
  - (g)
    - (i) that the parent has voluntarily relinquished the parent's parental rights to the child; and
    - (ii) that termination is in the child's best interest;
  - (h) that, after a period of trial during which the child was returned to live in the child's own home, the parent substantially and continuously or repeatedly refused or failed to give the child proper parental care and protection; or
  - (i) the terms and conditions of safe relinquishment of a newborn child have been complied with, pursuant to Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Part 8, Safe Relinquishment of a Newborn Child.
- (2) The court may not terminate the parental rights of a parent because the parent has failed to complete the requirements of a child and family plan.
- (3)
  - (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), in any case in which the court has directed the division to provide reunification services to a parent, the court must find that the division made reasonable efforts to provide those services before the court may terminate the parent's rights under Subsection (1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (h).
  - (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(a), the court is not required to make the finding under Subsection (3)(a) before terminating a parent's rights:
    - (i) under Subsection (1)(b), if the court finds that the abuse or neglect occurred subsequent to adjudication; or
    - (ii) if reasonable efforts to provide the services described in Subsection (3)(a) are not required under federal law, and federal law is not inconsistent with Utah law.

Amended by Chapter 158, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-508 Evidence of grounds for termination.**

- (1) In determining whether a parent or parents have abandoned a child, it is prima facie evidence of abandonment that the parent or parents:

- (a) although having legal custody of the child, have surrendered physical custody of the child, and for a period of six months following the surrender have not manifested to the child or to the person having the physical custody of the child a firm intention to resume physical custody or to make arrangements for the care of the child;
  - (b) have failed to communicate with the child by mail, telephone, or otherwise for six months;
  - (c) failed to have shown the normal interest of a natural parent, without just cause; or
  - (d) have abandoned an infant, as described in Subsection 78A-6-316(1).
- (2) In determining whether a parent or parents are unfit or have neglected a child the court shall consider, but is not limited to, the following circumstances, conduct, or conditions:
- (a) emotional illness, mental illness, or mental deficiency of the parent that renders the parent unable to care for the immediate and continuing physical or emotional needs of the child for extended periods of time;
  - (b) conduct toward a child of a physically, emotionally, or sexually cruel or abusive nature;
  - (c) habitual or excessive use of intoxicating liquors, controlled substances, or dangerous drugs that render the parent unable to care for the child;
  - (d) repeated or continuous failure to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, education, or other care necessary for the child's physical, mental, and emotional health and development by a parent or parents who are capable of providing that care;
  - (e) whether the parent is incarcerated as a result of conviction of a felony, and the sentence is of such length that the child will be deprived of a normal home for more than one year;
  - (f) a history of violent behavior; or
  - (g) whether the parent has intentionally exposed the child to pornography or material harmful to a minor, as defined in Section 76-10-1201.
- (3) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(c), the court may not discriminate against a parent because of or otherwise consider the parent's lawful possession or consumption of cannabis in a medicinal dosage form, a cannabis product, as those terms are defined in Section 26-61a-102 or a medical cannabis device, in accordance with Title 26, Chapter 61a, Utah Medical Cannabis Act.
- (4) A parent who, legitimately practicing the parent's religious beliefs, does not provide specified medical treatment for a child is not, for that reason alone, a negligent or unfit parent.
- (5)
- (a) Notwithstanding Subsection (2), a parent may not be considered neglectful or unfit because of a health care decision made for a child by the child's parent unless the state or other party to the proceeding shows, by clear and convincing evidence, that the health care decision is not reasonable and informed.
  - (b) Nothing in Subsection (5)(a) may prohibit a parent from exercising the right to obtain a second health care opinion.
- (6) If a child has been placed in the custody of the division and the parent or parents fail to comply substantially with the terms and conditions of a plan within six months after the date on which the child was placed or the plan was commenced, whichever occurs later, that failure to comply is evidence of failure of parental adjustment.
- (7) The following circumstances constitute prima facie evidence of unfitness:
- (a) sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, injury, or death of a sibling of the child, or of any child, due to known or substantiated abuse or neglect by the parent or parents;
  - (b) conviction of a crime, if the facts surrounding the crime are of such a nature as to indicate the unfitness of the parent to provide adequate care to the extent necessary for the child's physical, mental, or emotional health and development;
  - (c) a single incident of life-threatening or gravely disabling injury to or disfigurement of the child;

- (d) the parent has committed, aided, abetted, attempted, conspired, or solicited to commit murder or manslaughter of a child or child abuse homicide; or
- (e) the parent intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes the death of another parent of the child, without legal justification.

Amended by Chapter 1, 2018 Special Session 3

**78A-6-509 Specific considerations where child is not in physical custody of parent.**

- (1) If a child is not in the physical custody of the parent or parents, the court, in determining whether parental rights should be terminated shall consider, but is not limited to, the following:
  - (a) the physical, mental, or emotional condition and needs of the child and his desires regarding the termination, if the court determines he is of sufficient capacity to express his desires; and
  - (b) the effort the parent or parents have made to adjust their circumstances, conduct, or conditions to make it in the child's best interest to return him to his home after a reasonable length of time, including but not limited to:
    - (i) payment of a reasonable portion of substitute physical care and maintenance, if financially able;
    - (ii) maintenance of regular parent-time or other contact with the child that was designed and carried out in a plan to reunite the child with the parent or parents; and
    - (iii) maintenance of regular contact and communication with the custodian of the child.
- (2) For purposes of this section, the court shall disregard incidental conduct, contributions, contacts, and communications.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-510 Specific considerations where a child has been placed in foster home.**

If a child is in the custody of the division and has been placed and resides in a foster home and the division institutes proceedings under this part regarding the child, with an ultimate goal of having the child's foster parent or parents adopt him, the court shall consider whether the child has become integrated into the foster family to the extent that his familial identity is with that family, and whether the foster family is able and willing permanently to treat the child as a member of the family. The court shall also consider, but is not limited to, the following:

- (1) the love, affection, and other emotional ties existing between the child and the parents, and the child's ties with the foster family;
- (2) the capacity and disposition of the child's parents from whom the child was removed as compared with that of the foster family to give the child love, affection, and guidance and to continue the education of the child;
- (3) the length of time the child has lived in a stable, satisfactory foster home and the desirability of his continuing to live in that environment;
- (4) the permanence as a family unit of the foster family; and
- (5) any other factor considered by the court to be relevant to a particular placement of a child.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-511 Court disposition of child upon termination -- Posttermination reunification.**

- (1) As used in this section, "relative" means:
  - (a) an adult who is a grandparent, great-grandparent, aunt, great aunt, uncle, great uncle, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepparent, first cousin, sibling, or stepsibling of a child; and

- (b) in the case of a child defined as an "Indian" under the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903, "relative" also means an "extended family member" as defined by that statute.
- (2) Upon entry of an order under this part the court may:
  - (a) place the child in the legal custody and guardianship of a licensed child placement agency or the division for adoption; or
  - (b) make any other disposition of the child authorized under Section 78A-6-117.
- (3) Subject to the requirements of Subsections (4) and (5), all adoptable children placed in the custody of the division shall be placed for adoption.
- (4) If the parental rights of all parents of an adoptable child placed in the custody of the division have been terminated and a suitable adoptive placement is not already available, the court:
  - (a) shall determine whether there is a relative who desires to adopt the child;
  - (b) may order the division to conduct a reasonable search to determine whether there are relatives who are willing to adopt the child; and
  - (c) shall, if a relative desires to adopt the child:
    - (i) make a specific finding regarding the fitness of the relative to adopt the child; and
    - (ii) place the child for adoption with that relative unless it finds that adoption by the relative is not in the best interest of the child.
- (5) This section does not guarantee that a relative will be permitted to adopt the child.
- (6) A parent whose rights were terminated under this part, or a relative of the child, as defined by Section 78A-6-307, may petition for guardianship of the child if:
  - (a)
    - (i) following an adoptive placement, the child's adoptive parent returns the child to the custody of the division; or
    - (ii) the child is in the custody of the division for one year following the day on which the parent's rights were terminated, and no permanent placement has been found or is likely to be found; and
  - (b) reunification with the child's parent, or guardianship by the child's relative, is in the best interest of the child.

Amended by Chapter 416, 2013 General Session

Amended by Chapter 416, 2013 General Session, (Coordination Clause)

**78A-6-512 Review following termination.**

- (1) At the conclusion of the hearing in which the court orders termination of the parent-child relationship, the court shall order that a review hearing be held within 90 days after the day on which the parent-child relationship is terminated, if the child has not been permanently placed.
- (2) At that review hearing, the agency or individual vested with custody of the child shall report to the court regarding the plan for permanent placement of the child. The guardian ad litem shall make recommendations to the court, based on an independent investigation, for disposition meeting the best interests of the child.
- (3) The court may order the agency or individual vested with custody of the child to report, at appropriate intervals, on the status of the child until the plan for permanent placement of the child has been accomplished.

Amended by Chapter 32, 2009 General Session

**78A-6-513 Effect of decree.**

- (1) An order for the termination of the parent-child legal relationship divests the child and the parents of all legal rights, powers, immunities, duties, and obligations with respect to each other, except the right of the child to inherit from the parent.
- (2) An order or decree entered pursuant to this part may not disentitle a child to any benefit due him from any third person, including, but not limited to, any Indian tribe, agency, state, or the United States.
- (3) Except as provided in Sections 78A-6-1401 through 78A-6-1404, after the termination of a parent-child legal relationship, the former parent is neither entitled to any notice of proceedings for the adoption of the child nor has any right to object to the adoption or to participate in any other placement proceedings.

Amended by Chapter 340, 2013 General Session

Amended by Chapter 416, 2013 General Session

Amended by Chapter 416, 2013 General Session, (Coordination Clause)

**78A-6-514 Voluntary relinquishment -- Irrevocable.**

- (1) Voluntary relinquishment or consent for termination of parental rights shall be signed or confirmed under oath either:
  - (a) before a judge of any court that has jurisdiction over proceedings for termination of parental rights in this state or any other state, or a public officer appointed by that court for the purpose of taking consents or relinquishments; or
  - (b) except as provided in Subsection (2), any person authorized to take consents or relinquishments under Subsections 78B-6-124(1) and (2).
- (2) Only the juvenile court is authorized to take consents or relinquishments from a parent who has any child who is in the custody of a state agency or who has a child who is otherwise under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
- (3) The court, appointed officer, or other authorized person shall certify to the best of that person's information and belief that the person executing the consent or relinquishment has read and understands the consent or relinquishment and has signed it freely and voluntarily.
- (4) A voluntary relinquishment or consent for termination of parental rights is effective when it is signed and may not be revoked.
- (5) The requirements and processes described in Sections 78A-6-503 through 78A-6-510 do not apply to a voluntary relinquishment or consent for termination of parental rights. The court need only find that the relinquishment or termination is in the child's best interest.
- (6) There is a presumption that voluntary relinquishment or consent for termination of parental rights is not in the child's best interest where it appears to the court that the primary purpose is to avoid a financial support obligation. The presumption may be rebutted, however, if the court finds the relinquishment or consent to termination of parental rights will facilitate the establishment of stability and permanency for the child.
- (7) Upon granting a voluntary relinquishment the court may make orders relating to the child's care and welfare that the court considers to be in the child's best interest.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-515 Mental health therapist.**

- (1) When a mental health practitioner is to be appointed in a parental rights action to evaluate the mental health of a parent or a child, or to provide mental health services to a parent or a child, the court:

- (a) may appoint any mental health therapist, as defined in Section 58-60-102, which the court finds to be qualified;
  - (b) may not refuse to appoint a mental health therapist for the reason that the therapist's recommendations in another case have not followed the recommendations of the Division of Child and Family Services or the Office of Guardian Ad Litem; and
  - (c) shall give strong consideration to the parent's or guardian's wishes regarding the selection of a mental health therapist.
- (2) This section applies to all juvenile court proceedings involving:
- (a) parents and children; or
  - (b) the Division of Child and Family Services.

Amended by Chapter 120, 2012 General Session

## **Part 6**

### **Delinquency and Criminal Actions**

#### **78A-6-601 Criminal proceedings involving minors -- Transfer to juvenile court -- Exception.**

- (1)
- (a) If while a criminal or quasi-criminal proceeding is pending, a district court or justice court determines that an individual being charged is under 21 years old and was younger than 18 years old at the time of committing the alleged offense, the district or justice court shall transfer the case to the juvenile court with all the papers, documents, and transcripts of any testimony.
  - (b)
    - (i) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), a district court may not transfer an offense that is:
      - (A) filed in the district court in accordance with Section 78A-6-703.2; or
      - (B) transferred to the district court in accordance with Section 78A-6-703.5.
    - (ii) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), a justice court may decline to transfer an offense for which the justice court has original jurisdiction under Subsection 78A-7-106(2).
- (2)
- (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), the district court or justice court making the transfer shall:
    - (i) order the individual to be taken immediately to the juvenile court or to a place of detention designated by the juvenile court; or
    - (ii) release the individual to the custody of the individual's parent or guardian or other person legally responsible for the individual, to be brought before the juvenile court at a time designated by the juvenile court.
  - (b) If the alleged offense under Subsection (1) occurred before the individual was 12 years old:
    - (i) the district court or justice court making the transfer shall release the individual to the custody of the individual's parent or guardian, or other person legally responsible for the individual;
    - (ii) the juvenile court shall treat the transfer as a referral under Subsection 78A-6-602(3); and
    - (iii) the juvenile court's probation department shall make a preliminary inquiry to determine whether the individual is eligible for a nonjudicial adjustment in accordance with Section 78A-6-602.

- (c) If the case is transferred to the juvenile court under this section, the juvenile court shall then proceed in accordance with this chapter.
- (3) A district court or justice court does not have to transfer a case under Subsection (1) if the district court or justice court would have had jurisdiction over the case at the time the individual committed the offense in accordance with Subsections 78A-5-102(9) and 78A-7-106(2).

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session, (Coordination Clause)

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

Amended by Chapter 312, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-602 Referrals -- Nonjudicial adjustments.**

- (1) As used in this section, "referral" means a formal referral, a referral to the court under Section 53G-8-211 or Subsection 78A-6-601(2)(b), or a citation issued to a minor for which the court receives notice under Section 78A-6-603.
- (2)
  - (a) A peace officer, or a public official of the state, a county, city, or town charged with the enforcement of the laws of the state or local jurisdiction, shall file a formal referral with the court within 10 days of a minor's arrest.
  - (b) If the arrested minor is taken to a detention facility, the peace officer, or public official, shall file the formal referral with the court within 24 hours.
  - (c) A peace officer, public official, school district, or school may only make a referral to the court under Section 53G-8-211 for an offense that is subject to referral under Section 53G-8-211.
- (3) If the court receives a referral for a minor who is, or appears to be, within the court's jurisdiction, the court's probation department shall make a preliminary inquiry in accordance with Subsections (5), (6), and (7) to determine whether the minor is eligible to enter into a nonjudicial adjustment.
- (4) If a minor is referred to the court for multiple offenses arising from a single criminal episode, and the minor is eligible under this section for a nonjudicial adjustment, the court's probation department shall offer the minor one nonjudicial adjustment for all offenses arising from the single criminal episode.
- (5)
  - (a) The court's probation department may:
    - (i) conduct a validated risk and needs assessment; and
    - (ii) request that a prosecuting attorney review a referral in accordance with Subsection (11) if:
      - (A) the results of the validated risk and needs assessment indicate the minor is high risk; or
      - (B) the results of the validated risk and needs assessment indicate the minor is moderate risk and the referral is for a class A misdemeanor violation under Title 76, Chapter 5, Offenses Against the Person, or Title 76, Chapter 9, Part 7, Miscellaneous Provisions.
  - (b) If a minor violates Section 41-6a-502, the minor shall:
    - (i) undergo a drug and alcohol screening;
    - (ii) if found appropriate by the screening, participate in an assessment; and
    - (iii) if warranted by the screening and assessment, follow the recommendations of the assessment.
- (6) Except as provided in Subsection (7)(b), the probation department shall request that a prosecuting attorney review a referral in accordance with Subsection (11) if:
  - (a) the referral involves:
    - (i) a felony offense; or
    - (ii) a violation of:

- (A) Section 41-6a-502, driving under the influence;
  - (B) Section 76-5-112, reckless endangerment creating a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury;
  - (C) Section 76-5-206, negligent homicide;
  - (D) Section 76-9-702.1, sexual battery;
  - (E) Section 76-10-505.5, possession of a dangerous weapon, firearm, or short barreled shotgun on or about school premises; or
  - (F) Section 76-10-509, possession of a dangerous weapon by minor, but only if the dangerous weapon is a firearm;
- (b) the minor has a current suspended order for custody under Subsection 78A-6-117(5)(a); or
  - (c) the referral involves an offense alleged to have occurred before an individual was 12 years old and the offense is a felony violation of:
    - (i) Section 76-5-103, aggravated assault resulting in serious bodily injury to another;
    - (ii) Section 76-5-202, aggravated murder or attempted aggravated murder;
    - (iii) Section 76-5-203, murder or attempted murder;
    - (iv) Section 76-5-302, aggravated kidnapping;
    - (v) Section 76-5-405, aggravated sexual assault;
    - (vi) Section 76-6-103, aggravated arson;
    - (vii) Section 76-6-203, aggravated burglary;
    - (viii) Section 76-6-302, aggravated robbery; or
    - (ix) Section 76-10-508.1, felony discharge of a firearm.
- (7)
- (a) Except as provided in Subsections (5) and (6), the court's probation department shall offer a nonjudicial adjustment to a minor if the minor:
    - (i) is referred for an offense that is a misdemeanor, infraction, or status offense;
    - (ii) has no more than two prior adjudications; and
    - (iii) has no more than three prior unsuccessful nonjudicial adjustment attempts.
  - (b) If the court receives a referral for an offense that is alleged to have occurred before an individual was 12 years old, the court's probation department shall offer a nonjudicial adjustment to the individual, unless the referral includes an offense described in Subsection (6)(c).
  - (c)
    - (i) For purposes of determining a minor's eligibility for a nonjudicial adjustment under this Subsection (7), the court's probation department shall treat all offenses arising out of a single criminal episode that resulted in a nonjudicial adjustment as one prior nonjudicial adjustment.
    - (ii) For purposes of determining a minor's eligibility for a nonjudicial adjustment under this Subsection (7), the court's probation department shall treat all offenses arising out of a single criminal episode that resulted in one or more prior adjudications as a single adjudication.
  - (d) Except as provided in Subsection (6), the court's probation department may offer a nonjudicial adjustment to a minor who does not meet the criteria provided in Subsection (7)(a).
- (8) For a nonjudicial adjustment, the court's probation department may require a minor to:
- (a) pay a financial penalty of no more than \$250 to the juvenile court, subject to the terms established under Subsection (10)(c);
  - (b) pay restitution to any victim;
  - (c) complete community or compensatory service;
  - (d) attend counseling or treatment with an appropriate provider;



- (e) attend substance abuse treatment or counseling;
  - (f) comply with specified restrictions on activities or associations;
  - (g) attend victim-offender mediation if requested by the victim; and
  - (h) comply with any other reasonable action that is in the interest of the minor, the community, or the victim.
- (9)
- (a) Within seven days of receiving a referral that appears to be eligible for a nonjudicial adjustment in accordance with Subsection (7), the court's probation department shall provide an initial notice to reasonably identifiable and locatable victims of the offense contained in the referral.
  - (b) The victim shall be responsible to provide to the probation department upon request:
    - (i) invoices, bills, receipts, and any other evidence of injury, loss of earnings, and out-of-pocket loss;
    - (ii) documentation and evidence of compensation or reimbursement from an insurance company or an agency of the state, any other state, or the federal government received as a direct result of the crime for injury, loss of earnings, or out-of-pocket loss; and
    - (iii) proof of identification, including home and work address and telephone numbers.
  - (c) The inability, failure, or refusal of the victim to provide all or part of the requested information shall result in the probation department determining restitution based on the best information available.
- (10)
- (a) The court's probation department may not predicate acceptance of an offer of a nonjudicial adjustment on an admission of guilt.
  - (b) The court's probation department may not deny a minor an offer of a nonjudicial adjustment due to a minor's inability to pay a financial penalty under Subsection (8).
  - (c) The court's probation department shall base a fee, fine, or the restitution for a nonjudicial adjustment under Subsection (8) upon the ability of the minor's family to pay as determined by a statewide sliding scale developed in accordance with Section 63M-7-208 on or after July 1, 2018.
  - (d) A nonjudicial adjustment may not extend for more than 90 days, unless a juvenile court judge extends the nonjudicial adjustment for an additional 90 days.
- (e)
- (i) Notwithstanding Subsection (10)(d), a juvenile court judge may extend a nonjudicial adjustment beyond the 180 days permitted under Subsection (10)(d) for a minor who is offered a nonjudicial adjustment under Subsection (7)(b) for a sexual offense under Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual Offenses, or is referred under Subsection (11)(b)(ii) for a sexual offense under Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual Offenses, that the minor committed before the minor was 12 years old, if the judge determines that:
    - (A) the nonjudicial adjustment requires specific treatment for the sexual offense;
    - (B) the treatment cannot be completed within 180 days after the day on which the minor entered into the nonjudicial adjustment; and
    - (C) the treatment is necessary based on a clinical assessment that is developmentally appropriate for the minor.
  - (ii) If a juvenile court judge extends a minor's nonjudicial adjustment under Subsection (10)(e)
    - (i), the judge may extend the nonjudicial adjustment until the minor completes the treatment under this Subsection (10)(e), but the judge may only grant each extension for 90 days at a time.

- (f) If a minor violates Section 76-10-105, the minor may be required to pay a fine or penalty and participate in a court-approved tobacco education program with a participation fee.
- (11) If a prosecuting attorney is requested to review a referral in accordance with Subsection (5) or (6), a minor fails to substantially comply with a condition agreed upon as part of the nonjudicial adjustment, or a minor is not offered or declines a nonjudicial adjustment in accordance with Subsection (7), the prosecuting attorney shall:
  - (a) review the case; and
  - (b)
    - (i) dismiss the case;
    - (ii) refer the case back to the probation department for a new attempt at nonjudicial adjustment; or
    - (iii) except as provided in Subsections (12)(b), (13), and 78A-6-602.5(2), file a petition with the court.
- (12)
  - (a) A prosecuting attorney may file a petition only upon reasonable belief that:
    - (i) the charges are supported by probable cause;
    - (ii) admissible evidence will be sufficient to support adjudication beyond a reasonable doubt; and
    - (iii) the decision to charge is in the interests of justice.
  - (b) Failure to pay a fine or fee may not serve as a basis for filing of a petition under Subsection (11)(b)(iii) if the minor has substantially complied with the other conditions agreed upon in accordance with Subsection (8) or conditions imposed through any other court diversion program.
- (13) A prosecuting attorney may not file a petition against a minor unless:
  - (a) the prosecuting attorney has statutory authority to file the petition under Section 78A-6-602.5; and
  - (b)
    - (i) the minor does not qualify for a nonjudicial adjustment under Subsection (7);
    - (ii) the minor declines a nonjudicial adjustment;
    - (iii) the minor fails to substantially comply with the conditions agreed upon as part of the nonjudicial adjustment;
    - (iv) the minor fails to respond to the probation department's inquiry regarding eligibility for or an offer of a nonjudicial adjustment after being provided with notice for preliminary inquiry; or
    - (v) the prosecuting attorney is acting under Subsection (11).
- (14) If the prosecuting attorney files a petition in court or a proceeding is commenced against a minor under Section 78A-6-603, the court may refer the case to the probation department for another offer of nonjudicial adjustment.

Amended by Chapter 4, 2020 Special Session 5

**78A-6-602.5 Petition for a delinquency proceeding.**

- (1) A prosecuting attorney shall file a petition to commence a proceeding against a minor for an adjudication of an alleged offense, except as provided in:
  - (a) Subsection (2);
  - (b) Section 78A-6-603;
  - (c) Section 78A-6-703.2; and
  - (d) Section 78A-6-703.3.

- (2) A prosecuting attorney may not file a petition under Subsection (1) against an individual for an offense alleged to have occurred before the individual was 12 years old, unless:
- (a) the individual is alleged to have committed a felony violation of:
    - (i) Section 76-5-103, aggravated assault resulting in serious bodily injury to another;
    - (ii) Section 76-5-202, aggravated murder or attempted aggravated murder;
    - (iii) Section 76-5-203, murder or attempted murder;
    - (iv) Section 76-5-302, aggravated kidnapping;
    - (v) Section 76-5-405, aggravated sexual assault;
    - (vi) Section 76-6-103, aggravated arson;
    - (vii) Section 76-6-203, aggravated burglary;
    - (viii) Section 76-6-302, aggravated robbery; or
    - (ix) Section 76-10-508.1, felony discharge of a firearm; or
  - (b) an offer for a nonjudicial adjustment is made under Section 78A-6-602 and the minor:
    - (i) declines to accept the offer for the nonjudicial adjustment; or
    - (ii) fails to substantially comply with the conditions agreed upon as part of the nonjudicial adjustment.

Amended by Chapter 4, 2020 Special Session 5

**78A-6-603 Citation procedure -- Citation -- Offenses -- Time limits -- Failure to appear.**

- (1) A petition is not required to commence a proceeding against a minor for an adjudication of an alleged offense if a citation is issued for an offense for which the court has jurisdiction over and the offense listed in the citation is for:
- (a) a violation of a wildlife law;
  - (b) a violation of a boating law;
  - (c) a class B or C misdemeanor or an infraction other than a misdemeanor or infraction:
    - (i) for a traffic violation; or
    - (ii) designated as a citable offense by general order of the Board of Juvenile Court Judges;
  - (d) a class B misdemeanor or infraction for a traffic violation where the individual is 15 years old or younger at the time the offense was alleged to have occurred;
  - (e) an infraction or misdemeanor designated as a citable offense by a general order of the Board of Juvenile Court Judges; or
  - (f) a violation of Subsection 76-10-105(2).
- (2) Except as provided in Subsection (6) and Section 53G-8-211, a citation for an offense listed in Subsection (1) shall be submitted to the court within five days of issuance to a minor.
- (3) A copy of the citation shall contain:
- (a) the name and address of the court before which the minor may be required to appear;
  - (b) the name of the minor cited;
  - (c) the statute or local ordinance that the minor is alleged to have violated;
  - (d) a brief description of the offense charged;
  - (e) the date, time, and location at which the offense is alleged to have occurred;
  - (f) the date the citation was issued;
  - (g) the name and badge or identification number of the peace officer or public official who issued the citation;
  - (h) the name of the arresting person if an arrest was made by a private party and the citation was issued in lieu of taking the arrested minor into custody as provided in Section 78A-6-112;
  - (i) a statement that the minor and parent or legal guardian are to appear when notified by the court; and

- (j) the signature of the minor and the parent or legal guardian, if present, agreeing to appear at the court when notified by the court.
- (4) A copy of the citation shall contain space for the following information to be entered if known:
  - (a) the minor's address;
  - (b) the minor's date of birth;
  - (c) the name and address of the child's custodial parent or legal guardian, if different from the child; and
  - (d) if there is a victim, the victim's name, address, and an estimate of loss, except that this information shall be removed from the documents the minor receives.
- (5) A citation received by the court beyond the time designated in Subsection (2) shall include a written explanation for the delay.
- (6) A minor offense, as defined in Section 78A-6-1202, alleged to have been committed by an enrolled child on school property or related to school attendance, may only be referred to the prosecuting attorney or the court in accordance with Section 53G-8-211.
- (7) If a court receives a citation described in Subsection (1), the court's probation department shall make a preliminary inquiry as to whether the minor is eligible for a nonjudicial adjustment in accordance with Subsection 78A-6-602(7).
- (8)
  - (a) Except as provided in Subsection (8)(b), if a citation is issued to a minor, a prosecuting attorney may commence a proceeding against a minor, without filing a petition, for an adjudication of the offense in the citation only if:
    - (i) the minor is not eligible for, or does not complete, a nonjudicial adjustment in accordance with Section 78A-6-602; and
    - (ii) the prosecuting attorney conducts an inquiry under Subsection (9).
  - (b) Except as provided in Subsection 78A-6-602.5(2), a prosecuting attorney may not commence a proceeding against an individual for any offense listed in a citation alleged to have occurred before the individual was 12 years old.
- (9) The prosecuting attorney shall conduct an inquiry to determine, upon reasonable belief, that:
  - (a) the charge listed in the citation is supported by probable cause;
  - (b) admissible evidence will be sufficient to support adjudication beyond a reasonable doubt; and
  - (c) the decision to charge is in the interests of justice.
- (10) If a proceeding is commenced against a minor under Subsection (8)(a), the minor shall appear at the court at a date and time established by the court.
- (11) If a minor willfully fails to appear before the court for a proceeding under Subsection (8)(a), the court may:
  - (a) find the minor in contempt of court; and
  - (b) proceed against the minor as provided in Section 78A-6-1101.
- (12) When a proceeding is commenced under this section, bail may be posted and forfeited under Section 78A-6-113 with the consent of:
  - (a) the court; and
  - (b) if the minor is a child, the parent or legal guardian of the child cited.

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session, (Coordination Clause)

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

Amended by Chapter 312, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-604 Minor held in detention -- Credit for good behavior.**

- (1) A minor held in detention under Subsection 78A-6-117(2)(h) is eligible to receive credit for good behavior against the period of detention. The rate of credit is one day for every three days served. The Division of Juvenile Justice Services shall, in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, establish rules describing good behavior for which credit may be earned.
- (2) Any disposition including detention under Subsection 78A-6-117(2)(h) shall be concurrent with any other order of detention.

Amended by Chapter 162, 2019 General Session

**78A-6-605 Dispositional report required in minor's cases -- Exceptions.**

- (1) The probation department or other agency designated by the court shall make a dispositional report in writing in all minor's cases in which a petition has been filed, except that the court may dispense with the study and report in cases involving violations of traffic laws or ordinances, violations of wildlife laws, boating laws, and other minor cases.
- (2) When preparing a dispositional report and recommendation in a delinquency action, the probation department or other agency designated by the court shall consider the juvenile sentencing guidelines developed in accordance with Section 63M-7-404 and any aggravating or mitigating circumstances.
- (3) Where the allegations of a petition filed under Subsection 78A-6-103(1) are denied, the investigation may not be made until the court has made an adjudication.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-606 Suspension of license for certain offenses.**

- (1) This section applies to a minor who is at least the age eligible for a driver license under Section 53-3-204 when found by the court to be within its jurisdiction by the commission of an offense under:
  - (a) Section 32B-4-409;
  - (b) Section 32B-4-410;
  - (c) Section 32B-4-411;
  - (d) Section 58-37-8;
  - (e) Title 58, Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act;
  - (f) Title 58, Chapter 37b, Imitation Controlled Substances Act; or
  - (g) Subsection 76-9-701(1).
- (2) This section only applies when the minor is found by the court to be in actual physical control of a motor vehicle during the commission of one of the offenses under Subsection (1).
- (3) If the court hearing the case determines that the minor committed an offense under Section 58-37-8 or Title 58, Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act, or Chapter 37b, Imitation Controlled Substances Act, the court may prepare and send to the Driver License Division of the Department of Public Safety an order to suspend that minor's driving privileges.
- (4)
  - (a) The court hearing the case may suspend the minor's driving privileges if the minor violated Section 32B-4-409, Section 32B-4-410, or Subsection 76-9-701(1).
  - (b) The court may reduce a suspension period imposed under Section 53-3-219 if:
    - (i) the violation is the minor's first violation of:
      - (A) Section 32B-4-409;
      - (B) Section 32B-4-410;

- (C) Section 58-37-8;
  - (D) Title 58, Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act;
  - (E) Title 58, Chapter 37b, Imitation Controlled Substances Act; or
  - (F) Subsection 76-9-701(1); and
- (ii)
- (A) the minor completes an educational series as defined in Section 41-6a-501; or
  - (B) the minor demonstrates substantial progress in substance use disorder treatment.
- (c) The court may reduce the suspension period required under Section 53-3-219 if:
- (i) the violation is the minor's second or subsequent violation of:
    - (A) Section 32B-4-409;
    - (B) Section 32B-4-410;
    - (C) Section 58-37-8;
    - (D) Title 58, Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act;
    - (E) Title 58, Chapter 37b, Imitation Controlled Substances Act; or
    - (F) Subsection 76-9-701(1);
  - (ii) the minor has completed an educational series as defined in Section 41-6a-501 or demonstrated substantial progress in substance use disorder treatment; and
- (iii)
- (A) the person is 18 years of age or older and provides a sworn statement to the court that the person has not unlawfully consumed alcohol or drugs for at least a one-year consecutive period during the suspension period imposed under Subsection (4)(a); or
  - (B) the person is under 18 years of age and has the person's parent or legal guardian provide an affidavit or sworn statement to the court certifying that to the parent or legal guardian's knowledge the person has not unlawfully consumed alcohol or drugs for at least a one-year consecutive period during the suspension period imposed under Subsection (4)(a).
- (d) If a minor commits a proof of age violation, as defined in Section 32B-4-411:
- (i) the court may forward a record of adjudication to the Department of Public Safety for a first or subsequent violation; and
  - (ii) the minor's driving privileges will be suspended:
    - (A) for a period of at least one year under Section 53-3-220 for a first conviction for a violation of Section 32B-4-411; or
    - (B) for a period of two years for a second or subsequent conviction for a violation of Section 32B-4-411.
- (e) The court may reduce the suspension period imposed under Subsection (4)(d)(ii)(A) if:
- (i) the violation is the minor's first violation of Section 32B-4-411; and
  - (ii)
    - (A) the minor completes an educational series as defined in Section 41-6a-501; or
    - (B) the minor demonstrates substantial progress in substance use disorder treatment.
- (f) The court may reduce the suspension period imposed under Subsection (4)(d)(ii)(B) if:
- (i) the violation is the minor's second or subsequent violation of Section 32B-4-411;
  - (ii) the minor has completed an educational series as defined in Section 41-6a-501 or demonstrated substantial progress in substance use disorder treatment; and
- (iii)
- (A) the person is 18 years of age or older and provides a sworn statement to the court that the person has not unlawfully consumed alcohol or drugs for at least a one-year consecutive period during the suspension period imposed under Subsection (4)(d)(ii)(B); or
  - (B) the person is under 18 years of age and has the person's parent or legal guardian provide an affidavit or sworn statement to the court certifying that to the parent or legal guardian's

knowledge the person has not unlawfully consumed alcohol or drugs for at least a one-year consecutive period during the suspension period imposed under Subsection (4)(d)(ii) (B).

- (5) A minor's license shall be suspended under Section 53-3-219 when a court issues an order suspending the minor's driving privileges in accordance with Subsection (2) for a violation of:
- (a) Section 32B-4-409;
  - (b) Section 32B-4-410;
  - (c) Section 58-37-8;
  - (d) Title 58, Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act, or Chapter 37b, Imitation Controlled Substances Act; or
  - (e) Subsection 76-9-701(1).
- (6) When the Department of Public Safety receives the arrest or conviction record of a person for a driving offense committed while the person's license is suspended under this section, the Department of Public Safety shall extend the suspension for a like period of time.

Amended by Chapter 330, 2017 General Session

## **Part 7**

### **Transfer of Jurisdiction**

#### **78A-6-703.1 Definitions.**

As used in this part:

- (1) "Qualifying offense" means an offense described in Subsection 78A-6-703.3(1) or (2)(b).
- (2) "Separate offense" means any offense that is not a qualifying offense.

Enacted by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

#### **78A-6-703.2 Criminal information for a minor in district court.**

- (1) If a prosecuting attorney charges a minor with aggravated murder under Section 76-5-202 or murder under Section 76-5-203, the prosecuting attorney shall file a criminal information in the district court if the minor was the principal actor in an offense and the information alleges:
  - (a) the minor was 16 or 17 years old at the time of the offense; and
  - (b) the offense for which the minor is being charged is:
    - (i) Section 76-5-202, aggravated murder; or
    - (ii) Section 76-5-203, murder.
- (2) If the prosecuting attorney files a criminal information in the district court in accordance with Subsection (1), the district court shall try the minor as an adult, except:
  - (a) the minor is not subject to a sentence of death in accordance with Subsection 76-3-206(2)(b); and
  - (b) the minor is not subject to a sentence of life without parole in accordance with Subsection 76-3-206(2)(b) or 76-3-207.5(3) or Section 76-3-209.
- (3) Except for a minor who is subject to the authority of the Board of Pardons and Parole, a minor shall be held in a juvenile detention facility until the district court determines where the minor will be held until the time of trial if:
  - (a) the minor is 16 or 17 years old; and
  - (b) the minor is arrested for aggravated murder or murder.

- (4) In considering where a minor will be detained until the time of trial, the district court shall consider:
  - (a) the age of the minor;
  - (b) the nature, seriousness, and circumstances of the alleged offense;
  - (c) the minor's history of prior criminal acts;
  - (d) whether detention in a juvenile detention facility will adequately serve the need for community protection pending the outcome of any criminal proceedings;
  - (e) the relative ability of the facility to meet the needs of the minor and protect the public;
  - (f) the physical maturity of the minor;
  - (g) the current mental state of the minor as evidenced by relevant mental health or a psychological assessment or screening that is made available to the court; and
  - (h) any other factors that the court considers relevant.
- (5) A minor ordered to a juvenile detention facility under Subsection (4) shall remain in the facility:
  - (a) until released by the district court; or
  - (b) if convicted, until sentencing.
- (6) If a minor is held in a juvenile detention facility under Subsection (4), the court shall:
  - (a) advise the minor of the right to bail; and
  - (b) set initial bail in accordance with Title 77, Chapter 20, Bail.
- (7) If the minor ordered to a juvenile detention facility under Subsection (4) attains the age of 18 years, the minor shall be transferred within 30 days to an adult jail until:
  - (a) released by the district court judge; or
  - (b) if convicted, sentencing.
- (8) If a minor is ordered to a juvenile detention facility under Subsection (4) and the minor's conduct or condition endangers the safety or welfare of others in the juvenile detention facility, the court may find that the minor shall be detained in another place of confinement considered appropriate by the court, including a jail or an adult facility for pretrial confinement.
- (9) If a minor is charged for aggravated murder or murder in the district court under this section, and all charges for aggravated murder or murder result in an acquittal, a finding of not guilty, or a dismissal:
  - (a) the juvenile court gains jurisdiction over all other offenses committed by the minor; and
  - (b) the Division of Juvenile Justice Services gains jurisdiction over the minor.

Enacted by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-703.3 Criminal information for a minor in juvenile court.**

Notwithstanding Section 78A-6-602.5, if a prosecuting attorney charges a minor with a felony, the prosecuting attorney may file a criminal information in the court if the minor was a principal actor in an offense and the information alleges:

- (1)
  - (a) the minor was 16 or 17 years old at the time of the offense; and
  - (b) the offense for which the minor is being charged is a felony violation of:
    - (i) Section 76-5-103, aggravated assault resulting in serious bodily injury to another;
    - (ii) Section 76-5-202, attempted aggravated murder;
    - (iii) Section 76-5-203, attempted murder;
    - (iv) Section 76-5-302, aggravated kidnapping;
    - (v) Section 76-5-405, aggravated sexual assault;
    - (vi) Section 76-6-103, aggravated arson;
    - (vii) Section 76-6-203, aggravated burglary;



- (viii) Section 76-6-302, aggravated robbery;
  - (ix) Section 76-10-508.1, felony discharge of a firearm; or
  - (x) an offense other than an offense listed in Subsections (1)(b)(i) through (ix) involving the use of a dangerous weapon:
    - (A) if the offense would be a felony had an adult committed the offense; and
    - (B) the minor has been previously adjudicated or convicted of an offense involving the use of a dangerous weapon that would have been a felony if committed by an adult; or
- (2)
- (a) the minor was 14 or 15 years old at the time of the offense; and
  - (b) the offense for which the minor is being charged is a felony violation of:
    - (i) Section 76-5-202, aggravated murder or attempted aggravated murder; or
    - (ii) Section 76-5-203, murder or attempted murder.

Enacted by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-703.4 Extension of juvenile court jurisdiction -- Procedure.**

- (1) At the time that a prosecuting attorney charges a minor who is 14 years old or older with a felony, either party may file a motion to extend the juvenile court's continuing jurisdiction over the minor's case until the minor is 25 years old if:
- (a) the minor was the principal actor in the offense; and
  - (b) the petition or criminal information alleges a felony violation of:
    - (i) Section 76-5-103, aggravated assault resulting in serious bodily injury to another;
    - (ii) Section 76-5-202, aggravated murder or attempted aggravated murder;
    - (iii) Section 76-5-203, murder or attempted murder;
    - (iv) Section 76-5-302, aggravated kidnapping;
    - (v) Section 76-5-405, aggravated sexual assault;
    - (vi) Section 76-6-103, aggravated arson;
    - (vii) Section 76-6-203, aggravated burglary;
    - (viii) Section 76-6-302, aggravated robbery;
    - (ix) Section 76-10-508.1, felony discharge of a firearm; or
    - (x)
      - (A) an offense other than the offenses listed in Subsections (1)(b)(i) through (ix) involving the use of a dangerous weapon that would be a felony if committed by an adult; and
      - (B) the minor has been previously adjudicated or convicted of an offense involving the use of a dangerous weapon that would have been a felony if committed by an adult.
- (2)
- (a) Notwithstanding Subsection (1), either party may file a motion to extend the court's continuing jurisdiction after a determination by the court that the minor will not be bound over to the district court under Section 78A-6-703.5.
- (3) The court shall make a determination on a motion under Subsection (1) or (2) at the time of disposition.
- (4) The court shall extend the continuing jurisdiction over the minor's case until the minor is 25 years old if the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that extending continuing jurisdiction is in the best interest of the minor and the public.
- (5) In considering whether it is in the best interest of the minor and the public for the court to extend jurisdiction over the minor's case until the minor is 25 years old, the court shall consider and base the court's decision on:

- (a) whether the protection of the community requires an extension of jurisdiction beyond the age of 21;
  - (b) the extent to which the minor's actions in the offense were committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated, or willful manner;
  - (c) the minor's mental, physical, educational, trauma, and social history; and
  - (d) the criminal record and previous history of the minor.
- (6) The amount of weight that each factor in Subsection (5) is given is in the court's discretion.
- (7)
- (a) The court may consider written reports and other materials relating to the minor's mental, physical, educational, trauma, and social history.
  - (b) Upon request by the minor, the minor's parent, guardian, or other interested party, the court shall require the person preparing the report or other material to appear and be subject to both direct and cross-examination.
- (8) A minor may testify under oath, call witnesses, cross-examine witnesses, and present evidence on the factors described in Subsection (5).

Enacted by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-703.5 Preliminary hearing.**

- (1) If a prosecuting attorney files a criminal information in accordance with Section 78A-6-703.3, the court shall conduct a preliminary hearing to determine whether a minor should be bound over to the district court for a qualifying offense.
- (2) At the preliminary hearing under Subsection (1), the prosecuting attorney shall have the burden of establishing:
- (a) probable cause to believe that a qualifying offense was committed and the minor committed that offense; and
  - (b) by a preponderance of the evidence, that it is contrary to the best interests of the minor and the public for the juvenile court to retain jurisdiction over the offense.
- (3) In making a determination under Subsection (2)(b), the court shall consider and make findings on:
- (a) the seriousness of the qualifying offense and whether the protection of the community requires that the minor is detained beyond the amount of time allowed under Subsection 78A-6-117(2)(h), or beyond the age of continuing jurisdiction that the court may exercise under Section 78A-6-703.4;
  - (b) the extent to which the minor's actions in the qualifying offense were committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated, or willful manner;
  - (c) the minor's mental, physical, educational, trauma, and social history;
  - (d) the criminal record or history of the minor; and
  - (e) the likelihood of the minor's rehabilitation by the use of services and facilities that are available to the court.
- (4) The amount of weight that each factor in Subsection (3) is given is in the court's discretion.
- (5)
- (a) The court may consider any written report or other material that relates to the minor's mental, physical, educational, trauma, and social history.
  - (b) Upon request by the minor, the minor's parent, guardian, or other interested party, the court shall require the person preparing the report, or other material, under Subsection (5)(a) to appear and be subject to direct and cross-examination.

- (6) At the preliminary hearing under Subsection (1), a minor may testify under oath, call witnesses, cross-examine witnesses, and present evidence on the factors described in Subsection (3).
- (7)
  - (a) A proceeding before the court related to a charge filed under this part shall be conducted in conformity with the Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure.
  - (b) Title 78B, Chapter 22, Indigent Defense Act, and Section 78A-6-115 are applicable to the preliminary hearing under this section.
- (8) If the court finds that the prosecuting attorney has met the burden of proof under Subsection (2), the court shall bind the minor over to the district court to be held for trial.
- (9)
  - (a) If the court finds that a qualifying offense has been committed by a minor, but the prosecuting attorney has not met the burden of proof under Subsection (2)(b), the court shall:
    - (i) proceed upon the criminal information as if the information were a petition under Section 78A-6-602.5;
    - (ii) release or detain the minor in accordance with Section 78A-6-113; and
    - (iii) proceed with an adjudication for the minor in accordance with this chapter.
  - (b) If the court finds that the prosecuting attorney has not met the burden under Subsection (2) to bind a minor over to the district court, the prosecuting attorney may file a motion to extend the court's continuing jurisdiction over the minor's case until the minor is 25 years old in accordance with Section 78A-6-703.4.
- (10)
  - (a) A prosecuting attorney may charge a minor with a separate offense in the same criminal information as the qualifying offense if the qualifying offense and separate offense arise from a single criminal episode.
  - (b) If the prosecuting attorney charges a minor with a separate offense as described in Subsection (10)(a):
    - (i) the prosecuting attorney shall have the burden of establishing probable cause to believe that the separate offense was committed and the minor committed the separate offense; and
    - (ii) if the prosecuting attorney establishes probable cause for the separate offense under Subsection (10)(b)(i) and the court binds the minor over to the district court for the qualifying offense, the court shall also bind the minor over for the separate offense to the district court.
- (11) If a grand jury indicts a minor for a qualifying offense:
  - (a) the prosecuting attorney does not need to establish probable cause under Subsection (2)(a) for the qualifying offense and any separate offense included in the indictment; and
  - (b) the court shall proceed with determining whether the minor should be bound over to the district court for the qualifying offense and any separate offense included in the indictment in accordance with Subsections (2)(b) and (3).
- (12) If a minor is bound over to the district court, the court shall:
  - (a) issue a criminal warrant of arrest;
  - (b) advise the minor of the right to bail; and
  - (c) set initial bail in accordance with Title 77, Chapter 20, Bail.
- (13)
  - (a) At the time that a minor is bound over to the district court, the court shall make an initial determination on where the minor is held until the time of trial.
  - (b) In determining where a minor is held until the time of trial, the court shall consider:
    - (i) the age of the minor;
    - (ii) the minor's history of prior criminal acts;

- (iii) whether detention in a juvenile detention facility will adequately serve the need for community protection pending the outcome of any criminal proceedings;
  - (iv) the relative ability of the facility to meet the needs of the minor and protect the public;
  - (v) the physical maturity of the minor;
  - (vi) the current mental state of the minor as evidenced by relevant mental health or psychological assessments or screenings that are made available to the court; and
  - (vii) any other factors that the court considers relevant.
- (14) If the court orders a minor to be detained in a juvenile detention facility under Subsection (13), the minor shall remain in the facility:
- (a) until released by a district court; or
  - (b) if convicted, until sentencing.
- (15) If the court orders the minor to be detained in a juvenile detention facility under Subsection (13) and the minor attains the age of 18 while detained at the facility, the minor shall be transferred within 30 days to an adult jail to remain:
- (a) until released by the district court; or
  - (b) if convicted, until sentencing.
- (16) Except as provided in Subsection (17) and Section 78A-6-705, if a minor is bound over to the district court under this section, the jurisdiction of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services and the juvenile court over the minor is terminated for the qualifying offense and any other separate offense for which the minor is bound over.
- (17) If a minor is bound over to the district court for a qualifying offense and the qualifying offense results in an acquittal, a finding of not guilty, or a dismissal:
- (a) the juvenile court regains jurisdiction over any separate offense committed by the minor; and
  - (b) the Division of Juvenile Justice Services regains jurisdiction over the minor.

Enacted by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-703.6 Criminal proceedings for a minor bound over to district court.**

- (1) If the juvenile court binds a minor over to the district court in accordance with Section 78A-6-703.5, the prosecuting attorney shall try the minor as if the minor is an adult in the district court except:
- (a) the minor is not subject to a sentence of death in accordance with Subsection 76-3-206(2)(b); and
  - (b) the minor is not subject to a sentence of life without parole in accordance with Subsection 76-3-206(2)(b) or 76-3-207.5(3) or Section 76-3-209.
- (2) A minor who is bound over to the district court to answer as an adult is not entitled to a preliminary hearing in the district court.
- (3)
- (a) If a minor is bound over to the district court by the juvenile court, the district court may reconsider the juvenile court's decision under Subsection 78A-6-703.5(13) as to where the minor is being held until trial.
  - (b) If the district court reconsiders the juvenile court's decision as to where the minor is held, the district court shall consider and make findings on:
    - (i) the age of the minor;
    - (ii) the minor's history of prior criminal acts;
    - (iii) whether detention in a juvenile detention facility will adequately serve the need for community protection pending the outcome of any criminal proceedings;
    - (iv) the relative ability of the facility to meet the needs of the minor and protect the public;

- (v) the physical maturity of the minor;
  - (vi) the current mental state of the minor as evidenced by relevant mental health or psychological assessments or screenings that are made available to the court; and
  - (vii) any other factors the court considers relevant.
- (4) A minor who is ordered to a juvenile detention facility under Subsection (3) shall remain in the facility:
- (a) until released by a district court; or
  - (b) if convicted, until sentencing.
- (5) If the district court orders the minor to be detained in a juvenile detention facility under Subsection (3) and the minor attains the age of 18 while detained at the facility, the minor shall be transferred within 30 days to an adult jail to remain:
- (a) until released by the district court; or
  - (b) if convicted, until sentencing.
- (6) If a minor is bound over to the district court and detained in a juvenile detention facility, the district court may order the minor be detained in another place of confinement that is considered appropriate by the district court, including a jail or other place of pretrial confinement for adults if the minor's conduct or condition endangers the safety and welfare of others in the facility.
- (7) If the district court obtains jurisdiction over a minor under Section 78A-6-703.5, the district court is not divested of jurisdiction for a qualifying offense or a separate offense listed in the criminal information when the minor is allowed to enter a plea to, or is found guilty of, another offense in the same criminal information.

Enacted by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-704 Appeals from bind over proceedings.**

- (1) A minor may, as a matter of right, appeal from an order of the juvenile court binding the minor over to the district court under Section 78A-6-703.5.
- (2) The prosecuting attorney may, as a matter of right, appeal an order of the juvenile court that a minor charged in accordance with Section 78A-6-703.3 will be adjudicated in the juvenile court.

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-705 Youth prison commitment.**

- (1)
  - (a) Before sentencing a minor, who was bound over to the district court under Section 78A-6-703.5 to be tried as an adult, to prison the district court shall request a report from the Division of Juvenile Justice Services regarding the potential risk to other minors if the minor were to be committed to the custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services.
  - (b) The Division of Juvenile Justice Services shall submit the requested report to the district court as part of the pre-sentence report or as a separate report.
- (2) If, after receiving the report described in Subsection (1), the district court determines that probation is not appropriate and commitment to prison is an appropriate sentence, the district court shall order the minor committed to prison and the minor shall be provisionally housed in a secure facility operated by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services until the minor reaches 18 years old, unless released earlier from incarceration by the Board of Pardons and Parole.
- (3) The district court may order the minor committed directly to the custody of the Department of Corrections if the court finds that:

- (a) the minor would present an unreasonable risk to others while in the custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services;
  - (b) the minor has previously been committed to a prison for adult offenders; or
  - (c) housing the minor in a secure facility operated by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services would be contrary to the interests of justice.
- (4)
- (a) The Division of Juvenile Justice Services shall adopt procedures by rule, in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, regarding the transfer of a minor provisionally housed in a division facility under Subsection (2) to the custody of the Department of Corrections.
  - (b) If, in accordance with the rules adopted under Subsection (4)(a), the Division of Juvenile Justice Services determines that housing the minor in a division facility presents an unreasonable risk to others or that it is not in the best interest of the minor, the Division of Juvenile Justice Services shall transfer the physical custody of the minor to the Department of Corrections.
- (5)
- (a) When a minor is committed to prison but ordered by a district court to be housed in a Division of Juvenile Justice Services facility under this section, the district court and the Division of Juvenile Justice Services shall immediately notify the Board of Pardons and Parole so that the minor may be scheduled for a hearing according to board procedures.
  - (b) If a minor who is provisionally housed in a Division of Juvenile Justice Services facility under this section has not been paroled or otherwise released from incarceration by the time the minor reaches 18 years old, the Division of Juvenile Justice Services shall as soon as reasonably possible, but not later than when the minor reaches 18 years and 6 months old, transfer the minor to the physical custody of the Department of Corrections.
- (6) Upon the commitment of a minor to the custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services or the Department of Corrections under this section, the Board of Pardons and Parole has authority over the minor for purposes of parole, pardon, commutation, termination of sentence, remission of fines or forfeitures, orders of restitution, and all other purposes authorized by law.
- (7) The Youth Parole Authority may hold hearings, receive reports, or otherwise keep informed of the progress of a minor in the custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services under this section and may forward to the Board of Pardons and Parole any information or recommendations concerning the minor.
- (8) Commitment of a minor under this section is a prison commitment for all sentencing purposes.

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

## **Part 8 Emancipation**

### **78A-6-801 Purpose.**

- (1) The purpose of this part is to provide a means by which a minor who has demonstrated the ability and capacity to manage his or her own affairs and to live independent of his or her parents or guardian, may obtain the legal status of an emancipated person with the power to enter into valid legal contracts.

- (2) This part is not intended to interfere with the integrity of the family or to minimize the rights of parents or children. As provided in Section 62A-4a-201, a parent possesses a fundamental liberty interest in the care, custody, and management of their children.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-802 Definitions.**

As used in this part:

- (1) "Guardian" has the same meaning as in Section 75-1-201.
- (2) "Minor" means a person 16 years of age or older.
- (3) "Parent" means a natural parent as defined in Section 78A-6-105.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-803 Petition for emancipation.**

- (1) A minor may petition the juvenile court on his or her own behalf in the district in which he or she resides for a declaration of emancipation. The petition shall be on a form provided by the clerk of the court, and state that the minor is:
  - (a) 16 years of age or older;
  - (b) capable of living independently of his or her parents or guardian; and
  - (c) capable of managing his or her own financial affairs.
- (2) Notice of the petition shall be served on the minor's parents, guardian, any other person or agency with custody of the minor, and the Child and Family Support Division of the Office of the Attorney General, unless the court determines that service is impractical.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-804 Court procedure.**

- (1) Upon the filing of a petition in accordance with Section 78A-6-803, the court shall review the petition for completeness and whether the petitioner meets the age requirement for filing the petition.
  - (a) If the petition is incomplete or the petitioner does not meet the age requirement, the court may dismiss the action immediately.
  - (b) If the petition is complete and the petitioner meets the age requirement, the court shall schedule a pretrial hearing on the matter within 30 days.
- (2) The court may appoint a guardian ad litem in accordance with Section 78A-6-902 to represent the minor.
- (3) At the hearing, the court shall consider the best interests of the minor according to the following:
  - (a) whether the minor is capable of assuming adult responsibilities;
  - (b) whether the minor is capable of living independently of his or her parents, guardian, or custodian;
  - (c) opinions and recommendations from the guardian ad litem, parents, guardian, or custodian, and any other evidence; and
  - (d) whether emancipation will create a risk of harm to the minor.
- (4) If the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that emancipation is in the best interests of the minor, it shall issue a declaration of emancipation.

Amended by Chapter 259, 2010 General Session

**78A-6-805 Emancipation.**

- (1) An emancipated minor may:
  - (a) enter into contracts;
  - (b) buy and sell property;
  - (c) sue or be sued;
  - (d) retain his or her own earnings;
  - (e) borrow money for any purpose, including for education; and
  - (f) obtain healthcare without parental consent.
- (2) An emancipated minor may not be considered an adult:
  - (a) under the criminal laws of the state unless the requirements of Part 7, Transfer of Jurisdiction, have been met;
  - (b) under the criminal laws of the state when he or she is a victim and the age of the victim is an element of the offense; and
  - (c) for specific constitutional and statutory age requirements regarding voting, use of alcoholic beverages, possession of tobacco or firearms, and other health and safety regulations relevant to the minor because of the minor's age.
- (3) An order of emancipation prospectively terminates parental responsibilities that accrue based on the minor's status as a minor under the custody and control of a parent, guardian, or custodian, including parental tort liability for the acts of the minor.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**Part 9  
Guardian Ad Litem**

**78A-6-901 Office of Guardian ad Litem -- Appointment of director -- Duties of director -- Contracts in second, third, and fourth districts.**

- (1) As used in this part:
  - (a) "Attorney guardian ad litem" means an attorney employed by the office.
  - (b) "Director" means the director of the office.
  - (c) "Office" means the Office of Guardian ad Litem, created in this section.
  - (d) "Private attorney guardian ad litem" means an attorney designated by the office pursuant to Section 78A-2-705 who is not an employee of the office.
- (2) There is created the Office of Guardian ad Litem under the direct supervision of the Guardian ad Litem Oversight Committee.
- (3)
  - (a) The Guardian ad Litem Oversight Committee shall appoint one person to serve full time as the guardian ad litem director for the state. The guardian ad litem director shall serve at the pleasure of the Guardian ad Litem Oversight Committee, in consultation with the state court administrator.
  - (b) The director shall be an attorney licensed to practice law in this state and selected on the basis of:
    - (i) professional ability;
    - (ii) experience in abuse, neglect, and dependency proceedings;



- (iii) familiarity with the role, purpose, and function of guardians ad litem in both juvenile and district courts; and
- (iv) ability to develop training curricula and reliable methods for data collection and evaluation.
- (c) The director shall, prior to or immediately after the director's appointment, be trained in nationally recognized standards for an attorney guardian ad litem.
- (4) The guardian ad litem director shall:
  - (a) establish policy and procedure for the management of a statewide guardian ad litem program;
  - (b) manage the guardian ad litem program to assure that minors receive qualified guardian ad litem services in abuse, neglect, and dependency proceedings in accordance with state and federal law and policy;
  - (c) develop standards for contracts of employment and contracts with independent contractors, and employ or contract with attorneys licensed to practice law in this state, to act as attorney guardians ad litem in accordance with Section 78A-6-902;
  - (d) develop and provide training programs for volunteers in accordance with the United States Department of Justice National Court Appointed Special Advocates Association standards;
  - (e) develop and update a guardian ad litem manual that includes:
    - (i) best practices for an attorney guardian ad litem; and
    - (ii) statutory and case law relating to an attorney guardian ad litem;
  - (f) develop and provide a library of materials for the continuing education of attorney guardians ad litem and volunteers;
  - (g) educate court personnel regarding the role and function of guardians ad litem;
  - (h) develop needs assessment strategies, perform needs assessment surveys, and ensure that guardian ad litem training programs correspond with actual and perceived needs for training;
  - (i) design and implement evaluation tools based on specific objectives targeted in the needs assessments described in Subsection (4)(h);
  - (j) prepare and submit an annual report to the Guardian ad Litem Oversight Committee and the Child Welfare Legislative Oversight Panel regarding:
    - (i) the development, policy, and management of the statewide guardian ad litem program;
    - (ii) the training and evaluation of attorney guardians ad litem and volunteers; and
    - (iii) the number of minors served by the office;
  - (k) hire, train, and supervise investigators; and
  - (l) administer the program of private attorney guardians ad litem established by Section 78A-2-705.
- (5) A contract of employment or independent contract described under Subsection (4)(c) shall provide that attorney guardians ad litem in the second, third, and fourth judicial districts devote their full time and attention to the role of attorney guardian ad litem, having no clients other than the minors whose interest they represent within the guardian ad litem program.

Amended by Chapter 267, 2014 General Session

**78A-6-902 Appointment of attorney guardian ad litem -- Duties and responsibilities -- Training -- Trained staff and court-appointed special advocate volunteers -- Costs -- Immunity -- Annual report.**

- (1)
  - (a) The court:
    - (i) may appoint an attorney guardian ad litem to represent the best interest of a minor involved in any case before the court; and

- (ii) shall consider the best interest of a minor, consistent with the provisions of Section 62A-4a-201, in determining whether to appoint a guardian ad litem.
- (b) In all cases where an attorney guardian ad litem is appointed, the court shall make a finding that establishes the necessity of the appointment.
- (2) An attorney guardian ad litem shall represent the best interest of each child who may become the subject of a petition alleging abuse, neglect, or dependency, from the earlier of the day that:
  - (a) the child is removed from the child's home by the division; or
  - (b) the petition is filed.
- (3) The director shall ensure that each attorney guardian ad litem employed by the office:
  - (a) represents the best interest of each client of the office in all venues, including:
    - (i) court proceedings; and
    - (ii) meetings to develop, review, or modify the child and family plan with the Division of Child and Family Services in accordance with Section 62A-4a-205;
  - (b) prior to representing any minor before the court, be trained in:
    - (i) applicable statutory, regulatory, and case law; and
    - (ii) nationally recognized standards for an attorney guardian ad litem;
  - (c) conducts or supervises an ongoing, independent investigation in order to obtain, first-hand, a clear understanding of the situation and needs of the minor;
  - (d)
    - (i) personally meets with the minor, unless:
      - (A) the minor is outside of the state; or
      - (B) meeting with the minor would be detrimental to the minor;
    - (ii) personally interviews the minor, unless:
      - (A) the minor is not old enough to communicate;
      - (B) the minor lacks the capacity to participate in a meaningful interview; or
      - (C) the interview would be detrimental to the minor; and
    - (iii) if the minor is placed in an out-of-home placement, or is being considered for placement in an out-of-home placement, unless it would be detrimental to the minor:
      - (A) to the extent possible, determines the minor's goals and concerns regarding placement; and
      - (B) personally assesses or supervises an assessment of the appropriateness and safety of the minor's environment in each placement;
  - (e) personally attends all review hearings pertaining to the minor's case;
  - (f) participates in all appeals, unless excused by order of the court;
  - (g) is familiar with local experts who can provide consultation and testimony regarding the reasonableness and appropriateness of efforts made by the Division of Child and Family Services to:
    - (i) maintain a minor in the minor's home; or
    - (ii) reunify a child with the child's parent;
  - (h) to the extent possible, and unless it would be detrimental to the minor, personally or through a trained volunteer, paralegal, or other trained staff, keeps the minor advised of:
    - (i) the status of the minor's case;
    - (ii) all court and administrative proceedings;
    - (iii) discussions with, and proposals made by, other parties;
    - (iv) court action; and
    - (v) the psychiatric, medical, or other treatment or diagnostic services that are to be provided to the minor;

- (i) in cases where a child and family plan is required, personally or through a trained volunteer, paralegal, or other trained staff, monitors implementation of a minor's child and family plan and any dispositional orders to:
    - (i) determine whether services ordered by the court:
      - (A) are actually provided; and
      - (B) are provided in a timely manner; and
    - (ii) attempt to assess whether services ordered by the court are accomplishing the intended goal of the services; and
  - (j) makes all necessary court filings to advance the guardian ad litem's position regarding the best interest of the child.
- (4)
- (a) Consistent with this Subsection (4), an attorney guardian ad litem may use trained volunteers, in accordance with Title 67, Chapter 20, Volunteer Government Workers Act, trained paralegals, and other trained staff to assist in investigation and preparation of information regarding the cases of individual minors before the court.
  - (b) All volunteers, paralegals, and staff utilized pursuant to this section shall be trained in and follow, at a minimum, the guidelines established by the United States Department of Justice Court Appointed Special Advocate Association.
- (5) The attorney guardian ad litem shall continue to represent the best interest of the minor until released from that duty by the court.
- (6)
- (a) Consistent with Subsection (6)(b), the juvenile court is responsible for:
    - (i) all costs resulting from the appointment of an attorney guardian ad litem; and
    - (ii) the costs of volunteer, paralegal, and other staff appointment and training.
  - (b) The court shall use funds appropriated by the Legislature for the guardian ad litem program to cover the costs described in Subsection (6)(a).
  - (c)
    - (i) When the court appoints an attorney guardian ad litem under this section, the court may assess all or part of the attorney fees, court costs, and paralegal, staff, and volunteer expenses against the child's parents, parent, or legal guardian in a proportion that the court determines to be just and appropriate, taking into consideration costs already borne by the parents, parent, or legal guardian, including:
      - (A) private attorney fees;
      - (B) counseling for the child;
      - (C) counseling for the parent, if mandated by the court or recommended by the Division of Child and Family Services; and
      - (D) any other cost the court determines to be relevant.
    - (ii) The court may not assess those fees or costs against:
      - (A) a legal guardian, when that guardian is the state; or
      - (B) consistent with Subsection (6)(d), a parent who is found to be impecunious.
  - (d) For purposes of Subsection (6)(c)(ii)(B), if a person claims to be impecunious, the court shall:
    - (i) require that person to submit an affidavit of impecuniosity as provided in Section 78A-2-302; and
    - (ii) follow the procedures and make the determinations as provided in Section 78A-2-304.
  - (e) The child's parents, parent, or legal guardian may appeal the court's determination, under Subsection (6)(c), of fees, costs, and expenses.
- (7) An attorney guardian ad litem appointed under this section, when serving in the scope of the attorney guardian ad litem's duties as guardian ad litem is considered an employee of the state

for purposes of indemnification under Title 63G, Chapter 7, Governmental Immunity Act of Utah.

- (8)
  - (a) An attorney guardian ad litem shall represent the best interest of a minor.
  - (b) If the minor's wishes differ from the attorney's determination of the minor's best interest, the attorney guardian ad litem shall communicate the minor's wishes to the court in addition to presenting the attorney's determination of the minor's best interest.
  - (c) A difference between the minor's wishes and the attorney's determination of best interest may not be considered a conflict of interest for the attorney.
  - (d) The guardian ad litem shall disclose the wishes of the child unless the child:
    - (i) instructs the guardian ad litem to not disclose the child's wishes; or
    - (ii) has not expressed any wishes.
  - (e) The court may appoint one attorney guardian ad litem to represent the best interests of more than one child of a marriage.
- (9) An attorney guardian ad litem shall be provided access to all Division of Child and Family Services records regarding the minor at issue and the minor's family.
- (10)
  - (a) An attorney guardian ad litem shall conduct an independent investigation regarding the minor at issue, the minor's family, and what constitutes the best interest of the minor.
  - (b) An attorney guardian ad litem may interview the minor's Division of Child and Family Services caseworker, but may not:
    - (i) rely exclusively on the conclusions and findings of the Division of Child and Family Services; or
    - (ii) except as provided in Subsection (10)(c), conduct a visit with the client in conjunction with the visit of a Division of Child and Family Services caseworker.
  - (c)
    - (i) An attorney guardian ad litem may meet with a client during a team meeting, court hearing, or similar venue when a Division of Child and Family Services caseworker is present for a purpose other than the attorney guardian ad litem's meeting with the client.
    - (ii) A party and the party's counsel may attend a team meeting in accordance with the Utah Rules of Professional Conduct.
- (11)
  - (a) An attorney guardian ad litem shall maintain current and accurate records regarding:
    - (i) the number of times the attorney has had contact with each minor; and
    - (ii) the actions the attorney has taken in representation of the minor's best interest.
  - (b) In every hearing where the attorney guardian ad litem makes a recommendation regarding the best interest of the child, the court shall require the attorney guardian ad litem to disclose the factors that form the basis of the recommendation.
- (12)
  - (a) Except as provided in Subsection (12)(b), all records of an attorney guardian ad litem are confidential and may not be released or made public upon subpoena, search warrant, discovery proceedings, or otherwise. This subsection supersedes Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.
  - (b) Consistent with Subsection (12)(d), all records of an attorney guardian ad litem:
    - (i) are subject to legislative subpoena, under Title 36, Chapter 14, Legislative Subpoena Powers; and
    - (ii) shall be released to the Legislature.
  - (c)

- (i) Except as provided in Subsection (12)(c)(ii), records released in accordance with Subsection (12)(b) shall be maintained as confidential by the Legislature.
  - (ii) Notwithstanding Subsection (12)(c)(i), the Office of the Legislative Auditor General may include summary data and nonidentifying information in its audits and reports to the Legislature.
- (d)
- (i) Subsection (12)(b) constitutes an exception to Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 1.6, as provided by Rule 1.6(b)(4), because of:
    - (A) the unique role of an attorney guardian ad litem described in Subsection (8); and
    - (B) the state's role and responsibility:
      - (I) to provide a guardian ad litem program; and
      - (II) as *parens patriae*, to protect minors.
  - (ii) A claim of attorney-client privilege does not bar access to the records of an attorney guardian ad litem by the Legislature, through legislative subpoena.

Amended by Chapter 335, 2019 General Session

**78A-6-903 Guardian Ad Litem Services Account established -- Funding -- Uses.**

- (1) There is created in the General Fund a restricted account known as the Guardian Ad Litem Services Account, for the purpose of funding the Office of Guardian Ad Litem, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 78A-6-901 and 78A-6-902.
- (2) The account shall be funded by the donation described in Subsection 41-1a-422(1)(a)(i)(F).

Enacted by Chapter 230, 2020 General Session

**Part 10  
Adult Offenses**

**78A-6-1001 Jurisdiction over adults for offenses against minors -- Proof of delinquency not required for conviction.**

- (1) The court shall have jurisdiction, concurrent with the district court or justice court otherwise having subject matter jurisdiction, to try adults for the following offenses committed against minors:
  - (a) unlawful sale or furnishing of an alcoholic product to minors in violation of Section 32B-4-403;
  - (b) failure to report abuse or neglect, as required by Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Part 4, Child Abuse or Neglect Reporting Requirements;
  - (c) harboring a runaway in violation of Section 62A-4a-501;
  - (d) misdemeanor custodial interference in violation of Section 76-5-303;
  - (e) contributing to the delinquency of a minor in violation of Section 76-10-2301; and
  - (f) failure to comply with compulsory education requirements in violation of Section 53G-6-202.
- (2) It is not necessary for the minor to be found to be delinquent or to have committed a delinquent act for the court to exercise jurisdiction under Subsection (1).

Amended by Chapter 415, 2018 General Session

**78A-6-1002 Practice and procedure -- Jury trial.**

- (1) The county attorney or district attorney, as provided in Title 17, Chapter 18a, Powers and Duties of County and District Attorney, shall prosecute any case brought under this part.
- (2) Proceedings under this part shall be governed by the statutes and rules governing criminal proceedings in the district court, except the court may, and on stipulation of the parties, shall, transfer the case to the district court.

Amended by Chapter 237, 2013 General Session

**78A-6-1003 Costs and expenses of trial.**

The fees and expenses, the cost of publication of summons, and the expense of a trial of an adult, when approved by the court, are paid by the state, except prosecution costs and public defender costs are paid by the county where the hearing or trial is held.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**Part 11**  
**Miscellaneous Provisions**

**78A-6-1101 Violation of order of court -- Contempt -- Penalty -- Enforcement of fine, fee, or restitution.**

- (1) A person who willfully violates or refuses to obey any order of the court may be proceeded against for contempt of court.
- (2) A person 18 years of age or older found in contempt of court may be punished in accordance with Section 78B-6-310.
- (3)
  - (a) A person younger than 18 years of age found in contempt of court may be punished by disposition permitted under Section 78A-6-117, except the court may only order a disposition that changes the custody of the minor, including community placement or commitment to a secure facility, if the disposition is commitment to a secure detention pursuant to Subsection 78A-6-117(2)(h) for no longer than 72 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays.
  - (b) A court may not suspend all or part of the punishment upon compliance with conditions imposed by the court.
- (4) In accordance with Section 78A-6-117, the court may enforce orders of fines, fees, or restitution through garnishments, wage withholdings, supplementary proceedings, or executions. An order described in this Subsection (4) may not be enforced through an order of detention, community placement, or commitment to a secure facility.

Amended by Chapter 162, 2019 General Session

**78A-6-1102 Amendment of petition -- When authorized -- Continuance of proceedings.**

When it appears during the course of any proceeding in a minor's case that the evidence presented points to material facts not alleged in the petition, the court may consider the additional or different matters raised by the evidence, if the parties consent. The court on motion of any interested party or on its own motion shall direct that the petition be amended to conform to the evidence. If the amendment results in a substantial departure from the facts originally alleged, the court shall grant such continuance as justice may require.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-1103 Modification or termination of custody order or decree -- Grounds -- Procedure.**

- (1) A parent or guardian of any child whose legal custody has been transferred by the court to an individual, agency, or institution, except a secure youth corrections facility, may petition the court for restoration of custody or other modification or revocation of the court's order, on the ground that a change of circumstances has occurred which requires such modification or revocation in the best interest of the child or the public.
- (2) The court shall make a preliminary investigation. If the court finds that the alleged change of circumstances, if proved, would not affect the decree, it may dismiss the petition. If the court finds that a further examination of the facts is needed, or if the court on its own motion determines that the decree should be reviewed, it shall conduct a hearing. Notice shall be given to all persons concerned. At the hearing, the court may enter an order continuing, modifying, or terminating the decree.
- (3)
  - (a) A parent may not file a petition under this section after the parent's parental rights have been terminated in accordance with Part 5, Termination of Parental Rights Act.
  - (b) A parent may not file a petition for restoration of custody under this section during the existence of a permanent guardianship established for the child under Subsection 78A-6-117(2)(z).
- (4) An individual, agency, or institution vested with legal custody of a child may petition the court for a modification of the custody order on the ground that the change is necessary for the welfare of the child or in the public interest. The court shall proceed upon the petition in accordance with Subsections (1) and (2).

Amended by Chapter 136, 2019 General Session

Amended by Chapter 335, 2019 General Session

**78A-6-1104 When photographs, fingerprints, or HIV infection tests may be taken -- Distribution -- Expungement.**

- (1) The Division of Juvenile Justice Services shall take a photograph and fingerprints of all minors 14 years of age or older who are admitted to a detention facility operated by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services for the alleged commission of an offense that would be a felony if the minor were 18 years of age or older.
- (2) The Juvenile Court shall order a minor 14 years of age or older to have the minor's fingerprints taken at a detention facility operated by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services or a local law enforcement agency if the minor is:
  - (a) adjudicated for an offense that would be a class A misdemeanor if the minor were 18 years of age or older; or
  - (b) adjudicated for an offense that would be a felony if the minor were 18 years of age or older and the minor was not admitted to a detention facility operated by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services.
- (3) The Juvenile Court shall take a photograph of all minors 14 years of age or older who are adjudicated for an offense that would be a felony or a class A misdemeanor if the minor were 18 years of age or older.
- (4) Fingerprints shall be forwarded to the Bureau of Criminal Identification and may be stored by electronic medium.

- (5) HIV testing shall be conducted on a minor who is taken into custody after having been adjudicated to have violated state law prohibiting a sexual offense under Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual Offenses, upon the request of the victim, the parent or guardian of a victim younger than 14 years of age, or the legal guardian of the alleged victim if the victim is a vulnerable adult as defined in Section 62A-3-301.
- (6) HIV testing shall be conducted on a minor against whom a petition has been filed or a pickup order has been issued for commission of any offense under Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual Offenses, upon the request of the victim, the parent or guardian of a victim younger than 14 years of age, or the legal guardian of the alleged victim if the victim is a vulnerable adult as defined in Section 62A-3-301, and regarding which:
  - (a) a judge has signed an accompanying arrest warrant, pickup order, or any other order based upon probable cause regarding the alleged offense; and
  - (b) the judge has found probable cause to believe that the alleged victim has been exposed to HIV infection as a result of the alleged offense.
- (7) HIV tests, photographs, and fingerprints may not be taken of a child younger than 14 years of age without the consent of the court.
- (8)
  - (a) Photographs taken under this section may be distributed or disbursed to the following individuals or agencies:
    - (i) state and local law enforcement agencies;
    - (ii) the judiciary; and
    - (iii) the Division of Juvenile Justice Services.
  - (b) Fingerprints may be distributed or disbursed to the following individuals or agencies:
    - (i) state and local law enforcement agencies;
    - (ii) the judiciary;
    - (iii) the Division of Juvenile Justice Services; and
    - (iv) agencies participating in the Western Identification Network.
- (9) When a minor's juvenile record is expunged, all photographs and other records as ordered shall upon court order be destroyed by the law enforcement agency. Fingerprint records may not be destroyed.

Amended by Chapter 369, 2012 General Session

**78A-6-1106 Child support obligation when custody of a child is vested in an individual or institution.**

- (1) As used in this section:
  - (a) "Office" means the Office of Recovery Services.
  - (b) "State custody" means that a child is in the custody of a state department, division, or agency, including a secure youth corrections facility.
- (2) Under this section, a court may not issue a child support order against an individual unless:
  - (a) the individual is served with notice that specifies the date and time of a hearing to determine the financial support of a specified child;
  - (b) the individual makes a voluntary appearance; or
  - (c) the individual submits a waiver of service.
- (3) Except as provided in Subsection (11), when a court places a child in state custody or if the guardianship of the child has been granted to another party and an agreement for a guardianship subsidy has been signed by the guardian, the court:



- (a) shall order the parents, a parent, or other obligated individual to pay child support for each month the child is in state custody or cared for under a grant of guardianship; and
  - (b) shall inform the parents, a parent, or other obligated individual, verbally and in writing, of the requirement to pay child support in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 12, Utah Child Support Act; and
  - (c) may refer the establishment of a child support order to the office.
- (4) When a court chooses to refer a case to the office to determine support obligation amounts in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 12, Utah Child Support Act, the court shall:
- (a) make the referral within three working days after the day on which the court holds the hearing described in Subsection (2)(a); and
  - (b) inform the parents, a parent, or other obligated individual of:
    - (i) the requirement to contact the office within 30 days after the day on which the court holds the hearing described in Subsection (2)(a); and
    - (ii) the penalty described in Subsection (6) for failure to contact the office.
- (5) Liability for child support ordered under Subsection (3) shall accrue:
- (a) except as provided in Subsection (5)(b), beginning on day 61 after the day on which the court holds the hearing described in Subsection (2)(a), if there is no existing child support order for the child; or
  - (b) beginning on the day the child is removed from the child's home, including time spent in detention or sheltered care, if the child is removed after having been returned to the child's home from state custody.
- (6)
- (a) If the parents, a parent, or other obligated individual contacts the office within 30 days after the day on which the court holds the hearing described in Subsection (2)(a), the child support order may not include a judgment for past due support for more than two months.
  - (b) Notwithstanding Subsections (5) and (6)(a), the court may order the liability of support to begin to accrue from the date of the proceeding referenced in Subsection (3) if:
    - (i) the court informs the parents, a parent, or other obligated individual, as described in Subsection (4)(b), and the parents, a parent, or other obligated individual fails to contact the office within 30 days after the day on which the court holds the hearing described in Subsection (2)(a); and
    - (ii) the office took reasonable steps under the circumstances to contact the parents, parent, or other obligated individual within 30 days after the last day on which the parents, a parent, or other obligated individual was required to contact the office to facilitate the establishment of a child support order.
  - (c) For purposes of Subsection (6)(b)(ii), the office is presumed to have taken reasonable steps if the office:
    - (i) has a signed, returned receipt for a certified letter mailed to the address of the parents, a parent, or other obligated individual regarding the requirement that a child support order be established; or
    - (ii) has had a documented conversation, whether by telephone or in person, with the parents, parent, or other obligated individual regarding the requirement that a child support order be established.
- (7) In collecting arrears, the office shall comply with Section 62A-11-320 in setting a payment schedule or demanding payment in full.
- (8) Unless a court orders otherwise, the parents, a parent, or other obligated individual shall pay the child support to the office. The clerk of the court, the office, or the Department of Human Services and its divisions shall have authority to receive periodic payments for the care and

maintenance of the child, such as Social Security payments or railroad retirement payments made in the name of or for the benefit of the child.

- (9) An existing child support order payable to a parent or other individual shall be assigned to the Department of Human Services as provided in Section 62A-1-117.
- (10)
- (a) Subsections (4) through (9) do not apply if legal custody of a child is vested by the court in an individual.
  - (b) If legal custody of a child is vested by the court in an individual, the court may order the parents, a parent, or other obligated individual to pay child support to the individual in whom custody is vested. In the same proceeding, the court shall inform the parents, a parent, or other obligated individual, verbally and in writing, of the requirement to pay child support in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 12, Utah Child Support Act.
- (11) The court may not order an individual to pay child support for a child in state custody if:
- (a) the individual's only form of income is a government-issued disability benefit;
  - (b) the benefit described in Subsection (11)(a) is issued because of the individual's disability, and not the child's disability; and
  - (c) the individual provides the court and the office evidence that the individual meets the requirements of Subsections (11)(a) and (b).
- (12) After the court or the office establishes an individual's child support obligation ordered under Subsection (3), the office shall waive the obligation without further order of the court if:
- (a) the individual's child support obligation is established under Subsection 78B-12-205(6) or Section 78B-12-302; or
  - (b) the individual's only source of income is a means-tested, income replacement payment of aid, including:
    - (i) cash assistance provided under Title 35A, Chapter 3, Part 3, Family Employment Program; or
    - (ii) cash benefits received under General Assistance, social security income, or social security disability income.

Amended by Chapter 56, 2018 General Session

**78A-6-1107 Transfer of continuing jurisdiction to other district.**

- (1) If a minor is on probation or under protective supervision, or under the continuing jurisdiction of the court, the court may transfer the minor's case to a court of another district, if the receiving court consents, or upon direction of the chair of the Board of Juvenile Court Judges.
- (2) The receiving court has the same powers with respect to the minor that it would have if the proceedings originated in that court.

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-1108 New hearings authorized -- Grounds and procedure.**

- (1) A parent, guardian, custodian, or attorney of a child adjudicated under this chapter, a minor who is at least 18 years old, or an adult affected by a decree in a proceeding under this chapter may at any time petition the court for a new hearing on the ground that new evidence has been discovered that:
  - (a) was not known;
  - (b) could not with due diligence have been made available at the original hearing; and
  - (c) might affect the decree.

- (2) If it appears to the court that there is new evidence that might affect the court's decree, the court shall order a new hearing, enter a decree, and make any disposition of the case warranted by all the facts and circumstances and the best interests of the minor.
- (3) This section does not apply to a minor's case handled under Part 7, Transfer of Jurisdiction.

Amended by Chapter 214, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-1109 Appeals.**

- (1) An appeal to the Court of Appeals may be taken from any order, decree, or judgment of the juvenile court.
- (2) Appeals of right from juvenile court orders related to abuse, neglect, dependency, termination, and adoption proceedings, shall be taken within 15 days from entry of the order, decree, or judgment appealed from. In addition, the notice of appeal must be signed by appellant's counsel, if any, and by appellant, unless the appellant is a child or state agency. If an appellant fails to timely sign a notice of appeal, the appeal shall be dismissed.
- (3) The disposition order shall include the following information:
  - (a) notice that the right to appeal is time sensitive and must be taken within 15 days from entry of the order, decree, or judgment appealed from;
  - (b) the right to appeal within the specified time limits;
  - (c) the need for the signature of the parties on a notice of appeal in appeals from juvenile court orders related to abuse, neglect, dependency, termination, and adoption proceedings; and
  - (d) the need for parties to maintain regular contact with their counsel and to keep all other parties and the appellate court informed of their whereabouts.
- (4) If the parties are not present in the courtroom, the court shall mail a written statement containing the information provided in Subsection (3) to the parties at their last known address.
- (5)
  - (a) The court shall inform the parties' counsel at the conclusion of the proceedings that, if an appeal is filed, they must represent their clients throughout the appellate process unless relieved of that obligation by the juvenile court upon a showing of extraordinary circumstances.
  - (b) Until the petition on appeal is filed, claims of ineffective assistance of counsel do not constitute extraordinary circumstances. If a claim is raised by trial counsel or a party, it must be included in the petition on appeal.
- (6) During the pendency of an appeal from juvenile court orders related to abuse, neglect, dependency, termination, and adoption proceedings, parties shall maintain regular contact with their counsel, if any, and keep all other parties and the appellate court informed of their whereabouts.
- (7) In all other appeals of right, the appeal shall be taken within 30 days from the entry of the order, decree, or judgment appealed from and the notice of appeal must be signed by appellant's counsel, if any, or by appellant. The attorney general shall represent the state in all appeals under this chapter.
- (8) Unless the juvenile court stays its order, the pendency of an appeal does not stay the order or decree appealed from in a minor's case, unless otherwise ordered by the Court of Appeals, if suitable provision for the care and custody of the minor involved is made pending the appeal.
- (9) Access to the record on appeal shall be governed by Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.

Amended by Chapter 245, 2013 General Session

**78A-6-1110 Cooperation of political subdivisions and public or private agencies and organizations.**

Every county, municipality, and school district, the Division of Child and Family Services, the Department of Health, the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, the State Board of Education, and state and local law enforcement officers, shall render all assistance and cooperation within their jurisdiction and power to further the objects of this chapter, and the juvenile courts are authorized to seek the cooperation of all agencies and organizations, public or private, whose object is the protection or aid of minors.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-1111 Order for indigent defense service or guardian ad litem.**

- (1) A court shall order indigent defense services in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 22, Indigent Defense Act, for a minor, parent, or legal guardian facing an action filed by a private party or the state under this title.
- (2)
  - (a) In any action under Part 3, Abuse, Neglect, and Dependency Proceedings, or Part 5, Termination of Parental Rights Act, the child shall be represented by a guardian ad litem in accordance with Sections 78A-6-317 and 78A-6-902.
  - (b) The child shall be represented by an attorney guardian ad litem in other actions initiated under this chapter when appointed by the court under Section 78A-6-902 or as otherwise provided by law.

Amended by Chapter 371, 2020 General Session

Amended by Chapter 392, 2020 General Session

Amended by Chapter 395, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-1112 Exchange of information with agency or institution having legal custody -- Transfer of minor to state prison or other adult facility prohibited.**

- (1) Whenever legal custody of a minor is vested in an institution or agency, the court shall transmit with the court order copies of the social study, any clinical reports, and other information pertinent to the care and treatment of the minor. The institution or agency shall give the court any information concerning the minor that the court may at any time require.
- (2) The Division of Juvenile Justice Services or any other institution or agency to whom a minor is committed under Section 78A-6-117 may not transfer custody of the minor to the state prison or any other institution for the correction of adult offenders.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-1113 Property damage caused by a minor -- Liability of parent or legal guardian -- Criminal conviction or adjudication for criminal mischief or criminal trespass not a prerequisite for civil action under chapter -- When parent or guardian not liable.**

- (1) The parent or legal guardian having legal custody of the minor is liable for damages sustained to property not to exceed \$2,000 when:
  - (a) the minor intentionally damages, defaces, destroys, or takes the property of another;

- (b) the minor recklessly or willfully shoots or propels a missile, or other object at or against a motor vehicle, bus, airplane, boat, locomotive, train, railway car, or caboose, whether moving or standing; or
  - (c) the minor intentionally and unlawfully tampers with the property of another and thereby recklessly endangers human life or recklessly causes or threatens a substantial interruption or impairment of any public utility service.
- (2) The parent or legal guardian having legal custody of the minor is liable for damages sustained to property not to exceed \$5,000 when the minor commits an offense under Section (1):
- (a) for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang as defined in Section 76-9-802; or
  - (b) to gain recognition, acceptance, membership, or increased status with a criminal street gang.
- (3) The court may make an order for the restitution authorized in this section to be paid by the minor's parent or guardian as part of the minor's disposition order.
- (4) As used in this section, property damage described under Subsection (1)(a) or (c), or Subsection (2), includes graffiti, as defined in Section 76-6-107.
- (5) A court may waive part or all of the liability for damages under this section by the parent or legal guardian if the offender is adjudicated in the juvenile court under Section 78A-6-117 only upon stating on the record that the court finds:
- (a) good cause; or
  - (b) the parent or legal guardian:
    - (i) made a reasonable effort to restrain the wrongful conduct; and
    - (ii) reported the conduct to the property owner involved or the law enforcement agency having primary jurisdiction after the parent or guardian knew of the minor's unlawful act.
- (6) A report is not required under Subsection (5)(b) from a parent or legal guardian if the minor was arrested or apprehended by a peace officer or by anyone acting on behalf of the property owner involved.
- (7) A conviction for criminal mischief under Section 76-6-106, criminal trespass under Section 76-6-206, or an adjudication under Section 78A-6-117 is not a condition precedent to a civil action authorized under Subsection (1) or (2).
- (8) A parent or guardian is not liable under Subsection (1) or (2) if the parent or guardian made a reasonable effort to supervise and direct their minor child, or, in the event the parent or guardian knew in advance of the possible taking, injury, or destruction by their minor child, made a reasonable effort to restrain the child.

Amended by Chapter 258, 2015 General Session

**78A-6-1114 Vacatur of adjudications.**

- (1)
- (a) A person who has been adjudicated under this chapter may petition the court for vacatur of the person's juvenile court records and any related records in the custody of a state agency if the record relates to:
    - (i) a delinquency adjudication under Section 76-10-1302, prostitution, Section 76-10-1304, aiding prostitution, or Section 76-10-1313, sex solicitation; or
    - (ii) an adjudication that was based on delinquent conduct the petitioner engaged in while subject to force, fraud, or coercion, as defined in Section 76-5-308.
  - (b) The petitioner shall include in the petition the relevant juvenile court incident number and any agencies known or alleged to have any documents related to the offense for which vacatur is being sought.

- (c) The petitioner shall include with the petition the original criminal history report obtained from the Bureau of Criminal Identification in accordance with the provisions of Section 53-10-108.
  - (d) The petitioner shall send a copy of the petition to the county attorney or, if within a prosecution district, the district attorney.
  - (e)
    - (i) Upon the filing of a petition, the court shall:
      - (A) set a date for a hearing;
      - (B) notify the county attorney or district attorney and the agency with custody of the records at least 30 days prior to the hearing of the pendency of the petition; and
      - (C) notify the county attorney or district attorney and the agency with records the petitioner is asking the court to vacate of the date of the hearing.
    - (ii) The court shall provide a victim with the opportunity to request notice of a petition for vacatur. A victim shall receive notice of a petition for vacatur at least 30 days prior to the hearing if, prior to the entry of a vacatur order, the victim or, in the case of a child or a person who is incapacitated or deceased, the victim's next of kin or authorized representative, submits a written and signed request for notice to the court in the judicial district in which the crime occurred or judgment was entered. The notice shall include a copy of the petition and statutes and rules applicable to the petition.
- (2)
- (a) At the hearing the petitioner, the county attorney or district attorney, a victim, and any other person who may have relevant information about the petitioner may testify.
  - (b)
    - (i) In deciding whether to grant a petition for vacatur, the court shall consider whether the petitioner acted subject to force, fraud, or coercion, as defined in Section 76-5-308, at the time of the conduct giving rise to the adjudication.
    - (ii) If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the petitioner was subject to force, fraud, or coercion, as defined in Section 76-5-308 at the time of the conduct giving rise to the adjudication, the court shall grant vacatur. If the court does not find sufficient evidence, the court shall deny vacatur.
    - (iii) If the petition is for vacatur of any adjudication under Section 76-10-1302, prostitution, Section 76-10-1304, aiding prostitution, or Section 76-10-1313, sex solicitation, the court shall presumptively grant vacatur unless the petitioner acted as a purchaser of any sexual activity.
  - (c) If vacatur is granted, the court shall order sealed all of the petitioner's records under the control of the juvenile court and any of the petitioner's records under the control of any other agency or official pertaining to the incident identified in the petition, including relevant related records contained in the Management Information System created by Section 62A-4a-1003 and the Licensing Information System created by Section 62A-4a-1005.
- (3)
- (a) The petitioner shall be responsible for service of the order of vacatur to all affected state, county, and local entities, agencies, and officials.
  - (b) To avoid destruction or sealing of the records in whole or in part, the agency or entity receiving the vacatur order shall only vacate all references to the petitioner's name in the records pertaining to the relevant adjudicated juvenile court incident.
- (4) Upon the entry of the order granting vacatur, the proceedings in the incident identified in the petition shall be considered never to have occurred and the petitioner may properly reply accordingly upon any inquiry in the matter. Inspection of the records may thereafter only be

permitted by the court upon petition by the person who is the subject of the records, and only to persons named in the petition.

- (5) The court may not vacate a juvenile court record if the record contains an adjudication of:
- (a) Section 76-5-202, aggravated murder; or
  - (b) Section 76-5-203, murder.

Amended by Chapter 108, 2020 General Session

## **Part 12**

### **Utah Youth Court Diversion Act**

#### **78A-6-1201 Title.**

This part is known as the "Utah Youth Court Diversion Act."

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

#### **78A-6-1202 Definitions.**

- (1) "Adult" means a person 18 years of age or older.
- (2)
  - (a) "Gang activity" means any criminal activity that is conducted as part of an organized youth gang. It includes any criminal activity that is done in concert with other gang members, or done alone if it is to fulfill gang purposes.
  - (b) "Gang activity" does not include graffiti.
- (3)
  - (a) "Minor offense" means any unlawful act that is a status offense or would be a misdemeanor, infraction, or violation of a municipal or county ordinance if the youth were an adult.
  - (b) "Minor offense" does not include:
    - (i) a class A misdemeanor; or
    - (ii) a felony of any degree.
- (4) "Sponsoring entity" means any political subdivision of the state, including a school or school district, juvenile court, law enforcement agency, prosecutor's office, county, city, or town.
- (5) "Status offense" means a violation of the law that would not be a violation but for the age of the offender.
- (6) "Youth" means a person under the age of 18 years or who is 18 but still attending high school.

Amended by Chapter 330, 2017 General Session

#### **78A-6-1203 Youth court -- Authorization -- Referral.**

- (1) Youth court is a diversion program that provides an alternative disposition for cases involving juvenile offenders in which youth participants, under the supervision of an adult coordinator, may serve in various capacities within the courtroom, acting in the role of jurors, lawyers, bailiffs, clerks, and judges.
  - (a) Youth who appear before youth courts have been identified by law enforcement personnel, school officials, a prosecuting attorney, or the juvenile court as having committed acts which indicate a need for intervention to prevent further development toward juvenile delinquency,

but which appear to be acts that can be appropriately addressed outside the juvenile court process.

- (b) Youth courts may only hear cases as provided for in this part.
  - (c) Youth court is a diversion program and not a court established under the Utah Constitution, Article VIII.
- (2) A youth court may not accept referrals from law enforcement, schools, prosecuting attorneys, or a juvenile court unless the youth court is certified by the Utah Youth Court Board.
  - (3) Any person may refer youth to a youth court for minor offenses or for any other eligible offense under Section 53G-8-211. Once a referral is made, the case shall be screened by an adult coordinator to determine whether it qualifies as a youth court case.
  - (4) Youth courts have authority over youth:
    - (a) referred for one or more minor offenses or who are referred for other eligible offenses under Section 53G-8-211, or who are granted permission for referral under this part;
    - (b) who, along with a parent, guardian, or legal custodian, voluntarily and in writing, request youth court involvement; and
    - (c) who, along with a parent, guardian, or legal custodian, agree to follow the youth court disposition of the case.
  - (5) Except with permission granted under Subsection (6), or pursuant to Section 53G-8-211, youth courts may not exercise authority over youth who are under the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court for law violations, including any youth who may have a matter pending which has not yet been adjudicated. Youth courts may, however, exercise authority over youth who are under the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court as set forth in this Subsection (5) if the offense before the youth court is not a law violation, and the referring agency has notified the juvenile court of the referral.
  - (6) Youth courts may exercise authority over youth described in Subsection (5), and over any other offense with the permission of the juvenile court and the prosecuting attorney in the county or district that would have jurisdiction if the matter were referred to juvenile court.
  - (7) Permission of the juvenile court may be granted by a probation officer of the court in the district that would have jurisdiction over the offense being referred to youth court.
  - (8) Youth courts may decline to accept a youth for youth court disposition for any reason and may terminate a youth from youth court participation at any time.
  - (9) A youth or the youth's parent, guardian, or legal custodian may withdraw from the youth court process at any time. The youth court shall immediately notify the referring source of the withdrawal.
  - (10) The youth court may transfer a case back to the referring source for alternative handling at any time.
  - (11) Referral of a case to youth court may not, if otherwise eligible, prohibit the subsequent referral of the case to any court.
  - (12) Proceedings and dispositions of a youth court may only be shared with the referring agency, juvenile court, and victim.
  - (13) When a person does not complete the terms ordered by a youth court, and if the case is referred to a juvenile court, the youth court shall provide the case file to the juvenile court.

Amended by Chapter 415, 2018 General Session

**78A-6-1204 Parental involvement -- Victims -- Restitution.**

- (1) Every youth appearing before the youth court shall be accompanied by a parent, guardian, or legal custodian.



- (2) Victims shall have the right to attend hearings and be heard.
- (3) Any restitution due a victim of an offense shall be made in full prior to the time the case is completed by the youth court. Restitution shall be agreed upon between the youth and victim.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-1205 Dispositions.**

- (1) Youth court dispositional options include:
  - (a) compensatory service;
  - (b) participation in law-related educational classes, appropriate counseling, treatment, or other educational programs;
  - (c) providing periodic reports to the youth court;
  - (d) participating in mentoring programs;
  - (e) participation by the youth as a member of a youth court;
  - (f) letters of apology;
  - (g) essays; and
  - (h) any other disposition considered appropriate by the youth court and adult coordinator.
- (2) Youth courts may not impose a term of imprisonment or detention and may not impose fines.
- (3) Youth court dispositions shall be completed within 180 days from the date of referral.
- (4) Youth court dispositions shall be reduced to writing and signed by the youth and a parent, guardian, or legal custodian indicating their acceptance of the disposition terms.
- (5) Youth court shall notify the referring source if a participant fails to successfully complete the youth court disposition. The referring source may then take any action it considers appropriate.

Amended by Chapter 356, 2009 General Session

**78A-6-1206 Liability.**

- (1) A person or entity associated with the referral, evaluation, adjudication, disposition, or supervision of matters under this part may not be held civilly liable for any injury occurring to any person performing compensatory service or any other activity associated with a certified youth court unless the person causing the injury acted in a willful or wanton manner.
- (2) Persons participating in a certified youth court shall be considered to be volunteers for purposes of Workers' Compensation and other risk-related issues.

Amended by Chapter 356, 2009 General Session

**78A-6-1207 Fees.**

- (1) Youth courts may require that the youth pay a reasonable fee, not to exceed \$50, to participate in youth court. This fee may be reduced or waived by the youth court in exigent circumstances. This fee shall be paid to and accounted for by the sponsoring entity. The fees collected shall be used for supplies and any training requirements.
- (2) Youth court participants are responsible for the all expenses of any classes, counseling, treatment, or other educational programs that are the disposition of the youth court.

Amended by Chapter 27, 2013 General Session

**78A-6-1208 Youth Court Board -- Membership -- Responsibilities.**

- (1) The Utah attorney general's office shall provide staff support and assistance to a Youth Court Board comprised of the following:
  - (a) the Utah attorney general or the attorney general's designee;
  - (b) one prosecuting attorney appointed by the Utah Prosecution Council;
  - (c) one juvenile court judge appointed by the Board of Juvenile Court Judges;
  - (d) the juvenile court administrator or the administrator's designee;
  - (e) the executive director of the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice or the director's designee;
  - (f) the state superintendent of education or the state superintendent's designee;
  - (g) two representatives, appointed by the Youth Court Association, from youth courts based primarily in schools;
  - (h) two representatives, appointed by the Youth Court Association, from youth courts based primarily in communities;
  - (i) one member from the law enforcement community appointed by the Youth Court Board;
  - (j) one member from the community at large appointed by the Youth Court Board; and
  - (k) the president of the Utah Youth Court Association.
- (2) The members selected to fill the positions in Subsections (1)(a) through (f) shall jointly select the members to fill the positions in Subsections (1)(g) through (j).
- (3) Members shall serve two-year staggered terms beginning July 1, 2012, except the initial terms of the members designated by Subsections (1)(b), (c), (i), and (j) and one of the members from Subsections (1)(g) and (h) shall serve two-year terms, but may be reappointed for a full four-year term upon the expiration of their initial term.
- (4) The Youth Court Board shall meet at least quarterly to:
  - (a) set minimum standards for the establishment of youth courts, including an application process, membership and training requirements, and the qualifications for the adult coordinator;
  - (b) review certification applications; and
  - (c) provide for a process to recertify each youth court every three years.
- (5) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the Youth Court Board shall make rules to accomplish the requirements of Subsection (3).
- (6) The Youth Court Board may deny certification, recertification, or withdraw the certification of any youth court for failure to comply with program requirements.
- (7) A member may not receive compensation or benefits for the member's service, but may receive per diem and travel expenses in accordance with:
  - (a) Section 63A-3-106;
  - (b) Section 63A-3-107; and
  - (c) rules made by the Division of Finance pursuant to Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.
- (8) The Youth Court Board shall provide a list of certified youth courts to the Board of Juvenile Court Judges, all law enforcement agencies in the state, all school districts, and the Utah Prosecution Council by October 1 of each year.

Amended by Chapter 27, 2013 General Session

**78A-6-1209 Establishing a youth court -- Sponsoring entity responsibilities.**

- (1) Youth courts may be established by a sponsoring entity or by a private nonprofit entity which contracts with a sponsoring entity.
- (2) The sponsoring entity shall:
  - (a) oversee the formation of the youth court;

- (b) provide assistance with the application for certification from the Youth Court Board; and
- (c) provide assistance for the training of youth court members.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

**78A-6-1210 School credit.**

Local school boards may provide school credit for participation as a member of a youth court.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 123, 2008 General Session

**Part 13**  
**Juvenile Competency**

**78A-6-1301 Competency to proceed.**

- (1) In a case alleging that a minor has violated any federal, state, or local law, a written motion may be filed alleging reasonable grounds to believe the minor is not competent to proceed.
- (2) The written motion shall contain:
  - (a) a certificate that it is filed in good faith and on reasonable grounds to believe the minor is not competent to proceed due to:
    - (i) a mental illness;
    - (ii) intellectual disability or a related condition; or
    - (iii) developmental immaturity;
  - (b) a recital of the facts, observations, and conversations with the minor that have formed the basis for the motion; and
  - (c) if filed by defense counsel, the motion shall contain information that can be revealed without invading the lawyer-client privilege.
- (3) The motion may be based upon knowledge or information and belief and may be filed by:
  - (a) the minor alleged not competent to proceed;
  - (b) any person acting on the minor's behalf;
  - (c) the prosecuting attorney;
  - (d) the guardian ad litem; or
  - (e) any person having custody or supervision over the minor.
- (4)
  - (a) The court in which a petition is pending may raise the issue of a minor's competency at any time.
  - (b) If raised by the court, counsel for each party shall be permitted to address the issue of competency, and the court shall state the basis for the finding that there are reasonable grounds to believe the minor is not competent to proceed.

Amended by Chapter 388, 2019 General Session

**78A-6-1302 Procedure -- Standard.**

- (1) When a written motion is filed pursuant to Section 78A-6-1301 raising the issue of a minor's competency to proceed, or when the court raises the issue of a minor's competency to proceed, the juvenile court in which proceedings are pending shall stay all delinquency proceedings.
- (2)

- (a) If a motion for inquiry is opposed by either party, the court shall, prior to granting or denying the motion, hold a limited hearing solely for the purpose of determining the sufficiency of the motion.
- (b) If the court finds that the allegations of incompetency raise a bona fide doubt as to the minor's competency to proceed, it shall enter an order for an evaluation of the minor's competency to proceed, and shall set a date for a hearing on the issue of the minor's competency.
- (3) After the granting of a motion, and prior to a full competency hearing, the court may order the Department of Human Services to evaluate the minor and to report to the court concerning the minor's mental condition.
- (4)
  - (a) The minor shall be evaluated by a forensic evaluator with experience in juvenile forensic evaluations and juvenile brain development, who is not involved in the current treatment of the minor.
  - (b) If it becomes apparent that the minor may be not competent due to an intellectual disability or related condition, the forensic evaluator shall be experienced in intellectual disability or related condition evaluations of minors.
- (5) The petitioner or other party, as directed by the court, shall provide all information and materials relevant to a determination of the minor's competency to the department within seven days of the court's order, including:
  - (a) the motion;
  - (b) the arrest or incident reports pertaining to the charged offense;
  - (c) the minor's known delinquency history information;
  - (d) the minor's probation record relevant to competency;
  - (e) known prior mental health evaluations and treatments; and
  - (f) consistent with 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1232g (b)(1)(E)(ii)(I), records pertaining to the minor's education.
- (6)
  - (a) The minor's parents or guardian, the prosecutor, defense attorney, and guardian ad litem, shall cooperate, by executing releases of information when necessary, in providing the relevant information and materials to the forensic evaluator, including:
    - (i) medical records;
    - (ii) prior mental evaluations; or
    - (iii) records of diagnosis or treatment of substance abuse disorders.
  - (b) The minor shall cooperate, by executing a release of information when necessary, in providing the relevant information and materials to the forensic evaluator regarding records of diagnosis or treatment of a substance abuse disorder.
- (7)
  - (a) In conducting the evaluation and in the report determining if a minor is competent to proceed, the forensic evaluator shall inform the court of the forensic evaluator's opinion whether the minor has a present ability to consult with counsel with a reasonable degree of rational understanding and whether the minor has a rational as well as factual understanding of the proceedings.
  - (b) In evaluating the minor, the forensic evaluator shall consider the minor's present ability to:
    - (i) understand the charges or allegations against the minor;
    - (ii) communicate facts, events, and states of mind;
    - (iii) understand the range of possible penalties associated with the allegations against the minor;
    - (iv) engage in reasoned choice of legal strategies and options;

- (v) understand the adversarial nature of the proceedings against the minor;
  - (vi) manifest behavior sufficient to allow the court to proceed;
  - (vii) testify relevantly; and
  - (viii) any other factor determined to be relevant to the forensic evaluator.
- (8)
- (a) The forensic evaluator shall provide an initial report to the court, the prosecuting and defense attorneys, and the guardian ad litem, if applicable, within 30 days of the receipt of the court's order.
  - (b) If the forensic evaluator informs the court that additional time is needed, the court may grant, taking into consideration the custody status of the minor, up to an additional 15 days to provide the report to the court and counsel.
  - (c) The forensic evaluator must provide the report within 45 days from the receipt of the court's order unless, for good cause shown, the court authorizes an additional period of time to complete the evaluation and provide the report.
  - (d) The report shall inform the court of the forensic evaluator's opinion concerning the minor's competency.
- (9) If the forensic evaluator's opinion is that the minor is not competent to proceed, the report shall indicate:
- (a) the nature of the minor's:
    - (i) mental illness;
    - (ii) intellectual disability or related condition; or
    - (iii) developmental immaturity;
  - (b) the relationship of the minor's mental illness, intellectual disability, related condition, or developmental immaturity to the minor's incompetence;
  - (c) whether there is a substantial likelihood that the minor may attain competency in the foreseeable future;
  - (d) the amount of time estimated for the minor to achieve competency if the minor undergoes competency attainment treatment, including medication;
  - (e) the sources of information used by the forensic evaluator; and
  - (f) the basis for clinical findings and opinions.
- (10) Any statement made by the minor in the course of any competency evaluation, whether the evaluation is with or without the consent of the minor, any testimony by the forensic evaluator based upon any statement, and any other fruits of the statement:
- (a) may not be admitted in evidence against the minor in any delinquency or criminal proceeding except on an issue respecting the mental condition on which the minor has introduced evidence; and
  - (b) may be admitted where relevant to a determination of the minor's competency.
- (11) Before evaluating the minor, a forensic evaluator shall specifically advise the minor, and, if reasonably available, the parents or guardian, of the limits of confidentiality as provided under Subsection (10).
- (12) When the report is received, the court shall set a date for a competency hearing that shall be held in not less than five and not more than 15 days, unless the court enlarges the time for good cause.
- (13) A minor shall be presumed competent unless the court, by a preponderance of the evidence, finds the minor not competent to proceed. The burden of proof is upon the proponent of incompetency to proceed.
- (14)

- (a) Following the hearing, the court shall determine by a preponderance of evidence whether the minor is:
  - (i) competent to proceed;
  - (ii) not competent to proceed with a substantial probability that the minor may attain competency in the foreseeable future; or
  - (iii) not competent to proceed without a substantial probability that the minor may attain competency in the foreseeable future.
- (b) If the court enters a finding pursuant to Subsection (14)(a)(i), the court shall proceed with the delinquency proceedings.
- (c) If the court enters a finding pursuant to Subsection (14)(a)(ii), the court shall proceed consistent with Section 78A-6-1303.
- (d)
  - (i) If the court enters a finding pursuant to Subsection (14)(a)(iii), the court shall terminate the competency proceeding, dismiss the delinquency charges without prejudice, and release the minor from any custody order related to the pending delinquency proceeding, unless the prosecutor informs the court that commitment proceedings will be initiated pursuant to:
    - (A) Title 62A Chapter 5, Part 3, Admission to an Intermediate Care Facility for People with an Intellectual Disability; or
    - (B) Title 62A Chapter 15, Part 7, Commitment of Persons Under Age 18 to Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health.
  - (ii) The commitment proceedings described in Subsection (14)(d)(i) shall be initiated within seven days after the court's order, unless the court enlarges the time for good cause shown.
  - (iii) The court may order the minor to remain in custody until the commitment proceedings have been concluded.
- (15) If the court finds the minor not competent to proceed, the court's order shall contain findings addressing each of the factors in Subsection (7)(b).

Amended by Chapter 136, 2019 General Session

Amended by Chapter 335, 2019 General Session

Amended by Chapter 388, 2019 General Session

**78A-6-1303 Disposition on finding of not competent to proceed -- Subsequent hearings -- Notice to prosecuting attorneys.**

- (1) If the court determines that the minor is not competent to proceed, and there is a substantial likelihood that the minor may attain competency in the foreseeable future, the court shall notify the department of the finding, and allow the department 30 days to develop an attainment plan for the minor.
- (2) The attainment plan shall include:
  - (a) any services or treatment the minor has been or is currently receiving that are necessary to attain competency;
  - (b) any additional services or treatment the minor may require to attain competency;
  - (c) an assessment of the parent, custodian, or guardian's ability to access or provide any recommended treatment or services;
  - (d) any special conditions or supervision that may be necessary for the safety of the minor or others during the attainment period; and
  - (e) the likelihood that the minor will attain competency and the amount of time likely required for the minor to attain competency.

- (3) The department shall provide the attainment plan to the court, prosecutor, defense attorney, and guardian ad litem at least three days prior to the competency disposition hearing.
- (4)
  - (a) During the attainment period, the minor shall remain in the least restrictive appropriate setting.
  - (b) A finding of not competent to proceed does not grant authority for a court to place a minor in the custody of a division of the department, or create eligibility for services from the Division of Services for People With Disabilities.
  - (c) If the court orders the minor to be held in detention during the attainment period, the court shall make the following findings on the record:
    - (i) the placement is the least restrictive appropriate setting;
    - (ii) the placement is in the best interest of the minor;
    - (iii) the minor will have access to the services and treatment required by the attainment plan in the placement; and
    - (iv) the placement is necessary for the safety of the minor or others.
  - (d) A court shall terminate an order of detention related to the pending delinquency proceeding for a minor who is not competent to proceed in that matter if:
    - (i) the most severe allegation against the minor if committed by an adult is a class B misdemeanor;
    - (ii) more than 60 days have passed after the day on which the juvenile court adjudicated the minor not competent to proceed; and
    - (iii) the minor has not attained competency.
- (5)
  - (a) At any time that the minor becomes competent to proceed during the attainment period, the department shall notify the court, prosecutor, defense attorney, and guardian ad litem.
  - (b) The court shall hold a hearing with 15 business days of notice from the department described in Subsection (5)(a).
- (6)
  - (a) If at any time during the attainment period the court finds that there is not a substantial probability that the minor will attain competency in the foreseeable future, the court shall terminate the competency proceeding, dismiss the delinquency charges without prejudice, and release the minor from any custody order related to the pending delinquency proceeding, unless the prosecutor or any other individual informs the court that commitment proceedings will be initiated pursuant to:
    - (i) Title 62A Chapter 5, Part 3, Admission to an Intermediate Care Facility for People with an Intellectual Disability; or
    - (ii) Title 62A Chapter 15, Part 7, Commitment of Persons Under Age 18 to Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health.
  - (b) The prosecutor shall initiate the proceedings described in Subsection (6)(a) within seven days after the court's order, unless the court enlarges the time for good cause shown.
- (7) During the attainment period, the court may order a hearing or rehearing at anytime on its own motion or upon recommendation of any interested party or the department.
- (8)
  - (a) Within three months of the court's approval of the attainment plan, the department shall provide a report on the minor's progress towards competence.
  - (b) The report described in Subsection (8)(a) shall address the minor's:
    - (i) compliance with the attainment plan;
    - (ii) progress towards competency based on the issues identified in the original competency evaluation; and

- (iii) current mental illness, intellectual disability or related condition, or developmental immaturity, and need for treatment, if any, and whether there is substantial likelihood of the minor attaining competency within six months.
- (9)
- (a) Within 30 days of receipt of the report, the court shall hold a hearing to determine the minor's current status.
  - (b) At the hearing, the burden of proving the minor is competent is on the proponent of competency.
  - (c) The court shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence whether the minor is competent to proceed.
- (10) If the minor has not attained competency after the initial three month attainment period but is showing reasonable progress towards attainment of competency, the court may extend the attainment period up to an additional three months.
- (11) The department shall provide an updated juvenile competency evaluation at the conclusion of the six month attainment period to advise the court on the minor's current competency status.
- (12) If the minor does not attain competency within six months after the court initially finds the minor not competent to proceed, the court shall terminate the competency proceedings and dismiss the delinquency charges without prejudice, unless good cause is shown that there is a substantial likelihood the minor will attain competency within one year from the initial finding of not competent to proceed.
- (13) In the event a minor has an unauthorized leave lasting more than 24 hours, the attainment period shall toll until the minor returns.

Amended by Chapter 388, 2019 General Session

## **Part 14**

### **Restoration of Parental Rights Act**

#### **78A-6-1401 Title.**

This part is known as the "Restoration of Parental Rights Act."

Enacted by Chapter 340, 2013 General Session

#### **78A-6-1402 Definitions.**

As used in this part, "former parent" means an individual whose legal parental rights were terminated under this chapter.

Enacted by Chapter 340, 2013 General Session

#### **78A-6-1403 Petition to restore parental rights -- Duties of the division.**

- (1) A child, who is 12 years of age or older, or an authorized representative acting on behalf of a child of any age, may file a petition to restore parental rights if:
- (a) 24 months have passed since the court ordered termination of the parent-child legal relationship; and
  - (b) the child:



- (i) has not been adopted and is not in an adoptive placement, or is unlikely to be adopted before the child is 18 years of age; or
  - (ii) was previously adopted following a termination of a parent-child legal relationship, but the adoption failed and the child was returned to the custody of the division.
- (2) The petition described in Subsection (1) shall be:
- (a) filed in the juvenile court that previously terminated the parent-child relationship; and
  - (b) served on the division.
- (3) The division shall notify and inform a child who is 12 years of age or older and who qualifies for restoration of parental rights under Subsection (1) that the child is eligible to petition for restoration under this part.
- (4) Upon the receipt of a petition to restore parental rights, filed by a child or an authorized representative acting on behalf of a child, the division shall:
- (a) make a diligent effort to locate the former parent whose rights may be restored under this part; and
  - (b) if the former parent is found, as described in Subsection (4)(a), notify the former parent of:
    - (i) the legal effects of restoration; and
    - (ii) the time and date of the hearing on the petition.
- (5) The court shall set a hearing on the petition at least 30 days, but no more than 60 days, after the day on which the petition is filed with the court.
- (6) Before the hearing described in Subsection (5), the division may submit a confidential report to the court that includes the following information:
- (a) material changes in circumstances since the termination of parental rights;
  - (b) a summary of the reasons why parental rights were terminated;
  - (c) the date on which parental rights were terminated;
  - (d) the willingness of the former parent to resume contact with the child and have parental rights restored;
  - (e) the ability of the former parent to be involved in the life of the child and accept physical custody of, and responsibility for, the child; and
  - (f) any other information the division reasonably considers appropriate and determinative.
- (7)
- (a) A former parent who remedies the circumstances that resulted in the termination of the former parent's parental rights and who is capable of exercising proper and effective parental care, shall notify the division that if the circumstances described in Subsection (1) are established, the former parent desires and requests to have the former parent's parental rights restored.
  - (b) The former parent's request to the division shall be fully and fairly considered by the division for appropriate submittal to the court.

Amended by Chapter 272, 2015 General Session

**78A-6-1404 Hearing on the petition to restore parental rights.**

- (1) The court may restore the parent-child legal relationship if:
- (a) the child meets the requirements of Subsection 78A-6-1403(1);
  - (b) considering the age and maturity of the child, the child consents to the restoration;
  - (c) the former parent consents to the restoration; and
  - (d) the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that restoration is in the best interest of the child.
- (2) In determining whether reunification is appropriate and in the best interest of the child, the court shall consider:

- (a) whether the former parent has been sufficiently rehabilitated from the behavior that resulted in the termination of the parent-child relationship;
  - (b) extended family support for the former parent; and
  - (c) other material changes of circumstances, if any, that may have occurred that warrant the granting of the motion.
- (3) At the hearing on a petition described in Section 78A-6-1403, if the former parent consents and if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that it is in the best interest of the child, the court may:
- (a) allow contact between the former parent and the child, and describe the conditions under which contact may take place;
  - (b) order that the child be placed with the former parent, in a temporary custody and guardianship relationship, to be reevaluated after the child has been placed with the former parent for six months; or
  - (c) restore the parental rights of the parent.
- (4) If the court orders the child to be placed in the physical custody of the former parent under Subsection (3), the court shall specify in the order:
- (a) whether that custody is subject to:
    - (i) continued evaluation by the court; or
    - (ii) the supervision of the division; and
  - (b) the terms and conditions of reunification.

Amended by Chapter 272, 2015 General Session

## **Part 15**

### **Juvenile Expungement Act**

#### **78A-6-1501 Title.**

This part is known as the "Juvenile Expungement Act."

Enacted by Chapter 218, 2020 General Session

#### **78A-6-1502 Definitions.**

- (1) "Agency" means a state, county, or local government entity that generates or maintains records relating to a nonjudicial adjustment or an adjudication for which expungement may be ordered under this part.
- (2) "Expunge" means to seal or otherwise restrict access to an individual's record held by a court or an agency when the record relates to a nonjudicial adjustment or an adjudication of an offense in the juvenile court.

Enacted by Chapter 218, 2020 General Session

#### **78A-6-1503 Requirements to apply to expunge an adjudication.**

- (1)
  - (a) An individual who has been adjudicated by a juvenile court may petition the court for an order to expunge the individual's juvenile court record and any related records in the custody of an agency if:

- (i) the individual has reached 18 years old; and
  - (ii) at least one year has passed from the date of:
    - (A) termination of the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court; or
    - (B) the individual's unconditional release from the custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services if the individual was committed to a secure youth corrections facility.
  - (b) The court may waive the requirements in Subsection (1)(a) if the court finds, and states on the record, the reason why the waiver is appropriate.
  - (c) The petitioner shall include in the petition described in Subsection (1)(a):
    - (i) any agency known or alleged to have any records related to the offense for which expungement is being sought; and
    - (ii) the original criminal history report obtained from the Bureau of Criminal Identification in accordance with Section 53-10-108.
  - (d) The petitioner shall send a copy of the petition described in Subsection (1)(a) to the county attorney or, if within a prosecution district, the district attorney.
  - (e)
    - (i) Upon the filing of a petition described in Subsection (1)(a), the court shall:
      - (A) set a date for a hearing;
      - (B) notify the county attorney or district attorney and the agency with custody of the records at least 30 days before the day on which the hearing of the pendency of the petition is scheduled; and
      - (C) notify the county attorney or district attorney and the agency with records that the petitioner is asking the court to expunge of the date of the hearing.
    - (ii)
      - (A) The court shall provide a victim with the opportunity to request notice of a petition described in Subsection (1)(a).
      - (B) Upon the victim's request under Subsection (1)(e)(ii)(A), the victim shall receive notice of the petition at least 30 days before the day on which the hearing is scheduled if, before the day on which an expungement order is made, the victim or, in the case of a child or an individual who is incapacitated or deceased, the victim's next of kin or authorized representative submits a written and signed request for notice to the court in the judicial district in which the offense occurred or judgment is entered.
      - (C) The notice described in Subsection (1)(e)(ii)(B) shall include a copy of the petition described in Subsection (1)(a) and any statutes and rules applicable to the petition.
- (2)
- (a) At the hearing described in Subsection (1)(e)(i), the county attorney or district attorney, a victim, and any other individual who may have relevant information about the petitioner may testify.
  - (b) In deciding whether to grant a petition described in Subsection (1)(a) for expungement, the court shall consider whether the rehabilitation of the petitioner has been attained to the satisfaction of the court, including the petitioner's response to programs and treatment, the petitioner's behavior subsequent to the adjudication, and the nature and seriousness of the conduct.
  - (c) The court may order sealed all of the petitioner's records under the control of the juvenile court and an agency or an official, including any record contained in the Management Information System created in Section 62A-4a-1003 and the Licensing Information System created in Section 62A-4a-1005, if the court finds that:

- (i) the petitioner has not, in the five years preceding the day on which the petition described in Subsection (1)(a) is filed, been convicted of a violent felony, as defined in Section 76-3-203.5;
  - (ii) there are no delinquency or criminal proceedings pending against the petitioner; and
  - (iii) a judgment for restitution entered by the court on the conviction for which the expungement is sought has been satisfied.
- (3)
- (a) The petitioner is responsible for service of the expungement order issued under Subsection (2) to any affected agency or official.
  - (b) To avoid destruction or sealing of the records in whole or in part, the agency or the official receiving the expungement order described in Subsection (3)(a) shall only expunge all references to the petitioner's name in the records pertaining to the petitioner's juvenile court record.
- (4) The court may not expunge a record if the record contains an adjudication of:
- (a) Section 76-5-202, aggravated murder; or
  - (b) Section 76-5-203, murder.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 218, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-1504 Nonjudicial adjustment expungement.**

- (1) An individual whose record consists solely of one or more nonjudicial adjustments may petition the court for an order to expunge the individual's juvenile court record if the individual:
- (a) has reached 18 years old; and
  - (b) has completed the conditions of each nonjudicial adjustment.
- (2)
- (a) The petitioner shall include in the petition described in Subsection (1) any agency known or alleged to have any records related to the nonjudicial adjustment for which expungement is being sought.
  - (b) The petitioner is not required to include in the petition described in Subsection (1) an original criminal history report obtained from the Bureau of Criminal Identification in accordance with Section 53-10-108.
- (3) Upon the filing of the petition described in Subsection (1), the court shall, without a hearing, order expungement of all of the petitioner's records under the control of the juvenile court, an agency, or an official.
- (4)
- (a) The petitioner is responsible for service of the expungement order issued under Subsection (3) to any affected agency or official.
  - (b) To avoid destruction or sealing of the records in whole or in part, the agency or the official receiving the expungement order shall expunge only the references to the individual's name in the records relating to the petitioner's nonjudicial adjustment.

Enacted by Chapter 218, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-1505 Effect of an expunged record -- Agency duties.**

- (1) Upon receipt of an expungement order under this part, an agency shall expunge all records described in the expungement order that are under the control of the agency in accordance with Subsection 78A-6-1504(4)(b).
- (2) Upon the entry of the expungement order under this part:

- (a) an adjudication or a nonjudicial adjustment in a petitioner's case is considered to have never occurred; and
  - (b) the petitioner may reply to an inquiry on the matter as though there never was an adjudication or nonjudicial adjustment.
- (3) The following persons may inspect an expunged record upon a petition by an individual who is the subject of the record:
- (a) the individual who is the subject of the record; and
  - (b) a person that is named in the petition.
- (4) An agency named in an expungement order under this part shall mail an affidavit to the petitioner verifying the agency has complied with the expungement order.

Enacted by Chapter 218, 2020 General Session

**78A-6-1506 Fees.**

- (1) Except for a filing fee for a petition under this part, the court may not charge a fee for:
- (a) an issuance of an expungement order under this part; or
  - (b) an expungement of a record under this part.
- (2) An agency may not charge a fee for the expungement of a record under this part.

Enacted by Chapter 218, 2020 General Session