Representative M. Susan Lawrence proposes the following substitute bill:

1	CHILD CARE LICENSING RESTRICTIONS
2	2006 GENERAL SESSION
3	STATE OF UTAH
4	Chief Sponsor: M. Susan Lawrence
5	Senate Sponsor: Michael G. Waddoups
6 7	LONG TITLE
8	General Description:
9	This bill amends the Utah Child Care Licensing Act.
10	Highlighted Provisions:
11	This bill:
12	 amends child care licensing restrictions;
13	. • amends the authority of the Department of Health and its executive director to
14	create exemptions to those restrictions; and
15	 permits limited access to juvenile court records for certain background checks.
16	Monies Appropriated in this Bill:
17	None
18	Other Special Clauses:
19	None
20	Utah Code Sections Affected:
21	AMENDS:
22	26-39-105.5 , as last amended by Chapter 283, Laws of Utah 2002
23	26-39-107 , as last amended by Chapter 153, Laws of Utah 1999
24	78-3a-206, as last amended by Chapter 120, Laws of Utah 2001
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26	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
27	Section 1. Section 26-39-105.5 is amended to read:
28	26-39-105.5. Residential child care certificate.
29	(1) (a) A residential child care provider of five to eight children shall obtain a
30	Residential Child Care Certificate from the department unless Section 26-39-106 applies.
31	(b) The qualifications for a Residential Child Care Certificate are limited to:
32	(i) the submission of:
33	(A) an application in the form prescribed by the department;
34	(B) a certification and criminal background fee established in accordance with Section
35	26-1-6; and
36	(C) in accordance with Section 26-39-107, identifying information [described in
37	Subsection 26-39-107(1)] for each adult person and each juvenile age 12 through 17 years of
38	age who resides in the provider's home:
39	(I) for processing by the Department of Public Safety to determine whether any such
40	person has been convicted of a crime;
41	(II) to screen for a substantiated finding of child abuse or neglect by a juvenile court;
42	and
43	(III) to discover whether the person is listed in the Licensing Information System
44	described in Section 62A-4a-116.2.
45	(ii) an initial and annual inspection of the provider's home within 90 days of sending an
46	intent to inspect notice to:
47	(A) check the immunization record of each child who receives child care in the
48	provider's home;
49	(B) identify serious sanitation, fire, and health hazards to children; and
50	(C) make appropriate recommendations; and
51	(iii) for new providers, completion of:
52	(A) five hours of department-approved training; and
53	(B) a department-approved CPR and first aid course.
54	(c) If a serious sanitation, fire, or health hazard has been found during an inspection
55	conducted pursuant to Subsection $(1)(b)(ii)$, the department may, at the option of the residential
56	care provider:

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57	(i) require corrective action for the serious hazards found and make an unannounced
58	follow up inspection to determine compliance; or
59	(ii) inform the parents of each child in the care of the provider of the results of the
60	department's inspection and the failure of the provider to take corrective action.
61	(d) In addition to an inspection conducted pursuant to Subsection (1)(b)(ii), the
62	department may inspect the home of a residential care provider of five to eight children in
63	response to a complaint of:
64	(i) child abuse or neglect;
65	(ii) serious health hazards in or around the provider's home; or
66	(iii) providing residential child care without the appropriate certificate or license.
67	(2) Notwithstanding this section:
68	(a) a license under Section 26-39-105 is required of a residential child care provider
69	who cares for nine or more children;
70	(b) a certified residential child care provider may not provide care to more than two
71	children under the age of two; and
72	(c) an inspection may be required of a residential child care provider in connection
73	with a federal child care program.
74	(3) With respect to residential child care, the department may only make and enforce
75	rules necessary to implement this section.
76	Section 2. Section 26-39-107 is amended to read:
77	26-39-107. Disqualified individuals Criminal history checks Payment of
78	costs.
79	(1) (a) Each person requesting a residential certificate or to be licensed or to renew a
80	license under this chapter shall submit to the department the name and other identifying
81	information, which shall include fingerprints, of existing, new, and proposed:
82	(i) owners;
83	(ii) directors;
84	(iii) members of the governing body;
85	(iv) employees;
86	(v) providers of care;
87	(vi) volunteers, except parents of children enrolled in the programs; and

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fingerprints.

88 (vii) all adults residing in a residence where child care is provided. 89 (b) A person seeking renewal of a residential certificate or license under this section is 90 not required to submit fingerprints of an individual referred to in Subsections (1)(a)(i) through 91 (vi), if: 92 (i) the individual has resided in Utah for the last five years; 93 (ii) the individual has: 94 (A) previously submitted fingerprints under this section for a national criminal history 95 record check; and 96 (B) resided in Utah continuously since that time; or 97 (iii) as of May 3, 1999, the individual had one of the relationships under Subsection 98 (1)(a) with a child care provider having a residential certificate or licensed under this section 99 and the individual has resided in Utah continuously since that time. 100 (c) (i) The Utah Division of Criminal Investigation and Technical Services within the Department of Public Safety shall process the information required under Subsection (1)(a) to 101 102 determine whether the individual has been convicted of any crime. 103 (ii) The Utah Division of Criminal Investigation and Technical Services shall submit 104 fingerprints required under Subsection (1)(a) to the FBI for a national criminal history record 105 check. 106 (iii) The applicant for the license or residential certificate shall pay the cost of 107 conducting a record check under this Subsection (1)(c). 108 [(2) An owner, director, member of the governing body, employee, provider of care, or 109 volunteer who has a felony conviction may not provide child care or operate a residential 110 certificate or licensed child care program. 111 [(3) An owner, director, member of the governing body, employee, or other provider of 112 care who has been convicted of a misdemeanor may not provide child care or operate a 113 residential certificate or licensed child care program, except that: 114 (2) (a) Each person requesting a residential certificate or to be licensed or to renew a

license under this chapter shall submit to the department the name and other identifying

information of any child age 12 through 17 who resides in the residence where the child care is

provided. The identifying information required for a child age 12 through 17 does not include

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119	(b) The department shall access the juvenile court records to determine whether the
120	juvenile has been adjudicated in juvenile court of committing an act which if committed by an
121	adult would be a felony or misdemeanor.
122	(3) Except as provided in Subsection (4), a licensee under this chapter may not permit a
123	person who has been convicted, has pleaded no contest, or is currently subject to a plea in
124	abeyance or diversion agreement for any felony or misdemeanor, or who has been adjudicated
125	in juvenile court of committing an act which if committed by an adult would be a felony or a
126	misdemeanor, to:
127	(a) provide child care;
128	(b) provide volunteer services for a licensed child care program or a child care program
129	operating under a residential child care certificate;
130	(c) reside at the premises where child care is provided; or
131	(d) function as an owner, director, or member of the governing body of a licensed child
132	care program or a child care program operating under a residential child care certificate.
133	(4) (a) [the] The department may, by rule, [exclude specified] exempt the following
134	from the restrictions of Subsection (3):
135	(i) specific misdemeanors [that do not disqualify an individual under this section]; and
136	(ii) specific acts adjudicated in juvenile court, which if committed by an adult would be
137	misdemeanors.
138	(b) [the] In accordance with criteria established by rule, the executive director may
139	consider and [approve] exempt individual cases [in accordance with criteria established by
140	rule] involving misdemeanors, not otherwise exempt under Subsection (4)(a) from the
141	restrictions of Subsection (3).
142	Section 3. Section 78-3a-206 is amended to read:
143	78-3a-206. Court records Inspection.
144	(1) The court and the probation department shall keep records as required by the board
145	and the presiding judge.
146	(2) Court records shall be open to inspection by:
147	(a) the parents or guardian, other parties in the case, the attorneys, and agencies to
148	which custody of a minor has been transferred;
149	(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 Office 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 office 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 Division of Criminal Investigations and Technical Services, 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; [and]
 - (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-116.5[:]: and
 - (e) for information related to a juvenile offender who has committed a sexual offense, a felony, or an offense which if committed by an adult would be a misdemeanor, the Department of Health, for the purpose of evaluating under the provisions of Subsection 26-39-107(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.
 - (3) With the consent of the judge, court records may be inspected by the minor, 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.

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- (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.

Fiscal Note Bill Number HB0254S01

Child Care Licensing Restrictions

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State Impact

The additional effort required by the provisions of this bill can be handled within existing budgets.

Individual and Business Impact

Some individuals with a criminal record may have their child care employment opportunities limited, resulting in a fiscal impact to that individual.

Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst