	CHILD PROTECTION AMENDMENTS
)	2006 GENERAL SESSION
,	STATE OF UTAH
	Chief Sponsor: Gregory S. Bell
	House Sponsor: Lorie D. Fowlke
,	LONG TITLE
}	General Description:
1	This bill amends child protection and protective custody provisions of the Child and
	Family Services Chapter of the Human Services Code and the Juvenile Courts chapter
	of the Judicial Code.
	Highlighted Provisions:
	This bill:
	 describes the circumstances and procedures under which a child may be taken into
	protective custody;
	 describes the circumstances under which a warrant to take a child into protective
	custody may be issued without first giving the child's parent or guardian notice and
	an opportunity to be heard;
	 provides an expedited shelter hearing process to determine whether a child should
	be taken into protective custody;
	 describes the notice requirements relating to an expedited shelter hearing;
	defines the term "petition";
	 consolidates existing code provisions relating to the expedited filing of a petition
	and expedited pretrial and adjudication hearings;
	 provides notice requirements for shelter hearings; and
	makes technical changes.
	Monies Appropriated in this Bill:



None
Other Special Clauses:
None
Utah Code Sections Affected:
AMENDS:
62A-4a-202.1, as last amended by Chapter 180, Laws of Utah 2004
78-3a-106 , as last amended by Chapter 267, Laws of Utah 2003
78-3a-301 , as last amended by Chapter 356, Laws of Utah 2004
78-3a-305 , as last amended by Chapters 68 and 326, Laws of Utah 2003
78-3a-306 , as last amended by Chapters 131 and 267, Laws of Utah 2003
78-3a-308 , as last amended by Chapter 326, Laws of Utah 2003
ENACTS:
78-3a-106.5 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. Section 62A-4a-202.1 is amended to read:
62A-4a-202.1. Entering home of a child Taking a child into protective custody
Caseworker accompanied by peace officer Preventive services Shelter care or
emergency kinship.
(1) A [state officer,] peace officer[,] or child welfare worker may not enter the home
of a [minor] child who is not under the jurisdiction of the court, remove a [minor] child from
the [minor's] child's home or school, or take a [minor] child into protective custody unless[:]
authorized under Subsection 78-3a-106(2).
[(a) the state officer, peace officer, or child welfare worker has obtained:]
[(i) the consent of the minor's parent or guardian; or]
[(ii) a court order issued under Section 78-3a-106; or]
[(b) there exist exigent circumstances.]
(2) A child welfare worker within the division may take action under Subsection (1)
accompanied by a peace officer, or without a peace officer when a peace officer is not
reasonably available.
(3) (a) If possible, consistent with the [minor's] child's safety and welfare, before taking

a [minor] child into protective custody, the child welfare worker shall also determine whether there are services reasonably available [to the worker which] that, if provided to [the minor's] a parent or [to the minor] guardian of the child, would eliminate the need to remove the [minor] child from the custody of the [minor's] child's parent or guardian.

- (b) If [those] the services described in Subsection (3)(a) are reasonably available, they shall be utilized.
- (c) In determining whether <u>the</u> services <u>described in Subsection (3)(a)</u> are reasonably available, and in making reasonable efforts to provide those services, the [minor's] <u>child's</u> health, safety, and welfare shall be the <u>child welfare</u> worker's paramount concern.
- (4) (a) A [minor] <u>child</u> removed or taken into custody under this section may not be placed or kept in a secure detention facility pending court proceedings unless the [minor] <u>child</u> is detainable based on guidelines promulgated by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services.
- (b) A [minor] child removed from the custody of the [minor's] child's parent or guardian but who does not require physical restriction shall be given temporary care in:
 - (i) a shelter facility; or

- (ii) an emergency kinship placement in accordance with Section 62A-4a-209.
- 75 Section 2. Section **78-3a-106** is amended to read:

78-3a-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;
- 88 (b) the peace officer or child welfare worker obtains a search warrant under Subsection 89 (3);

90	(c) the peace officer or child welfare worker obtains a court order after the parent or
91	guardian of the child is given notice and an opportunity to be heard; or
92	(d) the peace officer or child welfare worker obtains the consent of the child's parent or
93	guardian.
94	$\left[\frac{(2)}{(3)}\right]$ (a) The court may issue a warrant authorizing a child protective services
95	worker or peace officer to search for a child and take the child into protective custody if it
96	appears to the court upon a verified petition, recorded sworn testimony or an affidavit sworn to
97	by a peace officer or any other person, and upon the examination of other witnesses, if required
98	by the judge, that there is probable cause to believe that:
99	[(i) there is an immediate threat to the safety of a child; and]
100	[(ii) the applicant certifies to the court in writing or by recorded sworn testimony as to
101	the efforts, if any, that have been made to give notice to the minor's parent or guardian and the
102	reasons supporting the claim that notice and an opportunity to be heard should not be required.]
103	[(b) A warrant removing a child from his home or school, or having the effect of
104	depriving a parent or guardian of the care, custody, and control of their minor child, may not be
105	issued without notice to the minor's parents and opportunity to be heard unless the
106	requirements of Subsections (2)(a)(i) and (ii) have been satisfied.]
107	(i) there is a threat of substantial harm to the child's health or safety;
108	(ii) it is necessary to take the child into protective custody to avoid the harm described
109	in Subsection (3)(a)(i); and
110	(iii) it is likely that the child will suffer substantial harm if the parent or guardian of the
111	child is given notice and an opportunity to be heard before the child is taken into protective
112	custody.
113	[(c)] (b) Pursuant to Section 77-23-210, a peace officer making the search may enter a
114	house or premises by force, if necessary, in order to remove the child.
115	[(d)] (c) The person executing the warrant shall then take the child to the place of
116	shelter designated by the court or the division.
117	(4) (a) Consistent with Subsection (5), the court shall hold an expedited hearing to
118	determine whether a child should be placed in protective custody if:
119	(i) a person files a petition under Section 78-3a-305;
120	(ii) a party to the proceeding files a "Motion for Expedited Placement in Temporary

121	Custody"; and
122	(iii) notice of the hearing described in this Subsection (4)(a) is served consistent with
123	the requirements for notice of a shelter hearing under Section 78-3a-306.
124	(b) The hearing described in Subsection (4)(a):
125	(i) shall be held within 72 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, of the filing of the
126	motion described in Subsection (4)(a)(ii); and
127	(ii) shall be considered a shelter hearing under Section 78-3a-306 and Utah Rules of
128	Juvenile Procedure, Rule 13.
129	(5) (a) The hearing and notice described in Subsection (4) are subject to:
130	(i) Section 78-3a-306;
131	(ii) Section 78-3a-307; and
132	(iii) the Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure.
133	(b) After the hearing described in Subsection (4), a court may order a child placed in
134	the temporary custody of the division.
135	[(3) The] (6) When notice to a parent or guardian is required by this section:
136	(a) the parent or guardian to be notified must be:
137	(i) the [minor's] child's primary caregiver[7]; or
138	(ii) the [person] parent or guardian who has custody of the [minor] child, when the
139	order is sought[-]; and
140	(b) the person required to provide notice shall make a good faith effort to provide
141	notice to a parent or guardian who:
142	(i) is not required to be notified under Subsection (6)(a); and
143	(ii) has the right to parent-time with the child.
144	Section 3. Section 78-3a-106.5 is enacted to read:
145	78-3a-106.5. Expedited filing of petition Expedited hearings.
146	(1) For purposes of this section, "petition" means a petition, under Section 78-3a-305,
147	to commence proceedings in a juvenile court alleging that a child is:
148	(a) abused;
149	(b) neglected; or
150	(c) dependent.
151	(2) If a petition is requested by the division, the attorney general shall file the petition

152	within 72 hours of the completion of the division's investigation and request, excluding
153	weekends and holidays, if:
154	(a) the child who is the subject of the requested petition is not removed from the child's
155	home by the division; and
156	(b) without an expedited hearing and services ordered under the protective supervision
157	of the court, the child will likely be taken into protective custody.
158	(3) The court shall give scheduling priority to the pretrial and adjudication hearings on
159	a petition if:
160	(a) the child who is the subject of the petition is not in:
161	(i) protective custody; or
162	(ii) temporary custody; and
163	(b) the division indicates in the petition that, without expedited hearings and services
164	ordered under the protective supervision of the court, the child will likely be taken into
165	protective custody.
166	Section 4. Section 78-3a-301 is amended to read:
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167	78-3a-301. Court-ordered protective custody of a child following petition filing
167	Grounds.
168	Grounds.
168 169	Grounds. (1) After a petition has been filed under [Subsection] Section 78-3a-305[(1)], if the
168 169 170	Grounds. (1) After a petition has been filed under [Subsection] Section 78-3a-305[(1)], if the [minor] child who is the subject of the petition is not in the protective custody of the division, a
168 169 170 171	Grounds. (1) After a petition has been filed under [Subsection] Section 78-3a-305[(1)], if the [minor] child who is the subject of the petition is not in the protective custody of the division, a court may order that the [minor] child be removed from the [minor's] child's home or otherwise
168 169 170 171 172	Grounds. (1) After a petition has been filed under [Subsection] Section 78-3a-305[(1)], if the [minor] child who is the subject of the petition is not in the protective custody of the division, a court may order that the [minor] child be removed from the [minor's] child's home or otherwise taken into protective custody if the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that any
168 169 170 171 172 173	Grounds. (1) After a petition has been filed under [Subsection] Section 78-3a-305[(1)], if the [minor] child who is the subject of the petition is not in the protective custody of the division, a court may order that the [minor] child be removed from the [minor's] 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:
168 169 170 171 172 173	Grounds. (1) After a petition has been filed under [Subsection] Section 78-3a-305[(1)], if the [minor] child who is the subject of the petition is not in the protective custody of the division, a court may order that the [minor] child be removed from the [minor's] 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) there is an imminent danger to the physical health or safety of the [minor] child and
168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175	Grounds. (1) After a petition has been filed under [Subsection] Section 78-3a-305[(1)], if the [minor] child who is the subject of the petition is not in the protective custody of the division, a court may order that the [minor] child be removed from the [minor's] 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) there is an imminent danger to the physical health or safety of the [minor] child and the [minor's] child's physical health or safety may not be protected without removing the
168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175	Grounds. (1) After a petition has been filed under [Subsection] Section 78-3a-305[(1)], if the [minor] child who is the subject of the petition is not in the protective custody of the division, a court may order that the [minor] child be removed from the [minor's] 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) there is an imminent danger to the physical health or safety of the [minor] child and the [minor's] child's physical health or safety may not be protected without removing the [minor] child from the custody of the [minor's] child's parent or guardian;
168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176	Grounds. (1) After a petition has been filed under [Subsection] Section 78-3a-305[(1)], if the [minor] child who is the subject of the petition is not in the protective custody of the division, a court may order that the [minor] child be removed from the [minor's] 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) there is an imminent danger to the physical health or safety of the [minor] child and the [minor's] child's physical health or safety may not be protected without removing the [minor] child from the custody of the [minor's] child's parent or guardian; (b) a parent or guardian engages in or threatens the [minor] child with unreasonable
168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177	Grounds. (1) After a petition has been filed under [Subsection] Section 78-3a-305[(1)], if the [minor] child who is the subject of the petition is not in the protective custody of the division, a court may order that the [minor] child be removed from the [minor's] 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) there is an imminent danger to the physical health or safety of the [minor] child and the [minor's] child's physical health or safety may not be protected without removing the [minor] child from the custody of the [minor's] child's parent or guardian; (b) a parent or guardian engages in or threatens the [minor] child with unreasonable conduct that causes the [minor] child to suffer emotional damage and there are no reasonable
168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178	(1) After a petition has been filed under [Subsection] Section 78-3a-305[(1)], if the [minor] child who is the subject of the petition is not in the protective custody of the division, a court may order that the [minor] child be removed from the [minor's] 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) there is an imminent danger to the physical health or safety of the [minor] child and the [minor's] child's physical health or safety may not be protected without removing the [minor] child from the custody of the [minor's] child's parent or guardian; (b) a parent or guardian engages in or threatens the [minor] child with unreasonable conduct that causes the [minor] child to suffer emotional damage and there are no reasonable means available by which the [minor's] child's emotional health may be protected without

sexually abused, 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 [minor] child;
- (e) the [minor] child has been abandoned or left without any provision for the [minor's] 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 [minor] child;
 - (g) a relative or other adult custodian with whom the [minor] child has been left by the parent or guardian is unwilling or unable to provide care or support for the [minor] child, the whereabouts of the parent or guardian are unknown, and reasonable efforts to locate the parent or guardian have been unsuccessful;
 - (h) the [minor] 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 threat to the [minor's] child's health or safety; or
- (ii) a parent's or guardian's action in leaving a [minor] child unattended would reasonably pose a threat to the [minor's] child's health or safety;
- (j) the [minor] child or another [minor] child residing in the same household has been neglected;
 - (k) an infant has been abandoned, as defined in Section 78-3a-313.5;
- (l) (i) the parent or guardian, or an adult residing in the same household as the parent or guardian, [has been] is charged or arrested pursuant to Title 58, Chapter 37d, Clandestine Drug Lab Act[;]; and
- (ii) any clandestine laboratory operation, as defined in Section 58-37d-3, was located in the residence or on the property where the [minor] child resided; or
 - (m) the [minor's] child's welfare is otherwise endangered.
- (2) (a) For purposes of Subsection (1)(a), if a [minor] child has previously been adjudicated as abused, neglected, or dependent, and a subsequent incident of abuse, neglect, or dependency has occurred involving the same substantiated abuser or under similar circumstance as the previous abuse, that fact constitutes prima facie evidence that the [minor] child cannot safely remain in the custody of the [minor's] child's parent.
 - (b) For purposes of Subsection (1)(c):

214	(i) another [minor] child residing in the same household may not be removed from the
215	home unless that [minor] child is considered to be at substantial risk of being physically or
216	sexually abused as described in Subsection (1)(c) or Subsection (2)(b)(ii); and
217	(ii) if a parent or guardian has received actual notice that physical or sexual abuse by a
218	person known to the parent has occurred, and there is evidence that the parent or guardian
219	failed to protect the [minor] child, after having received the notice, by allowing the [minor]
220	child to be in the physical presence of the alleged abuser, that fact constitutes prima facie
221	evidence that the [minor] child is at substantial risk of being physically or sexually abused.
222	(3) In the absence of one of the factors described in Subsection (1), a court may not
223	remove a [minor] child from the parent's or guardian's custody on the basis of:
224	(a) educational neglect;
225	(b) mental illness or poverty of the parent or guardian; or
226	(c) disability of the parent or guardian, as defined in Subsection [57-21-3] 57-21-2(9).
227	(4) A [minor] child removed from the custody of the [minor's] child's parent or
228	guardian under this section may not be placed or kept in a secure detention facility pending
229	further court proceedings unless the [minor] child is detainable based on guidelines
230	promulgated by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services.
231	(5) This section does not preclude removal of a [minor] child from the [minor's] child's
232	home without a warrant or court order under Section 62A-4a-202.1.
233	Section 5. Section 78-3a-305 is amended to read:
234	78-3a-305. Petition filed.
235	(1) For purposes of this section, "petition" means a petition to commence proceedings
236	in a juvenile court alleging that a child is:
237	(a) abused;
238	(b) neglected; or
239	(c) dependent.
240	[(1)] (2) (a) [Any] Subject to Subsection (2)(b), any interested person may file a
241	petition [to commence proceedings in the juvenile court alleging that a minor is abused,
242	neglected, or dependent. The].
243	(b) A person described in Subsection (2)(a) shall [first] make a referral with the
244	division before the person files a petition.

245	[(2)(a)] (3) If the child who is the subject of a petition [was] is removed from [his] the
246	<u>child's</u> home by the [Division of Child and Family Services that] <u>division, the</u> petition shall be
247	filed on or before the date of the initial shelter hearing described in Section 78-3a-306.
248	[(b) If a petition is requested by the division, the attorney general shall file the petition
249	within 72 hours of the completion of the investigation and request, excluding weekends and
250	holidays, if:]
251	[(i) the child who is the subject of the requested petition has not been removed from his
252	home by the division; and]
253	[(ii) without an expedited hearing and services ordered under the protective supervision
254	of the court, the child will likely be taken into protective custody.]
255	[(3)] (4) The petition shall be verified, and contain all of the following:
256	(a) the name, age, and address, if any, of the [minor] child upon whose behalf the
257	petition is brought;
258	(b) the names and addresses, if known to the petitioner, of both parents and any
259	guardian of the [minor] child;
260	(c) a concise statement of facts, separately stated, to support the conclusion that the
261	[minor] child upon whose behalf the petition is being brought is abused, neglected, or
262	dependent; and
263	(d) a statement regarding whether the [minor] child is in protective custody, and if so,
264	the date and precise time the [minor] child was taken into protective custody.
265	Section 6. Section 78-3a-306 is amended to read:
266	78-3a-306. Shelter hearing.
267	(1) A shelter hearing shall be held within 72 hours excluding weekends and holidays
268	after any one or all of the following occur:
269	(a) removal of the child from [his] the child's home by the [Division of Child and
270	Family Services] division;
271	(b) placement of the child in the protective custody of the [Division of Child and
272	Family Services] division;
273	(c) emergency kinship placement under Subsection 62A-4a-202.1(4); [or]
274	(d) as an alternative to removal of the child, a parent has entered a domestic violence
275	shelter at the request of the [Division of Child and Family Services.] division; or

276	(e) a "Motion for Expedited Placement in Temporary Custody" is filed under
277	Subsection 78-3a-106(4).
278	(2) Upon the occurrence of any of the circumstances described in Subsections (1)(a)
279	through $[(1)(d)]$ (e), the division shall issue a notice that contains all of the following:
280	(a) the name and address of the person to whom the notice is directed;
281	(b) the date, time, and place of the shelter hearing;
282	(c) the name of the [minor] child on whose behalf a petition is being brought;
283	(d) a concise statement regarding:
284	(i) the reasons for removal or other action of the division under Subsection (1); and
285	(ii) the allegations and code sections under which the proceeding has been instituted;
286	(e) a statement that the parent or guardian to whom notice is given, and the [minor]
287	child, are entitled to have an attorney present at the shelter hearing, and that if the parent or
288	guardian is indigent and cannot afford an attorney, and desires to be represented by an attorney,
289	one will be provided; and
290	(f) a statement that the parent or guardian is liable for the cost of support of the [minor]
291	child in the protective custody, temporary custody, and custody of the division, and the cost for
292	legal counsel appointed for the parent or guardian under Subsection (2)(e), according to [his]
293	the parent's or guardian's financial ability.
294	(3) [That] The notice described in Subsection (2) shall be personally served as soon as
295	possible, but no later than one business day after removal of $[a]$ the child from $[his]$ the child's
296	home, or the filing of a "Motion for Expedited Placement in Temporary Custody" under
297	<u>Subsection 78-3a-106(4)</u> , on:
298	(a) the appropriate guardian ad litem; and
299	(b) both parents and any guardian of the [minor] child, unless [they] the parent or
300	guardian cannot be located.
301	(4) The following persons shall be present at the shelter hearing:
302	(a) the child, unless it would be detrimental for the child;
303	(b) the child's parents or guardian, unless they cannot be located, or fail to appear in
304	response to the notice;
305	(c) counsel for the parents, if one has been requested;
306	(d) the child's guardian ad litem;

307 (e) the caseworker from the [Division of Child and Family Services] division who has 308 been assigned to the case; and 309 (f) the attorney from the attorney general's office who is representing the division. 310 (5) (a) At the shelter hearing, the court shall provide an opportunity for the [minor's] 311 child's parent or guardian, if present, and any other person having relevant knowledge, to 312 provide relevant testimony. The court may also provide an opportunity for the [minor] child to 313 testify. 314 (b) The court may consider all relevant evidence, in accordance with the Utah Rules of 315 Juvenile Procedure. The court shall hear relevant evidence presented by the [minor] child, 316 [his] the child's parent or guardian, the requesting party, or their counsel, but may in its 317 discretion limit testimony and evidence to only that which goes to the issues of removal and the 318 child's need for continued protection. 319 (6) If the child is in the protective custody of the division, the division shall report to 320 the court: 321 (a) the reasons why the [minor] child was removed from the parent's or guardian's 322 custody; 323 (b) any services provided to the child and [his] the child's family in an effort to prevent 324 removal: 325 (c) the need, if any, for continued shelter; 326 (d) the available services that could facilitate the return of the [minor] child to the 327 custody of [his] the child's parent or guardian; and 328 (e) whether the child has any relatives who may be able and willing to take temporary 329 custody. 330 (7) The court shall consider all relevant evidence provided by persons or entities 331 authorized to present relevant evidence pursuant to this section. 332 (8) If necessary to protect the child, preserve the rights of a party, or for other good 333 cause shown, the court may grant no more than one time-limited continuance, not to exceed 334 five judicial days.

(9) If the child is in the protective custody of the division, the court shall order that the [minor] child be released from the protective custody of the division unless it finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that any one of the following exist:

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(a) <u>consistent with Subsection (10)(a)</u>, there is a substantial danger to the physical health or safety of the [minor] <u>child</u> and the [minor's] <u>child's</u> physical health or safety may not be protected without removing [him] <u>the child</u> from [his parent's] <u>the</u> custody[. If a minor has previously been adjudicated as abused, neglected, or dependent and a subsequent incident of abuse, neglect, or dependency occurs, that fact constitutes prima facie evidence that the child cannot safely remain in the custody of his parent] of the child's parent;

- (b) the [minor] child is suffering emotional damage, as may be indicated by, but is not limited to, extreme anxiety, depression, withdrawal, or negative aggressive behavior toward self or others, and there are no reasonable means available by which the [minor's] child's emotional health may be protected without removing the [minor] child from the custody of [his] the child's parent;
- (c) consistent with Subsection (10)(b), the [minor] child or another [minor] child residing in the same household has been physically or sexually abused, or is considered to be at substantial risk of being physically or sexually abused, by a parent, a member of the parent's household, or other person known to the parent[. If a parent has received actual notice that physical or sexual abuse by a person known to the parent has occurred, and there is evidence that the parent has allowed 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 or sexually abused];
 - (d) the parent is unwilling to have physical custody of the child;
 - (e) the [minor] child has been left without any provision for [his] the child's support;
- (f) a parent who has been incarcerated or institutionalized has not or cannot arrange for safe and appropriate care for the [minor] child;
- (g) a relative or other adult custodian with whom the [minor] child has been left by the parent is unwilling or unable to provide care or support for the [minor] child, the whereabouts of the parent are unknown, and reasonable efforts to locate [him have been] the parent are unsuccessful;
 - (h) the [minor] child is in immediate need of medical care;
- (i) the physical environment or the fact that the child is left unattended poses a threat to the child's health or safety;
 - (i) the [minor] child or another [minor] child residing in the same household has been

369 neglected;

(k) the parent, or an adult residing in the same household as the parent, has been charged or arrested pursuant to Title 58, Chapter 37d, Clandestine Drug Lab Act, and any clandestine laboratory operation, as defined in Section 58-37d-3, was located in the residence or on the property where the child resided; or

- (l) the child's welfare is otherwise endangered.
- (10) (a) For purposes of Subsection (9)(a), if a child has previously been adjudicated as abused, neglected, or dependent and a subsequent incident of abuse, neglect, or dependency occurs, 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 (9)(c), if a parent has received actual notice that physical or sexual abuse by a person known to the parent has occurred, and there is evidence that the parent has allowed 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 or sexually abused.
- [(10)] (11) (a) 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 [minor] child from [his] the child's home and whether there are available services that would prevent the need for continued removal. If the court finds that the [minor] child can be safely returned to the custody of [his] the child's parent or guardian through the provision of those services, it shall place the [minor] child with [his] the child's parent or guardian and order that those services be provided by the division.
- (b) In making [that] the determination described in Subsection (11)(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)] (12) 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)] (13) In cases where actual sexual abuse or abandonment, or serious physical abuse or 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 [his] the child's

400	home, return a child to [his] the child's home, provide reunification services, or attempt to
401	rehabilitate the offending parent or parents.
402	[(13)] (14) The court may not order continued removal of a [minor] child solely on the
403	basis of educational neglect as described in Subsection 78-3a-103(1)(s)(ii).
404	[(14)] (15) (a) Whenever a court orders continued removal of a [minor] child under this
405	section, it shall state the facts on which that decision is based.
406	(b) If no continued removal is ordered and the [minor] child is returned home, the court
407	shall state the facts on which that decision is based.
408	[(15)] (16) If the court finds that continued removal and temporary custody are
409	necessary for the protection of a child because harm may result to the child if [he] the child
410	were returned home, it shall order continued removal regardless of any error in the initial
411	removal of the child, or the failure of a party to comply with notice provisions, or any other
412	procedural requirement of this chapter or Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Child and Family Services.
413	Section 7. Section 78-3a-308 is amended to read:
414	78-3a-308. Pretrial and adjudication hearing Time deadlines.
415	(1) Upon the filing of a petition, the clerk of the court shall set the pretrial hearing on
416	the petition within 15 calendar days from the <u>later of:</u>
417	(a) the date of the shelter hearing; or
418	(b) the filing of the petition[, whichever is later].
419	(2) The pretrial may be continued upon motion of any party, for good cause shown, but
420	the final adjudication hearing shall be held no later than 60 calendar days from the <u>later of:</u>
421	(a) the date of the shelter hearing; or
422	(b) the filing of the petition[, whichever is later].
423	[(3) In the case where a petition has been filed but the child is not in protective custody
424	or temporary custody, the court shall give scheduling priority to the pretrial and adjudication
425	hearings on the petition if the division indicates in the petition that without expedited hearings
426	and services ordered under the protective supervision of the court the child will likely be taken
427	into protective custody.]

Legislative Review Note as of 9-19-05 7:22 AM

Based on a limited legal review, this legislation has not been determined to have a high probability of being held unconstitutional.

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel

Interim Committee Note as of 12-15-05 10:32 AM

The Judiciary Interim Committee recommended this bill.

Legislative Committee Note as of 12-15-05 10:32 AM

The Child Welfare Legislative Oversight Panel recommended this bill.