JUVENILE RECODIFICATION
2021 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: V. Lowry Snow
Senate Sponsor:
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill reorganizes, renumbers, amends, repeals, and enacts statutes related to
juveniles.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
 defines terms and amends definitions;
 reorganizes and renumbers Title 78A, Chapter 6, Juvenile Court Act;
 reorganizes and renumbers Title 62A, Chapter 7, Juvenile Justice Services;
• enacts Title 80, Utah Juvenile Code;
► renumbers and amends statutes in Title 62A, Chapter 7, Juvenile Justice Services,
and Title 78A, Chapter 6, Juvenile Court Act, to Title 80, Utah Juvenile Code;
 reorganizes and clarifies provisions related to removal of a child from the home and
placement of a child in protective custody;
 amends the notice requirements for removal of a child from the home or placement
of the child in protective custody;
 clarifies the notice requirements for release of a minor who is committed to a local
mental health authority or the Utah State Developmental Center;
 renumbers a statute related to aiding or concealing a juvenile offender, and
trespassing in a secure care facility, to Title 76, Utah Criminal Code;
 clarifies that an offense for damaging a jail or other place of confinement is



28	applicable to a child;
29	 renumbers statutes regarding the Office of the Guardian Ad Litem;
30	 clarifies the original and concurrent jurisdiction of the juvenile court;
31	 enacts a statute on the exclusive jurisdiction of the juvenile court;
32	 repeals a provision allowing delinquency records for an individual charged with a
33	felony as an adult to be made available upon request;
34	 clarifies provisions related to venue for juvenile court proceedings;
35	 repeals provisions related to venue transfer in the juvenile court;
36	 clarifies requirements for emergency medical or surgical treatment after a petition is
37	filed in the juvenile court;
38	 clarifies the requirements and punishments for contempt of court in the juvenile
39	court;
40	 repeals provisions related to hearings after an adjudication in the juvenile court;
41	 clarifies the requirements for modifying an order or decree in the juvenile court;
42	 provides that a county or district attorney may file a criminal information for an
43	adult in the juvenile court for certain offenses;
44	 clarifies the jurisdiction and requirements for adult criminal proceedings in the
45	juvenile court;
46	 provides that certain agencies and courts assist and cooperate to further the
47	provisions of Title 80, Utah Juvenile Code;
48	 clarifies provisions related to abuse, neglect, and dependency proceedings,
49	including provisions related to:
50	 individuals entitled to be present at abuse, neglect, and dependency proceedings;
51	 consolidating abuse, neglect, and dependency proceedings;
52	 records of abuse, neglect, and dependency proceedings;
53	 disclosures made by parties in abuse, neglect, and dependency proceedings;
54	 physical and mental health examinations for a minor in abuse, neglect, and
55	dependency proceedings;
56	• consideration of an individual's cannabis use in abuse, neglect, and dependency
57	proceedings;
58	 amending a petition for abuse, neglect, or dependency;

59	 referrals for mediation in an abuse, neglect, and dependency proceeding;
60	 temporary custody and protective services of a child who is the subject of a
61	petition for abuse, neglect, or dependency;
62	• shelter hearings;
63	 dispositions that may be ordered after an adjudication on a petition for abuse,
64	neglect, or dependency;
65	 permanency hearings; and
66	• removal of a minor from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and custody of the
67	Division of Child and Family Services;
68	 clarifies provisions related to proceedings for the termination and restoration of
69	parental rights, including provisions related to:
70	 the rules of procedure that apply to termination proceedings;
71	 individuals entitled to be present at termination proceedings;
72	 records of termination proceedings;
73	 physical or mental health examinations for termination proceedings;
74	• temporary custody of a child after a petition for termination of parental rights is
75	filed;
76	 consideration of an individual's use of cannabis in termination proceedings;
77	 amending a petition for termination of parental rights; and
78	 referrals for mediation in termination proceedings;
79	 repeals provisions regarding the contents of a petition for termination of parental
80	rights;
81	 clarifies the responsibilities of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services;
82	 grants rulemaking authority to the Division of Juvenile Justice Services regarding
83	the operation of certain programs and facilities;
84	• requires the Division of Juvenile Justice to provide prenatal and postnatal care to a
85	pregnant minor who is in secure detention or secure care;
86	 allows the Division of Juvenile Justice Services to refer a minor, who has a child
87	while the minor is in secure detention or secure care, and the minor's child to the
88	Division of Child and Family Services to receive services:

• requires a report for a runaway be given to the Division of Juvenile Justice Services;

89

requires the Division of Juvenile Justice Services to refer a runaway to the Division of Child and Family Services to determine whether the runaway is abused, neglected, or dependent;

90

91

92

93

96

97

98

99

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

- reorganizes and clarifies statutes regarding the Youth Parole Authority;
- 94 modifies school notification requirements for minors who are taken into custody,
 95 admitted to detention, or adjudicated by the juvenile court for certain offenses;
 - ► amends the grounds for which a minor may be taken into custody by a peace officer or a juvenile probation officer;
 - provides the warrant requirements for taking a minor into custody after a delinquency petition is filed;
- clarifies the requirements for holding a minor in custody and releasing a minor from custody;
 - clarifies the requirements for admitting a minor to detention;
 - provides the rights that a minor has in a detention facility;
 - provides the requirements for interviewing a minor who is taken into custody or admitted to a detention facility;
 - clarifies when bail is allowed for a minor who is in a detention facility;
 - provides the types of pleas that a minor may enter in the juvenile court and the requirements for a minor to withdraw a plea in the juvenile court;
 - ► clarifies that, in preparing a dispositional report or recommendation, a juvenile probation officer or the juvenile court shall consider the dispositional guidelines;
 - provides that competency proceedings apply to a petition or an information filed in the juvenile court for a minor;
 - ► clarifies competency proceedings for minors in juvenile court, including commitment proceedings for a minor who is 18 years old or older;
 - clarifies provisions regarding delinquency proceedings, including:
 - when the juvenile court or the Division of Juvenile Justice Services is required to take photographs or fingerprints of a minor;
 - the types of dispositions that a juvenile court may order after a minor is adjudicated for an offense;
- the requirements for placing a minor in detention after an adjudication; and

121	 the time periods for probation and supervision by the juvenile court and the
122	Youth Parole Authority;
123	enacts provisions on the rights that minors have for delinquency proceedings;
124	 provides the burden of proof for an adjudication of an offense;
125	 amends the time period for suspending a disposition after an adjudication of an
126	offense;
127	clarifies provisions regarding the commitment and parole of a minor, including:
128	• commitment of a minor to a local mental health authority or the Utah State
129	Developmental Center; and
130	• the presumptive terms of commitment to secure care, parole supervision, and
131	aftercare services;
132	 provides the rights that a juvenile offender has in secure care;
133	clarifies provisions regarding youth courts;
134	 provides that a criminal defense attorney be appointed to the Youth Court Board;
135	 clarifies provisions regarding juvenile records and expungement;
136	 clarifies provisions regarding emancipation of a minor;
137	repeals statutes relating to the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, Youth Parole
138	Authority, and juvenile court proceedings; and
139	makes technical and conforming changes.
140	Money Appropriated in this Bill:
141	None
142	Other Special Clauses:
143	This bill provides a special effective date.
144	Utah Code Sections Affected:
145	AMENDS:
146	53G-6-201, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 20
147	62A-4a-101, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapters 259 and 335
148	62A-4a-202.2, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
149	62A-5-308, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 366
150	62A-5-309, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 366
151	62A-15-705 as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018. Chapter 322

```
152
             76-8-418, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2005, Chapter 13
153
             78A-6-101, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 316
154
             78A-6-102, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
155
             78A-6-103, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapters 142, 214, and 250
156
             78A-6-120, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 214
157
             78A-6-201, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
158
             78A-6-202, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
159
             78A-6-203, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 356
160
             78A-6-204, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
161
             78A-6-205, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
162
             78A-6-206, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
163
             78A-6-207, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
164
             78A-6-208, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 316
             78A-6-209, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 326
165
166
             78A-6-210, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 312
167
             78A-6-211, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
168
             78B-6-105, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 214
169
             78B-15-104, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 237
170
      ENACTS:
171
             78A-2-801, Utah Code Annotated 1953
172
             78A-6-101.5, Utah Code Annotated 1953
173
             78A-6-103.5, Utah Code Annotated 1953
174
             78A-6-357, Utah Code Annotated 1953
175
             80-1-101, Utah Code Annotated 1953
176
             80-2-101, Utah Code Annotated 1953
177
             80-3-101, Utah Code Annotated 1953
178
             80-3-105, Utah Code Annotated 1953
179
             80-3-106, Utah Code Annotated 1953
180
             80-3-107, Utah Code Annotated 1953
181
             80-3-203, Utah Code Annotated 1953
182
             80-3-206, Utah Code Annotated 1953
```

183	80-3-207 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
184	80-3-405 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
185	80-3-503 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
186	80-4-103 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
187	80-4-106 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
188	80-4-107 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
189	80-4-109 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
190	80-4-205 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
191	80-4-206 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
192	80-4-207 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
193	80-5-101 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
194	80-5-102 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
195	80-5-202 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
196	80-5-702 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
197	80-5-703 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
198	80-6-101 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
199	80-6-102 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
200	80-6-103 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
201	80-6-203 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
202	80-6-205 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
203	80-6-206 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
204	80-6-301 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
205	80-6-306 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
206	80-6-602 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
207	80-6-603 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
208	80-6-604 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
209	80-6-606 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
210	80-6-701 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
211	80-6-702 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
212	80-6-703 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
213	80-6-704 , Utah Code Annotated 1953

```
214
             80-6-705, Utah Code Annotated 1953
215
             80-6-706, Utah Code Annotated 1953
216
             80-6-708, Utah Code Annotated 1953
217
             80-6-709, Utah Code Annotated 1953
218
             80-6-710, Utah Code Annotated 1953
219
             80-6-711, Utah Code Annotated 1953
220
             80-6-712, Utah Code Annotated 1953
221
             80-6-801, Utah Code Annotated 1953
222
             80-6-1003, Utah Code Annotated 1953
223
             80-7-101, Utah Code Annotated 1953
224
      REPEALS AND REENACTS:
225
             62A-4a-202.1, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Third Special Session, Chapter 1
226
             78A-6-104, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 214
227
      RENUMBERS AND AMENDS:
228
             53G-6-210, (Renumbered from 78A-6-319, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018,
229
      Chapter 415)
230
             53G-6-211, (Renumbered from 78A-6-320, as renumbered and amended by Laws of
      Utah 2008, Chapter 3)
231
232
             76-8-311.5, (Renumbered from 62A-7-402, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
233
      Chapter 214)
234
             78A-2-802, (Renumbered from 78A-6-901, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014,
235
      Chapter 267)
236
             78A-2-803, (Renumbered from 78A-6-902, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019,
237
      Chapter 335)
238
             78A-2-804, (Renumbered from 78A-6-903, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter
239
      230)
240
             78A-6-212, (Renumbered from 62A-7-105.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
241
      Chapter 214)
242
             78A-6-350, (Renumbered from 78A-6-110, as renumbered and amended by Laws of
243
      Utah 2008, Chapter 3)
244
             78A-6-351, (Renumbered from 78A-6-109, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017,
```

245 Chapter 330) 246 78A-6-352, (Renumbered from 78A-6-111, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, 247 Chapter 148) 248 78A-6-353, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1101, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, 249 Chapter 162) 250 78A-6-354. (Renumbered from 78A-6-114, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, 251 Chapter 142) 78A-6-355, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1112, as renumbered and amended by Laws of 252 253 Utah 2008, Chapter 3) 254 78A-6-356, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1106, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, 255 Chapter 56) 256 78A-6-358, (Renumbered from 78A-6-118, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, 257 Chapter 214) 258 78A-6-359, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1109, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, 259 Chapter 245) 260 78A-6-450, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1001, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, 261 Chapter 415) 262 78A-6-451, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1002, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, 263 Chapter 237) 264 78A-6-452, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1003, as renumbered and amended by Laws of 265 Utah 2008, Chapter 3) 80-1-102. (Renumbered from 78A-6-105, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020. 266 267 Chapters 214, 312 and last amended by Coordination Clause, Laws of Utah 2020, 268 Chapter 214) 269 80-1-103, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1110, as renumbered and amended by Laws of 270 Utah 2008, Chapter 3) 80-3-102, (Renumbered from 78A-6-301, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, 271 272 Chapter 46) 273 80-3-103, (Renumbered from 78A-6-303, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 274 2008, Chapter 3) 275 80-3-104, (Renumbered from 78A-6-317, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019,

```
276
       Chapters 326 and 335)
277
              80-3-108, (Renumbered from 78A-6-305, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019,
278
       Chapter 71)
279
             80-3-109, (Renumbered from 78A-6-324, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah
280
       2008, Chapter 3)
281
             80-3-110, (Renumbered from 78A-6-115, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
282
       Chapters 12, 132, 250, and 354)
283
             80-3-201, (Renumbered from 78A-6-304, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
284
       Chapter 158)
285
             80-3-202, (Renumbered from 78A-6-107, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah
286
       2008, Chapter 3)
287
             80-3-204, (Renumbered from 78A-6-302, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
288
       Chapter 158)
289
             80-3-205, (Renumbered from 78A-6-322, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017,
290
       Chapter 459)
291
             80-3-301, (Renumbered from 78A-6-306, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
292
       Chapters 158 and 214)
293
             80-3-302, (Renumbered from 78A-6-307, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
294
       Chapter 250)
295
             80-3-303, (Renumbered from 78A-6-307.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019,
296
       Chapter 71)
297
              80-3-304, (Renumbered from 78A-6-301.5, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter
298
       274)
299
             80-3-305, (Renumbered from 78A-6-308, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012,
300
       Chapter 293)
301
             80-3-306, (Renumbered from 78A-6-308.5, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter
302
       46)
303
             80-3-401, (Renumbered from 78A-6-309, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah
304
       2008, Chapter 3)
305
             80-3-402, (Renumbered from 78A-6-311, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah
306
       2008, Chapter 3)
```

307	80-3-403, (Renumbered from 78A-6-321, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah
308	2008, Chapter 3)
309	80-3-404, (Renumbered from 78A-6-323, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015,
310	Chapters 255 and 307)
311	80-3-406, (Renumbered from 78A-6-312, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
312	Chapter 214)
313	80-3-407, (Renumbered from 78A-6-313, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah
314	2008, Chapter 3)
315	80-3-408, (Renumbered from 78A-6-315, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009,
316	Chapter 161)
317	80-3-409, (Renumbered from 78A-6-314, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
318	Chapter 158)
319	80-3-501, (Renumbered from 78A-6-311.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
320	Chapter 250)
321	80-3-502, (Renumbered from 78A-6-318, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018,
322	Chapter 285)
323	80-4-101, (Renumbered from 78A-6-501, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah
324	2008, Chapter 3)
325	80-4-102, (Renumbered from 78A-6-502, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah
326	2008, Chapter 3)
327	80-4-104, (Renumbered from 78A-6-503, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
328	Chapter 158)
329	80-4-105, (Renumbered from 78A-6-513, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013,
330	Chapters 340, 416 and last amended by Coordination Clause, Laws of Utah 2013,
331	Chapter 416)
332	80-4-108, (Renumbered from 78A-6-515, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012,
333	Chapter 120)
334	80-4-201, (Renumbered from 78A-6-504, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah
335	2008, Chapter 3)
336	80-4-202, (Renumbered from 78A-6-505, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah
337	2008, Chapter 3)

338	80-4-203, (Renumbered from 78A-6-316, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah
339	2008, Chapter 3)
340	80-4-204, (Renumbered from 78A-6-506, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018,
341	Chapter 359)
342	80-4-301, (Renumbered from 78A-6-507, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
343	Chapter 158)
344	80-4-302, (Renumbered from 78A-6-508, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Third
345	Special Session, Chapter 1)
346	80-4-303, (Renumbered from 78A-6-509, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah
347	2008, Chapter 3)
348	80-4-304, (Renumbered from 78A-6-510, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah
349	2008, Chapter 3)
350	80-4-305, (Renumbered from 78A-6-511, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013,
351	Chapter 416 and last amended by Coordination Clause, Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter
352	416)
353	80-4-306, (Renumbered from 78A-6-512, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009,
354	Chapter 32)
355	80-4-307, (Renumbered from 78A-6-514, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah
356	2008, Chapter 3)
357	80-4-401, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1403, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015,
358	Chapter 272)
359	80-4-402, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1404, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015,
360	Chapter 272)
361	80-5-103, (Renumbered from 62A-7-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019,
362	Chapter 246)
363	80-5-104, (Renumbered from 62A-7-103, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019,
364	Chapter 246)
365	80-5-201, (Renumbered from 62A-7-104, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
366	Chapter 214)
367	80-5-203, (Renumbered from 78A-6-124, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter
368	330)

369	80-5-204, (Renumbered from 62A-7-106.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019,
370	Chapter 246)
371	80-5-205, (Renumbered from 62A-7-107.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
372	Chapter 214)
373	80-5-206, (Renumbered from 62A-7-108.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
374	Chapter 214)
375	80-5-207, (Renumbered from 62A-7-109.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
376	Chapter 214)
377	80-5-208, (Renumbered from 62A-7-403, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
378	Chapter 214)
379	80-5-301, (Renumbered from 62A-7-104.5, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter
380	452)
381	80-5-302, (Renumbered from 62A-7-112, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter
382	162)
383	80-5-303, (Renumbered from 62A-7-113, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
384	Chapter 214)
385	80-5-401, (Renumbered from 62A-7-601, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019,
386	Chapter 246)
387	80-5-402, (Renumbered from 62A-7-701, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
388	Chapter 214)
389	80-5-403, (Renumbered from 62A-7-702, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
390	Chapter 214)
391	80-5-501, (Renumbered from 62A-7-202, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017,
392	Chapter 330)
393	80-5-502, (Renumbered from 62A-7-203, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012,
394	Chapter 242)
395	80-5-503, (Renumbered from 62A-7-401.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
396	Chapter 214)
397	80-5-601, (Renumbered from 62A-4a-501, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019,
398	Chapter 242)
399	80-5-602, (Renumbered from 62A-4a-502, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter

400	242)
401	80-5-603, (Renumbered from 78A-6-117.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
402	Chapter 250)
403	80-5-701, (Renumbered from 62A-7-501, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
404	Chapters 214 and 352)
405	80-6-201, (Renumbered from 78A-6-112, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
406	Chapter 214)
407	80-6-202, (Renumbered from 78A-6-106.5, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter
408	330)
409	80-6-204, (Renumbered from 62A-7-201, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
410	Chapter 214)
411	80-6-207, (Renumbered from 78A-6-113, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
412	Chapters 214, 250, and 312)
413	80-6-302, (Renumbered from 78A-6-603, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
414	Chapters 214, 312 and last amended by Coordination Clause, Laws of Utah 2020,
415	Chapter 214)
416	80-6-303, (Renumbered from 78A-6-601, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
417	Chapters 214, 312 and last amended by Coordination Clause, Laws of Utah 2020,
418	Chapter 214)
419	80-6-304, (Renumbered from 78A-6-602, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Fifth
420	Special Session, Chapter 4)
421	80-6-305 , (Renumbered from 78A-6-602.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
422	Fifth Special Session, Chapter 4)
423	80-6-307, (Renumbered from 78A-6-605, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah
424	2008, Chapter 3)
425	80-6-401, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1301, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019,
426	Chapter 388)
427	80-6-402, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1302, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019,
428	Chapters 136, 335, and 388)
429	80-6-403, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1303, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019,
430	Chapter 388)

431	80-6-501, (Renumbered from 78A-6-703.1, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter
432	214)
433	80-6-502, (Renumbered from 78A-6-703.2, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter
434	214)
435	80-6-503, (Renumbered from 78A-6-703.3, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter
436	214)
437	80-6-504, (Renumbered from 78A-6-703.5, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter
438	214)
439	80-6-505, (Renumbered from 78A-6-703.6, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter
440	214)
441	80-6-506, (Renumbered from 78A-6-704, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
442	Chapter 214)
443	80-6-507, (Renumbered from 78A-6-705, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
444	Chapter 214)
445	80-6-601, (Renumbered from 78A-6-116, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
446	Chapters 214, 218, 312 and last amended by Coordination Clause, Laws of Utah
447	2020, Chapter 214)
448	80-6-605, (Renumbered from 78A-6-703.4, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter
449	214)
450	80-6-607, (Renumbered from 78A-6-123, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
451	Chapter 142)
452	80-6-608, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1104, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012,
453	Chapter 369)
454	80-6-609, (Renumbered from 78A-6-122, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter
455	338)
456	80-6-610 , (Renumbered from 78A-6-1113, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015,
457	Chapter 258)
458	80-6-707, (Renumbered from 78A-6-606, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017,
459	Chapter 330)
460	80-6-802, (Renumbered from 62A-7-404, as repealed and reenacted by Laws of Utah
461	2020, Chapter 214)

```
462
             80-6-803, (Renumbered from 62A-7-111.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
463
       Chapter 214)
464
             80-6-804, (Renumbered from 62A-7-404.5, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter
465
       214)
             80-6-805, (Renumbered from 62A-7-502, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
466
467
       Chapter 214)
468
             80-6-806, (Renumbered from 62A-7-504, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
469
       Chapter 214)
470
             80-6-807, (Renumbered from 62A-7-506, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
471
       Chapter 214)
472
             80-6-808, (Renumbered from 62A-7-507, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
473
       Chapter 214)
474
             80-6-901, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1202, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017,
475
       Chapter 330)
476
             80-6-902, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1203, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018,
477
       Chapter 415)
478
             80-6-903, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1204, as renumbered and amended by Laws of
479
       Utah 2008, Chapter 3)
             80-6-904, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1205, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009,
480
481
       Chapter 356)
482
             80-6-905, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1206, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009,
483
       Chapter 356)
484
             80-6-906, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1207, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013,
485
       Chapter 27)
486
             80-6-907, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1208, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013,
487
       Chapter 27)
488
             80-6-908, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1209, as renumbered and amended by Laws of
489
       Utah 2008, Chapter 3)
490
             80-6-909, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1210, as renumbered and amended by Laws of
491
       Utah 2008, Chapter 123)
492
             80-6-1001, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1502, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter
```

493	218)
494	80-6-1002, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1114, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020,
495	Chapter 108)
496	80-6-1004, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1503, as renumbered and amended by Laws of
497	Utah 2020, Chapter 218)
498	80-6-1005, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1504, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter
499	218)
500	80-6-1006, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1505, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter
501	218)
502	80-6-1007, (Renumbered from 78A-6-1506, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter
503	218)
504	80-7-102, (Renumbered from 78A-6-802, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah
505	2008, Chapter 3)
506	80-7-103, (Renumbered from 78A-6-803, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah
507	2008, Chapter 3)
508	80-7-104, (Renumbered from 78A-6-804, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010,
509	Chapter 259)
510	80-7-105, (Renumbered from 78A-6-805, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah
511	2008, Chapter 3)
512	REPEALS:
513	62A-4a-203.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
514	62A-7-101, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 214
515	62A-7-503, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2005, Chapter 13
516	62A-7-505, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 214
517	78A-6-106, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 285
518	78A-6-108, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 214
519	78A-6-117, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Fifth Special Session, Chapters 20
520	and 20
521	78A-6-119, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 162
522	78A-6-121, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 330
523	78A-6-310, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3

524	78A-6-604, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 162
525	78A-6-801, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
526	78A-6-1102, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
527	78A-6-1103, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapters 136 and 335
528	78A-6-1107, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 214
529	78A-6-1108, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 214
530	78A-6-1111, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapters 371, 392, and 395
531	78A-6-1201, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3
532	78A-6-1401, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 340
533	78A-6-1402, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 340
534	78A-6-1501 , as enacted by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 218
535	
536	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
537	Section 1. Section 53G-6-201 is amended to read:
538	53G-6-201. Definitions.
539	As used in this part:
540	(1) (a) "Absence" or "absent" means the failure of a school-age child assigned to a class
541	or class period to attend a class or class period.
542	(b) "Absence" or "absent" does not mean multiple tardies used to calculate an absence
543	for the sake of a truancy.
544	[(2) "Minor" means a person under the age of 18 years.]
545	(2) "Educational neglect" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-1-102.
546	(3) "Minor" means an individual who is under 18 years old.
547	[(3)] <u>(4)</u> "Parent" includes:
548	(a) a custodial parent of the minor;
549	(b) a legally appointed guardian of a minor; or
550	(c) any other person purporting to exercise any authority over the minor which could be
551	exercised by a person described in Subsection [$\frac{(3)}{(4)}$] $\frac{(4)}{(a)}$ or (b).
552	[(4)] (5) "School day" means the portion of a day that school is in session in which a
553	school-age child is required to be in school for purposes of receiving instruction.
554	[(5)] (6) "School year" means the period of time designated by a local school board or

333	charter school governing board as the school year for the school where the school-age chird:
556	(a) is enrolled; or
557	(b) should be enrolled, if the school-age child is not enrolled in school.
558	[(6)] (7) "School-age child" means a minor who:
559	(a) is at least six years old but younger than 18 years old; and
560	(b) is not emancipated.
561	[(7)] (8) (a) "Truant" means a condition in which a school-age child, without a valid
562	excuse, and subject to Subsection $[(7)]$ (8)(b), is absent for at least:
563	(i) half of the school day; or
564	(ii) if the school-age child is enrolled in a learner verified program, as that term is
565	defined by the state board, the relevant amount of time under the LEA's policy regarding the
566	LEA's continuing enrollment measure as it relates to truancy.
567	(b) A school-age child may not be considered truant under this part more than one time
568	during one day.
569	[(8)] <u>(9)</u> "Truant minor" means a school-age child who:
570	(a) is subject to the requirements of Section 53G-6-202 or 53G-6-203; and
571	(b) is truant.
572	[(9)] <u>(10)</u> (a) "Valid excuse" means:
573	(i) an illness, which may be either mental or physical;
574	(ii) a family death;
575	(iii) an approved school activity;
576	(iv) an absence permitted by a school-age child's:
577	(A) individualized education program; or
578	(B) Section 504 accommodation plan;
579	(v) an absence permitted in accordance with Subsection 53G-6-803(5); or
580	(vi) any other excuse established as valid by a local school board, charter school
581	governing board, or school district.
582	(b) "Valid excuse" does not mean a parent acknowledgment of an absence for a reason
583	other than a reason described in Subsections $[(9)]$ (10) (a)(i) through (vi), unless specifically
584	permitted by the local school board, charter school governing board, or school district under
585	Subsection $\left[\frac{(9)}{(10)}\right]$ (10) (a)(vi).

586 Section 2. Section 53G-6-210, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-319 is 587 renumbered and amended to read: 53G-6-210. Educational neglect of a minor -- Procedures --588 [78A-6-319]. 589 Defenses. 590 (1) With regard to a [child] minor who is the subject of a petition [under this chapter] 591 under Section 80-3-201 based on educational neglect: 592 (a) if allegations include failure of a [child] minor to make adequate educational 593 progress, the juvenile court shall permit demonstration of the [child's] minor's educational 594 skills and abilities based upon any of the criteria used in granting school credit, in accordance 595 with Section 53G-6-702; 596 (b) parental refusal to comply with actions taken by school authorities in violation of 597 Section 53G-10-202, 53G-10-205, 53G-10-403, or 53G-10-203, does not constitute educational 598 neglect; 599 (c) parental refusal to support efforts by a school to encourage a [child] minor to act in 600 accordance with any educational objective that focuses on the adoption or expression of a 601 personal philosophy, attitude, or belief that is not reasonably necessary to maintain order and 602 discipline in the school, prevent unreasonable endangerment of persons or property, or to 603 maintain concepts of civility and propriety appropriate to a school setting, does not constitute 604 educational neglect; and (d) an allegation of educational neglect may not be sustained, based solely on a 605 606 [child's] minor's absence from school, unless the [child] minor has been absent from school or 607 from any given class, without good cause, for more than 10 consecutive school days or more 608 than 1/16 of the applicable school term. 609 (2) A [child] minor may not be considered to be educationally neglected, for purposes 610 of this chapter: 611 (a) unless there is clear and convincing evidence that: 612 (i) the [child] minor has failed to make adequate educational progress, and school 613 officials have complied with the requirements of Section 53G-6-206; and 614 (ii) the [child] minor 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;

615616

617	(b) if the [child's] minor's parent or guardian establishes by a preponderance of the
618	evidence that:
619	(i) school authorities have failed to comply with the requirements of [Title 53G, Public
620	Education System Local Administration] this title;
621	(ii) the [child] minor is being instructed at home in compliance with Section
622	53G-6-204;
623	(iii) there is documentation that the [child] minor has demonstrated educational
624	progress at a level commensurate with the [child's] minor's ability;
625	(iv) the parent, guardian, or other person in control of the [child] minor has made a
626	good faith effort to secure the [child's] minor's regular attendance in school;
627	(v) good cause or a valid excuse exists for the [child's] minor's absence from school;
628	(vi) the [child] minor is not required to attend school [pursuant to] under court order or
629	is exempt under other applicable state or federal law;
630	(vii) the [student] minor has performed above the twenty-fifth percentile of the local
631	public school's age group expectations in all basic skills, as measured by a standardized
632	academic achievement test administered by the school district where the [student] minor
633	resides; or
634	(viii) the parent or guardian [has proffered] presented a reasonable alternative
635	curriculum to required school curriculum, in accordance with Section 53G-10-205 or
636	53G-10-403, [that] and the alternative curriculum was rejected by the school district, but the
637	parents have implemented the alternative curriculum; or
638	(c) if the [ehild] minor is attending school on a regular basis.
639	Section 3. Section 53G-6-211, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-320 is
640	renumbered and amended to read:
641	[78A-6-320]. <u>53G-6-211.</u> Proceedings arising from failure to attend public
642	school.
643	(1) (a) When a proceeding under Title 80, Chapter 3, Abuse, Neglect, and Dependency
644	Proceedings, arises from a [child's] minor's failure to attend public school based upon the
645	assertion of a constitutional or statutory right or duty, raised either by the [ehild or by the
646	child's custodial] minor, or by the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian, the juvenile court
647	shall hear the petition and resolve the issues associated with the asserted constitutional or

648 statutory claims within 15 days after the day on which the petition is filed. 649 (b) The parties may waive the time limitation described in this subsection. 650 (2) Absent an emergency situation or other exigent circumstances, the juvenile court 651 may not enter any order changing the educational status of the [child] minor that existed at the 652 time the petition was filed, until the hearing described in Subsection (1) is concluded. 653 (3) [Parties] A party proceeding under this section shall, insofar as it is possible, 654 provide the juvenile court with factual stipulations and make all other efforts that are 655 reasonably available to minimize the time required to hear the claims described in Subsection 656 **(1)**. 657 Section 4. Section **62A-4a-101** is amended to read: 658 62A-4a-101. Definitions. 659 As used in this chapter: 660 (1) "Abuse" means the same as that term is defined in Section [78A-6-105] 80-1-102. 661 (2) "Adoption services" means: 662 (a) placing children for adoption; 663 (b) subsidizing adoptions under Section 62A-4a-105: 664 (c) supervising adoption placements until the adoption is finalized by the court; 665 (d) conducting adoption studies; 666 (e) preparing adoption reports upon request of the court; and 667 (f) providing postadoptive placement services, upon request of a family, for the 668 purpose of stabilizing a possible disruptive placement. 669 (3) "Child" means, except as provided in Part 7, Interstate Compact on Placement of Children, [a person under 18 years of age] the same as that term is defined in Section 80-1-102. 670 671 (4) "Child protection team" means a team consisting of: 672 (a) the caseworker assigned to the case; 673 (b) the caseworker who made the decision to remove the child: 674 (c) a representative of the school or school district where the child attends school; (d) the peace officer who removed the child from the home; 675

(f) if appropriate, and known to the division, a therapist or counselor who is familiar

(e) a representative of the appropriate Children's Justice Center, if one is established

676

677

678

within the county where the child resides:

679	with the child's circumstances;
680	(g) members of a child protection unit; and
681	(h) any other individuals determined appropriate and necessary by the team coordinator
682	and chair.
683	(5) "Child protection unit" means any unit created by a chief of police or a sheriff of a
684	city, town, metro township, or county that is composed of at least the following individuals
685	who are trained in the prevention, identification, and treatment of abuse or neglect:
686	(a) a law enforcement officer, as defined in Section 53-13-103; and
687	(b) a child advocate selected by the chief of police or a sheriff.
688	(6) (a) "Chronic abuse" means repeated or patterned abuse.
689	(b) "Chronic abuse" does not mean an isolated incident of abuse.
690	(7) (a) "Chronic neglect" means repeated or patterned neglect.
691	(b) "Chronic neglect" does not mean an isolated incident of neglect.
692	(8) "Consult" means an interaction between two persons in which the initiating person:
693	(a) provides information to another person;
694	(b) provides the other person an opportunity to respond; and
695	(c) takes the other person's response, if any, into consideration.
696	(9) "Consumer" means a person who receives services offered by the division in
697	accordance with this chapter.
698	(10) "Custody," with regard to the division, means the custody of a minor in the
699	division as of the date of disposition.
700	(11) "Day-care services" means care of a child for a portion of the day which is less
701	than 24 hours:
702	(a) in the child's own home by a responsible person; or
703	(b) outside of the child's home in a:
704	(i) day-care center;
705	(ii) family group home; or
706	(iii) family child care home.
707	(12) "Dependent child" or "dependency" means [a child, or the condition of a child,

who is homeless or without proper care through no fault of the child's parent, guardian, or

custodian] the same as that term is defined in Section 80-1-102.

708709

710	(13) "Director" means the director of the Division of Child and Family Services created
711	<u>in Section 62A-4a-103</u> .
712	(14) "Division" means the Division of Child and Family Services.
713	(15) "Domestic violence services" means:
714	(a) temporary shelter, treatment, and related services to:
715	(i) a person who is a victim of abuse, as defined in Section 78B-7-102; and
716	(ii) the dependent children of a person who is a victim of abuse, as defined in Section
717	78B-7-102; and
718	(b) treatment services for a person who is alleged to have committed, has been
719	convicted of, or has pled guilty to, an act of domestic violence as defined in Section 77-36-1.
720	(16) "Educational neglect" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-1-102.
721	[(16)] (17) "Harm" means the same as that term is defined in Section $[78A-6-105]$
722	<u>80-1-102</u> .
723	[(17)] (18) "Homemaking service" means the care of individuals in their domiciles, and
724	help given to individual caretaker relatives to achieve improved household and family
725	management through the services of a trained homemaker.
726	[(18)] (19) "Incest" means the same as that term is defined in Section $[78A-6-105]$
727	<u>80-1-102</u> .
728	[(19)] (20) "Indian child" means the same as that term is defined in 25 U.S.C. Sec.
729	1903.
730	[(20)] (21) "Indian tribe" means the same as that term is defined in 25 U.S.C. Sec.
731	1903.
732	[(21)] (22) "Minor" means, except as provided in Part 7, Interstate Compact on
733	Placement of Children[:], the same as that term is defined in Section 80-1-102.
734	[(a) a child; or]
735	[(b) a person:]
736	[(i) who is at least 18 years of age and younger than 21 years of age; and]
737	[(ii) for whom the division has been specifically ordered by the juvenile court to
738	provide services.]
739	[(22)] (23) "Molestation" means the same as that term is defined in Section
740	[78A-6-105] <u>80-1-102</u> .

741	$\left[\frac{(23)}{(24)}\right]$ "Mutual case" means a case that has been:
742	(a) opened by the division under the division's discretion and procedures;
743	(b) opened by the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the case; and
744	(c) accepted for investigation by the child protection unit established by the chief of
745	police or sheriff, as applicable.
746	[(24) "Natural parent" means a minor's biological or adoptive parent, and includes a
747	minor's noncustodial parent.]
748	(25) "Natural parent" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-1-102.
749	$[\frac{(25)}{(26)}]$ "Neglect" means the same as that term is defined in Section $[\frac{78A-6-105}{(26)}]$
750	<u>80-1-102</u> .
751	[(26) "Protective custody," with regard to the division, means the shelter of a child by
752	the division from the time the child is removed from the child's home until the earlier of:]
753	[(a) the shelter hearing; or]
754	[(b) the child's return home.]
755	(27) "Protective custody" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-1-102.
756	[(27)] (28) "Protective services" means expedited services that are provided:
757	(a) in response to evidence of neglect, abuse, or dependency of a child;
758	(b) to a cohabitant who is neglecting or abusing a child, in order to:
759	(i) help the cohabitant develop recognition of the cohabitant's duty of care and of the
760	causes of neglect or abuse; and
761	(ii) strengthen the cohabitant's ability to provide safe and acceptable care; and
762	(c) in cases where the child's welfare is endangered:
763	(i) to bring the situation to the attention of the appropriate juvenile court and law
764	enforcement agency;
765	(ii) to cause a protective order to be issued for the protection of the child, when
766	appropriate; and
767	(iii) to protect the child from the circumstances that endanger the child's welfare
768	including, when appropriate:
769	(A) removal from the child's home;
770	(B) placement in substitute care; and
771	(C) petitioning the court for termination of parental rights.

772	[(28)] (29) "Severe abuse" means the same as that term is defined in Section
773	[78A-6-105] 80-1-102.
774	[(29)] (30) "Severe neglect" means the same as that term is defined in Section
775	[78A-6-105] <u>80-1-102</u> .
776	[(30)] (31) "Sexual abuse" means the same as that term is defined in Section
777	[78A-6-105] $80-1-102$.
778	[(31)] (32) "Sexual exploitation" means the same as that term is defined in Section
779	[78A-6-105] $80-1-102$.
780	[(32)] (33) "Shelter care" means the temporary care of a minor in a nonsecure facility.
781	(34) "Shelter facility" means a nonsecure facility that provides shelter care for a minor.
782	[(33)] (35) "Sibling" means a child who shares or has shared at least one parent in
783	common either by blood or adoption.
784	[(34)] (36) "Sibling visitation" means services provided by the division to facilitate the
785	interaction between a child in division custody with a sibling of that child.
786	[(35)] <u>(37)</u> "State" means:
787	(a) a state of the United States;
788	(b) the District of Columbia;
789	(c) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;
790	(d) the Virgin Islands;
791	(e) Guam;
792	(f) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; or
793	(g) a territory or possession administered by the United States.
794	[(36)] (38) "State plan" means the written description of the programs for children,
795	youth, and family services administered by the division in accordance with federal law.
796	[(37)] (39) "Status offense" means [a violation of the law that would not be a violation
797	but for the age of the offender] the same as that term is defined in Section 80-1-102.
798	[(38)] (40) "Substance abuse" means the same as that term is defined in Section
799	[78A-6-105] 80-1-102.
800	[(39)] (41) "Substantiated" or "substantiation" means a judicial finding based on a
801	preponderance of the evidence that abuse or neglect occurred. Each allegation made or
802	identified in a given case shall be considered separately in determining whether there should be

a finding of substantiated.

[(40)] (42) "Substitute care" means:

- (a) the placement of a minor in a family home, group care facility, or other placement outside the minor's own home, either at the request of a parent or other responsible relative, or upon court order, when it is determined that continuation of care in the minor's own home would be contrary to the minor's welfare;
 - (b) services provided for a minor awaiting placement; and
 - (c) the licensing and supervision of a substitute care facility.
- [(41)] (43) "Supported" means a finding by the division based on the evidence available at the completion of an investigation that there is a reasonable basis to conclude that abuse, neglect, or dependency occurred. Each allegation made or identified during the course of the investigation shall be considered separately in determining whether there should be a finding of supported.
- [(42) "Temporary custody," with regard to the division, means the custody of a child in the division from the date of the shelter hearing until disposition.]
- (44) "Temporary custody" means, with regard to the division, the custody of a child from the day on which the shelter hearing described in Section 80-3-301 is held until the day on which the juvenile court enters a disposition under Section 80-3-405.
- $[\frac{(43)}{(45)}]$ "Threatened harm" means the same as that term is defined in Section $[\frac{78A-6-105}{(45)}]$ 80-1-102.
- [(44)] (46) "Transportation services" means travel assistance given to an individual with escort service, if necessary, to and from community facilities and resources as part of a service plan.
- [(45)] (47) "Unsubstantiated" means a judicial finding that there is insufficient evidence to conclude that abuse or neglect occurred.
- [(46)] (48) "Unsupported" means a finding by the division at the completion of an investigation that there is insufficient evidence to conclude that abuse, neglect, or dependency occurred. However, a finding of unsupported means also that the division did not conclude that the allegation was without merit.
- 832 [(47)] (49) "Without merit" means a finding at the completion of an investigation by
 833 the division, or a judicial finding, that the alleged abuse, neglect, or dependency did not occur,

834	or that the alleged perpetrator was not responsible for the abuse, neglect, or dependency.
835	Section 5. Section 62A-4a-202.1 is repealed and reenacted to read:
836	62A-4a-202.1. Removal or protective custody of a child Search warrants
837	Temporary care of a child.
838	(1) A peace officer or a child welfare worker may not enter the home of a child whose
839	case is not under the jurisdiction of the court, remove a child from the child's home or school,
840	or take a child into protective custody unless:
841	(a) there exist exigent circumstances sufficient to relieve the peace officer or the child
842	welfare worker of the requirement to obtain a search warrant under Subsection (4) or (8);
843	(b) the peace officer or the child welfare worker obtains a search warrant under
844	Subsection (4) or (8);
845	(c) the peace officer or the child welfare worker obtains a court order after the child's
846	parent or guardian is given notice and an opportunity to be heard; or
847	(d) the peace officer or the child welfare worker obtains the consent of the child's
848	parent or guardian.
849	(2) A peace officer or a child welfare worker may not remove a child from the child's
850	home or take a child into custody under this section solely on the basis of:
851	(a) educational neglect, truancy, or failure to comply with a court order to attend
852	school; or
853	(b) the possession or use, in accordance with Title 26, Chapter 61a, Utah Medical
854	Cannabis Act, of cannabis in a medicinal dosage form, a cannabis product in a medicinal
855	dosage form, or a medical cannabis device, as those terms are defined in Section 26-61a-102.
856	(3) (a) A child welfare worker may take action under Subsection (1) accompanied by a
857	peace officer or without a peace officer if a peace officer is not reasonably available.
858	(b) Before taking a child into protective custody, and if possible and if consistent with
859	the child's safety and welfare, a child welfare worker shall determine whether there are services
860	available that, if provided to a parent or guardian of the child, would eliminate the need to
861	remove the child from the custody of the child's parent or guardian.
862	(c) If the services described in Subsection (3)(b) are reasonably available, the services
863	described in Subsection (3)(b) shall be utilized.
864	(d) In determining whether the services described in Subsection (3)(b) are reasonably

865	available, and in making reasonable efforts to provide the services described in Subsection
866	(3)(b), the child's health, safety, and welfare shall be the child welfare worker's paramount
867	concern.
868	(4) (a) The juvenile court may issue a warrant authorizing a peace officer or a child
869	welfare worker to search for a child and take the child into protective custody if it appears to
870	the juvenile court upon a verified petition, recorded sworn testimony or an affidavit sworn to
871	by a peace officer or any other individual, and upon the examination of other witnesses if
872	required by the juvenile court, that there is probable cause to believe that:
873	(i) there is a threat of substantial harm to the child's health or safety;
874	(ii) it is necessary to take the child into protective custody to avoid the harm described
875	in Subsection (4)(a)(i); and
876	(iii) it is likely that the child will suffer substantial harm if the parent or guardian of the
877	child is given notice and an opportunity to be heard before the child is taken into protective
878	custody.
879	(b) In accordance with Section 77-23-210, a peace officer making the search may enter
880	a house or premises by force, if necessary, in order to remove the child.
881	(c) The individual executing the warrant shall take the child to a shelter facility
882	designated by the juvenile court or the division or to an emergency placement if the division
883	makes an emergency placement under Section 62A-4a-209.
884	(5) If a peace officer or a child welfare worker takes a child into protective custody
885	under Subsection (1), the peace officer or the child welfare worker shall:
886	(a) notify the child's parent or guardian as described in Section 62A-4a-202.2;
887	(b) release the child to the care of the child's parent, guardian, or another responsible
888	adult, unless:
889	(i) the child's immediate welfare requires the child remain in protective custody; or
890	(ii) the protection of the community requires the child's detention in accordance with
891	Title 80, Chapter 6, Part 2, Custody and Detention.
892	(6) If a peace officer or a child welfare worker takes a child to a shelter facility, the
893	peace officer or the child welfare worker shall promptly file a written report, on a form
894	provided by the division, with the shelter facility.
895	(7) (a) A child removed or taken into protective custody under this section may not be

896	placed or kept in detention, as defined in Section 80-1-102, pending court proceedings, unless
897	the child may be held in detention under Title 80, Chapter 6, Part 2, Custody and Detention.
898	(b) A child removed from the custody of the child's parent or guardian but who does
899	not require physical restriction shall be given temporary care in:
900	(i) a shelter facility; or
901	(ii) an emergency placement in accordance with Section 62A-4a-209.
902	(c) When making a placement under Subsection (7)(b), the division shall give priority
903	to a placement with a noncustodial parent, relative, or friend in accordance with Section
904	<u>62A-4a-209.</u>
905	(d) If the child is not placed with a noncustodial parent, a relative, or a designated
906	friend, the caseworker assigned to the child shall file a report with the caseworker's supervisor
907	explaining why a different placement was in the child's best interest.
908	(8) A juvenile court shall issue a warrant authorizing a peace officer or a child welfare
909	worker to search for a child who is missing, has been abducted, or has run away, and take the
910	child into custody if the court determines that:
911	(a) the child is in the legal custody of the division; and
912	(b) the child is missing, has been abducted, or has run away.
913	(9) When a juvenile court issues a warrant under Subsection (8):
914	(a) the division shall notify the child's parent or guardian who has a right to parent-time
915	with the child;
916	(b) the court shall order:
917	(i) the law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction over the location from which the
918	child ran away to enter a record of the warrant into the National Crime Information Center
919	database within 24 hours after the time in which the law enforcement agency receives a copy of
920	the warrant; and
921	(ii) the division to notify the law enforcement agency described in Subsection (9)(b)(i)
922	of the order described in Subsection (9)(b)(i); and
923	(c) the court shall specify the location to which the peace officer or the child welfare
924	worker shall transport the child.
925	(10) (a) The parent or guardian to be notified under Subsection (9) must be:
926	(i) the child's primary caregiver; or

927	(ii) the parent or guardian who has custody of the child when the order is sought.
928	(b) The person required to provide notice under Subsection (9) shall make a good faith
929	effort to provide notice to a parent or guardian who:
930	(i) is not required to be notified under Subsection (10)(a); and
931	(ii) has a right to parent-time with the child.
932	Section 6. Section 62A-4a-202.2 is amended to read:
933	62A-4a-202.2. Notice upon removal of a child Locating noncustodial parent
934	Information provided to parent, guardian, or responsible adult.
935	(1) (a) [Any peace officer or caseworker] A peace officer or a child welfare worker
936	who takes a child into protective custody [pursuant to Section 62A-4a-202.1] under Subsection
937	62A-4a-202.1(1), shall immediately use reasonable efforts to locate and inform, through the
938	most efficient means available, the parents, including a noncustodial parent, the guardian, or
939	responsible relative:
940	(i) that the child has been taken into protective custody;
941	(ii) the reasons for removal and placement of the child in protective custody;
942	(iii) that [a written statement is available that explains] the parent, guardian, or relative
943	will be provided with information on:
944	(A) the parent's or guardian's procedural rights; and
945	(B) the preliminary stages of the investigation and shelter hearing;
946	(iv) of a telephone number where the parent or guardian may access further
947	information;
948	(v) that the child and the child's parent or guardian are entitled to have an attorney
949	present at the shelter hearing;
950	(vi) that if the child's parent or guardian is [impecunious] an indigent individual, as
951	defined in Section 78B-22-102, and desires to have an attorney, one will be provided; and
952	(vii) that resources are available to assist the child's parent or guardian, including:
953	(A) a parent advocate;
954	(B) a qualified attorney; or
955	(C) potential expert witnesses to testify on behalf of the[:] child, the child's parent or
956	guardian, or the child's family.
957	[(I) child;]

958	[(II) child's parent;]
959	[(III) child's guardian; or]
960	[(IV) child's family.]
961	(b) For purposes of locating and informing the noncustodial parent as required in
962	Subsection (1)(a), the division shall search for the noncustodial parent through the national
963	parent locator database if the division is unable to locate the noncustodial parent through other
964	reasonable efforts.
965	[(2) (a) The Office of the Attorney General shall adopt, print, and distribute a form for
966	the written statement described in Subsection (1)(a)(iii).]
967	[(b) The statement described in Subsections (1)(a)(iii) and (2)(a) shall:]
968	[(i) be made available to the division and for distribution in:]
969	(2) At the time that a child is taken into protective custody under Subsection
970	62A-4a-202.1(1), the child's parent or a guardian shall be provided an informational packet
971	with:
972	(a) all of the information described in Subsection (1);
973	(b) information on the conditions under which a child may be released;
974	(c) information on resources that are available to the parent or guardian, including:
975	(i) mental health resources;
976	(ii) substance abuse resources; and
977	(iii) parenting classes; and
978	(d) any other information considered relevant by the division.
979	(3) The informational packet described in Subsection (2) shall be:
980	(a) evaluated periodically for the effectiveness of the informational packet at conveying
981	necessary information and revised accordingly;
982	(b) written in simple, easy-to-understand language;
983	(c) available in English and other languages as the division determines to be
984	appropriate and necessary; and
985	(d) made available for distribution in:
986	[(A)] <u>(i)</u> schools;
987	[(B)] (ii) health care facilities;
988	[(C)] <u>(iii)</u> local police and sheriff's offices;

989	[(D)] <u>(iv)</u> the division; and
990	$[(E)]$ (v) any other appropriate office within the Department of Human Services $[\cdot;]$.
991	[(ii) be in simple language; and]
992	[(iii) include at least the following information:]
993	[(A) the conditions under which a child may be released;]
994	[(B) hearings that may be required;]
995	[(C) the means by which the parent or guardian may access further specific information
996	about a child's case and conditions of protective and temporary custody; and]
997	[(D) the rights of a child and of the parent or guardian to legal counsel and to appeal.]
998	[(3)] (4) If reasonable efforts are made by the peace officer or caseworker to notify the
999	parent or guardian or a responsible relative in accordance with the requirements of Subsection
1000	(1), failure to notify:
1001	(a) shall be considered to be due to circumstances beyond the control of the peace
1002	officer or caseworker; and
1003	(b) may not be construed to:
1004	(i) permit a new defense to any juvenile or judicial proceeding; or
1005	(ii) interfere with any rights, procedures, or investigations provided for by this chapter
1006	or [Title 78A, Chapter 6, Juvenile Court Act of 1996] Title 80, Chapter 3, Abuse, Neglect, and
1007	Dependency Proceedings, or Chapter 4, Termination and Restoration of Parental Rights.
1008	Section 7. Section 62A-5-308 is amended to read:
1009	62A-5-308. Commitment Individuals under 18 years old.
1010	(1) [Beginning July 1, 1993, the] The director of the division, or the director's designee,
1011	may commit an individual under 18 years [of age] old who has an intellectual disability or
1012	symptoms of an intellectual disability, to the division for observation, diagnosis, care, and
1013	treatment if that commitment is based on:
1014	[(1) involuntary commitment under the provisions of Section 62A-5-312. Proceedings
1015	for involuntary commitment of an individual under 18 years of age may be commenced by
1016	filing a written petition with the juvenile court under Section 62A-5-312. The juvenile court
1017	has jurisdiction to proceed in the same manner and with the same authority as the district court;
1018	or]
1019	[(2) an emergency commitment in accordance with the provisions of Section

1020	62A-5-311.]
1021	(a) an emergency commitment in accordance with Section 62A-5-311; or
1022	(b) involuntary commitment in accordance with Section 62A-5-312.
1023	(2) A proceeding for involuntary commitment under Subsection (1)(a) may be
1024	commenced by filing a written petition with the juvenile court under Section 62A-5-312.
1025	(3) (a) A juvenile court has jurisdiction over the proceeding under Subsection (2) as
1026	described in Subsection 78A-6-103(2)(f).
1027	(b) A juvenile court shall proceed with the written petition in the same manner and
1028	with the same authority as the district court.
1029	(4) If an individual who is under 18 years old is committed to the custody of the Utah
1030	State Developmental Center by the juvenile court, the director or the director's designee shall
1031	give the juvenile court written notice of the intention to release the individual not fewer than
1032	five days before the day on which the individual is released.
1033	Section 8. Section 62A-5-309 is amended to read:
1034	62A-5-309. Commitment Individual who is 18 years old or older.
1035	(1) [Beginning July 1, 1993, the] The director, or [his] the director's designee may
1036	commit to the division an individual 18 years [of age] old or older who has an intellectual
1037	disability, for observation, diagnosis, care, and treatment if that commitment is based on:
1038	[(1)] (a) involuntary commitment [under the provisions of] in accordance with Section
1039	62A-5-312; or
1040	[(2)] (b) temporary emergency commitment [under the provisions of] in accordance
1041	with Section 62A-5-311.
1042	(2) If an individual who is 18 years old or older is committed to the custody of the Utah
1043	State Developmental Center by the juvenile court, the director or the director's designee shall
1044	give the juvenile court written notice of the intention to release the individual not fewer than
1045	five days before the day on which the individual is released.
1046	Section 9. Section 62A-15-705 is amended to read:
1047	62A-15-705. Commitment proceedings in juvenile court Criteria Custody.
1048	(1) (a) Subject to Subsection (1)(b), [commitment proceedings] a commitment
1049	proceeding for a child may be commenced by filing a written application with the juvenile
1050	court of the county in which the child resides or is found, in accordance with the procedures

1051	described in Section 62A-15-631.
1052	(b) [Commitment proceedings] A commitment proceeding under this section may be
1053	commenced only after a commitment proceeding under Section 62A-15-703 has concluded
1054	without the child being committed.
1055	(2) The juvenile court shall order commitment to the physical custody of a local mental
1056	health authority if, upon completion of the hearing and consideration of the record, [it] the
1057	juvenile court finds by clear and convincing evidence that:
1058	(a) the child has a mental illness, as defined in Section 62A-15-602;
1059	(b) the child demonstrates a risk of harm to [himself] the child or others;
1060	(c) the child is experiencing significant impairment in the child's ability to perform
1061	socially;
1062	(d) the child will benefit from the proposed care and treatment; and
1063	(e) there is no appropriate less restrictive alternative.
1064	(3) The juvenile court may not commit a child under Subsection (1) directly to the
1065	Utah State Hospital.
1066	$[\frac{(3)}{(4)}]$ The local mental health authority has an affirmative duty to:
1067	(a) conduct periodic reviews of children committed to [its custody pursuant to] the
1068	local mental health authority's custody in accordance with this section[, and to]; and
1069	(b) release any child who has sufficiently improved so that the local mental health
1070	authority, or [its] the local mental authority's designee, determines that commitment is no
1071	longer appropriate.
1072	(5) If a child is committed to the custody of a local mental health authority, or the local
1073	mental health authority's designee, by the juvenile court, the local mental health authority, or
1074	the local mental health authority's designee, shall give the juvenile court written notice of the
1075	intention to release the child not fewer than five days before the day on which the child is
1076	released.
1077	Section 10. Section 76-8-311.5, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-402 is
1078	renumbered and amended to read:
1079	[62A-7-402]. <u>76-8-311.5.</u> Aiding or concealing a juvenile offender
1080	Trespass of a secure care facility Criminal penalties.

1081

(1) As used in this section:

1082	(a) "Division" means the Division of Juvenile Justice Services created in Section
1083	<u>80-5-103.</u>
1084	(b) "Juvenile offender" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-1-102.
1085	(c) "Secure care" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-1-102.
1086	(d) "Secure care facility" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-1-102.
1087	[(1)] (2) An individual who commits any of the following offenses is guilty of a class
1088	A misdemeanor:
1089	(a) entering, or attempting to enter, a building or enclosure appropriated to the use of
1090	juvenile offenders, without permission;
1091	(b) entering any premises belonging to a secure <u>care</u> facility and committing or
1092	attempting to commit a trespass or damage on [those premises] the premises of a secure care
1093	facility; or
1094	(c) willfully annoying or disturbing the peace and quiet of a secure <u>care</u> facility or of a
1095	juvenile offender in a secure <u>care</u> facility.
1096	$\left[\frac{(2)}{(3)}\right]$ An individual is guilty of a third degree felony who:
1097	(a) knowingly harbors or conceals a juvenile offender who has:
1098	(i) escaped from [a secure facility] secure care; or
1099	(ii) as described in Subsection (4), absconded from:
1100	(A) a facility or supervision; or
1101	(B) supervision of the division; or
1102	(b) willfully aided or assisted a juvenile offender who has been lawfully committed to a
1103	secure <u>care</u> facility in escaping or attempting to escape from [that] the secure care facility.
1104	$\left[\frac{(3)}{4}\right]$ As used in this section:
1105	(a) a juvenile offender absconds from a facility <u>under this section</u> when the juvenile
1106	offender:
1107	(i) leaves the facility without permission; or
1108	(ii) fails to return at a prescribed time.
1109	(b) A juvenile offender absconds from supervision when the juvenile offender:
1110	(i) changes the juvenile offender's residence from the residence that the juvenile
1111	offender reported to the division as the juvenile offender's correct address to another residence,
1112	without notifying the division or obtaining permission; or

1113	(ii) for the purpose of avoiding supervision:
1114	(A) hides at a different location from the juvenile offender's reported residence; or
1115	(B) leaves the juvenile offender's reported residence.
1116	Section 11. Section 76-8-418 is amended to read:
1117	76-8-418. Damaging jails or other places of confinement.
1118	(1) As used in this section:
1119	(a) "Child" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-1-102.
1120	(b) "Detention facility" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-1-102.
1121	(c) "Secure care facility" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-1-102.
1122	(d) "Shelter facility" means the same as that term is defined in Section 62A-4a-101.
1123	(2) A person who willfully and intentionally breaks down, pulls down, destroys, floods
1124	or otherwise damages any public jail or other place of confinement, including a detention[;
1125	shelter, or secure confinement facility for juveniles] facility, a shelter facility, or a secure care
1126	facility, is guilty of a felony of the third degree.
1127	(3) This section is applicable to a child who willfully and intentionally commits an
1128	offense against a public jail, a detention facility, a shelter facility, or a secure care facility.
1129	Section 12. Section 78A-2-801 is enacted to read:
1130	Part 8. Guardian Ad Litem
1131	<u>78A-2-801.</u> Definitions.
1132	As used in this chapter:
1133	(1) "Abuse, neglect, or dependency petition" means the same as that term is defined in
1134	Section 80-3-102.
1135	(2) "Attorney guardian ad litem" means an attorney employed by the office.
1136	(3) "Director" means the director of the office.
1137	(4) "Division" means the Division of Child and Family Services created in Section
1138	<u>62A-4a-103.</u>
1139	(5) "Guardian ad litem" means an attorney guardian ad litem or a private attorney
1140	guardian ad litem.
1141	(6) "Indigent individual" means the same as that term is defined in Section
1142	78B-22-102.
1143	(7) "Minor" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-1-102.

1144	(8) "Office" means the Office of Guardian ad Litem created in Section 78A-2-802.
1145	(9) "Private attorney guardian ad litem" means an attorney designated by the office in
1146	accordance with Section 78A-2-705 who is not an employee of the office.
1147	Section 13. Section 78A-2-802, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-901 is
1148	renumbered and amended to read:
1149	[78A-6-901]. <u>78A-2-802.</u> Office of Guardian ad Litem Appointment of
1150	director Duties of director Contracts in second, third, and fourth districts.
1151	[(1) As used in this part:]
1152	[(a) "Attorney guardian ad litem" means an attorney employed by the office.]
1153	[(b) "Director" means the director of the office.]
1154	[(c) "Office" means the Office of Guardian ad Litem, created in this section.]
1155	[(d) "Private attorney guardian ad litem" means an attorney designated by the office
1156	pursuant to Section 78A-2-705 who is not an employee of the office.]
1157	[(2)] (1) There is created the Office of Guardian ad Litem under the direct supervision
1158	of the Guardian ad Litem Oversight Committee described in Subsection 78A-2-104(13).
1159	[(3)] (2) (a) The Guardian ad Litem Oversight Committee shall appoint one [person]
1160	individual to serve full time as the guardian ad litem director for the state.
1161	(b) The guardian ad litem director shall:
1162	(i) serve at the pleasure of the Guardian ad Litem Oversight Committee, in consultation
1163	with the state court administrator[-];
1164	[(b)] (ii) [The director shall] be an attorney licensed to practice law in this state and
1165	selected on the basis of:
1166	[(i)] (A) professional ability;
1167	[(ii)] (B) experience in abuse, neglect, and dependency proceedings;
1168	[(iii)] (C) familiarity with the role, purpose, and function of guardians ad litem in both
1169	juvenile and district courts; and
1170	[(iv)] (D) ability to develop training curricula and reliable methods for data collection
1171	and evaluation[-]; and
1172	[(c)] (iii) [The director shall, prior to] before or immediately after the director's
1173	appointment, be trained in nationally recognized standards for an attorney guardian ad litem.
1174	[(4)] <u>(3)</u> The guardian ad litem director shall:

1175	(a) establish policy and procedure for the management of a statewide guardian ad litem
1176	program;
1177	(b) manage the guardian ad litem program to assure that [minors receive] a minor
1178	receives qualified guardian ad litem services in an abuse, neglect, and dependency
1179	[proceedings] proceeding under Title 80, Chapter 3, Abuse, Neglect, and Dependency
1180	Proceedings, in accordance with state and federal law and policy;
1181	(c) develop standards for contracts of employment and contracts with independent
1182	contractors, and employ or contract with attorneys licensed to practice law in this state, to act
1183	as attorney guardians ad litem in accordance with Section [78A-6-902] 78A-2-803;
1184	(d) develop and provide training programs for volunteers in accordance with the United
1185	States Department of Justice National Court Appointed Special Advocates Association
1186	standards;
1187	(e) develop and update a guardian ad litem manual that includes:
1188	(i) best practices for an attorney guardian ad litem; and
1189	(ii) statutory and case law relating to an attorney guardian ad litem;
1190	(f) develop and provide a library of materials for the continuing education of attorney
1191	guardians ad litem and volunteers;
1192	(g) educate court personnel regarding the role and function of guardians ad litem;
1193	(h) develop needs assessment strategies, perform needs assessment surveys, and ensure
1194	that guardian ad litem training programs correspond with actual and perceived needs for
1195	training;
1196	(i) design and implement evaluation tools based on specific objectives targeted in the
1197	needs assessments described in Subsection [(4)] (3)(h);
1198	(j) prepare and submit an annual report to the Guardian ad Litem Oversight Committee
1199	and the Child Welfare Legislative Oversight Panel <u>created in Section 62A-4a-207</u> regarding:
1200	(i) the development, policy, and management of the statewide guardian ad litem
1201	program;
1202	(ii) the training and evaluation of attorney guardians ad litem and volunteers; and
1203	(iii) the number of minors served by the office;
1204	(k) hire, train, and supervise investigators; and
1205	(l) administer the program of private attorney guardians ad litem established by Section

1206	78A-2-705.
1207	[(5)] (4) A contract of employment or independent contract described under Subsection
1208	[(4)] (3)(c) shall provide that [attorney guardians] an attorney guardian ad litem in the second,
1209	third, and fourth judicial districts devote [their] the attorney guardian's ad litem full time and
1210	attention to the role of attorney guardian ad litem, having no clients other than the minors
1211	whose interest [they represent] the attorney guardian ad litem represents within the guardian ad
1212	litem program.
1213	Section 14. Section 78A-2-803 , which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-902 is
1214	renumbered and amended to read:
1215	[78A-6-902]. <u>78A-2-803.</u> Appointment of attorney guardian ad litem
1216	Duties and responsibilities Training Trained staff and court-appointed special
1217	advocate volunteers Costs Immunity Annual report.
1218	(1) (a) The court:
1219	(i) may appoint an attorney guardian ad litem to represent the best interest of a minor
1220	involved in any case before the court; and
1221	(ii) shall consider the best interest of a minor, consistent with the provisions of Section
1222	62A-4a-201, in determining whether to appoint a guardian ad litem.
1223	(b) In all cases where an attorney guardian ad litem is appointed, the court shall make a
1224	finding that establishes the necessity of the appointment.
1225	(2) An attorney guardian ad litem shall represent the best interest of each [child] minor
1226	who may become the subject of [a petition alleging abuse, neglect, or dependency,] an abuse,
1227	<u>neglect</u> , or dependency petition from the earlier of [the day that]:
1228	(a) the [child] day on which the minor is removed from the [child's] minor's home by
1229	the division; or
1230	(b) the <u>day on which the abuse, neglect, or dependency</u> petition is filed.
1231	(3) The director shall ensure that each attorney guardian ad litem employed by the
1232	office:
1233	(a) represents the best interest of each client of the office in all venues, including:
1234	(i) court proceedings; and
1235	(ii) meetings to develop, review, or modify the child and family plan with the [Division
1236	of Child and Family Services] division in accordance with Section 62A-4a-205;

1237	(b) [prior to] before representing any minor before the court, be trained in:
1238	(i) applicable statutory, regulatory, and case law; and
1239	(ii) nationally recognized standards for an attorney guardian ad litem;
1240	(c) conducts or supervises an ongoing, independent investigation in order to obtain,
1241	first-hand, a clear understanding of the situation and needs of the minor;
1242	(d) (i) personally meets with the minor, unless:
1243	(A) the minor is outside of the state; or
1244	(B) meeting with the minor would be detrimental to the minor;
1245	(ii) personally interviews the minor, unless:
1246	(A) the minor is not old enough to communicate;
1247	(B) the minor lacks the capacity to participate in a meaningful interview; or
1248	(C) the interview would be detrimental to the minor; and
1249	(iii) if the minor is placed in an out-of-home placement, or is being considered for
1250	placement in an out-of-home placement, unless it would be detrimental to the minor:
1251	(A) to the extent possible, determines the minor's goals and concerns regarding
1252	placement; and
1253	(B) personally assesses or supervises an assessment of the appropriateness and safety
1254	of the minor's environment in each placement;
1255	(e) personally attends all review hearings pertaining to the minor's case;
1256	(f) participates in all appeals, unless excused by order of the court;
1257	(g) is familiar with local experts who can provide consultation and testimony regarding
1258	the reasonableness and appropriateness of efforts made by the [Division of Child and Family
1259	Services] division to:
1260	(i) maintain a minor in the minor's home; or
1261	(ii) reunify [a child with the child's parent] a minor with a minor's parent;
1262	(h) to the extent possible, and unless it would be detrimental to the minor, personally
1263	or through a trained volunteer, paralegal, or other trained staff, keeps the minor advised of:
1264	(i) the status of the minor's case;
1265	(ii) all court and administrative proceedings;
1266	(iii) discussions with, and proposals made by, other parties;
1267	(iv) court action; and

1268 (v) the psychiatric, medical, or other treatment or diagnostic services that are to be
1269 provided to the minor;
1270 (i) in cases where a child and family plan is required, personally or through a trained
1271 volunteer, paralegal, or other trained staff, monitors implementation of a minor's child and
1272 family plan and any dispositional orders to:

- (i) determine whether services ordered by the court:
- (A) are actually provided; and

1273

1275

12761277

1278

1279

1280

12811282

1283

1284

1285

1286

1287

1288

1289

1290

1291

1292

1293

1294

1295

1296

1297

- (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] guardian's ad litem position regarding the best interest of the [child] minor.
 - (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] A volunteer, paralegal, or other staff utilized under 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] minor'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

1299	parents, parent, or legal guardian, including:
1300	(A) private attorney fees;
1301	(B) counseling for the [child] minor;
1302	(C) counseling for the parent, if mandated by the court or recommended by the
1303	[Division of Child and Family Services] division; and
1304	(D) any other cost the court determines to be relevant.
1305	(ii) The court may not assess [those] the fees or costs described in Subsection (6)(c)(i)
1306	against:
1307	(A) a legal guardian, when that guardian is the state; or
1308	(B) consistent with Subsection (6)(d), a parent who is found to be [impecunious] an
1309	indigent individual.
1310	(d) For purposes of Subsection (6)(c)(ii)(B), if [a person] an individual claims to be
1311	[impecunious] an indigent individual, the court shall:
1312	(i) require [that person] the individual to submit an affidavit of [impecuniosity]
1313	indigence as provided in Section 78A-2-302; and
1314	(ii) follow the procedures and make the determinations as provided in Section
1315	78A-2-304.
1316	(e) The [child's] minor's parents, parent, or legal guardian may appeal the court's
1317	determination, under Subsection (6)(c), of fees, costs, and expenses.
1318	(7) An attorney guardian ad litem appointed under this section, when serving in the
1319	scope of the attorney [guardian ad litem's] guardian's ad litem duties as guardian ad litem is
1320	considered an employee of the state for purposes of indemnification under Title 63G, Chapter
1321	7, Governmental Immunity Act of Utah.
1322	(8) (a) An attorney guardian ad litem shall represent the best interest of a minor.
1323	(b) If the minor's wishes differ from the attorney's determination of the minor's best
1324	interest, the attorney guardian ad litem shall communicate the minor's wishes to the court in
1325	addition to presenting the attorney's determination of the minor's best interest.
1326	(c) A difference between the minor's wishes and the attorney's determination of best
1327	interest may not be considered a conflict of interest for the attorney.
1328	(d) The guardian ad litem shall disclose the wishes of the [child unless the child] minor
1329	unless the minor:

1330	(i) instructs the guardian ad litem to not disclose the [child's] minor's wishes; or
1331	(ii) has not expressed any wishes.
1332	(e) The court may appoint one attorney guardian ad litem to represent the best interests
1333	of more than one [child] minor of a marriage.
1334	(9) [An] The division shall provide an attorney guardian ad litem [shall be provided]
1335	access to all [Division of Child and Family Services] division records regarding the minor at
1336	issue and the minor's family.
1337	(10) (a) An attorney guardian ad litem shall conduct an independent investigation
1338	regarding the minor at issue, the minor's family, and what [constitutes] is in the best interest of
1339	the minor.
1340	(b) An attorney guardian ad litem may interview the minor's [Division of Child and
1341	Family Services caseworker] child welfare worker, but may not:
1342	(i) rely exclusively on the conclusions and findings of the [Division of Child and
1343	Family Services] division; or
1344	(ii) except as provided in Subsection (10)(c), conduct a visit with the client in
1345	conjunction with the visit of a [Division of Child and Family Services caseworker] child
1346	welfare worker.
1347	(c) (i) An attorney guardian ad litem may meet with a client during a team meeting,
1348	court hearing, or similar venue when a [Division of Child and Family Services caseworker]
1349	child welfare worker is present for a purpose other than the attorney guardian ad litem's
1350	meeting with the client.
1351	(ii) A party and the party's counsel may attend a team meeting in accordance with the
1352	Utah Rules of Professional Conduct.
1353	(11) (a) An attorney guardian ad litem shall maintain current and accurate records
1354	regarding:
1355	(i) the number of times the attorney has had contact with each minor; and
1356	(ii) the actions the attorney has taken in representation of the minor's best interest.
1357	(b) In every hearing where the attorney guardian ad litem makes a recommendation
1358	regarding the best interest of the [child] minor, the court shall require the attorney guardian ad
1359	litem to disclose the factors that form the basis of the recommendation.
1360	(12) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (12)(b), and notwithstanding Title 63G,

1361	Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act, all records of an attorney
1362	guardian ad litem are confidential and may not be released or made public upon subpoena,
1363	search warrant, discovery proceedings, or otherwise. [This subsection supersedes Title 63G,
1364	Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.]
1365	(b) Consistent with Subsection (12)(d), all records of an attorney guardian ad litem:
1366	(i) are subject to legislative subpoena, under Title 36, Chapter 14, Legislative
1367	Subpoena Powers; and
1368	(ii) shall be released to the Legislature.
1369	(c) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (12)(c)(ii), the Legislature shall maintain
1370	records released in accordance with Subsection (12)(b) [shall be maintained] as confidential
1371	[by the Legislature].
1372	(ii) Notwithstanding Subsection (12)(c)(i), the Office of the Legislative Auditor
1373	General may include summary data and nonidentifying information in [its] the office's audits
1374	and reports to the Legislature.
1375	(d) (i) Subsection (12)(b) [constitutes] is an exception to Rules of Professional
1376	Conduct, Rule 1.6, as provided by Rule 1.6(b)(4), because of:
1377	(A) the unique role of an attorney guardian ad litem described in Subsection (8); and
1378	(B) the state's role and responsibility[:(I)] to provide a guardian ad litem program[; and
1379	(II)], and as parens patriae, to protect minors.
1380	(ii) A claim of attorney-client privilege does not bar access to the records of an attorney
1381	guardian ad litem by the Legislature, through legislative subpoena.
1382	Section 15. Section 78A-2-804, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-903 is
1383	renumbered and amended to read:
1384	[78A-6-903]. <u>78A-2-804.</u> Guardian Ad Litem Services Account established
1385	Funding.
1386	(1) There is created [in the General Fund] a restricted account in the General Fund
1387	known as the Guardian Ad Litem Services Account, for the purpose of funding the [Office of
1388	Guardian Ad Litem] office, in accordance with [the provisions of Sections 78A-6-901 and
1389	78A-6-902] <u>this part</u> .
1390	(2) The account shall be funded by the donation described in Subsection
1391	41-1a-422(1)(a)(i)(F).

1392	Section 16. Section 78A-6-101 is amended to read:
1393	CHAPTER 6. JUVENILE COURT
1394	78A-6-101. Title.
1395	This chapter is known as [the] "Juvenile Court [Act]."
1396	Section 17. Section 78A-6-101.5 is enacted to read:
1397	78A-6-101.5. Definitions.
1398	The terms defined in Section 80-1-102 apply to this chapter.
1399	Section 18. Section 78A-6-102 is amended to read:
1400	78A-6-102. Establishment of juvenile court Organization and status of court
1401	Purpose.
1402	(1) There is established <u>a juvenile court</u> for the state [a juvenile court].
1403	(2) (a) The juvenile court is a court of record. [It]
1404	(b) The juvenile court shall have a seal[, and its].
1405	(c) The juvenile court's judges, clerks, and referees have the power to administer oaths
1406	and affirmations.
1407	(d) The juvenile court has the authority to issue search warrants, subpoenas, or
1408	investigative subpoenas under Section 62A-4a-202.1, Chapter 4a, Adult Criminal Proceedings.
1409	and Title 80, Chapter 3, Abuse, Neglect, and Dependency Proceedings, Chapter 4, Termination
1410	and Restoration of Parental Rights, and Chapter 6, Juvenile Justice, for the same purposes and
1411	in the same manner as described in Title 77, Utah Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Utah
1412	Rules of Criminal Procedure, for the issuance of search warrants, subpoenas, or investigative
1413	subpoenas in other trial courts in the state.
1414	(3) The juvenile court is of equal status with the district courts of the state.
1415	(4) The juvenile court is established as a forum for the resolution of all matters
1416	properly brought before [it] the juvenile court, consistent with applicable constitutional and
1417	statutory requirements of due process.
1418	(5) The purpose of the court under this chapter is to:
1419	(a) promote public safety and individual accountability by the imposition of
1420	appropriate sanctions on persons who have committed acts in violation of law;
1421	(b) order appropriate measures to promote guidance and control, preferably in the
1422	minor's own home, as an aid in the prevention of future unlawful conduct and the development

1423	of responsible citizenship;
1424	(c) where appropriate, order rehabilitation, reeducation, and treatment for persons who
1425	have committed acts bringing them within the court's jurisdiction;
1426	(d) adjudicate matters that relate to minors who are beyond parental or adult control
1427	and to establish appropriate authority over these minors by means of placement and control
1428	orders;
1429	(e) adjudicate matters that relate to abused, neglected, and dependent children and to
1430	provide care and protection for minors by placement, protection, and custody orders;
1431	(f) remove a minor from parental custody only where the minor's safety or welfare, or
1432	the public safety, may not otherwise be adequately safeguarded; and
1433	(g) consistent with the ends of justice, act in the best interests of the minor in all cases
1434	and preserve and strengthen family ties.
1435	Section 19. Section 78A-6-103 is amended to read:
1436	78A-6-103. Original jurisdiction of the juvenile court Magistrate functions
1437	Findings Transfer of a case from another court.
1438	(1) Except as otherwise provided by Subsections 78A-5-102(9), 78A-5-102(10), and
1439	78A-7-106(2), the juvenile court has original jurisdiction over:
1440	(a) a felony, misdemeanor, infraction, or violation of an ordinance, under municipal,
1441	state, or federal law, that was committed by a child; and
1442	(b) a felony, misdemeanor, infraction, or violation of an ordinance, under municipal,
1443	state, or federal law, that was committed by an individual:
1444	(i) who is under 21 years old at the time of all court proceedings; and
1445	(ii) who was under 18 years old at the time the offense was committed.
1446	(2) The juvenile court has original jurisdiction over any proceeding concerning:
1447	(a) a child who is an abused child, neglected child, or dependent child[, as those terms
1448	are defined in Section 78A-6-105];
1449	(b) a protective order for a child in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 7, Part 2, Child
1450	Protective Orders[, which the juvenile court may transfer to the district court if the juvenile
1451	court has entered an ex parte protective order and finds that:];
1452	[(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;]

1454	[(ii) the district court has a petition pending or an order related to custody or
1455	parent-time entered under Title 30, Chapter 3, Divorce, Title 78B, Chapter 7, Part 6,
1456	Cohabitant Abuse Protective Orders, or Title 78B, Chapter 15, Utah Uniform Parentage Act, in
1457	which the petitioner and the respondent are parties; and]
1458	[(iii) the best interests of the child will be better served in the district court;]
1459	(c) the appointment of a guardian of the individual or other guardian of a minor who
1460	comes within the court's jurisdiction under other provisions of this section;
1461	(d) the emancipation of a minor in accordance with [Part 8, Emancipation] Title 80,
1462	Chapter 7, Emancipation;
1463	(e) the termination of [the legal parent-child relationship] parental rights in accordance
1464	with [Part 5, Termination of Parental Rights Act] Title 80, Chapter 4, Termination and
1465	Restoration of Parental Rights, including termination of residual parental rights and duties;
1466	(f) the treatment or commitment of a minor who has an intellectual disability;
1467	(g) the judicial consent to the marriage of a minor who is 16 or 17 years old [upon a
1468	determination of voluntariness or where otherwise required by law] in accordance with Section
1469	<u>30-1-9;</u>
1470	[(h) any parent of a child committed to a secure youth facility, to order, at the
1471	discretion of the court and on the recommendation of a secure facility, the parent of a child
1472	committed to a secure facility for a custodial term, to undergo group rehabilitation therapy
1473	under the direction of a secure facility therapist, who has supervision of that parent's child, or
1474	any other therapist the court may direct, for a period directed by the court as recommended by a
1475	secure facility;]
1476	(h) an order for a parent or a guardian of a child under Subsection 80-6-705(3);
1477	(i) a minor under Title 55, Chapter 12, Interstate Compact for Juveniles;
1478	(j) the treatment or commitment of a child with a mental illness [in accordance with
1479	Subsection (11)];
1480	(k) the commitment of a child to a secure drug or alcohol facility in accordance with
1481	Section 62A-15-301;
1482	(l) a minor found not competent to proceed in accordance with [Section 78A-6-1301]
1483	Title 80, Chapter 6, Part 4, Competency;
1484	(m) de novo review of final agency actions resulting from an informal adjudicative

1485	proceeding as provided in Section 63G-4-402; [and]
1486	(n) adoptions conducted in accordance with the procedures described in Title 78B,
1487	Chapter 6, Part 1, Utah Adoption Act, [when] if the juvenile court has previously entered an
1488	order terminating the rights of a parent and finds that adoption is in the best interest of the
1489	child[-];
1490	[(3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(c), the juvenile court has exclusive
1491	jurisdiction over a felony, misdemeanor, infraction, or violation of an ordinance:]
1492	[(i) committed by a child and that arises from a single criminal episode containing an
1493	offense for which:]
1494	[(A) a citation, petition, indictment, or criminal information is filed; and]
1495	[(B) the court has original jurisdiction; and]
1496	[(ii) committed by an individual who is under 21 years old at the time of all court
1497	proceedings, but committed before the individual was 18 years old, and that arises from a
1498	single criminal episode containing an offense for which:]
1499	[(A) a citation, petition, indictment, or criminal information is filed; and]
1500	[(B) the court has original jurisdiction.]
1501	[(b) For purposes of this Subsection (3), the juvenile court has jurisdiction over the
1502	following offenses committed by an individual who is under 21 years old at the time of all
1503	court proceedings, but was under 18 years old at the time the offense was committed:]
1504	[(i) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 5, Driving Under the Influence and Reckless Driving;
1505	and]
1506	[(ii) Section 73-18-12.]
1507	[(c) If a juvenile court transfers jurisdiction of an offense to the district court under
1508	Section 78A-6-703.5, the exclusive jurisdiction of the juvenile court over that offense is
1509	terminated.]
1510	[(4) (a) As used in this Subsection (4):]
1511	[(i) "Qualifying offense" means an offense described in Sections 78A-6-703.2 and
1512	78A-6-703.3.]
1513	[(ii) "Separate offense" means any offense that is not a qualifying offense.]
1514	[(b) The juvenile court:]
1515	[(i) regains exclusive jurisdiction over any separate offense described in Subsection

1516	(3)(a) if:]
1517	[(A) the individual who is alleged to have committed the separate offense is bound
1518	over to the district court for a qualifying offense under Section 78A-6-703.5; and]
1519	[(B) the qualifying offense results in an acquittal, a finding of not guilty, or a dismissal;
1520	and]
1521	[(ii) gains exclusive jurisdiction over any separate offense described in Subsection
1522	(3)(a) if:]
1523	[(A) the individual who is alleged to have committed the separate offense is charged
1524	for a qualifying offense under Section 78A-6-703.2 in the district court; and]
1525	[(B) the qualifying offense results in an acquittal, a finding of not guilty, or a dismissal
1526	in the district court.]
1527	[(5)] (o) [The juvenile court has jurisdiction over] an ungovernable or runaway child
1528	who is referred to the juvenile court by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services [when] if,
1529	despite earnest and persistent efforts by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, the child has
1530	demonstrated that the child:
1531	[(a)] (i) is beyond the control of the child's parent, guardian, or [lawful] custodian to
1532	the extent that the child's behavior or condition endangers the child's own welfare or the
1533	welfare of others; or
1534	[(b)] (ii) has run away from home[:];
1535	[(6) The juvenile court has continuing jurisdiction over a minor's case for an offense
1536	that is adjudicated under Section 78A-6-117 until jurisdiction is terminated in accordance with
1537	Section 78A-6-120.]
1538	(p) the establishment of paternity, or the ordering of testing for the purposes of
1539	establishing paternity, in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 15, Utah Uniform Parentage Act,
1540	in a proceeding under Title 80, Chapter 3, Abuse, Neglect, and Dependency Proceedings, or
1541	Chapter 4, Termination and Restoration of Parental Rights; and
1542	(q) a criminal information filed under Part 4a, Adult Criminal Proceedings, for an adult
1543	alleged to have committed an offense under Subsection 78A-6-352(4)(b) for failure to comply
1544	with a promise to appear and bring a child to the juvenile court.
1545	(3) It is not necessary for a minor to be adjudicated for an offense or violation of the
1546	law under Section 80-6-701, for the juvenile court to exercise jurisdiction under Subsection

1547	<u>(2)(q).</u>
1548	[(7)] <u>(4)</u> This section does not restrict the right of access to the juvenile court by private
1549	agencies or other persons.
1550	[(8)] (5) The juvenile court has jurisdiction of all magistrate functions relative to cases
1551	arising under [Part 7, Transfer of Jurisdiction] Title 80, Chapter 6, Part 5, Transfer to District
1552	Court.
1553	[(9)] (6) The juvenile court has jurisdiction to make a finding of substantiated,
1554	unsubstantiated, or without merit, in accordance with Section [78A-6-323] 80-3-404.
1555	[(10)] (7) The juvenile court has [subject matter] jurisdiction over matters transferred
1556	to the juvenile court by another trial court in accordance with Subsection 78A-7-106(4) and
1557	Section [78A-6-601] <u>80-6-303</u> .
1558	[(11) The juvenile court may commit a child to the physical custody of a local mental
1559	health authority in accordance with Title 62A, Chapter 15, Part 7, Commitment of Persons
1560	Under Age 18 to Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, but not directly to the Utah
1561	State Hospital.]
1562	Section 20. Section 78A-6-103.5 is enacted to read:
1563	78A-6-103.5. Exclusive jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
1564	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (3), the juvenile court has exclusive jurisdiction
1565	over a felony, misdemeanor, infraction, or violation of an ordinance:
1566	(a) committed by a child and that arises from a single criminal episode containing an
1567	offense for which:
1568	(i) a citation, petition, indictment, or criminal information is filed; and
1569	(ii) the court has original jurisdiction; and
1570	(b) committed by an individual who is under 21 years old at the time of all court
1571	proceedings, but committed before the individual was 18 years old, and that arises from a
1572	single criminal episode containing an offense for which:
1573	(i) a citation, petition, indictment, or criminal information is filed; and
1574	(ii) the court has original jurisdiction.
1575	(2) For purposes of this section, the juvenile court has jurisdiction over the following
1576	offenses committed by an individual who is under 21 years old at the time of all court
1577	proceedings, but was under 18 years old at the time the offense was committed:

1578	(a) Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 5, Driving Under the Influence and Reckless Driving; and
1579	(b) Section 73-18-12.
1580	(3) If a juvenile court transfers jurisdiction of an offense to the district court under
1581	Section 80-6-504, the exclusive jurisdiction of the juvenile court over that offense is
1582	terminated.
1583	(4) (a) As used in this Subsection (4):
1584	(i) "Qualifying offense" means an offense described in Sections 80-6-502 and
1585	<u>80-6-503.</u>
1586	(ii) "Separate offense" means any offense that is not a qualifying offense.
1587	(b) The juvenile court:
1588	(i) regains exclusive jurisdiction over any separate offense described in Subsection (1)
1589	<u>if:</u>
1590	(A) the individual who is alleged to have committed the separate offense is bound over
1591	to the district court for a qualifying offense under Section 80-6-504; and
1592	(B) the qualifying offense results in an acquittal, a finding of not guilty, or a dismissal;
1593	<u>and</u>
1594	(ii) gains exclusive jurisdiction over any separate offense described in Subsection (1)
1595	<u>if:</u>
1596	(A) the individual who is alleged to have committed the separate offense is charged for
1597	a qualifying offense under Section 80-6-502 in the district court; and
1598	(B) the qualifying offense results in an acquittal, a finding of not guilty, or a dismissal
1599	in the district court.
1600	Section 21. Section 78A-6-104 is repealed and reenacted to read:
1601	78A-6-104. Concurrent jurisdiction of the juvenile court Transfer of a
1602	protective order to the district court.
1603	(1) The juvenile court has jurisdiction, concurrent with the district court, over:
1604	(a) the establishment of paternity, or the ordering of testing for the purposes of
1605	establishing paternity, in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 15, Utah Uniform Parentage Act;
1606	(b) a petition to modify a minor's birth certificate if the juvenile court has jurisdiction
1607	over the minor's case; and
1608	(c) questions of custody, support, and parent-time of a minor if the minor's case is

1609	under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court under this section or Section 78A-6-103.
1610	(2) (a) The juvenile court has jurisdiction, concurrent with the district court or the
1611	justice court otherwise having jurisdiction, over a criminal information filed under Part 4a,
1612	Adult Criminal Proceedings, for an adult alleged to have committed:
1613	(i) an offense under Section 32B-4-403, unlawful sale, offer for sale, or furnishing to
1614	minor;
1615	(ii) an offense under Section 53G-6-202, failure to comply with compulsory education
1616	requirements;
1617	(iii) an offense under Section 62A-4a-411, failure to report;
1618	(iv) a misdemeanor offense under Section 76-5-303, custodial interference;
1619	(v) an offense under Section 76-10-2301, contributing to the delinquency of a minor; or
1620	(vi) an offense under Section 80-5-601, harboring a runaway.
1621	(b) It is not necessary for a minor to be adjudicated for an offense or violation of the
1622	law under Section 80-6-701 for the juvenile court to exercise jurisdiction under Subsection
1623	<u>(2)(a).</u>
1624	(3) (a) When a support, custody, or parent-time award has been made by a district court
1625	in a divorce action or other proceeding, and the jurisdiction of the district court in the case is
1626	continuing, the juvenile court may acquire jurisdiction in a case involving the same child if the
1627	child is dependent, abused, neglected, or otherwise comes within the jurisdiction of the juvenile
1628	court under Section 78A-6-103.
1629	(b) (i) The juvenile court may, by order, change the custody subject to Subsection
1630	30-3-10(6), support, parent-time, and visitation rights previously ordered in the district court as
1631	necessary to implement the order of the juvenile court for the safety and welfare of the child.
1632	(ii) An order by the juvenile court under Subsection (3)(b)(i) remains in effect so long
1633	as the juvenile court continues to exercise jurisdiction.
1634	(c) If a copy of the findings and order of the juvenile court under this Subsection (3)
1635	are filed with the district court, the findings and order of the juvenile court are binding on the
1636	parties to the divorce action as though entered in the district court.
1637	(4) This section does not deprive the district court of jurisdiction to:
1638	(a) appoint a guardian for a child;
1639	(b) determine the support, custody, and parent-time of a child upon writ of habeas

1640	corpus; or
1641	(c) determine a question of support, custody, and parent-time that is incidental to the
1642	determination of an action in the district court.
1643	(5) A juvenile court may transfer a petition for a protective order for a child to the
1644	district court if the juvenile court has entered an ex parte protective order and finds that:
1645	(a) the petitioner and the respondent are the natural parent, adoptive parent, or step
1646	parent of the child who is the object of the petition;
1647	(b) the district court has a petition pending or an order related to custody or parent-time
1648	entered under Title 30, Chapter 3, Divorce, Title 78B, Chapter 7, Part 6, Cohabitant Abuse
1649	Protective Orders, or Title 78B, Chapter 15, Utah Uniform Parentage Act, in which the
1650	petitioner and the respondent are parties; and
1651	(c) the best interests of the child will be better served in the district court.
1652	Section 22. Section 78A-6-120 is amended to read:
1653	78A-6-120. Continuing jurisdiction of juvenile court Period of and termination
1654	of jurisdiction.
1655	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), if the [court retains jurisdiction over a
1656	minor's case under Section 78A-6-117] juvenile court obtains jurisdiction of a minor's case, the
1657	juvenile court's jurisdiction over the minor's case continues until:
1658	(a) the minor is 21 years old; or
1659	(b) if the <u>juvenile</u> court extends jurisdiction over the minor's case [until the minor is 25
1660	years old] under Section [78A-6-703.4] 80-6-605, the minor is 25 years old.
1661	(2) (a) The <u>juvenile</u> court's continuing jurisdiction under Subsection (1) terminates:
1662	(i) upon order of the court;
1663	(ii) upon [commitment to a secure facility] an order for secure care under Section
1664	<u>80-6-705</u> ;
1665	(iii) upon commencement of proceedings [in adult cases under Section 78A-6-1001] in
1666	a case where the minor is being tried as an adult for an offense; or
1667	(iv) in accordance with [Sections 62A-7-404 and 78A-6-117] Section 80-6-712.
1668	(b) The continuing jurisdiction of the <u>juvenile</u> court over a minor's case is not
1669	terminated:
1670	(i) by marriage; or

1671	(ii) when a minor commits an offense under municipal, state, or federal law that is
1672	under the jurisdiction of another court and the minor is at least 18 years old at the time of the
1673	offense.
1674	(c) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(a)(ii), the <u>juvenile</u> court retains jurisdiction to
1675	make and enforce orders related to restitution until the Youth Parole Authority discharges the
1676	minor <u>under Section</u> 80-6-807.
1677	[(3) When a minor has been committed by the court to the physical custody of a local
1678	mental health authority or the local mental health authority's designee or to the Utah State
1679	Developmental Center, the local mental health authority or the local mental health authority's
1680	designee or the superintendent of the Utah State Developmental Center shall give the court
1681	written notice of the intention to discharge, release, or parole the minor not fewer than five
1682	days before the discharge, release, or parole.]
1683	[(4) (a) The court may transfer a case of a minor who is on probation or under
1684	protective supervision, or of a minor who is otherwise under the continuing jurisdiction of the
1685	court, to a court of another district, if the receiving court consents, or upon direction of the
1686	chair of the Board of Juvenile Court Judges.]
1687	[(b) The receiving court has the same powers with respect to the minor that the court
1688	would have if the proceedings originated in that court.]
1689	[(5) A minor shall undergo a validated risk and needs assessment within seven days of
1690	the day on which an order terminating jurisdiction is issued if:]
1691	[(a) the minor is adjudicated under Section 78A-6-117; and]
1692	[(b) the minor underwent a validated risk and needs assessment under Subsection
1693	78A-6-117(1)(d).]
1694	Section 23. Section 78A-6-201 is amended to read:
1695	78A-6-201. Judges of juvenile court Appointments Terms.
1696	(1) (a) [Judges of the juvenile court] A judge of the juvenile court shall be appointed
1697	initially to serve until the first general election held more than three years after [the effective
1698	date of the appointment. Thereafter,] the day on which the appointment is effective.
1699	(b) After the initial term described in Subsection (1)(a), the term of office of a [judge
1700	of a juvenile court] juvenile court judge is six years and commences on the first Monday in

1701

January next following the date of election.

1702	(2) A juvenile court judge whose term expires may serve, upon request of the Judicial
1703	Council, until a successor is appointed and qualified.
1704	Section 24. Section 78A-6-202 is amended to read:
1705	78A-6-202. Sessions of juvenile court.
1706	(1) In each county, regular juvenile court sessions shall be held at a place designated by
1707	the judge or judges of the juvenile court district, with the approval of the board.
1708	(2) [Court] Juvenile court sessions shall be held in each county when the presiding
1709	judge of the juvenile court directs, except that a judge of the district may hold court in any
1710	county within the district at any time[5] if required by the urgency of the case.
1711	Section 25. Section 78A-6-203 is amended to read:
1712	78A-6-203. Board of Juvenile Court Judges Composition Purpose - Presiding
1713	Judges.
1714	(1) (a) The Judicial Council shall, by rule, establish a Board of Juvenile Court Judges.
1715	(b) The board shall establish general policies for the operation of the juvenile courts
1716	and uniform rules and forms governing practice, consistent with the provisions of this chapter,
1717	the rules of the Judicial Council, and the rules of the Supreme Court.
1718	(c) (i) The board may receive and expend any funds that may become available from
1719	the federal government or private sources to carry out any of the purposes [of this chapter]
1720	described in Section 78A-6-102(5).
1721	[(i)] (ii) The board may meet any federal requirements that are conditions precedent to
1722	receiving the funds.
1723	[(ii)] (iii) The board may cooperate with the federal government in a program for
1724	training personnel employed, or preparing for employment, by the juvenile court and may
1725	receive and expend funds from federal or state sources or from private donations for these
1726	purposes.
1727	[(iii)] (iv) Funds donated or paid to the juvenile court by private sources for the
1728	purpose of compensatory service programs [shall be] are nonlapsing.
1729	[(iv)] (v) The board may:
1730	(A) contract with public or nonprofit institutions of higher learning for the training of
1731	personnel;
1732	(R) conduct short-term training courses of [its] the board's own and hire experts on a

1733	temporary basis for this purpose; and
1734	(C) cooperate with the Division of Child and Family Services and other state
1735	departments or agencies in personnel training programs.
1736	(d) The board may contract, on behalf of the juvenile court, with the United States
1737	Forest Service or other agencies or departments of the federal government or with agencies or
1738	departments of other states for the care and placement of minors adjudicated under [this
1739	chapter] Title 80, Utah Juvenile Code.
1740	(e) The powers to contract and expend funds are subject to budgetary control and
1741	procedures as provided by law.
1742	(2) Under the direction of the presiding officer of the council, the chair shall supervise
1743	the juvenile courts to:
1744	(a) ensure uniform adherence to law and to the rules and forms adopted by the Supreme
1745	Court and Judicial Council[, and to]; and
1746	(b) promote the proper and efficient functioning of the juvenile courts.
1747	(3) (a) The judges of districts having more than one <u>juvenile court</u> judge shall elect a
1748	presiding juvenile court judge.
1749	(b) In districts comprised of five or more <u>juvenile court</u> judges and court
1750	commissioners, the presiding <u>juvenile court</u> judge shall receive an additional \$1,000 per annum
1751	as compensation.
1752	[(4) Consistent with policies of the Judicial Council, the presiding judge shall:]
1753	(4) The presiding juvenile court judge, in accordance with the policies of the Judicial
1754	Council, shall:
1755	(a) implement policies of the Judicial Council;
1756	(b) exercise powers and perform administrative duties as authorized by the Judicial
1757	Council;
1758	(c) manage the judicial business of the district; and
1759	(d) call and preside over meetings of <u>juvenile court</u> judges of the district.
1760	Section 26. Section 78A-6-204 is amended to read:
1761	78A-6-204. Administrator of the juvenile court Appointment Qualifications
1762	Powers and duties.
1763	(1) With the approval of the board, the state court administrator shall appoint a chief

1764	administrative officer of the juvenile court.
1765	(2) The chief administrative officer shall:
1766	(a) be selected on the basis of professional ability and experience in the field of public
1767	administration [and shall]; and
1768	(b) possess an understanding of court procedures[, as well as] and the nature and
1769	significance of probation services and other court services.
1770	Section 27. Section 78A-6-205 is amended to read:
1771	78A-6-205. District court executives Selection Duties.
1772	(1) (a) The chief administrative officer of the juvenile court, with the approval of the
1773	juvenile court judge of each district or the presiding juvenile court judge of multiple judge
1774	districts, shall appoint a court executive for each district.
1775	(b) [The court executive] A court executive appointed under Subsection (1)(a) serves at
1776	the pleasure of the chief administrative officer.
1777	(2) The court executive shall:
1778	(a) appoint a clerk of the court, [deputy court clerks, probation officers, and other
1779	persons] district managers, and other staff, including juvenile probation officers, as required to
1780	carry out the work of the court;
1781	(b) supervise the work of all nonjudicial court staff of the district; and
1782	(c) serve as administrative officer of the district.
1783	(3) (a) The clerk shall keep a record of court proceedings [and].
1784	(b) The clerk may issue all process and [notice] notices required.
1785	Section 28. Section 78A-6-206 is amended to read:
1786	78A-6-206. Juvenile court employees Salaries State courts personnel system
1787	Exemptions and discharge.
1788	(1) All employees, except juvenile court judges and commissioners, shall be selected,
1789	promoted, and discharged through the state courts personnel system for the juvenile court[7]
1790	under the direction and rules of the [Board of Juvenile Court Judges] board and the Judicial
1791	Council.
1792	(2) (a) An employee under the state courts personnel system may not be discharged

except for cause and after a hearing before the appointing authority[7] with an appeal as

provided by the state courts personnel system.

1793

1795	(b) An employee may be suspended pending the hearing and appeal <u>under Subsection</u>
1796	(2)(a).
1797	Section 29. Section 78A-6-207 is amended to read:
1798	78A-6-207. Volunteers.
1799	(1) The [names of volunteers] name of a volunteer serving in a case under Section
1800	[78A-6-902] 78A-2-803 shall be stated in the court records of the [cases they work with.
1801	Volunteers of record with the court are considered to be volunteers to the juvenile court and are
1802	volunteers under Title 67, Chapter 20, Volunteer Government Workers Act] case.
1803	(2) A volunteer of record under Subsection (1) is:
1804	(a) considered a volunteer to the juvenile court; and
1805	(b) a volunteer under Title 67, Chapter 20, Volunteer Government Workers Act.
1806	Section 30. Section 78A-6-208 is amended to read:
1807	78A-6-208. Mental health evaluations Duty of administrator.
1808	(1) The [administrator] chief administrative officer of the juvenile court, with the
1809	approval of the board, and the executive director of the Department of Health, and director of
1810	the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health shall from time to time agree upon an
1811	appropriate plan:
1812	(a) for obtaining mental health services and health services for the juvenile court from
1813	the state and local health departments and programs of mental health; and
1814	(b) for assistance by the Department of Health [and] or the Division of Substance
1815	Abuse and Mental Health in securing for the juvenile court special health, mental health,
1816	juvenile competency evaluations, and related services including community mental health
1817	services not already available from the Department of Health and the Division of Substance
1818	Abuse and Mental Health.
1819	(2) The Legislature may provide an appropriation to the Department of Health and the
1820	Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health for [this purpose] the services under
1821	Subsection (1).
1822	Section 31. Section 78A-6-209 is amended to read:
1823	78A-6-209. Court records Inspection.
1824	(1) The juvenile court and the juvenile court's probation department shall keep records
1825	as required by the hoard and the presiding judge

(2) [Court records] A court record shall be open to inspection by:

(a) the parents or guardian of a child, a minor who is at least 18 years [of age] old, 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] the State Board of Education's inspection of the records before [it] the State Board of Education 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] minor 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] the Department of Health's inspection of records before [it] the Department of Health makes a decision concerning licensure;
- (g) for information related to a [juvenile offender] minor 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] the Department of Health's inspection of records before [it] the Department of Health makes a decision under that part; and

- (h) for information related to a [juvenile offender] minor 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] Department of Health must provide the individual who committed the offense an opportunity to respond to any information gathered from the [department's] Department of Health's inspection of records before [it] the Department of Health makes a determination.
- (3) With the consent of the [judge, court records] juvenile court, a court record 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 who is 14 years [of age] old or older with an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, the <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court upon findings on the record for good cause.
- (5) [Probation officers'] A juvenile probation officer's records and reports of social and clinical studies are not open to inspection, except by consent of the <u>juvenile</u> 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)] (6) The juvenile court may charge a reasonable fee to cover the costs associated with retrieving a requested record that has been archived.

1888	Section 32. Section 78A-6-210 is amended to read:
1889	78A-6-210. Fines Fees Deposit with state treasurer Restricted account.
1890	(1) There is created [within the General Fund] a restricted account in the General Fund
1891	known as the "Nonjudicial Adjustment Account."
1892	(2) (a) The account shall be funded from the financial penalty established under
1893	Subsection $[\frac{78A-6-602(8)(a)}{80-6-304(6)(a)}]$
1894	(b) The court shall deposit all money collected as a result of penalties assessed as part
1895	of the nonjudicial adjustment of a case [in] into the account.
1896	(c) The account shall be used to pay the expenses of juvenile compensatory service,
1897	victim restitution, and diversion programs.
1898	(3) (a) Except under Subsection (3)(b) or (4) and as otherwise provided by law, the
1899	juvenile court shall pay all fines, fees, penalties, and forfeitures imposed and collected by the
1900	juvenile court [shall be paid] to the state treasurer for deposit into the General Fund.
1901	(b) [Not] No more than 50% of any fine or forfeiture collected may be paid to a state
1902	rehabilitative employment program for [delinquent minors] a minor adjudicated under Section
1903	<u>80-6-701</u> that provides for employment of the minor in the county of the minor's residence if:
1904	(i) reimbursement for the minor's labor is paid to the victim of the [minor's delinquent
1905	behavior] offense or wrongful act committed by the minor;
1906	(ii) the amount earned and paid is set by court order;
1907	(iii) the minor is not paid more than the hourly minimum wage; and
1908	(iv) no payments to victims are made without the minor's involvement in a
1909	rehabilitative work program.
1910	(c) Fines withheld under Subsection (3)(b) and any private contributions to the
1911	rehabilitative employment program are accounted for separately and are subject to audit at any
1912	time by the state auditor.
1913	(d) (i) Funds withheld under Subsection (3)(b) and private contributions are
1914	nonlapsing.
1915	(ii) The [Board of Juvenile Court Judges] board shall establish policies for the use of
1916	the funds described in this [subsection] Subsection (3)(d).
1917	(4) For fines and forfeitures collected by the court for a violation of Section
1918	41-6a-1302 in instances where evidence of the violation was obtained by an automated traffic

1919	enforcement safety device as described in Section 41-6a-1310, the court shall allocate 20% to
1920	the school district or private school that owns or contracts for the use of the bus, and the state
1921	treasurer shall allocate 80% to the General Fund.
1922	(5) [No fee may be charged by any state or local public officer] A state or local public
1923	officer may not charge a fee for the service of process in any proceedings initiated by a public
1924	agency.
1925	Section 33. Section 78A-6-211 is amended to read:
1926	78A-6-211. Courtrooms Physical facilities.
1927	(1) Suitable courtrooms and office space in each county shall be provided or made
1928	available to the juvenile court by the county for the hearing of cases, except in counties where
1929	the state has provided courtrooms and offices as needed.
1930	(2) Equipment and supplies for the use of the judges, officers, and employees of the
1931	juvenile court and the cost of maintaining the juvenile courts shall be paid from the General
1932	Fund or other funds for those purposes.
1933	Section 34. Section 78A-6-212, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-105.5 is
1934	renumbered and amended to read:
1935	[62A-7-105.5]. <u>78A-6-212.</u> Information supplied to the Division of Juvenile
1936	Justice Services.
1937	(1) [Juvenile court probation sections] A juvenile probation officer shall render full and
1938	complete cooperation to the [division] Division of Juvenile Justice Services in supplying the
1939	[division] Division of Juvenile Justice Services with all pertinent information relating to
1940	[juvenile offenders who have been] a juvenile offender committed to the [division] Division of
1941	Juvenile Justice Services.
1942	(2) Information under Subsection (1) [may include, but is not limited to,] includes prior
1943	criminal history, social history, psychological evaluations, and identifying information
1944	specified by the [division] Division of Juvenile Justice Services.
1945	Section 35. Section 78A-6-350, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-110 is
1946	renumbered and amended to read:
1947	Part 3a. Juvenile Court Proceedings

78A-6-350. Venue -- Dismissal without adjudication on

[78A-6-110].

1948 1949

merits.

(1) [Proceedings in minor's cases] Notwithstanding Title 78B, Chapter 3, Part 3, Place	<u>:e</u>
of Trial Venue, a proceeding for a minor's case in the juvenile court shall be commenced in	1
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	o
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	ŀ
with the case as if the petition had been originally filed or the adjudication had been originally	y
made in that court.]	
(a) for a proceeding under Title 80, Chapter 6, Juvenile Justice:	
(i) the minor is living or found; or	
(ii) the alleged offense occurred; or	
(b) for all other proceedings, the minor is living or found.	
(2) If a party seeks to transfer a case to another district after a petition has been filed	in
the juvenile court, the juvenile court may transfer the case in accordance with the Utah Rules	of
Juvenile Procedure.	
[(4)] (3) The dismissal of a petition in one district where the dismissal is without	
prejudice and where there has been no adjudication upon the merits $[\frac{\text{shall}}{\text{may}}]$ not preclude	
refiling within the same district or another district where there is venue [of] for the case.	
Section 36. Section 78A-6-351, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-109 is	
renumbered and amended to read:	
[78A-6-109]. <u>78A-6-351.</u> Summons Service and process Issuance and	d
contents Notice to absent parent or guardian Emergency medical or surgical	
treatment Compulsory process for attendance of witnesses when authorized.	
(1) (a) After a petition is filed [the] in the juvenile court, the juvenile court shall	
promptly issue a summons, unless the [judge] juvenile court directs that a further investigation	n
is needed. [No summons is required as to any person who]	
(b) A summons is not required for a person who:	

1981	(i) appears voluntarily; or [who]
1982	(ii) files a written waiver of service with the clerk of the court at or before the hearing.
1983	(2) [The] A summons under Subsection (1)(a) shall contain:
1984	(a) the name of the court;
1985	(b) the title of the proceedings; and
1986	(c) except for a published summons, a brief statement of the substance of the
1987	allegations in the petition.
1988	(3) A published summons shall state:
1989	(a) that a proceeding concerning the minor is pending in the court; and
1990	(b) an adjudication will be made.
1991	(4) (a) The summons shall require [the person or persons who have]:
1992	(i) a minor to appear personally in the juvenile court at a time and place stated; or
1993	(ii) if a person who has physical custody of the minor, for the person to:
1994	(A) appear personally; and
1995	(B) bring the minor before the court at a time and place stated. [If the person or
1996	persons summoned are not the parent, parents, or guardian]
1997	(b) If the minor is a child and a person summoned is not the parent or guardian of the
1998	minor, [the summons shall also be issued to the parent, parents, or guardian,] the juvenile court
1999	shall issue the summons to the minor's parent or guardian, as the case may be, notifying [them]
2000	the parent or guardian of the pendency of the case and of the time and place set for the hearing.
2001	(5) [Summons] A summons may be issued requiring the appearance of any other
2002	person whose presence the juvenile court finds necessary.
2003	(6) If it appears to the <u>juvenile</u> court that the welfare of the minor or of the public
2004	requires that the minor be taken into temporary custody under Section 80-6-201 or protective
2005	custody under Section 62A-4a-202.1, and it does not conflict with Section [78A-6-106.5]
2006	80-6-202, the court may by endorsement upon the summons direct that the person serving the
2007	summons take the minor into custody at once.
2008	(7) (a) [Subject to Subsection 78A-6-117(2), upon] Upon the sworn testimony of one
2009	or more reputable physicians, the <u>juvenile</u> court may order emergency medical or surgical
2010	treatment that is immediately necessary for a minor [concerning] for whom a petition has been
2011	filed pending the service of summons upon the minor's [parents] parent, guardian, or custodian.

2012	(b) If the Juvenile court orders emergency medical or surgical treatment.
2013	(i) if a petition for delinquency has been filed under Section 80-6-305, Subsection
2014	80-6-706(4) shall apply to the juvenile court's decision to order treatment;
2015	(ii) if a petition has been filed under Section 80-3-201, Subsection 80-3-109(3) shall
2016	apply to the juvenile court's decision to order treatment; or
2017	(iii) if a petition has been filed under Section 80-4-201, Subsection 80-4-108(4) shall
2018	apply to the juvenile court's decision to order treatment.
2019	(8) (a) A minor is entitled to the issuance of compulsory process for the attendance of
2020	witnesses on the minor's own behalf.
2021	[(8)] (b) A minor's parent or guardian is entitled to the issuance of compulsory process
2022	for the attendance of witnesses on the parent's or guardian's own behalf or on behalf of the
2023	minor.
2024	(c) A guardian ad litem or a juvenile probation officer is entitled to compulsory process
2025	for the attendance of witnesses on behalf of the minor.
2026	(9) Service of summons and process and proof of service shall be made in the manner
2027	provided in the Utah Rules of [Civil] Juvenile Procedure.
2028	(10) (a) Service of summons or process shall be made by the sheriff of the county
2029	where the service is to be made, or by the sheriff's deputy.
2030	(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (10)(a), upon request of the <u>juvenile</u> court, service
2031	shall be made by any other peace officer[5] or by another suitable person selected by the court.
2032	(11) Service of summons in the state shall be made personally, by delivering a copy to
2033	the person summoned[; provided, however, that], except that the parents of a [minor] child
2034	living together at [their] the parents' usual place of abode may both be served by personal
2035	delivery [to either parent of copies of the summons, one copy for each parent] with one copy of
2036	the summons for each parent.
2037	(12) (a) If the [judge] juvenile court makes a written finding that the [judge] juvenile
2038	court has reason to believe that personal service of the summons will be unsuccessful, or will
2039	not accomplish notification within a reasonable time after issuance of the summons, the [judge]
2040	juvenile court may order service by registered mail, with a return receipt to be signed by the
2041	addressee only, to be addressed to the last-known address of the person to be served in the
2042	state.

(b) Service [shall be] is complete upon return to the juvenile court of the signed receipt.

- (13) (a) If the [parents, parent,] child's parent or guardian required to be summoned under Subsection (4) cannot be found within the state, the fact of [their minor's] the child's presence within the state shall confer jurisdiction on the juvenile court in proceedings in a [minor's] child's case under this [chapter] title as to any absent parent or guardian[, provided that due notice has been given in the following manner] when:
- [(a)] (i) [H] 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] Juvenile Procedure[. Service by registered mail shall be complete upon return to the court of the signed receipt.]; or
- [(b) (i)] (ii) [H] 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.]
- (b) (i) If service is by registered mail under Subsection (13)(a)(i), service is complete upon return to the juvenile court of the signed receipt.
- (ii) If service is by publication under Subsection (13)(a)(ii), service is complete on the day of the last publication.
- (c) Service of summons as provided in this [subsection] Subsection (13) 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) (a) 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.
- (b) 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.

2074	(15) Computation of periods of time under this chapter and Title 80, Utah Juvenile
2075	Code, shall be made in accordance with [the] Utah Rules of [Civil] Juvenile Procedure, Rule 4.
2076	Section 37. Section 78A-6-352, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-111 is
2077	renumbered and amended to read:
2078	[78A-6-111]. <u>78A-6-352.</u> Appearances Parents, guardian, or custodian
2079	to appear with minor or child Failure to appear Warrant of arrest, when authorized
2080	Parent's, guardian's, or custodian's employer to grant time off Appointment of
2081	attorney guardian ad litem.
2082	[(1) Any person required to appear who, without reasonable cause, fails to appear may
2083	be proceeded against for contempt of court, and the court may cause a bench warrant to be
2084	issued to produce the person in court.]
2085	[(2) In a case when a minor is required to appear in court, the parents, guardian, or
2086	other person with legal custody of the minor shall appear with the minor unless excused by the
2087	judge.]
2088	(1) If a person is required to appear in a proceeding in the juvenile court and the person
2089	fails, without reasonable cause, to appear before the juvenile court, the juvenile court may issue
2090	a bench warrant to produce the person in court.
2091	(2) If a child is required to appear in juvenile court, the child's parent, guardian, or
2092	custodian shall appear with the child in the juvenile court, unless the child's parent, guardian, or
2093	custodian is excused by the juvenile court.
2094	(3) (a) [An employee] A child's parent, guardian, or custodian, may request permission
2095	from the parent's, guardian's, or custodian's employer to leave the workplace for the purpose of
2096	attending court if the [employee has been] parent, guardian, or custodian is notified by the
2097	juvenile court that the [employee's minor] child is required to appear before the court.
2098	(b) An employer must grant the parent, guardian, or custodian permission to leave the
2099	workplace with or without pay if the [employee has requested] parent, guardian, or custodian
2100	requests permission at least seven days in advance or within 24 hours of the [employee] parent,
2101	guardian, or custodian receiving notice of the hearing.
2102	[(3)] (4) (a) If a parent, guardian, custodian or other person [who] to whom a child is
2103	released, signed a written promise to appear and bring the child to juvenile court under Section

[78A-6-112 or 78A-6-113] 80-6-203 and fails to appear and bring the child to the juvenile

2105	court on the date set in the promise[7] or, if the date was to be set, after notification by the
2106	juvenile court, a warrant may be issued for the apprehension of [that person] the parent,
2107	guardian, custodian, or other person.
2108	[(4)] (b) [Willful] A willful failure to perform the promise described in Subsection
2109	(4)(a) is a class B misdemeanor if, at the time of the execution of the promise, the promisor is
2110	given a copy of the promise [which] that clearly states [that] a failure to appear and have the
2111	child appear as promised is a class B misdemeanor. [The juvenile court shall have jurisdiction
2112	to proceed against the promisor in adult proceedings pursuant to Part 10, Adult Offenses.]
2113	[(5) The court shall endeavor, through use of the warrant of arrest if necessary, as
2114	provided in Subsection (6), or by other means, to ensure the presence at all hearings of one or
2115	both parents or of the guardian of a child. If neither a parent nor guardian is present at the
2116	court proceedings, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem to protect the interest of a minor.
2117	A guardian ad litem may also be appointed whenever necessary for the welfare of a minor,
2118	whether or not a parent or guardian is present.]
2119	(5) (a) A juvenile court shall make every effort to ensure the presence of the parent,
2120	guardian, or custodian of a child at all hearings through the use of a warrant of arrest, if
2121	necessary, or by other means.
2122	(b) A juvenile court may appoint a guardian ad litem whenever necessary for the
2123	welfare of a child, regardless of whether the child's parent or guardian is present at the juvenile
2124	court proceedings.
2125	(6) A [warrant may be issued] juvenile court may issue a warrant for a child's parent,
2126	[a] guardian, [a] or custodian[, or a minor] if:
2127	(a) a summons is issued but cannot be served;
2128	(b) [it is made to appear to the] it appears to the juvenile court that the person to be
2129	served will not obey the summons; or
2130	(c) serving the summons will be ineffectual.
2131	Section 38. Section 78A-6-353, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1101 is
2132	renumbered and amended to read:
2133	[78A-6-1101]. <u>78A-6-353.</u> Contempt Penalty Enforcement of fine, fee,
2134	or restitution.

(1) [A person] An individual who willfully violates or refuses to obey any order of the

2136	<u>juvenile</u> court may be proceeded against for contempt of court.
2137	[(2) A person 18 years of age or older found in contempt of court may be punished in
2138	accordance with Section 78B-6-310.]
2139	[(3) (a) A person younger than 18 years of age found in contempt of court may be
2140	punished by disposition permitted under Section 78A-6-117, except the court may only order a
2141	disposition that changes the custody of the minor, including community placement or
2142	commitment to a secure facility, if the disposition is commitment to a secure detention
2143	pursuant to Subsection 78A-6-117(2)(h) for no longer than 72 hours, excluding weekends and
2144	legal holidays.]
2145	(2) If a juvenile court finds an individual who is 18 years old or older in contempt of
2146	court, the juvenile court may impose sanctions on the individual in accordance with Title 78B,
2147	Chapter 6, Part 3, Contempt.
2148	(3) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Subsection (3), if a juvenile court finds a
2149	child in contempt of court, the juvenile court may:
2150	(i) place the child on probation in accordance with Section 80-6-702;
2151	(ii) order the child to detention, or an alternative to detention, in accordance with
2152	Section 80-6-704; or
2153	(iii) require the child to pay a fine or fee in accordance with Section 80-6-709.
2154	(b) The juvenile court may only order a child to secure detention under Subsection
2155	(3)(a)(ii) for no longer than 72 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays.
2156	[(b) A] (c) The juvenile court may not suspend all or part of [the punishment] an order
2157	to secure detention upon compliance with conditions imposed by the <u>juvenile</u> court.
2158	[(4) In accordance with Section 78A-6-117, the court may enforce orders of fines, fees,
2159	or restitution through garnishments, wage withholdings, supplementary proceedings, or
2160	executions. An order described in this Subsection (4) may not be enforced through an order of
2161	detention, community placement, or commitment to a secure facility.]
2162	(d) The juvenile court may not enforce a disposition under Subsection (3)(a)(iii)
2163	through an order for detention, a community-based program, or secure care.
2164	(4) On the sole basis of a child's absence from placement, a juvenile court may not hold
2165	a child in contempt under this section if the child:
2166	(a) is in the legal custody of the Division of Child and Family Services; and

2167	(b) is missing, has been abducted, or has run away.
2168	Section 39. Section 78A-6-354, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-114 is
2169	renumbered and amended to read:
2170	[78A-6-114]. <u>78A-6-354.</u> Hearings Minor's cases heard separately from
2171	adult cases Minor or parents or custodian heard separately Continuance of hearing.
2172	(1) [Hearings in minors' cases] A hearing for a minor's case shall be held before the
2173	juvenile court without a jury and may be conducted in an informal manner.
2174	[(a) (i) In abuse, neglect, and dependency cases the court shall admit any person to a
2175	hearing, including a hearing under Section 78A-6-322, unless the court makes a finding upon
2176	the record that the person's presence at the hearing would:
2177	[(A) be detrimental to the best interest of a child who is a party to the proceeding;]
2178	[(B) impair the fact-finding process; or]
2179	[(C) be otherwise contrary to the interests of justice.]
2180	[(ii) The court may exclude a person from a hearing under Subsection (1)(a)(i) on its
2181	own motion or by motion of a party to the proceeding.]
2182	[(b) In delinquency cases the court shall admit all persons who have a direct interest in
2183	the case and may admit persons requested by the parent or legal guardian to be present. The
2184	court shall exclude all other persons except as provided in Subsection (1)(e).
2185	[(c) In delinquency cases in which the minor charged is 14 years of age or older, the
2186	court shall admit any person unless the hearing is closed by the court upon findings on the
2187	record for good cause if:]
2188	[(i) the minor has been charged with an offense which would be a felony if committed
2189	by an adult; or]
2190	[(ii) the minor is charged with an offense that would be a class A or B misdemeanor if
2191	committed by an adult, and the minor has been previously charged with an offense which
2192	would be a misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult.]
2193	[(d) The victim of any act charged in a petition or information involving an offense
2194	committed by a minor which if committed by an adult would be a felony or a class A or class B
2195	misdemeanor shall, upon request, be afforded all rights afforded victims in Title 77, Chapter
2196	36, Cohabitant Abuse Procedures Act, Title 77, Chapter 37, Victims' Rights, Title 77, Chapter
2197	38, Rights of Crime Victims Act, and Title 78B, Chapter 7, Part 8, Criminal Protective Orders.

2198	The notice provisions in Section 77-38-3 do not apply to important juvenile justice hearings as
2199	defined in Section 77-38-2.
2200	[(e) A victim, upon request to appropriate juvenile court personnel, shall have the right
2201	to inspect and duplicate juvenile court legal records that have not been expunged concerning:]
2202	[(i) the scheduling of any court hearings on the petition;]
2203	[(ii) any findings made by the court; and]
2204	[(iii) any sentence or decree imposed by the court.]
2205	(2) (a) [Minors' cases] A minor's case under Title 80, Chapter 3, Abuse, Neglect, and
2206	Dependency Proceedings, Chapter 4, Termination and Restoration of Parental Rights, and
2207	Chapter 6, Juvenile Justice, shall be heard separately from [adult cases] any adult case.
2208	(b) The minor or the [parents or custodian of a minor] minor's parent or guardian may
2209	be heard separately when considered necessary by the juvenile court.
2210	$\underline{\text{(c)}}$ [The] \underline{A} hearing may be continued [from time to time] to a date specified by court
2211	order.
2212	[(3) When more than one child is involved in a home situation which may be found to
2213	constitute neglect or dependency, or when more than one minor is alleged to be involved in the
2214	same law violation, the proceedings may be consolidated, except that separate hearings may be
2215	held with respect to disposition.]
2216	Section 40. Section 78A-6-355, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1112 is
2217	renumbered and amended to read:
2218	[78A-6-1112]. <u>78A-6-355.</u> Exchange of information with agency or
2219	institution having legal custody.
2220	(1) [Whenever] If legal custody of a minor is vested in an institution or agency, the
2221	juvenile court shall transmit, with the court order, copies of the social study, any clinical
2222	reports, and other information pertinent to the care and treatment of the minor to the institution
2223	or agency with legal custody of the minor.
2224	(2) The institution or agency shall give the <u>juvenile</u> court any information concerning
2225	the minor that the <u>juvenile</u> court may at any time require.
2226	[(2) The Division of Juvenile Justice Services or any other institution or agency to
2227	whom a minor is committed under Section 78A-6-117 may not transfer custody of the minor to
2228	the state prison or any other institution for the correction of adult offenders.]

2229	Section 41. Section 78A-6-356 , which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1106 is
2230	renumbered and amended to read:
2231	[78A-6-1106]. <u>78A-6-356.</u> Child support obligation when custody of a child
2232	is vested in an individual or institution.
2233	(1) As used in this section:
2234	(a) "Office" means the Office of Recovery Services.
2235	(b) "State custody" means that a child is in the custody of a state department, division,
2236	or agency, including [a secure youth corrections facility] secure care.
2237	(2) Under this section, a juvenile court may not issue a child support order against an
2238	individual unless:
2239	(a) the individual is served with notice that specifies the date and time of a hearing to
2240	determine the financial support of a specified child;
2241	(b) the individual makes a voluntary appearance; or
2242	(c) the individual submits a waiver of service.
2243	(3) Except as provided in Subsection (11), when a <u>juvenile</u> court places a child in state
2244	custody or if the guardianship of the child has been granted to another party and an agreement
2245	for a guardianship subsidy has been signed by the guardian, the juvenile court:
2246	(a) shall order [the parents, a parent, or other obligated individual] the child's parent,
2247	guardian, or other obligated individual to pay child support for each month the child is in state
2248	custody or cared for under a grant of guardianship; [and]
2249	(b) shall inform [the parents, a parent, or other obligated individual,] the child's parent,
2250	guardian, or other obligated individual, verbally and in writing, of the requirement to pay child
2251	support in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 12, Utah Child Support Act; and
2252	(c) may refer the establishment of a child support order to the office.
2253	(4) When a <u>juvenile</u> court chooses to refer a case to the office to determine support
2254	obligation amounts in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 12, Utah Child Support Act, the
2255	juvenile court shall:
2256	(a) make the referral within three working days after the day on which the <u>juvenile</u>
2257	court holds the hearing described in Subsection (2)(a); and
2258	(b) inform [the parents, a parent, or other obligated individual] the child's parent,
2259	guardian, or other obligated individual of:

(i) the requirement to contact the office within 30 days after the day on which the juvenile 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 <u>juvenile</u> court holds the hearing described in Subsection (2)(a)[-7] 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] child's parent, guardian, 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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] the child's parent, guardian, or other obligated individual, as described in Subsection (4)(b), and the [parents, a parent, or other obligated individual] parent, guardian, 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] the child's parent, guardian, or other obligated individual within 30 days after the last day on which [the parents, a parent, or other obligated individual] the parent, guardian, 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] child's parent, guardian, 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] child's parent, guardian, 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) (a) Unless a court orders otherwise, the [parents, a parent, or other obligated individual] child's parent, guardian, or other obligated individual shall pay the child support to the office.
- (b) The clerk of the <u>juvenile</u> court, the office, or the Department of Human Services and [its] the department's divisions shall have authority to receive periodic payments for the care and maintenance of the child, such as [Social Security] 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 juvenile court in an individual.
- (b) (i) If legal custody of a child is vested by the <u>juvenile</u> court in an individual, the court may order the [parents, a parent, or other obligated individual] <u>child's parent, guardian, or other obligated individual</u> to pay child support to the individual in whom custody is vested.
- (ii) In the same proceeding, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall inform the [parents, a parent, or other obligated individual] child's parent, guardian, 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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
- 2320 (c) the individual provides the <u>juvenile</u> court and the office evidence that the individual meets the requirements of Subsections (11)(a) and (b).

2322	(12) After the <u>juvenile</u> court or the office establishes an individual's child support
2323	obligation ordered under Subsection (3), the office shall waive the obligation without further
2324	order of the juvenile court if:
2325	(a) the individual's child support obligation is established under Subsection
2326	78B-12-205(6) or Section 78B-12-302; or
2327	(b) the individual's only source of income is a means-tested, income replacement
2328	payment of aid, including:
2329	(i) cash assistance provided under Title 35A, Chapter 3, Part 3, Family Employment
2330	Program; or
2331	(ii) cash benefits received under General Assistance, social security income, or social
2332	security disability income.
2333	Section 42. Section 78A-6-357 is enacted to read:
2334	78A-6-357. New hearings Modification of order or decree Requirements for
2335	changing or terminating custody, probation, or protective supervision.
2336	(1) If a party seeks a new hearing after an adjudication under Title 80, Utah Juvenile
2337	Code, Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure, Rule 48, shall govern the matter of granting a new
2338	hearing.
2339	(2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3), a juvenile court may modify or set aside
2340	any order or decree made by the juvenile court.
2341	(b) A modification of an order placing a minor on probation may not:
2342	(i) include an order under Section 80-3-405, 80-6-703, 80-6-704, or 80-6-705; or
2343	(ii) extend supervision over a minor, except in accordance with Section 80-6-712.
2344	(3) (a) A parent or guardian of a child whose legal custody has been transferred by the
2345	juvenile court to an individual, agency, or institution may petition the juvenile court for
2346	restoration of custody or other modification or revocation of the juvenile court's order or
2347	decree, except as provided in Subsections (3)(b), (c), and (d) and for a transfer of legal custody
2348	for secure care.
2349	(b) A parent or guardian may only petition the juvenile court under Subsection (3)(a)
2350	on the ground that a change of circumstances has occurred that requires modification or
2351	revocation in the best interest of the child or the public.
2352	(c) A parent may not file a petition after the parent's parental rights have been

2353	terminated in accordance with Title 80, Chapter 4, Termination and Restoration of Parental
2354	Rights.
2355	(d) A parent may not file a petition for restoration of custody under this section during
2356	the existence of a permanent guardianship established for the child under Subsection
2357	80-3-405(2)(d).
2358	(4) (a) An individual, agency, or institution vested with legal custody of a child may
2359	petition the juvenile court for a modification of the custody order on the ground that the change
2360	is necessary for the welfare of the child or in the public interest.
2361	(b) The juvenile court shall proceed upon the petition in accordance with this section.
2362	(5) Notice of hearing is required in any case in which the effect of modifying or setting
2363	aside an order or decree may be to make any change in the minor's legal custody under Section
2364	80-3-405 or 80-6-703.
2365	(6) (a) Upon the filing of a petition under Subsection (3)(a), the juvenile court shall
2366	make a preliminary investigation.
2367	(b) After the preliminary investigation described in Subsection (6)(a), the juvenile
2368	court:
2369	(i) may dismiss the petition if the juvenile court finds the alleged change of
2370	circumstances, if proved, would not affect the decree; or
2371	(ii) shall conduct a hearing, if the juvenile court finds that further examination of the
2372	facts is needed, or if the juvenile court on the juvenile court's own motion determines that the
2373	juvenile court's order or decree should be reviewed.
2374	(c) Notice of the hearing described in Subsection (6)(b)(ii) shall be given to all
2375	interested persons.
2376	(d) At a hearing under Subsection (6)(b)(ii), the juvenile court may enter an order
2377	continuing, modifying, or terminating the juvenile court's order or decree.
2378	(7) Notice of an order terminating probation or protective supervision of a child shall
2379	be given to the child's:
2380	(a) parent;
2381	(b) guardian;
2382	(c) custodian; and
2383	(d) where appropriate, to the child.

2205	(8) Notice of an order terminating probation or protective supervision of a minor who
2385	is at least 18 years old shall be given to the minor.
2386	Section 43. Section 78A-6-358, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-118 is
2387	renumbered and amended to read:
2388	[78A-6-118]. 78A-6-358. Period of effect for a judgment, decree, or order
2389	by a juvenile court.
2390	(1) A judgment, order, or decree of the juvenile court is no longer in effect after a
2391	minor is 21 years old, except:
2392	(a) for an order of commitment to the Utah State Developmental Center or to the
2393	custody of the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health;
2394	(b) for an adoption under Subsection 78A-6-103[(1)](2);
2395	(c) for an order permanently terminating the rights of a parent, guardian, or custodian
2396	under Title 80, Chapter 4, Termination and Restoration of Parental Rights;
2397	(d) for a permanent order of custody and guardianship <u>under Subsection</u>
2398	80-3-405(2)(d); and
2399	(e) as provided in Subsection (2).
2400	(2) If the juvenile court enters a judgment or order for a minor for whom the <u>juvenile</u>
2401	court has extended continuing jurisdiction over the minor's case until the minor is 25 years old
2402	under Section [78A-6-703.4] <u>80-6-605</u> , the juvenile court's judgment or order is no longer in
2403	effect after the minor is 25 years old.
2404	Section 44. Section 78A-6-359 , which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1109 is
2405	renumbered and amended to read:
2406	[78A-6-1109]. <u>78A-6-359.</u> Appeals.
2407	(1) An appeal to the Court of Appeals may be taken from any order, decree, or
2408	judgment of the juvenile court.
2409	[(2) Appeals of right from juvenile court orders related to abuse, neglect, dependency,
2410	termination, and adoption proceedings, shall be taken within 15 days from entry of the order,
2411	decree, or judgment appealed from. In addition, the]
2412	(2) (a) An appeal of right from an order, decree, or judgment by a juvenile court related
2413	to a proceeding under Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 1, Utah Adoption Act, Title 80, Chapter 3,

2415 Restoration of Parental Rights, shall be filed within 15 days after the day on which the juvenile court enters the order, decree, or judgment.

- (b) A notice of appeal must be signed by appellant's counsel, if any, and by appellant, unless the appellant is a child or state agency.
 - (c) If an appellant fails to timely sign a notice of appeal, the appeal shall be dismissed.
- (3) [The disposition order] An order for a disposition from the juvenile court shall include the following information:
- (a) notice that the right to appeal <u>described in Subsection (2)(a)</u> is time sensitive and must be taken within 15 days [from entry of] <u>after the day on which the juvenile court enters</u> 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] an appeal described in Subsection (2)(a); and
- (d) the need for parties to maintain regular contact with [their] the parties' counsel and to keep all other parties and the appellate court informed of [their] the parties' whereabouts.
- (4) If the parties are not present in the courtroom, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall [mail a written statement] provide a statement containing the information provided in Subsection (3) to the parties at [their] the parties' last known address.
- (5) (a) The <u>juvenile</u> court shall inform the parties' counsel at the conclusion of the proceedings that, if an appeal is filed, [they] the parties' counsel must represent [their clients] the parties throughout the appellate process unless relieved of that obligation by the juvenile court upon a showing of extraordinary circumstances.
- (b) (i) Until the petition on appeal is filed, claims of ineffective assistance of counsel do not constitute extraordinary circumstances.
- (ii) If a claim is raised by trial counsel or a party, [it] the claim 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] under Subsection (2)(a), parties shall maintain regular contact with [their] the parties' counsel, if any, and keep all other parties and the appellate court informed of [their] the parties' whereabouts.

2446	(7) (a) In all other appeals of right, the appeal shall be taken within 30 days [from the
2447	entry of the order, decree, or judgment appealed from and the] after the day on which the
2448	juvenile court enters the order, decree, or judgment.
2449	(b) A notice of appeal under Subsection (7)(a) must be signed by appellant's counsel, if
2450	any, or by appellant.
2451	(8) The attorney general shall represent the state in all appeals under this chapter and
2452	Title 80, Chapter 3, Abuse, Neglect, and Dependency Proceedings, Chapter 4, Termination and
2453	Restoration of Parental Rights, and Chapter 6, Juvenile Justice.
2454	[(8)] (9) Unless the juvenile court stays [its] the juvenile court's order, the pendency of
2455	an appeal does not stay the order or decree appealed from in a minor's case, unless otherwise
2456	ordered by the Court of Appeals, if suitable provision for the care and custody of the minor
2457	involved is made pending the appeal.
2458	[(9)] <u>(10)</u> Access to the record on appeal [shall be] is governed by Title 63G, Chapter
2459	2, Government Records Access and Management Act.
2460	Section 45. Section 78A-6-450, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1001 is
2461	renumbered and amended to read:
2462	Part 4a. Adult Criminal Proceedings
2463	[78A-6-1001]. <u>78A-6-450.</u> Criminal information for an adult in juvenile
2464	court.
2465	[(1) The court shall have jurisdiction, concurrent with the district court or justice court
2466	otherwise having subject matter jurisdiction, to try adults for the following offenses committed
2467	against minors:]
2468	A county attorney or district attorney may file a criminal information in the juvenile
2469	court charging an adult for:
2470	[(a)] (1) unlawful sale or furnishing of an alcoholic product to minors in violation of
2471	Section 32B-4-403;
2472	[(b)] (2) failure to report abuse or neglect[, as required by Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Part
2473	4, Child Abuse or Neglect Reporting Requirements] in violation of Section 62A-4a-411;
2474	[(e)] (3) harboring a runaway in violation of Section $[62A-4a-501]$ $80-5-601$;
2475	[(d)] (4) misdemeanor custodial interference in violation of Section 76-5-303;
2476	[(e)] (5) contributing to the delinquency of a minor in violation of Section 76-10-2301;

2477	[and]
2478	[(f)] (6) failure to comply with compulsory education requirements in violation of
2479	Section 53G-6-202[-]; or
2480	[(2) It is not necessary for the minor to be found to be delinquent or to have committed
2481	a delinquent act for the court to exercise jurisdiction under Subsection (1).]
2482	(7) a willful failure to perform a promise to appear under Subsection 78A-6-352(4)(b).
2483	Section 46. Section 78A-6-451, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1002 is
2484	renumbered and amended to read:
2485	[78A-6-1002]. <u>78A-6-451.</u> Who may prosecute an adult in juvenile court
2486	Transfer to district court.
2487	(1) The county attorney or district attorney, as provided in Title 17, Chapter 18a,
2488	Powers and Duties of County and District Attorney, shall prosecute any case brought under this
2489	part.
2490	(2) [Proceedings] Any proceeding under this part [shall be] is governed by the statutes
2491	and rules governing criminal proceedings in the district court, except the <u>juvenile</u> court may,
2492	[and] on stipulation of the parties, [shall,] transfer the case to the district court.
2493	Section 47. Section 78A-6-452 , which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1003 is
2494	renumbered and amended to read:
2495	[78A-6-1003]. Zosts and expenses of trial.
2496	[The fees and expenses, the cost of publication of summons, and the expense of a trial
2497	of an adult, when approved by the court, are paid by the state, except prosecution costs and
2498	public defender costs are paid by the county where the hearing or trial is held.]
2499	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), the state shall pay, when approved by the
2500	court, the cost of publication of a summons, the expense of a trial, and any other fee or expense
2501	of a trial of an adult under this part.
2502	(2) The county where the hearing or trial is held shall pay the prosecution costs and
2503	public defender costs.
2504	Section 48. Section 78B-6-105 is amended to read:
2505	78B-6-105. District court venue Jurisdiction of juvenile court Jurisdiction
2506	over nonresidents Time for filing.
2507	(1) [Adoption proceedings] An adoption proceeding shall be commenced by filing a

2508	petition [with the clerk of the district court either] in:
2509	(a) the district court in the district where the prospective adoptive parent resides;
2510	(b) if the prospective adoptive parent is not a resident of this state, the district court in
2511	the district where:
2512	(i) the adoptee was born;
2513	(ii) the adoptee resides on the day on which the petition is filed; or
2514	(iii) a parent of the proposed adoptee resides on the day on which the petition is filed;
2515	or
2516	(c) [with] the juvenile court as provided in Subsection 78A-6-103(2)(n) and Section
2517	<u>78A-6-350</u> .
2518	(2) All orders, decrees, agreements, and notices in [the proceedings] an adoption
2519	proceeding shall be filed with the clerk of the court where the adoption [proceedings were]
2520	proceeding is commenced under Subsection (1).
2521	(3) A petition for adoption:
2522	(a) may be filed before the birth of a child;
2523	(b) may be filed before or after the adoptee is placed in the home of the petitioner for
2524	the purpose of adoption; and
2525	(c) shall be filed no later than 30 days after the day on which the adoptee is placed in
2526	the home of the petitioners for the purpose of adoption, unless:
2527	(i) the time for filing has been extended by the court; or
2528	(ii) the adoption is arranged by a child-placing agency in which case the agency may
2529	extend the filing time.
2530	(4) (a) If a person whose consent for the adoption is required under Section 78B-6-120
2531	or 78B-6-121 cannot be found within the state, the fact of the minor's presence within the state
2532	shall confer jurisdiction on the court in proceedings under this chapter as to such absent person
2533	provided that due notice has been given in accordance with the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.
2534	(b) The notice may not include the name of:
2535	(i) a prospective adoptive parent; or
2536	(ii) an unmarried mother without her consent.
2537	(5) Service of notice [as provided in] described in Subsection (6) shall vest the court
2538	with jurisdiction over the person served in the same manner and to the same extent as if the

2539	person served was served personally within the state.
2540	(6) In the case of service outside the state, service completed not less than five days
2541	before the time set in the notice for appearance of the person served [shall be] is sufficient to
2542	confer jurisdiction.
2543	(7) Computation of periods of time not otherwise set forth in this section shall be made
2544	in accordance with the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.
2545	Section 49. Section 78B-15-104 is amended to read:
2546	78B-15-104. Adjudication Jurisdiction.
2547	(1) The district court, the juvenile court, and the Office of Recovery Services in
2548	accordance with Section 62A-11-304.2 and Title 63G, Chapter 4, Administrative Procedures
2549	Act, are authorized to adjudicate parentage under Part 1, General Provisions, Part 2, Parent and
2550	Child Relationship, Part 3, Voluntary Declaration of Paternity Act, Part 4, Registry, Part 5,
2551	Genetic Testing, Part 6, Adjudication of Parentage, and Part 9, Miscellaneous.
2552	(2) The district court and the juvenile court have jurisdiction over proceedings under
2553	Part 7, Assisted Reproduction, and Part 8, Gestational Agreement.
2554	(3) The juvenile court has original jurisdiction over a proceeding under this chapter in
2555	accordance with Subsection 78A-6-103(2)(p).
2556	$[\frac{(3)}{4}]$ $[\frac{4}{4}]$ $[\frac{A}{4}]$ court shall, without adjudicating paternity, dismiss a petition that is
2557	filed under this chapter by an unmarried biological father if he is not entitled to consent to the
2558	adoption of the child under Sections 78B-6-121 and 78B-6-122.
2559	Section 50. Section 80-1-101 is enacted to read:
2560	TITLE 80. UTAH JUVENILE CODE
2561	CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
2562	80-1-101. Title.
2563	(1) This title is known as the "Utah Juvenile Code."
2564	(2) This chapter is known as "General Provisions."
2565	Section 51. Section 80-1-102, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-105 is
2566	renumbered and amended to read:
2567	[78A-6-105]. <u>80-1-102.</u> Juvenile code definitions.
2568	As used in this [chapter] title:
2569	(1) (a) "Abuse" means:

2570	(i) (A) nonaccidental harm of a child;
2571	(B) threatened harm of a child;
2572	(C) sexual exploitation;
2573	(D) sexual abuse; or
2574	(E) human trafficking of a child in violation of Section 76-5-308.5; or
2575	(ii) that a child's natural parent:
2576	(A) intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes the death of another parent of the
2577	child;
2578	(B) is identified by a law enforcement agency as the primary suspect in an investigation
2579	for intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing the death of another parent of the child; or
2580	(C) is being prosecuted for or has been convicted of intentionally, knowingly, or
2581	recklessly causing the death of another parent of the child.
2582	(b) "Abuse" does not include:
2583	(i) reasonable discipline or management of a child, including withholding privileges;
2584	(ii) conduct described in Section 76-2-401; or
2585	(iii) the use of reasonable and necessary physical restraint or force on a child:
2586	(A) in self-defense;
2587	(B) in defense of others;
2588	(C) to protect the child; or
2589	(D) to remove a weapon in the possession of a child for any of the reasons described in
2590	Subsections (1)(b)(iii)(A) through (C).
2591	(2) "Abused child" means a child who has been subjected to abuse.
2592	(3) (a) "Adjudication" means a finding by the court, incorporated in a decree, that the
2593	facts alleged in the petition have been proved.
2594	(b) "Adjudication" does not mean a finding of not competent to proceed in accordance
2595	with Section [78A-6-1302] <u>80-6-402</u> .
2596	(4) (a) "Adult" means an individual who is 18 years old or older.
2597	(b) "Adult" does not include an individual:
2598	(i) who is 18 years old or older; and
2599	[(ii) whose case is under the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court in accordance
2600	with Section 78A-6-120.]

2601	(ii) who is a minor.
2602	(5) "Attorney guardian ad litem" means the same as that term is defined in Section
2603	<u>78A-2-801.</u>
2604	[(5)] (6) "Board" means the Board of Juvenile Court Judges.
2605	[(6)] <u>(7)</u> "Child" means an individual who is under 18 years old.
2606	(8) "Child and family plan" means a written agreement between a child's parents or
2607	guardian and the Division of Child and Family Services as described in Section 62A-4a-205.
2608	[(7)] <u>(9)</u> "Child placement agency" means:
2609	(a) a private agency licensed to receive a child for placement or adoption under this
2610	code; or
2611	(b) a private agency that receives a child for placement or adoption in another state,
2612	which [agency] is licensed or approved where such license or approval is required by law.
2613	[(8)] (10) "Clandestine laboratory operation" means the same as that term is defined in
2614	Section 58-37d-3.
2615	[(9)] (11) "Commit" or "committed" means, unless specified otherwise:
2616	(a) with respect to a child, to transfer legal custody; and
2617	(b) with respect to a minor who is at least 18 years old, to transfer custody.
2618	[(10) "Court" means the juvenile court.]
2619	(12) "Community-based program" means a nonsecure residential or nonresidential
2620	program, designated to supervise and rehabilitate juvenile offenders, that prioritizes the least
2621	restrictive setting, consistent with public safety, and operated by or under contract with the
2622	Division of Juvenile Justice Services.
2623	(13) "Community placement" means placement of a minor in a community-based
2624	program described in Section 80-5-402.
2625	(14) "Correctional facility" means:
2626	(a) a county jail; or
2627	(b) a secure correctional facility as defined in Section 64-13-1.
2628	[(11)] (15) "Criminogenic risk factors" means evidence-based factors that are
2629	associated with a minor's likelihood of reoffending.
2630	[(12) "Delinquent act" means an act that would constitute a felony or misdemeanor if
2631	committed by an adult.

2632	[(13)] (16) "Department" means the Department of Human Services created in Section
2633	62A-1-102.
2634	[(14) "Dependent child" includes a child who is homeless or without proper care
2635	through no fault of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian.]
2636	(17) "Dependent child" or "dependency" means a child, or a condition of a child, who
2637	is homeless, or without proper care, through no fault of the child's parent, guardian, or
2638	custodian.
2639	[(15)] (18) "Deprivation of custody" means transfer of legal custody by the juvenile
2640	court from a parent [or the parents] or a previous [legal] custodian to another person, agency, or
2641	institution.
2642	[(16) "Detention" means home detention and secure detention as defined in Section
2643	62A-7-101 for the temporary care of a minor who requires secure custody in a physically
2644	restricting facility:]
2645	[(a) pending court disposition or transfer to another jurisdiction; or]
2646	[(b) while the minor's case is under the continuing jurisdiction of the court.]
2647	[(17) "Detention risk assessment tool" means an evidence-based tool established under
2648	Section 78A-6-124, on and after July 1, 2018, that assesses a minor's risk of failing to appear in
2649	court or reoffending pre-adjudication and designed to assist in making detention
2650	determinations.]
2651	(19) "Detention" means home detention or secure detention.
2652	(20) "Detention risk assessment tool" means an evidence based tool established under
2653	Section 80-5-203 that:
2654	(a) assesses a minor's risk of failing to appear in court or reoffending before
2655	adjudication; and
2656	(b) is designed to assist in making a determination of whether a minor shall be held in
2657	detention.
2658	[(18)] (21) "Developmental immaturity" means incomplete development in one or
2659	more domains [which] that manifests as a functional limitation in the minor's present ability to:
2660	(a) consult with counsel with a reasonable degree of rational understanding; and
2661	(b) have a rational as well as factual understanding of the proceedings.
2662	[(19) "Division" means the Division of Child and Family Services.

2663	(22) "Disposition" means an order by a juvenile court, after the adjudication of a
2664	minor, under Section 80-3-405 or 80-4-305 or Chapter 6, Part 7, Adjudication and Disposition.
2665	[(20)] (23) "Educational neglect" means that, after receiving a notice of compulsory
2666	education violation under Section 53G-6-202, the parent or guardian fails to make a good faith
2667	effort to ensure that the child receives an appropriate education.
2668	[(21)] (24) "Educational series" means an evidence-based instructional series:
2669	(a) obtained at a substance abuse program that is approved by the Division of
2670	Substance Abuse and Mental Health in accordance with Section 62A-15-105; and
2671	(b) designed to prevent substance use or the onset of a mental health disorder.
2672	(25) "Emancipated" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-7-102.
2673	[(22)] (26) "Evidence-based" means a program or practice that has had multiple
2674	randomized control studies or a meta-analysis demonstrating that the program or practice is
2675	effective for a specific population or has been rated as effective by a standardized program
2676	evaluation tool.
2677	[(23)] "Forensic evaluator" means the same as that term is defined in Section
2678	77-15-2.
2679	[(24)] (28) "Formal probation" means a minor is [under field supervision by the
2680	probation department or other agency designated by the court and]:
2681	(a) supervised in the community by, and reports to, a juvenile probation officer or an
2682	agency designated by the juvenile court; and
2683	(b) subject to return to the <u>juvenile</u> court in accordance with Section [78A-6-123 on
2684	and after July 1, 2018] 80-6-607.
2685	[(25) "Formal referral" means a written report from a peace officer or other person
2686	informing the court that a minor is, or appears to be, within the court's jurisdiction and that the
2687	minor's case must be reviewed by the court's probation department or a prosecuting attorney.]
2688	[(26)] (29) "Group rehabilitation therapy" means psychological and social counseling
2689	of one or more individuals in the group, depending upon the recommendation of the therapist.
2690	[(27)] (30) ["Guardianship of the person" includes] "Guardian" means a person
2691	appointed by a court to make decisions regarding a minor, including the authority to consent to:
2692	(a) marriage;
2693	(b) enlistment in the armed forces:

2694	(c) major medical, surgical, or psychiatric treatment; or
2695	(d) legal custody, if legal custody is not vested in another individual, agency, or
2696	institution.
2697	[(28) "Habitual truant" means the same as that term is defined in Section 53G-6-201.]
2698	(31) "Guardian ad litem" means the same as that term is defined in Section 78A-2-801.
2699	[(29)] <u>(32)</u> "Harm" means:
2700	(a) physical or developmental injury or damage;
2701	(b) emotional damage that results in a serious impairment in the child's growth,
2702	development, behavior, or psychological functioning;
2703	(c) sexual abuse; or
2704	(d) sexual exploitation.
2705	(33) "Home detention" means placement of a minor:
2706	(a) if prior to a disposition, in the minor's home, or in a surrogate home with the
2707	consent of the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian, under terms and conditions established by
2708	the Division of Juvenile Justice Services or the juvenile court; or
2709	(b) if after a disposition, and in accordance with Section 78A-6-353 or 80-6-704, in the
2710	minor's home, or in a surrogate home with the consent of the minor's parent, guardian, or
2711	custodian, under terms and conditions established by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services
2712	or the juvenile court.
2713	[(30)] (34) (a) "Incest" means engaging in sexual intercourse with an individual whom
2714	the perpetrator knows to be the perpetrator's ancestor, descendant, brother, sister, uncle, aunt,
2715	nephew, niece, or first cousin.
2716	[(b) The relationships described in Subsection (30)(a) include:
2717	(b) "Incest" includes:
2718	(i) blood relationships of the whole or half blood, without regard to legitimacy;
2719	(ii) relationships of parent and child by adoption; and
2720	(iii) relationships of stepparent and stepchild while the marriage creating the
2721	relationship of a stepparent and stepchild exists.
2722	[(31) "Intake probation" means a period of court monitoring that does not include field
2723	supervision, but is overseen by a juvenile probation officer, during which a minor is subject to
2724	return to the court in accordance with Section 78A-6-123 on and after July 1, 2018.]

2725	(35) "Indian child" means the same as that term is defined in 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903.
2726	(36) "Indian tribe" means the same as that term is defined in 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903.
2727	(37) "Indigent defense service provider" means the same as that term is defined in
2728	Section 78B-22-102.
2729	(38) "Indigent defense services" means the same as that term is defined in Section
2730	78B-22-102 <u>.</u>
2731	(39) "Indigent individual" means the same as that term is defined in Section
2732	78B-22-102 <u>.</u>
2733	(40) (a) "Intake probation" means a minor is:
2734	(i) monitored by a juvenile probation officer; and
2735	(ii) subject to return to the juvenile court in accordance with Section 80-6-607.
2736	(b) "Intake probation" does not include formal probation.
2737	[(32)] (41) "Intellectual disability" means a significant subaverage general intellectual
2738	functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior that constitutes a
2739	substantial limitation to the individual's ability to function in society.
2740	(42) "Juvenile offender" means:
2741	(a) a serious youth offender; or
2742	(b) a youth offender.
2743	(43) "Juvenile probation officer" means a probation officer appointed under Section
2744	<u>78A-6-205.</u>
2745	(44) "Juvenile receiving center" means a nonsecure, nonresidential program established
2746	by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, or under contract with the Division of Juvenile
2747	Justice Services, that is responsible for minors taken into temporary custody under Section
2748	<u>80-6-201.</u>
2749	[(33)] (45) "Legal custody" means a relationship embodying [the following rights and
2750	duties]:
2751	(a) the right to physical custody of the minor;
2752	(b) the right and duty to protect, train, and discipline the minor;
2753	(c) the duty to provide the minor with food, clothing, shelter, education, and ordinary
2754	medical care;
2755	(d) the right to determine where and with whom the minor shall live; and

2756	(e) the right, in an emergency, to authorize surgery or other extraordinary care.
2757	[(34) "Material loss" means an uninsured:]
2758	[(a) property loss;]
2759	[(b) out-of-pocket monetary loss for property that is stolen, damaged, or destroyed;]
2760	[(c) lost wages because of an injury, time spent as a witness, or time spent assisting the
2761	police or prosecution; or]
2762	[(d) medical expense.]
2763	[(35)] <u>(46)</u> "Mental illness" means:
2764	(a) a psychiatric disorder that substantially impairs an individual's mental, emotional,
2765	behavioral, or related functioning; or
2766	(b) the same as that term is defined in:
2767	(i) the current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
2768	published by the American Psychiatric Association; or
2769	(ii) the current edition of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and
2770	Related Health Problems.
2771	[(36) "Minor" means:]
2772	[(a) for the purpose of juvenile delinquency:]
2773	[(i) a child; or]
2774	[(ii) an individual:]
2775	[(A) who is at least 18 years old and younger than 25 years old; and]
2776	[(B) whose case is under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court; and]
2777	[(b) for all other purposes in this chapter:]
2778	[(i) a child; or]
2779	[(ii) an individual:]
2780	[(A) who is at least 18 years old and younger than 21 years old; and]
2781	[(B) whose case is under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.]
2782	(47) "Minor" means, except as provided in Sections 80-6-901 and 80-7-102:
2783	(a) a child; or
2784	(b) an individual:
2785	(i) (A) who is at least 18 years old and younger than 21 years old; and
2786	(B) for whom the Division of Child and Family Services has been specifically ordered

2/8/	by the juvenile court to provide services because the individual was an abused, neglected, or
2788	dependent child or because the individual was adjudicated for an offense; or
2789	(ii) (A) who is at least 18 years old and younger than 25 years old; and
2790	(B) whose case is under the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court under Chapter
2791	6, Juvenile Justice.
2792	[(37)] (48) "Mobile crisis outreach team" means [a crisis intervention service for a
2793	minor or the family of a minor experiencing a behavioral health or psychiatric emergency.] the
2794	same as that term is defined in Section 62A-15-102.
2795	[(38)] (49) "Molestation" means that an individual, with the intent to arouse or gratify
2796	the sexual desire of any individual, touches the anus, buttocks, pubic area, or genitalia of any
2797	child, or the breast of a female child, or takes indecent liberties with a child as defined in
2798	Section 76-5-416.
2799	$\left[\frac{(39)}{(50)}\right]$ (a) "Natural parent" means a minor's biological or adoptive parent.
2800	(b) "Natural parent" includes the minor's noncustodial parent.
2801	$\left[\frac{(40)}{(51)}\right]$ (a) "Neglect" means action or inaction causing:
2802	(i) abandonment of a child, except as provided in Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Part 8, Safe
2803	Relinquishment of a Newborn Child;
2804	(ii) lack of proper parental care of a child by reason of the fault or habits of the parent,
2805	guardian, or custodian;
2806	(iii) failure or refusal of a parent, guardian, or custodian to provide proper or necessary
2807	subsistence or medical care, or any other care necessary for the child's health, safety, morals, or
2808	well-being;
2809	(iv) a child to be at risk of being neglected or abused because another child in the same
2810	home is neglected or abused;
2811	(v) abandonment of a child through an unregulated custody transfer; or
2812	(vi) educational neglect.
2813	(b) "Neglect" does not include:
2814	(i) a parent or guardian legitimately practicing religious beliefs and who, for that
2815	reason, does not provide specified medical treatment for a child;
2816	(ii) a health care decision made for a child by the child's parent or guardian, unless the
2817	state or other party to a proceeding shows, by clear and convincing evidence, that the health

2818	care decision is not reasonable and informed;
2819	(iii) a parent or guardian exercising the right described in Section [78A-6-301.5]
2820	<u>80-3-304</u> ; or
2821	(iv) permitting a child, whose basic needs are met and who is of sufficient age and
2822	maturity to avoid harm or unreasonable risk of harm, to engage in independent activities,
2823	including:
2824	(A) traveling to and from school, including by walking, running, or bicycling;
2825	(B) traveling to and from nearby commercial or recreational facilities;
2826	(C) engaging in outdoor play;
2827	(D) remaining in a vehicle unattended, except under the conditions described in
2828	Subsection 76-10-2202(2);
2829	(E) remaining at home unattended; or
2830	(F) engaging in a similar independent activity.
2831	[(41)] (52) "Neglected child" means a child who has been subjected to neglect.
2832	[(42)] (53) "Nonjudicial adjustment" means closure of the case by the assigned juvenile
2833	probation officer, without [judicial determination] an adjudication of the minor's case under
2834	Section 80-6-701, upon the consent in writing of:
2835	(a) the assigned <u>juvenile</u> probation officer; and
2836	(b) (i) the minor; or
2837	(ii) the minor and the minor's parent, legal guardian, or custodian.
2838	$[\frac{(43)}{(54)}]$ "Not competent to proceed" means that a minor, due to a mental illness,
2839	intellectual disability or related condition, or developmental immaturity, lacks the ability to:
2840	(a) understand the nature of the proceedings against the minor or of the potential
2841	disposition for the offense charged; or
2842	(b) consult with counsel and participate in the proceedings against the minor with a
2843	reasonable degree of rational understanding.
2844	(55) "Parole" means a conditional release of a juvenile offender from residency in
2845	secure care to live outside of secure care under the supervision of the Division of Juvenile
2846	Justice Services, or another person designated by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services.
2847	[(44)] <u>(56)</u> "Physical abuse" means abuse that results in physical injury or damage to a
2848	child.

2849	$\left[\frac{(45)}{(57)(a)}\right]$ "Probation" means a legal status created by court order, following an
2850	adjudication [on the ground of a violation of law or under Section 78A-6-103,] under Section
2851	80-6-701, whereby the minor is permitted to remain in the minor's home under prescribed
2852	conditions.
2853	(b) "Probation" includes intake probation or formal probation.
2854	[(46)] <u>(58)</u> "Prosecuting attorney" means:
2855	(a) the attorney general and any assistant attorney general;
2856	(b) any district attorney or deputy district attorney;
2857	(c) any county attorney or assistant county attorney; and
2858	(d) any other attorney authorized to commence an action on behalf of the state.
2859	(59) "Protective custody" means the shelter of a child by the Division of Child and
2860	Family Services from the time the child is removed from the home until the earlier of:
2861	(a) the day on which the shelter hearing is held under Section 80-3-301; or
2862	(b) the day on which the child is returned home.
2863	[(47)] (60) "Protective supervision" means a legal status created by court order,
2864	following an adjudication on the ground of abuse, neglect, or dependency, whereby:
2865	(a) the minor is permitted to remain in the minor's home[7]; and
2866	(b) supervision and assistance to correct the abuse, neglect, or dependency is provided
2867	by [the probation department or other agency designated by the court] an agency designated by
2868	the juvenile court.
2869	[(48)] (61) (a) "Related condition" means a condition that:
2870	(i) is found to be closely related to intellectual disability;
2871	(ii) results in impairment of general intellectual functioning or adaptive behavior
2872	similar to that of an intellectually disabled individual;
2873	(iii) is likely to continue indefinitely; and
2874	(iv) constitutes a substantial limitation to the individual's ability to function in society.
2875	(b) "Related condition" does not include mental illness, psychiatric impairment, or
2876	serious emotional or behavioral disturbance.
2877	[(49)] (62) (a) "Residual parental rights and duties" means [those] the rights and duties
2878	remaining with [the] a parent after legal custody or guardianship, or both, have been vested in
2879	another person or agency, including:

2880	(i) the responsibility for support;
2881	(ii) the right to consent to adoption;
2882	(iii) the right to determine the child's religious affiliation; and
2883	(iv) the right to reasonable parent-time unless restricted by the court.
2884	(b) If no guardian has been appointed, "residual parental rights and duties" includes the
2885	right to consent to:
2886	(i) marriage;
2887	(ii) enlistment; and
2888	(iii) major medical, surgical, or psychiatric treatment.
2889	[(50) "Secure facility" means any facility operated by or under contract with the
2890	Division of Juvenile Justice Services, that provides 24-hour supervision and confinement for
2891	youth offenders committed to the division for custody and rehabilitation in accordance with
2892	Subsection 78A-6-117(2)(d).
2893	(63) "Runaway" means a child, other than an emancipated child, who willfully leaves
2894	the home of the child's parent or guardian, or the lawfully prescribed residence of the child,
2895	without permission.
2896	(64) "Secure care" means placement of a minor, who is committed to the Division of
2897	Juvenile Justice Services for rehabilitation, in a facility operated by, or under contract with, the
2898	Division of Juvenile Justice Services, that provides 24-hour supervision and confinement of the
2899	minor.
2900	(65) "Secure care facility" means a facility, established in accordance with Section
2901	80-5-503, for juvenile offenders in secure care.
2902	(66) "Secure detention" means temporary care of a minor who requires secure custody
2903	in a physically restricting facility operated by, or under contract with, the Division of Juvenile
2904	Justice Services:
2905	(a) before disposition of an offense that is alleged to have been committed by the
2906	minor; or
2907	(b) under Section 80-6-704.
2908	(67) "Serious youth offender" means an individual who:
2909	(a) is at least 14 years old, but under 25 years old;
2910	(b) committed a felony listed in Subsection 80-6-503(1) and the continuing jurisdiction

2911	of the juvenile court was extended over the individual's case until the individual was 25 years
2912	old in accordance with Section 80-6-605; and
2913	(c) is committed by the juvenile court to the Division of Juvenile Justice Services for
2914	secure care under Sections 80-6-703 and 80-6-705.
2915	[(51)] (68) "Severe abuse" means abuse that causes or threatens to cause serious harm
2916	to a child.
2917	[(52)] (69) "Severe neglect" means neglect that causes or threatens to cause serious
2918	harm to a child.
2919	[(53)] <u>(70)</u> "Sexual abuse" means:
2920	(a) an act or attempted act of sexual intercourse, sodomy, incest, or molestation by an
2921	adult directed towards a child;
2922	(b) an act or attempted act of sexual intercourse, sodomy, incest, or molestation
2923	committed by a child towards another child if:
2924	(i) there is an indication of force or coercion;
2925	(ii) the children are related, as described in Subsection [(30)] (34), including siblings
2926	by marriage while the marriage exists or by adoption;
2927	(iii) there have been repeated incidents of sexual contact between the two children,
2928	unless the children are 14 years old or older; or
2929	(iv) there is a disparity in chronological age of four or more years between the two
2930	children;
2931	(c) engaging in any conduct with a child that would constitute an offense under any of
2932	the following, regardless of whether the individual who engages in the conduct is actually
2933	charged with, or convicted of, the offense:
2934	(i) Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual Offenses, except for Section 76-5-401, if the
2935	alleged perpetrator of an offense described in Section 76-5-401 is a minor;
2936	(ii) child bigamy, Section 76-7-101.5;
2937	(iii) incest, Section 76-7-102;
2938	(iv) lewdness, Section 76-9-702;
2939	(v) sexual battery, Section 76-9-702.1;
2940	(vi) lewdness involving a child, Section 76-9-702.5; or
2941	(vii) voyeurism, Section 76-9-702.7; or

2942	(d) subjecting a child to participate in or threatening to subject a child to participate in
2943	a sexual relationship, regardless of whether that sexual relationship is part of a legal or cultural
2944	marriage.
2945	[(54)] <u>(71)</u> "Sexual exploitation" means knowingly:
2946	(a) employing, using, persuading, inducing, enticing, or coercing any child to:
2947	(i) pose in the nude for the purpose of sexual arousal of any individual; or
2948	(ii) engage in any sexual or simulated sexual conduct for the purpose of photographing,
2949	filming, recording, or displaying in any way the sexual or simulated sexual conduct;
2950	(b) displaying, distributing, possessing for the purpose of distribution, or selling
2951	material depicting a child:
2952	(i) in the nude, for the purpose of sexual arousal of any individual; or
2953	(ii) engaging in sexual or simulated sexual conduct; or
2954	(c) engaging in any conduct that would constitute an offense under Section 76-5b-201,
2955	sexual exploitation of a minor, regardless of whether the individual who engages in the conduct
2956	is actually charged with, or convicted of, the offense.
2957	[(55)] (72) "Shelter" means the temporary care of a child in a physically unrestricted
2958	facility pending [$\frac{1}{2}$ a disposition or transfer to another jurisdiction.
2959	(73) "Shelter facility" means the same as that term is defined in Section 62A-4a-101.
2960	[(56)] (74) "Single criminal episode" means the same as that term is defined in Section
2961	76-1-401.
2962	[(57)] (75) "Status offense" means [a violation of the law that would not be a violation]
2963	an offense that would not be an offense but for the age of the offender.
2964	[(58)] (76) "Substance abuse" means the misuse or excessive use of alcohol or other
2965	drugs or substances.
2966	[(59)] (77) "Substantiated" means the same as that term is defined in Section
2967	62A-4a-101.
2968	[(60)] (78) "Supported" means the same as that term is defined in Section 62A-4a-101.
2969	[(61)] (79) "Termination of parental rights" means the permanent elimination of all
2970	parental rights and duties, including residual parental rights and duties, by court order.
2971	[(62)] <u>(80)</u> "Therapist" means:
2972	(a) an individual employed by a state division or agency for the purpose of conducting

29/3	psychological treatment and counseling of a minor in [fts] the division's or agency's custody; or
2974	(b) any other individual licensed or approved by the state for the purpose of conducting
2975	psychological treatment and counseling.
2976	[(63)] (81) "Threatened harm" means actions, inactions, or credible verbal threats,
2977	indicating that the child is at an unreasonable risk of harm or neglect.
2978	(82) "Ungovernable" means a child in conflict with a parent or guardian, and the
2979	conflict:
2980	(a) results in behavior that is beyond the control or ability of the child, or the parent or
2981	guardian, to manage effectively;
2982	(b) poses a threat to the safety or well-being of the child, the child's family, or others;
2983	<u>or</u>
2984	(c) results in the situations described in Subsections (82)(a) and (b).
2985	[(64)] (83) "Unregulated custody transfer" means the placement of a child:
2986	(a) with an individual who is not the child's parent, step-parent, grandparent, adult
2987	sibling, adult uncle or aunt, or legal guardian, or a friend of the family who is an adult and with
2988	whom the child is familiar, or a member of the child's federally recognized tribe;
2989	(b) with the intent of severing the child's existing parent-child or guardian-child
2990	relationship; and
2991	(c) without taking:
2992	(i) reasonable steps to ensure the safety of the child and permanency of the placement;
2993	and
2994	(ii) the necessary steps to transfer the legal rights and responsibilities of parenthood or
2995	guardianship to the individual taking custody of the child.
2996	[(65)] (84) "Unsupported" means the same as that term is defined in Section
2997	62A-4a-101.
2998	[(66)] (85) "Unsubstantiated" means the same as that term is defined in Section
2999	62A-4a-101.
3000	[(67)] (86) "Validated risk and needs assessment" means an evidence-based tool that
3001	assesses a minor's risk of reoffending and a minor's criminogenic needs.
3002	[(68) (a) "Victim" means a person that the court determines has suffered a material loss
3003	as a result of a minor's wrongful act or conduct.

3004	[(b) "Victim" includes the Utah Office for Victims of Crime.]
3005	[(69)] (87) "Without merit" means the same as that term is defined in Section
3006	62A-4a-101.
3007	(88) "Youth offender" means an individual who is:
3008	(a) at least 12 years old, but under 21 years old; and
3009	(b) committed by the juvenile court to the Division of Juvenile Justice Services for
3010	secure care under Sections 80-6-703 and 80-6-705.
3011	Section 52. Section 80-1-103, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1110 is
3012	renumbered and amended to read:
3013	[78A-6-1110]. <u>80-1-103.</u> Cooperation of political subdivisions and public or
3014	private agencies and organizations.
3015	(1) Every county, municipality, and school district, and the Department of Human
3016	Services, the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, the Division of Child and Family Services,
3017	the Department of Health, the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, the State Board
3018	of Education, and state and local law enforcement officers, shall render all assistance and
3019	cooperation within their jurisdiction and power to further the [objects] provisions of this
3020	[chapter, and the juvenile courts are] title.
3021	(2) A juvenile court is authorized to seek the cooperation of all agencies and
3022	organizations, public or private, whose [object] objective is the protection or aid of minors.
3023	Section 53. Section 80-2-101 is enacted to read:
3024	80-2-101. Title.
3025	Reserved
3026	Section 54. Section 80-3-101 is enacted to read:
3027	CHAPTER 3. ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND DEPENDENCY PROCEEDINGS
3028	Part 1. General Provisions
3029	80-3-101. Title.
3030	This chapter is known as "Abuse, Neglect, and Dependency Proceedings."
3031	Section 55. Section 80-3-102, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-301 is
3032	renumbered and amended to read:
3033	[78A-6-301]. 80-3-102. Definitions.
3034	As used in this [nart] chanter:

3035	(1) "Abuse, neglect, or dependency petition" means a petition filed in accordance with
3036	this chapter to commence proceedings in a juvenile court alleging that a child is:
3037	(a) abused;
3038	(b) neglected; or
3039	(c) dependent.
3040	(2) "Child protection team" means the same as that term is defined in Section
3041	<u>62A-4a-101.</u>
3042	(3) "Child protection unit" means the same as that term is defined in Section
3043	<u>62A-4a-101.</u>
3044	[(1)] (4) "Custody" means the same as that term is defined in Section 62A-4a-101.
3045	(5) "Division" means the Division of Child and Family Services created in Section
3046	<u>62A-4a-103.</u>
3047	(6) "Friend" means an adult who:
3048	(a) has an established relationship with the child or a family member of the child; and
3049	(b) is not the natural parent of the child.
3050	[(2)] (7) "Immediate family member" means a spouse, child, parent, sibling,
3051	grandparent, or grandchild.
3052	[(3) "Protective custody" means the shelter of a child by the division from the time the
3053	child is removed from home until the earlier of:]
3054	[(a) the shelter hearing; or]
3055	[(b) the child's return home.]
3056	(8) "Relative" means an adult who:
3057	(a) is the child's grandparent, great grandparent, aunt, great aunt, uncle, great uncle,
3058	brother in law, sister in law, stepparent, first cousin, stepsibling, or sibling;
3059	(b) is a first cousin of the child's parent;
3060	(c) is an adoptive parent of the child's sibling; or
3061	(d) in the case of a child who is an Indian child, an extended family member as defined
3062	<u>in 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903.</u>
3063	(9) "Shelter care" means the same as that term is defined in Section 62A-4a-101.
3064	$\left[\frac{(4)}{(10)}\right]$ "Sibling" means the same as that term is defined in Section 62A-4a-101.
3065	[(5)] (11) "Sibling visitation" means the same as that term is defined in Section

3066	62A-4a-101.
3067	(12) "Substitute care" means the same as that term is defined in Section 62A-4a-101.
3068	[(6)] (13) "Temporary custody" means [the custody of a child in the division from the
3069	date of the shelter hearing until disposition] the same as that term is defined in Section
3070	<u>62A-4a-101</u> .
3071	Section 56. Section 80-3-103, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-303 is
3072	renumbered and amended to read:
3073	[78A-6-303]. 80-3-103. Nature of proceedings Rules of procedure Ex
3074	parte communications.
3075	[(1) The Utah Rules of Civil Procedure and the Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure apply
3076	to abuse, neglect, and dependency proceedings unless the provisions of this part specify
3077	otherwise.]
3078	(1) The proceedings under this chapter are civil in nature and are governed by the Utah
3079	Rules of Civil Procedure and the Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure.
3080	(2) Any unauthorized ex parte communication concerning a pending case between a
3081	judge and a party to an abuse, neglect, or dependency proceeding shall be recorded for
3082	subsequent review, if necessary, by the Judicial Conduct Commission.
3083	Section 57. Section 80-3-104, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-317 is
3084	renumbered and amended to read:
3085	[78A-6-317]. <u>80-3-104.</u> Individuals entitled to be present at proceedings
3086	Legal representation Attorney general responsibilities.
3087	(1) (a) A [child] minor who is the subject of a juvenile court hearing, any person
3088	entitled to notice [pursuant to Section 78A-6-306 or 78A-6-310] under Section 80-3-201 or
3089	80-3-301, preadoptive parents, foster parents, and any relative providing care for the [ehild]
3090	minor, are:
3091	[(a)] (i) entitled to notice of, and to be present at, each hearing and proceeding held
3092	under this [part] chapter, including administrative reviews; and
3093	[(b)] (ii) have a right to be heard at each hearing and proceeding described in
3094	Subsection $(1)(a)\underline{(i)}$.
3095	[(2) A child shall be represented at each hearing by the guardian ad litem appointed to
3096	the child's case by the court. The child has a right to be present at each hearing, subject to the

3097	discretion of the guardian ad litem or the court regarding any possible detriment to the child.]
3098	(b) A child's right to be present at a hearing under Subsection (1)(a) is subject to the
3099	discretion of the guardian ad litem, as defined in Section 78A-2-801, appointed under
3100	Subsection (3) or the juvenile court regarding any possible detriment to the child.
3101	$[3]$ (2) (a) The parent or guardian of a $[\frac{\text{child}}{\text{minor}}]$ who is the subject of $[\frac{1}{2}]$ an
3102	abuse, neglect, or dependency petition [under this part] has the right to be represented by
3103	counsel, and to present evidence, at each hearing.
3104	[(b) A court may appoint an indigent defense service provider as provided in Title 78B,
3105	Chapter 22, Indigent Defense Act.]
3106	(b) If a parent or guardian is the subject of an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition,
3107	the juvenile court shall:
3108	(i) appoint an indigent defense service provider for a parent or guardian determined to
3109	be an indigent individual in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 22, Part 2, Appointment of
3110	Counsel; and
3111	(ii) order indigent defense services for the parent or legal guardian who is determined
3112	to be an indigent individual in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 22, Part 2, Appointment of
3113	Counsel.
3114	[(4)] (3) (a) In [every] an abuse, neglect, or dependency proceeding under this chapter,
3115	the <u>juvenile</u> court shall order that the child be represented by $[\pi]$ <u>an attorney</u> guardian ad litem,
3116	in accordance with Section [78A-6-902. The] <u>78A-2-803.</u>
3117	(b) A guardian ad litem appointed under Subsection (3)(a) shall represent the best
3118	interest of the [child] minor, in accordance with the requirements of [that section,] Section
3119	<u>78A-2-803:</u>
3120	(i) at the shelter hearing and at all subsequent court and administrative proceedings,
3121	including any proceeding for termination of parental rights in accordance with [Part 5,
3122	Termination of Parental Rights Act.] Chapter 4, Termination and Restoration of Parental
3123	Rights; and
3124	(ii) in other actions initiated under this chapter when appointed by the court under
3125	Section 78A-2-803 or as otherwise provided by law.
3126	(4) Subject to the attorney general's prosecutorial discretion in civil enforcement
3127	actions, the attorney general shall, in accordance with Section 62A-4a-113, enforce all

3128	provisions of this chapter and Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Child and Family Services, relating to
3129	protection or custody of an abused, neglected, or dependent minor and the termination of
3130	parental rights.
3131	(5) (a) The juvenile court shall admit any individual to a hearing, including a hearing
3132	under Section 80-3-205, unless the juvenile court makes a finding upon the record that the
3133	individual's presence at the hearing would:
3134	(i) be detrimental to the best interest of a minor who is a party to the proceeding;
3135	(ii) impair the fact-finding process; or
3136	(iii) be otherwise contrary to the interests of justice.
3137	(b) The juvenile court may exclude an individual from a hearing under Subsection
3138	(5)(a) on the juvenile court's own motion or by motion of a party to the proceeding.
3139	[(5) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (5)(b), and notwithstanding any other
3140	provision of law:]
3141	[(i) counsel for all parties to the action shall be given access to all records, maintained
3142	by the division or any other state or local public agency, that are relevant to the abuse, neglect,
3143	or dependency proceeding under this chapter; and]
3144	[(ii) if the natural parent of a child is not represented by counsel, the natural parent
3145	shall have access to the records described in Subsection (5)(a)(i).]
3146	[(b) The disclosures described in Subsection (5)(a) are not required in the following
3147	circumstances:]
3148	[(i) subject to Subsection (5)(c), the division or other state or local public agency did
3149	not originally create the record being requested;]
3150	[(ii) disclosure of the record would jeopardize the life or physical safety of a child who
3151	has been a victim of abuse or neglect, or any person who provided substitute care for the child;
3152	[(iii) disclosure of the record would jeopardize the anonymity of the person or persons
3153	making the initial report of abuse or neglect or any others involved in the subsequent
3154	investigation;]
3155	[(iv) disclosure of the record would jeopardize the life or physical safety of an
3156	individual who has been a victim of domestic violence;]
3157	[(v) the record is a report maintained in the Management Information System, for
3158	which a finding of unsubstantiated, unsupported, or without merit has been made, unless the

3159	person requesting the information is the alleged perpetrator in the report or counsel for the
3160	alleged perpetrator in the report; or]
3161	[(vi) the record is a Children's Justice Center interview, including a video or audio
3162	recording, and a transcript of the recording, the release of which is governed by Section
3163	77-37-4.]
3164	[(c) If a disclosure is denied under Subsection (5)(b)(i), the division shall inform the
3165	person making the request of the following:
3166	[(i) the existence of all records in the possession of the division or any other state or
3167	local public agency;]
3168	[(ii) the name and address of the person or agency that originally created the record;
3169	and]
3170	[(iii) that the requesting person must seek access to the record from the person or
3171	agency that originally created the record.]
3172	Section 58. Section 80-3-105 is enacted to read:
3173	80-3-105. Consolidation of proceedings.
3174	(1) Subject to Subsection (2), when more than one child is involved in a home situation
3175	that may be found to constitute abuse, neglect, or dependency, the proceedings may be
3176	consolidated.
3177	(2) Separate hearings may be held in proceedings consolidated under Subsection (1)
3178	with respect to disposition.
3179	Section 59. Section 80-3-106 is enacted to read:
3180	80-3-106. Record of proceedings.
3181	(1) As used in this section:
3182	(a) "Record of a proceeding" does not include documentary materials of any type
3183	submitted to the juvenile court as part of the proceeding, including items submitted under Utah
3184	Rules of Juvenile Procedure, Rule 45.
3185	(b) "Subjects of the record" includes the child's attorney guardian ad litem, the child's
3186	guardian, the division, and any other party to the proceeding.
3187	(2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), the juvenile court shall take a verbatim
3188	record of the proceedings under this chapter, unless dispensed with by the juvenile court.
3189	(b) A juvenile court shall take a verbatim record of the proceedings in all cases under

3190	this chapter that might result in deprivation of custody.
3191	(3) Notwithstanding any other provision, including Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government
3192	Records Access and Management Act, the juvenile court shall release a record of a proceeding
3193	made under Subsection (2) to any person upon a finding on the record for good cause.
3194	(4) Following a petition for a record of a proceeding made under Subsection (2), the
3195	juvenile court shall:
3196	(a) provide notice to all subjects of the record that a request for release of the record
3197	has been made; and
3198	(b) allow sufficient time for the subjects of the record to respond before making a
3199	finding on the petition.
3200	(5) A record of a proceeding may not be released under this section if the juvenile
3201	court's jurisdiction over the subjects of the proceeding ended more than 12 months before the
3202	day on which the request is made.
3203	Section 60. Section 80-3-107 is enacted to read:
3204	80-3-107. Disclosure of records Record sharing.
3205	(1) (a) Except as provided in Subsections (1)(c) through (e), in an abuse, neglect, or
3206	dependency proceeding occurring after the commencement of a shelter hearing under Section
3207	80-3-301, or the filing of an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition, each party to the
3208	proceeding shall provide in writing to any other party or the other party's counsel any
3209	information that the party:
3210	(i) plans to report to the juvenile court at the proceeding; or
3211	(ii) could reasonably expect would be requested of the party by the juvenile court at the
3212	proceeding.
3213	(b) A party providing the disclosure required under Subsection (1)(a) shall make the
3214	disclosure:
3215	(i) for a dispositional hearing under Part 4, Adjudication and Disposition, no less than
3216	five days before the day on which the dispositional hearing is held; and
3217	(ii) for all other proceedings, no less than five days before the day on which the
3218	proceeding is held.
3219	(c) The division is not required to provide a court report or a child and family plan
3220	described in Section 62A-4a-205 to each party to the proceeding if:

3221	(i) the information is electronically filed with the juvenile court; and
3222	(ii) each party to the proceeding has access to the electronically filed information.
3223	(d) If a party to a proceeding obtains information after the deadline described in
3224	Subsection (1)(b), the information is exempt from the disclosure required under Subsection
3225	(1)(a) if the party certifies to the juvenile court that the information was obtained after the
3226	<u>deadline.</u>
3227	(e) Subsection (1)(a) does not apply to:
3228	(i) pretrial hearings; and
3229	(ii) the frequent, periodic review hearings held in a dependency drug court case to
3230	assess and promote the parent's progress in substance use disorder treatment.
3231	(2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), and notwithstanding any other
3232	provision of law:
3233	(i) counsel for all parties to the action shall be given access to all records, maintained
3234	by the division or any other state or local public agency, that are relevant to the abuse, neglect,
3235	or dependency proceeding under this chapter; and
3236	(ii) if the natural parent of a child is not represented by counsel, the natural parent shall
3237	have access to the records described in Subsection (2)(a)(i).
3238	(b) The disclosures described in Subsection (2)(a) are not required if:
3239	(i) subject to Subsection (2)(c), the division or other state or local public agency did not
3240	originally create the record being requested;
3241	(ii) disclosure of the record would jeopardize the life or physical safety of a child who
3242	has been a victim of abuse or neglect, or any individual who provided substitute care for the
3243	child;
3244	(iii) disclosure of the record would jeopardize the anonymity of the individual making
3245	the initial report of abuse or neglect or any others involved in the subsequent investigation;
3246	(iv) disclosure of the record would jeopardize the life or physical safety of an
3247	individual who has been a victim of domestic violence;
3248	(v) the record is a report maintained in the Management Information System, for which
3249	a finding of unsubstantiated, unsupported, or without merit has been made, unless the
3250	individual requesting the information is the alleged perpetrator in the report or counsel for the
3251	alleged perpetrator in the report; or

3252	(vi) the record is a Children's Justice Center interview, including a video or audio
3253	recording, and a transcript of the recording, the release of which is governed by Section
3254	<u>77-37-4.</u>
3255	(c) If a disclosure is denied under Subsection (2)(b)(i), the division shall inform the
3256	individual making the request:
3257	(i) of the existence of all records in the possession of the division or any other state or
3258	local public agency;
3259	(ii) of the name and address of the individual or agency that originally created the
3260	record; and
3261	(iii) that the individual making the request must seek access to the record from the
3262	individual or agency that originally created the record.
3263	Section 61. Section 80-3-108, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-305 is
3264	renumbered and amended to read:
3265	[78A-6-305]. <u>80-3-108.</u> Opportunity for a minor to address the juvenile
3266	court Consideration of minor's statement outside of court.
3267	(1) [For purposes of] As used in this section, "postadjudication hearing" means:
3268	(a) a dispositional hearing;
3269	(b) a permanency hearing; or
3270	(c) a review hearing, except a drug court review hearing.
3271	(2) A minor shall be present at any postadjudication hearing in a case relating to the
3272	abuse, neglect, or dependency of the minor, unless the juvenile court determines that:
3273	(a) requiring the minor to be present at the postadjudication hearing would be
3274	detrimental to the minor or impractical; or
3275	(b) the minor is not sufficiently mature to articulate the minor's wishes in relation to the
3276	hearing.
3277	(3) A juvenile court may, in the juvenile court's discretion, order that a minor described
3278	in Subsection (2) be present at a hearing that is not a postadjudication hearing.
3279	(4) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (4)(b), at any hearing in a case relating to the
3280	abuse, neglect, or dependency of a minor, when the minor is present at the hearing, the juvenile
3281	court shall:
3282	(i) ask the minor whether the minor desires the opportunity to address the <u>juvenile</u>

3283	court or testify; and
3284	(ii) if the minor desires an opportunity to address the <u>juvenile</u> court or testify, allow the
3285	minor to address the <u>juvenile</u> court or testify.
3286	(b) Subsection (4)(a) does not apply if the <u>juvenile</u> court determines that:
3287	(i) it would be detrimental to the minor to comply with Subsection (4)(a); or
3288	(ii) the minor is not sufficiently mature to articulate the minor's wishes in relation to
3289	the hearing.
3290	(c) Subject to applicable court rules, the <u>juvenile</u> court may allow the minor to address
3291	the court in camera.
3292	(d) If a minor 14 years [of age] old or older desires an opportunity to address the
3293	juvenile court or testify, the juvenile court shall give the minor's desires added weight, but may
3294	not treat the minor's desires as the single controlling factor in a postadjudication hearing or
3295	other hearing described in Subsection (3).
3296	(e) For the purpose of establishing the fact of abuse, neglect, or dependency, the
3297	juvenile court may, in the juvenile court's discretion, consider evidence of statements made by
3298	a child under eight years old to an individual in a trust relationship.
3299	(5) [Nothing in this section prohibits] This section does not prohibit a minor from
3300	being present at a hearing that the minor is not required to be at [by] under this section or by
3301	court order, unless the <u>juvenile</u> court orders otherwise.
3302	Section 62. Section 80-3-109, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-324 is
3303	renumbered and amended to read:
3304	[78A-6-324]. <u>80-3-109.</u> Physical or mental health examination during
3305	proceedings Division duties.
3306	[(1) When a mental health practitioner is appointed in any juvenile court proceeding to
3307	evaluate the mental health of a parent or a minor, or to provide mental health services to a
3308	parent or minor, the court:]
3309	(1) In a proceeding under this chapter, the juvenile court:
3310	(a) may appoint any mental health therapist, as defined in Section 58-60-102, [which]
3311	who the juvenile court finds to be qualified[; and] to:
3312	(i) evaluate the mental health of a minor or provide mental health services to the minor;

3313

or

3314	(ii) after notice and a hearing set for the specific purpose, evaluate the mental health of
3315	the minor's parent or guardian or provide mental health services to the parent or guardian if the
3316	juvenile court finds from the evidence presented at the hearing that the parent's or guardian's
3317	mental or emotional condition may be a factor in causing the abuse, neglect, or dependency of
3318	the minor; or
3319	(b) may appoint a physician or a physician assistant who the juvenile court finds to be
3320	qualified to:
3321	(i) physically examine the minor; or
3322	(ii) after notice and a hearing set for the specific purpose, physically examine the
3323	minor's parent or guardian if the juvenile court finds from the evidence presented at the hearing
3324	that the parent's or guardian's physical condition may be a factor in causing the abuse, neglect,
3325	or dependency of the minor.
3326	[(b)] (2) The juvenile court may not refuse to appoint a mental health therapist under
3327	Subsection (1) for the reason that the therapist's recommendations in another case [have not
3328	followed] did not follow the recommendations of the [Division of Child and Family Services]
3329	division.
3330	[(2) This section applies to all juvenile court proceedings involving:]
3331	(3) The division shall, with regard to a minor in the division's custody:
3332	(a) take reasonable measures to notify a minor's parent or guardian of any
3333	non-emergency health treatment or care scheduled for a minor;
3334	(b) include the minor's parent or guardian as fully as possible in making health care
3335	decisions for the minor;
3336	(c) defer to the minor's parent's or guardian's reasonable and informed decisions
3337	regarding the minor's health care to the extent that the minor's health and well-being are not
3338	unreasonably compromised by the parent's or guardian's decision; and
3339	(d) notify the minor's parent or guardian within five business days after the day on
3340	which the minor receives emergency health care or treatment.
3341	(4) An examination conducted in accordance with Subsection (1) is not a privileged
3342	communication under Utah Rules of Evidence, Rule 506(d)(3), and is exempt from the general
3343	rule of privilege.
3344	(5) Subsection (1) applies to a proceeding under this chapter involving:

3345	(a) parents and minors; or
3346	(b) the [Division of Child and Family Services] division.
3347	Section 63. Section 80-3-110, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-115 is
3348	renumbered and amended to read:
3349	[78A-6-115]. <u>80-3-110.</u> Consideration of cannabis during proceedings.
3350	[(1) (a) A verbatim record of the proceedings shall be taken in all cases that might
3351	result in deprivation of custody as defined in this chapter. In all other cases a verbatim record
3352	shall also be made unless dispensed with by the court.]
3353	[(b) (i) For purposes of this Subsection (1)(b):]
3354	[(A) "Record of a proceeding" does not include documentary materials of any type
3355	submitted to the court as part of the proceeding, including items submitted under Subsection
3356	(4)(a).]
3357	[(B) "Subjects of the record" includes the child's guardian ad litem, the child's legal
3358	guardian, the Division of Child and Family Services, and any other party to the proceeding.
3359	[(ii) Notwithstanding any other provision, including Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government
3360	Records Access and Management Act, the court shall release a record of a proceeding made
3361	under Subsection (1)(a) to any person upon a finding on the record for good cause.]
3362	[(iii) Following a petition for a record of a proceeding made under Subsection (1)(a),
3363	the court shall:
3364	[(A) provide notice to all subjects of the record that a request for release of the record
3365	has been made; and]
3366	[(B) allow sufficient time for the subjects of the record to respond before making a
3367	finding on the petition.]
3368	[(iv) A record of a proceeding may not be released under this Subsection (1)(b) if the
3369	court's jurisdiction over the subjects of the proceeding ended more than 12 months before the
3370	day on which the request is made.]
3371	[(2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), the county attorney or, if within a
3372	prosecution district, the district attorney shall represent the state in any proceeding in a minor's
3373	case.]
3374	[(b) Subject to the attorney general's prosecutorial discretion in civil enforcement
3375	actions, the attorney general shall enforce all provisions of Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Child and

03/0	raining Services, and this chapter, relating to:
3377	[(i) protection or custody of an abused, neglected, or dependent child; and]
3378	[(ii) petitions for termination of parental rights.]
3379	[(3) The board may adopt special rules of procedure to govern proceedings involving
3380	violations of traffic laws or ordinances, wildlife laws, and boating laws. However, proceedings
3381	involving offenses under Section 78A-6-606 are governed by that section regarding suspension
3382	of driving privileges.]
3383	[(4) (a) For the purposes of determining proper disposition of the minor in
3384	dispositional hearings and establishing the fact of abuse, neglect, or dependency in adjudication
3385	hearings and in hearings upon petitions for termination of parental rights, written reports and
3386	other material relating to the minor's mental, physical, and social history and condition may be
3387	received in evidence and may be considered by the court along with other evidence. The court
3388	may require that the individual who wrote the report or prepared the material appear as a
3389	witness if the individual is reasonably available.]
3390	[(b) For the purpose of determining proper disposition of a minor alleged to be or
3391	adjudicated as abused, neglected, or dependent, dispositional reports prepared by the division
3392	under Section 78A-6-315 may be received in evidence and may be considered by the court
3393	along with other evidence. The court may require any individual who participated in preparing
3394	the dispositional report to appear as a witness, if the individual is reasonably available.]
3395	[(5) (a) Except as provided in Subsections (5)(c) through (e), in an abuse, neglect, or
3396	dependency proceeding occurring after the commencement of a shelter hearing under Section
3397	78A-6-306 or the filing of a petition under Section 78A-6-304, each party to the proceeding
3398	shall provide in writing to the other parties or their counsel any information which the party:]
3399	[(i) plans to report to the court at the proceeding; or]
3400	[(ii) could reasonably expect would be requested of the party by the court at the
3401	proceeding.]
3402	[(b) The disclosure required under Subsection (5)(a) shall be made:]
3403	[(i) for dispositional hearings under Sections 78A-6-311 and 78A-6-312, no less than
3404	five days before the day on which the proceeding is held;]
3405	[(ii) for proceedings under Chapter 6, Part 5, Termination of Parental Rights Act, in
3406	accordance with Utah Rules of Civil Procedure: and

3407	(iii) for all other proceedings, no less than five days before the day on which the
3408	proceeding is held.]
3409	[(c) The division is not required to provide a court report or a child and family plan to
3410	each party to the proceeding if:]
3411	[(i) the information is electronically filed with the court; and]
3412	[(ii) each party to the proceeding has access to the electronically filed information.]
3413	[(d) If a party to a proceeding obtains information after the deadline in Subsection
3414	(5)(b), the information is exempt from the disclosure required under Subsection (5)(a) if the
3415	party certifies to the court that the information was obtained after the deadline.]
3416	[(e) Subsection (5)(a) does not apply to:]
3417	[(i) pretrial hearings; and]
3418	[(ii) the frequent, periodic review hearings held in a dependency drug court case to
3419	assess and promote the parent's progress in substance use disorder treatment.]
3420	[(6) For the purpose of establishing the fact of abuse, neglect, or dependency, the court
3421	may, in the court's discretion, consider evidence of statements made by a child under eight
3422	years of age to an individual in a trust relationship.]
3423	$\left[\frac{(7)}{(1)}\right]$ (1) $\left[\frac{(a)}{(a)}\right]$ As used in this $\left[\frac{\text{Subsection }(7)}{(1)}\right]$ section:
3424	[(i)] (a) "Cannabis" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.
3425	[(ii)] (b) "Cannabis product" means the same as that term is defined in Section
3426	26-61a-102.
3427	[(iii) (A)] (c) (i) "Chronic" means repeated or patterned.
3428	[(B)] (ii) "Chronic" does not mean an isolated incident.
3429	[(iv)] (d) "Directions of use" means the same as that term is defined in Section
3430	26-61a-102.
3431	[(v)] (e) "Dosing guidelines" means the same as that term is defined in Section
3432	26-61a-102.
3433	[(vi)] (f) "Medical cannabis" means the same as that term is defined in Section
3434	26-61a-102.
3435	[(vii)] (g) "Medical cannabis cardholder" means the same as that term is defined in
3436	Section 26-61a-102.
3437	[(viii)] (h) "Qualified medical provider" means the same as that term is defined in

3438	Section 26-61a-102.
3439	[(b)] (2) In [any child welfare proceeding] a proceeding under this chapter, in which
3440	the juvenile court makes a finding, determination, or otherwise considers an individual's
3441	possession or use of medical cannabis, a cannabis product, or a medical cannabis device, the
3442	juvenile court may not consider or treat the individual's possession or use any differently than
3443	the lawful possession or use of any prescribed controlled substance if:
3444	[(i)] (a) the individual's possession or use complies with Title 4, Chapter 41a, Cannabis
3445	Production Establishments;
3446	[(ii)] (b) the individual's possession or use complies with Subsection 58-37-3.7(2) or
3447	(3); or
3448	[(iii) (A)] (c) (i) the individual's possession or use complies with Title 26, Chapter 61a,
3449	Utah Medical Cannabis Act; and
3450	[(B)] (ii) the individual reasonably complies with the directions of use and dosing
3451	guidelines determined by the individual's qualified medical provider or through a consultation
3452	described in Subsection 26-61a-502(4) or (5).
3453	[(c)] (3) In a [child welfare proceeding] proceeding under this chapter, a child's parent's
3454	or guardian's use of cannabis or a cannabis product is not abuse or neglect of $[a]$ the child
3455	[under Section 78A-6-105] unless there is evidence showing that:
3456	[(i)] (a) the child is harmed because of the child's inhalation or ingestion of cannabis,
3457	or because of cannabis being introduced to the child's body in another manner; or
3458	[(ii)] (b) the child is at an unreasonable risk of harm because of chronic inhalation or
3459	ingestion of cannabis or chronic introduction of cannabis to the child's body in another manner.
3460	[(d)] (4) Unless there is harm or an unreasonable risk of harm to the child as described
3461	in Subsection [(7)(c)] (3), in a child welfare proceeding under this chapter, a child's parent's or
3462	guardian's use of medical cannabis or a cannabis product is not contrary to the best interests of
3463	[a] the child if:
3464	[(i)] (a) for a medical cannabis cardholder after January 1, 2021, the parent's or
3465	guardian's possession or use complies with Title 26, Chapter 61a, Utah Medical Cannabis Act,
3466	and there is no evidence that the parent's or guardian's use of medical cannabis unreasonably
3467	deviates from the directions of use and dosing guidelines determined by the parent's or
3468	guardian's qualified medical provider or through a consultation described in Subsection

3469	26-61a-502(4) or (5); or
3470	[(ii)] (b) before January 1, 2021, the parent's or guardian's possession or use complies
3471	with Subsection 58-37-3.7(2) or (3).
3472	[(e)] (5) Subsection $[(7)(e)]$ (3) does not prohibit a finding of abuse or neglect of a
3473	child [under Section 78A-6-105], and Subsection [(7)(d)] (3) does not prohibit a finding that a
3474	parent's or guardian's use of medical cannabis or a cannabis product is contrary to the best
3475	interests of a child, if there is evidence showing a nexus between the parent's or guardian's use
3476	of cannabis or a cannabis product and behavior that would separately constitute abuse or
3477	neglect of the child.
3478	Section 64. Section 80-3-201, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-304 is
3479	renumbered and amended to read:
3480	Part 2. Petition Alleging Abuse, Neglect, or Dependency
3481	[78A-6-304]. <u>80-3-201.</u> Petition Who may file Timing Dismissal
3482	Notice.
3483	[(1) For purposes of this section, "petition" means a petition to commence proceedings
3484	in a juvenile court alleging that a child is:
3485	[(a) abused;]
3486	[(b) neglected; or]
3487	[(c) dependent.]
3488	[(2)(a)](1) Subject to Subsection $(2)[(b)]$, any interested person may file $[a]$ an abuse,
3489	neglect, or dependency petition.
3490	[(b)] (2) A person described in Subsection $[(2)(a)]$ (1) shall make a referral with the
3491	division before the person files [a] an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition.
3492	[(3) If the child who is the subject of a petition is removed from the child's home by the
3493	division, the petition shall be filed on or before the date of the initial shelter hearing described
3494	in Section 78A-6-306.]
3495	[(4) The petition shall be verified, and contain all of the following:]
3496	[(a) the name, age, and address, if any, of the child upon whose behalf the petition is
3497	brought;]
3498	[(b) the names and addresses, if known to the petitioner, of both parents and any
3499	guardian of the child;]

3500	[(c) a concise statement of facts, separately stated, to support the conclusion that the
3501	child upon whose behalf the petition is being brought is abused, neglected, or dependent; and]
3502	[(d) a statement regarding whether the child is in protective custody, and if so, the date
3503	and precise time the child was taken into protective custody.]
3504	[(5) If a petition is filed under this section, and a petition for termination of parental
3505	rights is filed under Section 78A-6-504 before a dispositional hearing, a party may request a
3506	hearing on whether reunification services are appropriate in accordance with the factors
3507	described in Subsections 78A-6-312(21) and (23).
3508	(3) If a child who is the subject of an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition is removed
3509	from the child's home by the division, the petition shall be filed on or before the day on which
3510	the initial shelter hearing described in Section 80-3-301 is held.
3511	(4) An abuse, neglect, or dependency petition shall include:
3512	(a) a concise statement of facts, separately stated, to support the conclusion that the
3513	child upon whose behalf the abuse, neglect, or dependency petition is brought is abused,
3514	neglected, or dependent; and
3515	(b) a statement regarding whether the child is in protective custody, and if so, the date
3516	and precise time the child was taken into protective custody.
3517	(5) (a) Upon the filing of an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition, the petitioner shall
3518	serve the petition and notice on:
3519	(i) the guardian ad litem;
3520	(ii) both parents and any guardian of the child; and
3521	(iii) the child's foster parents.
3522	(b) The notice described in Subsection (5) shall contain all of the following:
3523	(i) the name and address of the person to whom the notice is directed;
3524	(ii) the date, time, and place of the hearing on the petition;
3525	(iii) the name of the child on whose behalf the petition is brought;
3526	(iv) a statement that the parent or guardian to whom notice is given, and the child, are
3527	entitled to have an attorney present at the hearing on the petition, and that if the parent or
3528	guardian is indigent and cannot afford an attorney, and desires to be represented by an attorney,
3529	one will be provided; and
3530	(v) a statement that the parent or legal guardian is liable for the cost of support of the

3531	child in the protective custody, temporary custody, and custody of the division, and for legal
3532	counsel appointed for the parent or guardian under Subsection (5)(b)(iv), according to the
3533	parent's or guardian's financial ability.
3534	(6) The petitioner shall serve the abuse, neglect, or dependency petition and notice
3535	under this section on all individuals described in Subsection (5)(a) as soon as possible after the
3536	petition is filed and at least five days before the day on which the hearing is set.
3537	(7) The juvenile court may dismiss an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition at any
3538	stage of the proceedings.
3539	(8) If an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition includes an allegation of educational
3540	neglect, Sections 53G-6-210 and 53G-6-211 are applicable to the proceedings under this
3541	chapter.
3542	Section 65. Section 80-3-202, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-107 is
3543	renumbered and amended to read:
3544	[78A-6-107]. <u>80-3-202.</u> Expedited filing of petition.
3545	[(1) For purposes of this section, "petition" means a petition, under Section 78A-6-304,
3546	to commence proceedings in a juvenile court alleging that a child is:]
3547	[(a) abused;]
3548	[(b) neglected; or]
3549	[(c) dependent.]
3550	[(2) If a] (1) If an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition is requested by the division,
3551	the attorney general shall file the <u>abuse</u> , <u>neglect</u> , <u>or dependency</u> petition within 72 hours [of]
3552	after the completion of the division's investigation and request, excluding weekends and
3553	holidays, if:
3554	(a) the child who is the subject of the requested <u>abuse</u> , <u>neglect</u> , <u>or dependency</u> petition
3555	is not removed from the child's home by the division; and
3556	(b) without an expedited hearing and services ordered under the protective supervision
3557	of the <u>juvenile</u> court, the child will likely be taken into protective custody.
3558	[(3)] (2) The <u>juvenile</u> court shall give scheduling priority to the pretrial and
3559	adjudication hearings on [a] an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition if:
3560	(a) the child who is the subject of the petition is not in:
3561	(i) protective custody; or

3562	(ii) temporary custody; and
3563	(b) the division indicates in the petition that, without expedited hearings and services
3564	ordered under the protective supervision of the court, the child will likely be taken into
3565	protective custody.
3566	Section 66. Section 80-3-203 is enacted to read:
3567	80-3-203. Expedited hearing for temporary custody.
3568	(1) After an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition is filed, the juvenile court may
3569	make an order:
3570	(a) providing for temporary custody of the child who is the subject of the petition; or
3571	(b) that the division provide protective services to the child who is the subject of the
3572	petition if the juvenile court determines that:
3573	(i) the child is at risk of being removed from the child's home due to abuse or neglect;
3574	<u>and</u>
3575	(ii) the provision of protective services may make the removal described in Subsection
3576	(1)(b)(i) unnecessary.
3577	(2) (a) The juvenile court shall hold an expedited hearing to determine whether a child
3578	should be placed in temporary custody if:
3579	(i) a person files an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition;
3580	(ii) a party to the proceeding files a motion for expedited placement in temporary
3581	custody; and
3582	(iii) notice of the hearing described in this Subsection (1)(a) is served consistent with
3583	the requirements for notice of a shelter hearing under Section 80-3-301.
3584	(b) The hearing described in Subsection (2)(a):
3585	(i) shall be held within 72 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, after the time in
3586	which the motion described in Subsection (2)(a)(ii) is filed; and
3587	(ii) shall be considered a shelter hearing under Section 80-3-301 and Utah Rules of
3588	Juvenile Procedure, Rule 13.
3589	(3) (a) The hearing and notice described in Subsection (1) are subject to:
3590	(i) Section 80-3-301;
3591	(ii) Section 80-3-302; and
3592	(iii) the Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure.

(b) After the hearing described in Subsection (1), the Juvenne court may order a child
placed in the temporary custody of the division.
Section 67. Section 80-3-204, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-302 is
renumbered and amended to read:
[78A-6-302]. <u>80-3-204.</u> Protective custody of a child after a petition is filed
Grounds.
(1) When [a] an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition is filed [under Section
78A-6-304], the <u>juvenile</u> 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] $80-4-104$.
(2) After [a petition has been filed under Section 78A-6-304] an abuse, neglect, or
dependency petition is filed, if the child who is the subject of the petition is not in [the]
protective custody [of the division], a juvenile court may order that the child be removed from
the child's home or otherwise taken into protective custody if the <u>juvenile</u> 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]
individual 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;

3624	(g) (i) a relative or other adult custodian with whom the child is left by the parent or
3625	guardian is unwilling or unable to provide care or support for the child;
3626	(ii) the whereabouts of the parent or guardian are unknown; and
3627	(iii) reasonable efforts to locate the parent or guardian are unsuccessful;
3628	(h) subject to [Subsections 78A-6-105(39)] Subsection 80-1-102(51)(b) and
3629	[78A-6-117(2) and Section 78A-6-301.5] <u>Sections 80-3-109</u> and <u>80-3-304</u> , the child is in
3630	immediate need of medical care;
3631	(i) (i) a parent's or guardian's actions, omissions, or habitual action create an
3632	environment that poses a serious risk to the child's health or safety for which immediate
3633	remedial or preventive action is necessary; or
3634	(ii) a parent's or guardian's action in leaving a child unattended would reasonably pose
3635	a threat to the child's health or safety;
3636	(j) the child or another child residing in the same household has been neglected;
3637	(k) the child's natural parent:
3638	(i) intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes the death of another parent of the
3639	child;
3640	(ii) is identified by a law enforcement agency as the primary suspect in an investigation
3641	for intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing the death of another parent of the child; or
3642	(iii) is being prosecuted for or has been convicted of intentionally, knowingly, or
3643	recklessly causing the death of another parent of the child;
3644	(l) an infant has been abandoned, as defined in Section [78A-6-316] 80-4-203;
3645	(m) (i) the parent or guardian, or an adult residing in the same household as the parent
3646	or guardian, is charged or arrested pursuant to Title 58, Chapter 37d, Clandestine Drug Lab
3647	Act; and
3648	(ii) any clandestine laboratory operation was located in the residence or on the property
3649	where the child resided; or
3650	(n) the child's welfare is otherwise endangered.
3651	(3) (a) For purposes of Subsection (2)(a), if a child has previously been adjudicated as
3652	abused, neglected, or dependent, and a subsequent incident of abuse, neglect, or dependency
3653	occurs involving the same substantiated abuser or under similar circumstance as the previous
3654	abuse, that fact [constitutes] is 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] an individual 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] is 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] an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition [under Section 78A-6-304], the juvenile 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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] 80-3-301.
- (5) In the absence of one of the factors described in Subsection (2), a <u>juvenile</u> 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[-]; or
- (d) the possession or use, in accordance with Title 26, Chapter 61a, Utah Medical Cannabis Act, of cannabis in a medicinal dosage form, a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form, or a medical cannabis device, as those terms are defined in Section 26-61a-102.
- (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] detention, unless the child may be admitted to detention under Chapter 6, Part 2, Custody and Detention.

- (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] a juvenile court and the division 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] a juvenile court or the division 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.
- Section 68. Section **80-3-205**, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-322 is renumbered and amended to read:

[78A-6-322]. 80-3-205. Coordination of proceedings.

- (1) In each case where an information or indictment [has been] is filed against a defendant concerning abuse, neglect, or dependency of a child, and a petition [has been] is 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] division personnel, the appointed guardian ad litem, pretrial services personnel, and corrections personnel shall make reasonable efforts to facilitate the coordination required [by] under this section.
- 3714 (3) [Members of interdisciplinary child protection teams, established under Section
 3715 62A-4a-409,] A member of a child protection team may participate in the coordination required
 3716 [by] under this section.

3717	(4) [Members of a child protection unit, established under Section 10-3-913 or
3718	17-22-2,] A member of a child protection unit may coordinate with the attorney general's
3719	office, [Division of Child and Family Services] division personnel, the appointed guardian ad
3720	litem, pretrial services personnel, and corrections personnel as appropriate under this section.
3721	Section 69. Section 80-3-206 is enacted to read:
3722	80-3-206. Mediation.
3723	If an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition is filed, or if a matter is referred to the
3724	juvenile court under Subsection 78A-6-104(1)(c), the juvenile court may require the parties to
3725	participate in mediation in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 2, Alternative Dispute
3726	Resolution Act.
3727	Section 70. Section 80-3-207 is enacted to read:
3728	80-3-207. Modification of petition Continuance.
3729	(1) When it appears in a proceeding under this chapter that evidence presented points
3730	to material facts not alleged in the abuse, neglect, or dependency petition, the juvenile court
3731	may consider the additional or different matters raised by the evidence if the parties consent.
3732	(2) The juvenile court on motion of any interested party, or on the juvenile court's own
3733	motion, shall direct that the abuse, neglect, or dependency petition be amended to conform to
3734	the evidence described in Subsection (1).
3735	(3) If the amendment described in Subsection (2) results in a substantial departure from
3736	the facts originally alleged in the abuse, neglect, or dependency petition, the juvenile court shall
3737	grant a continuance as justice may require in accordance with Utah Rules of Juvenile
3738	Procedure, Rule 54.
3739	Section 71. Section 80-3-301, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-306 is
3740	renumbered and amended to read:
3741	Part 3. Shelter Proceedings and Placement of a Child
3742	[78A-6-306]. <u>80-3-301.</u> Shelter hearing Court considerations.
3743	(1) A juvenile court shall hold a shelter hearing [shall be held] to determine the
3744	temporary custody of a child within 72 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, after any one
3745	or all of the following occur:
3746	(a) removal of the child from the child's home by the division;
3747	(b) placement of the child in [the] protective custody [of the division];

3748	(c) emergency placement under Subsection 62A-4a-202.1[(4)](7);
3749	(d) as an alternative to removal of the child, a parent enters a domestic violence shelter
3750	at the request of the division; or
3751	[(e) a "Motion for Expedited Placement in Temporary Custody" is filed under
3752	Subsection 78A-6-106(4)]
3753	(e) a motion for expedited placement in temporary custody is filed under Section
3754	<u>80-3-203</u> .
3755	(2) If one of the circumstances described in Subsections (1)(a) through (e) occurs, the
3756	division shall issue a notice that contains all of the following:
3757	(a) the name and address of the [person] individual to whom the notice is directed;
3758	(b) the date, time, and place of the shelter hearing;
3759	(c) the name of the child on whose behalf [a] an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition
3760	is [being] brought;
3761	(d) a concise statement regarding:
3762	(i) the reasons for removal or other action of the division under Subsection (1); and
3763	(ii) the allegations and code sections under which the proceeding [has been] is
3764	instituted;
3765	(e) a statement that the parent or guardian to whom notice is given, and the child, are
3766	entitled to have an attorney present at the shelter hearing, and that if the parent or guardian is
3767	[indigent] an indigent individual and cannot afford an attorney, and desires to be represented by
3768	an attorney, one will be provided in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 22, Indigent Defense
3769	Act; and
3770	(f) a statement that the parent or guardian is liable for the cost of support of the child in
3771	the protective custody, temporary custody, and custody of the division, and the cost for legal
3772	counsel appointed for the parent or guardian under Subsection (2)(e), according to the financial
3773	ability of the parent or guardian.
3774	(3) The notice described in Subsection (2) shall be personally served as soon as
3775	possible, but no later than one business day after [removal of] the day on which the child is
3776	removed from the child's home, or the [filing of a "Motion for Expedited Placement in
3777	Temporary Custody" under Subsection 78A-6-106(4)] day on which a motion for expedited
3778	placement in temporary custody under Section 80-3-203 is filed, on:

3779	(a) the appropriate guardian ad litem; and
3780	(b) both parents and any guardian of the child, unless the parents or guardians cannot
3781	be located.
3782	(4) [The] Notwithstanding Section 80-3-104, the following [persons] individuals shall
3783	be present at the shelter hearing:
3784	(a) the child, unless it would be detrimental for the child;
3785	(b) the child's parents or guardian, unless the parents or guardian cannot be located, or
3786	fail to appear in response to the notice;
3787	(c) counsel for the parents, if one is requested;
3788	(d) the child's guardian ad litem;
3789	(e) the [caseworker] child welfare worker from the division who is assigned to the
3790	case; and
3791	(f) the attorney from the attorney general's office who is representing the division.
3792	(5) (a) At the shelter hearing, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall:
3793	(i) provide an opportunity to provide relevant testimony to:
3794	(A) the child's parent or guardian, if present; and
3795	(B) any other [person having] individual with relevant knowledge;
3796	(ii) subject to Section [78A-6-305] <u>80-3-108</u> , provide an opportunity for the child to
3797	testify; and
3798	(iii) in accordance with Subsections $[\frac{78A-6-307(18)(c)}{2}]$ $\underline{80-3-302(8)(c)}$ through (e),
3799	grant preferential consideration to a relative or friend for the temporary placement of the child.
3800	(b) The <u>juvenile</u> court:
3801	(i) may consider all relevant evidence, in accordance with the Utah Rules of Juvenile
3802	Procedure;
3803	(ii) shall hear relevant evidence presented by the child, the child's parent or guardian,
3804	the requesting party, or [their] the requesting party's counsel; and
3805	(iii) may in [its] the juvenile court's discretion limit testimony and evidence to only that
3806	which goes to the issues of removal and the child's need for continued protection.
3807	(6) If the child is in [the] protective custody [of the division], the division shall report
3808	to the <u>juvenile</u> court:
3809	(a) the reason why the child was removed from the parent's or guardian's custody;

3810 (b) any services provided to the child and the child's family in an effort to prevent 3811 removal; 3812 (c) the need, if any, for continued shelter: 3813 (d) the available services that could facilitate the return of the child to the custody of 3814 the child's parent or guardian; and 3815 (e) subject to Subsections $[\frac{78A-6-307(18)(c)}{180-3-302(8)(c)}]$ 80-3-302(8)(c) through (e), whether any 3816 relatives of the child or friends of the child's parents may be able and willing to accept 3817 temporary placement of the child. 3818 (7) The juvenile court shall consider all relevant evidence provided by [persons or 3819 entities] an individual or entity authorized to present relevant evidence [pursuant to] under this 3820 section. 3821 (8) (a) If necessary to protect the child, preserve the rights of a party, or for other good 3822 cause shown, the juvenile court may grant no more than one continuance, not to exceed five 3823 judicial days. 3824 (b) A juvenile court shall honor, as nearly as practicable, the request by a parent or 3825 guardian for a continuance under Subsection (8)(a). 3826 (c) Notwithstanding Subsection (8)(a), if the division fails to provide the notice 3827 described in Subsection (2) within the time described in Subsection (3), the juvenile court may 3828 grant the request of a parent or guardian for a continuance, not to exceed five judicial days. 3829 (9) (a) If the child is in [the] protective custody [of the division], the juvenile court 3830 shall order that the child be returned to the custody of the parent or guardian unless [it] the 3831 juvenile court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, consistent with the protections and 3832 requirements provided in Subsection 62A-4a-201(1), that any one of the following exists: 3833 (i) subject to Subsection (9)(b)(i), there is a serious danger to the physical health or 3834 safety of the child and the child's physical health or safety may not be protected without 3835 removing the child from the custody of the child's parent; 3836

- (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

3837

3838

3839 3840

(C) there are no reasonable means available by which the child's emotional health may

3841	be protected without removing the child from the custody of the child's parent or guardian;
3842	(iii) there is a substantial risk that the child will suffer abuse or neglect if the child is
3843	not removed from the custody of the child's parent or guardian;
3844	(iv) subject to Subsection (9)(b)(ii), the child or a minor residing in the same
3845	household has been, or is considered to be at substantial risk of being, physically abused,
3846	sexually abused, or sexually exploited by [a]:
3847	(A) <u>a</u> parent or guardian;
3848	(B) <u>a</u> member of the parent's household or the guardian's household; or
3849	(C) [person] an individual known to the parent or guardian;
3850	(v) the parent or guardian is unwilling to have physical custody of the child;
3851	(vi) the child is without any provision for the child's support;
3852	(vii) a parent who is incarcerated or institutionalized has not or cannot arrange for safe
3853	and appropriate care for the child;
3854	(viii) (A) a relative or other adult custodian with whom the child is left by the parent or
3855	guardian is unwilling or unable to provide care or support for the child;
3856	(B) the whereabouts of the parent or guardian are unknown; and
3857	(C) reasonable efforts to locate the parent or guardian are unsuccessful;
3858	[(ix) subject to Subsections 78A-6-105(40)(b) and 78A-6-117(2) and Section
3859	78A-6-301.5, the child is in immediate need of medical care;]
3860	(ix) subject to Subsection 80-1-102(51)(b) and Sections 80-3-109 and 80-3-304, the
3861	child is in immediate need of medical care;
3862	(x) (A) the physical environment or the fact that the child is left unattended beyond a
3863	reasonable period of time poses a threat to the child's health or safety; and
3864	(B) the parent or guardian is unwilling or unable to make reasonable changes that
3865	would remove the threat;
3866	(xi) (A) the child or a minor residing in the same household has been neglected; and
3867	(B) the parent or guardian is unwilling or unable to make reasonable changes that
3868	would prevent the neglect;
3869	(xii) the parent, guardian, or an adult residing in the same household as the parent or
3870	guardian, is charged or arrested pursuant to Title 58, Chapter 37d, Clandestine Drug Lab Act,
3871	and any clandestine laboratory operation was located in the residence or on the property where

3872	the child resided;
3873	(xiii) (A) the child's welfare is substantially endangered; and
3874	(B) the parent or guardian is unwilling or unable to make reasonable changes that
3875	would remove the danger; or
3876	(xiv) the child's natural parent:
3877	(A) intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes the death of another parent of the
3878	child;
3879	(B) is identified by a law enforcement agency as the primary suspect in an investigation
3880	for intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing the death of another parent of the child; or
3881	(C) is being prosecuted for or has been convicted of intentionally, knowingly, or
3882	recklessly causing the death of another parent of the child.
3883	(b) (i) Prima facie evidence of the finding described in Subsection (9)(a)(i) is
3884	established if:
3885	(A) a court previously adjudicated that the child suffered abuse, neglect, or dependency
3886	involving the parent; and
3887	(B) a subsequent incident of abuse, neglect, or dependency involving the parent occurs.
3888	(ii) For purposes of Subsection (9)(a)(iv), if the <u>juvenile</u> court finds that the parent
3889	knowingly allowed the child to be in the physical care of [a person] an individual after the
3890	parent received actual notice that the [person] individual physically abused, sexually abused, or
3891	sexually exploited the child, that fact [constitutes] is prima facie evidence that there is a
3892	substantial risk that the child will be physically abused, sexually abused, or sexually exploited.
3893	(10) (a) (i) The <u>juvenile</u> court shall [also] make a determination on the record as to
3894	whether reasonable efforts were made to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child
3895	from the child's home and whether there are available services that would prevent the need for
3896	continued removal.
3897	(ii) If the <u>juvenile</u> court finds that the child can be safely returned to the custody of the
3898	child's parent or guardian through the provision of [those] the services described in Subsection
3899	(10)(a)(i), the juvenile court shall place the child with the child's parent or guardian and order
3900	that [those] the services be provided by the division.

safety, and welfare as the paramount concern when making the determination described in

3901

3902

(b) In accordance with federal law, the juvenile court shall consider the child's health,

Subsection (10)(a), and in ordering and providing the services[, the child's health, safety, and welfare shall be the paramount concern, in accordance with federal law] described in Subsection (10)(a).

- (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 <u>juvenile</u> court shall make a finding that any lack of preplacement preventive efforts, as described in Section 62A-4a-203, 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] the juvenile court and the division do not have any duty to make ["]reasonable efforts["] or to, in any other way, attempt to maintain a child in the child's home, return a child to the child's home, provide reunification services, or attempt to rehabilitate the offending parent or parents.
- (13) The <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court orders continued removal of a child under this section, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall state the facts on which [that] the decision is based.
- (b) If no continued removal is ordered and the child is returned home, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall state the facts on which [that] the decision is based.
- (15) If the <u>juvenile</u> court finds that continued removal and temporary custody are necessary for the protection of a child [<u>pursuant to</u>] <u>under</u> Subsection (9)(a), the <u>juvenile</u> 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
- 3927 (c) any other procedural requirement of this chapter or Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Child and Family Services.
- Section 72. Section **80-3-302**, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-307 is renumbered and amended to read:
- 3931 [78A-6-307]. <u>80-3-302.</u> Shelter hearing -- Placement.
- 3932 [(1) As used in this section:]

3903

3904

3905

3906

3907

3908

3909

3910

3911

39123913

3914

3915

3916

3917

3918

3919

3920

3921

3922

3923

3924

3925

3926

3933 [(a) "Friend" means an adult who:]

3934	[(i) has an established relationship with the child or a family member of the child; and]
3935	[(ii) is not a natural parent of the child.]
3936	[(b) (i) "Natural parent," notwithstanding Section 78A-6-105, means:]
3937	(1) As used in this section:
3938	(a) "Natural parent," notwithstanding Section 80-1-102, means:
3939	[(A)] (i) a biological or adoptive mother of the child;
3940	[(B)] (ii) an adoptive father of the child; or
3941	[(C)] (iii) a biological father of the child who:
3942	[(1)] (A) was married to the child's biological mother at the time the child was
3943	conceived or born; or
3944	[(H)] (B) has strictly complied with Sections 78B-6-120 through 78B-6-122, before
3945	removal of the child or voluntary surrender of the child by the custodial parent.
3946	[(ii)] (b) [The definition of "natural parent" described in Subsection (1)(b)(i) applies]
3947	"Natural parent" includes the individuals described in Subsection (1)(a) regardless of whether
3948	the child has been or will be placed with adoptive parents or whether adoption has been or will
3949	be considered as a long-term goal for the child.
3950	[(c) "Relative" means:]
3951	[(i) an adult who is the child's grandparent, great grandparent, aunt, great aunt, uncle,
3952	great uncle, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepparent, first cousin, stepsibling, or sibling;]
3953	[(ii) a first cousin of the child's parent;]
3954	[(iii) an adult who is an adoptive parent of the child's sibling; or]
3955	[(iv) in the case of a child defined as an "Indian" under the Indian Child Welfare Act,
3956	25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903, "relative" also means an "extended family member" as defined by that
3957	statute.]
3958	(2) (a) At the shelter hearing, when the <u>juvenile</u> court orders that a child be removed
3959	from the custody of the child's parent in accordance with the requirements of Section
3960	[78A-6-306] 80-3-301, the juvenile court shall first determine whether there is another natural
3961	parent with whom the child was not residing at the time the events or conditions that brought
3962	the child within the juvenile court's jurisdiction occurred, who desires to assume custody of the
3963	child.
3964	(b) [H] Subject to Subsection (8), if another natural parent requests custody under

3965	Subsection (2)(a), the <u>juvenile</u> court shall place the child with that parent unless the <u>juvenile</u>
3966	court finds that the placement would be unsafe or otherwise detrimental to the child.
3967	[(c) This Subsection (2) is limited by Subsection (18)(b).]
3968	[(d) (i)] <u>(c)</u> The <u>juvenile</u> court <u>:</u>
3969	(i) shall make a specific finding regarding the fitness of the parent described in
3970	Subsection (2)(b) to assume custody, and the safety and appropriateness of the placement[-];
3971	(ii) [The court] shall, at a minimum, order the division to visit the parent's home,
3972	comply with the criminal background check provisions described in Section [78A-6-308]
3973	80-3-305, and check the division's management information system for any previous reports of
3974	abuse or neglect received by the division regarding the parent at issue[-];
3975	(iii) [The court] may order the division to conduct any further investigation regarding
3976	the safety and appropriateness of the placement[-]; and
3977	[(iv) The division shall report the division's findings in writing to the court.]
3978	[(v)] (iv) [The court] may place the child in the temporary custody of the division,
3979	pending the <u>juvenile</u> court's determination regarding [that] the placement.
3980	(d) The division shall report the division's findings from an investigation regarding the
3981	child in writing to the juvenile court.
3982	(3) If the <u>juvenile</u> court orders placement with a parent under Subsection (2):
3983	(a) the child and the parent are under the continuing jurisdiction of the <u>juvenile</u> court;
3984	(b) the <u>juvenile</u> court may order:
3985	(i) that the parent [assume] take custody subject to the supervision of the juvenile
3986	court; and
3987	(ii) that services be provided to the parent from whose custody the child was removed,
3988	the parent who has assumed custody, or both; and
3989	(c) the <u>juvenile</u> court shall order reasonable parent-time with the parent from whose
3990	custody the child was removed, unless parent-time is not in the best interest of the child.
3991	(4) The <u>juvenile</u> court shall periodically review an order described in Subsection (3) to
3992	determine whether:
3993	(a) placement with the parent continues to be in the child's best interest;
3994	(b) the child should be returned to the original custodial parent;
3995	(c) the child should be placed [in the custody of] with a relative[, pursuant to] under

3996	Subsections (7)	through	[(12)] (10); (or

(d) the child should be placed in the <u>temporary</u> custody of the division.

- (5) The time limitations described in Section [78A-6-312] 80-3-406 with regard to reunification efforts apply to children placed with a previously noncustodial parent [in accordance with] under Subsection (2).
- (6) (a) Legal custody of the child is not affected by an order entered under Subsection (2) or (3).
- (b) To affect a previous court order regarding legal custody, the party shall petition [that] the court for modification of [the order] legal custody.
- (7) [H] Subject to Subsection (8), 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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] chapter 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 <u>temporary</u> 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)] (8) (a) Subject to Subsections [(18)(c) through (e)] (8)(b) through (d), preferential consideration shall be given to a relative's or a friend's request for placement of the child, if [it] the placement is in the best interest of the child, and the provisions of this section are satisfied.
 - (b) (i) The preferential consideration that a relative or friend is initially granted under

4027	Subsection (8)(a) expires 120 days after the day on which the shelter hearing occurs.
4028	(ii) After the day on which the time period described in Subsection (8)(b)(i) expires, a
4029	relative or friend, who has not obtained custody or asserted an interest in a child, may not be
4030	granted preferential consideration by the division or the juvenile court.
4031	(c) (i) The preferential consideration that a natural parent is initially granted under
4032	Subsection (2) is limited after 120 days after the day on which the shelter hearing occurs.
4033	(ii) After the time period described in Subsection (8)(c)(i), the juvenile court shall base
4034	the juvenile court's custody decision on the best interest of the child.
4035	(iii) Before the day on which the time period described in Subsection (8)(c)(i) expires,
4036	the following order of preference shall be applied when determining the individual with whom
4037	a child will be placed, provided that the individual is willing and able to care for the child:
4038	(A) a noncustodial parent of the child;
4039	(B) a relative of the child;
4040	(C) subject to Subsection (8)(d), a friend if the friend is a licensed foster parent; and
4041	(D) other placements that are consistent with the requirements of law.
4042	(d) In determining whether a friend is a willing, able, and appropriate placement for a
4043	child, the juvenile court or the division:
4044	(i) subject to Subsections (8)(d)(ii) through (iv), shall consider the child's preferences
4045	or level of comfort with the friend;
4046	(ii) is required to consider no more than one friend designated by each parent of the
4047	child and one friend designated by the child if the child is of sufficient maturity to articulate the
4048	child's wishes in relation to a placement;
4049	(iii) may limit the number of designated friends to two, one of whom shall be a friend
4050	designated by the child if the child is of sufficient maturity to articulate the child's wishes in
4051	relation to a placement; and
4052	(iv) shall give preference to a friend designated by the child if:
4053	(A) the child is of sufficient maturity to articulate the child's wishes; and
4054	(B) the basis for removing the child under Section 80-3-301 is sexual abuse of the
4055	child.
4056	(e) (i) If a parent of the child or the child, if the child is of sufficient maturity to
4057	articulate the child's wishes in relation to a placement, is not able to designate a friend who is a

4058	licensed foster parent for placement of the child, but is able to identify a friend who is willing
4059	to become licensed as a foster parent, the department shall fully cooperate to expedite the
4060	licensing process for the friend.
4061	(ii) If the friend described in Subsection (8)(e)(i) becomes licensed as a foster parent
4062	within the time frame described in Subsection (8)(b), the juvenile court shall determine
4063	whether it is in the best interest of the child to place the child with the friend.
4064	[(10)] (9) (a) If a [willing] relative or friend who is willing to cooperate with the child's
4065	permanency goal is identified under Subsection (7)(a), the juvenile court shall make a specific
4066	finding regarding:
4067	(i) the fitness of that relative or friend as a placement for the child; and
4068	(ii) the safety and appropriateness of placement with [that] the relative or friend.
4069	[(b) To be considered a "willing relative or friend" under this section, the relative or
4070	friend shall be willing to cooperate with the child's permanency goal.]
4071	[(11) (a)] (b) In making the finding described in Subsection [(10)] (9)(a), the <u>juvenile</u>
4072	court shall, at a minimum, order the division to:
4073	(i) if the child may be placed with a relative, conduct a background check that includes:
4074	(A) completion of a nonfingerprint-based, Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification
4075	background check of the relative;
4076	(B) a completed search, relating to the relative, of the Management Information System
4077	described in Section 62A-4a-1003; and
4078	(C) a background check that complies with the criminal background check provisions
4079	described in Section [78A-6-308] 80-3-305, of each nonrelative, as defined in Section
4080	62A-4a-209, of the child who resides in the household where the child may be placed;
4081	(ii) if the child will be placed with a noncustodial parent, complete a background check
4082	that includes:
4083	(A) the background check requirements applicable to an emergency placement with a
4084	noncustodial parent that are described in Subsections 62A-4a-209(5) and (7);
4085	(B) a completed search, relating to the noncustodial parent of the child, of the
4086	Management Information System described in Section 62A-4a-1003; and
4087	(C) a background check that complies with the criminal background check provisions
4088	described in Section [78A-6-308] 80-3-305, 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] 80-3-305;
 - (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 juvenile court; and
 - (vii) provide sufficient information so that the juvenile 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)] (c) The division may determine to conduct, or the <u>juvenile</u> court may order the division to conduct, any further investigation regarding the safety and appropriateness of the placement described in Subsection (9)(a).
- [(c)] (d) The division shall complete and file the division's assessment regarding placement with a relative or friend <u>under Subsections (9)(a) and (b)</u> as soon as practicable, in an effort to facilitate placement of the child with a relative or friend.
- [(12)] (10) (a) The <u>juvenile</u> 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)] <u>under Subsection (9)</u>, and the <u>juvenile</u> court's determination regarding the appropriateness of [that] the placement.
- (b) The <u>juvenile</u> court shall ultimately base the <u>juvenile</u> court's determination regarding the appropriateness of a placement with a relative or friend on the best interest of the child.

4120	[(13)] (11) When a juvenile court places a child described in Subsection (7) [in the
4121	custody of] with the child's relative or friend:
4122	(a) the <u>juvenile</u> court:
4123	(i) shall order the relative or friend [assume] take custody, subject to the continuing
4124	supervision of the juvenile court; and
4125	(ii) may order the division provide necessary services to the child and the child's
4126	relative or friend, including the monitoring of the child's safety and well-being;
4127	(b) the child and the relative or friend in whose custody the child is placed are under
4128	the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court;
4129	(c) the <u>juvenile</u> court may enter any order that [it] the <u>juvenile</u> court considers
4130	necessary for the protection and best interest of the child;
4131	(d) the <u>juvenile</u> court shall provide for reasonable parent-time with the parent or
4132	parents from whose custody the child was removed, unless parent-time is not in the best
4133	interest of the child; and
4134	(e) the <u>juvenile</u> court shall conduct a periodic review no less often than every six
4135	months, to determine whether:
4136	(i) placement with the relative or friend continues to be in the child's best interest;
4137	(ii) the child should be returned home; or
4138	(iii) the child should be placed in the custody of the division.
4139	[(14)] (12) No later than 12 months after [placement with a relative or friend] the day
4140	on which the child was removed from the home, the juvenile court shall schedule a hearing for
4141	the purpose of entering a permanent order in accordance with the best interest of the child.
4142	[(15)] (13) The time limitations described in Section $[78A-6-312]$ 80-3-406, with
4143	regard to reunification efforts, apply to children placed with a relative or friend [pursuant to]
4144	under Subsection (7).
4145	[(16)] (14) (a) If the <u>juvenile</u> court awards <u>temporary</u> custody of a child to the division,
4146	and the division places the child with a relative, the division shall:
4147	(i) conduct a criminal background check of the relative that complies with the criminal
4148	background check provisions described in Section [78A-6-308] 80-3-305; and
4149	(ii) if the results of the criminal background check described in Subsection [(16)]
4150	(14)(a)(i) would prohibit the relative from having direct access to the child under Section

4151

62A-2-120, the division shall:

4152	(A) take the child into physical custody; and
4153	(B) within three days, excluding weekends and holidays, after [taking the child] the day
4154	on which the child is taken into physical custody under Subsection [(16)] (14)(a)(ii)(A), give
4155	written notice to the <u>juvenile</u> court, and all parties to the proceedings, of the division's action.
4156	(b) [Nothing in Subsection (16)(a) prohibits] Subsection (14)(a) does not prohibit the
4157	division from placing a child with a relative, pending the results of the background check
4158	described in Subsection $[\frac{(16)}{(14)}]$ $\underline{(14)}(a)$ on the relative.
4159	[(17)] (15) [When the] If the juvenile court orders that a child be removed from the
4160	custody of the child's parent and does not award custody and guardianship to another parent,
4161	relative, or friend under this section, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall order that the child be placed in
4162	the temporary custody of the division, to proceed to adjudication and disposition and to be
4163	provided with care and services in accordance with this chapter and Title 62A, Chapter 4a,
4164	Child and Family Services.
4165	[(18) (a) Any preferential consideration that a relative or friend is initially granted
4166	pursuant to Subsection (9) expires 120 days from the date of the shelter hearing. After that time
4167	period has expired, a relative or friend who has not obtained custody or asserted an interest in a
4168	child, may not be granted preferential consideration by the division or the court.]
4169	[(b) When the time period described in Subsection (18)(a) has expired, the preferential
4170	consideration, which is initially granted to a natural parent in accordance with Subsection (2),
4171	is limited. After that time, the court shall base the court's custody decision on the best interest
4172	of the child.]
4173	[(c) Before the expiration of the 120-day period described in Subsection (18)(a), the
4174	following order of preference shall be applied when determining the individual with whom a
4175	child will be placed, provided that the individual is willing, and has the ability, to care for the
4176	child:]
4177	[(i) a noncustodial parent of the child;]
4178	[(ii) a relative of the child;]
4179	[(iii) subject to Subsection (18)(d), a friend, if the friend is a licensed foster parent;
4180	and]
4181	[(iv) other placements that are consistent with the requirements of law.]

4182	[(d) In determining whether a friend is a willing and appropriate placement for a child,
4183	the court or the division:
4184	[(i) subject to Subsections (18)(d)(ii) through (iv), shall consider the child's preferences
4185	or level of comfort with the friend;]
4186	[(ii) is required to consider no more than one friend designated by each parent of the
4187	child and one friend designated by the child, if the child is of sufficient maturity to articulate
4188	the child's wishes in relation to a placement;]
4189	[(iii) may limit the number of designated friends to two, one of whom shall be a friend
4190	designated by the child, if the child is of sufficient maturity to articulate the child's wishes in
4191	relation to a placement; and]
4192	[(iv) shall give preference to a friend designated by the child, if:]
4193	[(A) the child is of sufficient maturity to articulate the child's wishes; and]
4194	[(B) the basis for removing the child under Section 78A-6-306 is sexual abuse of the
4195	child.]
4196	[(e) If a parent of the child or the child, if the child is of sufficient maturity to articulate
4197	the child's wishes in relation to a placement, is not able to designate a friend who is a licensed
4198	foster parent for placement of the child, but is able to identify a friend who is willing to become
4199	licensed as a foster parent:]
4200	[(i) the department shall fully cooperate to expedite the licensing process for the friend;
4201	and]
4202	[(ii) if the friend becomes licensed as a foster parent within the time frame described in
4203	Subsection (18)(a), the court shall determine whether it is in the best interests of the child to
4204	place the child with the friend.]
4205	[(19)] (16) If, following the shelter hearing, the child is placed with an individual who
4206	is not a parent, a relative, a friend, or a former foster parent of the child, priority shall be given
4207	to a foster placement with a married couple, unless it is in the best interests of the child to place
4208	the child with a single foster parent.
4209	[(20)] (17) In determining the placement of a child, [neither the court, nor the division,
4210	may] the juvenile court and the division may not take into account, or discriminate against, the
4211	religion of an individual with whom the child may be placed, unless the purpose of taking
4212	religion into account is to place the child with an individual or family of the same religion as

4213	the child.
4214	[(21)] (18) If the juvenile court's decision differs from a child's express wishes if the
4215	child is of sufficient maturity to articulate the wishes in relation to the child's placement, the
4216	juvenile court shall make findings explaining why the juvenile court's decision differs from the
4217	child's wishes.
4218	(19) This section does not guarantee that an identified relative or friend will receive
4219	custody of the child.
4220	Section 73. Section 80-3-303, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-307.5 is
4221	renumbered and amended to read:
4222	[78A-6-307.5]. 80-3-303. Post-shelter hearing placement of a child in
4223	division's temporary custody.
4224	(1) If the <u>juvenile</u> court awards <u>temporary</u> custody of a [minor] <u>child</u> to the division
4225	under Section [78A-6-307] <u>80-3-302</u> , or as otherwise permitted by law, the division shall
4226	determine ongoing placement of the [minor] child.
4227	(2) In placing a [minor] child under Subsection (1), the division:
4228	(a) except as provided in Subsections (2)(b) and (d), shall comply with the applicable
4229	background check provisions described in Section [78A-6-307] 80-3-302;
4230	(b) is not required to receive approval from the <u>juvenile</u> court before making the
4231	placement;
4232	(c) shall, within three days, excluding weekends and holidays, after [making the
4233	placement] the day on which the placement is made, give written notice to the juvenile court,
4234	and the parties to the proceedings, that the placement has been made;
4235	(d) may place the [minor] child with a noncustodial parent, relative, or friend, using the
4236	same criteria established for an emergency placement under Section 62A-4a-209, pending the
4237	results of:
4238	(i) the background check described in Subsection [78A-6-307(16)(a)] 80-3-302(14)(a);
4239	and
4240	(ii) evaluation with the noncustodial parent, relative, or friend to determine the
4241	individual's capacity to provide ongoing care to the [minor] child; and
4242	(e) shall take into consideration the will of the [minor] child, if the [minor] child is of

sufficient maturity to articulate the [minor's] child's wishes in relation to the [minor's] child's

4243

1244	nlacament
+244	placement

(3) If the division's placement decision differs from a [minor's] child's express wishes if the [minor] child is of sufficient maturity to state the child's wishes in relation to the [minor's] child's placement, the division shall make findings explaining why the division's decision differs from the [minor's] child's wishes in a writing provided to the juvenile court and the [minor's] child's attorney guardian ad litem.

Section 74. Section **80-3-304**, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-301.5 is renumbered and amended to read:

[78A-6-301.5]. <u>80-3-304.</u> Second medical opinion in cases of alleged medical neglect.

- (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 <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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.
- Section 75. Section **80-3-305**, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-308 is renumbered and amended to read:
- 4273 [78A-6-308]. <u>80-3-305.</u> Criminal background checks necessary before 4274 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 <u>temporary</u> custody <u>or custody</u> of the [Division of Child and Family Services, prior to the division's placement of that] <u>division before the division places a</u> child in out-of-home care, the <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court upon the <u>juvenile</u> 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) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (4), upon request by the division or the Office of Guardian ad Litem, or upon the <u>juvenile</u> court's order, [persons] <u>an individual</u> subject to the requirements of Subsection (1) shall submit fingerprints and shall be subject to an FBI fingerprint background check.
- (ii) The child may be temporarily placed, pending the outcome of [that] the background check described in Subsection (2)(b)(i).
- (c) (i) [The] Except as provided in Subsection (2)(c)(ii), the cost of [those] the investigations described in Subsection (2)(a) shall be borne by whoever is to receive placement of the child[, except that the Division of Child and Family Services].
- (ii) The division may pay all or part of the cost of [those] the investigations described in Subsection (2)(a).
- (3) Except as provided in Subsection (5), a child who is in the legal custody of the [state] division 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] department 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] before 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] department 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] before 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] <u>individual</u> required to undergo a background check described in this Subsection (3) passes the background check, [pursuant to] <u>in accordance with</u> the provisions of Section 62A-2-120.
- 4320 (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] 80-3-302 or 80-3-303, unless the juvenile 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:
- 4325 (a) federal law or rule permits otherwise; or

4306

4307

4308

4309

4310

4311

4312

4313

4314

4315

4316

4317

4318

4319

4324

4326

4327

- (b) the requirements would prohibit the division or a <u>juvenile</u> court from placing a child with:
- 4328 (i) a noncustodial parent, under Section 62A-4a-209, [78A-6-307, or 78A-6-307.5] 4329 80-3-302, or 80-3-303; or
- 4330 (ii) a relative, under Section 62A-4a-209, [78A-6-307, or 78A-6-307.5] <u>80-3-302, or</u> 4331 <u>80-3-303</u>, pending completion of the background check described in Subsection (3).
- Section 76. Section **80-3-306**, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-308.5 is renumbered and amended to read:
- 4334 [78A-6-308.5]. <u>80-3-306.</u> Outstanding arrest warrant check before return of custody.
- 4336 (1) Before the division may recommend that a child who is in [the custody,] protective

4337	custody, [or] temporary custody, or custody of the division be returned to the custody of a
4338	parent or guardian of the child, the division shall determine whether the parent or guardian has
4339	an outstanding felony arrest warrant in any state where the parent or guardian has resided or in
4340	any state where an immediate family member of the parent or guardian resides.
4341	(2) The division shall file the results of the felony arrest warrant check with the
4342	juvenile court.
4343	(3) (a) If the parent or guardian of a child who is in [the custody,] protective custody,
4344	[or] temporary custody, or custody of the division has an outstanding arrest warrant in any
4345	state, the <u>juvenile</u> court may deny the return of the child to the custody of [that] the parent or
4346	guardian.
4347	(b) [The] When making a determination described in Subsection (3)(a), the juvenile
4348	court shall consider the best interest of the child [when making the determination].
4349	Section 77. Section 80-3-401, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-309 is
4350	renumbered and amended to read:
4351	Part 4. Adjudication, Disposition, and Permanency
4352	[78A-6-309]. 80-3-401. Pretrial and adjudication hearing Time
4353	deadlines.
4354	(1) (a) Upon the filing of [a] an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition, the clerk of the
4355	juvenile court shall set the pretrial hearing on the petition within 15 calendar days [from] after
4356	the later of:
4357	[(a) the date of the shelter hearing; or]
4358	[(b) the filing of the petition.]
4359	(i) the day on which the shelter hearing is held; or
4360	(ii) the day on which the abuse, neglect, or dependency petition is filed.
4361	[(2)] (b) The pretrial hearing may be continued upon motion of any party[7] for good
4362	cause shown[, but the] as described in Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure, Rule 54.
4363	(2) The final adjudication hearing shall be held no later than 60 calendar days [from]
4364	after the later of:
4365	[(a) the date of the shelter hearing; or]
4366	[(b) the filing of the petition.]
4367	(a) the day on which the shelter hearing is held; or

4368	(b) the day on which the abuse, neglect, or dependency petition is filed.
4369	Section 78. Section 80-3-402, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-311 is
4370	renumbered and amended to read:
4371	[78A-6-311]. <u>80-3-402.</u> Adjudication hearing Dispositional hearing time
4372	deadlines Scheduling of review and permanency hearing.
4373	(1) If, at the adjudication hearing, the <u>juvenile</u> court finds, by clear and convincing
4374	evidence, that the allegations contained in the abuse, neglect, or dependency petition are true,
4375	[it] the juvenile court shall conduct a dispositional hearing.
4376	(2) The dispositional hearing may be held on the same date as the adjudication hearing,
4377	but shall be held no later than 30 calendar days after the [date of the] day on which the
4378	adjudication hearing is held.
4379	(3) At the adjudication hearing or the dispositional hearing, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall
4380	schedule dates and times for:
4381	(a) the six-month periodic review; and
4382	(b) the permanency hearing.
4383	(4) If an abuse, neglect, or dependency petition is filed under this chapter and a petition
4384	for termination of parental rights is filed under Section 80-4-201, before the day on which a
4385	dispositional hearing is held on the abuse, neglect, or dependency petition, a party may request
4386	a hearing on whether reunification services are appropriate in accordance with the factors
4387	described in Subsections 80-3-406(5) and (7).
4388	Section 79. Section 80-3-405 is enacted to read:
4389	80-3-405. Dispositions after adjudication.
4390	(1) (a) Upon adjudication under Subsection 80-3-402(1), the juvenile court may make
4391	the dispositions described in Subsection (2) at the dispositional hearing.
4392	(2) (a) (i) The juvenile court may vest custody of an abused, neglected, or dependent
4393	minor in the division or any other appropriate person, with or without court-specified child
4394	welfare services, in accordance with the requirements and procedures of this chapter.
4395	(ii) When placing a minor in the custody of the division or any other appropriate
4396	person, the juvenile court:
4397	(A) shall give primary consideration to the welfare of the minor;
4398	(B) shall give due consideration to the rights of the parent or parents concerning the

4399	minor; and
4400	(C) when practicable, may take into consideration the religious preferences of the
4401	minor and of the minor's parents or guardian.
4402	(b) (i) The juvenile court may appoint a guardian for the minor if it appears necessary
4403	in the interest of the minor.
4404	(ii) A guardian appointed under Subsection (2)(b)(i) may be a public or private
4405	institution or agency, but not a nonsecure residential placement provider, in which legal
4406	custody of the minor is vested.
4407	(iii) When placing a minor under the guardianship of an individual or of a private
4408	agency or institution, the juvenile court:
4409	(A) shall give primary consideration to the welfare of the minor; and
4410	(B) when practicable, may take into consideration the religious preferences of the
4411	minor and of the minor's parents or guardian.
4412	(c) The juvenile court may order:
4413	(i) protective supervision;
4414	(ii) family preservation;
4415	(iii) sibling visitation; or
4416	(iv) other services.
4417	(d) (i) If a minor has been placed with an individual or relative as a result of an
4418	adjudication under this chapter, the juvenile court may enter an order of permanent legal
4419	custody and guardianship with the individual or relative of the minor.
4420	(ii) If a juvenile court enters an order of permanent custody and guardianship with an
4421	individual or relative of a minor under Subsection (2)(d)(i), the juvenile court may, in
4422	accordance with Section 78A-6-356, enter an order for child support on behalf of the minor
4423	against the natural parents of the minor.
4424	(iii) An order under this Subsection (2)(d):
4425	(A) shall remain in effect until the minor is 18 years old;
4426	(B) is not subject to review under Section 78A-6-358; and
4427	(C) may be modified by petition or motion as provided in Section 78A-6-357.
4428	(e) The juvenile court may order a child be committed to the physical custody, as
4429	defined in Section 62A-15-701, of a local mental health authority, in accordance with the

4430	procedures and requirements of Title 62A, Chapter 15, Part 7, Commitment of Persons Under
4431	Age 18 to Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health.
4432	(f) (i) If the child has an intellectual disability, the juvenile court may make an order
4433	committing a minor to the Utah State Developmental Center in accordance with Title 62A,
4434	Chapter 5, Part 3, Admission to an Intermediate Care Facility for People with an Intellectual
4435	Disability.
4436	(ii) The juvenile court shall follow the procedure applicable in the district court with
4437	respect to judicial commitments to the Utah State Developmental Center when ordering a
4438	commitment under Subsection (2)(f)(i).
4439	(g) (i) Subject to Subsection 80-1-102(51)(b) and Section 80-3-304, the juvenile court
4440	may order that a minor:
4441	(A) be examined or treated by a mental health therapist, as described in Section
4442	80-3-109; or
4443	(B) receive other special care.
4444	(ii) For purposes of receiving the examination, treatment, or care described in
4445	Subsection (2)(g)(i), the juvenile court may place the minor in a hospital or other suitable
4446	facility that is not secure care or secure detention.
4447	(iii) In determining whether to order the examination, treatment, or care described in
4448	Subsection (2)(g)(i), the juvenile court shall consider:
4449	(A) the desires of the minor;
4450	(B) the desires of the parent or guardian of the minor if the minor is younger than 18
4451	years old; and
4452	(C) whether the potential benefits of the examination, treatment, or care outweigh the
4453	potential risks and side-effects, including behavioral disturbances, suicidal ideation, brain
4454	function impairment, or emotional or physical harm resulting from the compulsory nature of
4455	the examination, treatment, or care.
4456	(h) The juvenile court may make other reasonable orders for the best interest of the
4457	minor.
4458	(3) Upon an adjudication under this chapter, the juvenile court may not:
4459	(a) commit a minor solely on the ground of abuse, neglect, or dependency to the
4460	Division of Juvenile Justice Services;

4461	(b) assume the function of developing foster home services; or
4462	(c) vest legal custody of an abused, neglected, or dependent minor in the division to
4463	primarily address the minor's ungovernable or other behavior, mental health, or disability,
4464	unless the division:
4465	(i) engages other relevant divisions within the department that are conducting an
4466	assessment of the minor and the minor's family's needs;
4467	(ii) based on the assessment described in Subsection (3)(c)(i), determines that vesting
4468	custody of the minor in the division is the least restrictive intervention for the minor that meets
4469	the minor's needs; and
4470	(iii) consents to legal custody of the minor being vested in the division.
4471	(4) The juvenile court may combine the dispositions listed in Subsection (2) if
4472	combining the dispositions is permissible and the dispositions are compatible.
4473	Section 80. Section 80-3-403, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-321 is
4474	renumbered and amended to read:
4475	[78A-6-321]. <u>80-3-403.</u> Treatment for offender and victim Costs.
4476	(1) Upon adjudication in the juvenile court of [a person or persons] an individual
4477	charged with child abuse, child sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation of a child, the <u>juvenile</u>
4478	court may order treatment for the adjudicated offender [and] or the victim [or the child victim].
4479	(2) [The adjudicated offender shall be required by the court] The juvenile court shall
4480	require the adjudicated offender described in Subsection (1) to pay, to the extent that [he] the
4481	<u>adjudicated offender</u> is able, the costs of [that treatment together with] the treatment described
4482	in Subsection (1) and the administrative costs incurred by the division in monitoring
4483	completion of the ordered therapy or treatment.
4484	(3) If the adjudicated offender is unable to pay the full cost of treatment <u>under</u>
4485	Subsection (2), the juvenile court:
4486	(a) may order the [Division of Child and Family Services] division to pay [those] the
4487	costs, to the extent that funding is provided by the Legislature for that purpose[5]; and
4488	(b) shall order the adjudicated offender [shall be required by the court] to perform
4489	public service work as compensation for the cost of the treatment.
4490	Section 81. Section 80-3-404, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-323 is
4491	renumbered and amended to read:

4492 [78A-6-323]. 80-3-404. Finding of severe child abuse or neglect -- Petition 4493 for removal from Licensing Information System -- Court records. 4494 (1) Upon the filing with the juvenile court of [a] an abuse, neglect, or dependency 4495 petition [under Section 78A-6-304 by the Division of Child and Family Services or any 4496 interested person informing the court, among other things, that informs the juvenile court that 4497 the division has made a supported finding that [a person] an individual committed a severe type of child abuse or neglect as defined in Section 62A-4a-1002, the juvenile court shall: 4498 4499 (a) make a finding of substantiated, unsubstantiated, or without merit; 4500 (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. 4501 (2) The [iudicial finding under Subsection (1) shall be made] juvenile court shall make 4502 4503 the finding described in Subsection (1): (a) as part of the adjudication hearing; 4504 4505 (b) at the conclusion of the adjudication hearing; or 4506 (c) as part of a court order entered pursuant to a written stipulation of the parties. 4507 (3) (a) [Any person] An individual described in Subsection 62A-4a-1010(1) may at any time file with the juvenile court a petition for removal of the [person's] individual's name from 4508 4509 the Licensing Information System. 4510 (b) At the conclusion of the hearing on the petition described in Subsection (3), the 4511 juvenile court shall: 4512 (i) make a finding of substantiated, unsubstantiated, or without merit: 4513 (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. 4514 4515 (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 4516 4517 in the juvenile court with an adjudication of a severe type of child abuse or neglect. 4518 (5) If [a person] an individual whose name appears on the Licensing Information [system] System [prior to] before May 6, 2002, files a petition under Subsection (3) during the 4519 4520 time that an alleged perpetrator's application for clearance to work with children or vulnerable 4521 adults is pending, the juvenile court shall hear the matter and enter a final decision no later than 60 days after the [filing of the petition] day on which the petition is filed. 4522

4523	(6) For the purposes of licensing under Sections 26-39-402, 62A-1-118, and
4524	62A-2-120, and for the purposes described in Sections 26-8a-310 and 62A-2-121 and Title 26
4525	Chapter 21, Part 2, Clearance for Direct Patient Access:
4526	(a) the <u>juvenile</u> court shall make available records of [its] the <u>juvenile court's</u> findings
4527	under Subsections (1) and (2):
4528	(i) for those purposes; and
4529	(ii) only to [those] a person with statutory authority to access [also] the Licensing
4530	Information System created under Section 62A-4a-1006; and
4531	(b) any appellate court shall make available court records of appeals from juvenile
4532	court decisions under Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4):
4533	(i) for those purposes; and
4534	(ii) only to [those] a person with statutory authority to access also the Licensing
4535	Information System.
4536	Section 82. Section 80-3-406, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-312 is
4537	renumbered and amended to read:
4538	[78A-6-312]. <u>80-3-406.</u> Permanency plan Reunification services.
4539	[(1) The court may:]
4540	[(a) make any of the dispositions described in Section 78A-6-117;]
4541	[(b) place the minor in the custody or guardianship of any:]
4542	[(i) individual; or]
4543	[(ii) public or private entity or agency; or]
4544	[(c) order:]
4545	[(i) protective supervision;]
4546	[(ii) family preservation;]
4547	[(iii) subject to Subsections (12)(b), 78A-6-105(40), and 78A-6-117(2) and Section
4548	78A-6-301.5, medical or mental health treatment;]
4549	[(iv) sibling visitation; or]
4550	[(v) other services.]
4551	[(2) Whenever]
4552	(1) If the <u>juvenile</u> court orders continued removal at the dispositional hearing <u>under</u>
4553	Section 80-3-402, and that the minor remain in the custody of the division, the juvenile court

4554	shall first:
4555	(a) establish a primary permanency plan and a concurrent permanency plan for the
4556	minor in accordance with this section; and
4557	(b) determine whether, in view of the primary permanency plan, reunification services
4558	are appropriate for the [minor and the minor's family, pursuant to Subsections (21) through
4559	(23)] minor and the minor's family under Subsections (5) through (8).
4560	[(3) Subject to Subsections (6) and (7), if the court determines that reunification
4561	services are appropriate for the minor and the minor's family, the court shall provide for
4562	reasonable parent-time with the parent or parents from whose custody the minor was removed,
4563	unless parent-time is not in the best interest of the minor.]
4564	[(4) In cases where obvious sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, abandonment, severe
4565	abuse, or severe neglect are involved, neither the division nor the court has any duty to make
4566	"reasonable efforts" or to, in any other way, attempt to provide reunification services, or to
4567	attempt to rehabilitate the offending parent or parents.]
4568	[(5) In all cases, the minor's health, safety, and welfare shall be the court's paramount
4569	concern in determining whether reasonable efforts to reunify should be made.]
4570	[(6) For purposes of Subsection (3), parent-time is in the best interests of a minor
4571	unless the court makes a finding that it is necessary to deny parent-time in order to:]
4572	[(a) protect the physical safety of the minor;]
4573	[(b) protect the life of the minor; or]
4574	[(c) prevent the minor from being traumatized by contact with the parent due to the
4575	minor's fear of the parent in light of the nature of the alleged abuse or neglect.]
4576	[(7) Notwithstanding Subsection (3), a court may not deny parent-time based solely on
4577	a parent's failure to:]
4578	[(a) prove that the parent has not used legal or illegal substances; or]
4579	[(b) comply with an aspect of the child and family plan that is ordered by the court.]
4580	[(8) (a) In addition to the primary permanency plan, the court shall establish a]
4581	(2) (a) The concurrent permanency plan [that] shall include:
4582	(i) a representative list of the conditions under which the primary permanency plan will
4583	be abandoned in favor of the concurrent permanency plan; and
4584	(ii) an explanation of the effect of abandoning or modifying the primary permanency

H.B. 285

4585	plan.
4586	(b) In determining the primary permanency plan and concurrent permanency plan, the
4587	juvenile court shall consider:
4588	(i) the preference for kinship placement over nonkinship placement;
4589	(ii) the potential for a guardianship placement if [the parent-child relationship is legally
4590	terminated] parental rights are terminated and no appropriate adoption placement is available;
4591	and
4592	(iii) the use of an individualized permanency plan, only as a last resort.
4593	[(9) A permanency hearing shall be conducted in accordance with Subsection
4594	78A-6-314(1)(b) within 30 days after the day on which the dispositional hearing ends if
4595	something other than reunification is initially established as a minor's primary permanency
4596	plan.]
4597	[(10)] (3) (a) The <u>juvenile</u> court may amend a minor's primary permanency plan before
4598	the establishment of a final permanency plan under Section [78A-6-314] 80-3-409.
4599	(b) The <u>juvenile</u> court is not limited to the terms of the concurrent permanency plan in
4600	the event that the primary permanency plan is abandoned.
4601	(c) If, at any time, the <u>juvenile</u> court determines that reunification is no longer a minor's
4602	primary permanency plan, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall conduct a permanency hearing in accordance
4603	with Section [78A-6-314] <u>80-3-409</u> on or before the earlier of:
4604	(i) 30 days after the day on which the <u>juvenile</u> court makes the determination described
4605	in this Subsection $[\frac{(10)}{(3)}]$ (3) (c); or
4606	(ii) the day on which the provision of reunification services, described in Section
4607	[78A-6-314] <u>80-3-409</u> , ends.
4608	(4) (a) Because of the state's interest in and responsibility to protect and provide
4609	permanency for minors who are abused, neglected, or dependent, the Legislature finds that a
4610	parent's interest in receiving reunification services is limited.
4611	(b) The juvenile court may determine that:
4612	(i) efforts to reunify a minor with the minor's family are not reasonable or appropriate,
4613	based on the individual circumstances; and
4614	(ii) reunification services should not be provided.
4615	(c) In determining reasonable efforts to be made with respect to a minor, and in making

4616	reasonable efforts, the juvenile court and the division shall consider the minor's health, safety,
4617	and welfare as the paramount concern.
4618	(5) There is a presumption that reunification services should not be provided to a
4619	parent if the juvenile court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that any of the following
4620	circumstances exist:
4621	(a) the whereabouts of the parents are unknown, based upon a verified affidavit
4622	indicating that a reasonably diligent search has failed to locate the parent;
4623	(b) subject to Subsection (6)(a), the parent is suffering from a mental illness of such
4624	magnitude that the mental illness renders the parent incapable of utilizing reunification
4625	services;
4626	(c) the minor was previously adjudicated as an abused child due to physical abuse,
4627	sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation, and following the adjudication the child:
4628	(i) was removed from the custody of the minor's parent;
4629	(ii) was subsequently returned to the custody of the parent; and
4630	(iii) is being removed due to additional physical abuse, sexual abuse, or sexual
4631	exploitation;
4632	(d) the parent:
4633	(i) caused the death of another minor through abuse or neglect;
4634	(ii) committed, aided, abetted, attempted, conspired, or solicited to commit:
4635	(A) murder or manslaughter of a minor; or
4636	(B) child abuse homicide;
4637	(iii) committed sexual abuse against the minor;
4638	(iv) is a registered sex offender or required to register as a sex offender; or
4639	(v) (A) intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes the death of another parent of the
4640	minor;
4641	(B) is identified by a law enforcement agency as the primary suspect in an investigation
4642	for intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing the death of another parent of the minor; or
4643	(C) is being prosecuted for or has been convicted of intentionally, knowingly, or
4644	recklessly causing the death of another parent of the minor;
4645	(e) the minor suffered severe abuse by the parent or by any individual known by the
4646	parent if the parent knew or reasonably should have known that the individual was abusing the

4647	minor;
4648	(f) the minor is adjudicated as an abused minor as a result of severe abuse by the
4649	parent, and the juvenile court finds that it would not benefit the minor to pursue reunification
4650	services with the offending parent;
4651	(g) the parent's rights are terminated with regard to any other minor;
4652	(h) the minor was removed from the minor's home on at least two previous occasions
4653	and reunification services were offered or provided to the family at those times;
4654	(i) the parent has abandoned the minor for a period of six months or longer;
4655	(j) the parent permitted the minor to reside, on a permanent or temporary basis, at a
4656	location where the parent knew or should have known that a clandestine laboratory operation
4657	was located;
4658	(k) except as provided in Subsection (6)(b), with respect to a parent who is the minor's
4659	birth mother, the minor has fetal alcohol syndrome, fetal alcohol spectrum disorder, or was
4660	exposed to an illegal or prescription drug that was abused by the minor's mother while the
4661	minor was in utero, if the minor was taken into division custody for that reason, unless the
4662	$\underline{\text{mother agrees to enroll in, is currently enrolled in, or has recently and successfully completed } \underline{a}$
4663	substance use disorder treatment program approved by the department; or
4664	(1) any other circumstance that the juvenile court determines should preclude
4665	reunification efforts or services.
4666	(6) (a) The juvenile court shall base the finding under Subsection (5)(b) on competent
4667	evidence from at least two medical or mental health professionals, who are not associates,
4668	establishing that, even with the provision of services, the parent is not likely to be capable of
4669	adequately caring for the minor within 12 months after the day on which the juvenile court
4670	finding is made.
4671	(b) The juvenile court may disregard the provisions of Subsection (5)(k) if the juvenile
4672	court finds, under the circumstances of the case, that the substance use disorder treatment
4673	described in Subsection (5)(k) is not warranted.
4674	(7) In determining whether reunification services are appropriate, the juvenile court
4675	shall take into consideration:
4676	(a) failure of the parent to respond to previous services or comply with a previous child
4677	and family plan;

4678	(b) the fact that the minor was abused while the parent was under the influence of
4679	drugs or alcohol;
4680	(c) any history of violent behavior directed at the minor or an immediate family
4681	member;
4682	(d) whether a parent continues to live with an individual who abused the minor;
4683	(e) any patterns of the parent's behavior that have exposed the minor to repeated abuse;
4684	(f) testimony by a competent professional that the parent's behavior is unlikely to be
4685	successful; and
4686	(g) whether the parent has expressed an interest in reunification with the minor.
4687	(8) If, under Subsections (5)(b) through (1), the juvenile court does not order
4688	reunification services, a permanency hearing shall be conducted within 30 days in accordance
4689	with Section 80-3-409.
4690	(9) (a) Subject to Subsections (9)(b) and (c), if the juvenile court determines that
4691	reunification services are appropriate for the minor and the minor's family, the juvenile court
4692	shall provide for reasonable parent-time with the parent or parents from whose custody the
4693	minor was removed, unless parent-time is not in the best interest of the minor.
4694	(b) Parent-time is in the best interests of a minor unless the juvenile court makes a
4695	finding that it is necessary to deny parent-time in order to:
4696	(i) protect the physical safety of the minor;
4697	(ii) protect the life of the minor; or
4698	(iii) prevent the minor from being traumatized by contact with the parent due to the
4699	minor's fear of the parent in light of the nature of the alleged abuse or neglect.
4700	(c) Notwithstanding Subsection (9)(a), a juvenile court may not deny parent-time based
4701	solely on a parent's failure to:
4702	(i) prove that the parent has not used legal or illegal substances; or
4703	(ii) comply with an aspect of the child and family plan that is ordered by the juvenile
4704	court.
4705	[(11)] (10) (a) If the <u>juvenile</u> court determines that reunification services are
4706	appropriate, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall order that the division make reasonable efforts to provide
4707	services to the minor and the minor's parent for the purpose of facilitating reunification of the
4708	family, for a specified period of time.

4709	(b) In providing the services described in Subsection [(11)] (10)(a), the [minor's]
4710	juvenile court and the division shall consider the minor's health, safety, and welfare [shall be
4711	the division's] as the paramount concern[, and the court shall so order].
4712	(11) In cases where sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, abandonment, severe abuse, or
4713	severe neglect are involved:
4714	(a) the juvenile court does not have any duty to order reunification services; and
4715	(b) the division does not have a duty to make reasonable efforts to or in any other way
4716	attempt to provide reunification services or attempt to rehabilitate the offending parent or
4717	parents.
4718	(12) (a) The <u>juvenile</u> court shall:
4719	(i) determine whether the services offered or provided by the division under the child
4720	and family plan constitute ["reasonable efforts"] reasonable efforts on the part of the division;
4721	(ii) determine and define the responsibilities of the parent under the child and family
4722	plan in accordance with Subsection 62A-4a-205(6)(e); and
4723	(iii) identify verbally on the record, or in a written document provided to the parties,
4724	the responsibilities described in Subsection (12)(a)(ii), for the purpose of assisting in any future
4725	determination regarding the provision of reasonable efforts, in accordance with state and
4726	federal law.
4727	(b) If the parent is in a substance use disorder treatment program, other than a certified
4728	drug court program, the juvenile court may order the parent:
4729	(i) [the court may order the parent] to submit to supplementary drug or alcohol testing
4730	in addition to the testing recommended by the parent's substance use disorder program based
4731	on a finding of reasonable suspicion that the parent is abusing drugs or alcohol; and
4732	(ii) [the court may order the parent] to provide the results of drug or alcohol testing
4733	recommended by the substance use disorder program to the <u>juvenile</u> court or division.
4734	(13) (a) The time period for reunification services may not exceed 12 months from the
4735	[date that] day on which the minor was initially removed from the minor's home, unless the
4736	time period is extended under Subsection [78A-6-314(7)] <u>80-3-409(7)</u> .
4737	(b) Nothing in this section may be construed to entitle any parent to an entire 12
4738	months of reunification services.

(14) (a) If reunification services are ordered, the juvenile court may terminate those

47.40	•		. •
1740	services	at anv	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] under Section [78A-6-314] 80-3-409, then measures shall be taken, in a timely manner, to:
 - (i) place the minor in accordance with the final 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)) (10) 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] the juvenile court shall conduct a permanency hearing in accordance with Section [78A-6-314 at the expiration of the time period for reunification services] 80-3-409 before the day on which the time period for reunification services expires.
- (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] 80-3-409.
- (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] day on which reunification services [were] are ordered:
 - (a) the juvenile court shall terminate reunification services; and
 - (b) the division shall petition the <u>juvenile</u> 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]
- 4766 [(b) in accordance with the best interest of the minor.]
 - [(19)] (18) When a [child] minor is under the custody of the division and has been separated from a sibling due to foster care or adoptive placement, a <u>juvenile</u> court may order sibling visitation, subject to the division obtaining consent from the sibling's legal guardian, according to the <u>juvenile</u> court's determination of the best interests of the [child] minor for

4771	whom the hearing is held.
4772	[(20) (a) Because of the state's interest in and responsibility to protect and provide
4773	permanency for minors who are abused, neglected, or dependent, the Legislature finds that a
4774	parent's interest in receiving reunification services is limited.]
4775	[(b) The court may determine that:]
4776	[(i) efforts to reunify a minor with the minor's family are not reasonable or appropriate
4777	based on the individual circumstances; and]
4778	[(ii) reunification services should not be provided.]
4779	[(c) In determining "reasonable efforts" to be made with respect to a minor, and in
4780	making "reasonable efforts," the minor's health, safety, and welfare shall be the paramount
4781	concern.]
4782	[(21) There is a presumption that reunification services should not be provided to a
4783	parent if the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that any of the following
4784	circumstances exist:]
4785	[(a) the whereabouts of the parents are unknown, based upon a verified affidavit
4786	indicating that a reasonably diligent search has failed to locate the parent;]
4787	[(b) subject to Subsection (22)(a), the parent is suffering from a mental illness of such
4788	magnitude that it renders the parent incapable of utilizing reunification services;]
4789	[(c) the minor was previously adjudicated as an abused child due to physical abuse,
4790	sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation, and following the adjudication the minor:]
4791	[(i) was removed from the custody of the minor's parent;]
4792	[(ii) was subsequently returned to the custody of the parent; and]
4793	[(iii) is being removed due to additional physical abuse, sexual abuse, or sexual
4794	exploitation;]
4795	[(d) the parent:]
4796	[(i) caused the death of another minor through abuse or neglect;]
4797	[(ii) committed, aided, abetted, attempted, conspired, or solicited to commit:]
4798	[(A) murder or manslaughter of a child; or]
4799	[(B) child abuse homicide;]
4800	[(iii) committed sexual abuse against the child;]
4801	[(iv) is a registered sex offender or required to register as a sex offender; or]

4802	[(v) (A) intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes the death of another parent of
4803	the child;]
4804	[(B) is identified by a law enforcement agency as the primary suspect in an
4805	investigation for intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing the death of another parent of
4806	the child; or]
4807	[(C) is being prosecuted for or has been convicted of intentionally, knowingly, or
4808	recklessly causing the death of another parent of the child;]
4809	[(e) the minor suffered severe abuse by the parent or by any person known by the
4810	parent, if the parent knew or reasonably should have known that the person was abusing the
4811	minor;]
4812	[(f) the minor is adjudicated an abused child as a result of severe abuse by the parent,
4813	and the court finds that it would not benefit the minor to pursue reunification services with the
4814	offending parent;]
4815	[(g) the parent's rights are terminated with regard to any other minor;]
4816	[(h) the minor was removed from the minor's home on at least two previous occasions
4817	and reunification services were offered or provided to the family at those times;]
4818	[(i) the parent has abandoned the minor for a period of six months or longer;]
4819	[(j) the parent permitted the child to reside, on a permanent or temporary basis, at a
4820	location where the parent knew or should have known that a clandestine laboratory operation
4821	was located;]
4822	[(k) except as provided in Subsection (22)(b), with respect to a parent who is the child's
4823	birth mother, the child has fetal alcohol syndrome, fetal alcohol spectrum disorder, or was
4824	exposed to an illegal or prescription drug that was abused by the child's mother while the child
4825	was in utero, if the child was taken into division custody for that reason, unless the mother
4826	agrees to enroll in, is currently enrolled in, or has recently and successfully completed a
4827	substance use disorder treatment program approved by the department; or]
4828	[(1) any other circumstance that the court determines should preclude reunification
4829	efforts or services.]
4830	[(22) (a) The finding under Subsection (21)(b) shall be based on competent evidence
4831	from at least two medical or mental health professionals, who are not associates, establishing
4832	that, even with the provision of services, the parent is not likely to be capable of adequately

4833	caring for the minor within 12 months after the day on which the court finding is made.
4834	[(b) A judge may disregard the provisions of Subsection (21)(k) if the court finds,
4835	under the circumstances of the case, that the substance use disorder treatment described in
4836	Subsection (21)(k) is not warranted.]
4837	[(23) In determining whether reunification services are appropriate, the court shall take
4838	into consideration:]
4839	[(a) failure of the parent to respond to previous services or comply with a previous
4840	child and family plan;
4841	[(b) the fact that the minor was abused while the parent was under the influence of
4842	drugs or alcohol;]
4843	[(c) any history of violent behavior directed at the child or an immediate family
4844	member;]
4845	[(d) whether a parent continues to live with an individual who abused the minor;]
4846	[(e) any patterns of the parent's behavior that have exposed the minor to repeated
4847	abuse;]
4848	[(f) testimony by a competent professional that the parent's behavior is unlikely to be
4849	successful; and]
4850	[(g) whether the parent has expressed an interest in reunification with the minor.]
4851	[(24)] (19) (a) If reunification services are not ordered [pursuant to Subsections (20)
4852	through (22) under this section, and the whereabouts of a parent [become] becomes known
4853	within six months after the day on which the out-of-home placement of the minor is made, the
4854	juvenile court may order the division to provide reunification services.
4855	(b) The time limits described in [Subsections (2) through (18)] this section are not
4856	tolled by the parent's absence.
4857	[(25)] (20) (a) If a parent is incarcerated or institutionalized, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall
4858	order reasonable services unless the <u>juvenile</u> court determines that those services would be
4859	detrimental to the minor.
4860	(b) In making the determination described in Subsection [(25)] (20)(a), the juvenile
4861	court shall consider:
4862	(i) the age of the minor;
4863	(ii) the degree of parent-child bonding:

4864	(iii) the length of the sentence;
4865	(iv) the nature of the treatment;
4866	(v) the nature of the crime or illness;
4867	(vi) the degree of detriment to the minor if services are not offered;
4868	(vii) for a minor who is 10 years old or older, the minor's attitude toward the
4869	implementation of family reunification services; and
4870	(viii) any other appropriate factors.
4871	(c) Reunification services for an incarcerated parent are subject to the time limitations
4872	imposed in [Subsections (2) through (18)] this section.
4873	(d) Reunification services for an institutionalized parent are subject to the time
4874	limitations imposed in [Subsections (2) through (18)] this section, unless the juvenile court
4875	determines that continued reunification services would be in the minor's best interest.
4876	[(26) If, pursuant to Subsections (21)(b) through (1), the court does not order
4877	reunification services, a permanency hearing shall be conducted within 30 days, in accordance
4878	with Section 78A-6-314.]
4879	Section 83. Section 80-3-407, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-313 is
4880	renumbered and amended to read:
4881	[78A-6-313]. <u>80-3-407.</u> Six-month review hearing Court determination
4882	regarding reasonable efforts by the division and parental compliance with child and
4883	family plan requirements.
4884	If reunification efforts have been ordered by the <u>juvenile</u> court <u>under Section</u> 80-3-406
4885	[a hearing shall be held] the juvenile court shall hold a hearing no more than six months after
4886	[initial removal of a minor] the day on which the minor is initially removed from the minor's
4887	home, in order for the juvenile court to determine whether:
4888	(1) the division has provided and is providing ["reasonable efforts"] reasonable efforts
4889	to reunify $[a]$ the family $[a]$ in accordance with the child and family plan established under
4890	Section 62A-4a-205; and
4891	(2) the parent has fulfilled or is fulfilling identified duties and responsibilities in order
4892	to comply with the requirements of the child and family plan.
4893	Section 84. Section 80-3-408, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-315 is
4894	renumbered and amended to read:

4895	[78A-6-315]. <u>80-3-408.</u> Periodic review hearings Dispositional reports.
4896	(1) At least every six months, the division or the <u>juvenile</u> court shall conduct a periodic
4897	review of the status of each [child] minor in the custody of the division, until the juvenile court
4898	terminates the division's custody of the [child] minor.
4899	(2) (a) The juvenile court or the division shall conduct the review described in
4900	Subsection (1) [shall be conducted] in accordance with the requirements of the case review
4901	system described in 42 U.S.C. Section 675.
4902	(b) If a review described in Subsection (1) is conducted by the division, the division
4903	shall:
4904	(i) conduct the review in accordance with the administrative review requirements of 42
4905	U.S.C. Section 675; and
4906	(ii) to the extent practicable, involve volunteer citizens in the administrative review
4907	process.
4908	(3) (a) Within 30 days after [completion of] the day on which a review described in
4909	Subsection (1) that is conducted by the division is completed, the division shall:
4910	(i) submit a copy of [its] the division's dispositional report to the juvenile court to be
4911	made a part of the juvenile court's legal file; and
4912	(ii) provide a copy of the dispositional report to each party in the case to which the
4913	review relates.
4914	(b) The <u>juvenile</u> court shall receive and review each dispositional report submitted
4915	under Subsection (3)(a)(i) in the same manner as the <u>juvenile</u> court receives and reviews a
4916	report described in Section [78A-6-605] <u>80-6-307</u> .
4917	(c) If a report submitted under Subsection (3)(a)(i) is determined to be an ex parte
4918	communication with a judge, the report [shall be] is considered a communication authorized by
4919	law.
4920	[(d) A report described in Subsection (3)(a)(i) may be received as evidence, and may
4921	be considered by the court along with other evidence. The court may require any person who
4922	participated in the dispositional report to appear as a witness if the person is reasonably
4923	available.]
4924	Section 85. Section 80-3-409, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-314 is

4925

renumbered and amended to read:

4926 [78A-6-314]. 80-3-409. Permanency hearing -- Final plan -- Petition for 4927 termination of parental rights filed -- Hearing on termination of parental rights. 4928 (1) (a) [When] If reunification services [have been ordered in accordance with Section 4929 78A-6-312] are ordered under Section 80-3-406, with regard to a minor who is in the custody 4930 of the [Division of Child and Family Services, a permanency hearing shall be held by the court] 4931 division, the juvenile court shall hold a permanency hearing no later than 12 months after the day on which the minor [was] is initially removed from the minor's home. 4932 4933 (b) If reunification services [were] are not ordered at the dispositional hearing, the 4934 juvenile court shall hold a permanency hearing [shall be held] within 30 days after the day on 4935 which the dispositional hearing ends. 4936 (2) (a) If reunification services [were] are ordered [by the court] in accordance with 4937 Section [78A-6-312] 80-3-406, the juvenile court shall, at the permanency hearing, determine, consistent with Subsection (3), whether the minor may safely be returned to the custody of the 4938 4939 minor's parent. 4940 (b) If the juvenile court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that return of the 4941 minor to the minor's parent would create a substantial risk of detriment to the minor's physical 4942 or emotional well-being, the minor may not be returned to the custody of the minor's parent. 4943 (c) Prima facie evidence that return of the minor to a parent or guardian would create a 4944 substantial risk of detriment to the minor is established if: 4945 (i) the parent or guardian fails to: 4946 (A) participate in a court approved child and family plan: 4947 (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 4948 4949 (ii) the minor's natural parent: 4950 (A) intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes the death of another parent of the 4951 minor: 4952 (B) is identified by a law enforcement agency as the primary suspect in an investigation 4953 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

(3) In making a determination under Subsection (2)(a), the juvenile court shall:

recklessly causing the death of another parent of the minor.

4954

4955

4957	(a) review and consider:
4958	[(a)] (i) the report prepared by the [Division of Child and Family Services] division;
4959	[(b)] (ii) in accordance with the Utah Rules of Evidence, any admissible evidence
4960	offered by the minor's attorney guardian ad litem;
4961	[(c)] (iii) any report submitted by the division under Subsection [78A-6-315(3)(a)(i)]
4962	80-3-408(3)(a)(i);
4963	[(d)] (iv) any evidence regarding the efforts or progress demonstrated by the parent;
4964	and
4965	$[\underline{(e)}]$ $\underline{(v)}$ the extent to which the parent cooperated and used the services provided $[\overline{\cdot}]$;
4966	<u>and</u>
4967	(b) attempt to keep the minor's sibling group together if keeping the sibling group
4968	together is:
4969	(i) practicable; and
4970	(ii) in accordance with the best interest of the minor.
4971	(4) With regard to a case where reunification services [were] are ordered by the
4972	juvenile court, if a minor is not returned to the minor's parent or guardian at the permanency
4973	hearing, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall, unless the time for the provision of reunification services is
4974	extended under Subsection (7):
4975	(a) order termination of reunification services to the parent;
4976	(b) make a final determination regarding whether termination of parental rights,
4977	adoption, or permanent custody and guardianship is the most appropriate final plan for the
4978	minor, taking into account the minor's primary permanency plan established by the juvenile
4979	court [pursuant to Section 78A-6-312] under Section 80-3-406; and
4980	(c) <u>in accordance with Subsection 80-3-406(2)</u> , establish a concurrent permanency plan
4981	that identifies the second most appropriate final plan for the minor, if appropriate.
4982	(5) The <u>juvenile</u> court may order another planned permanent living arrangement <u>other</u>
4983	than reunification for a minor who is 16 years old or older upon entering the following
4984	findings:
4985	(a) the [Division of Child and Family Services] division has documented intensive,
4986	ongoing, and unsuccessful efforts to reunify the minor with the minor's parent or parents, or to
4987	secure a placement for the minor with a guardian, an adoptive parent, or an individual

4988 described in Subsection [78A-6-306(6)(e)] 80-3-301(6)(e);

4989

4990

4991

4992

4993

4994

4995

4996

4997

4998

4999

5000

5001

5002

5003

5004

5005

5006

5007

5008

5009

5010

5011

5012

5013

5014

5015

5016

(b) the [Division of Child and Family Services] division 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 <u>juvenile</u> court may not extend reunification services beyond 12 months after the day on which the minor [was] <u>is</u> initially removed from the minor's home, in accordance with the provisions of Section [78A-6-312] 80-3-406.
- (7) (a) Subject to Subsection (7)(b), the <u>juvenile</u> court may extend reunification services for no more than 90 days if the <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court may not extend any reunification services beyond 15 months after the day on which the minor [was] <u>is</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court to extend services for [that] the parent beyond the 12-month period described in Subsection (6).
- (c) In accordance with Subsection (7)(d), the <u>juvenile</u> court may extend reunification services for one additional 90-day period, beyond the 90-day period described in Subsection (7)(a), if:
 - (i) the juvenile 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
- 5017 (C) the extension is in the best interest of the minor;
- 5018 (ii) the juvenile court specifies the facts upon which the findings described in

Subsection (7)(c)(i) are based; and

5022

5023

5024

5025

5026

5027

5028

5029

5030

5031

50325033

5034

5035

5036

5037

5038

5039

5040

5041

5042

5043

5044

5045

5046

- 5020 (iii) the <u>juvenile</u> court specifies the time period in which it is likely that reunification 5021 will occur.
 - (d) A <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court shall take into consideration the status of the minor siblings of the minor.
 - (8) The juvenile court may, in [its] the juvenile court's discretion:
 - (a) enter any additional order that [it] the juvenile court 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] is 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 day on which the permanency hearing is held.
 - (b) If the division opposes the plan to terminate parental rights, the <u>juvenile</u> 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)] 80-4-203(2).
 - (10) (a) Any party to an action may, at any time, petition the <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court so determines, [it] the <u>juvenile</u> court 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;
- 5048 (b) limit a <u>juvenile</u> 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] before 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] 80-4-104.

- (12) (a) Subject to Subsection (12)(b), if a petition for termination of parental rights is filed [prior to] before the date scheduled for a permanency hearing, the juvenile court may consolidate the hearing on termination of parental rights with the permanency hearing.
- (b) For purposes of Subsection (12)(a), if the <u>juvenile</u> court consolidates the hearing on termination of parental rights with the permanency hearing:
- (i) the <u>juvenile</u> court shall first make a finding regarding whether reasonable efforts have been made by the [<u>Division of Child and Family Services</u>] <u>division</u> 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] 80-3-406.
- (c) [A] The juvenile court shall make a decision on a petition for termination of parental rights [shall be made] within 18 months [from] after the day on which the minor is initially removed from the minor's home.
- (13) If a <u>juvenile</u> court determines that a minor will not be returned to a parent of the minor, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall consider appropriate placement options inside and outside of the state.
- (14) (a) [H] In accordance with Section 80-3-108, if a minor 14 years [of age] old or older desires an opportunity to address the <u>juvenile</u> court or testify regarding permanency or placement, the <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court shall make findings explaining why the <u>juvenile</u> court's decision differs from the minor's wishes.
- Section 86. Section **80-3-501**, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-311.5 is renumbered and amended to read:

Part 5. Miscellaneous Hearings

5081	[78A-6-311.5]. <u>80-3-501.</u> Placement in a qualified residential treatment
5082	program Review hearings.
5083	(1) As used in this section:
5084	(a) "Qualified individual" means the same as that term is defined in 42 U.S.C. Sec.
5085	675a.
5086	(b) "Qualified residential treatment program" means the same as that term is defined in
5087	42 U.S.C. Sec. 672.
5088	(2) Within 60 days [of the date when a child] of the day on which a minor is placed in a
5089	qualified residential treatment program under this chapter or Chapter 6, Juvenile Justice, the
5090	juvenile court shall:
5091	(a) review the assessment, determination, and documentation made by a qualified
5092	individual regarding the [child] minor;
5093	(b) determine whether the needs of the [child] minor can be met through placement in a
5094	foster home;
5095	(c) if the [child's] minor's needs cannot be met through placement in a foster home,
5096	determine whether:
5097	(i) placement of the [child] minor in a qualified residential treatment program provides
5098	the most effective and appropriate level of care for the [child] minor in the least restrictive
5099	environment; and
5100	(ii) placement in a qualified residential treatment program is consistent with the
5101	short-term and long-term goals for the [child] minor, as specified in the permanency plan for
5102	the [child] minor; and
5103	(d) approve or disapprove of the [child's] minor's placement in a qualified residential
5104	treatment program.
5105	(3) As long as a [child] minor remains placed in a qualified residential treatment
5106	program, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall review the placement decision at each subsequent review and
5107	permanency hearing held with respect to the [child.] minor.
5108	(4) When the <u>juvenile</u> court conducts a review described in Subsection (3), the <u>juvenile</u>
5109	court shall review evidence submitted by the custodial division to:
5110	(a) demonstrate an ongoing assessment of the strengths and needs of the [child] minor

such that the [child's] minor'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] minor in the least restrictive

5112

5113

5114 environment; 5115 (c) demonstrate that placement in the qualified residential treatment program is 5116 consistent with the short-term and long-term goals for the [child] minor, as specified by the 5117 permanency plan for the [child] minor; 5118 (d) document the specific treatment or service needs that will be met for the [child] 5119 minor in the placement: 5120 (e) document the length of time the [child] minor is expected to need the treatment or 5121 services; and 5122 (f) document the efforts made by the custodial division to prepare the [child] minor to 5123 return home or transition to another setting, such as with a relative, with a friend of the [child] 5124 minor, with a [legal] guardian, with an adoptive parent, a foster home, or independent living. 5125 Section 87. Section 80-3-502, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-318 is 5126 renumbered and amended to read: 5127 [78A-6-318]. 80-3-502. Review of foster care removal -- Foster parent's 5128 standing. 5129 (1) With regard to a [child] minor in the custody of the [Division of Child and Family 5130 Services] division who is the subject of a petition alleging abuse, neglect, or dependency, and 5131 who has been placed in foster care with a foster family, the Legislature finds that: 5132 (a) except with regard to the [child's] minor's natural parents, a foster family has a very 5133 limited but recognized interest in its familial relationship with the [child] minor; and 5134 (b) [children] minors 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 5135 5136 growth and development emphasize the importance of stability in foster care living 5137 arrangements. 5138 (2) For the reasons described in Subsection (1), the Legislature finds that, except with 5139 regard to the [child's] minor's natural parents, procedural due process protections must be 5140 provided to a foster family prior to removal of a foster [child] minor from the foster home. (3) (a) A foster parent who has had a foster [child] minor in the foster parent's home for 5141 5142 12 months or longer may petition the juvenile court for a review and determination of the

5143	appropriateness of a decision by the [Division of Child and Family Services] division to
5144	remove the [ehild] minor from the foster home, unless the removal was for the purpose of:
5145	(i) returning the [child to the child's] minor to the minor's natural parent or legal
5146	guardian;
5147	(ii) immediately placing the [child] minor in an approved adoptive home;
5148	(iii) placing the [child] minor with a relative[, as defined in Subsection 78A-6-307(1),]
5149	who obtained custody or asserted an interest in the [ehild] minor within the preference period
5150	described in Subsection [78A-6-307(18)(a)] <u>80-3-302(9)</u> ; or
5151	(iv) placing an Indian child in accordance with [preplacement] placement preferences
5152	and other requirements described in the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1915.
5153	(b) The foster parent may petition the <u>juvenile</u> court under this section without
5154	exhausting administrative remedies within the division.
5155	(c) The <u>juvenile</u> court may order the division to place the [child] minor in a specified
5156	home, and shall base [its] the juvenile court's determination on the best interest of the [child]
5157	minor.
5158	(4) The requirements of this section do not apply to the removal of a [child] minor
5159	based on a foster parent's request for that removal.
5160	Section 88. Section 80-3-503 is enacted to read:
5161	80-3-503. Minor's petition for removal from division custody Reentering
5162	division custody.
5163	(1) (a) A minor who is 18 years old or older, but younger than 21 years old, may
5164	petition the juvenile court to express the minor's desire to have the minor be removed from the
5165	custody of the division if the minor is in the division's custody on grounds of abuse, neglect, or
5166	dependency.
5167	(b) If the minor's parent's rights have not been terminated in accordance with Chapter
5168	4, Termination and Restoration of Parental Rights, the minor's petition described in Subsection
5169	(1)(a) shall contain a statement from the minor's parent or guardian agreeing that the minor
5170	should be removed from the custody of the division.
5171	(c) The minor and the minor's parent or guardian shall sign the petition described in
5172	Subsection (1)(a).
5173	(2) The juvenile court shall:

5174	(a) review the petition described in Subsection (1)(a) within 14 days after the day on
5175	which the petition is filed; and
5176	(b) remove the minor from the custody of the division if:
5177	(i) the requirements under Subsections (1)(b) and (c) are met; and
5178	(ii) the court finds, based on input from the division, the minor's attorney guardian ad
5179	litem, and the Office of the Attorney General, that the minor does not pose an imminent threat
5180	to self or others.
5181	(3) (a) A minor removed from custody of the division under this section may, within 90
5182	days after the day on which the minor is removed from custody of the division, petition the
5183	court to re-enter custody of the division.
5184	(b) Upon receiving a petition described in Subsection (3)(a), the juvenile court shall
5185	order the division to take custody of the minor based on the findings the juvenile court entered
5186	when the juvenile court originally vested custody of the minor in the division.
5187	Section 89. Section 80-4-101, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-501 is
5188	renumbered and amended to read:
5189	CHAPTER 4. TERMINATION AND RESTORATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS
5190	Part 1. General Provisions
5191	[78A-6-501]. <u>80-4-101.</u> Title.
5192	This [part] chapter is known as [the "Termination of Parental Rights Act."]
5193	"Termination and Restoration of Parental Rights."
5194	Section 90. Section 80-4-102, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-502 is
5195	renumbered and amended to read:
5196	[78A-6-502]. 80-4-102. Definitions.
5197	As used in this chapter:
5198	(1) "Division" means the Division of Child and Family Services [within the
5199	Department of Human Services] created in Section 62A-4a-103.
5200	(2) "Failure of parental adjustment" means that a parent or parents are unable or
5201	unwilling within a reasonable time to substantially correct the circumstances, conduct, or
5202	conditions that led to placement of their child outside of their home, notwithstanding
5203	reasonable and appropriate efforts made by the [Division of Child and Family Services]
5204	division to return the child to [that] the home.

5205	[(3) "Plan" means a written agreement between the parents of a child, who has been
5206	removed from the child's home by the juvenile court, and the Division of Child and Family
5207	Services or written conditions and obligations imposed upon the parents directly by the
5208	juvenile court, that have a primary objective of reuniting the family or, if the parents fail or
5209	refuse to comply with the terms and conditions of the case plan, freeing the child for adoption.]
5210	(3) "Former parent" means an individual whose legal parental rights were terminated
5211	under this chapter.
5212	(4) "Petition to restore parental rights" means a petition filed in accordance with this
5213	chapter to restore the rights of a parent with regard to a child.
5214	(5) "Petition for termination of parental rights" means a petition filed in accordance
5215	with this chapter to terminate the parental rights of a parent.
5216	(6) "Temporary custody" means the same as that term is defined in Section
5217	<u>62A-4a-101.</u>
5218	Section 91. Section 80-4-103 is enacted to read:
5219	80-4-103. Nature of the proceedings Rules of procedure Burden of proof.
5220	(1) The proceedings under this chapter are civil in nature and are governed by the Utah
5221	Rules of Civil Procedure and the Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure.
5222	(2) The juvenile court shall:
5223	(a) in all cases filed under this chapter require the petitioner to establish the facts by
5224	clear and convincing evidence;
5225	(b) give full and careful consideration to all of the evidence presented with regard to
5226	the constitutional rights and claims of the parent; and
5227	(c) if a parent is found, by reason of the parent's conduct or condition, to be unfit or
5228	incompetent based upon any of the grounds for termination described in this chapter, consider
5229	the welfare and best interest of the child of paramount importance in determining whether to
5230	terminate parental rights.
5231	Section 92. Section 80-4-104, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-503 is
5232	renumbered and amended to read:
5233	[78A-6-503]. <u>80-4-104.</u> Judicial process for termination Parent unfit or
5234	incompetent Best interest of child.
5235	(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 <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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] <u>Before</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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] <u>chapter</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court shall consider, among other relevant factors, whether:
- (i) sufficient efforts were dedicated to reunification in accordance with [Subsection 78A-6-507(3)(a)] Section 80-4-301; and
 - (ii) the efforts to place the child with kin who have, or are willing to come forward to

5298

care for the child, were given due weight.

5299	Section 93. Section 80-4-105, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-513 is
5300	renumbered and amended to read:
5301	[78A-6-513]. <u>80-4-105.</u> Effect of decree.
5302	(1) An order for the termination of [the parent-child legal relationship] parental rights
5303	divests the child and the parents of all legal rights, powers, immunities, duties, and obligations
5304	with respect to each other, except the right of the child to inherit from the parent.
5305	(2) An order or decree entered [pursuant to this part] under this chapter may not
5306	disentitle a child to any benefit due [him] to the child from any third person, including[, but not
5307	limited to,] any Indian tribe, agency, state, or the United States.
5308	(3) Except as provided in Sections [78A-6-1401 through 78A-6-1404] <u>80-4-401 and</u>
5309	80-4-402, after the termination of [a parent-child legal relationship] a parent's parental rights,
5310	the former parent:
5311	(a) is [neither] not entitled to any notice of proceedings for the adoption of the child
5312	[nor has]; and
5313	(b) does not have any right to object to the adoption or to participate in any other
5314	placement proceedings.
5315	(4) An order permanently terminating the rights of a parent, guardian, or custodian
5316	does not expire with termination of the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
5317	Section 94. Section 80-4-106 is enacted to read:
5318	80-4-106. Individuals entitled to be present at proceedings Legal representation
5319	Attorney general responsibilities.
5320	(1) (a) The juvenile court shall admit any individual to a hearing unless the juvenile
5321	court makes a finding upon the record that the individual's presence at the hearing would:
5322	(i) be detrimental to the best interest of a child who is a party to the proceeding;
5323	(ii) impair the fact-finding process; or
5324	(iii) be otherwise contrary to the interests of justice.
5325	(b) The juvenile court may exclude an individual from a hearing under Subsection
5326	(1)(a) on the juvenile court's own motion or by motion of a party to the proceeding.
5327	(2) (a) The parties shall be advised of the parties' right to counsel, including the
5328	appointment of counsel for a parent or legal guardian facing any action initiated by a private

5329	party under this chapter or under Section 78B-6-112 for termination of parental rights.
5330	(b) If a parent or guardian is the subject of a petition for the termination of parental
5331	rights, the juvenile court shall:
5332	(i) appoint an indigent defense service provider for a parent or guardian determined to
5333	be an indigent individual in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 22, Part 2, Appointment of
5334	Counsel; and
5335	(ii) order indigent defense services for the parent or legal guardian who is determined
5336	to be an indigent individual in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 22, Part 2, Appointment of
5337	<u>Counsel.</u>
5338	(c) In any action under this chapter, a guardian ad litem, as defined in Section
5339	78A-2-801, shall represent the child in accordance with Sections 78A-2-803 and 80-3-104.
5340	(d) A guardian ad litem, as defined in Section 78A-2-801, shall represent the child in
5341	other actions initiated under this chapter when appointed by the juvenile court under Section
5342	78A-2-803 or as otherwise provided by law.
5343	(3) Subject to the attorney general's prosecutorial discretion in civil enforcement
5344	actions, the attorney general shall, in accordance with Section 62A-4a-113, enforce all
5345	provisions of this chapter and Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Child and Family Services, relating to the
5346	termination of parental rights.
5347	Section 95. Section 80-4-107 is enacted to read:
5348	80-4-107. Record of Proceedings Written reports and other materials
5349	Statements of a child.
5350	(1) As used in this section, "record of a proceeding" means the same as that term is
5351	defined in Section 80-3-106.
5352	(2) A record of a proceeding under this chapter:
5353	(a) shall be taken in accordance with Section 80-3-106; and
5354	(b) may be requested for release as described in Section 80-3-106.
5355	(3) (a) For purposes of determining proper disposition of a child in hearings upon a
5356	petition for termination of parental rights, written reports and other material relating to the
5357	minor's mental, physical, and social history and condition may be:
5358	(i) received in evidence; and
5359	(ii) considered by the court along with other evidence.

5360	(b) The court may require that an individual who wrote a report or prepared the
5361	material under Subsection (3)(a) to appear as a witness if the individual is reasonably available.
5362	(4) For the purpose of establishing abuse, neglect, or dependency under this chapter,
5363	the juvenile court may, in the juvenile court's discretion, consider evidence of statements made
5364	by a child under eight years old to an individual in a trust relationship.
5365	Section 96. Section 80-4-108, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-515 is
5366	renumbered and amended to read:
5367	[78A-6-515]. <u>80-4-108.</u> Physical or mental health examination during
5368	proceedings.
5369	[(1) When a mental health practitioner is to be appointed in a parental rights action to
5370	evaluate the mental health of a parent or a child, or to provide mental health services to a parent
5371	or a child, the court:]
5372	[(a)] (1) In a proceeding under this chapter, the juvenile court may appoint any mental
5373	health therapist, as defined in Section 58-60-102, [which] who the juvenile court finds to be
5374	qualified[;] to:
5375	(a) evaluate the mental health of, or provide mental health services to, the child; or
5376	(b) after notice and a hearing set for the specific purpose, evaluate the mental health of
5377	a parent, or provide mental health services to a parent, if the juvenile court finds from the
5378	evidence presented at the hearing that the parent's mental or emotional condition may be a
5379	factor in the parent's unfitness.
5380	(2) The juvenile court:
5381	[(b)] (a) may not refuse to appoint a mental health therapist under Subsection (1) for
5382	the reason that the therapist's recommendations in another case [have not followed] did not
5383	follow the recommendations of the [Division of Child and Family Services] division or the
5384	Office of Guardian Ad Litem; and
5385	[(c)] (b) shall give strong consideration to the parent's or guardian's wishes regarding
5386	the selection of a mental health therapist.
5387	(3) In a proceeding under this chapter, the juvenile court may appoint a physician, or a
5388	physician assistant, who the court finds to be qualified to:
5389	(a) physically examine the child; or
5390	(b) after notice and a hearing set for a specific purpose, physically examine the parent

5391	if the juvenile court finds from the evidence presented at the hearing that the parent's physical
5392	condition may be a factor in causing the parent's unfitness.
5393	(4) The division shall, with regard to a child in the division's custody:
5394	(a) take reasonable measures to notify a parent of any non-emergency health treatment
5395	or care scheduled for a child;
5396	(b) include the parent as fully as possible in making health care decisions for the child;
5397	(c) defer to the parent's reasonable and informed decisions regarding the child's health
5398	care to the extent that the child's health and well-being are not unreasonably compromised by
5399	the parent's decision; and
5400	(d) notify the parent of the child within five business days after the day on which the
5401	child receives emergency health care or treatment.
5402	(5) An examination conducted in accordance with Subsection (1) or (2) is not a
5403	privileged communication under Utah Rules of Evidence, Rule 506(d)(3), and is exempt from
5404	the general rule of privilege.
5405	[(2)] (6) This section applies to all juvenile court proceedings under this chapter
5406	involving:
5407	(a) parents and children; or
5408	[(b) the Division of Child and Family Services.]
5409	(b) the division.
5410	Section 97. Section 80-4-109 is enacted to read:
5411	80-4-109. Consideration of cannabis during proceedings.
5412	(1) As used in this section:
5413	(a) "Cannabis" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.
5414	(b) "Cannabis product" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.
5415	(c) (i) "Chronic" means repeated or patterned.
5416	(ii) "Chronic" does not mean an isolated incident.
5417	(d) "Directions of use" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.
5418	(e) "Dosing guidelines" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.
5419	(f) "Medical cannabis" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.
5420	(g) "Medical cannabis cardholder" means the same as that term is defined in Section
5421	26-61a-102 <u>.</u>

5422	(h) "Qualified medical provider" means the same as that term is defined in Section
5423	<u>26-61a-102.</u>
5424	(2) In a proceeding under this chapter in which the juvenile court makes a finding,
5425	determination, or otherwise considers an individual's possession or use of medical cannabis, a
5426	cannabis product, or a medical cannabis device, the juvenile court may not consider or treat the
5427	individual's possession or use any differently than the lawful possession or use of any
5428	prescribed controlled substance if:
5429	(a) the individual's possession or use complies with Title 4, Chapter 41a, Cannabis
5430	Production Establishments;
5431	(b) the individual's possession or use complies with Subsection 58-37-3.7(2) or (3); or
5432	(c) (i) the individual's possession or use complies with Title 26, Chapter 61a, Utah
5433	Medical Cannabis Act; and
5434	(ii) the individual reasonably complies with the directions of use and dosing guidelines
5435	determined by the individual's qualified medical provider or through a consultation described
5436	<u>in Subsection 26-61a-502(4) or (5).</u>
5437	(3) In a proceeding under this chapter, a parent's or guardian's use of cannabis or a
5438	cannabis product is not abuse or neglect of a child unless there is evidence showing that:
5439	(a) the child is harmed because of the child's inhalation or ingestion of cannabis, or
5440	because of cannabis being introduced to the child's body in another manner; or
5441	(b) the child is at an unreasonable risk of harm because of chronic inhalation or
5442	ingestion of cannabis or chronic introduction of cannabis to the child's body in another manner.
5443	(4) Unless there is harm or an unreasonable risk of harm to the child as described in
5444	Subsection (3), a parent's or guardian's use of medical cannabis or a cannabis product is not
5445	contrary to the best interests of a child if:
5446	(a) for a medical cannabis cardholder after January 1, 2021, the parent's or guardian's
5447	possession or use complies with Title 26, Chapter 61a, Utah Medical Cannabis Act, and there
5448	is no evidence that the parent's or guardian's use of medical cannabis unreasonably deviates
5449	from the directions of use and dosing guidelines determined by the parent's or guardian's
5450	qualified medical provider or through a consultation described in Subsection 26-61a-502(4) or
5451	<u>(5); or</u>
5452	(b) before January 1, 2021, the parent's or guardian's possession or use complies with

5453	Subsection 58-37-3.7(2) or (3).
5454	(5) Subsection (3) does not prohibit a finding of abuse or neglect of a child and
5455	Subsection (3) does not prohibit a finding that a parent's or guardian's use of medical cannabis
5456	or a cannabis product is contrary to the best interests of a child, if there is evidence showing a
5457	nexus between the parent's or guardian's use of cannabis or a cannabis product and behavior
5458	that would separately constitute abuse or neglect of the child.
5459	Section 98. Section 80-4-201, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-504 is
5460	renumbered and amended to read:
5461	Part 2. Petition for Termination of Parental Rights
5462	[78A-6-504]. <u>80-4-201.</u> Petition Who may file.
5463	(1) Any interested party, including a foster parent, may file a petition for termination of
5464	[the parent-child relationship with regard to a child] parental rights.
5465	(2) The attorney general shall file a petition for termination of parental rights under this
5466	[part] chapter on behalf of the division.
5467	Section 99. Section 80-4-202, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-505 is
5468	renumbered and amended to read:
5469	[78A-6-505]. 80-4-202. Contents of petition.
5470	(1) [The] \underline{A} petition for termination of parental rights shall include, to the best
5471	information or belief of the petitioner:
5472	[(a) the name and place of residence of the petitioner;]
5473	[(b) the name, sex, date and place of birth, and residence of the child;]
5474	[(c) the relationship of the petitioner to the child;]
5475	[(d) the names, addresses, and dates of birth of the parents, if known;]
5476	[(e) the name and address of the person having legal custody or guardianship, or acting
5477	in loco parentis to the child, or the organization or agency having legal custody or providing
5478	care for the child;]
5479	(a) the information required by Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure, Rule 17;
5480	[(f)] (b) the grounds on which termination of parental rights is sought, in accordance
5481	with Section $[78A-6-507]$ $80-4-301$; and
5482	[(g)] <u>(c)</u> the names and addresses of the [persons] <u>individuals</u> or the authorized agency
5483	to whom legal custody or guardianship of the child might be transferred.

5484	(2) [A] The petitioner shall attach a copy of [any] a relinquishment or consent, if any,
5485	previously executed by the parent or parents [shall be attached] to the petition described in
5486	Subsection (1).
5487	Section 100. Section 80-4-203, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-316 is
5488	renumbered and amended to read:
5489	[78A-6-316]. <u>80-4-203.</u> Mandatory petition for termination of parental
5490	rights.
5491	(1) For purposes of this section, "abandoned infant" means a child who is 12 months
5492	[of age or younger] old or younger and whose parent or parents:
5493	(a) although having legal custody of the child, fail to maintain physical custody of the
5494	child without making arrangements for the care of the child;
5495	(b) have failed to:
5496	(i) maintain physical custody; and
5497	(ii) exhibit the normal interest of a natural parent without just cause; or
5498	(c) are unwilling to have physical custody of the child.
5499	(2) Except as provided in Subsection (3), notwithstanding any other provision of this
5500	chapter or of Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Child and Family Services, the division shall file a petition
5501	for termination of parental rights with regard to:
5502	(a) an abandoned infant; or
5503	(b) the child of a parent, whenever a court has determined that the parent has:
5504	(i) committed murder or child abuse homicide of another child of that parent;
5505	(ii) committed manslaughter of another child of that parent;
5506	(iii) aided, abetted, attempted, conspired, or solicited to commit murder, child abuse
5507	homicide, or manslaughter against another child of that parent; or
5508	(iv) committed a felony assault or abuse that results in serious physical injury to:
5509	(A) another child of that parent; or
5510	(B) the other parent of the child.
5511	(3) The division is not required to file a petition for termination of parental rights under
5512	Subsection (2) if:
5513	(a) the child is being cared for by a relative;
5514	(b) the division has:

5515	(i) documented in the child's child and family plan a compelling reason for determining
5516	that filing a petition for termination of parental rights is not in the child's best interest; and
5517	(ii) made that child and family plan available to the <u>juvenile</u> court for [its] the juvenile
5518	court's review; or
5519	(c) (i) the <u>juvenile</u> court has previously determined, in accordance with the provisions
5520	and limitations of Sections 62A-4a-201, 62A-4a-203, [78A-6-306, and 78A-6-312] <u>80-3-301,</u>
5521	and 80-3-406, that reasonable efforts to reunify the child with the child's parent or parents were
5522	required; and
5523	(ii) the division has not provided, within the time period specified in the child and
5524	family plan, services that had been determined to be necessary for the safe return of the child.
5525	Section 101. Section 80-4-204, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-506 is
5526	renumbered and amended to read:
5527	[78A-6-506]. <u>80-4-204.</u> Notice of petition.
5528	(1) (a) After a petition for termination of parental rights [has been] is filed, notice shall
5529	[(a)] (i) be provided to the parents, the guardian, the [person] individual or agency
5530	having legal custody of the child, and any [person] individual acting in loco parentis to the
5531	child; and
5532	[(b)] (ii) indicate the:
5533	[(i)] (A) nature of the petition;
5534	[(ii)] (B) time and place of the hearing;
5535	[(iii)] (C) right to counsel; and
5536	[(iv)] (D) right to the appointment of counsel for a party whom the juvenile court
5537	determines is indigent and at risk of losing the party's parental rights.
5538	(b) The notice described in Subsection (1)(a), or a separate notice subsequently issued,
5539	shall contain a statement to the effect that the rights of the parent or parents are proposed to be
5540	permanently terminated in the proceedings.
5541	(2) [A hearing shall be held] The juvenile court shall hold a hearing specifically on the
5542	question of termination of parental rights no sooner than 10 days after [service of summons is
5543	complete. A verbatim record of the proceedings shall be taken and the parties shall be advised
5544	of their right to counsel, including the appointment of counsel for an indigent parent or legal
5545	guardian facing any action initiated by a private party under this part or termination of parental

5546	rights under Section 78B-6-112. The summons shall contain a statement to the effect that the
5547	rights of the parent or parents are proposed to be permanently terminated in the proceedings.
5548	That statement may be contained in the summons originally issued in the proceeding or in a
5549	separate summons subsequently issued.] the day on which the notice described in Subsection
5550	(1) is served.
5551	[(3) The proceedings are civil in nature and are governed by the Utah Rules of Civil
5552	Procedure. The court shall in all cases require the petitioner to establish the facts by clear and
5553	convincing evidence, and shall give full and careful consideration to all of the evidence
5554	presented with regard to the constitutional rights and claims of the parent and, if a parent is
5555	found, by reason of the parent's conduct or condition, to be unfit or incompetent based upon
5556	any of the grounds for termination described in this part, the court shall then consider the
5557	welfare and best interest of the child of paramount importance in determining whether
5558	termination of parental rights shall be ordered.]
5559	Section 102. Section 80-4-205 is enacted to read:
5560	80-4-205. Expedited hearing for temporary custody.
5561	(1) At any time after a petition for termination of parental rights is filed, the juvenile
5562	court may make an order in accordance with this chapter:
5563	(a) providing for temporary custody of the child who is the subject of the petition; or
5564	(b) that the division provide protective services to the child who is the subject of the
5565	petition if the juvenile court determines that:
5566	(i) the child is at risk of being removed from the child's home due to abuse and neglect;
5567	<u>and</u>
5568	(ii) the provision of protective services may make the removal described in Subsection
5569	(1)(b)(i) unnecessary.
5570	(2) (a) The juvenile court shall hold an expedited hearing to determine whether a child
5571	should be placed in temporary custody if:
5572	(i) a person files a petition for termination of parental rights;
5573	(ii) a party to the proceeding files a motion for expedited placement in temporary
5574	custody; and
5575	(iii) notice of the hearing described in this Subsection (1)(a) is served consistent with
5576	the requirements for notice of a shelter hearing under Section 80-3-301.

5577	(b) The hearing described in Subsection (2)(a):
5578	(i) shall be held within 72 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, after the time in
5579	which the motion described in Subsection (2)(a)(ii) is filed; and
5580	(ii) shall be considered a shelter hearing under Section 80-3-301 and Utah Rules of
5581	Juvenile Procedure, Rule 13.
5582	(3) (a) The hearing and notice described in Subsection (1) are subject to:
5583	(i) Section 80-3-301;
5584	(ii) Section 80-3-302; and
5585	(iii) the Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure.
5586	(b) After the hearing described in Subsection (1), the juvenile court may order a child
5587	placed in the temporary custody of the division.
5588	Section 103. Section 80-4-206 is enacted to read:
5589	80-4-206. Mediation.
5590	If a petition for termination of parental rights is filed, or if the matter is referred to the
5591	juvenile court under Subsection 78A-6-104(1)(c), the juvenile court may require the parties to
5592	participate in mediation in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 2, Alternative Dispute
5593	Resolution Act.
5594	Section 104. Section 80-4-207 is enacted to read:
5595	80-4-207. Modification of petition Continuance.
5596	(1) When it appears that evidence presented in a proceeding under this chapter points
5597	to material facts not alleged in the petition for termination of parental rights, the juvenile court
5598	may consider the additional or different matters raised by the evidence if the parties consent.
5599	(2) The juvenile court, by a motion of any interested party or on the juvenile court's
5600	own motion, shall direct that the petition for termination of parental rights be amended to
5601	conform to the evidence described in Subsection (1).
5602	(3) If the amendment described in Subsection (2) results in a substantial departure from
5603	the facts originally alleged in the petition for the termination of parental rights, the juvenile
5604	court shall grant a continuance as justice may require in accordance with Utah Rules of
5605	Juvenile Procedure, Rule 54.
5606	Section 105. Section 80-4-301, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-507 is
5607	renumbered and amended to read:

5608	Part 3. Termination and Posttermination Parental Rights
5609	[78A-6-507]. <u>80-4-301.</u> Grounds for termination of parental rights
5610	Findings regarding reasonable efforts.
5611	(1) Subject to the protections and requirements of Section [78A-6-503] <u>80-4-104</u> , and
5612	if the <u>juvenile</u> court finds termination of [a parent's] parental rights, from the child's point of
5613	view, is strictly necessary, the juvenile court may terminate all parental rights with respect to
5614	the parent if the <u>juvenile</u> court finds any one of the following:
5615	(a) that the parent has abandoned the child;
5616	(b) that the parent has neglected or abused the child;
5617	(c) that the parent is unfit or incompetent;
5618	(d) (i) that the child is being cared for in an out-of-home placement under the
5619	supervision of the juvenile court or the division;
5620	(ii) that the parent has substantially neglected, [wilfully] willfully refused, or has been
5621	unable or unwilling to remedy the circumstances that cause the child to be in an out-of-home
5622	placement; and
5623	(iii) that there is a substantial likelihood that the parent will not be capable of
5624	exercising proper and effective parental care in the near future;
5625	(e) failure of parental adjustment, as defined in this chapter;
5626	(f) that only token efforts have been made by the parent:
5627	(i) to support or communicate with the child;
5628	(ii) to prevent neglect of the child;
5629	(iii) to eliminate the risk of serious harm to the child; or
5630	(iv) to avoid being an unfit parent;
5631	(g) (i) that the parent has voluntarily relinquished the parent's parental rights to the
5632	child; and
5633	(ii) that termination is in the child's best interest;
5634	(h) that, after a period of trial during which the child was returned to live in the child's
5635	own home, the parent substantially and continuously or repeatedly refused or failed to give the
5636	child proper parental care and protection; or
5637	(i) the terms and conditions of safe relinquishment of a newborn child have been
5638	complied with, [pursuant to] in accordance with Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Part 8, Safe

Relinquishment of a Newborn Child.

(2) The <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court has directed the division to provide reunification services to a parent, the <u>juvenile</u> court must find that the division made reasonable efforts to provide those services before the <u>juvenile</u> court may terminate the parent's rights under Subsection (1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), or (h).
- (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(a), the <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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.
- Section 106. Section **80-4-302**, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-508 is renumbered and amended to read:

[78A-6-508]. <u>80-4-302.</u> 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)] Section 80-4-203.
- (2) In determining whether a parent or parents are unfit or have neglected a child the <u>juvenile</u> court shall consider[, but is not limited to, the following circumstances, conduct, or <u>conditions</u>]:
 - (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[-]; or
- (h) any other circumstance, conduct, or condition that the court considers relevant in the determination of whether a parent or parents are unfit or have neglected the child.
- (3) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(c), the <u>juvenile</u> 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] are 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.
- Section 107. Section **80-4-303**, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-509 is renumbered and amended to read:

[78A-6-509]. <u>80-4-303.</u> Specific considerations when child is not in physical custody of parent.

- (1) If a child is not in the physical custody of the <u>child's</u> parent or parents, the <u>juvenile</u> 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] the child's desires regarding the termination, if the juvenile court determines [he] the child is of sufficient capacity to express [his] the child's desires; [and]
- (b) the effort the <u>child's</u> parent or parents have made to adjust [their] the parent or <u>parents</u> circumstances, conduct, or conditions to make it in the child's best interest to return [him to his] the child to the child's home after a reasonable length of time, including [but not limited to]:
- 5730 (i) payment of a reasonable portion of substitute physical care and maintenance, if 5731 financially able;

5732	(ii) maintenance of regular parent-time or other contact with the child that was
5733	designed and carried out in a plan to reunite the child with the parent or parents; and
5734	(iii) maintenance of regular contact and communication with the custodian of the
5735	child[-]; and
5736	(c) any other factor that the juvenile court considers relevant in the determination of
5737	whether to terminate parental rights.
5738	(2) For purposes of this section, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall disregard incidental conduct,
5739	contributions, contacts, and communications.
5740	Section 108. Section 80-4-304, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-510 is
5741	renumbered and amended to read:
5742	[78A-6-510]. Specific considerations when child is placed in
5743	foster home.
744	If a child is in the custody of the division and has been placed and resides in a foster
5745	home and the division institutes proceedings under this [part] chapter regarding the child, with
5746	an ultimate goal of having the child's foster parent or parents adopt [him] the child, the juvenile
747	court shall consider:
5748	(1) whether the child has become integrated into the foster family to the extent that
5749	[his] the child's familial identity is with [that family, and] the foster family;
5750	(2) whether the foster family is able and willing permanently to treat the child as a
5751	member of the family[. The court shall also consider, but is not limited to, the following:];
5752	[(1)] (3) the love, affection, and other emotional ties existing between the child and the
5753	parents, and the child's ties with the foster family;
5754	[(2)] (4) the capacity and disposition of the child's parents from whom the child was
5755	removed as compared with that of the foster family to give the child love, affection, and
5756	guidance and to continue the education of the child;
5757	[(3)] (5) the length of time the child has lived in a stable, satisfactory foster home and
5758	the desirability of [his] the child continuing to live in that environment;
5759	[(4)] (6) the permanence as a family unit of the foster family; and
5760	[(5)] (7) any other factor [considered by the court to be] that the juvenile court
5761	considers relevant to a particular placement of a child.
5762	Section 109. Section 80-4-305, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-511 is

5763	renumbered and amended to	read:
5764	[78A-6-511].	80-4-305. Court disposition of child upon termination of
5765	parental rights Postterm	ination reunification.
5766	(1) As used in this s	ection, "relative" means:
5767	(a) an adult who is a	grandparent, great-grandparent, aunt, great aunt, uncle, great
5768	uncle, brother-in-law, sister-	in-law, stepparent, first cousin, sibling, or stepsibling of a child;
5769	and	
5770	[(b) in the case of a	child defined as an "Indian" under the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25
5771	U.S.C. Sec. 1903, "relative"	also means an "extended family member" as defined by that
5772	statute.]	
5773	(b) in the case of a c	child who is an Indian child, an extended family member as defined
5774	in 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903.	
5775	(2) Upon entry of ar	order under this [part] chapter, the juvenile court may:
5776	(a) place the child in	the legal custody and guardianship of a licensed child placement
5777	agency or the division for ac	loption; or
5778	(b) make any other	disposition of the child authorized under Section [78A-6-117]
5779	<u>80-3-405</u> .	
5780	(3) Subject to the re	quirements of Subsections (4) and (5), all adoptable children
5781	placed in the custody of the	division shall be placed for adoption.
5782	(4) If the parental ri	ghts of all parents of an adoptable child placed in the custody of the
5783	division have been terminate	ed and a suitable adoptive placement is not already available, the
5784	juvenile court:	
5785	(a) shall determine	whether there is a relative who desires to adopt the child;
5786	(b) may order the di	vision to conduct a reasonable search to determine whether there
5787	are relatives who are willing	to adopt the child; and
5788	(c) shall, if a relative	e desires to adopt the child:
5789	(i) make a specific f	inding regarding the fitness of the relative to adopt the child; and
5790	(ii) place the child f	or adoption with that relative unless [it] the juvenile court finds that
5791	adoption by the relative is n	ot in the best interest of the child.
5792	(5) This section doe	s not guarantee that a relative will be permitted to adopt the child.

(6) A parent whose rights were terminated under this [part] chapter, or a relative of the

5793

5794	child, as defined by Section [78A-6-307] 80-3-102, may petition for guardianship of the child
5795	if:
5796	(a) (i) following an adoptive placement, the child's adoptive parent returns the child to
5797	the custody of the division; or
5798	(ii) the child is in the custody of the division for one year following the day on which
5799	the parent's rights were terminated, and no permanent placement has been found or is likely to
5800	be found; and
5801	(b) reunification with the child's parent, or guardianship by the child's relative, is in the
5802	best interest of the child.
5803	Section 110. Section 80-4-306, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-512 is
5804	renumbered and amended to read:
5805	[78A-6-512]. 80-4-306. Review following termination.
5806	(1) At the conclusion of the hearing in which the <u>juvenile</u> court orders termination of
5807	[the parent-child relationship, the] parental rights, the juvenile court shall order that a review
5808	hearing be held within 90 days after the day on which [the parent-child relationship is] parenta
5809	rights are terminated[7] if the child has not been permanently placed.
5810	(2) At [that] the review hearing[;] described in Subsection (1):
5811	(a) the agency or individual vested with custody of the child shall report to the juvenile
5812	court regarding the plan for permanent placement of the child[. The]; and
5813	(b) the guardian ad litem shall make recommendations to the juvenile court, based on
5814	an independent investigation, for disposition meeting the best interests of the child.
5815	(3) The <u>juvenile</u> court may order the agency or individual vested with custody of the
5816	child to report, at appropriate intervals, on the status of the child until the plan for permanent
5817	placement of the child [has been] is accomplished.
5818	Section 111. Section 80-4-307, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-514 is
5819	renumbered and amended to read:
5820	[78A-6-514]. <u>80-4-307.</u> Voluntary relinquishment Irrevocable.
5821	[(1) Voluntary relinquishment or consent for termination of parental rights shall be
5822	signed or confirmed under oath either:]
5823	(1) The individual consenting to termination of parental rights or voluntarily
5824	relinquishing parental rights shall sign or confirm the consent or relinquishment under oath:

(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] individual executing the consent or relinquishment has read and understands the consent or relinquishment and has signed [it] the consent or relinquishment freely and voluntarily.
- (4) A voluntary relinquishment or consent for termination of parental rights is effective when [it] the voluntary relinquishment or consent is signed and may not be revoked.
- (5) (a) The requirements and processes described in [Sections 78A-6-503 through 78A-6-510] Section 80-4-104, Sections 80-4-301 through 80-4-304, and Part 2, Petition for Termination of Parental Rights, do not apply to a voluntary relinquishment or consent for termination of parental rights.
- (b) [The] When determining voluntary relinquishment or consent for termination of parental rights, the juvenile court need only find that the relinquishment or termination is in the child's best interest.
- (6) (a) 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 <u>juvenile</u> court that the primary purpose <u>for relinquishment or consent for termination</u> is to avoid a financial support obligation.
- (b) The presumption <u>described in Subsection (6)(a)</u> may be rebutted[, however,] if the <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court may make orders relating to the child's care and welfare that the <u>juvenile</u> court considers to be in the child's best interest.

5856	Section 112. Section 80-4-401 , which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1403 is
5857	renumbered and amended to read:
5858	Part 4. Restoration of Parental Rights
5859	[78A-6-1403]. <u>80-4-401.</u> Petition to restore parental rights Division
5860	duties.
5861	(1) A child, who is 12 years [of age] old or older, or an authorized representative acting
5862	on behalf of a child of any age, may file a petition to restore parental rights if:
5863	(a) 24 months have passed since the day on which the juvenile court ordered
5864	termination of [the parent-child legal relationship] the former parent's parental rights; and
5865	(b) the child:
5866	(i) has not been adopted and is not in an adoptive placement, or is unlikely to be
5867	adopted before the child is 18 years [of age] old; or
5868	(ii) was previously adopted following a termination of [a parent-child legal
5869	relationship] parental rights, but the adoption failed and the child was returned to the custody
5870	of the division.
5871	(2) The petition [described in Subsection (1)] to restore parental rights shall be:
5872	(a) filed in the juvenile court that previously terminated [the parent-child relationship]
5873	parental rights; and
5874	(b) served on the division.
5875	(3) The division shall notify and inform a child who is 12 years [of age or] old or older
5876	and who qualifies for restoration of parental rights under Subsection (1) that the child is
5877	eligible to <u>file a</u> petition [for restoration] to restore parental rights under this part.
5878	(4) Upon the receipt of a petition to restore parental rights, filed by a child or an
5879	authorized representative acting on behalf of a child, the division shall:
5880	(a) make a diligent effort to locate the former parent whose rights may be restored
5881	under this part; and
5882	(b) if the former parent is found, as described in Subsection (4)(a), notify the former
5883	parent of:
5884	(i) the legal effects of restoration; and
5885	(ii) the time and date of the hearing on the petition to restore parental rights.
5886	(5) The <u>juvenile</u> court shall set a hearing on the petition to restore parental rights at

5887 least 30 days, but no more than 60 days, after the day on which the petition to restore parental 5888 rights is filed with the juvenile court. 5889 (6) Before the hearing described in Subsection (5), the division may submit a 5890 confidential report to the juvenile court that includes the following information: 5891 (a) material changes in circumstances since the termination of parental rights: 5892 (b) a summary of the reasons why parental rights were terminated; 5893 (c) the date on which parental rights were terminated; 5894 (d) the willingness of the former parent to resume contact with the child and have parental rights restored; 5895 5896 (e) the ability of the former parent to be involved in the life of the child and accept 5897 physical custody of, and responsibility for, the child; and 5898 (f) any other information the division reasonably considers appropriate and 5899 determinative. 5900 (7) (a) A former parent who remedies the circumstances that resulted in the termination 5901 of the former parent's parental rights and who is capable of exercising proper and effective 5902 parental care, shall notify the division that if the circumstances described in Subsection (1) are 5903 established, the former parent desires and requests to have the former parent's parental rights 5904 restored. 5905 (b) The former parent's request to the division shall be fully and fairly considered by 5906 the division for appropriate submittal to the court. Section 113. Section 80-4-402, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1404 is 5907 5908 renumbered and amended to read: 5909 [78A-6-1404]. 80-4-402. Hearing on petition to restore parental rights. 5910 (1) The juvenile court may restore [the parent-child legal relationship] a parent's 5911 parental rights if: 5912 (a) the child meets the requirements of Subsection [78A-6-1403] 80-4-401(1): 5913 (b) considering the age and maturity of the child, the child consents to the restoration; 5914 (c) the former parent consents to the restoration; and 5915 (d) the juvenile court finds by clear and convincing evidence that restoration is in the

(2) In determining whether reunification under this section is appropriate and in the

best interest of the child.

59165917

5918	best interest of the child, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall consider:
5919	(a) whether the former parent has been sufficiently rehabilitated from the behavior that
5920	resulted in the termination of [the parent-child relationship] parental rights;
5921	(b) extended family support for the former parent; and
5922	(c) other material changes of circumstances, if any, that may have occurred that warrant
5923	the granting of the motion.
5924	(3) At the hearing on a petition [described in Section 78A-6-1403] to restore parental
5925	rights, if the former parent consents and if the juvenile court finds by clear and convincing
5926	evidence that it is in the best interest of the child, the <u>juvenile</u> court may:
5927	(a) allow contact between the former parent and the child, and describe the conditions
5928	under which contact may take place;
5929	(b) order that the child be placed with the former parent, in a temporary custody and
5930	guardianship relationship, to be reevaluated after the child has been placed with the former
5931	parent for six months; or
5932	(c) restore the parental rights of the parent.
5933	(4) If the <u>juvenile</u> court orders the child to be placed in the physical custody of the
5934	former parent under Subsection (3), the <u>juvenile</u> court shall specify in the order:
5935	(a) whether that custody is subject to:
5936	(i) continued evaluation by the court; or
5937	(ii) the supervision of the division; and
5938	(b) the terms and conditions of reunification.
5939	Section 114. Section 80-5-101 is enacted to read:
5940	CHAPTER 5. JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES
5941	Part 1. Division of Juvenile Justice Services
5942	80-5-101. Title.
5943	This chapter is known as "Juvenile Justice Services."
5944	Section 115. Section 80-5-102 is enacted to read:
5945	80-5-102. Definitions.
5946	As used in this chapter:
5947	(1) "Account" means the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Restricted Account created in
5948	Section 80-5-302.

5949	(2) (a) "Adult" means an individual who is 18 years old or older.
5950	(b) "Adult" does not include a juvenile offender.
5951	(3) "Aftercare services" means the same as the term "aftercare" is defined in 45 C.F.R.
5952	<u>1351.1.</u>
5953	(4) "Authority" means the Youth Parole Authority created in Section 80-5-701.
5954	(5) "Control" means the authority to detain, restrict, and supervise a juvenile offender
5955	in a manner consistent with public safety and the well-being of the juvenile offender and
5956	division employees.
5957	(6) "Director" means the director of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services.
5958	(7) "Discharge" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-6-102.
5959	(8) "Division" means the Division of Juvenile Justice Services created in Section
5960	<u>80-5-103.</u>
5961	(9) "Homeless youth" means a child, other than an emancipated minor:
5962	(a) who is a runaway; or
5963	(b) who is:
5964	(i) not accompanied by the child's parent or guardian; and
5965	(ii) without care, as defined in Section 80-5-602.
5966	(10) "Observation and assessment program" means a nonresidential service program
5967	operated or purchased by the division that is responsible only for diagnostic assessment of
5968	minors, including for substance use disorder, mental health, psychological, and sexual behavior
5969	risk assessments.
5970	(11) "Performance based contracting" means a system of contracting with service
5971	providers for the provision of residential or nonresidential services that:
5972	(a) provides incentives for the implementation of evidence-based juvenile justice
5973	programs or programs rated as effective for reducing recidivism by a standardized tool in
5974	accordance with Section 63M-7-208; and
5975	(b) provides a premium rate allocation for a minor who receives the evidence-based
5976	dosage of treatment and successfully completes the program within three months.
5977	(12) "Rescission" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-6-102.
5978	(13) "Restitution" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-6-102.
5979	(14) "Revocation" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-6-102

5980	(15) "Temporary custody" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-6-102.
5981	(16) "Temporary homeless youth shelter" means a facility that:
5982	(a) provides temporary shelter to homeless youth; and
5983	(b) is licensed by the Office of Licensing, created under Section 62A-1-105, as a
5984	residential support program.
5985	(17) "Termination" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-6-102.
5986	(18) "Victim" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-6-102.
5987	(19) "Work program" means a nonresidential public or private service work project
5988	established and administered by the division for juvenile offenders for the purpose of
5989	rehabilitation, education, and restitution to victims.
5990	(20) (a) "Youth services" means services provided in an effort to resolve family
5991	conflict:
5992	(i) for families in crisis when a minor is ungovernable or a runaway; or
5993	(ii) involving a minor and the minor's parent or guardian.
5994	(b) "Youth services" include efforts to:
5995	(i) resolve family conflict;
5996	(ii) maintain or reunite minors with the minors' families; and
5997	(iii) divert minors from entering or escalating in the juvenile justice system.
5998	(c) "Youth services" may provide:
5999	(i) crisis intervention;
6000	(ii) short-term shelter;
6001	(iii) time-out placement; and
6002	(iv) family counseling.
6003	(21) "Youth services center" means a center established by, or under contract with, the
6004	division to provide youth services.
6005	Section 116. Section 80-5-103, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-102 is
6006	renumbered and amended to read:
6007	[62A-7-102]. 80-5-103. Creation of division Jurisdiction.
6008	(1) There is created the Division of Juvenile Justice Services within the department[;].
6009	(2) The division shall be under the administration and supervision of the executive
6010	director of the department.

6011	[(2)] (3) The division has jurisdiction over all [youth committed to the division under
6012	Section 78A-6-117] minors committed to the division under Sections 80-6-703 and 80-6-705.
6013	Section 117. Section 80-5-104, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-103 is
6014	renumbered and amended to read:
6015	[62A-7-103]. <u>80-5-104.</u> Division director Qualifications
6016	Responsibility.
6017	[(1) The director of the division shall be appointed by the executive director.]
6018	(1) The executive director of the department shall appoint the director of the division.
6019	(2) The director shall have a bachelor's degree from an accredited university or college,
6020	be experienced in administration, and be knowledgeable in [youth corrections] juvenile justice.
6021	(3) The director is the administrative head of the division.
6022	Section 118. Section 80-5-201, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-104 is
6023	renumbered and amended to read:
6024	Part 2. Division Responsibilities
6025	[62A-7-104]. 80-5-201. Division responsibilities.
6026	(1) The division is responsible for all [juvenile offenders] minors committed to the
6027	division by juvenile courts [for secure confinement or supervision and treatment in the
6028	community in accordance with Section 78A-6-117] under Sections 80-6-703 and 80-6-705.
6029	(2) The division shall:
6030	(a) establish and administer a continuum of community, secure, and nonsecure
6031	programs for all [juvenile offenders] minors committed to the division;
6032	(b) establish and maintain all detention and secure <u>care</u> facilities and set minimum
6033	standards for [those] all detention and secure care facilities;
6034	(c) establish and operate prevention and early intervention youth services programs for
6035	nonadjudicated [youth] minors placed with the division; [and]
6036	(d) establish observation and assessment programs necessary to serve [juvenile
6037	offenders] minors in a nonresidential setting under Subsection [78A-6-117(2)(e).] 80-6-706(1);
6038	[(3) The division shall]
6039	(e) place [juvenile offenders] minors committed to [it] the division under Section
6040	80-6-703 in the most appropriate program for supervision and treatment[-];
6041	[(4) (a) In an order committing a juvenile offender to the division, the court shall find

6042	whether the juvenile offender is being committed for secure confinement under Subsection
6043	78A-6-117(2)(c), or placement in a community-based program under Subsection
6044	78A-6-117(2)(c), and specify the criteria under Subsection 78A-6-117(2)(c) or (d) underlying
6045	the commitment.]
6046	[(b) The division shall place a juvenile offender in the most appropriate program within
6047	the category specified by the court.]
6048	[(5) The division shall]
6049	(f) employ staff necessary to:
6050	[(a)] (i) supervise and control [juvenile offenders in secure facilities or in the
6051	community] minors committed to the division for secure care or placement in the community;
6052	[(b)] (ii) supervise and coordinate treatment of [juvenile offenders] minors committed
6053	to the division for placement in community-based programs; and
6054	[(c)] (iii) control and supervise adjudicated and nonadjudicated [youth] minors placed
6055	with the division for temporary services in juvenile receiving centers, youth services, and other
6056	programs established by the division[-];
6057	[(6) (a) Youth in the custody or temporary custody of the division are controlled or
6058	detained in a manner consistent with public safety and rules made by the division. In the event
6059	of an unauthorized leave from a secure facility, detention center, community-based program,
6060	receiving center, home, or any other designated placement, division employees have the
6061	authority and duty to locate and apprehend the youth, or to initiate action with local law
6062	enforcement agencies for assistance.]
6063	[(b) A rule made by the division under this Subsection (6) may not permit secure
6064	detention based solely on the existence of multiple status offenses, misdemeanors, or
6065	infractions alleged in the same criminal episode.]
6066	[(7) The division shall]
6067	(g) control or detain a minor committed to the division, or in the temporary custody of
6068	the division, in a manner that is consistent with public safety and rules made by the division;
6069	(h) establish and operate [compensatory-service] work programs for [juvenile
6070	offenders] minors committed to the division by the [court. The compensatory-service work
6071	program may not be residential and shall:] juvenile court that:
6072	(i) are not residential;

6073	[(a)] (ii) provide labor to help in the operation, repair, and maintenance of public
6074	facilities, parks, highways, and other programs designated by the division;
6075	[(b)] (iii) provide educational and prevocational programs in cooperation with the State
6076	Board of Education for [juvenile offenders] minors placed in the program; and
6077	[(c)] (iv) provide counseling to [juvenile offenders.] minors;
6078	[(8) The division shall]
6079	(i) establish minimum standards for the operation of all private residential and
6080	nonresidential rehabilitation facilities that provide services to [juveniles] minors who have
6081	committed [a delinquent act or infraction] an offense in this state or in any other state[-];
6082	[(9) The division shall]
6083	(j) provide regular training for [staff of secure facilities] secure care staff, detention
6084	staff, case management staff, and staff of the community-based programs[-];
6085	[(10) (a) The division is authorized to employ special function officers, as defined in
6086	Section 53-13-105, to locate and apprehend minors who have absconded from division
6087	custody, transport minors taken into custody pursuant to division policy, investigate cases, and
6088	carry out other duties as assigned by the division.]
6089	[(b) Special function officers may be employed through contract with the Department
6090	of Public Safety, any P.O.S.T. certified law enforcement agency, or directly hired by the
6091	division.]
6092	[(11) The division shall]
6093	(k) designate employees to obtain the saliva DNA specimens required under Section
6094	53-10-403[. The division shall];
6095	(1) ensure that the designated employees receive appropriate training and that the
6096	specimens are obtained in accordance with accepted protocol[-];
6097	[(12) The division shall]
6098	(m) register an individual with the Department of Corrections who:
6099	[(a)] (i) is adjudicated [delinquent] for an offense listed in Subsection 77-41-102(17)(a)
6100	or 77-43-102(2);
6101	[(b)] (ii) is committed to the division for secure [confinement] care; and
6102	[(c) (i)] (iii) (A) if the individual is a youth offender, remains in the division's custody
6103	30 days before the individual's 21st birthday; or

6104	[(ii)] (B) if the individual is a serious youth offender, remains in the division's custody
6105	30 days before the individual's 25th birthday[-]; and
6106	[(13) The division shall]
6107	(n) ensure that a program delivered to a [juvenile offender] minor under this section is
6108	[evidence based] an evidence-based program in accordance with Section 63M-7-208.
6109	(3) (a) The division is authorized to employ special function officers, as defined in
6110	Section 53-13-105 to:
6111	(i) locate and apprehend minors who have absconded from division custody;
6112	(ii) transport minors taken into custody in accordance with division policy;
6113	(iii) investigate cases; and
6114	(iv) carry out other duties as assigned by the division.
6115	(b) A special function officer may be:
6116	(i) employed through a contract with the Department of Public Safety, or any law
6117	enforcement agency certified by the Peace Officer Standards and Training Division; or
6118	(ii) directly hired by the division.
6119	(4) In the event of an unauthorized leave from secure care, detention, a
6120	community-based program, a juvenile receiving center, a home, or any other designated
6121	placement of a minor, a division employee has the authority and duty to locate and apprehend
6122	the minor, or to initiate action with a local law enforcement agency for assistance.
6123	Section 119. Section 80-5-202 is enacted to read:
6124	80-5-202. Division rulemaking authority.
6125	(1) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the
6126	division shall make rules:
6127	(a) establishing standards for the admission of a minor to detention;
6128	(b) that describe good behavior for which credit may be earned under Subsection
6129	80-6-704(4); and
6130	(c) that establish a formula, in consultation with the Office of the Legislative Fiscal
6131	Analyst, to calculate savings from General Fund appropriations under 2017 Laws of Utah,
6132	Chapter 330, resulting from the reduction in out-of-home placements for juvenile offenders
6133	with the division.
6134	(2) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the

0133	division may make rules.
6136	(a) that govern the operation of prevention and early intervention programs, youth
6137	service programs, juvenile receiving centers, and other programs described in Section
6138	80-5-401; and
6139	(b) that govern the operation of detention and secure care facilities.
6140	(3) A rule made by the division under Subsection (1)(a):
6141	(a) may not permit secure detention based solely on the existence of multiple status
6142	offenses, misdemeanors, or infractions arising out of a single criminal episode; and
6143	(b) shall prioritize use of home detention for a minor who might otherwise be held in
6144	secure detention.
6145	Section 120. Section 80-5-203, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-124 is
6146	renumbered and amended to read:
6147	[78A-6-124]. 80-5-203. Detention risk assessment tool.
6148	(1) The [Division of Juvenile Justice Services] division, in conjunction with the
6149	Administrative Office of the Courts, shall develop or adopt, and validate on the Utah juvenile
6150	population, a statewide detention risk assessment tool.
6151	(2) (a) The [Division of Juvenile Justice Services] division shall administer the
6152	detention risk assessment tool for each [youth] minor under consideration for detention. [The
6153	detention risk assessment tool shall be administered by a designated individual who has
6154	completed training to conduct the detention risk assessment tool.]
6155	(b) A designated individual who has completed training to conduct the detention risk
6156	assessment tool shall administer the detention risk assessment tool.
6157	(3) The [Division of Juvenile Justice Services] division and the Administrative Office
6158	of the Courts shall establish a scoring system to inform eligibility for placement of a minor in a
6159	[juvenile] detention facility or for referral to an alternative to detention.
6160	Section 121. Section 80-5-204 , which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-106.5 is
6161	renumbered and amended to read:
6162	[62A-7-106.5]. 80-5-204. Annual review of programs and facilities.
6163	(1) (a) The division shall:
6164	(i) annually review all programs and facilities that provide services to [juveniles who
6165	have committed a delinquent act] minors who have committed an offense, in this state or in any

6166 other state, which would constitute a felony or misdemeanor if committed by an adult[-]; and 6167 (ii) license [those programs and facilities] all programs and facilities under Subsection 6168 (1)(a)(i) that are in compliance with standards established by the division. 6169 (b) The division shall provide [written reviews to the managers of those programs and 6170 facilities] a written review to the manager of a program or facility under Subsection (1)(a). 6171 [(b) Programs or facilities that are] 6172 (c) A program or facility that is unable or unwilling to comply with the standards 6173 established by the division may not be licensed. 6174 (2) Any private facility or program providing services under this chapter that willfully 6175 fails to comply with the standards established by the division is guilty of a class B 6176 misdemeanor. 6177 Section 122. Section 80-5-205, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-107.5 is 6178 renumbered and amended to read: 6179 [62A-7-107.5]. 80-5-205. Contracts with private providers. 6180 (1) This chapter does not prohibit the division from contracting with private providers 6181 or other agencies for: 6182 (a) the construction, operation, and maintenance of juvenile facilities; or (b) the provision of care, treatment, and supervision of [juvenile offenders] minors who 6183 6184 have been committed to [the care of] the division. 6185 (2) All programs for the care, treatment, and supervision of [iuvenile offenders] minors committed to the division shall be licensed in compliance with division standards within six 6186 6187 months after commencing operation. 6188 (3) A contract for the care, treatment, and supervision of a [iuvenile offender] minor 6189 committed to the division shall be executed in accordance with the performance-based 6190 contracting system developed under Section 63M-7-208. 6191 Section 123. Section 80-5-206, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-108.5 is 6192 renumbered and amended to read: 6193 [62A-7-108.5]. 80-5-206. Records -- Property of division. 6194 (1) All records maintained by programs that are under contract with the division to provide services to [iuvenile offenders] minors, are the property of the division and shall be 6195

returned to the division when the [juvenile offender] minor is terminated from the program.

6196

6197	(2) The division shall maintain an accurate audit trail of information provided to other
6198	programs or agencies regarding [juvenile offenders] minors under the division's jurisdiction.
6199	Section 124. Section 80-5-207, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-109.5 is
6200	renumbered and amended to read:
6201	[62A-7-109.5]. <u>80-5-207.</u> Restitution by a minor committed to the division.
6202	(1) (a) The division shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that restitution is made to
6203	the victim of a [juvenile offender. Restitution] minor who is committed to the division.
6204	(b) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(c), restitution shall be made through the
6205	employment of [juvenile offenders] minors in work programs. [However, reimbursement]
6206	(c) Reimbursement to the victim of a [juvenile offender] minor is conditional upon the
6207	[juvenile offender's] minor's involvement in the work program.
6208	[(2) Restitution ordered by the court may be made a condition of release, placement, or
6209	parole by the division.]
6210	[(3)] (2) The division shall notify the juvenile court of all restitution paid to victims
6211	through the employment of [juvenile offenders in work programs] a minor, who is committed
6212	to the division, in a work program.
6213	Section 125. Section 80-5-208, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-403 is
6214	renumbered and amended to read:
6215	[$62A-7-403$]. 80-5-208. Care of pregnant minor in secure detention or
6216	secure care.
6217	(1) When a [juvenile offender in a secure facility] minor in secure detention or secure
6218	care is pregnant, the division shall:
6219	(a) ensure that adequate prenatal and postnatal care is provided[, and shall]; and
6220	(b) place the [juvenile offender] minor in an accredited hospital before delivery.
6221	(2) As soon as the [juvenile offender's] minor's condition after delivery will permit, the
6222	[juvenile offender may be returned to the secure facility] minor may be returned to:[-]
6223	[(2) If the division has concern regarding the juvenile offender's fitness to raise the
6224	juvenile offender's child, the division shall petition the juvenile court to hold a custody
6225	hearing.]
6226	(a) secure detention if the minor was placed in secure detention; or
6227	(b) secure care if the minor was committed to secure care.

6228	(3) If the division has concerns regarding the minor's fitness to raise the minor's child,
6229	the division shall make a referral for services for the minor and the minor's child to the
6230	Division of Child and Family Services.
6231	Section 126. Section 80-5-301, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-104.5 is
6232	renumbered and amended to read:
6233	Part 3. Funds and Accounts
6234	[62A-7-104.5]. <u>80-5-301.</u> Appropriation and funding of juvenile receiving
6235	centers.
6236	Funding for <u>juvenile</u> receiving centers and youth services programs under this part is
6237	intended to be broad based, be provided by an appropriation by the Legislature to the division,
6238	and include federal grant money, local government money, and private donations.
6239	Section 127. Section 80-5-302, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-112 is
6240	renumbered and amended to read:
6241	[62A-7-112]. <u>80-5-302.</u> Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Restricted Account.
6242	(1) There is created in the General Fund a restricted account known as the "Juvenile
6243	Justice Reinvestment Restricted Account."
6244	(2) The account shall be funded by savings calculated from General Fund
6245	appropriations by the Division of Finance as described in Subsection (3).
6246	(3) At the end of the fiscal year, the Division of Finance shall:
6247	(a) use the formula established in [Subsection 62A-7-113(1)] Subsection
6248	80-5-202(1)(c) to calculate the savings from General Fund appropriations; and
6249	(b) lapse the calculated savings into the account.
6250	(4) Upon appropriation by the Legislature, the department may expend funds from the
6251	account:
6252	(a) for the statewide expansion of nonresidential community-based programs,
6253	including:
6254	(i) receiving centers;
6255	(ii) mobile crisis outreach teams [as defined in Section 78A-6-105];
6256	(iii) youth courts under Title 80, Chapter 6, Part 9, Youth Court; and
6257	(iv) victim-offender mediation <u>under Section 80-6-304 and Subsection 80-6-710(7)</u> ;
6258	(b) for nonresidential evidence-based programs and practices in cognitive, behavioral.

6259	and family therapy;
6260	(c) to implement:
6261	(i) nonresidential diagnostic assessment; and
6262	(ii) nonresidential early intervention programs, including family strengthening
6263	programs, family wraparound services, and truancy interventions; or
6264	(d) for infrastructure in nonresidential evidence-based juvenile justice programs,
6265	including staffing and transportation.
6266	Section 128. Section 80-5-303, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-113 is
6267	renumbered and amended to read:
6268	[62A-7-113]. <u>80-5-303.</u> Report on the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment
6269	Restricted Account.
6270	[(1) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act,
6271	the division shall make rules that establish a formula, in consultation with the Office of the
6272	Legislative Fiscal Analyst, to calculate savings from General Fund appropriations under 2017
6273	Laws of Utah, Chapter 330 resulting from the reduction in out-of-home placements for juvenile
6274	offenders with the division.]
6275	[(2)] No later than December 31 of each year, the division shall provide to the
6276	Executive Offices and Criminal Justice Appropriations Subcommittee a written report of the
6277	division's activities under [this section and Section 62A-7-112] Subsection 80-5-202(1)(c) and
6278	Section 80-5-302, including:
6279	[(a)] (1) for the report submitted in 2019, the formula used to calculate the savings
6280	from General Fund appropriations under Subsection [(1)] 80-5-202(1)(c);
6281	[(b)] (2) the amount of savings from General Fund appropriations calculated by the
6282	division for the previous fiscal year;
6283	[(c)] (3) an accounting of the money expended or committed to be expended under
6284	Subsection $[\frac{62A-7-112}{80-5-302}]$ 80-5-302(4); and
6285	$\left[\frac{\text{(d)}}{\text{(d)}}\right]$ the balance of the account.
6286	Section 129. Section 80-5-401, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-601 is
6287	renumbered and amended to read:
6288	Part 4. Programs

80-5-401. Youth services for prevention and early

6289

[62A-7-601].

intervention -- Program standards -- Program services.

(1) The division shall establish and operate prevention and early intervention youth services programs.

- (2) The division shall adopt statewide policies and procedures, including minimum standards for the organization and operation of youth services programs.
- (3) The division shall establish housing, programs, and procedures to ensure that [youth] minors who are receiving services under this section and who are not [in the custody of] committed to the division are served separately from [youth who are in custody of the division] minors who are committed to the division.
- (4) The division may enter into contracts with state and local governmental entities and private providers to provide the youth services.
- (5) The division shall establish and administer juvenile receiving centers and other programs to provide temporary custody, care, risk-needs assessments, evaluations, and control for nonadjudicated and adjudicated [youth] minors placed with the division.
- (6) The division shall prioritize use of evidence-based juvenile justice programs and practices.
- Section 130. Section **80-5-402**, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-701 is renumbered and amended to read:

[62A-7-701]. 80-5-402. Community-based programs.

- (1) (a) The division shall operate residential and nonresidential community-based programs to provide care, treatment, and supervision for [juvenile offenders] minors committed to the division by juvenile courts.
- (b) The division shall operate or contract for nonresidential community-based programs and independent living programs to provide care, treatment, and supervision of paroled juvenile offenders.
- (2) The division shall adopt minimum standards for the organization and operation of community-based [corrections] programs for [juvenile offenders] minors.
- (3) The division shall place [juvenile offenders] minors committed to the division for community-based programs in the most appropriate program based upon the division's evaluation of the [juvenile offender's] minor's needs and the division's available resources in accordance with Sections [62A-7-404.5 and 78A-6-117] 80-6-703 and 80-6-804.

6321	Section 131. Section 80-5-403, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-702 is
6322	renumbered and amended to read:
6323	[62A-7-702]. 80-5-403. Case management staff.
6324	(1) The division shall provide a sufficient number of case management staff members
6325	to provide care, treatment, and supervision for juvenile offenders on parole and for [juvenile
6326	offenders] minors committed to the division by the juvenile courts for community-based
6327	programs.
6328	(2) (a) Case management staff shall develop treatment programs for each [juvenile
6329	offender] minor in the community, provide appropriate services, and monitor individual
6330	progress.
6331	(b) Progress reports shall be filed every three months with:
6332	(i) the <u>juvenile</u> court for each [<u>juvenile offender</u>] <u>minor</u> committed to the division for
6333	community-based programs; and [with]
6334	(ii) the authority for each [parolee] juvenile offender on parole.
6335	(c) The authority, in the case of [parolees] juvenile offenders on parole, or the juvenile
6336	court, in the case of [youth] minors committed to the division for placement in community
6337	programs, shall be immediately notified, in writing, of any violation of law or of conditions of
6338	parole or placement.
6339	(3) Case management staff shall:
6340	(a) conduct investigations and make reports requested by [the courts] a juvenile court
6341	to aid [them] the juvenile court in determining appropriate case dispositions; and
6342	(b) conduct investigations and make reports requested by the authority to aid [it] the
6343	authority in making appropriate dispositions in cases of parole, revocation, and termination.
6344	Section 132. Section 80-5-501, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-202 is
6345	renumbered and amended to read:
6346	Part 5. Facilities
6347	[62A-7-202]. <u>80-5-501.</u> Detention facilities and services.
6348	(1) The division shall provide detention facilities and services in each county, or group
6349	of counties, as the population demands, in accordance with this chapter.
6350	(2) (a) The division is responsible for development, implementation, and
6351	administration of home detention services available in every judicial district[, and].

6352	(b) The division shall establish criteria for placement [on] in home detention.
6353	[(3) (a) The division shall make rules, in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah
6354	Administrative Rulemaking Act, establishing standards for admission to secure detention and
6355	home detention programs.]
6356	[(b) The rules made under this Subsection (3) shall prioritize use of home detention for
6357	a minor who might otherwise be held in secure detention.]
6358	[(4)] (3) The division shall provide training regarding implementation of the rules
6359	made under Subsection 80-5-202(1)(a) to law enforcement agencies, division employees,
6360	juvenile court employees, and other affected agencies and individuals upon their request.
6361	Section 133. Section 80-5-502, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-203 is
6362	renumbered and amended to read:
6363	[62A-7-203]. 80-5-502. New detention facilities.
6364	(1) The division may issue requests for proposals to allow for the private construction
6365	of facilities suitable to meet the detention requirements of any county or group of counties,
6366	subject to approval by the governor.
6367	(2) The governor shall furnish an analysis of the benefits of the proposals received to
6368	the Infrastructure and General Government Appropriations Subcommittee for [its] the
6369	subcommittee's review.
6370	Section 134. Section 80-5-503 , which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-401.5 is
6371	renumbered and amended to read:
6372	[62A-7-401.5]. 80-5-503. Secure care facilities.
6373	(1) The division shall maintain and operate [secure facilities] secure care facilities for
6374	the custody and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders:
6375	(a) who pose a danger of serious bodily harm to others[,];
6376	(b) who cannot be controlled in a less secure setting[-;]; or
6377	(c) who have engaged in a pattern of conduct characterized by persistent and serious
6378	criminal offenses $[\underline{\text{which}}]$ $\underline{\text{that}}$, as demonstrated through the use of other alternatives, cannot be
6379	controlled in a less secure setting.
6380	(2) (a) The director shall appoint an administrator for each [secure facility] secure care
6381	facility.
6382	(b) An administrator of a secure <u>care</u> facility shall have experience in social work, law,

6383	criminology, corrections, or a related field, and [also] in administration.
6384	(3) (a) (i) The division, in cooperation with the State Board of Education, shall provide
6385	instruction, or make instruction available, to juvenile offenders in secure care facilities.
6386	(ii) The instruction shall be appropriate to the age, needs, and range of abilities of the
6387	juvenile offender.
6388	(b) [An assessment shall be made of] A secure care facility shall:
6389	(i) assess each juvenile offender [by the appropriate secure facility] to determine the
6390	juvenile offender's abilities, possible learning disabilities, interests, attitudes, and other
6391	attributes related to appropriate educational programs[:]; and
6392	[(c) Prevocational education shall be provided]
6393	(ii) provide prevocational education to juvenile offenders to acquaint juvenile
6394	offenders with vocations, and vocational requirements and opportunities.
6395	(4) The division shall place juvenile offenders who have been committed to the
6396	division for [secure confinement and rehabilitation in a secure facility] secure care in a secure
6397	care facility, operated by the division or by a private entity, that is appropriate to ensure that
6398	humane care and rehabilitation opportunities are afforded to the juvenile offender.
6399	(5) The division shall adopt standards, policies, and procedures for the regulation and
6400	operation of secure care facilities, consistent with state and federal law.
6401	Section 135. Section 80-5-601, which is renumbered from Section 62A-4a-501 is
6402	renumbered and amended to read:
6403	Part 6. Runaways and Ungovernable Children
6404	[62A-4a-501]. <u>80-5-601.</u> Harboring a runaway Reporting requirements
6405	Division of Child and Family Services to provide assistance Affirmative defense
6406	Providing shelter after notice.
6407	[(1) As used in this section:]
6408	[(a) "Harbor" means to provide shelter in:]
6409	[(i) the home of the person who is providing the shelter; or]
6410	[(ii) any structure over which the person providing the shelter has any control.]
6411	[(b) "Homeless youth" means a child, other than an emancipated minor:]
6412	[(i) who is a runaway; or]
6413	[(ii) who is not accommanied by the child's narent or legal quardian.]

0414	[(c) Receiving center means the same as that term is defined in Section 02A-7-101:]
6415	[(d) "Runaway" means a child, other than an emancipated minor, who is absent from
6416	the home or lawfully prescribed residence of the child's parent or legal guardian without the
6417	permission of the parent or legal guardian.]
6418	[(e) "Temporary homeless youth shelter" means a facility that:]
6419	[(i) provides temporary shelter to a homeless youth; and]
6420	[(ii) is licensed by the Office of Licensing, created in Section 62A-1-105, as a
6421	residential support program.]
6422	[(f) "Youth services center" means a center established by, or under contract with, the
6423	Division of Juvenile Justice Services, created in Section 62A-1-105, to provide youth services,
6424	as defined in Section 62A-7-101.]
6425	(1) As used in this section, "harbor" means to provide shelter in:
6426	(a) the home of the person who is providing shelter; or
6427	(b) any structure over which the person providing the shelter has any control.
6428	(2) Except as provided in Subsection (3), a person[, including a temporary homeless
6429	youth shelter,] is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if the person:
6430	(a) knowingly and intentionally harbors a child;
6431	(b) knows at the time of harboring the child that the child is a runaway;
6432	(c) fails to notify one of the following, by telephone or other reasonable means, of the
6433	location of the child:
6434	(i) the parent or [legal] guardian of the child;
6435	(ii) the division; or
6436	(iii) a youth services center; and
6437	(d) fails to notify a person described in Subsection (2)(c) within eight hours after the
6438	later of:
6439	(i) the time that the person becomes aware that the child is a runaway; or
6440	(ii) the time that the person begins harboring the child.
6441	(3) A person described in Subsection (2)[, including a temporary homeless youth
6442	shelter,] is not guilty of a violation of Subsection (2) and is not required to comply with
6443	Subsections (2)(c) and (d), if:
6444	(a) (i) a court order is issued authorizing a peace officer to take the child into custody;

6445	and
6446	(ii) the person notifies a peace officer [or the nearest detention center, as defined in
6447	Section 62A-7-101], or the nearest detention facility, by telephone or other reasonable means,
6448	of the location of the child, within eight hours after the later of:
6449	(A) the time that the person becomes aware that the child is a runaway; or
6450	(B) the time that the person begins harboring the child; or
6451	(b) (i) the child is a runaway who consents to shelter, care, or licensed services under
6452	Section $[62A-4a-502]$ $80-5-602$; and
6453	(ii) (A) the person is unable to locate the child's parent or [legal] guardian; or
6454	(B) the child refuses to disclose the contact information for the child's parent or [legal]
6455	guardian.
6456	(4) A person described in Subsection (2)[, including a temporary homeless youth
6457	shelter,] shall provide a report to the division:
6458	(a) if the person has an obligation under Section 62A-4a-403 to report child abuse or
6459	neglect; or
6460	(b) if, within 48 hours after the person begins harboring the child:
6461	(i) the person continues to harbor the child; and
6462	(ii) the person does not make direct contact with:
6463	(A) a parent or legal guardian of the child;
6464	(B) the division;
6465	(C) a youth services center; or
6466	(D) a peace officer or the nearest [detention center, as defined in Section 62A-7-101,]
6467	detention facility if a court order is issued authorizing a peace officer to take the child into
6468	custody.
6469	(5) It is an affirmative defense to the crime described in Subsection (2) that:
6470	(a) the person failed to provide notice as described in Subsection (2) or (3) due to
6471	circumstances beyond the control of the person providing the shelter; and
6472	(b) the person provided the notice described in Subsection (2) or (3) as soon as it was
6473	reasonably practicable to provide the notice.
6474	(6) Upon receipt of a report that a runaway is being harbored by a person:
6475	(a) a youth services center shall:

6476	(i) notify the [parent or legal] runaway's parent or guardian that a report has been made;
6477	and
6478	(ii) inform the [parent or legal] runaway's parent or guardian of assistance available
6479	from the youth services center; or
6480	(b) the division shall:
6481	(i) make a referral to the Division of Child and Family Services to determine whether
6482	the runaway is abused, neglected, or dependent; and
6483	(ii) if appropriate, make a referral for services for the runaway.
6484	(7) (a) A parent or [legal] guardian of a runaway who is aware that the runaway is
6485	being harbored may notify a law enforcement agency and request assistance in retrieving the
6486	runaway.
6487	(b) The local law enforcement agency may assist the parent or [legal] guardian in
6488	retrieving the runaway.
6489	(8) Nothing in this section prohibits a person[, including a temporary homeless youth
6490	shelter,] from continuing to provide shelter to a runaway, after giving the notice described in
6491	Subsections (2) through (4), if:
6492	(a) a parent or [legal guardian of the child] guardian of the runaway consents to the
6493	continued provision of shelter; or
6494	(b) a peace officer or a parent or [legal guardian of the child] guardian of the runaway
6495	fails to retrieve the runaway.
6496	(9) Nothing in this section prohibits a person [or a temporary homeless youth shelter]
6497	from providing shelter to a child whose parent or [legal] guardian has intentionally:
6498	(a) ceased to maintain physical custody of the child; and
6499	(b) failed to make reasonable arrangements for the safety, care, and physical custody of
6500	the child.
6501	(10) Nothing in this section prohibits:
6502	(a) a <u>juvenile</u> receiving center or a youth services center from providing shelter to a
6503	runaway in accordance with the requirements of [Title 62A, Chapter 7, Juvenile Justice
6504	Services,] this chapter and the rules relating to a juvenile receiving center or a youth services
6505	center; or
6506	(b) a government agency from taking custody of a child as otherwise provided by law.

- 210 -

6507	Section 136. Section 80-5-602 , which is renumbered from Section 62A-4a-502 is
6508	renumbered and amended to read:
6509	[62A-4a-502]. <u>80-5-602.</u> Homeless youth Consent to shelter, care, or
6510	services by a homeless youth.
6511	(1) As used in this section:
6512	(a) "Care" means providing:
6513	(i) assistance to obtain food, clothing, hygiene products, or other basic necessities;
6514	(ii) access to a bed, showering facility, or transportation; or
6515	(iii) assistance with school enrollment or attendance.
6516	[(b) "Homeless youth" means the same as that term is defined in Section 62A-4a-501.]
6517	[(c)] (b) "Licensed services" means a service provided by a temporary homeless youth
6518	shelter, a youth services center, or other facility that is licensed to provide the service to a
6519	homeless youth.
6520	[(d)] <u>(c)</u> "Service" means:
6521	(i) youth services[, as defined in Section 62A-7-101];
6522	(ii) child welfare or juvenile court case management or advocacy;
6523	(iii) aftercare services[, as defined in 45 C.F.R. 1351.1]; or
6524	(iv) independent living skills training.
6525	[(e) "Temporary homeless youth shelter" means the same as that term is defined in
6526	Section 62A-4a-501.]
6527	[(f) "Youth services center" means the same as that term is defined in Section
6528	62A-4a-501.]
6529	(2) A homeless youth may consent to temporary shelter, care, or licensed services if the
6530	homeless youth:
6531	(a) is at least 15 years old; and
6532	(b) manages the homeless youth's own financial affairs, regardless of the source of
6533	income.
6534	(3) In determining consent under Subsection (2), a person may rely on the homeless
6535	youth's verbal or written statement describing the homeless youth's ability to consent to
6536	temporary shelter, care, or licensed services.
6537	(4) A person who provides shelter, care, or licensed services to a homeless youth who

6538	consents to the shelter, care, or licensed services under Subsection (2):
6539	(a) shall report to the division as required under [Section 62A-4a-403 and] Subsection
6540	[62A-4a-501] <u>80-5-601</u> (4); and
6541	(b) may provide the homeless youth a referral to safe permanent housing, employment
6542	services, medical or dental care, or counseling.
6543	Section 137. Section 80-5-603, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-117.5 is
6544	renumbered and amended to read:
6545	[78A-6-117.5]. <u>80-5-603.</u> Assessment of an ungovernable or runaway child
6546	for services.
6547	[(1) Notwithstanding Subsections 78A-6-117(2)(c) and (d), the court may not vest
6548	custody in the Division of Child and Family Services except pursuant to Title 78A, Chapter 6,
6549	Part 3, Abuse, Neglect, and Dependency Proceedings.]
6550	[(2) Notwithstanding Section 78A-6-117, a court may not place a minor on a ranch,
6551	forestry camp, or other residential work program for care or work.]
6552	[(3) Notwithstanding Section 78A-6-117, a court may not commit a minor to the
6553	temporary custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services for residential observation and
6554	evaluation or residential observation and assessment.]
6555	[(4) (a) If the court]
6556	(1) If a juvenile court finds that a child is ungovernable or a runaway, [as those terms
6557	are defined in Section 62A-7-101,] or that the family is in crisis, the [court may order the
6558	Division of Juvenile Justice Services] juvenile court may order the division to conduct an
6559	assessment to determine [if provision of] whether it would be appropriate for the division to
6560	provide prevention and early intervention youth services, as described in Section [62A-7-601;
6561	is appropriate] 80-5-401, to the child.
6562	[(b)] (2) If the [Division of Juvenile Justice Services] division determines that
6563	provision of prevention and early intervention youth services is appropriate under Subsection
6564	[(4)(a), the Division of Juvenile Justice Services] (1), the division shall provide the services to
6565	the ungovernable or runaway child.
6566	Section 138. Section 80-5-701, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-501 is
6567	renumbered and amended to read:

- 212 -

Part 7. Youth Parole Authority

6568

6569	[62A-7-501].	80-5-701. Youth Parole Authority Creation Members.	
6570	(1) There is crea	ted the Youth Parole Authority within the division.	
6571	(2) (a) The authority is composed of 10 part-time members and five pro tempore		
6572	members who are residen	nts of this state.	
6573	(b) No more than	n three pro tempore members may serve on the authority at any one	
6574	time.		
6575	[(b) Throughout	this section, the term "member" refers to both part-time and pro	
6576	tempore members of the	Youth Parole Authority.]	
6577	[(3) (a) Except a	s required by Subsection (3)(b), members shall be appointed to	
6578	four-year terms by the go	overnor with the advice and consent of the Senate.]	
6579	[(b) The governo	or shall, at the time of appointment or reappointment, adjust the length	
6580	of terms to ensure that th	e terms of authority members are staggered so that approximately half	
6581	of the authority is appoin	ted every two years.]	
6582	[(4) Each membo	er shall have training or experience in social work, law, juvenile or	
6583	criminal justice, or relate	d behavioral sciences.]	
6584	[(5) When a vaca	ancy occurs in the membership for any reason, the replacement	
6585	member shall be appoint	ed for the unexpired term.]	
6586	[(6) During the t	enure of the member's appointment, a member may not:]	
6587	[(a) be an emplo	yee of the department, other than in the member's capacity as a	
6588	member of the authority;]	
6589	[(b) hold any pul	olic office;]	
6590	[(c) hold any pos	sition in the state's juvenile justice system; or]	
6591	[(d) be an emplo	yee, officer, advisor, policy board member, or subcontractor of any	
6592	juvenile justice agency o	r its contractor.]	
6593	[(7) In extraordin	nary circumstances or when a regular member is absent or otherwise	
6594	unavailable, the chair ma	ay assign a pro tempore member to act in the absent member's place.]	
6595	[(8) A member n	nay not receive compensation or benefits for the member's service but	
6596	may receive per diem and	d travel expenses in accordance with:]	
6597	[(a) Section 63A	-3-106;]	
6598	[(b) Section 63A	-3-107; and]	
6599	(c) rules made b	by the Division of Finance in accordance with Sections 63A-3-106 and	

6600	63A-3-107.]
6601	[(9) The authority shall determine appropriate parole dates for juvenile offenders in
6602	accordance with Section 62A-7-404.5.]
6603	[(10) A juvenile offender may be paroled to the juvenile offender's home, to an
6604	independent living program contracted or operated by the division, to an approved independent
6605	living setting, or to other appropriate residences of qualifying relatives or guardians, but shall
6606	remain on parole until parole is terminated by the authority in accordance with Section
6607	62A-7-404.5.]
6608	[(11) The division's case management staff shall implement parole release plans and
6609	shall supervise juvenile offenders while on parole.]
6610	[(12) The division shall permit the authority to have reasonable access to juvenile
6611	offenders in secure facilities and shall furnish all pertinent data requested by the authority in
6612	matters of parole, revocation, and termination.]
6613	Section 139. Section 80-5-702 is enacted to read:
6614	80-5-702. Member qualifications Expenses.
6615	(1) As used in this section, "member" means both a part-time member and a pro
6616	tempore member of the authority.
6617	(2) (a) Except as required by Subsection (2)(b), the governor, with the advice and
6618	consent of the Senate, shall appoint members to four-year terms.
6619	(b) The governor shall, at the time of appointment or reappointment, adjust the length
6620	of terms to ensure that the terms of members are staggered so that approximately half of the
6621	authority is appointed every two years.
6622	(3) A member shall have training or experience in social work, law, juvenile or
6623	criminal justice, or related behavioral sciences.
6624	(4) When a vacancy occurs in the membership for any reason, the replacement member
6625	shall be appointed for the unexpired term.
6626	(5) During the tenure of the member's appointment, a member may not:
6627	(a) be an employee of the department, other than in the member's capacity as a member
6628	of the authority;
6629	(b) hold any public office;
6630	(c) hold any position in the state's juvenile justice system; or

6631	(d) be an employee, officer, advisor, policy board member, or subcontractor of any
6632	juvenile justice agency or the juvenile justice agency's contractor.
6633	(6) In extraordinary circumstances or when a regular member is absent or otherwise
6634	unavailable, the chair may assign a pro tempore member to act in the absent member's place.
6635	(7) A member may not receive compensation or benefits for the member's service but
6636	may receive per diem and travel expenses in accordance with:
6637	(a) Section 63A-3-106;
6638	(b) Section 63A-3-107; and
6639	(c) rules made by the Division of Finance in accordance with Sections 63A-3-106 and
6640	<u>63A-3-107.</u>
6641	Section 140. Section 80-5-703 is enacted to read:
6642	80-5-703. Authority responsibilities Administrative officer of the authority.
6643	(1) The authority is responsible for:
6644	(a) the release of a juvenile offender from secure care; and
6645	(b) the rescission, revocation, and termination of parole for a juvenile offender.
6646	(2) In accordance with Chapter 6, Part 8, Commitment and Parole, the authority shall:
6647	(a) determine when and under what conditions a juvenile offender in secure care is
6648	eligible for parole;
6649	(b) establish policies and procedures regarding:
6650	(i) the authority's governance, meetings, and hearings;
6651	(ii) the conduct of proceedings before the authority;
6652	(iii) the parole of a juvenile offender; and
6653	(iv) for which parole for a juvenile offender may be granted, rescinded, revoked,
6654	modified, and terminated; and
6655	(c) determine appropriate parole dates for juvenile offenders.
6656	(3) The division's case management staff shall:
6657	(a) implement plans for parole; and
6658	(b) supervise a juvenile offender on parole.
6659	(4) The division shall:
6660	(a) permit the authority to have reasonable access to a juvenile offender in secure care;
6661	and

6662	(b) furnish all pertinent data requested by the authority in matters of parole, revocation,		
6663	and termination.		
6664	(5) The director shall appoint an administrative officer of the authority.		
6665	(6) The administrative officer is responsible for the day to day operations of the		
6666	authority.		
6667	(7) The authority and the administrative officer have power to:		
6668	(a) issue subpoenas;		
6669	(b) compel attendance of witnesses;		
6670	(c) compel production of books, papers and other documents; and		
6671	(d) administer oaths and take testimony under oath for the purposes of conducting the		
6672	<u>hearings.</u>		
6673	(8) The administrative officer shall maintain summary records of all hearings and		
6674	provide written notice to the juvenile offender of a decision and the reason for the decision.		
6675	Section 141. Section 80-6-101 is enacted to read:		
6676	CHAPTER 6. JUVENILE JUSTICE		
6677	80-6-101. Title.		
6678	This chapter is known as "Juvenile Justice."		
6679	Section 142. Section 80-6-102 is enacted to read:		
6680	<u>80-6-102.</u> Definitions.		
6681	As used in this chapter:		
6682	(1) "Aftercare services" means the same as the term "aftercare" is defined in 45 C.F.R.		
6683	<u>1351.1.</u>		
6684	(2) "Authority" means the Youth Parole Authority created in Section 80-5-701.		
6685	(3) "Commission" means the State Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice		
6686	created in Section 63M-7-201.		
6687	(4) "Compensatory service" means service or unpaid work performed by a minor in		
6688	lieu of the payment of a fine, fee, or restitution.		
6689	(5) "Control" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-5-102.		
6690	(6) "Detention hearing" means a proceeding under Section 80-6-207 to determine		
6691	whether a minor should remain in detention.		
6692	(7) "Detention guidelines" means standards, established by the division in accordance		

6693	with Subsection 80-5-202(1)(a), for the admission of a minor to detention.
6694	(8) "Discharge" means a written order of the authority that removes a juvenile offender
6695	from the authority's jurisdiction.
6696	(9) "Division" means the Division of Juvenile Justice Services created in Section
6697	<u>80-5-103.</u>
6698	(10) "Formal referral" means a written report from a peace officer, or other person,
6699	informing the juvenile court that:
6700	(a) an offense committed by a minor is, or appears to be, within the juvenile court's
6701	jurisdiction; and
6702	(b) the minor's case must be reviewed by a juvenile probation officer or a prosecuting
6703	attorney.
6704	(11) "Material loss" means an uninsured:
6705	(a) property loss;
6706	(b) out-of-pocket monetary loss for property that is stolen, damaged, or destroyed;
6707	(c) lost wages because of an injury, time spent as a witness, or time spent assisting the
6708	police or prosecution; or
6709	(d) medical expense.
6710	(12) "Referral" means a formal referral under Section 80-6-301, a referral to the
6711	juvenile court under Section 53G-8-211, or a citation issued to a minor for which the juvenile
6712	court receives notice under Section 80-6-302.
6713	(13) "Rescission" means a written order of the authority that rescinds a date for parole.
6714	(14) "Restitution" means money or services that the juvenile court, or a juvenile
6715	probation officer if the minor agrees to a nonjudicial adjustment, orders a minor to pay or
6716	render to a victim for the minor's wrongful act or conduct.
6717	(15) "Revocation" means a written order of the authority that, after a hearing and
6718	determination under Section 80-6-806:
6719	(a) terminates supervision of a juvenile offender's parole; and
6720	(b) directs a juvenile offender to return to secure care.
6721	(16) "Temporary custody" means the control and responsibility of a minor, before an
6722	adjudication under Section 80-6-701, until the minor is released to a parent, guardian,
6723	responsible adult, or to an appropriate agency.

6724	(17) "Termination" means a written order of the authority that terminates a juvenile
6725	offender from parole.
6726	(18) (a) "Victim" means a person that the juvenile court determines suffered a material
6727	loss as a result of a minor's wrongful act or conduct.
6728	(b) "Victim" includes:
6729	(i) any person directly harmed by the minor's wrongful act or conduct in the course of
6730	the scheme, conspiracy, or pattern if the minor's wrongful act or conduct is an offense that
6731	involves an element of a scheme, a conspiracy, or a pattern of criminal activity; and
6732	(ii) the Utah Office for Victims of Crime.
6733	(19) "Violent felony" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-3-203.5.
6734	(20) "Work program" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-5-102.
6735	(21) "Youth services" means the same as that term is defined in Section 80-5-102.
6736	Section 143. Section 80-6-103 is enacted to read:
6737	80-6-103. Notification to a school Civil and criminal liability.
6738	(1) As used in this section:
6739	(a) "School official" means:
6740	(i) the school superintendent of the district in which the minor resides or attends
6741	school; or
6742	(ii) if there is no school superintendent for the school, the principal of the school where
6743	the minor attends.
6744	(b) "Transferee school official" means:
6745	(i) the school superintendent of the district in which the minor resides or attends school
6746	if the minor is admitted to home detention; or
6747	(ii) if there is no school superintendent for the school, the principal of the school where
6748	the minor attends if the minor is admitted to home detention.
6749	(2) A notification under this section is provided for a minor's supervision and student
6750	safety.
6751	(3) (a) (i) If a minor is taken into temporary custody under Section 80-6-201, or
6752	admitted to a detention facility under Section 80-6-205, for a violent felony, or an offense in
6753	violation of Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 5, Weapons, the peace officer, or other person who has
6754	taken the minor into temporary custody, shall notify a school official as soon as practicable or

6755	as established under Subsection 53G-8-402(2).
6756	(ii) A notification under this section shall only disclose:
6757	(A) the name of the minor;
6758	(B) the offense for which the minor was taken into temporary custody or admitted to
6759	detention; and
6760	(C) if available, the name of the victim if the victim resides in the same school district
6761	as the minor or attends the same school as the minor.
6762	(b) After a detention hearing for a minor who is alleged to have committed a violent
6763	felony, or an offense in violation of Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 5, Weapons, the juvenile court
6764	shall order that a school official, or a transferee school official, and the appropriate local law
6765	enforcement agency are notified of the juvenile court's decision, including any disposition,
6766	order, or no-contact order.
6767	(4) If a designated staff member of a detention facility admits a minor to home
6768	detention under Section 80-6-205 and notifies the juvenile court of that admission, the juvenile
6769	court shall order that a school official, or a transferee school official, and the appropriate local
6770	law enforcement agency are notified that the minor has been admitted to home detention.
6771	(5) (a) If the juvenile court adjudicates a minor for an offense of violence or an offense
6772	in violation of Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 5, Weapons, the court shall order that a school
6773	official, or a transferee school official, is notified of the adjudication.
6774	(b) A notification under Subsection (5)(a) shall be given to a school official, or a
6775	transferee school official, within three days after the day on which the minor is adjudicated.
6776	(c) A notification under this section shall include:
6777	(i) the name of the minor;
6778	(ii) the offense for which the minor was adjudicated; and
6779	(iii) if available, the name of the victim if the victim:
6780	(A) resides in the same school district as the minor; or
6781	(B) attends the same school as the minor.
6782	(6) If the juvenile court orders probation under Section 80-6-702, the juvenile court
6783	may order that the appropriate local law enforcement agency and the school official are notified
6784	of the juvenile court's order for probation.
6785	(7) (a) An employee of the local law enforcement agency, or the school the minor

6786	attends, who discloses a notification under this section is not:
6787	(i) civilly liable except when the disclosure constitutes fraud or willful misconduct as
6788	provided in Section 63G-7-202; and
6789	(ii) civilly or criminally liable except when the disclosure constitutes a knowing
6790	violation of Section 63G-2-801.
6791	(b) An employee of a governmental agency is immune from any criminal liability for
6792	failing to provide the information required by this section, unless the employee fails to act due
6793	to malice, gross negligence, or deliberate indifference to the consequences.
6794	(8) (a) A notification under this section shall be classified as a protected record under
6795	Section 63G-2-305.
6796	(b) All other records of disclosures under this section are governed by Title 63G,
6797	Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act, and the Family Educational
6798	Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1232g.
6799	Section 144. Section 80-6-201, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-112 is
6800	renumbered and amended to read:
6801	Part 2. Custody and Detention
6802	[78A-6-112]. <u>80-6-201.</u> Minor taken into temporary custody by peace
6803	officer, private citizen, or probation officer Grounds Protective custody.
6804	(1) A minor may be taken into temporary custody by a peace officer without a court
6805	order, or a warrant under Section 80-6-202, if the peace officer has probable cause to believe
6806	that:
6807	(a) the minor has committed an offense under municipal, state, or federal law;
6808	[(b) the minor has committed an act which if committed by an adult would be a
6809	felony;]
6810	[(c) the minor:]
6811	[(i) (A) is seriously endangered in the minor's surroundings; or]
6812	[(B) seriously endangers others; and]
6813	[(ii) immediate removal appears to be necessary for the minor's protection or the
6814	protection of others;]
6815	(b) the minor seriously endangers the minor's own welfare or the welfare of others and
6816	taking the minor into temporary custody appears to be necessary for the protection of the minor

6817	or others;
6818	[(d)] (c) the minor has run away or escaped from the minor's parents, guardian, or
6819	custodian; or
6820	[(e) that] <u>(d)</u> the minor is:
6821	(i) subject to the state's compulsory education law; and
6822	(ii) subject to Section 53G-6-208, absent from school without legitimate or valid
6823	excuse[, subject to Section 53G-6-208].
6824	(2) [(a)] A private citizen [or a probation officer] may take a minor into temporary
6825	custody if under the circumstances the private citizen [or probation officer] could make a
6826	citizen's arrest <u>under Section 77-7-3</u> if the minor was an adult.
6827	[(b)] (3) A juvenile probation officer may take a minor into temporary custody:
6828	[(i)] (a) under the same circumstances as a peace officer in Subsection (1); or
6829	[(ii)] (b) if the juvenile probation officer has a reasonable suspicion that the minor has
6830	violated the conditions of the minor's probation[;].
6831	[(iii) if the minor is under the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court; or]
6832	[(iv) in emergency situations in which a peace officer is not immediately available.]
6833	[(3) (a) (i) If an officer or other person takes a minor into temporary custody under
6834	Subsection (1) or (2), the officer or person shall, without unnecessary delay, notify the parents,
6835	guardian, or custodian.]
6836	[(ii) The minor shall then be released to the care of the minor's parent or other
6837	responsible adult, unless the minor's immediate welfare or the protection of the community
6838	requires the minor's detention.]
6839	[(b) If the minor is taken into custody under Subsection (1) or (2) or placed in detention
6840	under Subsection (4) for a violent felony, as defined in Section 76-3-203.5, or an offense in
6841	violation of Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 5, Weapons, the officer or other law enforcement agent
6842	taking the minor into custody shall, as soon as practicable or as established under Subsection
6843	53G-8-402(2), notify the school superintendent of the district in which the minor resides or
6844	attends school for the purposes of the minor's supervision and student safety.]
6845	[(i) The notice shall disclose only:]
6846	[(A) the name of the minor;]
6847	[(B) the offense for which the minor was taken into custody or detention; and]

6848	[(C) if available, the name of the victim, if the victim:]
6849	[(I) resides in the same school district as the minor; or]
6850	[(II) attends the same school as the minor.]
6851	[(ii) The notice shall be classified as a protected record under Section 63G-2-305.]
6852	[(iii) All other records disclosures are governed by Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government
6853	Records Access and Management Act, and the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy
6854	Act.]
6855	[(c) Employees of a governmental agency are immune from any criminal liability for
6856	providing or failing to provide the information required by this section unless the person acts or
6857	fails to act due to malice, gross negligence, or deliberate indifference to the consequences.]
6858	[(d) Before the minor is released, the parent or other person to whom the minor is
6859	released shall be required to sign a written promise on forms supplied by the court to bring the
6860	minor to the court at a time set or to be set by the court.]
6861	[(4) (a) A child may not be held in temporary custody by law enforcement any longer
6862	than is reasonably necessary to obtain the child's name, age, residence, and other necessary
6863	information and to contact the child's parents, guardian, or custodian.]
6864	[(b) If the minor is not released under Subsection (3), the minor shall be taken to a
6865	place of detention or shelter without unnecessary delay.]
6866	[(5) (a) The person who takes a minor to a detention or shelter facility shall promptly
6867	file with the detention or shelter facility a written report on a form provided by the division
6868	stating:
6869	[(i) the details of the presently alleged offense;]
6870	[(ii) the facts that bring the minor within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court;]
6871	[(iii) the reason the minor was not released by law enforcement; and]
6872	[(iv) the eligibility of the minor under the division guidelines for detention admissions
6873	established by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services under Section 62A-7-202 if the minor
6874	is under consideration for detention.]
6875	[(b) (i) The designated facility staff person shall immediately review the form and
6876	determine, based on the guidelines for detention admissions established by the Division of
6877	Juvenile Justice Services under Section 62A-7-202, the results of the detention risk assessment,
6878	and the criteria for detention eligibility under Section 78A-6-113, whether to:

6879	[(A) admit the minor to secure detention;]
6880	[(B) admit the minor to home detention;]
6881	[(C) place the minor in another alternative to detention; or]
6882	[(D) return the minor home upon written promise to bring the minor to the court at a
6883	time set, or without restriction.]
6884	[(ii) If the designated facility staff person determines to admit the minor to home
6885	detention, that staff person shall notify the juvenile court of that determination. The court shall
6886	order that notice be provided to the designated persons in the local law enforcement agency and
6887	the school or transferee school, if applicable, which the minor attends of the home detention.
6888	The designated persons may receive the information for purposes of the minor's supervision
6889	and student safety.]
6890	[(iii) Any employee of the local law enforcement agency and the school that the minor
6891	attends who discloses the notification of home detention is not:]
6892	[(A) civilly liable except when disclosure constitutes fraud or willful misconduct as
6893	provided in Section 63G-7-202; and]
6894	[(B) civilly or criminally liable except when disclosure constitutes a knowing violation
6895	of Section 63G-2-801.]
6896	[(iv) The person who takes a minor to a detention facility or the designated facility staff
6897	person may release a minor to a less restrictive alternative even if the minor is eligible for
6898	secure detention under this Subsection (5).]
6899	[(c) A minor may not be admitted to detention unless:]
6900	[(i) the minor is detainable based on the guidelines; or]
6901	[(ii) the minor has been brought to detention in accordance with:]
6902	[(A) a judicial order; or]
6903	[(B) a division warrant in accordance with Section 62A-7-504.]
6904	[(d) If a minor taken to detention does not qualify for admission under the guidelines
6905	established by the division under Section 62A-7-104 or the eligibility criteria under Subsection
6906	(4) and this Subsection (5), detention staff shall arrange an appropriate alternative.]
6907	[(e) If a minor is taken into custody and admitted to a secure detention or shelter
6908	facility, facility staff shall:]
6909	[(i) immediately notify the minor's parents, guardian, or custodian; and]

6910	[(ii) promptly notify the court of the placement.]
6911	[(f) If the minor is admitted to a secure detention or shelter facility outside the county
6912	of the minor's residence and it is determined in the hearing held under Subsection
6913	78A-6-113(3) that detention shall continue, the judge or commissioner shall direct the sheriff
6914	of the county of the minor's residence to transport the minor to a detention or shelter facility as
6915	provided in this section.]
6916	[(6) An individual may be taken into custody by a peace officer without a court order:]
6917	[(a) if the individual is in apparent violation of a protective order; or]
6918	[(b) if there is reason to believe that a child is being abused by the individual and any
6919	of the situations described in Section 77-7-2 exist.]
6920	(4) (a) Nothing in this part shall be construed to prevent a peace officer or the Division
6921	of Child and Family Services from taking a minor into protective custody under Section
6922	<u>62A-4a-202.1</u> or <u>80-3-204.</u>
6923	(b) If a peace officer or the Division of Child and Family Services takes a minor into
6924	protective custody, the provisions of Chapter 3, Abuse, Neglect, and Dependency Proceedings,
6925	and Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Child and Family Services, shall govern.
6926	Section 145. Section 80-6-202, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-106.5 is
6927	renumbered and amended to read:
6928	[78A-6-106.5]. 80-6-202. Warrants for minors.
6929	(1) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, after a petition is filed under
6930	Section 80-6-305, or a criminal information under Section 80-6-503, a juvenile court may issue
6931	a warrant for a minor to be taken into temporary custody if:
6932	(i) there is probable cause to believe that:
6933	(A) the minor has committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an
6934	adult;
6935	(B) the minor has failed to appear after the minor or the minor's parent, guardian, or
6936	custodian has been legally served with a summons in accordance with Section 78A-6-351 and
6937	the Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure;
6938	(C) there is a substantial likelihood the minor will not respond to a summons;
6939	(D) a summons cannot be served and the minor's present whereabouts are unknown;

6941	(F) the minor seriously endangers others or the public and temporary custody appears
6942	to be necessary for the protection of others or the public; or
6943	(G) the minor is a runaway or has escaped from the minor's parent, guardian, or
6944	custodian; or
6945	(ii) the minor is under the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court and there is
6946	probable cause to believe that the minor:
6947	(A) has left the custody of the person or agency vested by a court with legal custody, or
6948	guardianship of the minor, without permission; or
6949	(B) has violated a court order.
6950	(b) A warrant issued under this Subsection (1) shall be:
6951	(i) filed in accordance with Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure, Rule 7; and
6952	(ii) executed in accordance with Title 77, Chapter 7, Arrest, by Whom, and How Made
6953	[(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a]
6954	(2) A juvenile court may not issue a warrant [of arrest] for a minor to be taken into
6955	temporary custody for:
6956	(a) a status offense; or
6957	(b) an infraction.
6958	[(2) A] (3) (a) For a minor not eligible for a warrant under Subsection (2), a juvenile
6959	court may issue a warrant that directs [the] a minor to be returned home, to the juvenile court,
6960	or to a shelter or other nonsecure facility [for a minor not eligible for a warrant under
6961	Subsection (1). A warrant under this Subsection (2) may not direct placement in a secure
6962	facility, including secure detention].
6963	(b) A warrant under Subsection (3)(a) may not direct a minor to secure care or secure
6964	detention.
6965	[(3)] (4) Subsection $[(1)]$ (2) does not apply to a minor who is under Title 55, Chapter
6966	12, Interstate Compact for Juveniles.
6967	Section 146. Section 80-6-203 is enacted to read:
6968	80-6-203. Temporary custody of a minor Notification of a child's parent,
6969	guardian, or custodian Taking a minor to a detention facility.
6970	(1) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3), if a peace officer, or other person, takes a
6971	child into temporary custody under Section 80-6-201, the peace officer, or other person, may

6972	not take the child into temporary custody for any longer than is reasonably necessary to:
6973	(i) obtain the child's name, age, residence, and other necessary information;
6974	(ii) contact the child's parent, guardian, or custodian; and
6975	(iii) release the child to the child's parent, guardian, or custodian.
6976	(b) Before a child is released under Subsection (1)(a), the parent, or other person to
6977	whom the child is released, shall sign a written promise on forms supplied by the juvenile court
6978	to bring the child to the juvenile court at a time set or to be set by the court.
6979	(2) Except as provided in Subsection (3), if a peace officer, or other person, takes a
6980	minor who is 18 years old or older into temporary custody under Section 80-6-201, the peace
6981	officer, or other person, may not take the minor into temporary custody for any longer than is
6982	reasonably necessary to obtain the minor's name, age, residence, and other necessary
6983	information.
6984	(3) (a) A minor may remain in the temporary custody of a peace officer or other person
6985	<u>if:</u>
6986	(i) the protection of the community requires the minor's detention; or
6987	(ii) a warrant has been issued for the minor's arrest under Section 80-6-202 or
6988	<u>80-6-806.</u>
6989	(b) If a minor remains in temporary custody, the minor shall be taken to a detention
6990	facility without unnecessary delay.
6991	(c) If the peace officer, or other person, takes a minor to a detention facility, the peace
6992	officer, or other person, shall promptly file a written report, on a form provided by the division,
6993	with the detention facility stating:
6994	(i) the details of the offense that the minor is alleged to have committed;
6995	(ii) the facts that bring the offense within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court;
6996	(iii) the reason that the minor was not released by the peace officer or other person; and
6997	(iv) if the minor is under consideration for detention, the eligibility of the minor for
6998	detention under the detention guidelines.
6999	Section 147. Section 80-6-204, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-201 is
7000	renumbered and amended to read:
7001	[62A-7-201]. 80-6-204. Detention or confinement of a minor
7002	Restrictions.

7003	(1) Except as provided in Subsection (2) or [by another statute] this chapter, if a child
7004	is apprehended by [an] a peace officer, or brought before a court for examination under state
7005	law, the child may not be confined:
7006	(a) in a jail, lockup, or cell used for an adult who is charged with a crime; or
7007	(b) in [a secure facility operated by the division] secure care.
7008	(2) (a) The division shall detain a child in accordance with Sections [78A-6-703.2,
7009	78A-6-703.5, and 78A-6-703.6] <u>80-6-502, 80-6-504, and 80-6-505</u> if:
7010	(i) the child is charged with an offense under Section [78A-6-703.2 or 78A-6-703.3]
7011	80-6-502 or 80-6-503;
7012	(ii) the district court has obtained jurisdiction over the offense because the child is
7013	bound over to the district court under Section [78A-6-703.5] 80-6-504; and
7014	(iii) the <u>juvenile or district</u> court orders the detention of the child.
7015	(b) (i) If a child is detained before a <u>detention</u> hearing [under Subsection 78A-6-113(3)
7016	or Section 78A-6-703.5], or a preliminary hearing under Section 80-6-504 if a criminal
7017	information is filed for the child under Section 80-6-503, the child may only be held in certified
7018	juvenile detention accommodations in accordance with rules made by the commission.
7019	(ii) The commission's rules shall include rules for acceptable sight and sound
7020	separation from adult inmates.
7021	(iii) The commission shall certify that a correctional facility is in compliance with the
7022	commission's rules.
7023	(iv) This Subsection (2)(b) does not apply to a child held in [an adult detention facility]
7024	a correctional facility in accordance with Subsection (2)(a).
7025	(3) (a) In an area of low density population, the commission may, by rule, approve a
7026	juvenile detention accommodation within a correctional facility that has acceptable sight and
7027	sound separation.
7028	(b) An accommodation described in Subsection (3)(a) shall be used only:
7029	(i) for short-term holding of a child who is alleged to have committed an act that would
7030	be a criminal offense if committed by an adult; and
7031	(ii) for a maximum confinement period of six hours.

(c) A child may only be held in an accommodation described in Subsection (3)(a) for:

70327033

(i) identification;

- 7034 (ii) notification of a juvenile court official; 7035 (iii) processing; and 7036 (iv) allowance of adequate time for evaluation of needs and circumstances regarding 7037 the release or transfer of the child to a shelter or detention facility. 7038 (d) This Subsection (3) does not apply to a child held in a correctional facility in 7039 accordance with Subsection (2)(a). 7040 (4) (a) If a child is alleged to have committed an act that would be a criminal offense if 7041 committed by an adult, the child may be detained in a holding room in a local law enforcement 7042 agency facility: 7043 (i) for a maximum of two hours; and (ii) (A) for identification or interrogation; or 7044 7045 (B) while awaiting release to a parent or other responsible adult. 7046 (b) A holding room described in Subsection (4)(a) shall be certified by the commission 7047 in accordance with the commission's rules. 7048 (c) The commission's rules shall include provisions for constant supervision and for 7049 sight and sound separation from adult inmates. 7050 (5) Willful failure to comply with this section is a class B misdemeanor. (6) (a) The division is responsible for the custody and detention of: 7051 7052 (i) a child who requires [detention care] detention before trial or examination, [or is 7053 awaiting assignment to a home or facility, as a dispositional placement under Subsection 7054 78A-6-117(2)(f)(i)] or is placed in secure detention after an adjudication under Section 7055 80-6-704; and 7056 (ii) a juvenile offender under Subsection $\left[\frac{62A-7-504(9)}{80-6-806(7)}\right]$ 80-6-806(7). 7057 (b) Subsection (6)(a) does not apply to a child held in a correctional facility in 7058 accordance with Subsection (2)(a). 7059 (c) (i) The commission shall provide standards for custody or detention under
- 7060 Subsections (2)(b), (3), and (4).

7061

- (ii) The division shall determine and set standards for conditions of care and confinement of children in detention facilities.
- 7063 (d) (i) The division, or a public or private agency willing to undertake temporary 7064 custody or detention upon agreed terms in a contract with the division, shall provide all other

7065	custody or detention in suitable premises distinct and separate from the general jails, lockups,
7066	or cells used in law enforcement and corrections systems.
7067	(ii) This Subsection (6)(d) does not apply to a child held in a correctional facility in
7068	accordance with Subsection (2)(a).
7069	(7) Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, if an individual who is, or appears to
7070	be, under 18 years old is received at a correctional facility, the sheriff, warden, or other official,
7071	in charge of the correctional facility shall:
7072	(a) immediately notify the juvenile court of the individual; and
7073	(b) make arrangements for the transfer of the individual to a detention facility, unless
7074	otherwise ordered by the juvenile court.
7075	Section 148. Section 80-6-205 is enacted to read:
7076	80-6-205. Admission to detention Alternative to detention Rights of a minor
7077	in detention.
7078	(1) If a minor is taken to a detention facility under Section 80-6-203, a designated staff
7079	member of the detention facility shall immediately review the form and determine, based on
7080	the results of the detention risk assessment tool and Subsection (2), whether to:
7081	(a) admit the minor to secure detention;
7082	(b) admit the minor to home detention;
7083	(c) place the minor in another alternative to detention; or
7084	(d) if the minor is a child, return the minor home upon a written promise by the minor's
7085	parent, guardian, or custodian to bring the minor to the juvenile court at a time set or without
7086	restriction.
7087	(2) A minor may not be admitted to detention unless:
7088	(a) the minor is detainable based on the detention guidelines; or
7089	(b) the minor has been brought to detention in accordance with:
7090	(i) a court order;
7091	(ii) a warrant in accordance with Section 80-6-202; or
7092	(iii) a division warrant in accordance with Section 80-6-806.
7093	(3) If the designated staff member determines to admit a minor to home detention, the
7094	staff member shall notify the juvenile court of that determination.
7095	(4) Even if a minor is eligible for secure detention, a peace officer or other person who

7096	takes a minor to a detention facility, or the designated staff member of the detention facility,
7097	may release a minor to a less restrictive alternative than secure detention.
7098	(5) (a) If a minor taken to a detention facility does not qualify for admission under
7099	detention guidelines or this section, a designated staff member of the detention facility shall
7100	arrange an appropriate alternative, including admitting a minor to a juvenile receiving center or
7101	a shelter facility.
7102	(b) (i) Except as otherwise provided by this section, a minor may not be placed or kept
7103	in secure detention while court proceedings are pending.
7104	(ii) A child may not be placed or kept in a shelter facility while court proceedings are
7105	pending, unless the child is in protective custody in accordance with Chapter 3, Abuse,
7106	Neglect, and Dependency Proceedings.
7107	(6) If a minor is taken into temporary custody and admitted to a secure detention, or
7108	another alternative to detention, a designated staff member of the detention facility shall:
7109	(a) immediately notify the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian; and
7110	(b) promptly notify the juvenile court of the placement.
7111	(7) If a minor is admitted to secure detention, or another alternative to detention,
7112	outside the county of the minor's residence and a juvenile court determines, in a detention
7113	hearing, that secure detention, or an alternative to detention, of the minor shall continue, the
7114	juvenile court shall direct the sheriff of the county of the minor's residence to transport the
7115	minor to secure detention or another alternative to detention in that county.
7116	(8) (a) Subject to Subsection (8)(b), a minor admitted to detention has a right to:
7117	(i) phone the minor's parent, guardian, or attorney immediately after the minor is
7118	admitted to detention; and
7119	(ii) confer in private, at any time, with an attorney, cleric, parent, guardian, or
7120	custodian.
7121	(b) The division may:
7122	(i) establish a schedule for which a minor in detention may visit or phone a person
7123	described in Subsection (8)(a);
7124	(ii) allow a minor in detention to visit or call persons described in Subsection (8)(a) in
7125	special circumstances;
7126	(iii) limit the number and length of calls and visits for a minor in detention to persons

7127	described in Subsection (8)(a) on account of scheduling, facility, or personnel constraints; or
7128	(iv) limit the minor's rights under Subsection (8)(a) if a compelling reason exists to
7129	limit the minor's rights.
7130	Section 149. Section 80-6-206 is enacted to read:
7131	80-6-206. Interview of a child in detention.
7132	(1) If a child is admitted to a detention facility, a juvenile probation officer, or a staff
7133	member at the detention facility, may interview the child regarding an offense the child is
7134	alleged to have committed without the child's parent, guardian, or custodian present.
7135	(2) Except as provided in Subsection (1), a person may not interview a child, who is
7136	under 14 years old and admitted to a detention facility, regarding an offense the child is alleged
7137	to have committed, without the child's parent, guardian, or custodian present at the interview,
7138	<u>unless:</u>
7139	(a) the parent, guardian, or custodian has given written permission for the interview to
7140	be held outside the presence of the parent, guardian, or custodian;
7141	(b) the parent, guardian, or custodian has been advised of the child's rights under
7142	Section 80-6-603 and has knowingly and voluntarily waived the child's right under Subsection
7143	80-6-603(9); and
7144	(c) the child has been advised of the child's rights under Section 80-6-603 and has
7145	knowingly and voluntarily waived the child's right under Subsection 80-6-603(9).
7146	(3) A person may not interview a minor who is 14 years old or older and admitted to a
7147	detention facility regarding an offense the minor is alleged to have committed without the
7148	consent of the minor or the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian, unless:
7149	(a) the minor has been advised of the minor's rights under Section 80-6-603; and
7150	(b) the minor has knowingly and voluntarily waived the minor's right under Subsection
7151	<u>80-6-603(9).</u>
7152	(4) If a child's parent, guardian, or custodian is not available to consent to an interview
7153	of a child in a detention facility, the consent of the juvenile court shall be obtained before
7154	interviewing the child.
7155	(5) If an guardian ad litem is appointed for a minor, the division may not consent to the
7156	interview of the minor by a law enforcement officer, unless consent for the interview is
7157	obtained from the minor's guardian ad litem.

Section 150. Section **80-6-207**, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-113 is renumbered and amended to read:

- 7160 [78A-6-113]. <u>80-6-207.</u> Detention hearings -- Period of detention -- Bail.
- 7161 [(1) (a) A minor may not be placed or kept in a secure detention facility pending court 7162 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)] (1) (a) After admission of a child to a detention facility [pursuant to Section 78A-6-112] under Section 80-6-205 and immediate investigation by [an authorized officer of the court] a juvenile probation officer, the [judge or the officer] juvenile court or the juvenile probation officer shall order the release of the child to the child's parent, guardian, or custodian if the [judge or] juvenile court or the juvenile probation 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 juvenile court at a time set or without restriction.
- (b) If a child's parent, guardian, or custodian fails to retrieve the child from a <u>detention</u> 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 <u>detention</u> facility <u>in</u> accordance with Section 78A-6-356.
 - (c) The <u>detention</u> facility shall determine the cost of care.
- (d) Any money collected under this Subsection [(2)] (1) shall be retained by the [Division of Juvenile Justice Services] division to recover the cost of care for the time the child remains in the facility.
- [(3)] (2) (a) When a child is [detained in] admitted to a detention [or shelter] facility, the [parents or] child's parent, guardian, or custodian shall be informed by the [person] individual in charge of the detention facility that the parent's [or], the guardian's, or the custodian's child has the right to a prompt hearing in a juvenile court to determine whether the child is to be further detained or released.
- (b) [When a minor is detained in] If a minor is admitted to 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 a juvenile court to determine whether the minor is to be further detained or released.

7189	(c) Detention hearings shall be held by the judge or by a commissioner.
7190	[(d)] (3) (a) The juvenile court may, at any time, order the release of the minor, from
7191	detention, regardless of whether a detention hearing is held or not.
7192	[(e)] (b) If a child is released, and the child remains in the detention facility, because
7193	the [parents] child's parents, guardian, or custodian fails to retrieve the child, the [parents]
7194	parent, guardian, or custodian shall be responsible for the cost of care as provided in
7195	Subsections [(2)] (1)(b), (c), and (d) in accordance with Section 78A-6-356.
7196	(4) (a) As used in this Subsection (4), "arrest" means being apprehended, detained,
7197	taken into temporary custody under Section 80-6-201 or 80-6-202, held for investigation, or
7198	restrained by a peace officer or other person due to an accusation or suspicion that the minor
7199	committed an offense.
7200	(b) A minor may not be held in a detention facility longer than 24 hours, unless a
7201	juvenile court determines that there is probable cause for the minor's arrest.
7202	(5) (a) A detention hearing under this section shall be held by a juvenile court judge or
7203	commissioner.
7204	(b) [The court] A juvenile court shall hold a detention hearing within 48 hours of the
7205	minor's [arrest] admission to a detention facility, excluding weekends and holidays, to
7206	determine whether the minor should:
7207	(i) remain in detention in accordance with Subsection [(4)(f)] (8);
7208	(ii) be released to a parent or guardian; or
7209	(iii) be placed in any other party's custody as authorized by statute.
7210	[(c)] (6) The probable cause determination under Subsection (4)[(a)] and the detention
7211	hearing under Subsection $[(4)(b)]$ (5) may occur at the same time if the probable cause
7212	determination and the detention hearing occur within the time [frames] frame under Subsection
7213	(4)[(a) and (4)(b)].
7214	[(d) A child may not be held in a shelter facility longer than 48 hours before a shelter
7215	hearing, excluding weekends and holidays, unless a court order for extended shelter has been
7216	entered by the court after notice to all parties described in Section 78A-6-306.]
7217	[(e) (i) A hearing for detention or shelter]
7218	(7) (a) A detention hearing may not be waived.
7219	[(ii) Detention staff]

7220	(b) Staff at the detention facility shall provide the juvenile court with all information
7221	received from the individual who brought the minor to the detention facility.
7222	[(f) The judge or commissioner]
7223	(8) (a) The juvenile court may only order a minor to be held in the detention facility or
7224	be placed in another appropriate facility, subject to further order of the court, if the court finds
7225	at a detention hearing that:
7226	[(i)] (i) releasing the minor to the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian presents an
7227	unreasonable risk to public safety;
7228	[(ii)] (ii) less restrictive nonresidential alternatives to detention have been considered
7229	and, where appropriate, attempted; and
7230	[(iii)] (iii) the minor is eligible for detention under the [division guidelines for
7231	detention admissions established by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, under Section
7232	62A-7-202 and under Section 78A-6-112] detention guidelines and Section 80-6-205.
7233	(b) The juvenile court may not vest custody of a minor admitted to detention in the
7234	Division of Child and Family Services, except as provided in Chapter 3, Abuse, Neglect, and
7235	Dependency Proceedings.
7236	[(g) (i)] (9) (a) After a detention hearing has been held, only the juvenile court may
7237	release a minor from detention.
7238	(b) If a minor remains in a detention facility, periodic reviews shall be held in
7239	accordance with the Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure to ensure that continued detention of the
7240	minor is necessary.
7241	[(ii) After a detention hearing for a violent felony, as defined in Section 76-3-203.5, or
7242	an offense in violation of Title 76, Chapter 10, Part 5, Weapons, the court shall direct that
7243	notice of the court's decision, including any disposition, order, or no contact orders, be
7244	provided to designated persons in the appropriate local law enforcement agency and the district
7245	superintendent or the school or transferee school, if applicable, that the minor attends. The
7246	designated persons may receive the information for purposes of the minor's supervision and
7247	student safety.]
7248	[(iii) Any employee of the local law enforcement agency, the school district, and the
7249	school that the minor attends who discloses the court's order of probation is not:]
7250	[(A) civilly liable except when the disclosure constitutes fraud or willful misconduct as

/251	provided in Section 63G-/-202; and
7252	[(B) civilly or criminally liable except when disclosure constitutes a knowing violation
7253	of Section 63G-2-801.]
7254	[(5) A minor may not be held in a detention facility, following a dispositional order of
7255	the court for nonsecure substitute care as defined in Section 62A-4a-101, or for
7256	community-based placement under Section 62A-7-101.]
7257	[(6) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a minor may not be held in a
7258	detention facility following a disposition order of the court for longer than 72 hours, excluding
7259	weekends and holidays.]
7260	[(b) The period of detention may be extended by the court for a cumulative total of
7261	seven calendar days if:]
7262	[(i) the Division of Juvenile Justice Services, or another agency responsible for
7263	placement, files a written petition with the court requesting the extension and setting forth good
7264	cause; and]
7265	[(ii) the court enters a written finding that it is in the best interests of both the minor
7266	and the community to extend the period of detention.]
7267	[(c) The court may extend the period of detention beyond the seven calendar days if the
7268	court finds by clear and convincing evidence that:]
7269	[(i) the Division of Juvenile Justice Services or another agency responsible for
7270	placement does not have space for the minor; and]
7271	[(ii) the safety of the minor and community requires an extension of the period of
7272	detention.]
7273	[(d) The Division of Juvenile Justice Services shall report to the court every 48 hours,
7274	excluding weekends and holidays, regarding whether the Division of Juvenile Justice Services
7275	or another agency responsible for placement has space for the minor.]
7276	[(7) The agency requesting an extension shall promptly notify the detention facility that
7277	a written petition has been filed.]
7278	[(8) The court shall promptly notify the detention facility regarding the court's initial
7279	disposition and any ruling on a petition for an extension, whether granted or denied.]
7280	[(9) (a) (i) A child who is younger than 16 years old may not be held in a jail, lockup,
7281	or other place for adult detention, except as provided by Section 62A-7-201, 78A-6-703.5, or

7282	78A-6-703.6.]
7283	[(ii) Section 62A-7-201 regarding confinement facilities applies to this Subsection (9).]
7284	[(b) (i) A child who is 16 years old or older and whose conduct or condition endangers
7285	the safety or welfare of others in the detention facility for children may, by court order that
7286	specifies the reasons, be detained in another place of confinement considered appropriate by
7287	the court, including a jail or other place of confinement for adults.]
7288	[(ii) A secure facility is not an appropriate place of confinement for detention purposes
7289	under this section.]
7290	[(10) A sheriff, warden, or other official in charge of a jail or other facility for the
7291	detention of adult offenders or individuals charged with an offense shall immediately notify the
7292	juvenile court when an individual who is or appears to be under 18 years old is received at the
7293	facility and shall make arrangements for the transfer of the individual to a detention facility,
7294	unless otherwise ordered by the juvenile court.]
7295	[(11)] (10) This section does not apply to a minor who is brought to [the adult facility]
7296	a correctional facility in accordance with Section [78A-6-703.2, 78A-6-703.5, or 78A-6-703.6]
7297	80-6-502, 80-6-504, or 80-6-505.
7298	[(12) A provision of law regarding bail is not applicable to minors detained or taken
7299	into custody under this chapter, except that bail may be allowed:]
7300	[(a) if a minor who need not be detained lives outside this state; or]
7301	[(b) when a minor who need not be detained comes within one of the classes in Section
7302	78A-6-1101.]
7303	[(13) Section 76-8-418 is applicable to a child who willfully and intentionally commits
7304	an act against a jail or other place of confinement, including a Division of Juvenile Justice
7305	Services detention, shelter, or secure confinement facility that would be a third degree felony if
7306	committed by an adult.]
7307	(11) Notwithstanding Title 77, Chapter 20, Bail, a minor in a detention facility does not
7308	have a right to bail, except that bail is allowed if:
7309	(a) a minor is cited under Section 80-6-302;
7310	(b) a minor is charged in accordance with Section 80-6-502;
7311	(c) a minor is bound over to the district court in accordance with Section 80-6-504;
7312	(d) a minor, who need not be detained, lives outside this state; and

7313	(e) a minor, who need not be detained, is held in contempt under Section 78A-6-353.
7314	Section 151. Section 80-6-301 is enacted to read:
7315	Part 3. Referral and Prosecution
7316	80-6-301. Referral to juvenile court.
7317	(1) Except as provided in Subsections (2) and (3), a peace officer, or a public official of
7318	the state, a county, a city, or a town charged with the enforcement of the laws of the state or
7319	local jurisdiction, shall file a formal referral with the juvenile court within 10 days after the day
7320	on which a minor is taken into temporary custody under Section 80-6-201.
7321	(2) If a minor is taken to a detention facility, a peace officer, or public official of the
7322	state, a county, a city, or a town charged with the enforcement of laws of the state or local
7323	jurisdiction, shall file the formal referral with the juvenile court within 24 hours after the time
7324	in which the minor is taken into temporary custody under Section 80-6-201.
7325	(3) A peace officer, public official, school district, or school may only refer a minor to
7326	the juvenile court under Section 53G-8-211 for an offense that is subject to referral under
7327	Section 53G-8-211.
7328	Section 152. Section 80-6-302, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-603 is
7329	renumbered and amended to read:
7330	[78A-6-603]. <u>80-6-302.</u> Citation Procedure Time limits Failure to
7331	appear.
7332	(1) A petition is not required to commence a proceeding against a minor for an
7333	adjudication of an alleged offense if a citation is issued for an offense for which the juvenile
7334	court has jurisdiction over and the offense listed in the citation is for:
7335	(a) a violation of a wildlife law;
7336	(b) a violation of a boating law;
7337	(c) a class B or C misdemeanor or an infraction other than a misdemeanor or
7338	infraction:
7339	(i) for a traffic violation; or
7340	(ii) designated as a citable offense by general order of the Board of Juvenile Court
7341	Judges;
7342	(d) a class B misdemeanor or infraction for a traffic violation where the individual is
7343	15 years old or younger at the time the offense was alleged to have occurred;

7344 (e) an infraction or misdemeanor designated as a citable offense by a general order of 7345 the Board of Juvenile Court Judges; or 7346 (f) a violation of Subsection 76-10-105(2). 7347 (2) Except as provided in Subsection (6) and Section [53G-8-211] 80-6-301, a citation 7348 for an offense listed in Subsection (1) shall be submitted to the juvenile court within five days 7349 of issuance to a minor. 7350 (3) A copy of the citation shall contain: 7351 (a) the name and address of the juvenile court before which the minor may be required 7352 to appear; (b) the name of the minor cited; 7353 7354 (c) the statute or local ordinance that the minor is alleged to have violated; 7355 (d) a brief description of the offense charged; 7356 (e) the date, time, and location at which the offense is alleged to have occurred: 7357 (f) the date the citation was issued; 7358 (g) the name and badge or identification number of the peace officer or public official 7359 who issued the citation; (h) the name of the arresting person if an arrest was made by a private party and the 7360 7361 citation was issued in lieu of taking the [arrested] minor into temporary custody as provided in 7362 Section [78A-6-112] 80-6-201; 7363 (i) a statement that the minor and [parent or legal guardian] the minor's parent or guardian are to appear when notified by the juvenile court; and 7364 7365 (j) the signature of the minor and [the parent or legal guardian] the minor's parent or guardian, if present, agreeing to appear at the juvenile court when notified by the court. 7366 7367 (4) A copy of the citation shall contain space for the following information to be 7368 entered if known: 7369 (a) the minor's address; 7370

- (b) the minor's date of birth;
- 7371 (c) the name and address of the child's custodial parent [or legal guardian] or guardian, 7372 if different from the child; and
- 7373 (d) if there is a victim, the victim's name, address, and an estimate of loss, except that 7374 this information shall be removed from the documents the minor receives.

7375 (5) A citation received by the <u>juvenile</u> court beyond the time designated in Subsection 7376 (2) shall include a written explanation for the delay.

7377

73787379

7380

73817382

7383

7384

7385

7386

7387

7388

7389

7390

7391

7392

7393

7394

7395

7396

7397

7398

7399

7400

74017402

7403

- (6) A minor offense, as defined in Section [78A-6-1202] 80-6-901, 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 <u>juvenile</u> court in accordance with Section 53G-8-211.
- (7) If a <u>juvenile</u> court receives a citation described in Subsection (1), [the court's probation department] a <u>juvenile</u> probation officer shall make a preliminary inquiry as to whether the minor is eligible for a nonjudicial adjustment in accordance with Subsection [78A-6-602(7)] 80-6-304(5).
- (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] 80-6-304; and
 - (ii) the prosecuting attorney conducts an inquiry under Subsection (9).
- (b) Except as provided in Subsection [78A-6-602.5(2)] 80-6-305(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 <u>juvenile</u> court at a date and time established by the <u>juvenile</u> court.
- (11) If a minor willfully fails to appear before the <u>juvenile</u> court for a proceeding under Subsection (8)(a), the juvenile court may:
 - (a) find the minor in contempt of court; and
- 7405 (b) proceed against the minor as provided in Section [78A-6-1101] 78A-6-353.

7406 (12) [When] If a proceeding is commenced under this section, bail may be posted and 7407 forfeited under Section [78A-6-113] 80-6-207 with the consent of: 7408 (a) the juvenile court; and 7409 (b) if the minor is a child, the parent or [legal] guardian of the child cited. Section 153. Section 80-6-303, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-601 is 7410 7411 renumbered and amended to read: 7412 [78A-6-601]. 80-6-303. Criminal proceedings involving minors -- Transfer 7413 to juvenile court -- Exception. 7414 (1) (a) If while a criminal or quasi-criminal proceeding is pending, a district court or 7415 justice court determines that an individual being charged is under 21 years old and was younger 7416 than 18 years old at the time of committing the alleged offense, the district court or justice 7417 court shall transfer the case to the juvenile court with all the papers, documents, and transcripts 7418 of any testimony. (b) (i) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), a district court may not transfer an offense 7419 that is: 7420 7421 (A) filed in the district court in accordance with Section [78A-6-703.2] 80-6-502; or 7422 (B) transferred to the district court in accordance with Section [78A-6-703.5] 80-6-504. 7423 (ii) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), a justice court may decline to transfer an 7424 offense for which the justice court has original jurisdiction under Subsection 78A-7-106(2). 7425 (2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), the district court or justice court making 7426 the transfer shall: 7427 (i) order the individual to be taken immediately to the juvenile court or to a place of 7428 detention designated by the juvenile court; or 7429 (ii) release the individual to the custody of the individual's parent or guardian or other 7430 person legally responsible for the individual, to be brought before the juvenile court at a time 7431 designated by the juvenile court. 7432 (b) If the alleged offense under Subsection (1) occurred before the individual was 12 7433 years old: 7434 (i) the district court or justice court making the transfer shall release the individual to 7435 the custody of the individual's parent or guardian, or other person legally responsible for the 7436 individual;

7437	(ii) the juvenile court shall treat the transfer as a referral under [Subsection
7438	$\frac{78A-6-602(3)}{80-6-301}$; and
7439	(iii) [the juvenile court's probation department] a juvenile probation officer shall make
7440	a preliminary inquiry to determine whether the individual is eligible for a nonjudicial
7441	adjustment in accordance with Section [78A-6-602] 80-6-304.
7442	(c) If the case is transferred to the juvenile court under this section, the juvenile court
7443	shall then proceed in accordance with this chapter.
7444	(3) A district court or justice court does not have to transfer a case under Subsection
7445	(1) if the district court or justice court would have had jurisdiction over the case at the time the
7446	individual committed the offense in accordance with Subsections 78A-5-102(9) and
7447	78A-7-106(2).
7448	Section 154. Section 80-6-304, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-602 is
7449	renumbered and amended to read:
7450	[78A-6-602]. 80-6-304. Nonjudicial adjustments.
7451	[(1) As used in this section, "referral" means a formal referral, a referral to the court
7452	under Section 53G-8-211 or Subsection 78A-6-601(2)(b), or a citation issued to a minor for
7453	which the court receives notice under Section 78A-6-603.
7454	[(2) (a) A peace officer, or a public official of the state, a county, city, or town charged
7455	with the enforcement of the laws of the state or local jurisdiction, shall file a formal referral
7456	with the court within 10 days of a minor's arrest.]
7457	[(b) If the arrested minor is taken to a detention facility, the peace officer, or public
7458	official, shall file the formal referral with the court within 24 hours.]
7459	[(c) A peace officer, public official, school district, or school may only make a referral
7460	to the court under Section 53G-8-211 for an offense that is subject to referral under Section
7461	53G-8-211.]
7462	[(3)] (1) If the <u>juvenile</u> court receives a referral for [a minor who] an offense
7463	committed by a minor that is, or appears to be, within the juvenile court's jurisdiction, [the
7464	court's probation department] a juvenile probation officer shall make a preliminary inquiry in
7465	accordance with Subsections [(5), (6), and (7)] (3), (4), and (5) to determine whether the minor
7466	is eligible to enter into a nonjudicial adjustment.
7467	[(4)] (2) If a minor is referred to the <u>juvenile</u> court for multiple offenses arising from a

/468	single criminal episode, and the minor is eligible under this section for a nonjudicial
7469	adjustment, [the court's probation department] the juvenile probation officer shall offer the
7470	minor one nonjudicial adjustment for all offenses arising from the single criminal episode.
7471	[(5)] (3) (a) [The court's probation department] The juvenile probation officer may:
7472	(i) conduct a validated risk and needs assessment; and
7473	(ii) request that a prosecuting attorney review a referral in accordance with Subsection
7474	[(11)] <u>(9)</u> if:
7475	(A) the results of the validated risk and needs assessment indicate the minor is high
7476	risk; or
7477	(B) the results of the validated risk and needs assessment indicate the minor is
7478	moderate risk and the referral is for a class A misdemeanor violation under Title 76, Chapter 5,
7479	Offenses Against the Person, or Title 76, Chapter 9, Part 7, Miscellaneous Provisions.
7480	(b) If a minor violates Section 41-6a-502, the minor shall:
7481	(i) undergo a drug and alcohol screening;
7482	(ii) if found appropriate by the screening, participate in an assessment; and
7483	(iii) if warranted by the screening and assessment, follow the recommendations of the
7484	assessment.
7485	[(6)] (4) Except as provided in Subsection [(7)] (5)(b), the [probation department]
7486	juvenile probation officer shall request that a prosecuting attorney review a referral in
7487	accordance with Subsection [(11)] (9) if:
7488	(a) the referral involves:
7489	(i) a felony offense; or
7490	(ii) a violation of:
7491	(A) Section 41-6a-502, driving under the influence;
7492	(B) Section 76-5-112, reckless endangerment creating a substantial risk of death or
7493	serious bodily injury;
7494	(C) Section 76-5-206, negligent homicide;
7495	(D) Section 76-9-702.1, sexual battery;
7496	(E) Section 76-10-505.5, possession of a dangerous weapon, firearm, or short barreled
7497	shotgun on or about school premises; or
7498	(F) Section 76-10-509, possession of a dangerous weapon by minor, but only if the

7499 dangerous weapon is a firearm; 7500 (b) the minor has a current suspended order for custody under [Subsection 7501 $\frac{78A-6-117(5)(a)}{1}$ Section 80-6-711; or 7502 (c) the referral involves an offense alleged to have occurred before an individual was 7503 12 years old and the offense is a felony violation of: 7504 (i) Section 76-5-103, aggravated assault resulting in serious bodily injury to another; 7505 (ii) Section 76-5-202, aggravated murder or attempted aggravated murder: 7506 (iii) Section 76-5-203, murder or attempted murder: 7507 (iv) Section 76-5-302, aggravated kidnapping; 7508 (v) Section 76-5-405, aggravated sexual assault; 7509 (vi) Section 76-6-103, aggravated arson; 7510 (vii) Section 76-6-203, aggravated burglary; 7511 (viii) Section 76-6-302, aggravated robbery; or (ix) Section 76-10-508.1, felony discharge of a firearm. 7512 7513 [(7)] (5) (a) Except as provided in Subsections [(5) and (6), the court's probation 7514 department (3) and (4), the juvenile probation officer shall offer a nonjudicial adjustment to a 7515 minor if the minor: 7516 (i) is referred for an offense that is a misdemeanor, infraction, or status offense: 7517 (ii) has no more than two prior adjudications; and 7518 (iii) has no more than three prior unsuccessful nonjudicial adjustment attempts. 7519 (b) If the juvenile court receives a referral for an offense that is alleged to have 7520 occurred before an individual was 12 years old, [the court's probation department] the juvenile 7521 probation officer shall offer a nonjudicial adjustment to the individual, unless the referral 7522 includes an offense described in Subsection [(6)] (4)(c). (c) (i) For purposes of determining a minor's eligibility for a nonjudicial adjustment 7523 7524 under this Subsection [(7), the court's probation department] (5), the juvenile probation officer 7525 shall treat all offenses arising out of a single criminal episode that resulted in a nonjudicial 7526 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] (5), the juvenile probation officer shall treat all offenses arising out of a single criminal episode that resulted in one or more prior

7527

7528

7530	adjudications as a single adjudication.
7531	(d) Except as provided in Subsection [(6), the court's probation department] (4), the
7532	juvenile probation officer may offer a nonjudicial adjustment to a minor who does not meet the
7533	criteria provided in Subsection [(7)] <u>(5)</u> (a).
7534	[(8)] (6) For a nonjudicial adjustment, [the court's probation department] the juvenile
7535	probation officer may require a minor to:
7536	(a) pay a financial penalty of no more than \$250 to the juvenile court, subject to the
7537	terms established under Subsection [(10)] (8)(c);
7538	(b) pay restitution to any victim;
7539	(c) complete community or compensatory service;
7540	(d) attend counseling or treatment with an appropriate provider;
7541	(e) attend substance abuse treatment or counseling;
7542	(f) comply with specified restrictions on activities or associations;
7543	(g) attend victim-offender mediation if requested by the victim; and
7544	(h) comply with any other reasonable action that is in the interest of the minor, the
7545	community, or the victim.
7546	[(9)] (7) (a) Within seven days of receiving a referral that appears to be eligible for a
7547	nonjudicial adjustment in accordance with Subsection [(7), the court's probation department]
7548	(5), the juvenile probation officer shall provide an initial notice to reasonably identifiable and
7549	locatable victims of the offense contained in the referral.
7550	(b) The victim shall be responsible to provide to [the probation department] the
7551	juvenile probation officer upon request:
7552	(i) invoices, bills, receipts, and any other evidence of injury, loss of earnings, and
7553	out-of-pocket loss;
7554	(ii) documentation and evidence of compensation or reimbursement from an insurance
7555	company or an agency of the state, any other state, or the federal government received as a
7556	direct result of the crime for injury, loss of earnings, or out-of-pocket loss; and
7557	(iii) proof of identification, including home and work address and telephone numbers.
7558	(c) The inability, failure, or refusal of the victim to provide all or part of the requested
7559	information shall result in [the probation department] the juvenile probation officer

determining restitution based on the best information available.

7561 [(10)] (8) (a) The [court's probation department] juvenile probation officer may not predicate acceptance of an offer of a nonjudicial adjustment on an admission of guilt.

- (b) The [court's probation department] juvenile probation officer 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)] (6).
- (c) The [court's probation department] juvenile probation officer shall base a fee, fine, or the restitution for a nonjudicial adjustment under Subsection [(8)] (6) 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)] (8)(d), a juvenile court judge may extend a nonjudicial adjustment beyond the 180 days permitted under Subsection [(10)] (8)(d) for a minor who is offered a nonjudicial adjustment under Subsection [(7)] (5)(b) for a sexual offense under Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual Offenses, or is referred under Subsection [(11)] (9)(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)] (8)(e)(i), the judge may extend the nonjudicial adjustment until the minor completes the treatment under this Subsection [(10)] (8)(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)] (9) If a prosecuting attorney is requested to review a referral in accordance with Subsection [(5) or (6)] (3) or (4), 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

7592	adjustment in accordance with Subsection $[(7)]$ (5), the prosecuting attorney shall:
7593	(a) review the case; and
7594	(b) (i) dismiss the case;
7595	(ii) refer the case back to the [probation department] juvenile probation officer for a
7596	new attempt at nonjudicial adjustment; or
7597	(iii) except as provided in Subsections $[(12)]$ (10) (b), $[(13)]$ (11) , and $[78A-6-602.5(2)]$
7598	80-6-305(2), file a petition with the juvenile court.
7599	$[\frac{(12)}{(10)}]$ (a) A prosecuting attorney may file a petition only upon reasonable belief
7600	that:
7601	(i) the charges are supported by probable cause;
7602	(ii) admissible evidence will be sufficient to support adjudication beyond a reasonable
7603	doubt; and
7604	(iii) the decision to charge is in the interests of justice.
7605	(b) Failure to pay a fine or fee may not serve as a basis for filing of a petition under
7606	Subsection [(11)] (9)(b)(iii) if the minor has substantially complied with the other conditions
7607	agreed upon in accordance with Subsection [(8)] (6) or conditions imposed through any other
7608	court diversion program.
7609	[(13)] (11) A prosecuting attorney may not file a petition against a minor unless:
7610	(a) the prosecuting attorney has statutory authority to file the petition under Section
7611	[78A-6-602.5] <u>80-6-305</u> ; and
7612	(b) (i) the minor does not qualify for a nonjudicial adjustment under Subsection [(7)]
7613	<u>(5);</u>
7614	(ii) the minor declines a nonjudicial adjustment;
7615	(iii) the minor fails to substantially comply with the conditions agreed upon as part of
7616	the nonjudicial adjustment;
7617	(iv) the minor fails to respond to the [probation department's] juvenile probation
7618	officer's inquiry regarding eligibility for or an offer of a nonjudicial adjustment after being
7619	provided with notice for preliminary inquiry; or
7620	(v) the prosecuting attorney is acting under Subsection [(11)] (9).
7621	$[\frac{(14)}{(12)}]$ If the prosecuting attorney files a petition in <u>a juvenile</u> court, or a
7622	proceeding is commenced against a minor under Section [78A-6-603] 80-6-302, the juvenile

7623	court may refer the case to [the probation department] the juvenile probation officer for another
7624	offer of nonjudicial adjustment.
7625	Section 155. Section 80-6-305, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-602.5 is
7626	renumbered and amended to read:
7627	[78A-6-602.5]. <u>80-6-305.</u> Petition for a delinquency proceeding Amending
7628	a petition Continuance.
7629	(1) A prosecuting attorney shall file a petition, in accordance with Utah Rules of
7630	Juvenile Procedure, Rule 17, to commence a proceeding against a minor for an adjudication of
7631	an alleged offense, except as provided in:
7632	(a) Subsection (2);
7633	(b) Section [78A-6-603] <u>80-6-302</u> ;
7634	(c) Section $[78A-6-703.2]$ 80-6-502; and
7635	(d) Section [78A-6-703.3] <u>80-6-503</u> .
7636	(2) A prosecuting attorney may not file a petition under Subsection (1) against an
7637	individual for an offense alleged to have occurred before the individual was 12 years old,
7638	unless:
7639	(a) the individual is alleged to have committed a felony violation of:
7640	(i) Section 76-5-103, aggravated assault resulting in serious bodily injury to another;
7641	(ii) Section 76-5-202, aggravated murder or attempted aggravated murder;
7642	(iii) Section 76-5-203, murder or attempted murder;
7643	(iv) Section 76-5-302, aggravated kidnapping;
7644	(v) Section 76-5-405, aggravated sexual assault;
7645	(vi) Section 76-6-103, aggravated arson;
7646	(vii) Section 76-6-203, aggravated burglary;
7647	(viii) Section 76-6-302, aggravated robbery; or
7648	(ix) Section 76-10-508.1, felony discharge of a firearm; or
7649	(b) an offer for a nonjudicial adjustment is made under Section [78A-6-602] 80-6-304
7650	and the minor:
7651	(i) declines to accept the offer for the nonjudicial adjustment; or
7652	(ii) fails to substantially comply with the conditions agreed upon as part of the
7653	nonjudicial adjustment.

7654	(3) A juvenile court may dismiss a petition under this section at any stage of the
7655	proceedings.
7656	(4) (a) When evidence is presented during any proceeding in a minor's case that points
7657	to material facts not alleged in the petition, the juvenile court may consider the additional or
7658	different material facts raised by the evidence if the parties consent.
7659	(b) The juvenile court, on a motion from any interested party or on the court's own
7660	motion, shall direct that the petition be amended to conform to the evidence.
7661	(c) If an amended petition under Subsection (4)(b) results in a substantial departure
7662	from the material facts originally alleged, the juvenile court shall grant a continuance as justice
7663	may require in accordance with Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure, Rule 54.
7664	Section 156. Section 80-6-306 is enacted to read:
7665	80-6-306. Plea Withdrawal of a plea.
7666	(1) If a minor is facing a delinquency proceeding under this chapter, the minor may
7667	enter:
7668	(a) a denial of the alleged offense;
7669	(b) an admission of the alleged offense; or
7670	(c) with the consent of the juvenile court, a plea of no contest as described in Section
7671	<u>77-13-2.</u>
7672	(2) (a) If a minor enters an admission under Subsection (1), the juvenile court may:
7673	(i) delay in entering the admission for a defined period of time; and
7674	(ii) impose conditions on the minor for the period of time under Subsection (2)(a)(i).
7675	(b) If the minor successfully completes the conditions imposed under Subsection
7676	(2)(a)(ii), the juvenile court shall dismiss the petition filed under this chapter.
7677	(c) If the minor fails to complete the conditions imposed under Subsection (2)(a)(ii),
7678	the juvenile court shall:
7679	(i) enter the minor's admission; and
7680	(ii) proceed with ordering a disposition in accordance with Section 80-6-701.
7681	(3) If a minor declines to enter a plea, the juvenile court shall enter a denial.
7682	(4) A minor's counsel may enter a denial in the absence of the minor or the minor's
7683	parent, guardian, or custodian.
7684	(5) The minor may enter an admission to:

/685	(a) a lesser included offense;
7686	(b) an offense of a lesser degree; or
7687	(c) a different offense for which the juvenile court may enter after amending the
7688	petition.
7689	(6) A plea under this section shall be conducted in accordance with Utah Rules of
7690	Juvenile Procedure, Rule 25.
7691	(7) A minor may withdraw a denial of an offense at any time before an adjudication
7692	under Section 80-6-701.
7693	(8) A minor may only withdraw an admission or a plea of no contest upon:
7694	(a) leave of the court; and
7695	(b) a showing that the admission or plea was not knowingly and voluntarily made.
7696	(9) (a) Even if the juvenile court has ordered a disposition under Part 7, Adjudication
7697	and Disposition, a minor shall make a request to withdraw an admission, or a plea of no
7698	contest, within 30 days after the day on which the minor entered the admission or plea.
7699	(b) If the juvenile court has not entered a disposition, the juvenile court may not
7700	announce a disposition until the motion to withdraw under Subsection (9)(a) is denied.
7701	Section 157. Section 80-6-307, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-605 is
7702	renumbered and amended to read:
7703	[78A-6-605]. <u>80-6-307.</u> Dispositional report required in minors' cases
7704	Exceptions.
7705	(1) [The probation department] A juvenile probation officer, or other agency
7706	designated by the <u>juvenile</u> court, shall make a dispositional report in writing in all [minor's]
7707	minors' cases in which a petition has been filed, except [that the court may dispense with the
7708	study and report] in cases involving violations of traffic laws or ordinances, violations of
7709	wildlife laws[7] and boating laws, and other minor cases.
7710	(2) When preparing a dispositional report and recommendation in [a delinquency
7711	action, the probation department] a minor's case, the juvenile probation officer, or other agency
7712	designated by the <u>juvenile</u> court, shall consider the juvenile [sentencing guidelines developed
7713	in accordance with Section 63M-7-404 and any aggravating or mitigating circumstances]
7714	disposition guidelines developed in accordance with Section 63M-7-404 and any other factors
7715	relevant to the disposition designated in the juvenile disposition guidelines.

7716	(3) Where the allegations of a petition filed under [Subsection 78A-6-103(1)] Section
7717	80-6-305 are denied, the investigation may not be made until the juvenile court has made an
7718	adjudication.
7719	Section 158. Section 80-6-401, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1301 is
7720	renumbered and amended to read:
7721	Part 4. Competency
7722	[78A-6-1301]. <u>80-6-401.</u> Competency to proceed.
7723	(1) [In a case alleging that a minor has violated any federal, state, or local law] If a
7724	petition is filed under Section 80-6-305, or a criminal information is filed under Section
7725	80-6-503, in the juvenile court, a written motion may be filed alleging reasonable grounds to
7726	believe the minor is not competent to proceed.
7727	(2) The written motion shall contain:
7728	(a) a certificate that it is filed in good faith and on reasonable grounds to believe the
7729	minor is not competent to proceed due to:
7730	(i) a mental illness;
7731	(ii) <u>an</u> intellectual disability or a related condition; or
7732	(iii) developmental immaturity;
7733	(b) a recital of the facts, observations, and conversations with the minor that have
7734	formed the basis for the motion; and
7735	(c) if filed by defense counsel, the motion shall contain information that can be
7736	revealed without invading the lawyer-client privilege.
7737	(3) The motion may be:
7738	(a) based upon knowledge or information and belief; and [may be]
7739	(b) filed by:
7740	[(a)] (i) the minor alleged not competent to proceed;
7741	[(b)] (ii) any person acting on the minor's behalf;
7742	[(c)] (iii) the prosecuting attorney;
7743	[(d)] (iv) the attorney guardian ad litem; or
7744	[(e)] (v) any person having custody or supervision over the minor.
7745	(4) (a) The [court in which a petition is pending] juvenile court may raise the issue of a
7746	minor's competency at any time.

7747 (b) If raised by the juvenile court, counsel for each party shall be permitted to address 7748 the issue of competency[, and the]. 7749 (c) The iuvenile court shall state the basis for the finding that there are reasonable 7750 grounds to believe the minor is not competent to proceed. 7751 Section 159. Section 80-6-402, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1302 is 7752 renumbered and amended to read: 7753 [78A-6-1302]. 80-6-402. Procedure -- Standard. 7754 (1) When a written motion is filed [pursuant to Section 78A-6-1301] in accordance 7755 with Section 80-6-401 raising the issue of a minor's competency to proceed, or when the juvenile court raises the issue of a minor's competency to proceed, the juvenile court [in which 7756 proceedings are pending shall stay all [delinquency] proceedings under this chapter. 7757 7758 (2) (a) If a motion for inquiry is opposed by either party, the juvenile court shall, [prior to before granting or denying the motion, hold a limited hearing solely for the purpose of 7759 7760 determining the sufficiency of the motion. 7761 (b) If the juvenile court finds that the allegations of incompetency raise a bona fide 7762 doubt as to the minor's competency to proceed, [it] the juvenile court shall: (i) enter an order for an evaluation of the minor's competency to proceed[;]; and [shall] 7763 (ii) set a date for a hearing on the issue of the minor's competency. 7764 7765 (3) After the granting of a motion, and [prior to] before a full competency hearing, the 7766 juvenile court may order the [Department of Human Services] department to evaluate the 7767 minor and to report to the juvenile court concerning the minor's mental condition. 7768 (4) [(a)] The minor shall be evaluated by a forensic evaluator [with] who: (a) has experience in juvenile forensic evaluations and juvenile brain development[-7769 7770 who]; 7771 (b) if it becomes apparent that the minor is not competent due to an intellectual 7772 disability or related condition, has experience in intellectual disability or related conditions: 7773 and 7774 (c) is not involved in the current treatment of the minor. 7775 [(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.

7776

7778 (5) The petitioner or other party, as directed by the juvenile court, shall provide all 7779 information and materials relevant to a determination of the minor's competency to the 7780 department within seven days of the juvenile court's order, including: 7781 (a) the motion; 7782 (b) the arrest or incident reports pertaining to the charged offense; 7783 (c) the minor's known delinquency history information; (d) the minor's probation record relevant to competency; 7784 7785 (e) known prior mental health evaluations and treatments; and 7786 (f) consistent with 20 U.S.C. Sec. 1232g (b)(1)(E)(ii)(I), records pertaining to the 7787 minor's education. 7788 (6) (a) The minor's [parents or guardian] parent or guardian, the [prosecutor] 7789 prosecuting attorney, the defense attorney, and the attorney guardian ad litem, shall cooperate, 7790 by executing releases of information when necessary, in providing the relevant information and 7791 materials to the forensic evaluator, including: 7792 (i) medical records; 7793 (ii) prior mental evaluations; or 7794 (iii) records of diagnosis or treatment of substance abuse disorders. 7795 (b) The minor shall cooperate, by executing a release of information when necessary, 7796 in providing the relevant information and materials to the forensic evaluator regarding records 7797 of diagnosis or treatment of a substance abuse disorder. 7798 (7) (a) In conducting the evaluation and in the report determining if a minor is 7799 competent to proceed, the forensic evaluator shall inform the juvenile court of the forensic 7800 evaluator's opinion whether: 7801 (i) the minor has a present ability to consult with counsel with a reasonable degree of 7802 rational understanding; and [whether] 7803 (ii) the minor has a rational as well as factual understanding of the proceedings. 7804 (b) In evaluating the minor, the forensic evaluator shall consider the minor's present 7805 ability to: 7806 (i) understand the charges or allegations against the minor; 7807 (ii) communicate facts, events, and states of mind;

- 252 -

(iii) understand the range of possible penalties associated with the allegations against

7809	the minor;
7810	(iv) engage in reasoned choice of legal strategies and options;
7811	(v) understand the adversarial nature of the proceedings against the minor;
7812	(vi) manifest behavior sufficient to allow the juvenile court to proceed;
7813	(vii) testify relevantly; and
7814	(viii) any other factor determined to be relevant to the forensic evaluator.
7815	(8) (a) The forensic evaluator shall provide an initial report to the <u>juvenile</u> court, the
7816	prosecuting and defense attorneys, and the attorney guardian ad litem, if applicable, within 30
7817	days of the receipt of the juvenile court's order.
7818	(b) If the forensic evaluator informs the <u>juvenile</u> court that additional time is needed,
7819	the juvenile court may grant, taking into consideration the custody status of the minor, up to an
7820	additional 15 days to provide the report to the juvenile court and counsel.
7821	(c) The forensic evaluator must provide the report within 45 days from the receipt of
7822	the <u>juvenile</u> court's order unless, for good cause shown, the <u>juvenile</u> court authorizes an
7823	additional period of time to complete the evaluation and provide the report.
7824	(d) The report shall inform the <u>juvenile</u> court of the forensic evaluator's opinion
7825	concerning the minor's competency.
7826	(9) If the forensic evaluator's opinion is that the minor is not competent to proceed, the
7827	report shall indicate:
7828	(a) the nature of the minor's:
7829	(i) mental illness;
7830	(ii) intellectual disability or related condition; or
7831	(iii) developmental immaturity;
7832	(b) the relationship of the minor's mental illness, intellectual disability, related
7833	condition, or developmental immaturity to the minor's incompetence;
7834	(c) whether there is a substantial likelihood that the minor may attain competency in
7835	the foreseeable future;
7836	(d) the amount of time estimated for the minor to achieve competency if the minor
7837	undergoes competency attainment treatment, including medication;
7838	(e) the sources of information used by the forensic evaluator; and

(f) the basis for clinical findings and opinions.

7839

(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] a proceeding under this chapter 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court enlarges the time for good cause.
- (13) (a) A minor shall be presumed competent unless the <u>juvenile</u> court, by a preponderance of the evidence, finds the minor not competent to proceed.
 - (b) The burden of proof is upon the proponent of incompetency to proceed.
- (14) (a) Following the hearing, the <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court enters a finding [<u>pursuant to</u>] <u>described in</u> Subsection (14)(a)(i), the <u>juvenile</u> court shall proceed with [<u>the delinquency</u>] <u>the</u> proceedings <u>in the</u> minor's case.
- (c) If the <u>juvenile</u> court enters a finding [<u>pursuant to</u>] <u>described in</u> Subsection (14)(a)(ii), the <u>juvenile</u> court shall proceed [<u>consistent</u>] <u>in accordance</u> with Section [78A-6-1303] <u>80-6-403</u>.
- 7869 (d) (i) If the <u>juvenile</u> court enters a finding [<u>pursuant to</u>] <u>described in</u> Subsection 7870 (14)(a)(iii), the <u>juvenile</u> court shall terminate the competency proceeding, dismiss the

7871 [delinquency] charges against the minor without prejudice, and release the minor from any 7872 custody order related to the pending [delinquency] proceeding, unless the prosecutor informs 7873 the court that commitment proceedings will be initiated [pursuant to] in accordance with: (A) Title 62A Chapter 5, Part 3, Admission to an Intermediate Care Facility for People 7874 7875 with an Intellectual Disability; [or] 7876 (B) if the minor is 18 years old or older, Title 62A, Chapter 15, Part 6, Utah State Hospital and Other Mental Health Facilities; or 7877 7878 [(B)] (C) if the minor is a child, Title 62A Chapter 15, Part 7, Commitment of Persons 7879 Under Age 18 to Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health. 7880 (ii) The commitment proceedings described in Subsection (14)(d)(i) shall be initiated 7881 within seven days after the [court's order] day on which the juvenile court enters the order 7882 under Subsection (14)(a), unless the court enlarges the time for good cause shown. 7883 (iii) The juvenile court may order the minor to remain in custody until the commitment 7884 proceedings have been concluded. 7885 (15) If the juvenile court finds the minor not competent to proceed, the juvenile court's 7886 order shall contain findings addressing each of the factors in Subsection (7)(b). Section 160. Section 80-6-403, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1303 is 7887 7888 renumbered and amended to read: 7889 [78A-6-1303]. 80-6-403. Disposition on finding of not competent to proceed 7890 -- Subsequent hearings -- Notice to prosecuting attorneys. 7891 (1) If the juvenile court determines that the minor is not competent to proceed, and 7892 there is a substantial likelihood that the minor may attain competency in the foreseeable future, 7893 the juvenile court shall notify the department of the finding[-] and allow the department 30 7894 days to develop an attainment plan for the minor. 7895 (2) The attainment plan shall include: 7896 (a) any services or treatment the minor has been or is currently receiving that are 7897 necessary to attain competency; 7898 (b) any additional services or treatment the minor may require to attain competency; 7899 (c) an assessment of the parent, custodian, or guardian's ability to access or provide any

(d) any special conditions or supervision that may be necessary for the safety of the

7900

7901

recommended treatment or services;

7902 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 <u>juvenile</u> court, [<u>prosecutor</u>] the prosecuting attorney, the defense attorney, and the attorney guardian ad litem at least three days [<u>prior to</u>] before 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court orders the minor to be held in detention during the attainment period, the <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court shall terminate an order of detention related to the pending [<u>delinquency</u>] 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 <u>juvenile</u> court, [<u>prosecutor</u>] the prosecuting attorney, the defense attorney, and the attorney guardian ad litem.
- (b) The <u>juvenile</u> 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 juvenile court finds that there is

not a substantial probability that the minor will attain competency in the foreseeable future, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall terminate the competency proceeding, dismiss the [delinquency charges without prejudice] petition or information without prejudice, and release the minor from any custody order related to the pending [delinquency] proceeding, unless the [prosecutor] prosecuting attorney or any other individual informs the <u>juvenile</u> court that commitment proceedings will be initiated [pursuant to] in accordance with:

- (i) Title 62A Chapter 5, Part 3, Admission to an Intermediate Care Facility for People with an Intellectual Disability; [or]
- (ii) if the minor is 18 years old or older, Title 62A, Chapter 15, Part 6, Utah State Hospital and Other Mental Health Facilities; or
- [(ii)) if the minor is a child, Title 62A Chapter 15, Part 7, Commitment of Persons Under Age 18 to Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health.
- (b) The [prosecutor] prosecuting attorney shall initiate the proceedings described in Subsection (6)(a) within seven days after the <u>juvenile</u> court's order, unless the <u>juvenile</u> court enlarges the time for good cause shown.
- (7) During the attainment period, the <u>juvenile</u> court may order a hearing or rehearing at anytime on [its] <u>the juvenile court's</u> own motion or upon recommendation of any interested party or the department.
- (8) (a) Within three months of the <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court shall hold a hearing to determine the minor's current status.
- 7962 (b) At the hearing, the burden of proving the minor is competent is on the proponent of competency.

7964 (c) The <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court on the minor's current competency status.
- (12) If the minor does not attain competency within six months after the <u>juvenile</u> court initially finds the minor not competent to proceed, the court shall terminate the competency proceedings and dismiss the [delinquency charges] petition or information filed 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.
- Section 161. Section **80-6-501**, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-703.1 is renumbered and amended to read:

Part 5. Transfer to District Court

[78A-6-703.1]. 80-6-501. Definitions.

7983 As used in this part:

7966

7967

7968

7969

7970

7971

7972

7973

7974

7975

7976

7977

7978

7979

7980

7981

7982

7984

7985

7986

7989

7994

- (1) "Qualifying offense" means an offense described in Subsection [78A-6-703.3] <u>80-6-503(1)</u> or (2)(b).
 - (2) "Separate offense" means any offense that is not a qualifying offense.
- 7987 Section 162. Section **80-6-502**, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-703.2 is renumbered and amended to read:

[78A-6-703.2]. 80-6-502. 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

7995	(b) the offense for which the minor is being charged is:
7996	(i) Section 76-5-202, aggravated murder; or
7997	(ii) Section 76-5-203, murder.
7998	(2) If the prosecuting attorney files a criminal information in the district court in
7999	accordance with Subsection (1), the district court shall try the minor as an adult, except:
8000	(a) the minor is not subject to a sentence of death in accordance with Subsection
8001	76-3-206(2)(b); and
8002	(b) the minor is not subject to a sentence of life without parole in accordance with
8003	Subsection 76-3-206(2)(b) or 76-3-207.5(3) or Section 76-3-209.
8004	(3) Except for a minor who is subject to the authority of the Board of Pardons and
8005	Parole, a minor shall be held in a [juvenile] detention facility until the district court determines
8006	where the minor will be held until the time of trial if:
8007	(a) the minor is 16 or 17 years old; and
8008	(b) the minor is arrested for aggravated murder or murder.
8009	(4) In considering where a minor will be detained until the time of trial, the district
8010	court shall consider:
8011	(a) the age of the minor;
8012	(b) the nature, seriousness, and circumstances of the alleged offense;
8013	(c) the minor's history of prior criminal acts;
8014	(d) whether [detention] the minor being detained in a [juvenile] detention facility will
8015	adequately serve the need for community protection pending the outcome of any criminal
8016	proceedings;
8017	(e) the relative ability of the facility to meet the needs of the minor and protect the
8018	public;
8019	(f) the physical maturity of the minor;
8020	(g) the current mental state of the minor as evidenced by relevant mental health or a
8021	psychological assessment or screening that is made available to the district court; and
8022	(h) any other factors that the <u>district</u> court considers relevant.
8023	(5) A minor ordered to a [iuvenile] detention facility under Subsection (4) shall remain

8024

8025

in the facility:

(a) until released by the district court; or

8026	(b) if convicted, until sentencing.
8027	(6) If a minor is held in a [juvenile] detention facility under Subsection (4), the district
8028	court shall:
8029	(a) advise the minor of the right to bail; and
8030	(b) set initial bail in accordance with Title 77, Chapter 20, Bail.
8031	(7) If the minor ordered to a [juvenile] detention facility under Subsection (4) attains
8032	the age of 18 years, the minor shall be transferred within 30 days to an adult jail until:
8033	(a) released by the district court [judge]; or
8034	(b) if convicted, sentencing.
8035	(8) If a minor is ordered to a [juvenile] detention facility under Subsection (4) and the
8036	minor's conduct or condition endangers the safety or welfare of others in the [juvenile]
8037	detention facility, the district court may find that the minor shall be detained in another place of
8038	confinement considered appropriate by the district court, including a jail or an adult facility for
8039	pretrial confinement.
8040	(9) If a minor is charged for aggravated murder or murder in the district court under
8041	this section, and all charges for aggravated murder or murder result in an acquittal, a finding of
8042	not guilty, or a dismissal:
8043	(a) the juvenile court gains jurisdiction over all other offenses committed by the minor;
8044	and
8045	(b) the [Division of Juvenile Justice Services] division gains jurisdiction over the
8046	minor.
8047	Section 163. Section 80-6-503, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-703.3 is
8048	renumbered and amended to read:
8049	[78A-6-703.3]. <u>80-6-503.</u> Criminal information for a minor in juvenile court
8050	Extending juvenile court jurisdiction.
8051	[Notwithstanding Section 78A-6-602.5, if]
8052	(1) If a prosecuting attorney charges a minor with a felony, the prosecuting attorney
8053	may file a criminal information in the juvenile court if the minor was a principal actor in an
8054	offense and the information alleges:
8055	[(1) (a)] (a) (i) the minor was 16 or 17 years old at the time of the offense; and
8056	[(b)] (ii) the offense for which the minor is being charged is a felony violation of:

8057	[(i)] (A) Section 76-5-103, aggravated assault resulting in serious bodily injury to
8058	another;
8059	[(ii)] (B) Section 76-5-202, attempted aggravated murder;
8060	[(iii)] (C) Section 76-5-203, attempted murder;
8061	[(iv)] (D) Section 76-5-302, aggravated kidnapping;
8062	[(v)] (E) Section 76-5-405, aggravated sexual assault;
8063	[(vi)] (F) Section 76-6-103, aggravated arson;
8064	[(vii)] (G) Section 76-6-203, aggravated burglary;
8065	[(viii)] (H) Section 76-6-302, aggravated robbery;
8066	[(ix)] (I) Section 76-10-508.1, felony discharge of a firearm; or
8067	[(x)] (J) an offense other than an offense listed in Subsections $[(1)(b)(i)]$ (1)(a)(ii)(A)
8068	through $[(ix)]$ (I) involving the use of a dangerous weapon $[(A)]$ if the offense would be a
8069	felony had an adult committed the offense[;], and [(B)] the minor has been previously
8070	adjudicated or convicted of an offense involving the use of a dangerous weapon that would
8071	have been a felony if committed by an adult; or
8072	[(2) (a)] (b) (i) the minor was 14 or 15 years old at the time of the offense; and
8073	[(b)] (ii) the offense for which the minor is being charged is a felony violation of:
8074	[(i)] (A) Section 76-5-202, aggravated murder or attempted aggravated murder; or
8075	[(ii)] (B) Section 76-5-203, murder or attempted murder.
8076	(2) At the time that a prosecuting attorney files an information under this section, a
8077	party may file a motion to extend the juvenile court's continuing jurisdiction in accordance with
8078	Section 80-6-605.
8079	Section 164. Section 80-6-504, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-703.5 is
8080	renumbered and amended to read:
8081	[78A-6-703.5]. <u>80-6-504.</u> Preliminary hearing Grounds for transfer
8082	Detention of a minor bound over to the district court.
8083	(1) If a prosecuting attorney files a criminal information in accordance with Section
8084	[78A-6-703.3] 80-6-503, the juvenile court shall conduct a preliminary hearing to determine
8085	whether a minor should be bound over to the district court for a qualifying offense.
8086	(2) At the preliminary hearing under Subsection (1), the prosecuting attorney shall have
8087	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 <u>juvenile</u> 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)] 80-6-802(1), or beyond the age of continuing jurisdiction that the juvenile court may exercise under Section [78A-6-703.4] 80-6-605;
- (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 juvenile court.
- (4) The amount of weight that each factor in Subsection (3) is given is in the <u>juvenile</u> court's discretion.
- (5) (a) The <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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] Sections 80-6-602, 80-6-603, and 80-6-604 are applicable to the preliminary hearing under this section.
- (8) If the juvenile court finds that the prosecuting attorney has met the burden of proof

under Subsection (2), the <u>juvenile</u> court shall bind the minor over to the district court to be held for trial.

(9) (a) If the <u>juvenile</u> 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 juvenile court shall:

8121

8122

8123

8124

8125

8126

8127

81288129

8130

8131

81328133

8134

8135

8136

8137

8138

8139

8140

8141

8142

8143

8144

8145

8146

8147

- (i) proceed upon the criminal information as if the information were a petition under Section [78A-6-602.5] 80-6-305;
- (ii) release or detain the minor in accordance with [Section 78A-6-113] Section 80-6-207; and
 - (iii) proceed with an adjudication for the minor in accordance with this chapter.
- (b) If the <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court's continuing jurisdiction over the minor's case until the minor is 25 years old in accordance with Section [78A-6-703.4] 80-6-605.
- (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 <u>juvenile</u> court binds the minor over to the district court for the qualifying offense, the <u>juvenile</u> 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
- 8148 (b) the <u>juvenile</u> court shall proceed with determining whether the minor should be 8149 bound over to the district court for the qualifying offense and any separate offense included in

8150	the indictment in accordance with Subsections (2)(b) and (3).
8151	(12) If a minor is bound over to the district court, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall:
8152	(a) issue a criminal warrant of arrest;
8153	(b) advise the minor of the right to bail; and
8154	(c) set initial bail in accordance with Title 77, Chapter 20, Bail.
8155	(13) (a) At the time that a minor is bound over to the district court, the <u>juvenile</u> court
8156	shall make an initial determination on where the minor is held until the time of trial.
8157	(b) In determining where a minor is held until the time of trial, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall
8158	consider:
8159	(i) the age of the minor;
8160	(ii) the minor's history of prior criminal acts;
8161	(iii) whether [detention] the minor being detained in a [juvenile] detention facility will
8162	adequately serve the need for community protection pending the outcome of any criminal
8163	proceedings;
8164	(iv) the relative ability of the facility to meet the needs of the minor and protect the
8165	public;
8166	(v) the physical maturity of the minor;
8167	(vi) the current mental state of the minor as evidenced by relevant mental health or
8168	psychological assessments or screenings that are made available to the juvenile court; and
8169	(vii) any other factors that the court considers relevant.
8170	(14) If the <u>juvenile</u> court orders a minor to be detained in a [juvenile] detention facility
8171	under Subsection (13), the minor shall remain in the detention facility:
8172	(a) until released by a district court; or
8173	(b) if convicted, until sentencing.
8174	(15) If the <u>juvenile</u> court orders the minor to be detained in a [juvenile] detention
8175	facility under Subsection (13) and the minor attains the age of 18 while detained at the facility,
8176	the minor shall be transferred within 30 days to an adult jail to remain:
8177	(a) until released by the district court; or
8178	(b) if convicted, until sentencing.
8179	(16) Except as provided in Subsection (17) and Section $[\frac{78A-6-705}{2}]$ $80-6-507$, if a
8180	minor is bound over to the district court under this section, the jurisdiction of the [Division of

8181 Juvenile Justice Services division and the juvenile court over the minor is terminated for the 8182 qualifying offense and any other separate offense for which the minor is bound over. 8183 (17) If a minor is bound over to the district court for a qualifying offense and the 8184 qualifying offense results in an acquittal, a finding of not guilty, or a dismissal: 8185 (a) the juvenile court regains jurisdiction over any separate offense committed by the 8186 minor; and 8187 (b) the [Division of Juvenile Justice Services] division regains jurisdiction over the 8188 minor. 8189 Section 165. Section 80-6-505, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-703.6 is 8190 renumbered and amended to read: 8191 [78A-6-703.6]. 80-6-505. Criminal proceedings for a minor bound over to 8192 district court. 8193 (1) If the juvenile court binds a minor over to the district court in accordance with Section [78A-6-703.5] 80-6-504, the prosecuting attorney shall try the minor as if the minor is 8194 8195 an adult in the district court except: 8196 (a) the minor is not subject to a sentence of death in accordance with Subsection 8197 76-3-206(2)(b); and (b) the minor is not subject to a sentence of life without parole in accordance with 8198 8199 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 8200 8201 to a preliminary hearing in the district court. 8202 (3) (a) If a minor is bound over to the district court by the juvenile court, the district 8203 court may reconsider the juvenile court's decision under Subsection [78A-6-703.5] 80-6-504(13) as to where the minor is being held until trial. 8204 8205 (b) If the district court reconsiders the juvenile court's decision as to where the minor is 8206 held, the district court shall consider and make findings on: 8207 (i) the age of the minor; 8208 (ii) the minor's history of prior criminal acts; 8209 (iii) whether [detention] the minor being detained in a [juvenile] detention facility will

adequately serve the need for community protection pending the outcome of any criminal

8210

8211

proceedings;

8212	(iv) the relative ability of the <u>detention</u> facility to meet the needs of the minor and
8213	protect the public;
8214	(v) the physical maturity of the minor;
8215	(vi) the current mental state of the minor as evidenced by relevant mental health or
8216	psychological assessments or screenings that are made available to the district court; and
8217	(vii) any other factors the district court considers relevant.
8218	(4) A minor who is ordered to a [juvenile] detention facility under Subsection (3) shall
8219	remain in the facility:
8220	(a) until released by a district court; or
8221	(b) if convicted, until sentencing.
8222	(5) If the district court orders the minor to be detained in a [juvenile] detention facility
8223	under Subsection (3) and the minor attains the age of 18 while detained at the detention facility,
8224	the minor shall be transferred within 30 days to an adult jail to remain:
8225	(a) until released by the district court; or
8226	(b) if convicted, until sentencing.
8227	(6) If a minor is bound over to the district court and detained in a [juvenile] detention
8228	facility, the district court may order the minor be detained in another place of confinement that
8229	is considered appropriate by the district court, including a jail or other place of pretrial
8230	confinement for adults if the minor's conduct or condition endangers the safety and welfare of
8231	others in the <u>detention</u> facility.
8232	(7) If the district court obtains jurisdiction over a minor under Section [78A-6-703.5]
8233	80-6-504, the district court is not divested of jurisdiction for a qualifying offense or a separate
8234	offense listed in the criminal information when the minor is allowed to enter a plea to, or is
8235	found guilty of, another offense in the same criminal information.
8236	Section 166. Section 80-6-506, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-704 is
8237	renumbered and amended to read:
8238	[78A-6-704]. 80-6-506. Appeals from bind over proceedings.
8239	(1) A minor may, as a matter of right, appeal from an order of the juvenile court
8240	binding the minor over to the district court under Section [78A-6-703.5] 80-6-504.
8241	(2) The prosecuting attorney may, as a matter of right, appeal an order of the juvenile
8242	court that a minor charged in accordance with Section [78A-6-703.3] 80-6-503 will be

adjudicated in the juvenile court.

Section 167. Section **80-6-507**, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-705 is renumbered and amended to read:

[78A-6-705]. 80-6-507. Commitment of a minor by a district court.

- (1) (a) Before sentencing a minor, who was bound over to the district court under Section [78A-6-703.5] 80-6-504 to be tried as an adult, to prison, the district court shall request a report from the [Division of Juvenile Justice Services] division regarding the potential risk to other minors if the minor were to be committed to the [custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services] division.
- (b) The [Division of Juvenile Justice Services] division shall submit the requested report to the district court as part of the [pre-sentence] presentence 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] in a secure care facility 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 <u>legal and physical</u> custody of the Department of Corrections if the <u>district</u> court finds that:
- (a) the minor would present an unreasonable risk to others while in the custody of the [Division of Juvenile Justice Services] division;
 - (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] a secure care facility would be contrary to the interests of justice.
- (4) (a) The [Division of Juvenile Justice Services] division 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] a secure care 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] division determines that housing the minor in [a division facility] a

secure care 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] division 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] a secure care facility under this section, the district court and the [Division of Juvenile Justice Services] division 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] a secure care 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] division 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] division 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] <u>authority</u> 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] <u>division</u> 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.
- Section 168. Section **80-6-601**, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-116 is renumbered and amended to read:

Part 6. Delinquency Proceedings

[78A-6-116]. <u>80-6-601.</u> Minors' cases considered civil proceedings -- Minor not to be charged with crime -- Exception for a prior adjudication -- Traffic violation cases.

8305	(1) Except as provided in [Section $/8A-6-/03.2$, $/8A-6-/03.5$, or $/8A-6-/03.6$] Part 5,
8306	Transfer to District Court, a proceeding in a minor's case under this chapter is a civil
8307	proceeding with the <u>juvenile</u> court exercising equitable powers.
8308	(2) (a) An adjudication by a juvenile court of a minor under [Section 78A-6-117] this
8309	chapter is not considered a conviction of a crime, except in cases involving traffic violations.
8310	(b) An adjudication may not:
8311	(i) operate to impose any civil disabilities upon the minor; or
8312	(ii) disqualify the minor for any civil service or military service or appointment.
8313	(3) (a) Except in cases involving traffic violations, and as provided in [Section
8314	78A-6-703.2, 78A-6-703.3, or 78A-6-703.5] Part 5, Transfer to District Court, a minor may not
8315	be charged with a crime and convicted in any court.
8316	(b) Except as provided in Section $[78A-6-703.5]$ $80-6-504$, if a petition is filed in the
8317	juvenile court, the minor may not later be subject to criminal prosecution based on the same
8318	facts.
8319	(c) Except as provided in Section [78A-6-602] 80-6-305, an individual may not be
8320	subject to a [delinquency] proceeding under this chapter for an offense that the individual is
8321	alleged to have committed before the individual was 12 years old.
8322	(4) (a) An adjudication by a juvenile court of a minor under [Section 78A-6-117] this
8323	chapter is considered a conviction for the purposes of determining the level of offense for
8324	which a minor may be charged and enhancing the level of an offense in the juvenile court.
8325	(b) A prior adjudication may be used to enhance the level or degree of an offense
8326	committed by an adult only as otherwise specifically provided.
8327	[(5) Abstracts of court records for all adjudications of traffic violations shall be
8328	submitted to the Department of Public Safety as provided in Section 53-3-218.]
8329	[(6) A court or state agency with custody of an individual's record related to an offense
8330	that the individual is alleged to have committed, or an offense that the individual committed,
8331	before the individual was 18 years old may not disclose the record to a federal agency that is
8332	responsible for criminal justice research or proceedings unless the court or state agency is
8333	required to share the record under state or federal law.]
8334	[(7) Information necessary to collect unpaid fines, fees, assessments, bail, or restitution
8335	may be forwarded to employers, financial institutions, law enforcement, constables, the Office

8336	of Recovery Services, or other agencies for purposes of enforcing the order as provided in
8337	Section 78A-6-117:]
8338	Section 169. Section 80-6-602 is enacted to read:
8339	80-6-602. Hearings or proceedings for minors Prosecuting attorney Order for
8340	indigent defense Custody in the Division of Child and Family Services.
8341	(1) In a hearing or proceeding under this chapter, the juvenile court:
8342	(a) shall admit any person who has a direct interest in the case;
8343	(b) may admit any person whose presence is requested by the minor's parent or
8344	guardian; and
8345	(c) shall exclude any other person except as provided in Subsection (2).
8346	(2) In a hearing or proceeding under this chapter for a minor who is 14 years old or
8347	older, the juvenile court shall admit any person, unless the hearing or proceeding is closed by
8348	the juvenile court upon findings, on the record, for good cause if:
8349	(a) the minor has been charged with an offense that would be a felony if committed by
8350	an adult; or
8351	(b) the minor is charged with an offense that would be a class A or B misdemeanor if
8352	committed by an adult and the minor has been previously charged with an offense that would
8353	be a misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult.
8354	(3) If more than one minor is alleged to be involved in a violation of a law or
8355	ordinance, the proceedings for the violation may be consolidated, except a separate hearing
8356	may be held with respect to a disposition for a minor.
8357	(4) The county attorney, or the district attorney if within a prosecution district, shall
8358	represent the state in a proceeding under this chapter.
8359	(5) If a minor is facing a proceeding under this chapter, a juvenile court shall:
8360	(a) appoint an indigent defense service provider for the minor in accordance with Title
8361	78B, Chapter 22, Part 2, Appointment of Counsel; and
8362	(b) order indigent defense services for the minor in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter
8363	22, Part 2, Appointment of Counsel.
8364	(6) A juvenile court may appoint an attorney guardian ad litem under Section
8365	78A-2-803, or as otherwise provided by law, to represent a child under this chapter.
8366	(7) A juvenile court may not yest custody of a minor facing a delinquency proceeding

8367	under this chapter in the Division of Child and Family Services, except as provided in Chapter
8368	3, Abuse, Neglect, and Dependency Proceedings.
8369	Section 170. Section 80-6-603 is enacted to read:
8370	80-6-603. Rights of minors facing delinquency proceedings.
8371	If a minor is facing a delinquency proceeding under this chapter, the minor has the right
8372	<u>to:</u>
8373	(1) appear in person in the proceeding for the petition or the criminal information;
8374	(2) defend, in person or by counsel, against the allegations in the petition or the
8375	criminal information;
8376	(3) receive a copy of the petition or the criminal information;
8377	(4) testify on the minor's own behalf;
8378	(5) confront the witnesses against the minor;
8379	(6) secure the attendance of witnesses on the minor's behalf under Section 78A-6-351;
8380	(7) be represented by counsel at all stages of the proceedings;
8381	(8) be appointed an indigent defense service provider and be provided indigent defense
8382	services in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 22, Part 2, Appointment of Counsel;
8383	(9) remain silent and be advised that anything the minor says can and will be used
8384	against the minor in any court proceedings; and
8385	(10) appeal any adjudication under this chapter.
8386	Section 171. Section 80-6-604 is enacted to read:
8387	80-6-604. Victim's rights Access to juvenile court records.
8388	(1) (a) If a minor is charged in a petition or information under this chapter for an
8389	offense that if committed by an adult would be a felony or a class A or class B misdemeanor, a
8390	victim of any act charged in the petition or information shall, upon request, be afforded all
8391	rights afforded to victims in:
8392	(i) Title 77, Chapter 36, Cohabitant Abuse Procedures Act;
8393	(ii) Title 77, Chapter 37, Victims' Rights;
8394	(iii) Title 77, Chapter 38, Rights of Crime Victims Act; and
8395	(iv) Title 78B, Chapter 7, Part 8, Criminal Protective Orders.
8396	(b) The notice provisions in Section 77-38-3 do not apply to important juvenile justice
8397	hearings as defined in Section 77-38-2.

8398	(2) A victim, upon request to the appropriate juvenile court personnel, shall have the
8399	right to inspect and duplicate juvenile court records related to the offense against the victim
8400	that have not been expunged under Part 10, Juvenile Records and Expungement, concerning:
8401	(a) the scheduling of any juvenile court hearings on a petition or information filed
8402	under this chapter;
8403	(b) any findings made by the juvenile court; and
8404	(c) any order or disposition imposed by the juvenile court.
8405	Section 172. Section 80-6-605, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-703.4 is
8406	renumbered and amended to read:
8407	[78A-6-703.4]. <u>80-6-605.</u> Extension of juvenile court jurisdiction
8408	Procedure.
8409	(1) At the time that a prosecuting attorney [charges] files a petition under Section
8410	80-6-305, or a criminal information under Section 80-6-503 for a felony offense alleged to
8411	have been committed by a minor who is 14 years old or older [with a felony], either party may
8412	file a motion to extend the juvenile court's continuing jurisdiction over the minor's case until
8413	the minor is 25 years old if:
8414	(a) the minor was the principal actor in the offense; and
8415	(b) the petition or [eriminal] information alleges a felony violation of:
8416	(i) Section 76-5-103, aggravated assault resulting in serious bodily injury to another;
8417	(ii) Section 76-5-202, aggravated murder or attempted aggravated murder;
8418	(iii) Section 76-5-203, murder or attempted murder;
8419	(iv) Section 76-5-302, aggravated kidnapping;
8420	(v) Section 76-5-405, aggravated sexual assault;
8421	(vi) Section 76-6-103, aggravated arson;
8422	(vii) Section 76-6-203, aggravated burglary;
8423	(viii) Section 76-6-302, aggravated robbery;
8424	(ix) Section 76-10-508.1, felony discharge of a firearm; or
8425	(x) (A) an offense other than the offenses listed in Subsections (1)(b)(i) through (ix)
8426	involving the use of a dangerous weapon that would be a felony if committed by an adult; and
8427	(B) the minor has been previously adjudicated or convicted of an offense involving the
8428	use of a dangerous weapon that would have been a felony if committed by an adult.

8429	(2) (a) Notwithstanding Subsection (1), either party may file a motion to extend the
8430	<u>juvenile</u> court's continuing jurisdiction after a determination by the <u>juvenile</u> court that the
8431	minor will not be bound over to the district court under Section [78A-6-703.5] <u>80-6-504</u> .
8432	(3) The <u>juvenile</u> court shall make a determination on a motion under Subsection (1) or
8433	(2) at the time of disposition.
8434	(4) The <u>juvenile</u> court shall extend the continuing jurisdiction over the minor's case
8435	until the minor is 25 years old if the <u>juvenile</u> court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence,
8436	that extending continuing jurisdiction is in the best interest of the minor and the public.
8437	(5) In considering whether it is in the best interest of the minor and the public for the
8438	court to extend jurisdiction over the minor's case until the minor is 25 years old, the juvenile
8439	court shall consider and base the juvenile court's decision on:
8440	(a) whether the protection of the community requires an extension of jurisdiction
8441	beyond the age of 21;
8442	(b) the extent to which the minor's actions in the offense were committed in an
8443	aggressive, violent, premeditated, or willful manner;
8444	(c) the minor's mental, physical, educational, trauma, and social history; and
8445	(d) the criminal record and previous history of the minor.
8446	(6) The amount of weight that each factor in Subsection (5) is given is in the <u>juvenile</u>
8447	court's discretion.
8448	(7) (a) The <u>juvenile</u> court may consider written reports and other materials relating to
8449	the minor's mental, physical, educational, trauma, and social history.
8450	(b) Upon request by the minor, the minor's parent, guardian, or other interested party,
8451	the <u>juvenile</u> court shall require the person preparing the report or other material to appear and
8452	be subject to both direct and cross-examination.
8453	(8) A minor may testify under oath, call witnesses, cross-examine witnesses, and
8454	present evidence on the factors described in Subsection (5).
8455	Section 173. Section 80-6-606 is enacted to read:
8456	<u>80-6-606.</u> Validated risk and needs assessment Examination of minor or minor's
8457	parent or guardian.

(1) (a) If a minor is adjudicated for an offense under this chapter, the minor shall

undergo a risk screening or, if indicated, a validated risk and needs assessment.

8458

8459

8460	(b) If a minor undergoes a risk screening or a validated risk and needs assessment, the
8461	results of the screening or assessment shall be used to inform the juvenile court's disposition
8462	and any case planning for the minor.
8463	(c) If a minor undergoes a validated risk and needs assessment, the results of the
8464	assessment may not be shared with the juvenile court before the adjudication of the minor.
8465	(2) If the juvenile court's continuing jurisdiction over a minor's case is terminated, the
8466	minor shall undergo a validated risk and needs assessment within seven days of the day on
8467	which an order terminating the juvenile court's continuing jurisdiction is issued if:
8468	(a) the minor is adjudicated under this chapter; and
8469	(b) the minor underwent a validated risk and needs assessment under Subsection (1).
8470	(3) (a) If a petition under this chapter has been filed for a minor, a juvenile court may:
8471	(i) order that the minor be examined by a physician, surgeon, psychiatrist, or
8472	psychologist; and
8473	(ii) place the minor in a hospital or other facility for examination.
8474	(b) After notice and a hearing set for the specific purpose, the juvenile court may order
8475	an examination of a minor's parent or guardian whose ability to care for a minor is at issue if
8476	the juvenile court finds from the evidence presented at the hearing that the parent's or
8477	guardian's physical, mental, or emotional condition may be a factor in causing the delinquency
8478	of the minor.
8479	(c) An examination conducted in accordance with this Subsection (3) is not a
8480	privileged communication under Utah Rules of Evidence, Rule 506(d)(3), and is exempt from
8481	the general rule of privilege.
8482	Section 174. Section 80-6-607, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-123 is
8483	renumbered and amended to read:
8484	[78A-6-123]. <u>80-6-607.</u> Case planning and appropriate responses.
8485	(1) For a minor adjudicated and placed on probation <u>under Section 80-6-702</u> or [into
8486	the custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services] committed to the division under
8487	Section [78A-6-117] <u>80-6-703</u> , a case plan shall be created and [shall be]:
8488	(a) developed in collaboration with the minor and the minor's family;
8489	(b) individualized to the minor;
8490	(c) informed by the results of a validated risk and needs assessment under Section

8491	<u>80-6-606</u> ; and
8492	(d) tailored to the minor's offense and history.
8493	(2) (a) The Administrative Office of the Courts and the [Division of Juvenile Justice
8494	Services] division shall develop a statewide system of appropriate responses to guide responses
8495	to the behaviors of minors:
8496	(i) undergoing nonjudicial adjustments;
8497	(ii) whose case is under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court; and
8498	(iii) in the custody of the [Division of Juvenile Justice Services] division.
8499	(b) The system of responses shall include both sanctions and incentives that:
8500	(i) are swift and certain;
8501	(ii) include a continuum of community based responses for minors living at home;
8502	(iii) target a minor's criminogenic risks and needs, as determined by the results of a
8503	validated risk and needs assessment <u>under Section 80-6-606</u> , and the severity of the violation;
8504	and
8505	(iv) authorize earned discharge credits as one incentive for compliance.
8506	(c) After considering the <u>juvenile disposition</u> guidelines established by the Sentencing
8507	Commission, [pursuant to] in accordance with Section 63M-7-404, the system of appropriate
8508	responses under Subsections (2)(a) and (b) shall be developed.
8509	(3) (a) A response to $[\pi]$ compliant or noncompliant behavior under Subsection (2)
8510	shall be documented in the minor's case plan.
8511	(b) Documentation <u>under Subsection (3)(a)</u> shall include:
8512	[(a)] (i) positive behaviors and incentives offered;
8513	[(b)] (ii) violations and corresponding sanctions; and
8514	[(c)] (iii) whether the minor has a subsequent violation after a sanction.
8515	(4) Before referring a minor to <u>a juvenile</u> court for judicial review, or to the [Youth
8516	Parole Authority] authority if the minor is under the jurisdiction of the [Youth Parole
8517	Authority] authority in response to [a violation, either through] a contempt filing under Section
8518	[78A-6-1101] 78A-6-353 or an order to show cause, [pursuant to Subsections (2)(a) and (b),] a
8519	pattern of appropriate responses shall be documented in the minor's case plan in accordance
8520	with Subsections (3)(a) and (b).
8521	(5) Notwithstanding Subsection (4), [violations of protective orders or ex parte

8522	protective orders] if a minor violates a protective order or an ex parte protective order listed in
8523	Section 78B-7-803 [with victims and violations that constitute new delinquency offenses], the
8524	violation may be filed directly with the juvenile court.
8525	Section 175. Section 80-6-608, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1104 is
8526	renumbered and amended to read:
8527	[78A-6-1104]. <u>80-6-608.</u> When photographs, fingerprints, or HIV infection
8528	tests may be taken Distribution DNA Collection Reimbursement.
8529	(1) The[-Division of Juvenile Justice Services] division shall take a photograph and
8530	fingerprints of [all minors] a minor who is:
8531	(a) 14 years [of age] old or older [who are] at the time of the alleged commission of an
8532	offense that would be a felony if the minor were 18 years old or older; and
8533	(b) admitted to a detention facility [operated by the Division of Juvenile Justice
8534	Services for the alleged commission of an offense that would be a felony if the minor were 18
8535	years of age or older] for the alleged commission of the offense.
8536	(2) The [Juvenile Court] juvenile court shall order a minor who is 14 years [of age] old
8537	or older at the time that the minor is alleged to have committed an offense described in
8538	Subsection (2)(a) or (b) to have the minor's fingerprints taken at a detention facility [operated
8539	by the Division of Juvenile Justice Services] or a local law enforcement agency if the minor is:
8540	(a) adjudicated for an offense that would be a class A misdemeanor if the minor were
8541	18 years [of age] old or older; or
8542	(b) adjudicated for an offense that would be a felony if the minor were 18 years [of
8543	age] old or older and the minor was not admitted to a detention facility [operated by the
8544	Division of Juvenile Justice Services].
8545	(3) The [Juvenile Court] juvenile court shall take a photograph of [all minors] a minor
8546	who is:
8547	(a) 14 years [of age] old or older [who are] at the time the minor was alleged to have
8548	committed an offense that would be a felony or a class A misdemeanor if the minor were 18
8549	years old or older; and
8550	(b) adjudicated for [an offense that would be a felony or a class A misdemeanor if the
8551	minor were 18 years of age or older] the offense described in Subsection (3)(a).
8552	(4) [Fingerprints] If a minor's fingerprints are taken under this section, the minor's

8333	ingerprints shall be forwarded to the Bureau of Criminal Identification and may be stored by
8554	electronic medium.
8555	(5) HIV testing shall be conducted on a minor who is taken into custody after having
8556	been adjudicated [to have violated state law prohibiting] for a sexual offense under Title 76,
8557	Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual Offenses, upon the request of:
8558	(a) the victim[;];
8559	(b) the parent or guardian of a victim who is younger than 14 years [of age,] old; or
8560	(c) the [legal] guardian of the alleged victim if the victim is a vulnerable adult as
8561	defined in Section 62A-3-301.
8562	(6) HIV testing shall be conducted on a minor against whom a petition has been filed
8563	or a pickup order has been issued for <u>the</u> commission of any offense under Title 76, Chapter 5,
8564	Part 4, Sexual Offenses[- ;]:
8565	(a) upon the request of:
8566	(i) the victim[,];
8567	(ii) the parent or guardian of a victim who is younger than 14 years [of age,] old; or
8568	(iii) the [legal] guardian of the alleged victim if the victim is a vulnerable adult as
8569	defined in Section 62A-3-301[, and regarding which:]; and
8570	(b) in which:
8571	[(a) a judge] (i) the juvenile court has signed an accompanying arrest warrant, pickup
8572	order, or any other order based upon probable cause regarding the alleged offense; and
8573	[(b) the judge] (ii) the juvenile court has found probable cause to believe that the
8574	alleged victim has been exposed to HIV infection as a result of the alleged offense.
8575	(7) HIV tests, photographs, and fingerprints may not be taken of a child who is younger
8576	than 14 years [of age] old without the consent of the juvenile court.
8577	(8) (a) Photographs taken under this section may be distributed or disbursed to [the
8578	following individuals or agencies]:
8579	(i) state and local law enforcement agencies;
8580	(ii) the judiciary; and
8581	(iii) the [Division of Juvenile Justice Services] division.
8582	(b) Fingerprints may be distributed or disbursed to [the following individuals or
8583	agencies]:

8584	(i) state and local law enforcement agencies;
8585	(ii) the judiciary;
8586	(iii) the [Division of Juvenile Justice Services] division; and
8587	(iv) agencies participating in the Western Identification Network.
8588	[(9) When a minor's juvenile record is expunged, all photographs and other records as
8589	ordered shall upon court order be destroyed by the law enforcement agency. Fingerprint
8590	records may not be destroyed.]
8591	(9) (a) A DNA specimen shall be obtained from a minor who is under the jurisdiction
8592	of the juvenile court as described in Subsection 53-10-403(3).
8593	(b) The DNA specimen shall be obtained, in accordance with Subsection 53-10-404(4),
8594	<u>by:</u>
8595	(i) designated employees of the juvenile court; or
8596	(ii) if the minor is committed to the division, designated employees of the division.
8597	(c) The responsible agency under Subsection (9)(b) shall ensure that an employee
8598	designated to collect the saliva DNA specimens receives appropriate training and that the
8599	specimens are obtained in accordance with accepted protocol.
8600	(d) Reimbursements paid under Subsection 53-10-404(2)(a) shall be placed in the
8601	DNA Specimen Restricted Account created in Section 53-10-407.
8602	(e) Payment of the reimbursement is second in priority to payments the minor is
8603	ordered to make for restitution under Section 80-6-710 and for treatment ordered under Section
8604	<u>80-3-403.</u>
8605	Section 176. Section 80-6-609, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-122 is
8606	renumbered and amended to read:
8607	[78A-6-122]. <u>80-6-609.</u> Restraint of a minor.
8608	(1) As used in this section, "restrained" means the use of handcuffs, chains, shackles,
8609	zip ties, irons, straightjackets, and any other device or method [which may be] that is used to
8610	immobilize a [juvenile] <u>minor</u> .
8611	(2) (a) The Judicial Council shall adopt rules that address the circumstances under
8612	which a [juvenile] minor may be restrained while appearing in juvenile court.
8613	(b) The Judicial Council shall ensure that the rules consider both the welfare of the
8614	[iuvenile] minor and the safety of the juvenile court.

8615	(c) A [juvenile] minor may not be restrained during a juvenile court proceeding unless
8616	restraint is authorized by rules of the Judicial Council.
8617	Section 177. Section 80-6-610, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1113 is
8618	renumbered and amended to read:
8619	[78A-6-1113]. <u>80-6-610.</u> Property damage caused by a minor Liability of
8620	parent or legal guardian Criminal conviction or adjudication for criminal mischief or
8621	criminal trespass not a prerequisite for civil action When parent or guardian not liable
8622	(1) [The parent or legal guardian having] A parent or guardian with legal custody of
8623	[the] a minor is liable for damages sustained to property not to exceed \$2,000 when:
8624	(a) the minor intentionally damages, defaces, destroys, or takes the property of another
8625	(b) the minor recklessly or willfully shoots or propels a missile, or other object at or
8626	against a motor vehicle, bus, airplane, boat, locomotive, train, railway car, or caboose, whether
8627	moving or standing; or
8628	(c) the minor intentionally and unlawfully tampers with the property of another and
8629	thereby recklessly endangers human life or recklessly causes or threatens a substantial
8630	interruption or impairment of any public utility service.
8631	(2) [The parent or legal guardian having] A parent or guardian with legal custody of
8632	[the] <u>a</u> minor is liable for damages sustained to property not to exceed \$5,000 when the minor
8633	[commits an] is adjudicated for an offense under [Section] Subsection (1):
8634	(a) for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with any criminal street gang
8635	as defined in Section 76-9-802; or
8636	(b) to gain recognition, acceptance, membership, or increased status with a criminal
8637	street gang.
8638	(3) [The] A juvenile court may make an order for [the] restitution [authorized in this
8639	section] under Subsection (1) or (2) to be paid by the minor's parent or guardian [as part of the
8640	minor's disposition order] if the minor is adjudicated for an offense.
8641	(4) As used in this section, property damage described under Subsection (1)(a) or (c),
8642	or Subsection (2), includes graffiti, as defined in Section 76-6-107.
8643	(5) A court may waive part or all of the liability for damages under this section by the
8644	[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] minor's parent or guardian if,

8645

8646	after the minor is adjudicated, the court finds, upon the record:
8647	(a) good cause; or
8648	(b) the parent or [legal] guardian:
8649	(i) made a reasonable effort to restrain the wrongful conduct; and
8650	(ii) reported the conduct to the property owner involved or the law enforcement agency
8651	having primary jurisdiction after the parent or guardian knew of the minor's unlawful act.
8652	(6) A report is not required under Subsection (5)(b) from a parent or [legal] guardian if
8653	the minor was arrested or apprehended by a peace officer or by anyone acting on behalf of the
8654	property owner involved.
8655	(7) A conviction for criminal mischief under Section 76-6-106, criminal trespass under
8656	Section 76-6-206, or an adjudication under Section [78A-6-117] 80-6-701 is not a condition
8657	precedent to a civil action authorized under Subsection (1) or (2).
8658	(8) A parent or guardian is not liable under Subsection (1) or (2) if the parent or
8659	guardian made a reasonable effort to supervise and direct [their minor child] the minor, or, in
8660	the event the parent or guardian knew in advance of the possible taking, injury, or destruction
8661	by [their minor child] the minor, made a reasonable effort to restrain the [child] minor.
8662	Section 178. Section 80-6-701 is enacted to read:
8663	Part 7. Adjudication and Disposition
8664	80-6-701. Adjudication of an offense.
8665	(1) (a) If the juvenile court finds, by beyond a reasonable doubt, that the allegations in
8666	a petition under Section 80-6-305, or a criminal information under 80-6-503, are true at the
8667	adjudication hearing, the juvenile court may order a disposition for a minor under this part.
8668	(b) In determining the proper disposition for a minor under Subsection (1), the juvenile
8669	court may consider written reports and materials in accordance with Utah Rules of Juvenile
8670	Procedure, Rule 45.
8671	(c) Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, the juvenile court may combine the
8672	dispositions under this part if the dispositions are compatible.
8673	(d) If the juvenile court orders any disposition under this part, including an order for
8674	secure detention under Section 80-6-704, the disposition shall be served concurrently with any
8675	other disposition for detention or secure care.
8676	(2) The juvenile court shall adjudicate a minor's case in accordance with the Utah

8677	Rules of Juvenile Procedure.
8678	(3) (a) If an offense committed by a minor comes within the juvenile court's
8679	jurisdiction, the juvenile court is not required to make findings of fact upon which the juvenile
8680	court bases the juvenile court's jurisdiction for an offense described in Subsection
8681	<u>78A-6-103(1).</u>
8682	(b) For an offense not described in Subsection 78A-6-103(1), the juvenile court shall
8683	make findings of fact upon which the juvenile court bases the juvenile court's jurisdiction.
8684	Section 179. Section 80-6-702 is enacted to read:
8685	80-6-702. Probation or protective supervision Conditions for probation.
8686	(1) If a minor is adjudicated under Section 80-6-701, the juvenile court may place the
8687	minor on probation, or under protective supervision in accordance with Subsection (3) if the
8688	minor is a child, in the minor's own home and upon conditions determined by the juvenile
8689	court, including community or compensatory service.
8690	(2) (a) If the juvenile court orders a condition under Subsection (1), the condition shall
8691	<u>be:</u>
8692	(i) individualized and address a specific risk or need;
8693	(ii) based on information provided to the juvenile court, including the results of a
8694	validated risk and needs assessment conducted under Section 80-6-606; and
8695	(iii) if the juvenile court orders substance abuse treatment or an educational series,
8696	based on a validated risk and needs assessment conducted under Section 80-6-606.
8697	(b) A juvenile court may not issue a standard order that contains control-oriented
8698	conditions.
8699	(c) If the juvenile court orders a prohibition on weapon possession as a condition under
8700	Subsection (1), the prohibition shall be specific to the minor and not the minor's family.
8701	(3) If the juvenile court orders protective supervision, the Division of Child and Family
8702	Services may not provide protective supervision unless there is a petition filed under Section
8703	80-3-201 that requests that the Division of Child and Family Services provide protective
8704	supervision.
8705	(4) (a) If the juvenile court places a minor on probation, the juvenile court shall
8706	establish the period of time that a minor is on probation in accordance with Section 80-6-712.
8707	(b) An order for probation or protective supervision shall include a date for review and

8708	presumptive termination of the case by the juvenile court in accordance with Section 80-6-712.
8709	(c) For each review of a minor's case under Subsection (4)(b), the juvenile court shall
8710	set a new date for a review and presumptive termination of the minor's case.
8711	(5) (a) If a minor is adjudicated under this chapter, the juvenile court may order a
8712	minor's parent, guardian, or custodian, or any other person who has been made a party to the
8713	proceedings, to comply with reasonable conditions, including:
8714	(i) parent-time by the minor's parent;
8715	(ii) restrictions on the individuals that the minor associates with;
8716	(iii) restrictions on the minor's occupation and any other activity; and
8717	(iv) requirements to be observed by the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian.
8718	(b) If a minor's parent, guardian, or custodian successfully completes a family or other
8719	counseling program, the minor may be credited by the juvenile court for time spent in
8720	detention, in secure care, or on probation.
8721	Section 180. Section 80-6-703 is enacted to read:
8722	80-6-703. Placement of a child Commitment of a minor to the Division of
8723	Juvenile Justice Services Limitations.
8724	(1) (a) If a child is adjudicated for an offense under Section 80-6-701, the juvenile
8725	court may:
8726	(i) place the child in the legal custody of a relative or other suitable individual
8727	regardless of whether the minor is placed on probation under Subsection 80-6-702(1); or
8728	(ii) appoint a guardian for the child if it appears that a guardian is necessary in the
8729	interest of the child.
8730	(b) The juvenile court may not assume the function of developing foster home services
8731	in placing a child in the legal custody of a relative or other suitable individual under Subsection
8732	(1)(a).
8733	(c) (i) If the juvenile court appoints a guardian for a child under Subsection (1)(a)(ii),
8734	the juvenile court:
8735	(A) may appoint a public or private institution or agency as the guardian of the child;
8736	<u>and</u>
8737	(B) may not appoint a nonsecure residential placement provider for which legal
8738	custody of the child is vested.

8739	(d) In placing a child under the guardianship or legal custody of an individual or
8740	private agency or institution under Subsection (1)(a)(ii), the juvenile court:
8741	(i) shall give primary consideration to the welfare of the child; and
8742	(ii) may take into consideration the religious preferences of the child and the child's
8743	parent.
8744	(2) If a minor is adjudicated under Section 80-6-701, the juvenile court shall only
8745	commit the minor to the division and order the division to provide recommendations and
8746	services if:
8747	(a) nonresidential treatment options have been exhausted or nonresidential treatment
8748	options are not appropriate; and
8749	(b) the minor is adjudicated under this chapter for:
8750	(i) a felony;
8751	(ii) a misdemeanor when the minor has five prior misdemeanors or felony
8752	adjudications arising from separate criminal episodes; or
8753	(iii) a misdemeanor involving the use of a dangerous weapon as defined in Section
8754	<u>76-1-601.</u>
8755	(3) A juvenile court may not commit a minor to the division:
8756	(a) for residential observation and evaluation or residential observation and
8757	assessment;
8758	(b) for contempt of court, except to the extent permitted under Section 78A-6-353;
8759	(c) for a violation of probation;
8760	(d) for failure to pay a fine, fee, restitution, or other financial obligation;
8761	(e) for unfinished compensatory or community service hours;
8762	(f) for an infraction; or
8763	(g) for a status offense.
8764	(4) If the juvenile court commits a minor to the division, the juvenile court shall:
8765	(a) find whether the minor is being committed to the division for placement in a
8766	community-based program, secure detention under Section 80-6-704, or secure care under
8767	Section 80-6-705;
8768	(b) specify the criteria under Subsection (3) for which the juvenile court is committing
8769	the minor to the division; and

8770	(c) establish the period of time that the minor is committed to the division in
8771	accordance with Section 80-6-712.
8772	(5) (a) Except for an order for secure care under Section 80-6-705, if the juvenile court
8773	commits a minor to the division, or places the minor with an individual under this section, the
8774	juvenile court shall include in the order a date for a review and presumptive termination of the
8775	minor's case by the juvenile court in accordance with Section 80-6-712.
8776	(b) For each review of a minor's case under Subsection (5)(a), the juvenile court shall
8777	set a new date for a review and presumptive termination of the minor's case.
8778	(6) If a minor is adjudicated for an offense under Section 80-6-701, a juvenile court
8779	may not commit a minor to:
8780	(a) except as provided in Subsection (7), the Division of Child and Family Services; or
8781	(b) a correctional facility.
8782	(7) The juvenile court may not commit a minor to the Division of Child and Family
8783	Services to address the minor's ungovernable or other behavior, mental health, or disability,
8784	unless the Division of Child and Family Services:
8785	(a) engages other relevant divisions of the department in conducting an assessment of
8786	the minor and the minor's family's needs;
8787	(b) based on an assessment under Subsection (7)(a), determines that committing the
8788	minor to the Division of Child and Family Services is the least restrictive intervention for the
8789	minor that meets the minor's needs; and
8790	(c) consents to the minor being committed to the Division of Child and Family
8791	Services.
8792	(8) If a minor is committed to the division under this section, the division may not
8793	transfer custody of the minor to a correctional facility.
8794	Section 181. Section 80-6-704 is enacted to read:
8795	80-6-704. Detention or alternative to detention Limitations.
8796	(1) (a) The juvenile court may order a minor to detention, or an alternative to detention.
8797	if the minor is adjudicated for:
8798	(i) an offense under Section 80-6-701; or
8799	(ii) contempt of court under Section 78A-6-353.
8800	(b) Except as provided in Subsection 78A-6-353(3), and subject to the juvenile court

8801	retaining continuing jurisdiction over a minor's case, the juvenile court may order a minor to
8802	detention, or an alternative to detention, under Subsection (1) for a period not to exceed 30
8803	cumulative days for an adjudication.
8804	(c) If a minor is held in detention before an adjudication, the time spent in detention
8805	before the adjudication shall be credited toward the 30 cumulative days eligible as a disposition
8806	under Subsection (1)(a).
8807	(d) If a minor spent more than 30 days in detention before a disposition under
8808	Subsection (1), the juvenile court may not order the minor to detention under this section.
8809	(2) An order for detention under Subsection (1) may not be suspended upon conditions
8810	ordered by the juvenile court.
8811	(3) A juvenile court may not order a minor to detention for:
8812	(a) contempt of court, except to the extent permitted under Section 78A-6-353;
8813	(b) a violation of probation;
8814	(c) failure to pay a fine, fee, restitution, or other financial obligation;
8815	(d) unfinished compensatory or community service hours;
8816	(e) an infraction; or
8817	(f) a status offense.
8818	(4) (a) If a minor is held in detention under this section, the minor is eligible to receive
8819	credit for good behavior against the period of detention.
8820	(b) The rate of credit is one day of credit for good behavior for every three days spent
8821	in detention.
8822	(5) (a) A minor may not be held in secure detention following a disposition by the
8823	juvenile court:
8824	(i) under Chapter 3, Abuse, Neglect, and Dependency Proceedings; or
8825	(ii) except as provided in Subsection (5)(b), for a community-based program.
8826	(b) If a minor is awaiting placement by the division under Section 80-6-703, a minor
8827	may not be held in secure detention for longer than 72 hours, excluding weekends and
8828	holidays.
8829	(c) The period of detention under Subsection (5)(b) may be extended by the juvenile
8830	court for a cumulative total of seven calendar days if:
8831	(i) the division, or another agency responsible for placement, files a written petition

8832	with the juvenile court requesting the extension and setting forth good cause; and
8833	(ii) the juvenile court enters a written finding that it is in the best interests of both the
8834	minor and the community to extend the period of detention.
8835	(d) The juvenile court may extend the period of detention beyond the seven calendar
8836	days if the juvenile court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that:
8837	(i) the division, or another agency responsible for placement, does not have space for
8838	the minor; and
8839	(ii) the safety of the minor and community requires an extension of the period of
8840	detention.
8841	(e) The division, or the agency with custody of the minor, shall report to the juvenile
8842	court every 48 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, regarding whether the division, or
8843	another agency responsible for placement, has space for the minor.
8844	(f) The division, or agency, requesting an extension shall promptly notify the detention
8845	facility that a written petition has been filed.
8846	(g) The juvenile court shall promptly notify the detention facility regarding the juvenile
8847	court's initial disposition and any ruling on a petition for an extension, whether granted or
8848	denied.
8849	Section 182. Section 80-6-705 is enacted to read:
8850	80-6-705. Secure care Limitations Order for therapy for parent with minor in
8851	secure care.
8852	(1) If a minor is adjudicated for an offense under Section 80-6-701, the juvenile court
8853	may order the minor to secure care if the juvenile court finds that:
8854	(a) (i) the minor poses a risk of harm to others; or
8855	(ii) the minor's conduct resulted in the victim's death; and
8856	(b) the minor is adjudicated for:
8857	(i) a felony offense;
8858	(ii) a misdemeanor offense if the minor has five prior misdemeanor or felony
8859	adjudications arising from separate criminal episodes; or
8860	(iii) a misdemeanor offense involving use of a dangerous weapon as defined in Section
8861	<u>76-1-601.</u>
8862	(2) A juvenile court may not order a minor to secure care for:

8863	(a) contempt of court;
8864	(b) a violation of probation;
8865	(c) failure to pay a fine, fee, restitution, or other financial obligation;
8866	(d) unfinished compensatory or community service hours;
8867	(e) an infraction; or
8868	(f) a status offense.
8869	(3) The juvenile court may, on the recommendation of the division, order a parent of a
8870	minor in secure care to undergo group rehabilitation therapy under the direction of a therapist,
8871	who has supervision of the minor in secure care, or any other therapist for a period
8872	recommended by the division.
8873	Section 183. Section 80-6-706 is enacted to read:
8874	80-6-706. Treatment Commitment to local health authority or Utah State
8875	Developmental Center.
8876	(1) If a minor is adjudicated under Section 80-6-701, the juvenile court may order:
8877	(a) a nonresidential, diagnostic assessment for the minor, including a risk assessment
8878	for substance use disorder, mental health, psychological, or sexual behavior;
8879	(b) the minor to be examined or treated by a physician, surgeon, psychiatrist, or
8880	psychologist; or
8881	(c) other care for the minor.
8882	(2) For purposes of receiving the examination, treatment, or care described in
8883	Subsection (1), the juvenile court may place the minor in a hospital or other suitable facility
8884	that is not secure care or secure detention.
8885	(3) In determining whether to order the examination, treatment, or care described in
8886	Subsection (1), the juvenile court shall consider:
8887	(a) the desires of the minor;
8888	(b) if the minor is a child, the desires of the minor's parent or guardian; and
8889	(c) whether the potential benefits of the examination, treatment, or care outweigh the
8890	potential risks and side-effects, including behavioral disturbances, suicidal ideation, brain
8891	function impairment, or emotional or physical harm resulting from the compulsory nature of
8892	the examination, treatment, or care.
8893	(4) (a) If the juvenile court orders examination, treatment, or care for a child under

8894	Subsection (1) and the child is committed to the division under Subsection 80-6-703(2), the
8895	division shall:
8896	(i) take reasonable measures to notify the child's parent or guardian of any
8897	non-emergency health treatment or care scheduled for the child;
8898	(ii) include the child's parent or guardian as fully as possible in making health care
8899	decisions for the child; and
8900	(iii) defer to the child's parent's or guardian's reasonable and informed decisions
8901	regarding the child's health care to the extent that the child's health and well-being are not
8902	unreasonably compromised by the parent's or guardian's decision.
8903	(b) The division shall notify the parent or guardian of a child within five business days
8904	after a child committed to the division receives emergency health care or treatment.
8905	(c) The division shall use the least restrictive means to accomplish the care and
8906	treatment of a child described under Subsection (1).
8907	(5) If a child is adjudicated for an offense under Section 80-6-701, the juvenile court
8908	may commit the child to the physical custody, as defined in Section 62A-15-701, of a local
8909	mental health authority in accordance with the procedures and requirements in Title 62A,
8910	Chapter 15, Part 7, Commitment of Persons Under Age 18 to Division of Substance Abuse and
8911	Mental Health.
8912	(6) (a) If a minor is adjudicated for an offense under Section 80-6-701, and the minor
8913	has an intellectual disability, the juvenile court may commit the minor to the Utah State
8914	Developmental Center in accordance with Title 62A, Chapter 5, Part 3, Admission to an
8915	Intermediate Care Facility for People with an Intellectual Disability.
8916	(b) The juvenile court shall follow the procedure applicable in the district courts with
8917	respect to judicial commitments to the Utah State Developmental Center when ordering a
8918	commitment under Subsection (6)(a).
8919	Section 184. Section 80-6-707, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-606 is
8920	renumbered and amended to read:
8921	[78A-6-606]. <u>80-6-707.</u> Suspension of driving privileges.
8922	[(1) This section applies to a minor who is at least the age eligible for a driver license
8923	under Section 53-3-204 when found by the court to be within its jurisdiction by the
8924	commission of an offense under:

8925	[(a) Section 32B-4-409;]
8926	[(b) Section 32B-4-410;]
8927	[(c) Section 32B-4-411;]
8928	[(d) Section 58-37-8;]
8929	[(e) Title 58, Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act;]
8930	[(f) Title 58, Chapter 37b, Imitation Controlled Substances Act; or]
8931	[(g) Subsection 76-9-701(1).]
8932	[(2) This section only applies when the minor is found by the court to be in actual
8933	physical control of a motor vehicle during the commission of one of the offenses under
8934	Subsection (1).]
8935	[(3) If the court hearing the case determines that the minor committed an offense under
8936	Section 58-37-8 or Title 58, Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act, or Chapter 37b,
8937	Imitation Controlled Substances Act, the court may prepare and send to the Driver License
8938	Division of the Department of Public Safety an order to suspend that minor's driving
8939	privileges.]
8940	[(4) (a) The court hearing the case may suspend the minor's driving privileges if the
8941	minor violated Section 32B-4-409, Section 32B-4-410, or Subsection 76-9-701(1).]
8942	(1) This section applies to a minor who:
8943	(a) at the time that the minor is adjudicated under Section 80-6-701, is at least the age
8944	eligible for a driver license under Section 53-3-204; and
8945	(b) is found by the juvenile court to be in actual physical control of a motor vehicle
8946	during the commission of the offense for which the minor is adjudicated.
8947	(2) (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section, if a minor is adjudicated for a
8948	violation of a traffic law by the juvenile court under Section 80-6-701, the juvenile court may:
8949	(i) suspend the minor's driving privileges; and
8950	(ii) take possession of the minor's driver license.
8951	(b) The juvenile court may order any other eligible disposition under Subsection (1),
8952	except for a disposition under Section 80-6-703 or 80-6-705.
8953	(c) If a juvenile court suspends a minor's driving privileges under Subsection (2)(a):
8954	(i) the juvenile court shall prepare and send the order to the Driver License Division of
8955	the Department of Public Safety: and

```
8956
                (ii) the minor's license shall be suspended under Section 53-3-219.
8957
                [(b)] (3) The juvenile court may reduce a suspension period imposed under Section
8958
        53-3-219 if:
8959
                (i) the violation is the minor's first violation of:
8960
                (A) Section 32B-4-409;
8961
                (B) Section 32B-4-410;
8962
                (C) Section 58-37-8;
8963
                (D) Title 58, Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act;
                (E) Title 58, Chapter 37b, Imitation Controlled Substances Act; or
8964
8965
                (F) Subsection 76-9-701(1); and
8966
                (ii) (A) the minor completes an educational series as defined in Section 41-6a-501; or
8967
                (B) the minor demonstrates substantial progress in substance use disorder treatment[7];
8968
        or
8969
                (c) The court may reduce the suspension period required under Section 53-3-219 if:
8970
                (b) (i) the violation is the minor's second or subsequent violation of:
8971
                (A) Section 32B-4-409;
8972
                (B) Section 32B-4-410;
8973
                (C) Section 58-37-8:
8974
                (D) Title 58, Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act;
8975
                (E) Title 58, Chapter 37b, Imitation Controlled Substances Act; or
8976
                (F) Subsection 76-9-701(1);
8977
                (ii) the minor has completed an educational series as defined in Section 41-6a-501 or
8978
        demonstrated substantial progress in substance use disorder treatment; and
8979
                (iii) (A) the [person is 18 years of age] minor is 18 years old or older and provides a
8980
        sworn statement to the juvenile court that the [person] minor has not unlawfully consumed
8981
        alcohol or drugs for at least a one-year consecutive period during the suspension period
8982
        imposed under [Subsection (4)(a)] Section 53-3-219; or
8983
                (B) the [person is under 18 years of age and has the person's] minor is under 18 years
8984
        old and the minor's parent or legal guardian [provide] provides an affidavit or sworn statement
8985
        to the juvenile court certifying that to the parent or [legal] guardian's knowledge the [person]
8986
        minor has not unlawfully consumed alcohol or drugs for at least a one-year consecutive period
```

8987	during the suspension period imposed under [Subsection (4)(a)] Section 53-3-219.
8988	[(d)] (4) (a) If a minor [commits] is adjudicated under Section 80-6-701 for a proof of
8989	age violation, as defined in Section 32B-4-411:
8990	(i) the juvenile court may forward a record of adjudication to the Department of Public
8991	Safety for a first or subsequent violation; and
8992	(ii) the minor's driving privileges will be suspended:
8993	(A) for a period of at least one year under Section 53-3-220 for a first conviction for a
8994	violation of Section 32B-4-411; or
8995	(B) for a period of two years for a second or subsequent conviction for a violation of
8996	Section 32B-4-411.
8997	[(e)] (b) The juvenile court may reduce the suspension period imposed under
8998	Subsection $\left[\frac{(4)(d)}{(4)(a)}\right]$ $\left[\frac{(4)(a)(ii)(A)}{(4)(a)(ii)(A)}\right]$ if:
8999	(i) the violation is the minor's first violation of Section 32B-4-411; and
9000	(ii) (A) the minor completes an educational series as defined in Section 41-6a-501; or
9001	(B) the minor demonstrates substantial progress in substance use disorder treatment.
9002	[(f)] (c) The juvenile court may reduce the suspension period imposed under
9003	Subsection $\left[\frac{(4)(d)}{(4)(a)}\right]$ $\left[\frac{(4)(a)(ii)}{(B)}\right]$ if:
9004	(i) the violation is the minor's second or subsequent violation of Section 32B-4-411;
9005	(ii) the minor has completed an educational series as defined in Section 41-6a-501 or
9006	demonstrated substantial progress in substance use disorder treatment; and
9007	(iii) (A) the [person is 18 years of age] minor is 18 years old or older and provides a
9008	sworn statement to the court that the [person] minor has not unlawfully consumed alcohol or
9009	drugs for at least a one-year consecutive period during the suspension period imposed under
9010	Subsection $[\frac{(4)(d)}{(4)(a)}]$ $\underline{(4)(a)}(ii)(B)$; or
9011	(B) the [person is under 18 years of age] minor is under 18 years old and has the
9012	[person's] minor's parent or [legal] guardian provide an affidavit or sworn statement to the
9013	court certifying that to the parent or [legal] guardian's knowledge the [person] minor has not
9014	unlawfully consumed alcohol or drugs for at least a one-year consecutive period during the
9015	suspension period imposed under Subsection [(4)(d)] (4)(a)(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

90169017

9018	violation of:]
9019	[(a) Section 32B-4-409;]
9020	[(b) Section 32B-4-410;]
9021	[(c) Section 58-37-8;]
9022	[(d) Title 58, Chapter 37a, Utah Drug Paraphernalia Act, or Chapter 37b, Imitation
9023	Controlled Substances Act; or]
9024	[(e) Subsection 76-9-701(1).]
9025	[(6)] (5) When the Department of Public Safety receives the arrest or conviction record
9026	of a [person] minor for a driving offense committed while the [person's] minor's license is
9027	suspended under this section, the Department of Public Safety shall extend the suspension for a
9028	like period of time.
9029	Section 185. Section 80-6-708 is enacted to read:
9030	80-6-708. Service in National Guard.
9031	If a minor is adjudicated under Section 80-6-701, the minor may be given a choice by
9032	the juvenile court to serve in the National Guard in lieu of other sanctions described in this part
9033	<u>if:</u>
9034	(1) the minor meets the current entrance qualifications for service in the National
9035	Guard as determined by a recruiter, whose determination is final;
9036	(2) the offense:
9037	(a) would be a felony if committed by an adult;
9038	(b) is a violation of Title 58, Chapter 37, Utah Controlled Substances Act; or
9039	(c) was committed with a weapon; and
9040	(3) the juvenile court retains jurisdiction over the minor's case under conditions set by
9041	the juvenile court and agreed upon by the recruiter or the unit commander to which the minor is
9042	eventually assigned.
9043	Section 186. Section 80-6-709 is enacted to read:
9044	80-6-709. Payment of fines, fees, restitution, or other costs Community or
9045	compensatory service Property damage Unpaid balances.
9046	(1) (a) If a minor is adjudicated for an offense under Section 80-6-701, the juvenile
9047	court may order a minor to:
9048	(i) pay a fine, fee, or other cost;

9049	(ii) pay restitution in accordance with Section 80-6-710; or
9050	(iii) complete community or compensatory service hours.
9051	(b) (i) If the juvenile court orders the minor to pay restitution under Subsection (1)(a), a
9052	juvenile probation officer may permit the minor to complete a work program in lieu of paying
9053	part or all of the restitution by the juvenile court.
9054	(ii) If the juvenile court orders the minor to complete community or compensatory
9055	service hours, a juvenile probation officer may permit the minor to complete a work program to
9056	help the minor complete the community or compensatory service hours.
9057	(c) The juvenile court may, through a juvenile probation officer, encourage the
9058	development of nonresidential employment or a work program to enable a minor to fulfill the
9059	minor's obligations under Subsection (1)(a).
9060	(d) Notwithstanding this section, a juvenile court may not place a minor on a ranch,
9061	forestry camp, or other residential work program for care or work.
9062	(2) If the juvenile court orders a minor to pay a fine, fee, restitution, or other cost, or to
9063	complete community or compensatory service hours, the juvenile court shall consider the
9064	dispositions collectively to ensure that an order:
9065	(a) is reasonable;
9066	(b) prioritizes restitution; and
9067	(c) takes into account the minor's ability to satisfy the order within the presumptive
9068	period of supervision under Section 80-6-712, or Section 80-6-802 if the minor is ordered to
9069	secure care.
9070	(3) (a) If the juvenile court orders a minor to pay a fine, fee, or other cost, or complete
9071	community or compensatory service hours, the cumulative order shall be limited per criminal
9072	episode as follows:
9073	(i) for a minor under 16 years old at the time of adjudication, the juvenile court may
9074	impose up to \$190 or up to 24 hours of community or compensatory service; and
9075	(ii) for a minor 16 years old or older at the time of adjudication, the juvenile court may
9076	impose up to \$280 or up to 36 hours of community or compensatory service.
9077	(b) The cumulative order under Subsection (3)(a) does not include restitution.
9078	(4) (a) If the juvenile court converts a fine, fee, or restitution amount to compensatory
9079	service hours, the rate of conversion shall be no less than the minimum wage.

9080	(b) If the juvenile court orders a minor to complete community service, the
9081	presumptive service order shall include between five and 10 hours of service.
9082	(c) If a minor completes an approved substance use disorder prevention or treatment
9083	program or other court-ordered condition, the minor may be credited with compensatory
9084	service hours for the completion of the program or condition by the juvenile court.
9085	(5) (a) If a minor commits an offense involving the use of graffiti under Section
9086	76-6-106 or 76-6-206, the juvenile court may order the minor to clean up graffiti created by the
9087	minor or any other individual at a time and place within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
9088	(b) The minor may complete the order of the juvenile court under Subsection (5)(a) in
9089	the presence and under the direct supervision of the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian.
9090	(c) The minor's parent, guardian, or custodian shall report completion of the order to
9091	the juvenile court.
9092	(d) The juvenile court may also require the minor to perform other alternative forms of
9093	restitution or repair to the damaged property in accordance with Section 80-6-710.
9094	(6) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (6)(b), the juvenile court may issue orders
9095	necessary for the collection of restitution and fines ordered under this section, including
9096	garnishments, wage withholdings, and executions.
9097	(b) The juvenile court may not issue an order under Subsection (6)(a) if the juvenile
9098	court orders a disposition that changes custody of a minor, including detention, secure care, or
9099	any other secure or nonsecure residential placement.
9100	(7) Any information necessary to collect unpaid fines, fees, assessments, bail, or
9101	restitution may be forwarded to employers, financial institutions, law enforcement, constables,
9102	the Office of Recovery Services, or other agencies for purposes of enforcing an order under this
9103	section.
9104	(8) (a) If, before the entry of any order terminating the juvenile court's continuing
9105	jurisdiction over a minor's case, there remains an unpaid balance for any fine, fee, or restitution
9106	ordered by the juvenile court, the juvenile court shall record all pertinent information for the
9107	unpaid balance in the minor's file.
9108	(b) The juvenile court may not transfer responsibility to collect unpaid fines, fees,
9109	surcharges, and restitution for a minor's case to the Office of State Debt Collection created in
9110	Section 63 A-3-502

9111	(c) The juvenile court shall reduce a restitution order to a judgment and list the victim,
9112	or the estate of the victim, as the judgment creditor in the judgment.
9113	Section 187. Section 80-6-710 is enacted to read:
9114	80-6-710. Restitution Requirements.
9115	(1) If a minor is adjudicated under Section 80-6-701, the juvenile court may order the
9116	minor to repair, replace, or otherwise make restitution for:
9117	(a) material loss caused by an offense listed in the petition; or
9118	(b) conduct for which the minor agrees to make restitution.
9119	(2) Within seven days after the day on which a petition is filed under this chapter, the
9120	prosecuting attorney or a juvenile probation officer shall provide notification of the restitution
9121	process to all reasonably identifiable and locatable victims of an offense listed in the petition.
9122	(3) A victim that receives notice under Subsection (2) is responsible for providing the
9123	prosecutor with:
9124	(a) all invoices, bills, receipts, and any other evidence of the injury or out-of-pocket
9125	<u>loss;</u>
9126	(b) all documentation of any compensation or reimbursement from an insurance
9127	company or a local, state, or federal agency that is related to the injury or out-of-pocket loss;
9128	(c) if available, the victim's proof of identification, including the victim's date of birth,
9129	social security number, or driver license number; and
9130	(d) the victim's contact information, including the victim's current home and work
9131	address and telephone number.
9132	(4) A prosecuting attorney or victim shall submit a request for restitution to the
9133	juvenile court:
9134	(a) if feasible, at the time of disposition; or
9135	(b) within 90 days after disposition.
9136	(5) The juvenile court shall order a financial disposition that prioritizes the payment of
9137	restitution.
9138	(6) To determine whether restitution, or the amount of restitution, is appropriate under
9139	Subsection (1), the juvenile court:
9140	(a) shall only order restitution for the victim's material loss;
9141	(b) may not order restitution if the juvenile court finds that the minor is unable to pay

9142	or acquire the means to pay;
9143	(c) shall credit any amount paid by the minor to the victim in a civil suit against
9144	restitution owed by the minor;
9145	(d) shall take into account the presumptive period of supervision for the minor's case
9146	under Section 80-6-712, or the presumptive period of commitment for secure care under
9147	Section 80-6-804 if the minor is ordered to secure care, in determining the minor's ability to
9148	satisfy the restitution order within that presumptive term; and
9149	(e) shall credit any amount paid to the victim in restitution against liability in a civil
9150	<u>suit.</u>
9151	(7) If the minor and the victim of the adjudicated offense agree to participate, the
9152	juvenile court may refer the minor's case to a restorative justice program, such as victim
9153	offender mediation, to address how loss resulting from the adjudicated offense may be
9154	addressed.
9155	(8) The juvenile court may require a minor to reimburse an individual, entity, or
9156	governmental agency who offered and paid a reward to a person for providing information
9157	resulting in an adjudication of a minor for the commission of an offense.
9158	(9) If a minor is returned to this state in accordance with Title 55, Chapter 12, Interstate
9159	Compact for Juveniles, the juvenile court may order the minor to make restitution for costs
9160	expended by any governmental entity for the return of the minor.
9161	Section 188. Section 80-6-711 is enacted to read:
9162	80-6-711. Suspending a disposition.
9163	(1) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (2), a juvenile court may not suspend a
9164	disposition ordered under this part.
9165	(2) (a) If a minor qualifies for secure care under Section 80-6-705, the juvenile court
9166	may suspend a disposition for commitment to the division under Section 80-6-703 in lieu of
9167	immediate commitment, upon the condition that the minor commit no new misdemeanor or
9168	felony offense within 90 days after the day on which the juvenile court suspends the disposition
9169	for commitment.
9170	(b) The duration of a suspended disposition under Subsection (2)(a) may not:
9171	(i) exceed 90 days after the day on which the juvenile court suspends the disposition
9172	for commitment; and

9173	(ii) be extended under any circumstance.
9174	(3) The juvenile court may only lift a suspension of a disposition under Subsection
9175	<u>(2)(a):</u>
9176	(a) following adjudication of a new misdemeanor or felony offense committed by the
9177	minor during the period of suspension set out under Subsection (2)(a);
9178	(b) if a new assessment or evaluation has been completed and the assessment or
9179	evaluation recommends that a higher level of care is needed and nonresidential treatment
9180	options have been exhausted or nonresidential treatment options are not appropriate; or
9181	(c) if, after a notice and a hearing, the juvenile court finds:
9182	(i) a new or previous evaluation recommends a higher level of treatment; and
9183	(ii) the minor willfully failed to comply with a lower level of treatment and has been
9184	unsuccessfully discharged from treatment.
9185	(4) A suspended disposition under Subsection (1) may not be imposed without notice
9186	to the minor and the minor's counsel, and a hearing.
9187	Section 189. Section 80-6-712 is enacted to read:
9188	80-6-712. Time periods for supervision of probation or placement Termination
9189	of continuing jurisdiction.
9190	(1) If the juvenile court places a minor on probation under Section 80-6-702, the
9191	juvenile court shall establish a period of time for supervision for the minor that is:
9192	(a) if the minor is placed on intake probation, no more than three months; or
9193	(b) if the minor is placed on formal probation, from four to six months, but may not
9194	exceed six months.
9195	(2) (a) If the juvenile court commits a minor to the division under Section 80-6-703,
9196	and the minor's case is under the jurisdiction of the court, the juvenile court shall establish:
9197	(i) for a minor placed out of the home, a period of custody from three to six months,
9198	but may not exceed six months; and
9199	(ii) for aftercare services if the minor was placed out of the home, a period of
9200	supervision from three to four months, but may not exceed four months.
9201	(b) A minor may be supervised for aftercare under Subsection (2)(a)(ii) in the home of
9202	a qualifying relative or guardian, or at an independent living program contracted or operated by
9203	the division.

9204	(3) If the juvenile court orders a minor to secure care, the authority shall:
9205	(a) have jurisdiction over the minor's case; and
9206	(b) apply the provisions of Part 8, Commitment and Parole.
9207	(4) (a) In accordance with Section 80-6-711 and Subsections (1) and (2), the juvenile
9208	court shall terminate continuing jurisdiction over a minor's case at the end of the time period
9209	described in Subsection (1) for probation or Subsection (2) for commitment to the division,
9210	<u>unless:</u>
9211	(i) termination would interrupt the completion of the treatment program determined to
9212	be necessary by the results of a validated risk and needs assessment under Section 80-6-606;
9213	(ii) the minor commits a new misdemeanor or felony offense;
9214	(iii) community or compensatory service hours have not been completed;
9215	(iv) there is an outstanding fine; or
9216	(v) there is a failure to pay restitution in full.
9217	(b) The juvenile court shall determine whether a minor has completed a treatment
9218	program under Subsection (4)(a)(i) by considering:
9219	(i) the recommendations of the licensed service provider for the treatment program;
9220	(ii) the minor's record in the treatment program; and
9221	(iii) the minor's completion of the goals of the treatment program.
9222	(5) Subject to Subsection (8), if one of the circumstances under Subsection (4) exists
9223	the juvenile court may extend supervision for the time needed to address the specific
9224	circumstance.
9225	(6) If a circumstance under Subsection (4)(a)(iii), (iv), or (v) exists, the juvenile court
9226	may extend supervision for no more than three months.
9227	(7) If the juvenile court extends supervision under this section, the grounds for the
9228	extension and the length of any extension shall be recorded in the court records and tracked in
9229	the data system used by the Administrative Office of the Courts and the division.
9230	(8) For a minor who is under the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court and
9231	whose supervision is extended under Subsection (4)(a)(iii), (iv), or (v), supervision may only
9232	be extended as intake probation.
9233	(9) If a minor leaves supervision without authorization for more than 24 hours, the
9234	supervision period for the minor shall toll until the minor returns.

9235	(10) This section does not apply to any minor adjudicated under this chapter for:
9236	(a) Section 76-5-103, aggravated assault resulting in serious bodily injury to another;
9237	(b) Section 76-5-202, aggravated murder or attempted aggravated murder;
9238	(c) Section 76-5-203, murder or attempted murder;
9239	(d) Section 76-5-205, manslaughter;
9240	(e) Section 76-5-206, negligent homicide;
9241	(f) Section 76-5-207, automobile homicide;
9242	(g) Section 76-5-207.5, automobile homicide involving handheld wireless
9243	communication device;
9244	(h) Section 76-5-208, child abuse homicide;
9245	(i) Section 76-5-209, homicide by assault;
9246	(j) Section 76-5-302, aggravated kidnapping;
9247	(k) Section 76-5-405, aggravated sexual assault;
9248	(l) a felony violation of Section 76-6-103, aggravated arson;
9249	(m) Section 76-6-203, aggravated burglary;
9250	(n) Section 76-6-302, aggravated robbery;
9251	(o) Section 76-10-508.1, felony discharge of a firearm;
9252	(p) (i) an offense other than an offense listed in Subsections (9)(a) through (o)
9253	involving the use of a dangerous weapon, as defined in Section 76-1-601, that is a felony; and
9254	(ii) the minor has been previously adjudicated or convicted of an offense involving the
9255	use of a dangerous weapon; or
9256	(q) a felony offense other than an offense listed in Subsections (9)(a) through (p) and
9257	the minor has been previously committed to the division for secure care.
9258	Section 190. Section 80-6-801 is enacted to read:
9259	Part 8. Commitment and Parole
9260	80-6-801. Commitment to local mental health authority or Utah State
9261	Developmental Center.
9262	(1) If a child is committed by the juvenile court to the physical custody, as defined in
9263	Section 62A-15-701, of a local mental health authority, or the local mental health authority's
9264	designee, Title 62A, Chapter 15, Part 7, Commitment of Persons Under Age 18 to Division of
9265	Substance Abuse and Mental Health, shall govern the commitment and release of the minor.

9266	(2) If a minor is committed to the Utah State Developmental Center, Title 62A,
9267	Chapter 5, Services for People with Disabilities, shall govern the commitment and release of
9268	the minor.
9269	Section 191. Section 80-6-802, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-404 is
9270	renumbered and amended to read:
9271	[62A-7-404]. <u>80-6-802.</u> Commitment to secure care Rights of juvenile
9272	offenders in secure care.
9273	(1) If a youth offender [has been committed to a secure facility] is ordered to secure
9274	care under Section [78A-6-117] 80-6-705, the youth offender shall remain [at the secure
9275	facility] in secure care until the youth offender is:
9276	(a) 21 years old;
9277	(b) paroled; or
9278	(c) discharged.
9279	(2) If a serious youth offender [has been committed to a secure facility] is ordered to
9280	secure care under Section [78A-6-117] 80-6-705, the serious youth offender shall remain [at
9281	the secure facility] in secure care until the serious youth offender is:
9282	(a) 25 years old;
9283	(b) paroled; or
9284	(c) discharged.
9285	(3) (a) Subject to Subsection (3)(b), a juvenile offender in secure care has the right to:
9286	(i) phone the juvenile offender's parent, guardian, or an attorney while the juvenile
9287	offender is in secure care; and
9288	(ii) confer in private, at any time, with an attorney, cleric, parent, guardian, or
9289	custodian.
9290	(b) The division may:
9291	(i) establish a schedule for which a juvenile offender may visit or phone a person
9292	described in Subsection (3)(a);
9293	(ii) allow a juvenile offender to visit or call persons described in Subsection (3)(a) in
9294	special circumstances;
9295	(iii) limit the number and length of calls and visits for a juvenile offender to persons
9296	described in Subsection (3)(a) on account of scheduling, facility, or personnel constraints; or

9297	(iv) limit the juvenile's rights under Subsection (3)(a) if a compelling reason exists to
9298	limit the juvenile's rights.
9299	Section 192. Section 80-6-803, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-111.5 is
9300	renumbered and amended to read:
9301	[62A-7-111.5]. 80-6-803. Cost of support and maintenance of a juvenile
9302	offender Responsibility.
9303	On commitment of a juvenile offender to the division, and on recommendation of the
9304	division to the <u>juvenile</u> court, the <u>juvenile</u> court may order the juvenile offender, or the juvenile
9305	offender's parent, guardian, or custodian in accordance with Section 78A-6-356, to share in the
9306	costs of support and maintenance for the <u>juvenile</u> offender during the juvenile offender's term
9307	of commitment.
9308	Section 193. Section 80-6-804, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-404.5 is
9309	renumbered and amended to read:
9310	[62A-7-404.5]. Review and termination of secure care.
9311	(1) If a juvenile offender [has been committed to a secure facility] is ordered to secure
9312	care under Section 80-6-705, the juvenile offender shall appear before the authority within 45
9313	days after the day on which the juvenile offender [is committed to a secure facility] is ordered
9314	secure care for review of a treatment plan and to establish parole release guidelines.
9315	(2) (a) If a juvenile offender is [committed to a secure facility] ordered to secure care
9316	<u>under Section 80-6-705</u> , the authority shall set a presumptive term of commitment for the
9317	juvenile offender [that does not exceed three to six months] from three to six months, but the
9318	presumptive term may not exceed six months.
9319	(b) The authority shall release the juvenile offender on parole at the end of the
9320	presumptive term of commitment unless [at least one the following circumstances exists]:
9321	(i) termination would interrupt the completion of a [necessary] treatment program
9322	determined to be necessary by the results of a validated risk and needs assessment under
9323	<u>Section</u> <u>80-6-606</u> ; or
9324	(ii) the juvenile offender commits a new misdemeanor or felony offense.
9325	(c) The authority shall determine whether a juvenile offender has completed a
9326	treatment program under Subsection (2)(b)(i) by considering:
9327	(i) the recommendations of the licensed service provider[7] for the treatment program;

9328	(11) the juvenile offender's [consistent attendance record,] record in the treatment
9329	program; and
9330	(iii) the juvenile offender's completion of the goals of the [necessary] treatment
9331	program.
9332	(d) The authority may extend the length of commitment and delay parole release for the
9333	time needed to address the specific circumstance if one of the circumstances under Subsection
9334	(2)(b) exists.
9335	(e) The authority shall:
9336	(i) record the length of the extension and the grounds for the extension; and
9337	(ii) report annually the length and grounds of extension to the commission.
9338	(f) Records under Subsection (2)(e) shall be tracked in the data system used by the
9339	juvenile court and the division.
9340	(3) (a) If a juvenile offender is committed to [a secure facility] secure care, the
9341	authority shall set a presumptive term of parole supervision [that does not exceed three to four
9342	months.], including aftercare services, from three to four months, but the presumptive term
9343	may not exceed four months.
9344	(b) If the authority determines that a juvenile offender is unable to return home
9345	immediately upon release, the juvenile offender may serve the term of parole in the home of a
9346	qualifying relative or guardian or at an independent living program contracted or operated by
9347	the division.
9348	(c) The authority shall release a juvenile offender from parole and terminate the
9349	authority's jurisdiction at the end of the presumptive term of parole, unless [at least one the
9350	following circumstances exists]:
9351	(i) termination would interrupt the completion of a [necessary] treatment program that
9352	is determined to be necessary by the results of a validated risk and needs assessment under
9353	Section 80-6-606;
9354	(ii) the juvenile offender commits a new misdemeanor or felony offense; or
9355	(iii) restitution has not been completed.
9356	(d) The authority shall determine whether a juvenile offender has completed a
9357	treatment program under Subsection (2)(c)(i) by considering:
9358	(i) the recommendations of the licensed service provider[7];

9359	(ii) the juvenile offender's [consistent attendance record,] record in the treatment
9360	program; and
9361	(iii) the juvenile offender's completion of the goals of the [necessary] treatment
9362	program.
9363	(e) If one of the circumstances under Subsection (3)(c) exists, the authority may delay
9364	parole release only for the time needed to address the specific circumstance.
9365	(f) The authority shall:
9366	(i) record the grounds for extension of the presumptive length of parole and the length
9367	of the extension; and
9368	(ii) report annually the extension and the length of the extension to the commission.
9369	(g) Records under Subsection (3)(f) shall be tracked in the data system used by the
9370	juvenile court and the division.
9371	[(g) In the event of an unauthorized leave lasting more than 24 hours]
9372	(h) If a juvenile offender leaves parole supervision without authorization for more than
9373	24 hours, the term of parole shall toll until the juvenile offender returns.
9374	(4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not apply to a juvenile offender committed to [a secure
9375	facility] secure care for a felony violation of:
9376	(a) Section 76-5-103, aggravated assault resulting in serious bodily injury to another;
9377	(b) Section 76-5-202, aggravated murder or attempted aggravated murder;
9378	(c) Section 76-5-203, murder or attempted murder;
9379	(d) Section 76-5-302, aggravated kidnapping;
9380	(e) Section 76-5-405, aggravated sexual assault;
9381	(f) Section 76-6-103, aggravated arson;
9382	(g) Section 76-6-203, aggravated burglary;
9383	(h) Section 76-6-302, aggravated robbery;
9384	(i) Section 76-10-508.1, felony discharge of a firearm;
9385	(j) an offense other than an offense listed in Subsections (4)(a) through (i) involving
9386	the use of a dangerous weapon:
9387	(i) if the offense would be a felony had an adult committed the offense; and
9388	(ii) the juvenile offender has been previously adjudicated or convicted of an offense
9389	involving the use of a dangerous weapon that would have been a felony had an adult committed

9390	the offense; or
9391	(k) an offense other than an offense listed in Subsections (4)(a) through (j) and the
9392	minor has been previously committed to [the custody of the Division of Juvenile Justice
9393	Services for secure confinement] the division for secure care.
9394	(5) (a) The division may continue to have responsibility over a juvenile offender, who
9395	is discharged under this section from parole, to participate in a specific educational or
9396	rehabilitative program:
9397	(i) until the juvenile offender is:
9398	(A) if the juvenile offender is a youth offender, 21 years old; or
9399	(B) if the juvenile offender is a serious youth offender, 25 years old; and
9400	(ii) under an agreement by the division and the juvenile offender that the program has
9401	certain conditions.
9402	(b) The division and the juvenile offender may terminate participation in a program
9403	under Subsection (5)(a) at any time.
9404	(c) The division shall offer an educational or rehabilitative program before a juvenile
9405	offender's discharge date in accordance with this section.
9406	(d) A juvenile offender may request the services described in this Subsection (5), even
9407	if the offender has been previously declined services or services were terminated for
9408	noncompliance.
9409	(e) Notwithstanding Subsection (5)(c), the division:
9410	(i) shall consider a request by a juvenile offender under Subsection (5)(d) for the
9411	services described in this Subsection (5) for up to 365 days after the juvenile offender's
9412	effective date of discharge, even if the juvenile offender has previously declined services or
9413	services were terminated for noncompliance; and
9414	(ii) may reach an agreement with the juvenile offender to provide the services
9415	described in this Subsection (5) until the juvenile offender is:
9416	(A) if the juvenile offender is a youth offender, 21 years old; or
9417	(B) if the juvenile offender is a serious youth offender, 25 years old.

Section 194. Section **80-6-805**, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-502 is

(f) The division and the juvenile offender may terminate an agreement for services

94189419

9420

under this Subsection (5) at any time.

9421	renumbered and amended to read:
9422	[62A-7-502]. <u>80-6-805.</u> Parole procedures Conditions of parole.
9423	[(1) The authority has responsibility for parole release, rescission, revocation, and
9424	termination for juvenile offenders who have been committed to the division for secure
9425	confinement. The authority shall determine when and under what conditions juvenile offenders
9426	who have been committed to a secure facility are eligible for parole.]
9427	[(2)] (1) (a) A juvenile offender shall be served with notice of parole hearings and has
9428	the right to personally appear before the authority for parole consideration.
9429	[(3) Orders and decisions]
9430	(b) An order or decision of the authority shall be in writing[, and a].
9431	(c) A juvenile offender shall be provided written notice of the authority's reasoning and
9432	decision in the juvenile offender's case.
9433	[(4) The authority shall establish policies and procedures for the authority's
9434	governance, meetings, hearings, the conduct of proceedings before the authority, the parole of
9435	juvenile offenders, and the general conditions under which parole may be granted, rescinded,
9436	revoked, modified, and terminated.]
9437	(2) A juvenile offender may be paroled to the juvenile offender's home, to an
9438	independent living program contracted or operated by the division, to an approved independent
9439	living setting, or to other appropriate residences of qualifying relatives or guardians, but shall
9440	remain on parole until parole is terminated by the authority in accordance with Section
9441	<u>80-6-804.</u>
9442	(3) (a) Any condition of parole shall be specified in writing, and agreed to, by the
9443	juvenile offender.
9444	(b) An agreement under Subsection (3)(a) shall be evidenced by the signature of the
9445	juvenile offender, which shall be affixed to the agreement.
9446	(4) The authority may require a juvenile offender to pay restitution ordered by the
9447	juvenile court as a condition of release, placement, or parole.
9448	Section 195. Section 80-6-806 , which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-504 is
9449	renumbered and amended to read:
9450	[62A-7-504]. <u>80-6-806.</u> Parole revocation Hearing Procedures.
9451	(1) (a) The authority may only revoke the parole of a juvenile offender [only] after a

hearing and upon determination that there has been a violation of law or of a condition of parole by the juvenile offender that warrants the juvenile offender's return to [a secure facility] secure care.

- (b) The parole revocation hearing shall be held at [a secure facility] the secure care facility.
- (2) (a) Before returning a juvenile offender to [a secure facility] secure care for a parole revocation or rescission hearing, the division shall provide a prerevocation or prerescission hearing within the vicinity of the alleged violation, to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile offender violated the conditions of the juvenile offender's parole.
- (b) Upon a finding of probable cause, the juvenile offender may be remanded to [a secure facility] secure care, pending a revocation hearing.
- (3) The authority shall only proceed with the parole revocation or rescission process in accordance with the system of appropriate responses developed in accordance with Section [78A-6-123-on or after July 1, 2018] 80-6-607.
- (4) A paroled juvenile offender is entitled to legal representation at the parole revocation hearing, and if the juvenile offender or the juvenile offender's family has requested but cannot afford legal representation, the authority shall appoint legal counsel.
- [(5) The authority and the administrative officer have power to issue subpoenas, compel attendance of witnesses, compel production of books, papers and other documents, administer oaths, and take testimony under oath for the purposes of conducting the hearings.]
 - [(6)] (5) (a) A juvenile offender:

- (i) shall receive timely advance notice of the date, time, place, and reason for the hearing[-]; and
 - (ii) has the right to appear at the hearing.
- (b) The authority shall provide the juvenile offender an opportunity to be heard, to present witnesses and evidence, and to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses, unless there is good cause for disallowing that confrontation.
- [(7)] <u>(6)</u> Decisions in parole revocation or rescission hearings shall be reached by a majority vote of the present members of the authority.
 - [(8) The administrative officer shall maintain summary records of all hearings and

provide written notice to the juvenile offender of the decision and reason for the decision.]

- [(9)] <u>(7)</u> (a) The authority may issue a warrant to order any peace officer or division employee to take into custody a juvenile offender alleged to be in violation of parole conditions in accordance with Section [78A-6-123 on or after July 1, 2018] <u>80-6-607</u>.
- (b) The division may issue a warrant to any peace officer or division employee to retake a juvenile offender who has escaped from [a secure facility] secure care.
- (c) Based upon the warrant issued under this Subsection (9), a juvenile offender may be held in a local detention facility for no longer than 48 hours, excluding weekends and legal holidays, to allow time for a prerevocation or [prerecission] prerescission hearing of the alleged parole violation, or in the case of an escapee, arrangement for transportation to [the secure facility] secure care.

Section 196. Section **80-6-807**, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-506 is renumbered and amended to read:

[62A-7-506]. 80-6-807. Discharge of juvenile offender.

- (1) A juvenile offender may be discharged from the jurisdiction of the division at any time, by written order of the authority, upon a finding that no further purpose would be served by [secure confinement] secure care or supervision in a community setting.
- (2) A juvenile offender shall be discharged in accordance with Section [62A-7-404.5] 80-6-804.
- (3) Discharge of a juvenile offender is a complete release of all penalties incurred by adjudication of the offense for which the juvenile offender was committed to secure care.

Section 197. Section **80-6-808**, which is renumbered from Section 62A-7-507 is renumbered and amended to read:

[62A-7-507]. <u>80-6-808.</u> Appeal regarding parole release or revocation.

- (1) A juvenile offender, or the parent or [legal] guardian of a juvenile offender, may appeal to the executive director of the department, or [his] the executive director's designee, any decision of the authority regarding parole release, rescission, or revocation.
- (2) The executive director, or the executive director's designee, may set aside or remand the authority's decision only if the authority's decision is arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or contrary to law.
 - Section 198. Section **80-6-901**, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1202 is

9514	renumbered and amended to read:
9515	Part 9. Youth Court
9516	[78A-6-1202]. 80-6-901. Definitions.
9517	As used in this part:
9518	(1) "Adult" means [a person 18 years of age] an individual who is 18 years old or older
9519	(2) (a) "Gang activity" means any criminal activity that is conducted as part of an
9520	organized youth gang. [Ht]
9521	(b) "Gang activity" includes any criminal activity that is done in concert with other
9522	gang members, or done alone if [it] the criminal activity is to fulfill gang purposes.
9523	[(b)] (c) "Gang activity" does not include graffiti.
9524	(3) "Minor" means an individual who is:
9525	(a) under 18 years old; or
9526	(b) is 18 years old and still attending high school.
9527	[(3)] (4) (a) "Minor offense" means any unlawful act that is a status offense or $[would]$
9528	an offense that would be a misdemeanor, infraction, or violation of a municipal or county
9529	ordinance if [the youth were] committed by an adult.
9530	(b) "Minor offense" does not include:
9531	(i) a class A misdemeanor; or
9532	(ii) a felony of any degree.
9533	[(4)] (5) "Sponsoring entity" means any political subdivision of the state, including a
9534	school or school district, juvenile court, law enforcement agency, prosecutor's office, county,
9535	city, or town.
9536	[(5)] (6) "Status offense" means a violation of the law that would not be a violation but
9537	for the age of the offender.
9538	[(6) "Youth" means a person under the age of 18 years or who is 18 but still attending
9539	high school.]
9540	(7) "Youth court" means a diversion program that is an alternative disposition for cases
9541	involving minors who have committed minor offenses.
9542	(8) "Youth Court Board" means the board created under Subsection 80-6-907(1).
9543	Section 199. Section 80-6-902 , which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1203 is
9544	renumbered and amended to read:

9545 [78A-6-1203]. <u>80-6-902.</u> 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] A minor may serve in a youth court, 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] A minor who appears before a youth court has been identified by law enforcement personnel, school officials, a prosecuting attorney, or the juvenile court as having committed [acts which indicate] an act, including a minor offense or eligible offense under Section 53G-8-211, that indicates 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] A youth court may only hear cases as provided for in this part.
- (c) [Youth court is a diversion program and] A youth court is 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) (a) Any person may refer [youth] <u>a minor</u> to a youth court for [minor offenses] <u>a</u> minor offense or for any other eligible offense under Section 53G-8-211.
- (b) Once a referral is made, the case shall be screened by an adult coordinator to determine whether [it] the minor offense or other eligible offense qualifies as a youth court case.
 - (4) [Youth courts have authority over youth] A youth court has authority over a minor:
- (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's disposition of the case.
- (5) (a) Except with permission granted under Subsection (6), or [pursuant to] in accordance with Section 53G-8-211, [youth courts] a youth court may not exercise authority

over [youth who are] a minor whose case is under the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court [for law violations] for an offense, including any [youth who may have a matter pending which] minor who has a matter pending that has not yet been adjudicated. [Youth courts]

- (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (5)(a), a youth court may[, however,] exercise authority over [youth who are under] a minor who is involved in a proceeding 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] A youth court may exercise authority over [youth] a minor 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] juvenile probation officer in the district that would have jurisdiction over the offense being referred to a youth court.
 - (8) [Youth courts] A youth court may:

- (a) decline to accept a [youth] minor for youth court disposition for any reason; and [may]
 - (b) terminate a youth from youth court participation at any time.
- (9) (a) A [youth or the youth's] minor, or the minor's parent, guardian, or [legal] custodian may withdraw from the youth court process at any time.
 - (b) 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.
- 9604 (13) When a [person] minor 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.

9607	Section 200. Section 80-6-903, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1204 is
9608	renumbered and amended to read:
9609	[78A-6-1204]. <u>80-6-903.</u> Parental involvement Victims Restitution.
9610	(1) [Every youth] A minor appearing before the youth court shall be accompanied by a
9611	parent, guardian, or [legal] custodian.
9612	(2) [Victims] A victim shall have the right to attend hearings and be heard.
9613	(3) (a) Any restitution due to a victim of an offense shall be made in full prior to the
9614	time the case is completed by the youth court.
9615	(b) Restitution shall be agreed upon between the [youth] minor and the victim.
9616	Section 201. Section 80-6-904, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1205 is
9617	renumbered and amended to read:
9618	[78A-6-1205]. <u>80-6-904.</u> Dispositions.
9619	(1) [Youth court dispositional options include] A youth court may order a disposition
9620	<u>for</u> :
9621	(a) compensatory service;
9622	(b) participation in law-related educational classes, appropriate counseling, treatment,
9623	or other educational programs;
9624	(c) providing periodic reports to the youth court;
9625	(d) participating in mentoring programs;
9626	(e) participation by the [youth] minor as a member of a youth court;
9627	(f) letters of apology;
9628	(g) essays; and
9629	(h) any other disposition considered appropriate by the youth court and adult
9630	coordinator.
9631	(2) [Youth courts] A youth court may not:
9632	(a) impose a term of imprisonment or detention [and may not]; or
9633	(b) impose fines.
9634	(3) [Youth court dispositions] A disposition by a youth court shall be completed within
9635	180 days from the date of referral.
9636	(4) [Youth court dispositions] A disposition by a youth court shall be reduced to
9637	writing and signed by the [youth and a] minor and the minor's parent guardian or [legal]

9638	custodian indicating [their] acceptance of the [disposition terms] terms of the disposition.
9639	(5) (a) [Youth court] A youth court shall notify the referring source if a [participant]
9640	minor fails to successfully complete the youth [court's disposition.
9641	(b) The referring source may then take any action [it] the referring source considers
9642	appropriate.
9643	Section 202. Section 80-6-905, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1206 is
9644	renumbered and amended to read:
9645	[78A-6-1206]. <u>80-6-905.</u> Liability.
9646	(1) A person [or entity] associated with the referral, evaluation, adjudication,
9647	disposition, or supervision of matters under this part may not be held civilly liable for any
9648	injury occurring to [any person] a minor performing compensatory service or any other activity
9649	associated with a certified youth court, unless the person causing the injury acted in a willful or
9650	wanton manner.
9651	(2) [Persons] A person participating in a certified youth court shall be considered [to be
9652	volunteers] a volunteer for purposes of Workers' Compensation and other risk-related issues.
9653	Section 203. Section 80-6-906, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1207 is
9654	renumbered and amended to read:
9655	[78A-6-1207]. <u>80-6-906.</u> Fees.
9656	(1) (a) [Youth courts] A youth court may require that [the youth] a minor pay a
9657	reasonable fee, not to exceed \$50, to participate in the youth court. [This fee]
9658	(b) A fee under Subsection (1) may be reduced or waived by the youth court in exigent
9659	circumstances. [This fee]
9660	(c) A fee under Subsection (1) shall be paid to and accounted for by the sponsoring
9661	entity. [The]
9662	(d) Any fees collected shall be used for supplies and any training requirements.
9663	(2) [Youth court participants are] A minor who participates in youth court is
9664	responsible for the all expenses of any classes, counseling, treatment, or other educational
9665	programs that are the disposition of the youth court.
9666	Section 204. Section 80-6-907 , which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1208 is
9667	renumbered and amended to read:
9668	[78A-6-1208]. <u>80-6-907.</u> Youth Court Board Membership

9669	Responsibilities.
9670	(1) [The Utah attorney general's office shall provide staff support and assistance to a
9671	Youth Court Board comprised of the following:] The Youth Court Board shall be comprised of
9672	the following members:
9673	(a) the Utah attorney general or the attorney general's designee;
9674	(b) one prosecuting attorney appointed by the Utah Prosecution Council;
9675	(c) one criminal defense attorney appointed by the Utah Association of Criminal
9676	Defense Attorneys;
9677	[(c)] (d) one juvenile court judge appointed by the Board of Juvenile Court Judges;
9678	[(d)] (e) the juvenile court administrator or the administrator's designee;
9679	[(e)] (f) the executive director of the [Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile
9680	Justice] commission or the executive director's designee;
9681	[(f)] (g) the state superintendent of education or the state superintendent's designee;
9682	[(g)] (h) two representatives, appointed by the <u>Utah</u> Youth Court Association, from
9683	youth courts based primarily in schools;
9684	[(h)] (i) two representatives, appointed by the <u>Utah</u> Youth Court Association, from
9685	youth courts based primarily in communities;
9686	[(i)] (j) one member from the law enforcement community appointed by the Youth
9687	Court Board;
9688	[(j)] (k) one member from the community at large appointed by the Youth Court
9689	Board; and
9690	[(k)] (1) the president of the Utah Youth Court Association.
9691	(2) The Office of the Attorney General shall provide staff support and assistance to the
9692	Youth Court Board.
9693	[(2)] (3) The members selected to fill the positions in Subsections (1)(a) through $[(f)]$
9694	$\underline{(g)}$ shall jointly select the members to fill the positions in Subsections $[\underline{(1)(g)}$ through $\underline{(j)}$
9695	(1)(h) through (k).
9696	[(3)] (4) Members shall serve two-year staggered terms beginning July 1, 2012, except
9697	the initial terms of the members designated by Subsections (1)(b), (c), [(i), and (j)] (d), (j), and
9698	(k) and one of the members from Subsections $[(1)(g)$ and (h) $]$ $[(1)(h)$ and (i) shall serve
9699	two-year terms, but may be reappointed for a full four-year term upon the expiration of [their]

9700 the member's initial term. 9701 [(4)] (5) The Youth Court Board shall meet at least quarterly to: 9702 (a) set minimum standards for the establishment of [youth courts] a youth court, 9703 including an application process, membership and training requirements, and the qualifications 9704 for the adult coordinator; 9705 (b) review certification applications; and 9706 (c) provide for a process to recertify each youth court every three years. 9707 [(5)] (6) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking 9708 Act, the Youth Court Board shall make rules to accomplish the requirements of Subsection 9709 $[\frac{(3)}{(4)}]$ 9710 [(6)] (7) The Youth Court Board may deny certification, recertification, or withdraw 9711 the certification of any youth court for failure to comply with program requirements. 9712 [(7)] (8) A member may not receive compensation or benefits for the member's service, 9713 but may receive per diem and travel expenses in accordance with: 9714 (a) Section 63A-3-106; 9715 (b) Section 63A-3-107; and 9716 (c) rules made by the Division of Finance [pursuant to] in accordance with Sections 9717 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107. 9718 [(8)] (9) The Youth Court Board shall provide a list of certified youth courts to the 9719 Board of Juvenile Court Judges, all law enforcement agencies in the state, all school districts, 9720 and the Utah Prosecution Council by October 1 of each year. 9721 Section 205. Section **80-6-908**, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1209 is 9722 renumbered and amended to read: 9723 [78A-6-1209]. 80-6-908. Establishing a youth court -- Sponsoring entity 9724 responsibilities. 9725 (1) [Youth courts] A youth court may be established by a sponsoring entity or by a 9726 private nonprofit entity [which] that contracts with a sponsoring entity. 9727 (2) The sponsoring entity shall: 9728 (a) oversee the formation of the youth court; (b) provide assistance with the application for certification from the Youth Court 9729

9730

Board; and

9731	(c) provide assistance for the training of youth court members.
9732	Section 206. Section 80-6-909, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1210 is
9733	renumbered and amended to read:
9734	[78A-6-1210]. <u>80-6-909.</u> School credit.
9735	[Local school boards] A local school board may provide school credit for participation
9736	[as] to a member of a youth court.
9737	Section 207. Section 80-6-1001, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1502 is
9738	renumbered and amended to read:
9739	Part 10. Juvenile Records and Expungement
9740	[78A-6-1502]. <u>80-6-1001.</u> Definitions.
9741	As used in this part:
9742	(1) "Abstract" means a copy or summary of a court's disposition.
9743	[(1)] (2) "Agency" means a state, county, or local government entity that generates or
9744	maintains records relating to a nonjudicial adjustment or an adjudication for which
9745	expungement may be ordered under this part.
9746	[(2)] (3) "Expunge" means to seal or otherwise restrict access to an individual's record
9747	held by a court or an agency when the record relates to a nonjudicial adjustment or an
9748	adjudication of an offense in the juvenile court.
9749	Section 208. Section 80-6-1002, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1114 is
9750	renumbered and amended to read:
9751	[78A-6-1114]. <u>80-6-1002.</u> Vacatur of adjudications.
9752	(1) (a) [A person] An individual who has been adjudicated under this chapter may
9753	petition the <u>juvenile</u> court for vacatur of the [person's] <u>individual's</u> juvenile court records and
9754	any related records in the custody of [a state agency] an agency if the record relates to:
9755	(i) [a delinquency] an adjudication under Section 76-10-1302, [prostitution, Section]
9756	76-10-1304, [aiding prostitution, or Section] or 76-10-1313[, sex solicitation]; or
9757	(ii) an adjudication that was based on [delinquent conduct] an offense that the
9758	petitioner engaged in while subject to force, fraud, or coercion, as defined in Section 76-5-308
9759	(b) The petitioner shall include in the petition the relevant juvenile court incident
9760	number and any agencies known or alleged to have any documents related to the offense for
9761	which vacatur is being sought.

9762 (c) The petitioner shall include with the petition the original criminal history report 9763 obtained from the Bureau of Criminal Identification in accordance with the provisions of 9764 Section 53-10-108. 9765 (d) The petitioner shall send a copy of the petition to the county attorney or, if within a 9766 prosecution district, the district attorney. 9767 [(e) (i)] (2) (a) Upon the filing of a petition, the juvenile court shall: 9768 [(A)] (i) set a date for a hearing; 9769 [(B)] (ii) notify the county attorney or district attorney and the agency with custody of 9770 the records at least 30 days prior to the hearing of the pendency of the petition; and 9771 [(C)] (iii) notify the county attorney or district attorney and the agency with records the 9772 petitioner is asking the juvenile court to vacate of the date of the hearing. 9773 [(ii)] (b) (i) The juvenile court shall provide a victim with the opportunity to request 9774 notice of a petition for vacatur. 9775 (ii) A victim shall receive notice of a petition for vacatur at least 30 days [prior to] 9776 before the hearing if, [prior to] before the entry of [a vacatur order] vacatur, the victim or, in 9777 the case of a child or [a person] an individual who is incapacitated or deceased, the victim's 9778 next of kin or authorized representative, submits a written and signed request for notice to the 9779 court in the judicial district in which the crime occurred or judgment was entered. 9780 (iii) The notice shall include a copy of the petition and statutes and rules applicable to the petition. 9781 9782 [(2)] (3) (a) At the hearing the petitioner, the county attorney or district attorney, a 9783 victim, and any other person who may have relevant information about the petitioner may 9784 testify. 9785 (b) (i) In deciding whether to grant a petition for vacatur, the juvenile court shall 9786 consider whether the petitioner acted subject to force, fraud, or coercion, as defined in Section 9787 76-5-308, at the time of the conduct giving rise to the adjudication. 9788 (ii) (A) If the juvenile court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the petitioner 9789 was subject to force, fraud, or coercion, as defined in Section 76-5-308 at the time of the

- (B) If the court does not find sufficient evidence, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall deny vacatur.
- (iii) If the petition is for vacatur of any adjudication under Section 76-10-1302,

conduct giving rise to the adjudication, the juvenile court shall grant vacatur.

9790

9791

9792

[prostitution, Section] 76-10-1304, [aiding prostitution, or Section] or 76-10-1313, [sex solicitation,] the <u>juvenile</u> court shall presumptively grant vacatur unless the petitioner acted as a purchaser of any sexual activity.

- (c) If vacatur is granted, the <u>juvenile</u> 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) (a) 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.
- (b) Inspection of the records may thereafter only be permitted by the <u>juvenile</u> court upon petition by the [<u>person</u>] <u>individual</u> who is the subject of the records, and only to persons named in the petition.
- (5) The <u>juvenile</u> 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.

- 9816 Section 209. Section **80-6-1003** is enacted to read:
 - 80-6-1003. Court records -- Abstracts.
 - (1) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this part, if a minor's juvenile record is expunged, and upon a court order, all photographs or records under Section 80-6-608 shall be destroyed by an agency.
 - (b) A record of a minor's fingerprints may not be destroyed by an agency.
- 9822 (2) A court or agency with custody of an individual's record related to an offense that
 9823 the individual is alleged to have committed, or an offense that the individual committed, before

9824	the individual was 18 years old may not disclose the record to a federal agency that is
9825	responsible for criminal justice research or proceedings unless the court or the agency is
9826	required to share the record under state or federal law.
9827	(3) An abstract of a juvenile court record for an adjudication of a traffic offense shall
9828	be submitted to the Department of Public Safety as provided in Section 53-3-218.
9829	Section 210. Section 80-6-1004, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1503 is
9830	renumbered and amended to read:
9831	[78A-6-1503]. <u>80-6-1004.</u> Requirements to apply to expunge an
9832	adjudication.
9833	(1) (a) An individual who has been adjudicated by a juvenile court may petition the
9834	juvenile court for an order to expunge the individual's juvenile court record and any related
9835	records in the custody of an agency if:
9836	(i) the individual has reached 18 years old; and
9837	(ii) at least one year has passed from the date of:
9838	(A) termination of the continuing jurisdiction of the juvenile court; or
9839	(B) the individual's unconditional release from the custody of the [Division of Juvenile
9840	Justice Services] division if the individual was committed to [a secure youth corrections
9841	facility] secure care.
9842	(b) The <u>juvenile</u> court may waive the requirements in Subsection (1)(a) if the <u>juvenile</u>
9843	court finds, and states on the record, the reason why the waiver is appropriate.
9844	(c) The petitioner shall include in the petition described in Subsection (1)(a):
9845	(i) any agency known or alleged to have any records related to the offense for which
9846	expungement is being sought; and
9847	(ii) the original criminal history report obtained from the Bureau of Criminal
9848	Identification in accordance with Section 53-10-108.
9849	(d) The petitioner shall send a copy of the petition described in Subsection (1)(a) to the
9850	county attorney or, if within a prosecution district, the district attorney.
9851	(e) (i) Upon the filing of a petition described in Subsection (1)(a), the <u>juvenile</u> court
9852	shall:
9853	(A) set a date for a hearing;
9854	(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 <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court shall consider whether the rehabilitation of the petitioner has been attained to the satisfaction of the <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> court may order [<u>sealed</u>] <u>expunged</u> 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 juvenile 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];
- 9884 (ii) there are no delinquency or criminal proceedings pending against the petitioner; 9885 and

(iii) a judgment for restitution entered by the <u>juvenile</u> court on the [conviction] adjudication 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.
- 9894 (4) The <u>juvenile</u> court may not expunge a record if the record contains an adjudication 9895 of:
 - (a) Section 76-5-202, aggravated murder; or
 - (b) Section 76-5-203, murder.

Section 211. Section **80-6-1005**, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1504 is renumbered and amended to read:

[78A-6-1504]. <u>80-6-1005.</u> Nonjudicial adjustment expungement.

- (1) An individual whose record consists solely of one or more nonjudicial adjustments may petition the <u>juvenile</u> 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 <u>juvenile</u> 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.
- 9915 (4) (a) The petitioner is responsible for service of the expungement order issued under 9916 Subsection (3) to any affected agency or official.

9917	(b) To avoid destruction or sealing of the records in whole or in part, the agency or the
9918	official receiving the expungement order shall expunge only the references to the individual's
9919	name in the records relating to the petitioner's nonjudicial adjustment.
9920	Section 212. Section 80-6-1006, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1505 is
9921	renumbered and amended to read:
9922	[78A-6-1505]. <u>80-6-1006.</u> Effect of an expunged record Agency duties.
9923	(1) Upon receipt of an expungement order under this part, an agency shall expunge all
9924	records described in the expungement order that are under the control of the agency in
9925	accordance with Subsection $[\frac{78A-6-1504}{80-6-1005}]$ $[\frac{80-6-1005}{4}]$ $[\frac{80-6-1005}{4}]$
9926	(2) Upon the entry of the expungement order under this part:
9927	(a) an adjudication or a nonjudicial adjustment in a petitioner's case is considered to
9928	have never occurred; and
9929	(b) the petitioner may reply to an inquiry on the matter as though there never was an
9930	adjudication or nonjudicial adjustment.
9931	(3) The following persons may inspect an expunged record upon a petition by an
9932	individual who is the subject of the record:
9933	(a) the individual who is the subject of the record; and
9934	(b) a person that is named in the petition.
9935	(4) An agency named in an expungement order under this part shall mail an affidavit to
9936	the petitioner verifying the agency has complied with the expungement order.
9937	Section 213. Section 80-6-1007 , which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-1506 is
9938	renumbered and amended to read:
9939	[78A-6-1506]. <u>80-6-1007.</u> Fees.
9940	(1) Except for a filing fee for a petition under this part, the <u>juvenile</u> court may not
9941	charge a fee for:
9942	(a) an issuance of an expungement order under this part; or
9943	(b) an expungement of a record under this part.
9944	(2) An agency may not charge a fee for the expungement of a record under this part.
9945	Section 214. Section 80-7-101 is enacted to read:
9946	CHAPTER 7. EMANCIPATION
9947	<u>80-7-101.</u> Title.

9948	This chapter is known as "Emancipation."
9949	Section 215. Section 80-7-102, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-802 is
9950	renumbered and amended to read:
9951	[78A-6-802]. <u>80-7-102.</u> Definitions.
9952	As used in this [part] chapter:
9953	(1) "Emancipation" or "emancipated" means a legal status created by court order that
9954	allows a minor to:
9955	(a) live independent of the minor's parents or guardian; and
9956	(b) exercise the same rights as an adult under Subsection 80-7-105(1).
9957	[(1)] (2) "Guardian" has the same meaning as in Section 75-1-201.
9958	[(2)] (3) "Minor" means [a person] an individual who is 16 years [of age] old or older.
9959	[(3)] (4) "Parent" means a natural parent as defined in Section $[78A-6-105]$ 80-1-102.
9960	Section 216. Section 80-7-103, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-803 is
9961	renumbered and amended to read:
9962	[78A-6-803]. <u>80-7-103.</u> Petition for emancipation Amending a petition
9963	Continuance.
9964	(1) A minor may petition the juvenile court on [his or her] the minor's own behalf [in
9965	the district in which he or she resides] for a declaration of emancipation.
9966	(2) The petition <u>under Subsection (1)</u> shall:
9967	(a) be on a form provided by the clerk of the <u>juvenile</u> court[,]; and
9968	(b) state that the minor is:
9969	[(a)] (i) 16 years [of age] old or older;
9970	[(b)] (ii) capable of living independently of [his or her] the minor's parents or guardian;
9971	and
9972	[(c)] (iii) capable of managing [his or her] the minor's own financial affairs.
9973	(2) Notice of the petition shall be served on the minor's parents, guardian, any other
9974	person or agency with custody of the minor, and the Child and Family Support Division of the
9975	Office of the Attorney General, unless the <u>juvenile</u> court determines that service is impractical.
9976	(3) (a) When it appears in a proceeding under this chapter that evidence presented
9977	points to material facts not alleged in the petition described in Subsection (1), the juvenile
9978	court may consider the additional or different material facts raised by the evidence if the parties

9979	consent.
9980	(b) The juvenile court, on a motion from any interested party or on the court's own
9981	motion, shall direct that the petition be amended to conform to the evidence.
9982	(c) If an amended petition under Subsection (3)(b) results in a substantial departure
9983	from the material facts originally alleged, the juvenile court shall grant a continuance as justice
9984	may require in accordance with Utah Rules of Juvenile Procedure, Rule 54.
9985	Section 217. Section 80-7-104, which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-804 is
9986	renumbered and amended to read:
9987	[78A-6-804]. 80-7-104. Procedure for emancipation.
9988	(1) (a) Upon the filing of a petition in accordance with Section [78A-6-803] 80-7-103,
9989	the <u>juvenile</u> court shall review the petition for completeness and whether the petitioner meets
9990	the age requirement for filing the petition.
9991	[(a)] (b) If the petition is incomplete or the petitioner does not meet the age
9992	requirement, the <u>juvenile</u> court may dismiss the action immediately.
9993	[(b)] (c) If the petition is complete and the petitioner meets the age requirement, the
9994	juvenile court shall schedule a pretrial hearing on the matter within 30 days.
9995	(2) The <u>juvenile</u> court may appoint [a] <u>an attorney</u> guardian ad litem in accordance
9996	with Section $[\frac{78A-6-902}{2}]$ $\frac{78A-2-803}{2}$ to represent the minor.
9997	(3) At the hearing, the <u>juvenile</u> court shall consider the best interests of the minor
9998	according to [the following]:
9999	(a) whether the minor is capable of assuming adult responsibilities;
10000	(b) whether the minor is capable of living independently of [his or her] the minor's
10001	parents, guardian, or custodian;
10002	(c) opinions and recommendations from the attorney guardian ad litem, parents,
10003	guardian, or custodian, and any other evidence; and
10004	(d) whether emancipation will create a risk of harm to the minor.
10005	(4) If the <u>juvenile</u> court determines, by clear and convincing evidence, that
10006	emancipation is in the best interests of the minor, [it] the juvenile court shall issue a declaration
10007	of emancipation for the minor.
10008	(5) A juvenile court may modify or set aside any order or decree made by the court in

10009

accordance with Section 78A-6-357.

10010	Section 218. Section 80-7-105 , which is renumbered from Section 78A-6-805 is
10011	renumbered and amended to read:
10012	[78A-6-805]. <u>80-7-105.</u> Emancipation.
10013	(1) [An emancipated minor] A minor who is emancipated may:
10014	(a) enter into contracts;
10015	(b) buy and sell property;
10016	(c) sue or be sued;
10017	(d) retain [his or her] the minor's own earnings;
10018	(e) borrow money for any purpose, including for education; and
10019	(f) obtain healthcare without parental consent.
10020	(2) [An emancipated minor] A minor who is emancipated may not be considered an
10021	adult:
10022	(a) under the criminal laws of the state, unless the requirements of [Part 7, Transfer of
10023	Jurisdiction,] Chapter 6, Part 5, Transfer to District Court have been met;
10024	(b) under the criminal laws of the state when [he or she] the minor is a victim and the
10025	age of the victim is an element of the offense; and
10026	(c) for specific constitutional and statutory age requirements regarding voting, use of
10027	alcoholic beverages, possession of tobacco or firearms, and other health and safety regulations
10028	relevant to the minor because of the minor's age.
10029	(3) (a) An order of emancipation prospectively terminates parental responsibilities that
10030	accrue based on the minor's status as a minor under the custody and control of a parent,
10031	guardian, or custodian, including parental tort liability for the acts of the minor.
10032	(b) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to interfere with the integrity of the
10033	family or to minimize the rights of parents or children.
10034	Section 219. Repealer.
10035	This bill repeals:
10036	Section 62A-4a-203.5, Mandatory petition for termination of parental rights.
10037	Section 62A-7-101, Definitions.
10038	Section 62A-7-503, Administrative officer of Youth Parole Authority.
10039	Section 62A-7-505, Conditions of parole.
10040	Section 78A-6-106, Search warrants and subpoenas Authority to issue

10041	Protective custody Expedited hearing.
10042	Section 78A-6-108, Title of petition and other court documents Form and
10043	contents of petition Order for temporary custody or protective services Physical or
10044	psychological examination of minor, parent, or guardian Dismissal of petition.
10045	Section 78A-6-117, Adjudication of jurisdiction of juvenile court Disposition of
10046	cases Enumeration of possible court orders Considerations of court.
10047	Section 78A-6-119, Modification of order or decree Requirements for changing
10048	or terminating custody, probation, or protective supervision.
10049	Section 78A-6-121, Entry of judgment for fine, fee, surcharge, or restitution.
10050	Section 78A-6-310, Notice of adjudication hearing.
10051	Section 78A-6-604, Minor held in detention Credit for good behavior.
10052	Section 78A-6-801, Purpose.
10053	Section 78A-6-1102, Amendment of petition When authorized Continuance of
10054	proceedings.
10055	Section 78A-6-1103, Modification or termination of custody order or decree
10056	Grounds Procedure.
10057	Section 78A-6-1107, Transfer of continuing jurisdiction to other district.
10058	Section 78A-6-1108, New hearings authorized Grounds and procedure.
10059	Section 78A-6-1111, Order for indigent defense service or guardian ad litem.
10060	Section 78A-6-1201, Title.
10061	Section 78A-6-1401, Title.
10062	Section 78A-6-1402, Definitions.
10063	Section 78A-6-1501, Title.
10064	Section 220. Effective date.
10065	This bill takes effect on July 1, 2021.