

119 (g) (i) that the parent has voluntarily relinquished the parent's parental rights to the  
120 child; and

121 (ii) that termination is in the child's best interest;

122 (h) that, after a period of trial during which the child was returned to live in the child's  
123 own home, the parent substantially and continuously or repeatedly refused or failed to give the  
124 child proper parental care and protection; or

125 (i) the terms and conditions of safe relinquishment of a newborn child have been  
126 complied with, in accordance with Part 5, Safe Relinquishment of a Newborn Child.

127 (2) When determining whether termination of parental rights is strictly necessary to  
128 promote the child's best interest, the court shall:

129 (a) undertake the analysis from the child's point of view;

130 (b) focus on finding the outcome that best secures the child's well-being; ~~§~~ → [and] ← ~~§~~

131 (c) include, as applicable, the considerations described in Sections 80-4-303 and

132 80-4-304 ~~§~~ → [;] ; and

132a (d) explore whether other feasible options exist that could address the specific problems or  
132b issues facing the family, short of imposing the ultimate remedy of terminating the parent's  
132c right. ← ~~§~~

133 (3) The juvenile court may not terminate the parental rights of a parent because the  
134 parent has failed to complete the requirements of a child and family plan.

135 [~~(3)~~] (4) (a) Except as provided in Subsection [~~(3)(b)~~] (4)(b), in any case in which the  
136 juvenile court has directed the division to provide reunification services to a parent, the  
137 juvenile court must find that the division made reasonable efforts to provide those services  
138 before the juvenile court may terminate the parent's rights under Subsection (1)(b), (c), (d), (e),  
139 (f), or (h).

140 (b) Notwithstanding Subsection [~~(3)(a)~~] (4)(a), the juvenile court is not required to  
141 make the finding under Subsection [~~(3)(a)~~] (4)(a) before terminating a parent's rights:

142 (i) under Subsection (1)(b), if the juvenile court finds that the abuse or neglect occurred  
143 subsequent to adjudication; or

144 (ii) if reasonable efforts to provide the services described in Subsection [~~(3)(a)~~] (4)(a)  
145 are not required under federal law, and federal law is not inconsistent with Utah law.

146 Section 3. **Effective date.**

147 This bill takes effect on May 1, 2024.