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Second Substitute S.B. 208

This document includes Senate Committee Amendments incorporated into the bill on Mon, Feb 24, 2003 at 3:29 PM by smaeser. -->

Senator Bill Wright proposes the following substitute bill:

	1	WARRANT FOR REMOVAL OF MINOR FROM	
	2	номе	
	3	2003 GENERAL SESSION	
	4	STATE OF UTAH	
	5	Sponsor: Bill Wright	
	6	This act modifies the Human Services Code and the Judicial Code. The act provides	
that	7	a minor may not be removed from the minor's home or school or be taken into	
protect	8 9 10	custody with or without a criminal warrant unless the minor's parent or guardian consents, or there is probable cause to believe any one or more of enumerated circumstances exist. The act amends and clarifies the grounds for a court ordering	
that a	11	minor be removed from the minor's home or otherwise taken into protective	
custod		after the filing of a petition alleging abuse, neglect, or dependency. The act makes technical changes. The act amends provisions relating to the authority to issue	
search	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	warrants and subpoenas. This act affects sections of Utah Code Annotated 1953 as follows: AMENDS: 62A-4a-202.1, as last amended by Chapter 265, Laws of Utah 2002 78-3a-106, as last amended by Chapter 265, Laws of Utah 2002 78-3a-306, as last amended by Chapter 265, Laws of Utah 2002 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah: Section 1. Section 62A-4a-202.1 is amended to read: 62A-4a-202.1. Taking a minor into protective custody with or without warrant or	

- court order -- Peace officer -- Division of Child and Family Services caseworker --23
- Consent or specified circumstances -- Shelter care or emergency kinship. 24
- (1) A state officer, peace officer, or child welfare worker may not, without [a] the 25

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		26
con	sent o	f the minor's parent or guardian, a S [-criminal-] s warrant, or a court order issued under
COM	27	Section 78-3a-106, remove a minor from the minor's home or school, or take a minor into
	28	protective custody unless[+] there exist exigent circumstances.
	29	[(a) a parent or guardian consents; or]
	30	[(b) the officer or worker has, at the time, probable cause to believe that one or more of
	31	the following circumstances exist:
	32	[(i) there is imminent danger to the physical health or safety of the minor, and the
	33	minor's physical health or safety may not be protected without removing the minor from
the	55	minor opin, seem seems of the property of the
tiic	34	eustody of the minor's parent or guardian;
	35	[(ii) there is a substantial risk to the minor of being physically or sexually abused by a
	36	parent or guardian, a member of the parent's or guardian's household, or another person
known		paroni or gamen, a series of
ILIIO WII	37	to the parent or guardian;
	38	[(iii) the parent or guardian is unwilling to have physical custody of the minor;]
	39	[(iv) the minor has been abandoned without any provision for the minor's support;]
	40	(v) a parent who has been incarcerated or institutionalized has not arranged or cannot
	41	arrange for safe and appropriate care for the minor;]
	42	[(vi) a relative or other adult custodian with whom the parent or guardian has left the
	43	minor is unwilling or unable to provide care or support for the minor, the whereabouts of
the		
*****	44	parent or guardian are unknown, and reasonable efforts to locate the parent or guardian
have		
	45	been unsuccessful; or
	46	[(vii) an infant has been abandoned, as defined in Section 78-3a-313.5.]
	47	(2) A state officer, peace officer, or child welfare worker may not remove a minor
from		Pulma Karana and and and and and and and and and
	48	the minor's home or school or take a minor into protective custody under Subsection (1) if
	49	motivated solely by an intent to seize or obtain evidence unrelated to the potential abuse
Of		
	50	neglect allegation.]
	51	[(3) In the absence of circumstances that demonstrate a substantial, immediate threat to
	52	the health or safety of a minor, a state officer, peace officer, or child welfare worker may
not		
	53	remove a minor from the minor's home or school or take a minor into protective custody
under		
	54	Subsection (1) on the basis of:

	55 56	[(a) mental illness or poverty of the parent or guardian; or] [(b) educational neglect.]
	30	(b) educational neglect.]
		T. A.D.
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r.	(4)] (3)	57
Į,		A child welfare worker within the division may take action under Subsection (1) accompanied by a peace officer, or without a peace officer when a peace officer is not
	58	
	59	reasonably available. [(5)] (3) If possible, consistent with the minor's safety and welfare, before taking a
	60 61	minor into protective custody, the worker shall also determine whether there are services
	62	reasonably available to the worker which, if provided to the minor's parent or to the
minor,		reasonably available to the worker which, if provided to the filmor's parent of to the
mmor,	63	would eliminate the need to remove the minor from the custody of the minor's parent or
	64	guardian. If those services are reasonably available, they shall be utilized. In determining
	65	whether services are reasonably available, and in making reasonable efforts to provide
those	05	Wilding pervisor are reasonably available, and in summing the summ
HOSC	66	services, the minor's health, safety, and welfare shall be the worker's paramount concern.
	67	[(6)] (4) (a) A minor removed or taken into custody under this section may not be
	68	placed or kept in a secure detention facility pending court proceedings unless the minor is
	69	detainable based on guidelines promulgated by the Division of Youth Corrections.
	70	(b) A minor removed from the custody of the minor's parent or guardian but who does
	71	not require physical restriction shall be given temporary care in:
	72	(i) a shelter facility; or
	73	(ii) an emergency kinship placement in accordance with Section 62A-4a-209.
	74	Section 2. Section 78-3a-106 is amended to read:
	75	78-3a-106. Search warrants and subpoenas Authority to issue.
	76	(1) The court has authority to issue search warrants, subpoenas, or investigative
	77	subpoenas in criminal cases, delinquency, and abuse, neglect, and dependency
procee	edings f	
	78	the same purposes, in the same manner and pursuant to the same procedures set forth in
the		
	79	code of criminal procedure for the issuance of search warrants, subpoenas, or
invest	igative	
	80	subpoenas in other trial courts in the state.
	81	(2) (a) If it appears to the court upon an affidavit sworn to by a peace officer or any
_	82	other person, and upon the examination of other witnesses, if required by the judge, that
there	0.0	. 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	83	is probable cause to believe that a child is being ill-treated by the child's parent, guardian,
Of	0.4	and the same detained ill treeted on hand and excinct the designs of the shildle
	84	eustodian, or is being detained, ill-treated, or harbored against the desires of the child's
parent		guardian, or custodian, in any place within the jurisdiction of the court, the court may
	85	guardian, or custodian, in any place within the jurisdiction of the court, the court may

warrant authorizing a child protective services worker or peace officer to search for the

86

child

87 and take the child into protective custody.]

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		60
C	2) (a) 89	The court may issue a warrant authorizing a child protective services worker or peace officer to search for a child and take the child into protective custody if it appears
to the		
	90	court upon a verified petition, recorded sworn testimony or an affidavit sworn to by a
<u>peace</u>	91	officer or any other person, and upon the examination of other witnesses, if required by
the		
	92	judge, that there is probable cause to believe that:
	93	(i) there is an immediate threat to the safety of a child; and
	94	(ii) the applicant certifies to the court in writing or by recorded sworn testimony as to
	95	the efforts, if any, that have been made to give notice to the minor's parent or guardian
and th		
	96	reasons supporting the claim that notice and an opportunity to be heard should not be
requir	ed.	
	97	(b) A warrant removing a child from his home or school, or having the effect of
	98	depriving a parent or guardian of the care, custody, and control of their minor child, may
not be		
	99	issued without notice to the minor's parents and opportunity to be heard unless the
	100	requirements of Subsection S $\left[\frac{78-3a-106(a)(i)}{78-3a-106(2)(a)(i)}\right]$ s and (ii) have been
<u>satisfi</u>	ed.	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
Surrey	101	[(b)] (c) Pursuant to Section 77-23-210, a peace officer making the search may enter a
	102	house or premises by force, if necessary, in order to remove the child.
	103	[(e)] (d) The person executing the warrant shall then take the child to the place of
	103	shelter designated by the court.
	104	(3) The parent or guardian to be notified must be the minor's primary care giver, or
41	103	(3) The parent of guaratan to be notified must be the minor's primary care given, or
<u>the</u>	100	
	106	person who has custody of the minor, when the order is sought.
	107	Section 3. Section 78-3a-306 is amended to read:
	108	78-3a-306. Shelter hearing.
	109	(1) A shelter hearing shall be held within 72 hours excluding weekends and holidays
	110	after any one or all of the following occur:
	111	(a) removal of the child from his home by the Division of Child and Family Services;
	112	(b) placement of the child in the protective custody of the Division of Child and
Family	y	
	113	Services;
	114	(c) emergency kinship placement under Subsection 62A-4a-202.1 [(6)] (4); or
	115	(d) as an alternative to removal of the child, a parent has entered a domestic violence
	116	shelter at the request of the Division of Child and Family Services.
	117	(2) Upon the occurrence of any of the circumstances described in Subsections (1)(a)
	118	through (1)(d), the division shall issue a notice that contains all of the following:

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	119
(a) the r	name and address of the person to whom the notice is directed;
120	(b) the date, time, and place of the shelter hearing;
121	(c) the name of the minor on whose behalf a petition is being brought;
122	(d) a concise statement regarding:
123	(i) the reasons for removal or other action of the division under Subsection (1); and
124	(ii) the allegations and code sections under which the proceeding has been instituted;
125	(e) a statement that the parent or guardian to whom notice is given, and the minor, are
126	entitled to have an attorney present at the shelter hearing, and that if the parent or
guardian is	
127	indigent and cannot afford an attorney, and desires to be represented by an attorney, one
will be	
128	provided; and
129	(f) a statement that the parent or guardian is liable for the cost of support of the minor
130	in the protective custody, temporary custody, and custody of the division, and the cost
for legal	
131	counsel appointed for the parent or guardian under Subsection (2)(e), according to his
financial	
132	ability.
133	(3) That notice shall be personally served as soon as possible, but no later than one
134	business day after removal of a child from his home, on:
135	(a) the appropriate guardian ad litem; and
136	(b) both parents and any guardian of the minor, unless they cannot be located.
137	(4) The following persons shall be present at the shelter hearing:
138	(a) the child, unless it would be detrimental for the child;
139	(b) the child's parents or guardian, unless they cannot be located, or fail to appear in
140	response to the notice;
141	(c) counsel for the parents, if one has been requested;
142	(d) the child's guardian ad litem;
143	(e) the caseworker from the Division of Child and Family Services who has been
144	assigned to the case; and
145	(f) the attorney from the attorney general's office who is representing the division.
146	(5) (a) At the shelter hearing, the court shall provide an opportunity for the minor's
147	parent or guardian, if present, and any other person having relevant knowledge, to
provide	
148	relevant testimony. The court may also provide an opportunity for the minor to testify.
149	(b) The court may consider all relevant evidence, in accordance with the Utah Rules of

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	ocedure. The court shall hear relevant evidence presented by the minor, his parent
151	or guardian, the requesting party, or their counsel, but may in its discretion limit
testimony and	
152	evidence to only that which goes to the issues of removal and the child's need for
continued	
153	protection.
154	(6) If the child is in the protective custody of the division, the division shall report to
155	the court:
156	(a) the reasons why the minor was removed from the parent's or guardian's custody;
157	(b) any services provided to the child and his family in an effort to prevent removal;
158	(c) the need, if any, for continued shelter;
159	(d) the available services that could facilitate the return of the minor to the custody of
160	his parent or guardian; and
161	(e) whether the child has any relatives who may be able and willing to take temporary
162	custody.
163	(7) The court shall consider all relevant evidence provided by persons or entities
164	authorized to present relevant evidence pursuant to this section.
165	(8) If necessary to protect the child, preserve the rights of a party, or for other good
166	cause shown, the court may grant no more than one time-limited continuance, not to
exceed	
167	five judicial days.
168	(9) If the child is in the protective custody of the division, the court shall order that the
169	minor be released from the protective custody of the division unless it finds, by a
170	preponderance of the evidence, that any one of the following exist:
171	(a) there is a substantial danger to the physical health or safety of the minor and the
172	minor's physical health or safety may not be protected without removing him from his
parent's	
173	custody. If a minor has previously been adjudicated as abused, neglected, or dependent
and a	
174	subsequent incident of abuse, neglect, or dependency occurs, that fact constitutes prima
facie	
175	evidence that the child cannot safely remain in the custody of his parent;
176	(b) the minor is suffering emotional damage, as may be indicated by, but is not limited
177	to, extreme anxiety, depression, withdrawal, or negative aggressive behavior toward self
or	
178	others, and there are no reasonable means available by which the minor's emotional
health may	
179	be protected without removing the minor from the custody of his parent;
180	(c) the minor or another minor residing in the same household has been physically or

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sexually abused, or is considered to be at substantial risk of being physically or sexually
182 abused, by a parent, a member of the parent's household, or other person known to the parent.

183 If a parent has received actual notice that physical or sexual abuse by a person known to

the		
tiio	184	parent has occurred, and there is evidence that the parent has allowed the child to be in
the	101	parent not decorate, many many and a second not a second
	185	physical presence of the alleged abuser, that fact constitutes prima facie evidence that the
child		Projection Production Control of the Projection Control of the Project
	186	is at substantial risk of being physically or sexually abused;
	187	(d) the parent is unwilling to have physical custody of the child;
	188	(e) the minor has been left without any provision for his support;
	189	(f) a parent who has been incarcerated or institutionalized has not or cannot arrange
for		
	190	safe and appropriate care for the minor;
	191	(g) a relative or other adult custodian with whom the minor has been left by the parent
	192	is unwilling or unable to provide care or support for the minor, the whereabouts of the
parent		
	193	are unknown, and reasonable efforts to locate him have been unsuccessful;
	194	(h) the minor is in immediate need of medical care;
	195	(i) the physical environment or the fact that the child is left unattended poses a threat
to	406	
	196	the child's health or safety;
	197	(j) the minor or another minor residing in the same household has been neglected;
	198	(k) the parent, or an adult residing in the same household as the parent, has been charged or arrested pursuant to Title 58, Chapter 37d, Clandestine Drug Lab Act, and
	199	charged or arrested pursuant to Title 38, Chapter 37d, Clandestine Diug Lab Net, and
any	200	clandestine laboratory operation, as defined in Section 58-37d-3, was located in the
resider		Clandestine laboratory operation, as defined in Section 30-37d-3, was located in the
residei	201	or on the property where the child resided; or
	201	(1) the child's welfare is otherwise endangered.
	203	(10) (a) The court shall also make a determination on the record as to whether
	204	reasonable efforts were made to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the minor
from	201	Temporate errores (1976 masses to provide a second
11 0111	205	his home and whether there are available services that would prevent the need for
contin		
	206	removal. If the court finds that the minor can be safely returned to the custody of his
parent	or	
•	207	guardian through the provision of those services, it shall place the minor with his parent
or		
	208	guardian and order that those services be provided by the division.
	209	(b) In making that determination, and in ordering and providing services, the child's
	210	health, safety, and welfare shall be the paramount concern, in accordance with federal
law.		
	211	(11) Where the division's first contact with the family occurred during an emergency

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212

situation in which the child could not safely remain at home, the court shall make a finding that 213 any lack of preplacement preventive efforts was appropriate.

	214	(12) In cases where actual sexual abuse or abandonment, or serious physical abuse or
	215	neglect are involved, neither the division nor the court has any duty to make "reasonable
	216	efforts" or to, in any other way, attempt to maintain a child in his home, return a child to
his		
	217	home, provide reunification services, or attempt to rehabilitate the offending parent or
parents.		
	218	(13) The court may not order continued removal of a minor solely on the basis of
	219	educational neglect as described in Subsection 78-3a-103 (1)[(r)](s)(ii).
	220	(14) (a) Whenever a court orders continued removal of a minor under this section, it
	221	shall state the facts on which that decision is based.
	222	(b) If no continued removal is ordered and the minor is returned home, the court shall
	223	state the facts on which that decision is based.
	224	(15) If the court finds that continued removal and temporary custody are necessary for
	225	the protection of a child because harm may result to the child if he were returned home,
it shall		
	226	order continued removal regardless of any error in the initial removal of the child, or the
failure		
	227	of a party to comply with notice provisions, or any other procedural requirement of this
chapter		
•	228	or Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Child and Family Services.

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State Impact:

Provisions of this legislation should not have any significant fiscal impact.

Individual and Business Impact:

No fiscal impact.

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Last Revised: 30 August, 2000