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1 2 3	JUVENILE COURT CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER STATE OF COLORADO 1437 Bannock St., Room 157 Denver, CO 80202
4	IN THE INTEREST OF: CASE NO. 08JV141
5	DIVISION 2
6	PETITIONER: ROBERT MANZANARES
7	v.
8	CARTE MERRY
9	RESPONDENT: CARIE TERRY
10	
11	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT
12	
13	The hearing in this matter commenced on
14	Monday, March 3, 2008, before the HONORABLE D. BRETT
15	WOODS, Judge of the Denver Juvenile Court.
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AFTERNOON SESSION, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 2008 1 (The following proceedings were had and 2 entered of record:) 3 THE COURT: Well, then I can call this up 4 just briefly, 2008JV0141. Parties can enter their 5 appearances on this matter. 6 MS. BERKELEY: Thank you, Your Honor. Emily 7 A. Berkeley, Registration 36240, who is here with 8 Petitioner Robert Manzanares. 9 THE COURT: All right. 10 MS. BERKELEY: Then co-counsel Dave Osborne 11 here as well. 12 MR. OSBORNE: Good morning, Your Honor, 13 Registration 32319. 14 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 15 MR. OSBORNE: Or good afternoon, sorry. 16 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Ma'am? 17 RESPONDENT: Hi, Carie Terry. 1.8 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. I heard 19 the paternity issue, decided the paternity issue on 20 Friday. An order was presented to me after that. 21 order appeared broader to me than the issues I had 22 decided. That there was some further discussions then 23 after that, and then I said I could reconvene the 24 hearing today at 3:00 pursuant to the terms of the 25

Uniform Child-custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.

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I have arranged to have a consultation hearing with the judge in Utah at four p.m., and the judge in Utah who's apparently a Judge Hilder, who I have not met or spoken to but my staff was in contact with their office, is available to speak with us at 3:00 for purposes of the -- excuse me, at 4:00 for purposes of a consultation hearing as is called for by the Child-custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, so unless there was anything prior to that, at 4:00 we'll just have the hearing at 4:00.

MS. BERKELEY: Your Honor, you had asked me some other questions at the last hearing and I'm prepared to do oral argument before we consult with him.

THE COURT: All right.

RESPONDENT: Your Honor, I also have more support as well.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I don't have a lot of time because really squeezing this in and just waiting for other attorneys to come in from the other divisions. Did you have -- so give each about two minutes.

MS. BERKELEY: Two minutes.

THE COURT: Pretty quick. Or unless they come in but go ahead.

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MS. BERKELEY: Okay. Your Honor, well basically as you know, we're here to talk about the home state because the parties' daughter was born on Utah soil not because mom moved to Utah for a job and not because she had any other reason except to divest this court of jurisdiction and give her child to her own brother so she could see the child and Mr. Manzanares the father could no longer see the child, so basically it's her own misconduct that has allowed us to be here today and has caused us to be here three times in the last five days.

Except for the home -- the one home state definition, all other issues are in favor of jurisdiction being in Colorado. To begin, UCCJEA, 14-13-208, is the unclean hands statute. Unclean hands statute is nearly identical in Utah. I have researched them both and essentially to ensure that parents will not receive unfair advantage from unjustifiable conduct. And almost in every case it's because a parent has fled the state whatever state they're in to divest the court of jurisdiction for more favorable laws.

There's several instances of fraud in this

case, and I don't know if we have time to go through them all, but I can question mother at some point about them. For example, Mr. Manzanares was sending her support checks because she said her pregnancy was so expensive. She signed the child over on the 20th of February. On the 25th of February after returning to Colorado she cashed the check he sent to her on the 17th of February. All sorts of other examples. Sent e-mails. Example -- you still have that?

THE COURT: I do.

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MS. BERKELEY: -- of the e-mails. First e-mail I think Exhibit 4 she says we'll sit down and talk about the reconsideration for adoption in April. She obviously was trying to get him not to pursue his rights. Also in her response, if you look in the wherefore, she requested this Court give her authority to place the child for adoption clearly submitting to the jurisdiction of this court on the adoption issue and then just went and crossed state lines and gave birth and signed the child over for adoption in any case.

She also states to the Court she told
Mr. Manzanares and I exactly when she was going to
Utah, but she also says there was no oral
communications after October '07, and you can clearly

see from all the writings including her response she never gave a specific date. She just kind of said sometime in February. We were scheduled for a hearing with Magistrate Janske -- Janske.

THE COURT: Janske.

MS. BERKELEY: Janske and we took the first date. According to the statute had to be done within a certain amount of days and took the first day they had. She knew about it. Probably saw the exhibits she had e-mailed and mail of the summons. Also she had a duty to inform the Court of any proceeding which could have affected this proceeding. She did not. You guys found out from us.

And you know, she also potentially, and she says she didn't, but we would still request her medical records of an induced birth.

Also another -- another important thing is the simultaneous proceedings statute. Utah and Colorado are very similar to each other.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, what was that?

MS. BERKELEY: It's simultaneous proceedings. In Colorado it's 14-13-206 and in Utah it's 78-45c-206, and in Utah the statute -- and let me say in advance, you already ruled there was a paternity proceeding in this case, and you also ruled

that is a custody proceeding under the UCCJEA 102 -- 14-13-102.

except as otherwise provided in section 78-45-204, which does not apply, Court of this state may not, Utah, exercise jurisdiction under this chapter at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in Utah if a proceeding concerning custody of the child has been previously commenced in the court of another state. We commenced a custody proceeding a month before she commenced anything in Utah.

In addition, our lawyers in Utah looked up this case number -- this allegedly custody case number and they said that's an adoption case, and even if there was a temporary custody thing and adoption case, that is just standard and under the UCC -- I'm sorry, under the adoption statute and UCCJEA even according to her attorneys, it's not a custody proceeding so -- and that's in their brief.

Oh, and also under Rule -- under 206 -14-13-206, the forum here is clearly more convenient.

If something happens in Utah, these parties are going to have to fly to Salt Lake City every single time something happens to protect their rights and that -- that's ridiculous quite frankly. Tell me if time is

up. I can keep talking.

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THE COURT: All right. Anything else you have?

MS. BERKELEY: Yeah. Just -- just briefly. Finally, under Title 19 and under Title 14 at the very least this Court might recognize there is a potential conflict in the law and under the UCCJEA the purpose is to avoid simultaneous proceedings and avoid parents absconding with kids.

If there is a conflict between 19 -- Title

19 and Title 14, it should clearly be resolved in

favor of equities and in favor of just basic statutory

construction of law. I do have a case <u>In re Petition</u>

of S.O. -- S, as in Sam, O -- and that cite 795 P.2d

254, and --

MS. BERKELEY: It is Colorado, correct,

Supreme Court and statutory construction case and case of adoption -- challenge to adoption, and it says we presume the legislature intends a just and reasonable result when it enacts a statute and we seek to avoid an interpretation leading to an absurd result, and just can't see how this Court wouldn't think it would be an absurd result to allow mom to abscond with a child -- to go over state lines, adopt her child out

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to her own brother, and come back and say Colorado
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    doesn't have any jurisdiction. She already submitted.
2
               Also you already ruled in your final order
 3
    the child was a resident of Colorado until mom --
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               THE COURT: All right.
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               MS. BERKELEY: And also which I already
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    cited in People v. Estergard, Court construed the
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    child as an unborn child in a paternity proceeding.
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    And, you know, if the Court didn't do that --
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               THE COURT: No, I understand what you're
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11
    saying.
               MS. BERKELEY: Says would permit a parent to
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    evade responsibilities by leaving the state at any
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    time prior to the birth of the child. I just -- yeah.
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               THE COURT: All right. Thank you. All
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    right, ma'am.
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               RESPONDENT: Okay.
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                           I don't see the other attorneys
               THE COURT:
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           Ms. Terry?
    here.
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               RESPONDENT: I'm just going to get right to
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    the point, Your Honor, instead of disputing all the
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    fluff we already went over on Friday.
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               THE CLERK: One brief moment. Excuse me, I
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    hate to interrupt.
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               THE COURT: Go ahead, ma'am.
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RESPONDENT: Of all the things that I provided to the Court on Friday to just disprove the things undersigned counsel stated with, you know, the clean hands act or the forum shopping or whatever she is using, that kind of stuff, I want to get straight to the point, Your Honor, because about the fact this case revolves around jurisdiction and jurisdiction and the home state where the child is born. The home state is by where the child is born and resides from birth.

The Utah Supreme Court in Alma Evans

Trucking v. Roach wrote that the ordinary and usual meaning of the word child is a child which has been born. United States Supreme Court also upheld this.

In Burns --

THE COURT: Have you a citation on your case?

RESPONDENT: Burns v. Alcala -- Your Honor,

I have a copy for each of you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

RESPONDENT: United States Supreme Court states that the ordinary meaning of the word child refers to an individual already born with an existence separate from its mother meaning that the home state is when the child is born, not before the child is

born, and that claiming jurisdiction before a child is born is negated.

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Again if you look at the briefing that I submitted on Thursday saying that the -- the home state is where the child lived from birth and resides, since there is adoption proceedings and where custody proceedings are already taking place in Utah, Utah does uphold that home state along with the United States Supreme Court is where the child is born and resides from birth.

Your Honor, there is no law about me being able to travel and visit family. No, I did not plan to have the child four weeks early, and I did notify the Petitioner and undersigned counsel I was leaving town from an e-mail I sent them on January 11 saying I would be in Utah visiting my father who has Parkinson's, and they did know of that, and again negating their saying that I knew about the hearing.

Obviously you can tell from the information I gave the Court on Friday that I did not know of the hearing until I already was a couple days before I was leaving to go to Utah and already had those plans to visit my father. That is why I submitted a motion to continue to the court because I was and already had planned to be out of town, and they did know that, and

again they did hold onto the summons instead of giving it to me on February 1 and tried to slide by that I might not show up in court in contempt of court from them not letting me know.

So, Your Honor, as you can see, I also have a case in Arkansas and in Florida that the same thing occurred. UCCJEA tried to avoid jurisdictional conflicts, and they allowed a court to assume jurisdiction in an initial child-custody determination based on if the child has no home state, but this child does have a home state and looking at these -- looking at these laws, the United States Supreme Court, Colorado, and Utah uphold is that it is from where the child is born and resides from birth.

And I would also like to ask, Your Honor, if undersigned counsel says Colorado upholds a contradictory law how is that really --

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. You don't need to ask them. You're addressing me. Okay. Thank you. Well, I've been informed that some of the other matters are going to have to be ready because some other attorneys are in contested hearings, so I'll do what I can without them. Counsel, reconvene this at four o'clock.

Again the issues I have are that -- a couple

of issues we can talk about. I don't know if the Utah judge will be able to assist us with that or not, but had wanted me to ask or go ahead and sign a rather broad order and that could be something that Utah courts are not going to particularly honor and some of the arguments that you're making are arguments that perhaps need to be made in Utah not necessarily here.

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I had declared paternity in the case because the statute allows me to declare paternity. I have directed that the birth certificate reflect the name of the father, so those are two things that I am certain that I have done. And again some of the arguments you're making I'm not sure are arguments that should be made to me necessarily or arguments to be made to the Court in Utah because the child is not here, child is in Utah.

You are essentially asking me to sign sort of a pickup order to have the child picked up and brought back to Colorado, and I can easily foresee a circumstance where the Court in Utah would sign an order saying, no, don't do that and then I have a police officer who's standing there and has conflicting orders and may have to figure out which one they're going to exercise. And so that is kind of the real problem we got here.

So these arguments you're making there may be a full faith and credit argument I suppose that the child's name -- excuse me, the father's name needs to be applied to the birth certificate in Utah as again the Parentage Act in Colorado allows me to declare paternity prior to the birth of the child. In this case I did declare paternity although it did come after the birth of the child, so again the arguments you're asking me to make or to accept I'm not sure are appropriate for here although we will have the Utah judge on the phone at approximately four o'clock for the purposes of consultation which are required.

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There is also the problem, which is the plain statute, which is the Uniform Child-custody

Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, does not govern an adoption proceeding and that's the proceeding which has been commenced in Utah and though it's possible there that judge will say it just doesn't govern.

MS. BERKELEY: Your Honor, so when the judge -- we'll all get to talk to the Utah judge?

THE COURT: It's on the record and in open court and this judge in Utah may not even know about what happened here.

RESPONDENT: Your Honor, he's actually the one who signed -- his signature's on the adoption and

temporary custody proceedings which I presented to the Court on Friday.

THE COURT: I understand that, but I'm not sure the judge knows about this case.

RESPONDENT: Wanted to let you know that.

THE COURT: Judge -- all the judge knows is there's some kind of matter going on in Colorado, and I can -- that's the purpose of consulting because the purpose of this consultation is to try to avoid these jurisdictional --

MS. BERKELEY: All right. Your Honor, we thank you. Just 78-45-206 that Utah -- 78-45-206, I guess maybe the question is how can Utah possibly exercise jurisdiction based on that, and also I think I'm sure if you sign -- Utah counsel tells them whatever order you sign because you had jurisdiction under full faith and credit under the UCCJEA.

THE COURT: Order I can sign and I have said I can sign I declared paternity and I declared the gentleman here is the father and his name should be on the birth certificate. Those are the two things that I'm absolutely sure I have done and Colorado allows me to do.

Now you're getting in terms of now -- and I understand what your argument was in terms of

presumption, which there is a presumption in law children should be with their parents, and I understand that that is Colorado law and all of that.

But there is a placement order that has been placed in Utah, so placement has been made, so when you get into changing placement, then you get into the whole issue of best interests, what serves the best interests, and all of that, and we haven't had -- I know what the presumption is, but we haven't had any evidence in this case. I don't know what the circumstances of the child are. I don't know where the child is. I don't know who the child is living with. If I don't know if the child's being mistreated in any way, hard for me to make a best interests ruling.

MS. BERKELEY: Your Honor, the best interests -- UCCJEA specifically leaves out the best interest, if you look at the comments, leaves out that language and puts in 208 -- 14-13-208, and Ms. Terry's argument, you know, repeatedly saying home state, home state doesn't apply -- to avoid absconding and saying it's the home state.

THE COURT: I'll look at that again, but I understand again since the child isn't here my thinking is this fight is in Utah, not here.

MS. BERKELEY: If you just look at it so 1 many cases saying the child's not in Colorado because 2 mom absconded. 3 THE COURT: If you have a case that says I 4 can sign an order saying a child in another state 5 needs to be picked up, brought back to this state 6 because the mother left and went and had the child in 7 another state, I'll be happy to take a look at it. 8 MS. BERKELEY: Okay. Just 208 is the same 9 there as here. 10 THE COURT: Maybe the judges will have to 11 have some sort of a joint evidentiary hearing and 12 maybe they will say you're right and it's with 13 Colorado to make that call. That's the whole purpose 14 of this --15 MS. BERKELEY: Okay. 16 THE COURT: -- to have a preliminary 17 consultation with the judge in Utah, and it's all I 18 can do to try to figure out Colorado law let alone 19 trying to figure out the law from another 20 It's an interesting and difficult jurisdiction. 21 problem for everyone. All right. Thank you. 22 (A recess was taken from 3:30 to 4:05 p.m.) 2.3 (Calling the judge in Utah.) 24 JUDGE HILDER: Judge Hilder. 25

THE COURT: Good afternoon, sir. This is 1 Judge Brett Woods. I'm the judge with Juvenile Court 2 here in Denver, Colorado, and it's a pleasure to have 3 you with us today and to speak with us. 4 JUDGE HILDER: I'm happy. Can I get your 5 6 name again. THE COURT: It's Brett, B-R-E-T-T. Last 7 name Woods, W-O-O-D-S. 8 JUDGE HILDER: Not that hard, judge. 9 10 you. THE COURT: Thank you, sir. 11 JUDGE HILDER: Sounds like you're on the 12 13 record. THE COURT: We're on the record here on my 14 end as well. 15 JUDGE HILDER: Well, on your record and 16 that's fine. I can add my record but might not work 17 as well if I go on speaker phone. 18 THE COURT: I understand. 19 JUDGE HILDER: Okay. 20 THE COURT: Let me explain to you why I have 21 initiated the phone call for you today and doing it 22 pursuant to the Uniform Child-custody Jurisdiction and 23 Enforcement Act. 24 JUDGE HILDER: Uh-huh. 25

THE COURT: And we have some people here in my courtroom as well. I have the Petitioner Robert Manzanares who is here and he's represented by counsel, and he is the Petitioner father in the case. I have Respondent mother and her name is Carie Terry, and she's here today in court. She is not represented by an attorney although I understand she has an attorney in Utah apparently, and you may have -
JUDGE HILDER: I met Ms. Terry I think on

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the 20th of February.

explain, and I don't know if we're going to be able to answer anything today or not, but let me just tell you what happened here. There was a case filed in Colorado. It was 2008JV141. It was filed in the Juvenile Court of the City and County of Denver. It was filed under our paternity law here in Colorado, and the case was to seek a declaration of paternity that Mr. Manzanares is the father of the child of Ms. Terry and apparently Ms. Terry gave birth to the child in Utah.

JUDGE HILDER: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: There was also apparently a request to enjoin the adoption that was filed but under the terms of our paternity statute. Long story

short, last week I held a brief hearing on the issue of paternity. That was held I believe on the 27th of February.

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Prior to that it had been scheduled for a hearing earlier than that on the 20th before one of our magistrates, and Ms. Terry had appeared, filed responsive pleadings, I should state asked for that hearing to be continued. For whatever reason it was continued. Apparently shortly after that she had the baby in Utah and ended up in my division last week on the 27th.

And I ordered the parties who were here to brief the issue of jurisdiction, and then I came back with it on the 29th, and on the 29th entered an order that at least pursuant to the Colorado Children's Code and our paternity statute that Mr. Manzanares is the father of the child.

And the reason I was able to do that, sir, was because our paternity statute here in Colorado provides that a paternity case can be filed before the child is born, and it expressly provides that, and it also expressly provides and Colorado case law has held that the child need not be a party to it. The only people that need to be a party are the mother and the father and that I had found based on the filing here

and their appearance that Mr. Manzanares is the father of the child, and I declared paternity.

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I also declared that his name should be added to the birth certificate although I understand the child was not born in Colorado but was born in Utah. The Petitioners have asked that I enter some fairly broad orders essentially asking that the child be picked up and brought back to Colorado and at least so far I have declined to do that and all I have done is said there is a paternity case and I have declared paternity.

They want to argue I believe that there may have been some actions that would rise to the level of unclean hands on the part of the mother in terms of leaving Colorado and having the baby in Utah and so on, and they have also tried to argue to me that Colorado is the home state of the child even though the child was born in Utah. And they are making that argument again under the Uniform Child-custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.

JUDGE HILDER: Can I ask a question here, Judge Woods?

THE COURT: Sure.

JUDGE HILDER: As codified in Utah but amazingly I had this issue at three o'clock on a New

Mexico case but both Utah and New Mexico adopted the Act and the Act specifically does not apply to an adoption proceeding.

THE COURT: I have noted that, and I have raised that.

JUDGE HILDER: True for Colorado, yes.

THE COURT: Yes. We have a section -- in Colorado section 14-13-103.

JUDGE HILDER: We have the same 103 subsection so probably have identical language.

THE COURT: I think we do, so I have -- I don't know what has happened in Utah, but what I told the parties here is that first of all I'm not sure that I can enter the orders they want me to enter, and that even if I did, I'm not certain they would be recognized in Utah, and mostly I want to avoid a situation where I have some police officer in Utah having to have an order from me in one hand and perhaps an order from you in the other and trying to figure out which one they have to do.

JUDGE HILDER: Why we're talking, and I really appreciate it, and what we do seem to have, judge, just so you know what at this end sounds like we have two actions, one for paternity with you and adoption with me and the adoption in Utah is all about

jurisdictional requirements. Utah is frankly very aggressive on jurisdiction on adoptions but this is not a case that's particularly unusual. It's based on the residency of the proposed adoptive parents who have filed a petition, and it's also based on the birth of the child in Utah.

And I did take the consent to the adoption by the proposed adoptive parents, and I heard at the time and I'm sure Ms. Terry will tell you this I think she was planning the birth in Colorado but she came to visit her father I forget for illness or some special reasons. Baby was a surprise. It wasn't planned in Utah but happened. It happened on the 17th. Baby was early.

THE COURT: Judge, just so you know, there have been allegations made in this case and again I haven't taken evidence, but there have been allegations and offers of proof made in this case that Ms. Terry intended to have the baby in Utah and that again we haven't had an evidentiary hearing although there have been offers made including offers of proof in the form of e-mails that people have suggested on our end Ms. Terry planned to for lack of the better way of putting it sneak out of Colorado and have the baby in Utah.

evidentiary hearings either and may not be remembering it correctly because my hearing was about consent and temporary placement, and on the 20th the baby was three days old. A consent was given, and I think I can say without breaching anything, this consent was a bit different because it consented to the adoption by specific people. I don't know if Ms. Terry told you who they are, but files are sealed so if she didn't tell, I probably cannot, but it was conditioned on that couple adopting or custody goes back to the natural mother -- biological mother and that's all that happened here except placement of course with the adoptive parents.

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I think the dilemma we have, judge, and both do have a dilemma is I have clear jurisdiction under the adoption statute to do what I did. You have clear jurisdiction to do what you did on paternity and the UCCJEA does not apply and the father certainly can contest the adoption. We have a six-month waiting period. You probably know that.

THE COURT: I gathered that. I understand you've been in the process also -- of also recodification of the adoption laws.

JUDGE HILDER: This is actually the

recodified although now people are actively looking at it again to see what they got right and what they got wrong, but Utah is very aggressive. In fact, you can adopt in Utah if all you have in Utah is a licensed child placement agency with a registered office, no parents, no child, no adoptive parents and probably --well, broadest in the country. I wouldn't be surprised if it is, but this case wasn't the case. Baby was born here, adoptive parents are here, and it's our statute, but that's where it is.

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It doesn't mean the natural father who you have now determined to be the father does not have rights to contest and refuse consent. It's really just a question of timing I think as much as anything. I don't know if you're trying to address the temporary custody, but I do have an order here giving custody to the proposed adoptive parents, and frankly I wish we could get the lawyers together and start talking about what they want to do, but one thing I don't think either have the UCCJEA.

THE COURT: I'm somewhat -- I just wanted to make sure what was happening there and it has been represented to me that there might have been an adoption proceeding but -- and I did get the case number but wanted to confirm on the record.

JUDGE HILDER: Petition -- no question.

THE COURT: Okay.

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JUDGE HILDER: 082900089 and that is actually assigned to our Judge Robert Faust. I'm the presiding judge of the district, and I do more of these than I wish because I have to cover when judges are missing, and Judge Faust wasn't here that day so that's the only reason I did the consent, but I appreciate you calling me. But I don't know how you'd like to go from here.

THE COURT: Well, what I told the parties and again would be my thinking on this that really this issue I have declared paternity in Colorado. I do think I could do that based on our law.

JUDGE HILDER: Paternity I think you can.

THE COURT: And that I did order the father's name be added to the birth certificate whether Utah will recognize that or not.

JUDGE HILDER: I think we would, judge, actually.

THE COURT: That would give him some standing to object in Utah because I did that and want you to be clear this case was filed in our court -- the paternity action was filed in our court -- certify whatever records we need to certify to you but let me

give you the date -- it was filed at 3:01 p.m. on January 16, 2008.

JUDGE HILDER: Yeah. A month before the baby was born and I see no issue there. And I think you are right what is at issue here is the standing of the father and you've got a paternity order, and I think -- I think at this point has to be addressed here in terms of contesting the adoption. If it was about an immediate custody order, that's a call you'd have to make of course, judge, but --

THE COURT: Well, quite frankly if I made an immediate custody order I'm not confident it would apply in Utah.

JUDGE HILDER: I'm not either. I don't want
to get at odds, but I'm not --

THE COURT: I agree.

JUDGE HILDER: Because mine's under full jurisdiction, but I mean I think -- wish the lawyers would start talking at that point. I think they need to. I think the orders that need to be in place are in place in both states and father has standing as you say.

THE COURT: All right. Well, judge, what questions may I answer for you, if any?

JUDGE HILDER: You answered enough of them,

Judge Woods, and I appreciate it. As I say, I don't 1 get these every day but second one in an hour so some 2 days are just like that, aren't they? 3 THE COURT: Yes, they are. 4 JUDGE HILDER: Except the one I got from New 5 Mexico father didn't act until after the consent was 6 taken, and I think that's fairly significant that time 7 frame because Utah does caught up with biological 8 father fairly --9 10 THE COURT: I don't know what registration does or doesn't do in Utah. For all you to figure 11 out, but again I did not declare he was a putative 12 father, I have declared that he is in fact the father. 13 JUDGE HILDER: You didn't get to do that 14 until what, 29th, because of the delayed hearings; is 15 16 that right? THE COURT: Yes, that's right. 17 JUDGE HILDER: Action had been pending? 18 THE COURT: It's been pending in Colorado 19 since that date in January. 20 JUDGE HILDER: Now as you say, Ms. Terry is 21 there, just needs to get to her lawyer here. 22 THE COURT: Absolutely. 23 JUDGE HILDER: Father needs to do whatever 24 he wants to -- I frankly say the sooner he appears in 25

the action the better.

THE COURT: Absolutely.

JUDGE HILDER: At that point I think talk about the custody issue.

THE COURT: Right. Because as I have said to the parties here and I know going on and on, but I've got the actual parties here I have explained in some detail that the child is not here. Child is in Utah and the custody order from what I understand was entered in Utah. You have confirmed that, so if there is a problem with custody, that is something that I think needs to be taken up with you. In other words, battle is there; it's not here.

JUDGE HILDER: I think that is correct, judge. I think, you know, with the custody order February 20 also.

THE COURT: All right.

JUDGE HILDER: Is there any question the parties have of my court -- I don't know how well they can hear this.

THE COURT: We're on a pretty good speaker phone here today. Let me ask since Petitioner father is here -- I know usually mother is Petitioner but in this case it was the father, so I'll just run down the line and start with the Petitioner first. Counsel for

the Petitioner father, did you have any questions you 1 wanted to ask the judge? 2 MR. OSBORNE: Certainly. Good afternoon, 3 Your Honor. 4 JUDGE HILDER: Good afternoon. 5 MR. OSBORNE: This is David Osborne. 6 Colorado attorney, Registration Number 32319, and I 7 know this isn't necessarily your case that you just 8 happen to be in the courtroom when this came on, but 9 do you remember if you asked Ms. Terry if there were 10 any proceedings that were pending at the time she came 11 in seeking the adoption consent? 12 JUDGE HILDER: I'm almost sure I did not, 13 counsel. 14 MR. OSBORNE: Okay. 1.5 There is a record. It would JUDGE HILDER: 16 be sealed but could become available, but I'm almost 1.7 sure I did not. 1.8 MR. OSBORNE: I take it then unaware of the 19 proceeding that had been filed in Colorado? 20 JUDGE HILDER: I believe that's correct. 21 MR. OSBORNE: Okay. Now our client has 22 retained counsel in Utah, Dale Dorius. 23 Okay. JUDGE HILDER: 24 MR. OSBORNE: And I believe the Respondent 25

has also retained counsel in Utah, Mr. Jenkins.

JUDGE HILDER: Mr. Jenkins is representing the Petitioner. I do not know if he's representing the natural mother.

MR. OSBORNE: Okay. I don't -- she's signifying yes.

JUDGE HILDER: I don't know if he would agree with that, but he's an extremely experienced adoption counsel. In fact, he's one of the main drafters of the Act.

MR. OSBORNE: Okay.

JUDGE HILDER: So he may well suggest someone else step in for her, but he would be the one to contact and probably have his number. Do you?

MR. OSBORNE: I do. I do. Now I understand that -- that the position of the Court as well as the position of the Court here in Colorado is that the UCCJEA does not apply to adoption proceedings.

JUDGE HILDER: Correct.

MR. OSBORNE: If that adoption proceeding is vacated for lack of a better word if determined that father does not consent and the Court in Utah makes a determination that the adoption proceeding is over, will the Court consider transferring the custody issues and parental rights issues back to Colorado

because both the parents reside in Colorado and quite frankly would probably be a more convenient forum?

JUDGE HILDER: It's an interesting question. May be premature. I think what would have to happen is dismissal of the adoption which could indeed occur and with both parents there indeed may wish that, but went under the UCCJEA, I think if Judge Woods agrees the paternity action would fit under the UCCJEA, then if there was no agreement, we'd simply consult and see where it belongs.

THE COURT: In other words you would be calling me instead of me calling you?

JUDGE HILDER: I think so.

THE COURT: I think so.

MR. OSBORNE: These are just all questions. My client is obviously very anxious -- he's just found out he's recently a father and is missing out on important milestones as the weeks progress. Just in general, what is your expected time line on getting this matter heard in Utah?

JUDGE HILDER: Well, as I say, assigned to Judge Faust and unless -- I happen to be presiding a 28 judge court and I have discretion to reassign if there was a problem, but Judge Faust does not let grass grow under his feet. You're ready to start

1 talking -- first have to of course make an appearance though -- Judge Faust would hear it quickly. I would 2 3 think very quickly. MR. OSBORNE: You can expect probably to 4 hear from -- from our client's counsel in Utah 5 probably either this afternoon or tomorrow or at least 6 7 Judge Faust will. JUDGE HILDER: Yeah. That's where they need 8 9 to go. MR. OSBORNE: Get this moving right away. 10 JUDGE HILDER: Okay. 11 MR. OSBORNE: Thank you, Your Honor. 12 13 appreciate your time. JUDGE HILDER: Thank you, sir. 14 THE COURT: Judge, you could -- I know the 15 file was sealed, but can you confirm the case number 16 for us again. 17 JUDGE HILDER: 082900089. 18 THE COURT: All right. Let me just, if you 19 don't mind, I will ask the Respondent mother who is 20 not represented in this court by an attorney if she 21 had anything she wanted to ask Your Honor. 22 JUDGE HILDER: Ms. Terry. 23 RESPONDENT: Hi, Judge Hilder, how are you? 24 JUDGE HILDER: Fine, thank you. 25

RESPONDENT: Good. I did not have -- have 1 anything to ask, but I do appreciate you confirming 2 what I had presented to this Court that Utah did have 3 home state jurisdiction since that is where the child 4 is born, and I do appreciate your time talking to the 5 Court today and confirming this case does need to be 6 contested in Utah. 7 JUDGE HILDER: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Terry. 8 THE COURT: And, judge, of course you and 9 both -- Ms. Terry vehemently argued the issue of home 10 state under the UCCJEA because of course you and I 11 both agreed that Act does not apply because it was an 12 adoption. 13 JUDGE HILDER: As Petitioner's in your court 14 counsel suggests should the adoption be dismissed that 15 may well change but not there yet. 16 THE COURT: Absolutely. Judge, anything 17 else I can answer for you? 18 JUDGE HILDER: No. Thank you very much, 19 judge, for taking the time to act on this and do it 20 quickly. 21 THE COURT: All right. I appreciate your 22 courtesy today. 23 JUDGE HILDER: Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Good afternoon to you.

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JUDGE HILDER: Good afternoon to you, sir. 1 THE COURT: All right. So, counsel, I think 2 at this time I have, as I stated -- let me just say 3 the judge has hung up. I declared paternity. I did 4 that on February 29. I am not dismissing this case. 5 This case remains open. Paternity remains declared as 6 to the father, and I have ordered that the father's name be placed on the birth certificate. 8 If you can prepare an order for me that 9 states those two things, I'll sign it, and then 10 parties will take up their further matters in whatever 11 other court that may be. 12 MR. OSBORNE: Your Honor --13 RESPONDENT: Thank you. 14 MR. OSBORNE: I'm sorry to interrupt. 15 This case is not dismissed. THE COURT: 16 RESPONDENT: I thought dismissing us right 17 18 now. THE COURT: Yes, I think I'm done. 19 MR. OSBORNE: I have a question and this may 20 be a source of confusion for myself as well as Ms. 21 Berkeley and this is a final order for paternity that 22 was signed by you, Your Honor, on 2-29-08? 23 THE COURT: Right. 24 MR. OSBORNE: It says Petitioner Robert

Manzanares is the biological father of the child and has all legal rights and responsibilities that he's entitled to by law and also says Petitioner shall have his name listed as biological father on the birth certificate when the parties' child is born and this was signed by you on 2-29-08.

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entered. If the child has been born, which everyone agrees once again it has, so want to submit an amended order because that is certainly in conformity with what I ordered, which is that he's the father and when the baby's born his name goes on the birth certificate.

I really think that is all I can do in the paternity case, and now the fact the child is not here in this state those issues now move to the other state whatever that state may be apparently happens to be Utah.

MR. OSBORNE: Okay. I think part of the reason for confusion there's actually specific boxes that were checked, and one of those that minor child resides in this county, and I think what you're saying is based on paternity unborn child Court can exercise jurisdiction over?

THE COURT: Yes. I ruled because our

statute is very clear and which is that -- and I'd rather -- gave a very detailed ruling which you can get a copy of, I'd rather not have to read it again.

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MR. OSBORNE: We will -- we've already requested a copy.

THE COURT: But our statute specifically provides -- just find it here again. Of course I'm not finding it now, but as I recall, our statute specifically provides that it can be filed -- the Act further provides that a case may be filed and commenced before the child is born. The Act provides that the child may be made a party to the statute, but it does not require it, and I so found and that is consistent with the Colorado Supreme Court decision that I cited, which is the Estergard case at 457 P.2d page 698. That was a 1969 decision. Since that time the statute in fact has been amended, and the specific section of the statute is section 19-4-105.5(3). Just all look it up together.

MS. BERKELEY: Did you say 105.3?

THE COURT: 105.5. 105.5(3). Got it right here -- 19-4-105.5. Are you there?

MR. OSBORNE: Yes.

THE COURT: Go down to paragraph 3. Why don't you get your client over there and Ms. Terry

wants to be over there you can all look at it. 1 Everybody look at the same thing. Just read it 2 First word is proceedings, right? together. 3 Proceedings under this article may be commenced prior 4 to the birth of a child. 5 RESPONDENT: Does that mean proceedings --6 does that mean paternity proceeding? 7 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am. 8 RESPONDENT: Okay. Thank you. 9 If you look up at top Uniform THE COURT: 10 Parentage Act at the top of the page, this is the 11 parentage law in the state of Colorado. And so you 12 can file before the child is born and that's what you 13 did. 14 MS. BERKELEY: Right. Just move to dismiss 15 in Utah. 16 There are specific questions MR. OSBORNE: 17 actually we need -- while we're here on the record --18 specifically for our final order of paternity, due to 19 the fact that the child is now born, we need to know 20 the full name of the child if she has a name, the 21 present address, and the official date of birth so we 22 can get that on the order. 23 THE COURT: Can you provide those things? 24 RESPONDENT: I don't know what they named

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her, and I don't have -- I don't have their address,
1
    and everybody knows her birth -- well, I'm sorry, you
2
    weren't here on Friday. She was born February 17,
3
 4
    Sunday.
               MR. OSBORNE: Do you know approximately what
 5
    time?
6
               RESPONDENT: 3 a.m. -- 3:00.
7
               THE COURT: I believe a Pioneer Hospital in
8
           Is that my recollection?
9
    Utah.
               RESPONDENT: Uh-huh.
10
               MR. OSBORNE: Pioneer Hospital in Utah.
11
               THE COURT: I understand -- now and the
12
    birth certificate I believe as more information comes
13
    in it can be corrected, but it was a girl.
14
               MR. OSBORNE: I know that.
1.5
               THE COURT: And you folks talk about it.
16
    Maybe gets listed as Jane Doe and all others claiming
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    interest in the minor child. You folks have to figure
1.8
19
    that out.
               MR. OSBORNE: You can get that information
20
    and get it to us as --
21
               RESPONDENT: According to the Utah HIPAA
22
    laws, I cannot, but you can talk to your lawyer and
23
    get that.
24
                              This is your brother's
               MR. OSBORNE:
25
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address?

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RESPONDENT: Honestly I really don't know his address. I don't keep his address. I know how to get there, but I don't know his address.

MR. OSBORNE: Can you provide that to us.

RESPONDENT: You can ask your lawyer to talk to my lawyer to get it.

MR. OSBORNE: I am a lawyer.

THE COURT: Hang on. This once again you can file your birth certificate and file the report of the birth with me and then based on whatever information you get, again I think the action goes out to Utah and needs to be amended, then file.

MR. OSBORNE: Just want to make sure we had accurate records.

THE COURT: Certainly. You do need to file -- fill out and file a report of paternity determination to be filed here. Law does require you to fill out and file a report of paternity determination, and I believe it's filed with our court, but you do need to file a report of paternity determination so want to get on that and do whatever you do.

MR. OSBORNE: Okay.

MS. BERKELEY: She had her attorney on the

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phone with the phone open.

THE COURT: If you want to make a record about that, make a record. I understand parties wanted to make another record.

MS. BERKELEY: Just a couple --

THE COURT: But --

MS. BERKELEY: Your Honor, this is Emily
Berkeley, 36240, for Petitioner. I just wanted to say
that Ms. Terry -- we all just saw her, she had her
phone on and open and concealed, and her attorney in
Utah listened to the entire proceeding, and she just
picked up her phone and walked out and she walked out
saying did you hear all that. We believe it's her
attorney and also we looked Pioneer Hospital did not
have any babies born on the 17th.

THE COURT: Again I would -- you can make that record and I would refer you to Utah. Again I have declared paternity in the case.

MS. BERKELEY: Thank you.

(The proceedings were concluded.)

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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE The above and foregoing is a true and complete transcription of my stenotype notes taken in my capacity as Official Reporter of Division 2, Juvenile Court, Denver County, Colorado, at the time and place above set forth. Dated at Denver, Colorado, this 274h day of March,