



not disturb the juvenile court's findings and conclusions unless the evidence clearly preponderates against the findings as made or the court has abused its discretion." In re R.A.J., 1999 UT App 329, ¶6, 991 P.2d 1118.

Furthermore, pursuant to Utah Code section 78-3a-407, the finding of any single ground is sufficient to warrant termination of parental rights. See Utah Code Ann. § 78-3a-407(1) (Supp. 2005) (providing that the court may terminate parental rights if it finds any one of grounds listed); In re F.C. III, 2003 UT App 397, ¶6, 81 P.3d 790 (noting any single ground is sufficient to terminate parental rights). Thus, if there is sufficient evidence in the record to support any one of the grounds for termination found by the juvenile court, the termination of Father's rights is appropriate.

The juvenile court found multiple grounds for termination, including abandonment. See Utah Code Ann. § 78-3a-407(1)(a). It is prima facie evidence of abandonment that a parent has failed to communicate with a child in any way for six months or has failed to show the normal interest of a parent without just cause. See Utah Code Ann. § 78-3a-408(1) (Supp. 2005). Here, Father saw his child only once for a brief visit over the course of about eighteen months. Father did not even see K.B. for the first time following his birth until he was about ten months old, then did not communicate with K.B. or see him again for more than six months. Furthermore, Father failed to voluntarily support K.B. in any significant way, did not pursue visitation, and basically failed to demonstrate any interest in K.B. until the termination petition was filed. There is ample evidence to establish that Father abandoned K.B., and thus, the juvenile court did not err in terminating Father's parental rights.

Father also asserts, without argument, that his due process rights were violated because there was no shelter or permanency hearing. Father has not shown, however, that he was entitled to a shelter or permanency hearing. The current case was initiated by the filing of a petition to terminate parental rights. Such petitions are governed by the Termination of Parental Rights Act (Termination Act). See Utah Code Ann. §§ 78-3a-401 to -415 (2002 & Supp. 2005). The Termination Act does not provide for shelter or permanency hearings. Rather, shelter and permanency hearings are provided for in abuse, neglect, or dependency proceedings. See Utah Code Ann. §§ 78-3a-306, -312 (Supp. 2005). This case was not initiated as an abuse, neglect, or dependency case. As a result, the requirement for a shelter or permanency hearing was not triggered.

In sum, there was sufficient evidence supporting grounds to terminate Father's parental rights and there was no due process

violation in not holding hearings that were not required under the circumstances of this case. Accordingly, the termination of Father's parental rights is affirmed.

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James Z. Davis, Judge

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Carolyn B. McHugh, Judge

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Gregory K. Orme, Judge