HUMAN SERVICES AMENDMENTS
2014 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Wayne A. Harper
House Sponsor: LaVar Christensen
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill amends provisions of the Utah Code relating to the Office of Guardian ad
Litem.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
 removes the repeal date for Section 78A-2-227.1;
 renumbers the provisions in the Judicial Administration Act related to the Office of
Guardian ad Litem;
 provides that the district court may appoint an office attorney guardian ad litem
when the district court determines that no private attorney guardians ad litem are
reasonably available;
 provides that any savings resulting from assigning private attorney guardians ad
litem in a district court case shall be applied to the office to reduce caseloads and
improve practices in juvenile court and to recruit and train attorneys for the private
attorney guardian ad litem program;
 provides that the court may appoint only an office attorney guardian ad litem in
protective order cases; and
 makes technical and conforming changes.
Money Appropriated in this Bill:
None

28	Other Special Clauses:
29	None
30	Utah Code Sections Affected:
31	AMENDS:
32	30-3-5.2 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 223
33	51-9-408, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 245
34	63I-1-278, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 416
35	78A-6-901, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 32
36	78B-3-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 223
37	78B-7-106, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 416
38	78B-7-202, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 416
39	78B-15-612, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 223
40	ENACTS:
41	78A-2-701, Utah Code Annotated 1953
42	78A-2-702, Utah Code Annotated 1953
43	RENUMBERS AND AMENDS:
44	78A-2-703, (Renumbered from 78A-2-227.1, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2013,
45	Chapter 416)
46	78A-2-704, (Renumbered from 78A-2-227.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013,
47	Chapter 171)
48	78A-2-705, (Renumbered from 78A-2-228, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013,
49	Chapter 416)
50	
51	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
52	Section 1. Section 30-3-5.2 is amended to read:
53	30-3-5.2. Allegations of child abuse or child sexual abuse Investigation.
54	When, in any divorce proceeding or upon a request for modification of a divorce
55	decree, an allegation of child abuse or child sexual abuse is made, implicating either party, the
56	court, after making an inquiry, may order that an investigation be conducted by the Division of
57	Child and Family Services within the Department of Human Services in accordance with Title
58	62A, Chapter 4a, Child and Family Services. A final award of custody or parent-time may not

59 be rendered until a report on that investigation, consistent with Section 62A-4a-412, is received by the court. That investigation shall be conducted by the Division of Child and Family 60 61 Services within 30 days of the court's notice and request for an investigation. In reviewing this report, the court shall comply with Sections [78A-2-228] 78A-2-703, 78A-2-705, and 62 63 78B-15-612. 64 Section 2. Section 51-9-408 is amended to read: 51-9-408. Children's Legal Defense Account. 65 66 (1) There is created a restricted account within the General Fund known as the 67 Children's Legal Defense Account. 68 (2) The purpose of the Children's Legal Defense Account is to provide for programs 69 that protect and defend the rights, safety, and quality of life of children. 70 (3) The Legislature shall appropriate money from the account for the administrative 71 and related costs of the following programs: 72 (a) implementing the Mandatory Educational Course on Children's Needs for 73 Divorcing Parents relating to the effects of divorce on children as provided in Sections 30-3-4, 74 30-3-10.3, 30-3-11.3, and 30-3-15.3, and the Mediation Program - Child Custody or Parent-time; 75 76 (b) implementing the use of guardians ad liter as provided in Sections [78A-2-228]77 78A-2-703, 78A-2-705, 78A-6-902, and 78B-3-102; the training of attorney guardians ad litem and volunteers as provided in Section 78A-6-902; and termination of parental rights as 78 provided in Sections 78A-6-117 and 78A-6-118, and Title 78A, Chapter 6, Part 5, Termination 79 80 of Parental Rights Act. This account may not be used to supplant funding for the guardian ad litem program in the juvenile court as provided in Section 78A-6-902; 81 82 (c) implementing and administering the Expedited Parent-time Enforcement Program 83 as provided in Section 30-3-38; and 84 (d) implementing and administering the Divorce Education for Children Program. 85 (4) The following withheld fees shall be allocated only to the Children's Legal Defense Account and used only for the purposes provided in Subsections (3)(a) through (d): 86 87 (a) the additional \$10 fee withheld on every marriage license issued in the state of Utah 88 as provided in Section 17-16-21; and 89 (b) a fee of \$4 shall be withheld from the existing civil filing fee collected on any

90	complaint, affidavit, or petition in a civil, probate, or adoption matter in every court of record.
91	(5) The Division of Finance shall allocate the money described in Subsection (4) from
92	the General Fund to the Children's Legal Defense Account.
93	(6) Any funds in excess of \$200,000 remaining in the restricted account as of June 30
94	of any fiscal year shall lapse into the General Fund.
95	Section 3. Section 63I-1-278 is amended to read:
96	63I-1-278. Repeal dates, Title 78A and Title 78B.
97	(1) The Office of the Court Administrator, created in Section 78A-2-105, is repealed
98	July 1, 2018.
99	[(2) Section 78A-2-227.1 is repealed July 1, 2014].
100	[(3)] (2) Section 78B-3-421, regarding medical malpractice arbitration agreements, is
101	repealed July 1, 2019.
102	[(4)] (3) Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 2, Alternative Dispute Resolution Act is repealed
103	July 1, 2016.
104	[(5)] (4) The following are repealed December 31, 2014:
105	(a) Subsection 78B-6-802(1)(i);
106	(b) the language in Subsection 78B-6-802(1)(a) that states "except as provided in
107	Subsection (1)(i)"; and
108	(c) the language in Subsection 78B-6-802(1)(b) that states "and except as provided in
109	Subsection (1)(i)".
110	[(6)] (5) Section 78B-6-901.5, regarding notice to tenants on residential rental property
111	to be foreclosed, is repealed December 31, 2014.
112	Section 4. Section 78A-2-701 is enacted to read:
113	Part 7. District Court Guardian ad Litem Act
114	<u>78A-2-701.</u> Title.
115	This part is known as the "District Court Guardian ad Litem Act."
116	Section 5. Section 78A-2-702 is enacted to read:
117	78A-2-702. Definitions.
118	As used in this part:
119	(1) "Attorney guardian ad litem" means an attorney employed by the office.
120	(2) "Director" means the director of the office.

121	(3) "Guardian ad litem" means either an attorney guardian ad litem or a private attorney
122	guardian ad litem.
123	(4) "Office" means the Office of Guardian ad Litem, created in Section 78A-6-901.
124	(5) "Private attorney guardian ad litem" means an attorney designated by the office
125	pursuant to Section 78A-2-705 who is not an employee of the office.
126	Section 6. Section 78A-2-703 , which is renumbered from Section 78A-2-227.1 is
127	renumbered and amended to read:
128	[78A-2-227.1]. <u>78A-2-703.</u> Appointment of attorney guardian ad litem in
129	district court matters.
130	(1) A district court may appoint [the Office of Guardian ad Litem] an attorney guardian
131	ad litem to represent the best interests of a minor in the following district court matters:
132	[(1)] (a) protective order proceedings; and
133	[(2)] <u>(b)</u> district court actions when:
134	[(a)] (i) child abuse, child sexual abuse, or neglect is alleged in a formal complaint,
135	petition, or counterclaim;
136	[(b)] (ii) the child abuse, child sexual abuse, or neglect described in Subsection $[(2)(a)]$
137	(1)(b)(i) has been reported to Child Protective Services; [and]
138	[(c)] (iii) the court makes a finding that the adult parties to the case are indigent, as
139	defined in Section 77-32-202[-]; and
140	(iv) the district court determines that there are no private attorney guardians ad litem
141	who are reasonably available to be appointed in the district court action.
142	[(3)] (2) (a) A court may not appoint an attorney guardian ad litem in a criminal case.
143	(b) Subsection $[(3)]$ (2)(a) does not prohibit the appointment of an attorney guardian ad
144	litem in a case where a court is determining whether to adjudicate a minor for committing an
145	act that would be a crime if committed by an adult.
146	(c) Subsection $[(3)]$ (2)(a) does not prohibit an attorney guardian ad litem from
147	entering an appearance, filing motions, or taking other action in a criminal case on behalf of a
148	minor, if:
149	(i) the attorney guardian ad litem is appointed to represent the minor in a case that is
150	not a criminal case; and
151	(ii) the interests of the minor may be impacted by:

152 (A) an order that has been, or may be, issued in the criminal case; or 153 (B) other proceedings that have occurred, or may occur, in the criminal case. 154 $\left[\frac{4}{4}\right]$ (3) If a court appoints an attorney guardian ad litem in a divorce or child custody 155 case, the court shall: 156 (a) specify in the order appointing the attorney guardian ad litem the specific issues in 157 the proceeding that the attorney guardian ad litem is required to be involved in resolving, which 158 may include issues relating to the custody of children and parent-time schedules; 159 (b) to the extent possible, bifurcate the issues specified in the order described in 160 Subsection [(4)] (3)(a) from the other issues in the case, in order to minimize the time constraints placed upon the attorney guardian ad litem in the case; and 161 162 (c) except as provided in Subsection $\left[\frac{(6)}{(6)}\right]$ (5), within one year after the day on which 163 the attorney guardian ad litem is appointed in the case, issue a final order: 164 (i) resolving the issues [described] in the order described in Subsection [(4)] (3)(a); and (ii) terminating the appointment of the attorney guardian ad litem in the case. 165 166 $\left[\frac{(5) \text{ The}}{(4)}\right]$ (4) A court shall issue an order terminating the appointment of an attorney 167 guardian ad litem made under this section, if: 168 (a) the court determines that the allegations of abuse or neglect are unfounded; (b) after receiving input from the attorney guardian ad litem, the court determines that 169 170 the children are no longer at risk of abuse or neglect; or (c) there has been no activity in the case for which the attorney guardian ad litem is 171 172 appointed for a period of six consecutive months. [(6)] (5) A court may issue a written order extending the one-year period described in 173 174 Subsection [(4)](3)(c) for a time certain, if the court makes a written finding that there is a 175 compelling reason that the court cannot comply with the requirements described in Subsection 176 $\left[\frac{(4)}{(3)(c)}\right]$ (3)(c) within the one-year period. 177 $\left[\frac{7}{1}\right]$ (6) When appointing an attorney guardian ad litem for a minor under this section, 178 a court may appoint the same attorney guardian ad litem who represents the minor in another 179 proceeding, or who has represented the minor in a previous proceeding, if that attorney 180 guardian ad litem is available. 181 $\left[\frac{(8)}{(8)}\right]$ (7) The court is responsible for all costs resulting from the appointment of an 182 attorney guardian ad litem and shall use funds appropriated by the Legislature for the guardian

ad litem program to cover those costs.
[(9) (a) If the court appoints the Office of Guardian ad Litem in a civil case pursuant to
this section, the court may assess all or part of those attorney fees, court costs, paralegal, staff,
and volunteer expenses against the minor's parent, parents, or legal guardian in an amount that
the court determines to be just and appropriate.]
[(b) The court may not assess those fees or costs against a legal guardian, when that
guardian is the state, or against a parent, parents, or legal guardian who is found to be
impecunious. If a person claims to be impecunious, the court shall require of that person an
affidavit of impecuniosity as provided in Section 78A-2-302 and the court shall follow the
procedures and make the determinations as provided in Section 78A-2-302.]
[(10)] (8) An attorney guardian ad litem appointed in accordance with the requirements
of this section and Chapter 6, Part 9, Guardian ad Litem, is, when serving in the scope of duties
of an attorney guardian ad litem, considered an employee of this state for purposes of
indemnification under the Governmental Immunity Act.
Section 7. Section 78A-2-704, which is renumbered from Section 78A-2-227.5 is
renumbered and amended to read:
renumbered and amended to read: [78A-2-227.5]. <u>78A-2-704.</u> Public policy regarding attorney guardian ad
[78A-2-227.5]. <u>78A-2-704.</u> Public policy regarding attorney guardian ad
[78A-2-227.5]. <u>78A-2-704.</u> Public policy regarding attorney guardian ad litem Training.
[78A-2-227.5].78A-2-704. Public policy regarding attorney guardian adlitem Training.(1) [A] An attorney guardian ad litem may not presume that a child and the child's
[78A-2-227.5]. <u>78A-2-704.</u> Public policy regarding attorney guardian ad litem Training. (1) [A] <u>An attorney</u> guardian ad litem may not presume that a child and the child's parent are adversaries.
[78A-2-227.5]. 78A-2-704. Public policy regarding attorney guardian ad litem Training. (1) [A] An attorney guardian ad litem may not presume that a child and the child's parent are adversaries. (2) [A] An attorney guardian ad litem shall be trained on and implement into practice:
[78A-2-227.5].78A-2-704. Public policy regarding attorney guardian adlitem Training.(1) [A] An attorney guardian ad litem may not presume that a child and the child's parent are adversaries.(2) [A] An attorney guardian ad litem shall be trained on and implement into practice: (a) the parental rights and child and family protection principles provided in Section
 [78A-2-227.5]. <u>78A-2-704.</u> Public policy regarding attorney guardian ad litem Training. (1) [A] <u>An attorney guardian ad litem may not presume that a child and the child's parent are adversaries.</u> (2) [A] <u>An attorney guardian ad litem shall be trained on and implement into practice:</u> (a) the parental rights and child and family protection principles provided in Section 62A-4a-201;
[78A-2-227.5]. <u>78A-2-704.</u> Public policy regarding attorney guardian ad litem - Training. (1) [A] <u>An attorney guardian ad litem may not presume that a child and the child's parent are adversaries.</u> (2) [A] <u>An attorney guardian ad litem shall be trained on and implement into practice:</u> (a) the parental rights and child and family protection principles provided in Section 62A-4a-201; (b) the fundamental liberties of parents and the public policy of the state to support
[78A-2-227.5].78A-2-704. Public policy regarding attorney guardian adIttem Training.(1) [A] An attorney guardian ad litem may not presume that a child and the child's parent are adversaries.(2) [A] An attorney guardian ad litem shall be trained on and implement into practice: (a) the parental rights and child and family protection principles provided in Section62A-4a-201;(b) the fundamental liberties of parents and the public policy of the state to support family unification to the fullest extent possible;
[78A-2-227.5]. <u>78A-2-704.</u> Public policy regarding attorney guardian ad litem Training. (1) [A] An attorney guardian ad litem may not presume that a child and the child's parent are adversaries. (2) [A] An attorney guardian ad litem shall be trained on and implement into practice: (a) the parental rights and child and family protection principles provided in Section 62A-4a-201; (b) the fundamental liberties of parents and the public policy of the state to support family unification to the fullest extent possible; (c) the constitutionally protected rights of parents, in cases where the state is a party;
[78A-2-227.5]. 78A-2-704. Public policy regarding attorney guardian ad litem - Training. (1) [A] An attorney guardian ad litem may not presume that a child and the child's parent are adversaries. (2) [A] An attorney guardian ad litem shall be trained on and implement into practice: (a) the parental rights and child and family protection principles provided in Section 62A-4a-201; (b) the fundamental liberties of parents and the public policy of the state to support family unification to the fullest extent possible; (c) the constitutionally protected rights of parents, in cases where the state is a party; (d) the use of a least restrictive means analysis regarding state claims of a compelling
 [78A-2-227.5]. <u>78A-2-704.</u> Public policy regarding attorney guardian ad Item - Training. (1) [A] <u>An attorney guardian ad litem may not presume that a child and the child's parent are adversaries.</u> (2) [A] <u>An attorney guardian ad litem shall be trained on and implement into practice:</u> (a) the parental rights and child and family protection principles provided in Section 62A-4a-201; (b) the fundamental liberties of parents and the public policy of the state to support family unification to the fullest extent possible; (c) the constitutionally protected rights of parents, in cases where the state is a party; (d) the use of a least restrictive means analysis regarding state claims of a compelling child welfare interest;

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214	(ii) keeping sibling groups together, whenever practicable and in the best interests of
215	the children;
216	(g) the preference for kinship adoption over nonkinship adoption, if the parent-child
217	relationship is legally terminated;
218	(h) the potential for a guardianship placement if the parent-child relationship is legally
219	terminated and no appropriate adoption placement is available; and
220	(i) the use of an individualized permanency plan, only as a last resort.
221	(3) The [Office of the Guardian ad Litem] office shall implement policies and practice
222	guidelines that reflect the priorities described in Subsections (2)(e) through (i) for the
223	placement of children.
224	Section 8. Section 78A-2-705, which is renumbered from Section 78A-2-228 is
225	renumbered and amended to read:
226	[78A-2-228]. <u>78A-2-705.</u> Private attorney guardian ad litem
227	Appointment Costs and fees Duties Conflicts of interest Pro bono obligation
228	Indemnification Minimum qualifications.
229	(1) The court may appoint [a private] an attorney as a private attorney guardian ad
230	litem to represent the best interests of the minor in any district court action when:
231	(a) child abuse, child sexual abuse, or neglect is alleged in any proceeding, and the
232	court has made a finding that an adult party is not indigent, as defined by Section 77-32-202; or
233	(b) the custody of, or parent-time with, a child is at issue.
234	(2) (a) The court shall consider the limited number of eligible private attorneys
235	guardian ad litem, as well as the limited time and resources available to a private attorney
236	guardian ad litem, when making an appointment under Subsection (1) and prioritize case
237	assignments accordingly.
238	(b) The court shall make findings regarding the need and basis for the appointment of a
239	private <u>attorney</u> guardian ad litem.
240	(c) A court may not appoint a private <u>attorney</u> guardian ad litem in a criminal case.
241	(3) When appointing a private attorney guardian ad litem, the court shall:
242	(a) state in its order that the court is appointing a private attorney guardian ad litem, to
243	be assigned by the [Office of Guardian ad Litem] office, to represent the best interests of the
244	child in the matter; and

245	(b) send the order described in Subsection (3)(a) to the [Director of the Office of
246	Guardian ad Litem] director, in care of the Private Attorney Guardian ad Litem program.
247	(4) The court shall:
248	(a) specify in the order appointing a private attorney guardian ad litem the specific
249	issues in the proceeding that the private attorney guardian ad litem shall be involved in
250	resolving, which may include issues relating to the custody of the child and a parent-time
251	schedule;
252	(b) to the extent possible, bifurcate the issues described in Subsection (3)(a) from the
253	other issues in the case in order to minimize the time constraints placed upon the private
254	attorney guardian ad litem; and
255	(c) except as provided in Subsection (6), issue a final order within one year after the
256	day on which the private attorney guardian ad litem is appointed in the case:
257	(i) resolving the issues described in Subsection (4)(a); and
258	(ii) terminating the private attorney guardian ad litem from the appointment to the case.
259	(5) The court shall issue an order terminating the appointment of a private <u>attorney</u>
260	guardian ad litem made under this section if:
261	(a) after receiving input from the private attorney guardian ad litem, the court
262	determines that the minor no longer requires the services of the private attorney guardian ad
263	litem; or
264	(b) there has been no activity in the case for a period of six consecutive months.
265	(6) A court may issue an order extending the one-year period described in Subsection
266	(4)(c) for a specified amount of time if the court makes a written finding that there is a
267	compelling reason that the court cannot comply with the requirements described in Subsection
268	(4)(c) within the one-year period.
269	(7) When appointing a private attorney guardian ad litem under this section, a court
270	may appoint the same private attorney guardian ad litem who represents the minor in another
271	proceeding, or who has represented the minor in a previous proceeding, if that private attorney
272	guardian ad litem is available.
273	(8) Upon receipt of the court's order, described in Subsection (3), the director or the
274	director's designee shall assign the case to an eligible private attorney guardian ad litem, if
275	available and as established by rule under Subsection (17).

276	(9) (a) When appointing a private attorney guardian ad litem, the court shall:
277	(i) assess all or part of the private attorney guardian ad litem fees, [courts] court costs,
278	and paralegal, staff, and volunteer expenses against the parties in a proportion the court
279	determines to be just; and
280	(ii) designate in the order whether the private attorney guardian ad litem shall, as
281	established by rule under Subsection (17):
282	(A) be paid a set fee and initial retainer;
283	(B) not be paid and serve pro bono; or
284	(C) be paid at a rate less than the set fee established by court rule.
285	(b) If a party claims to be impecunious, the court shall follow the procedure and make a
286	determination, described in Section 78A-2-302, to set the amount that the party is required to
287	pay, if any, toward the private attorney guardian ad litem's fees and expenses.
288	(c) The private attorney guardian ad litem may adjust the court-ordered fees or retainer
289	to an amount less than what was ordered by the court at any time before being released from
290	representation by the court.
291	(10) Upon accepting the court's appointment, the assigned private attorney guardian ad
292	litem shall:
293	(a) file a notice of appearance with the court within five business days of the day on
294	which the attorney was assigned; and
295	(b) represent the best interests of the minor until released by the court.
296	(11) The private attorney guardian ad litem:
297	(a) shall be certified by the director of the [Office of Guardian ad Litem] office as
298	meeting the minimum qualifications for appointment; and
299	(b) may not be employed by, or under contract with, the [Office of Guardian ad Litem]
300	office unless under contract as a conflict private attorney guardian ad litem in an unrelated
301	case.
302	(12) The private attorney guardian ad litem appointed under the provisions of this
303	section shall:
304	(a) represent the best interests of the minor from the date of the appointment until
305	released by the court;
306	(b) conduct or supervise an ongoing, independent investigation in order to obtain,

307	first-hand, a clear understanding of the situation and needs of the minor;
308	(c) interview witnesses and review relevant records pertaining to the minor and the
309	minor's family, including medical, psychological, and school records;
310	(d) (i) personally meet with the minor, unless:
311	(A) the minor is outside of the state; or
312	(B) meeting with the minor would be detrimental to the minor;
313	(ii) personally interview the minor, unless:
314	(A) the minor is not old enough to communicate;
315	(B) the minor lacks the capacity to participate in a meaningful interview; or
316	(C) the interview would be detrimental to the minor;
317	(iii) to the extent possible, determine the minor's goals and concerns regarding custody
318	or visitation; and
319	(iv) to the extent possible, and unless it would be detrimental to the minor, keep the
320	minor advised of:
321	(A) the status of the minor's case;
322	(B) all court and administrative proceedings;
323	(C) discussions with, and proposals made by, other parties;
324	(D) court action; and
325	(E) the psychiatric, medical, or other treatment or diagnostic services that are to be
326	provided to the minor;
327	(e) unless excused by the court, prepare for and attend all mediation hearings and all
328	court conferences and hearings, and present witnesses and exhibits as necessary to protect the
329	best interests of the minor;
330	(f) identify community resources to protect the best interests of the minor and advocate
331	for those resources; and
332	(g) participate in all appeals unless excused by the court.
333	(13) (a) The private attorney guardian ad litem shall represent the best interests of a
334	minor.
335	(b) If the minor's intent and desires differ from the [attorney's] private attorney
336	guardian ad litem's determination of the minor's best interests, the private attorney guardian ad
337	litem shall communicate to the court the minor's intent and desires and the [attorney's] private

338 attorney guardian ad litem's determination of the minor's best interests. 339 (c) A difference between the minor's intent and desires and the [attorney's] private 340 attorney guardian ad litem's determination of best interests is not sufficient to create a conflict 341 of interest. 342 (d) The private attorney guardian ad litem shall disclose the intent and desires of the 343 minor unless the minor: 344 (i) instructs the private attorney guardian ad litem to not disclose the minor's intent and 345 desires: or 346 (ii) has not expressed an intent and desire. 347 (e) The court may appoint one private attorney guardian ad litem to represent the best 348 interests of more than one child of a marriage. 349 (14) In every court hearing where the private attorney guardian ad litem makes a 350 recommendation regarding the best interest of the minor, the court shall require the private 351 attorney guardian ad litem to disclose the factors that form the basis of the recommendation. 352 (15) [An] A private attorney guardian ad litem appointed under this section is immune 353 from any civil liability that might result by reason of acts performed within the scope of duties 354 of the private attorney guardian ad litem. 355 (16) The [Office of Guardian ad Litem] office and the Guardian ad Litem Oversight 356 Committee shall compile a list of attorneys willing to accept an appointment as a private 357 attorney guardian ad litem. 358 (17) Upon the advice of the director [of the Office of Guardian ad Litem] and the 359 Guardian ad Litem Oversight Committee, the Judicial Council shall establish by rule: 360 (a) the minimum qualifications and requirements for appointment by the court as [an] a 361 private attorney guardian ad litem; 362 (b) the standard fee rate and retainer amount for a private attorney guardian ad litem; 363 (c) the percentage of cases a private attorney guardian ad litem may be expected to take 364 on pro bono; 365 (d) a system to: 366 (i) select a private attorney guardian ad litem for a given appointment; and 367 (ii) determine when a private attorney guardian ad litem shall be expected to accept an 368 appointment pro bono; and

369	(e) the process for handling a complaint relating to the eligibility status of a private
370	attorney guardian ad litem.
371	(18) (a) Any savings that result from assigning a private attorney guardian ad litem in a
372	district court case, instead of [a] <u>an office</u> guardian ad litem [from the Office of Guardian ad
373	Litem], shall be applied to the [private guardian ad litem program] office to recruit and train
374	attorneys for the private attorney guardian ad litem program.
375	(b) After complying with Subsection (18)(a), the office shall use any additional savings
376	to reduce caseloads and improve current practices in juvenile court.
377	Section 9. Section 78A-6-901 is amended to read:
378	78A-6-901. Office of Guardian ad Litem Appointment of director Duties of
379	director Contracts in second, third, and fourth districts.
380	(1) As used in this part:
381	(a) "Attorney guardian ad litem" means an attorney employed by the office.
382	[(a)] (b) "Director" means the director of the office.
383	[(b)] (c) "Office" means the Office of Guardian ad Litem, created in this section.
384	(d) "Private attorney guardian ad litem" means an attorney designated by the office
385	pursuant to Section 78A-2-705 who is not an employee of the office.
386	(2) There is created the Office of Guardian ad Litem under the direct supervision of the
387	Guardian ad Litem Oversight Committee.
388	(3) (a) The Guardian ad Litem Oversight Committee shall appoint one person to serve
389	full time as the guardian ad litem director for the state. The guardian ad litem director shall
390	serve at the pleasure of the Guardian ad Litem Oversight Committee, in consultation with the
391	state court administrator.
392	(b) The director shall be an attorney licensed to practice law in this state and selected
393	on the basis of:
394	(i) professional ability;
395	(ii) experience in abuse, neglect, and dependency proceedings;
396	(iii) familiarity with the role, purpose, and function of guardians ad litem in both
397	juvenile and district courts; and
398	(iv) ability to develop training curricula and reliable methods for data collection and
399	evaluation.

400	(c) The director shall, prior to or immediately after the director's appointment, be
401	trained in nationally recognized standards for an attorney guardian ad litem.
402	(4) The guardian ad litem director shall:
403	(a) establish policy and procedure for the management of a statewide guardian ad litem
404	program;
405	(b) manage the guardian ad litem program to assure that minors receive qualified
406	guardian ad litem services in abuse, neglect, and dependency proceedings in accordance with
407	state and federal law and policy;
408	(c) develop standards for contracts of employment and contracts with independent
409	contractors, and employ or contract with attorneys licensed to practice law in this state, to act
410	as attorney guardians ad litem in accordance with Section 78A-6-902;
411	(d) develop and provide training programs for volunteers in accordance with the United
412	States Department of Justice National Court Appointed Special Advocates Association
413	standards;
414	(e) develop and update a guardian ad litem manual that includes:
415	(i) best practices for an attorney guardian ad litem; and
416	(ii) statutory and case law relating to an attorney guardian ad litem;
417	(f) develop and provide a library of materials for the continuing education of attorney
418	guardians ad litem and volunteers;
419	(g) educate court personnel regarding the role and function of guardians ad litem;
420	(h) develop needs assessment strategies, perform needs assessment surveys, and ensure
421	that guardian ad litem training programs correspond with actual and perceived needs for
422	training;
423	(i) design and implement evaluation tools based on specific objectives targeted in the
424	needs assessments described in Subsection (4)(h);
425	(j) prepare and submit an annual report to the Guardian ad Litem Oversight Committee
426	and the Child Welfare Legislative Oversight Panel regarding:
427	(i) the development, policy, and management of the statewide guardian ad litem
428	program;
429	(ii) the training and evaluation of attorney guardians ad litem and volunteers; and
430	(iii) the number of minors served by the [Office of Guardian ad Litem] office;

431	(k) hire, train, and supervise investigators; and
432	(1) administer the program of private attorney guardians ad litem established by Section
433	[78A-2-228] <u>78A-2-705</u> .
434	(5) A contract of employment or independent contract described under Subsection
435	(4)(c) shall provide that attorney guardians ad litem in the second, third, and fourth judicial
436	districts devote their full time and attention to the role of attorney guardian ad litem, having no
437	clients other than the minors whose interest they represent within the guardian ad litem
438	program.
439	Section 10. Section 78B-3-102 is amended to read:
440	78B-3-102. Injury of a child Suit by parent or guardian.
441	(1) Except as provided in Title 34A, Chapter 2, Workers' Compensation Act, a parent
442	or guardian may bring an action for the injury of a minor child when the injury is caused by the
443	wrongful act or neglect of another.
444	(2) A civil action may be maintained against the person causing the injury or, if the
445	person is employed by another person who is responsible for that person's conduct, also against
446	the employer.
447	(3) If a parent, stepparent, adoptive parent, or legal guardian is the alleged defendant in
448	an action for the injury of a child, a guardian ad litem may be appointed for the injured child
449	according to the procedures outlined in [Section 78A-2-228] Sections 78A-2-703 and
450	<u>78A-2-705</u> .
451	Section 11. Section 78B-7-106 is amended to read:
452	78B-7-106. Protective orders Ex parte protective orders Modification of
453	orders Service of process Duties of the court.
454	(1) If it appears from a petition for an order for protection or a petition to modify an
455	order for protection that domestic violence or abuse has occurred or a modification of an order
456	for protection is required, a court may:
457	(a) without notice, immediately issue an order for protection ex parte or modify an
458	order for protection ex parte as it considers necessary to protect the petitioner and all parties
459	named to be protected in the petition; or
460	(b) upon notice, issue an order for protection or modify an order after a hearing,
461	whether or not the respondent appears.

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462 (2) A court may grant the following relief without notice in an order for protection or a 463 modification issued ex parte: 464 (a) enjoin the respondent from threatening to commit or committing domestic violence 465 or abuse against the petitioner and any designated family or household member; 466 (b) prohibit the respondent from harassing, telephoning, contacting, or otherwise 467 communicating with the petitioner, directly or indirectly; 468 (c) order that the respondent is excluded from the petitioner's residence and its 469 premises, and order the respondent to stay away from the residence, school, or place of 470 employment of the petitioner, and the premises of any of these, or any specified place 471 frequented by the petitioner and any designated family or household member; 472 (d) upon finding that the respondent's use or possession of a weapon may pose a 473 serious threat of harm to the petitioner, prohibit the respondent from purchasing, using, or 474 possessing a firearm or other weapon specified by the court: (e) order possession and use of an automobile and other essential personal effects, and 475 476 direct the appropriate law enforcement officer to accompany the petitioner to the residence of 477 the parties to ensure that the petitioner is safely restored to possession of the residence, 478 automobile, and other essential personal effects, or to supervise the petitioner's or respondent's 479 removal of personal belongings: 480 (f) grant to the petitioner temporary custody of any minor children of the parties; 481 (g) order the appointment of [: (i) before July 1, 2014, a] an attorney guardian ad litem 482 under [Section 78A-2-227.1, if appropriate; and] Sections 78A-2-703 and 78A-6-902; [(ii) on or after July 1, 2014, a private attorney guardian ad litem under Section 483 484 78A-2-228, if appropriate;] 485 (h) order any further relief that the court considers necessary to provide for the safety 486 and welfare of the petitioner and any designated family or household member; and 487 (i) if the petition requests child support or spousal support, at the hearing on the 488 petition order both parties to provide verification of current income, including year-to-date pay 489 stubs or employer statements of year-to-date or other period of earnings, as specified by the 490 court, and complete copies of tax returns from at least the most recent year. 491 (3) A court may grant the following relief in an order for protection or a modification 492 of an order after notice and hearing, whether or not the respondent appears:

493	(a) grant the relief described in Subsection (2); and
494	(b) specify arrangements for parent-time of any minor child by the respondent and
495	require supervision of that parent-time by a third party or deny parent-time if necessary to
496	protect the safety of the petitioner or child.
497	(4) Following the protective order hearing, the court shall:
498	(a) as soon as possible, deliver the order to the county sheriff for service of process;
499	(b) make reasonable efforts to ensure that the order for protection is understood by the
500	petitioner, and the respondent, if present;
501	(c) transmit electronically, by the end of the next business day after the order is issued,
502	a copy of the order for protection to the local law enforcement agency or agencies designated
503	by the petitioner; and
504	(d) transmit a copy of the order to the statewide domestic violence network described
505	in Section 78B-7-113.
506	(5) (a) Each protective order shall include two separate portions, one for provisions, the
507	violation of which are criminal offenses, and one for provisions, the violation of which are civil
508	violations, as follows:
509	(i) criminal offenses are those under Subsections (2)(a) through (e), and under
510	Subsection (3)(a) as it refers to Subsections (2)(a) through (e); and
511	(ii) civil offenses are those under Subsections (2)(f), (h), and (i), and Subsection (3)(a)
512	as it refers to Subsections (2)(f), (h), and (i).
513	(b) The criminal provision portion shall include a statement that violation of any
514	criminal provision is a class A misdemeanor.
515	(c) The civil provision portion shall include a notice that violation of or failure to
516	comply with a civil provision is subject to contempt proceedings.
517	(6) The protective order shall include:
518	(a) a designation of a specific date, determined by the court, when the civil portion of
519	the protective order either expires or is scheduled for review by the court, which date may not
520	exceed 150 days after the date the order is issued, unless the court indicates on the record the
521	reason for setting a date beyond 150 days;
522	(b) information the petitioner is able to provide to facilitate identification of the
523	respondent, such as Social Security number, driver license number, date of birth, address,

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524 telephone number, and physical description; and 525 (c) a statement advising the petitioner that: 526 (i) after two years from the date of issuance of the protective order, a hearing may be 527 held to dismiss the criminal portion of the protective order; 528 (ii) the petitioner should, within the 30 days prior to the end of the two-year period, advise the court of the petitioner's current address for notice of any hearing: and 529 530 (iii) the address provided by the petitioner will not be made available to the respondent. 531 (7) Child support and spouse support orders issued as part of a protective order are 532 subject to mandatory income withholding under Title 62A, Chapter 11, Part 4, Income 533 Withholding in IV-D Cases, and Title 62A, Chapter 11, Part 5, Income Withholding in Non 534 IV-D Cases, except when the protective order is issued ex parte. 535 (8) (a) The county sheriff that receives the order from the court, pursuant to Subsection 536 (5)(a), shall provide expedited service for orders for protection issued in accordance with this chapter, and shall transmit verification of service of process, when the order has been served, to 537 538 the statewide domestic violence network described in Section 78B-7-113. 539 (b) This section does not prohibit any law enforcement agency from providing service 540 of process if that law enforcement agency: 541 (i) has contact with the respondent and service by that law enforcement agency is 542 possible; or (ii) determines that under the circumstances, providing service of process on the 543 544 respondent is in the best interests of the petitioner. 545 (9) (a) When an order is served on a respondent in a jail or other holding facility, the 546 law enforcement agency managing the facility shall make a reasonable effort to provide notice 547 to the petitioner at the time the respondent is released from incarceration. 548 (b) Notification of the petitioner shall consist of a good faith reasonable effort to 549 provide notification, including mailing a copy of the notification to the last-known address of 550 the victim. 551 (10) A court may modify or vacate an order of protection or any provisions in the order 552 after notice and hearing, except that the criminal provisions of a protective order may not be 553 vacated within two years of issuance unless the petitioner: 554 (a) is personally served with notice of the hearing as provided in Rules 4 and 5, Utah

555	Rules of Civil Procedure, and the petitioner personally appears before the court and gives
556	specific consent to the vacation of the criminal provisions of the protective order; or
557	(b) submits a verified affidavit, stating agreement to the vacation of the criminal
558	provisions of the protective order.
559	(11) A protective order may be modified without a showing of substantial and material
560	change in circumstances.
561	(12) Insofar as the provisions of this chapter are more specific than the Utah Rules of
562	Civil Procedure, regarding protective orders, the provisions of this chapter govern.
563	Section 12. Section 78B-7-202 is amended to read:
564	78B-7-202. Petition Ex parte determination Guardian ad litem Referral to
565	division.
566	(1) Any interested person may file a petition for a protective order on behalf of a child
567	who is being abused or is in imminent danger of being abused. The petitioner shall first make
568	a referral to the division.
569	(2) Upon the filing of a petition, the clerk of the court shall:
570	(a) review the records of the juvenile court, the district court, and the management
571	information system of the division to find any petitions, orders, or investigations related to the
572	child or the parties to the case;
573	(b) request the records of any law enforcement agency identified by the petitioner as
574	having investigated abuse of the child; and
575	(c) identify and obtain any other background information that may be of assistance to
576	the court.
577	(3) Upon the filing of a petition, the court shall immediately determine, based on the
578	evidence and information presented, whether the minor is being abused or is in imminent
579	danger of being abused. If so, the court shall enter an ex parte child protective order.
580	(4) The court may appoint $[: (a)]$ an attorney guardian ad litem under [Section
581	78A-2-227.1 for district court cases, before July 1, 2014;] Sections 78A-2-703 and 78A-6-902.
582	[(b) a private attorney guardian ad litem under Section 78A-2-228 for district court
583	cases, on or after July 1, 2014; or]
584	[(c) the Office of Guardian ad Litem for juvenile court cases under Section 78A-6-902,
585	for the child who is the subject of the petition.]

586 Section 13. Section **78B-15-612** is amended to read:

587 **78B-15-612.** Minor as party -- Representation.

- 588 (1) A minor is a permissible party, but is not a necessary party to a proceeding under589 this part.
- 590 (2) The tribunal may appoint <u>an attorney guardian ad litem under Sections 78A-2-703</u>
- 591 and 78A-6-902, or a private guardian ad litem [for district court cases] under Section
- 592 [78A-2-228 or the Office of Guardian ad Litem for juvenile court cases under Section
- 593 78A-6-902] 78A-2-705, to represent a minor or incapacitated child if the child is a party [or the
- 594 tribunal finds that the interests of the child are not adequately represented].

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Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel