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1	GUARDIAN AD LITEM AMENDMENTS
2	2006 GENERAL SESSION
3	STATE OF UTAH
4	Chief Sponsor: LaVar Christensen
5	Senate Sponsor:
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7	LONG TITLE
8	General Description:
9	This bill transfers oversight of the Office of Guardian Ad Litem Director to the
10	Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice and amends the Judicial Code and
11	related provisions regarding the Office of Guardian Ad Litem Director and guardians ad
12	litem.
13	Highlighted Provisions:
14	This bill:
15	► defines terms;
16	 transfers oversight of the Office of Guardian Ad Litem Director, and rulemaking
17	authority relating to guardians ad litem, from the Judicial Council to the
18	Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice;
19	 amends the chapter of the Uniform Probate Code relating to the Protection of
20	Persons Under Disability and Their Property to provide that the provisions of that
21	chapter do not impair the power of a court to appoint a guardian ad litem when the
22	appointment is authorized by law;
23	▶ amends the Juvenile Court Act of 1996 by narrowing and modifying the authority of
24	a court to appoint a guardian ad litem;
25	 modifies the qualifications and duties of the guardian ad litem director;
26	requires the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice to:
27	 annually conduct a performance evaluation of the guardian ad litem director;



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- establish a procedure to receive and resolve complaints regarding the guardian 30 ad litem director, the Office of Guardian Ad Litem Director, or attorney 31 guardians ad litem;
 - provides that a court may only appoint an attorney guardian ad litem:
 - in cases involving an abused child, a neglected child, or a dependent child that results in a judicial proceeding; or
 - in any other case for which the appointment of an attorney guardian ad litem is expressly authorized by law;
- provides that a parent or guardian of a minor may petition the court to determine
 whether it is appropriate to release a guardian ad litem from the responsibility of
 representing a minor;
- provides that an attorney guardian ad litem may not be the attorney responsible for presenting the evidence alleging abuse, neglect, or dependency of a child;
- ▶ modifies the duties of guardians ad litem and the Office of Guardian Ad Litem
- 43 Director;
- requires that, during the 2007 interim, the Child Welfare Legislative Oversight
- 45 Panel shall:
- consider a report from the guardian ad litem director regarding changes and
- improvements made in response to the February 2005 performance audit and
- 48 recommendations for other legislative changes relating to guardians ad litem;
- 49 and
- conduct a study to determine whether the Office of Guardian Ad Litem Director 51 should be reauthorized or replaced with a system consisting solely of private
- 52 guardians ad litem;
- requires the Child Welfare Legislative Oversight Panel to, during the 2006 interim,
- review the duties of guardians ad litem and determine whether the duties should be
- 55 modified;

- removes obsolete language relating to a pilot program and to public access to hearings and records for abuse, neglect, and dependency cases;
 - provides for recovery of fees and costs, incurred by the Office of Guardian Ad

59	Litem Director in a criminal case, from a defendant convicted of a crime that includes child
60	abuse, child sexual abuse, or neglect of a child for whom the Office of Guardian Ad Litem
61	Director is appointed; and
62	 makes technical changes.
63	Monies Appropriated in this Bill:
64	None
65	Other Special Clauses:
66	None
67	Utah Code Sections Affected:
68	AMENDS:
69	63-25a-104, as last amended by Chapter 220, Laws of Utah 2001
70	75-5-104 , as enacted by Chapter 150, Laws of Utah 1975
71	78-3-21, as last amended by Chapters 51 and 332, Laws of Utah 2003
72	78-3a-112, as renumbered and amended by Chapter 365, Laws of Utah 1997
73	78-3a-115 , as last amended by Chapters 324 and 356, Laws of Utah 2004
74	78-3a-115.1, as last amended by Chapter 324, Laws of Utah 2004
75	78-3a-116, as last amended by Chapters 190 and 324, Laws of Utah 2004
76	78-3a-911, as last amended by Chapter 94, Laws of Utah 2003
77	78-3a-912, as last amended by Chapters 102, 286 and 304, Laws of Utah 2005
78	78-7-9, as last amended by Chapter 168, Laws of Utah 2002
79	78-7-45, as last amended by Chapter 168, Laws of Utah 2002
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81	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
82	Section 1. Section 63-25a-104 is amended to read:
83	63-25a-104. Duties of commission.
84	The state commission on criminal and juvenile justice administration shall:
85	(1) promote the commission's purposes as enumerated in Section 63-25a-101;
86	(2) promote the communication and coordination of all criminal and juvenile justice
87	agencies;
88	(3) study, evaluate, and report on the status of crime in the state and on the
89	effectiveness of criminal justice policies, procedures, and programs that are directed toward the

90 reduction of crime in the state;

- (4) study, evaluate, and report on policies, procedures, and programs of other jurisdictions which have effectively reduced crime;
- (5) identify and promote the implementation of specific policies and programs the commission determines will significantly reduce crime in Utah;
- (6) provide analysis and recommendations on all criminal and juvenile justice legislation, state budget, and facility requests, including program and fiscal impact on all components of the criminal and juvenile justice system;
- (7) provide analysis, accountability, recommendations, and supervision for state and federal criminal justice grant monies;
- (8) provide public information on the criminal and juvenile justice system and give technical assistance to agencies or local units of government on methods to promote public awareness;
- (9) promote research and program evaluation as an integral part of the criminal and juvenile justice system;
 - (10) provide a comprehensive criminal justice plan annually;
- (11) review agency forecasts regarding future demands on the criminal and juvenile justice systems, including specific projections for secure bed space; [and]
- (12) promote the development of criminal and juvenile justice information systems that are consistent with common standards for data storage and are capable of appropriately sharing information with other criminal justice information systems by:
- (a) developing and maintaining common data standards for use by all state criminal justice agencies;
- (b) annually performing audits of criminal history record information maintained by state criminal justice agencies to assess their accuracy, completeness, and adherence to standards;
- (c) defining and developing state and local programs and projects associated with the improvement of information management for law enforcement and the administration of justice; and
- (d) establishing general policies concerning criminal and juvenile justice information systems and making rules as necessary to carry out the duties under <u>Subsection (10) and</u> this

121	Subsection (12) [and Subsection (10).]; and
122	(13) supervise the Office of Guardian Ad Litem Director, in accordance with the
123	provisions of Sections 78-3a-911 and 78-3a-912, and assure compliance of the guardian ad
124	litem program with state and federal law, regulation, policy, and court rules.
125	Section 2. Section 75-5-104 is amended to read:
126	75-5-104. Power of court to appoint guardian ad litem not affected.
127	Nothing contained in this chapter affects or impairs the power of any court to appoint a
128	guardian ad litem to represent the interests of any minor [interested in any suit or matter
129	pending before it] for whom appointment of a guardian ad litem is authorized by law.
130	Section 3. Section 78-3-21 is amended to read:
131	78-3-21. Judicial Council Creation Members Terms and election
132	Responsibilities Reports.
133	(1) The Judicial Council, established by Article VIII, Section 12, Utah Constitution,
134	shall be composed of:
135	(a) the chief justice of the Supreme Court;
136	(b) one member elected by the justices of the Supreme Court;
137	(c) one member elected by the judges of the Court of Appeals;
138	(d) five members elected by the judges of the district courts;
139	(e) two members elected by the judges of the juvenile courts;
140	(f) three members elected by the justice court judges; and
141	(g) a member or ex officio member of the Board of Commissioners of the Utah State
142	Bar who is an active member of the Bar in good standing elected by the Board of
143	Commissioners.
144	(2) (a) The chief justice of the Supreme Court shall act as presiding officer of the
145	council and chief administrative officer for the courts. The chief justice shall vote only in the
146	case of a tie.
147	(b) All members of the council shall serve for three-year terms. If a council member
148	should die, resign, retire, or otherwise fail to complete a term of office, the appropriate
149	constituent group shall elect a member to complete the term of office. In courts having more
150	than one member, the members shall be elected to staggered terms. The person elected to the
151	Judicial Council by the Board of Commissioners shall be a member or ex officio member of

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the Board of Commissioners and an active member of the Bar in good standing at the time the person is elected. The person may complete a three-year term of office on the Judicial Council even though the person ceases to be a member or ex officio member of the Board of Commissioners. The person shall be an active member of the Bar in good standing for the entire term of the Judicial Council.

- (c) Elections shall be held under rules made by the Judicial Council.
- (3) The council is responsible for the development of uniform administrative policy for the courts throughout the state. The presiding officer of the Judicial Council is responsible for the implementation of the policies developed by the council and for the general management of the courts, with the aid of the administrator. The council has authority and responsibility to:
- (a) establish and assure compliance with policies for the operation of the courts, including uniform rules and forms; and
- (b) publish and submit to the governor, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and the Legislature an annual report of the operations of the courts, which shall include financial and statistical data and may include suggestions and recommendations for legislation.
 - (4) (a) The Judicial Council shall make rules establishing:
 - (i) standards for judicial competence; and

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- (ii) a formal program for the evaluation of judicial performance containing the elements of and meeting the requirements of this Subsection (4).
- (b) The Judicial Council shall ensure that the formal judicial performance evaluation program has improvement in the performance of individual judges, court commissioners, and the judiciary as its goal.
- (c) The Judicial Council shall ensure that the formal judicial performance evaluation program includes at least all of the following elements:
- (i) a requirement that judges complete a certain number of hours of approved judicial education each year;
 - (ii) a requirement that each judge certify that he is:
 - (A) physically and mentally competent to serve; and
 - (B) in compliance with the Codes of Judicial Conduct and Judicial Administration; and
- 181 (iii) a requirement that the judge receive a satisfactory score on questions identified by 182 the Judicial Council as relating to judicial certification on a survey of members of the Bar

developed by the Judicial Council in conjunction with the American Bar Association.

- (d) The Judicial Council shall ensure that the formal judicial performance evaluation program considers at least the following criteria:
- (i) integrity;

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- 187 (ii) knowledge;
- 188 (iii) understanding of the law;
- (iv) ability to communicate;
- (v) punctuality;
- (vi) preparation;
- 192 (vii) attentiveness;
- 193 (viii) dignity;
- 194 (ix) control over proceedings; and
- 195 (x) skills as a manager.
- (e) (i) The Judicial Council shall provide the judicial performance evaluation
 information and the disciplinary data required by Subsection 20A-7-702(2) to the Lieutenant
 Governor for publication in the voter information pamphlet.
 - (ii) Not later than August 1 of the year before the expiration of the term of office of a justice court judge, the Judicial Council shall provide the judicial performance evaluation information required by Subsection 20A-7-702(2) to the appointing authority of a justice court judge.
 - (5) The council shall establish standards for the operation of the courts of the state including, but not limited to, facilities, court security, support services, and staff levels for judicial and support personnel.
 - (6) The council shall by rule establish the time and manner for destroying court records, including computer records, and shall establish retention periods for these records.
 - (7) (a) Consistent with the requirements of judicial office and security policies, the council shall establish procedures to govern the assignment of state vehicles to public officers of the judicial branch.
 - (b) The vehicles shall be marked in a manner consistent with Section 41-1a-407 and may be assigned for unlimited use, within the state only.
- 213 (8) (a) The council shall advise judicial officers and employees concerning ethical

issues and shall establish procedures for issuing informal and formal advisory opinions on these issues.

- (b) Compliance with an informal opinion is evidence of good faith compliance with the Code of Judicial Conduct.
- (c) A formal opinion constitutes a binding interpretation of the Code of Judicial Conduct.
- (9) (a) The council shall establish written procedures authorizing the presiding officer of the council to appoint judges of courts of record by special or general assignment to serve temporarily in another level of court in a specific court or generally within that level. The appointment shall be for a specific period and shall be reported to the council.
- (b) These procedures shall be developed in accordance with Subsection 78-3-24(10) regarding temporary appointment of judges.
- (10) The Judicial Council may by rule designate municipalities in addition to those designated by statute as a location of a trial court of record. There shall be at least one court clerk's office open during regular court hours in each county. Any trial court of record may hold court in any municipality designated as a location of a court of record. Designations by the Judicial Council may not be made between July 1, 1997, and July 1, 1998.
- (11) The Judicial Council shall by rule determine whether the administration of a court shall be the obligation of the administrative office of the courts or whether the administrative office of the courts should contract with local government for court support services.
- (12) The Judicial Council may by rule direct that a district court location be administered from another court location within the county.
- [(13) The Judicial Council shall establish and supervise the Office of Guardian Ad Litem Director, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 78-3a-911 and 78-3a-912, and assure compliance of the guardian ad litem program with state and federal law, regulation, and policy, and court rules.]
- [(14)] (13) The Judicial Council shall establish and maintain, in cooperation with the Office of Recovery Services within the Department of Human Services, the part of the state case registry that contains records of each support order established or modified in the state on or after October 1, 1998, as is necessary to comply with the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 654a.

245 [(15) (a) On or before November 1, 2003, the Judicial Council, by rule, shall select one 246 or more districts as pilot districts for purposes of Sections 78-3a-115, 78-3a-115.1, and 247 78-3a-116.] 248 (b) Prior to the 2005 Annual General Session, the Judicial Council shall report to the 249 Child Welfare Legislative Oversight Panel and the Judiciary Interim Committee on the effects 250 of Chapter 332, Laws of Utah 2003 and recommend whether the provisions of Chapter 332, 251 Laws of Utah 2003 should be continued, modified, or repealed. 252 Section 4. Section **78-3a-112** is amended to read: 253 78-3a-112. Appearances -- Parents to appear with minor -- Failure to appear --254 Contempt -- Warrant of arrest, when authorized -- Parent's employer to grant time off --255 Appointment of guardian ad litem. 256 (1) Any person required to appear who, without reasonable cause, fails to appear may 257 be proceeded against for contempt of court, and the court may cause a bench warrant to issue to 258 produce the person in court. 259 (2) In all cases when a minor is required to appear in court, the parents, guardian, or 260 other person with legal custody of the minor shall appear with the minor unless excused by the 261 judge. 262 (a) An employee may request permission to leave the workplace for the purpose of 263 attending court if the employee has been notified by the juvenile court that his minor is 264 required to appear before the court. 265 (b) An employer must grant permission to leave the workplace with or without pay if 266 the employee has requested permission at least seven days in advance or within 24 hours of the 267 employee receiving notice of the hearing. 268 (3) If a parent or other person who signed a written promise to appear and bring the 269 minor to court under Section 78-3a-113 or 78-3a-114, fails to appear and bring the minor to 270 court on the date set in the promise, or, if the date was to be set, after notification by the court, 271 a warrant may be issued for the apprehension of that person or the minor, or both. 272 (4) Willful failure to perform the promise is a misdemeanor if, at the time of the 273 execution of the promise, the promisor is given a copy of the promise which clearly states that 274 failure to appear and have the minor appear as promised is a misdemeanor. The juvenile court

shall have jurisdiction to proceed against the promisor in adult proceedings pursuant to Part 8,

Adult Offenses.

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- (5) The court shall endeavor, through use of the warrant of arrest if necessary, as provided in Subsection (6), or by other means, to ensure the presence at all hearings of one or both parents or of the guardian of the minor. If neither a parent nor guardian is present at the court proceedings, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem to protect the interest of the minor. [A guardian ad litem may also be appointed whenever necessary for the welfare of the minor, whether or not a parent or guardian is present.]
 - (6) A warrant may be issued for the parent, the guardian, the custodian, or the minor if:
- (a) a summons is issued but cannot be served;
- 285 (b) it is made to appear to the court that the person to be served will not obey the summons;
 - (c) serving the summons will be ineffectual; or
- 288 (d) the welfare of the minor requires that he be brought immediately into the custody of the court.
- Section 5. Section **78-3a-115** is amended to read:
 - 78-3a-115. Hearings -- Public excluded, exceptions -- Victims admitted -- Minor's cases heard separately from adult cases -- Minor or parents or custodian heard separately -- Continuance of hearing -- Consolidation of proceedings involving more than one minor.
 - (1) (a) Hearings in minor's cases shall be held before the court without a jury and may be conducted in an informal manner.
 - [(a) In abuse, neglect, and dependency cases in all districts other than pilot districts selected by the Judicial Council under Subsection 78-3-21(15)(a), the court shall exclude the general public from hearings held prior to July 1, 2004.]
 - (b) In delinquency cases the court shall admit all persons who have a direct interest in the case and may admit persons requested by the parent or legal guardian to be present. The court shall exclude all other persons except as provided in Subsection (1)(c).
 - (c) In delinquency cases in which the minor charged is 14 years of age or older, the court shall admit any person unless the hearing is closed by the court upon findings on the record for good cause if:
- 306 (i) the minor has been charged with an offense which would be a felony if committed

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- (ii) the minor is charged with an offense that would be a class A or B misdemeanor if committed by an adult, and the minor has been previously charged with an offense which would be a misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult.
- (d) The victim of any act charged in a petition or information involving an offense committed by a minor which if committed by an adult would be a felony or a class A or class B misdemeanor shall, upon request, be afforded all rights afforded victims in Title 77, Chapter 36, Cohabitant Abuse Procedures Act, Title 77, Chapter 37, Victims' Rights, and Title 77, Chapter 38, Rights of Crime Victims Act. The notice provisions in Section 77-38-3 do not apply to important juvenile justice hearings as defined in Section 77-38-2.
- (e) A victim, upon request to appropriate juvenile court personnel, shall have the right to inspect and duplicate juvenile court legal records that have not been expunged concerning:
 - (i) the scheduling of any court hearings on the petition;
 - (ii) any findings made by the court; and
 - (iii) any sentence or decree imposed by the court.
- (2) Minor's cases shall be heard separately from adult cases. The minor or the minor's parents or custodian may be heard separately when considered necessary by the court. The hearing may be continued from time to time to a date specified by court order.
- (3) When more than one minor is involved in a home situation which may be found to constitute neglect or dependency, or when more than one minor is alleged to be involved in the same law violation, the proceedings may be consolidated, except that separate hearings may be held with respect to disposition.
- Section 6. Section **78-3a-115.1** is amended to read:
- 78-3a-115.1. Access to abuse, neglect, and dependency hearings.
- 331 [(1) This section applies:]
- [(a) beginning November 1, 2003, to districts selected by the Judicial Council as pilot districts under Subsection 78-3-21(15)(a); and
- [(b) beginning July 1, 2004, to all other districts.]
- [(2) (a)] (1) In abuse, neglect, and dependency cases the court shall admit any person to a hearing, including a hearing under Subsection 78-3a-320(3), unless the court makes a finding upon the record that the person's presence at the hearing would:

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338	[(i)] (a) be detrimental to the best interest of a child who is a party to the proceeding;
339	[(ii)] (b) impair the fact-finding process; or
340	[(iii)] (c) be otherwise contrary to the interests of justice.
341	[(b)] (2) The court may exclude a person from a hearing under Subsection [(2)(a)] (1)
342	on its own motion or by motion of a party to the proceeding.
343	Section 7. Section 78-3a-116 is amended to read:
344	78-3a-116. Hearings Record County attorney or district attorney
345	responsibilities Attorney general responsibilities Disclosure Admissibility of
346	evidence.
347	(1) (a) A verbatim record of the proceedings shall be taken by an official court reporter
348	or by means of a mechanical recording device in all cases that might result in deprivation of
349	custody as defined in this chapter. In all other cases a verbatim record shall also be made
350	unless dispensed with by the court.
351	(b) (i) Notwithstanding any other provision, including Title 63, Chapter 2, Government
352	Records Access and Management Act, a record of a proceeding made under Subsection (1)(a)
353	shall be released by the court to any person upon a finding on the record for good cause.
354	(ii) Following a petition for a record of a proceeding made under Subsection (1)(a), the
355	court shall:
356	(A) provide notice to all subjects of the record that a request for release of the record
357	has been made; and
358	(B) allow sufficient time for the subjects of the record to respond before making a
359	finding on the petition.
360	(iii) A record of a proceeding may not be released under this Subsection (1)(b) if the
361	court's jurisdiction over the subjects of the proceeding ended more than 12 months prior to the
362	request.
363	(iv) For purposes of this Subsection (1)(b):
364	(A) "record of a proceeding" does not include documentary materials of any type
365	submitted to the court as part of the proceeding, including items submitted under Subsection
366	(4)(a); and
367	(B) "subjects of the record" includes the child's guardian ad litem, the child's legal
368	guardian, the Division of Child and Family Services, and any other party to the proceeding.

(v) This Subsection (1)(b) applies:

- (A) to records of proceedings made on or after November 1, 2003 in districts selected by the Judicial Council as pilot districts under [Subsection 78-3-21(15)(a)] Chapter 332, Section 1, Laws of Utah 2003; and
 - (B) to records of proceedings made on or after July 1, 2004 in all other districts.
- (2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), the county attorney or, if within a prosecution district, the district attorney shall represent the state in any proceeding in a minor's case.
- (b) The attorney general shall enforce all provisions of Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Child and Family Services, and Title 78, Chapter 3a, Juvenile Courts, relating to:
 - (i) protection or custody of an abused, neglected, or dependent child; and
 - (ii) petitions for termination of parental rights.
- (c) The attorney general shall represent the Division of Child and Family Services in actions involving minors who have not been adjudicated as abused or neglected, but who are otherwise committed to the custody of that division by the juvenile court, and who are classified in the division's management information system as having been placed in custody primarily on the basis of delinquent behavior or a status offense. Nothing in this Subsection (2)(c) may be construed to affect the responsibility of the county attorney or district attorney to represent the state in those matters, in accordance with the provisions of Subsection (2)(a).
- (3) The board may adopt special rules of procedure to govern proceedings involving violations of traffic laws or ordinances, fish and game laws, and boating laws. However, proceedings involving offenses under Section 78-3a-506 are governed by that section regarding suspension of driving privileges.
- (4) (a) For the purposes of determining proper disposition of the minor in dispositional hearings and establishing the fact of abuse, neglect, or dependency in adjudication hearings and in hearings upon petitions for termination of parental rights, written reports and other material relating to the minor's mental, physical, and social history and condition may be received in evidence and may be considered by the court along with other evidence. The court may require that the person who wrote the report or prepared the material appear as a witness if the person is reasonably available.
 - (b) For the purpose of determining proper disposition of a minor alleged to be or

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400	adjudicated as abused, neglected, or dependent, dispositional reports prepared by Foster Care
401	Citizen Review Boards pursuant to Section 78-3g-103 may be received in evidence and may be
402	considered by the court along with other evidence. The court may require any person who
403	participated in preparing the dispositional report to appear as a witness, if the person is
404	reasonably available.
405	(5) (a) In an abuse, neglect, or dependency proceeding occurring after the
406	commencement of a shelter hearing under Section 78-3a-306 or the filing of a petition under
407	Section 78-3a-305, each party to the proceeding shall provide in writing to the other parties or
408	their counsel any information which the party:
409	(i) plans to report to the court at the proceeding; or
410	(ii) could reasonably expect would be requested of the party by the court at the
411	proceeding.
412	(b) The disclosure required under Subsection (5)(a) shall be made:
413	(i) for dispositional hearings under Sections 78-3a-310 and 78-3a-311, no less than five
414	days before the proceeding;
415	(ii) for proceedings under Title 78, Chapter 3a, Part 4, Termination of Parental Rights
416	Act, in accordance with Utah Rules of Civil Procedure; and
417	(iii) for all other proceedings, no less than five days before the proceeding.
418	(c) If a party to a proceeding obtains information after the deadline in Subsection
419	(5)(b), the information is exempt from the disclosure required under Subsection (5)(a) if the
420	party certifies to the court that the information was obtained after the deadline.
421	(d) Subsection (5)(a) does not apply to:
122	(i) pretrial hearings; and
123	(ii) the frequent, periodic review hearings held in a dependency drug court case to
124	assess and promote the parent's progress in substance abuse treatment.
125	(6) For the purpose of establishing the fact of abuse, neglect, or dependency, the court
426	may, in its discretion, consider evidence of statements made by a minor under eight years of
427	age to a person in a trust relationship.
428	Section 8. Section 78-3a-911 is amended to read:

78-3a-911. Office of Guardian Ad Litem Director -- Appointment of director --

Duties of director -- Contracts in second, third, and fourth districts.

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431	(1) As used in this section, "commission" means the Commission on Criminal and
432	Juvenile Justice, created in Section 63-25a-101.
433	[(1)] (2) There is hereby created the Office of Guardian Ad Litem Director under the
434	direct supervision of the [Judicial Council-] commission in accordance with Subsection
435	[78-3-21] <u>63-25a-104</u> (13).
436	[(2)] (3) (a) The [Judicial Council] commission shall appoint one person to serve full
437	time as the guardian ad litem director for the state. The guardian ad litem director shall serve at
438	the pleasure of the [Judicial Council] commission.
439	(b) The director shall be an attorney licensed to practice law in this state and selected
440	on the basis of:
441	(i) professional ability;
442	(ii) experience in abuse, neglect, and dependency proceedings;
443	(iii) familiarity with the role, purpose, and function of guardians ad litem in both
444	juvenile and district courts; [and]
445	(iv) ability to develop training curricula and reliable methods for data collection and
446	evaluation[:]; and
447	(v) ability to fulfill the duties of the guardian ad litem director.
448	(c) The director shall be trained in the United States Department of Justice National
449	Court Appointed Special Advocate program prior to or immediately after his appointment.
450	(d) The commission shall annually conduct a performance evaluation of the guardian
451	ad litem director.
452	(e) The commission shall establish a procedure to receive and resolve complaints
453	regarding:
454	(i) the guardian ad litem director;
455	(ii) the Office of Guardian Ad Litem Director; or
456	(iii) attorney guardians ad litem.
457	$\left[\frac{(3)}{4}\right]$ The guardian ad litem director shall:
458	(a) establish [policy and procedure] effective written policies and procedures for the
459	management of a statewide guardian ad litem program and the maintenance of records
460	regarding a guardian ad litem's representation of a child's best interest, so that guardians ad
461	litem will have a consistent understanding of the duties of guardians ad litem;

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(b) manage the guardian ad litem program to assure that minors receive qualified guardian ad litem services in abuse, neglect, and dependency proceedings in accordance with state and federal law and policy; (c) develop standards for contracts of employment and contracts with independent contractors, and employ or contract with attorneys licensed to practice law in this state, to act as attorney guardians ad litem in accordance with Section 78-3a-912; (d) develop and provide training programs for attorney guardians ad litem and volunteers in accordance with the United States Department of Justice National Court Appointed Special Advocates Association standards; (e) update and develop the guardian ad litem manual, combining elements of the National Court Appointed Special Advocates Association manual with specific information about the law and policy of this state; (f) develop and provide a library of materials for the continuing education of attorney guardians ad litem and volunteers; (g) educate court personnel regarding the role and function of guardians ad litem; (h) develop needs assessment strategies, perform needs assessment surveys, and ensure that guardian ad litem training programs correspond with actual and perceived needs for training; (i) design and implement evaluation tools based on specific objectives targeted in the needs assessments described in Subsection [(3)] (4)(h); (j) prepare and submit an annual report to the [Judicial Council] commission and the Child Welfare Legislative Oversight Panel regarding the development, policy, and management of the statewide guardian ad litem program, and the training and evaluation of attorney guardians ad litem and volunteers; (k) hire, train, and supervise investigators; [and] (l) administer the program of private guardians ad litem established by Section 78-7-45[.];

- 489 (m) establish standard methods and forms for completing and documenting completion 490 of a guardian ad litem's duties in each case; and
 - (n) accurately track cases and implement management review procedures to determine each guardian ad litem's productivity, case flow, case trends, and case resolution time.

493	[(4)] (5) A contract of employment or independent contract described under Subsection
494	[(3)] (4)(c) shall provide that attorney guardians ad litem in the second, third, and fourth
495	judicial districts devote their full time and attention to the role of attorney guardian ad litem,
496	having no clients other than the children whose interest they represent within the guardian ad
497	litem program.
498	Section 9. Section 78-3a-912 is amended to read:
499	78-3a-912. Appointment of attorney guardian ad litem Duties and
500	responsibilities Training Trained staff and court-appointed special advocate
501	volunteers Costs Immunity Annual report Review by Child Welfare Legislative
502	Oversight Panel.
503	(1) [(a)] The court[: (i)] may <u>:</u>
504	(a) appoint an attorney guardian ad litem to represent the best interest of a minor
505	[involved in any case before the court; and (ii)] in every case involving an abused child, a
506	neglected child, or a dependent child that results in a judicial proceeding; or
507	(b) in any other case for which the appointment of an attorney guardian ad litem is
508	expressly authorized by law.
509	(2) A parent or guardian of a minor may petition the court to determine whether,
510	consistent with the provisions of this section, it is appropriate to release a guardian ad litem
511	from the responsibility of representing a minor.
512	(3) The court shall consider the best interest of a minor, consistent with the provisions
513	of Section 62A-4a-201, in determining whether to appoint a guardian ad litem.
514	[(b)] (4) In all cases where an attorney guardian ad litem is appointed, the court shall
515	make a finding that establishes the necessity of the appointment.
516	[(2) An attorney guardian ad litem shall represent the best interest of each minor who
517	may become the subject of a petition alleging abuse, neglect, or dependency, from the earlier of
518	the day that:
519	[(a) the minor is removed from the minor's home by the division; or]
520	[(b) the petition is filed.]
521	(5) An attorney guardian ad litem appointed under this section may not be the attorney
522	responsible for presenting the evidence alleging abuse, neglect, or dependency of a child.
523	[(3)] (6) The Office of [the] Guardian Ad Litem Director, through an attorney guardian

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524	ad litem, shall:
525	(a) represent the best interest of the minor in all proceedings;
526	(b) prior to representing any minor before the court, be trained in:
527	(i) applicable statutory, regulatory, and case law; and
528	(ii) accordance with the United States Department of Justice National Court Appointed
529	Special Advocate Association guidelines;
530	(c) conduct or supervise an independent investigation in order to obtain first-hand, a
531	clear understanding of the situation and needs of the minor;
532	(d) (i) personally meet with the minor, unless the minor is less than 12 months of age;
533	(ii) personally interview the minor if the minor is [old enough] able to meaningfully
534	communicate;
535	(iii) determine the minor's goals and concerns regarding placement if the minor is able
536	to communicate the minor's goals and concerns; and
537	(iv) [personally assess or supervise an assessment of] consistent with Subsection (7),
538	assess the appropriateness and safety of the minor's environment in each placement;
539	(e) file written motions, responses, or objections at all stages of a proceeding when
540	necessary to protect the best interest of a minor;
541	(f) [personally or through a trained volunteer, paralegal, or other trained staff,] attend
542	all [administrative and foster care citizen review board] court hearings pertaining to the minor's
543	case;
544	(g) participate in all appeals unless excused by order of the court;
545	(h) be familiar with local experts who can provide consultation and testimony
546	regarding the reasonableness and appropriateness of efforts made by the Division of Child and
547	Family Services to:
548	(i) maintain a minor in the minor's home; or
549	(ii) reunify a minor with the minor's parent;
550	(i) to the extent possible, and unless it would be detrimental to the minor, personally or
551	through a trained volunteer, paralegal, or other trained staff, keep the minor advised of:
552	(i) the status of the minor's case;
553	(ii) all court and administrative proceedings;
554	(iii) discussions with and proposals made by other parties:

555	(iv) court action; and
556	(v) the psychiatric, medical, or other treatment or diagnostic services that are to be
557	provided to the minor;
558	(j) review proposed orders for, and as requested by the court; and
559	(k) prepare proposed orders with clear and specific directions regarding services,
560	treatment, evaluation, assessment, and protection of the minor and the minor's family[; and].
561	[(l) personally or through a trained volunteer, paralegal, or other trained staff, monitor
562	implementation of a minor's child and family plan and any dispositional orders to:]
563	[(i) determine whether services ordered by the court:]
564	[(A) are actually provided; and]
565	[(B) are provided in a timely manner; and]
566	[(ii) attempt to assess whether services ordered by the court are accomplishing the
567	intended goal of the services.]
568	(7) In determining the appropriateness and safety of the minor's environment in each
569	placement under Subsection (6)(d)(iv), an attorney guardian ad litem may consider:
570	(a) any relevant reports or observations by:
571	(i) the Division of Child and Family Services; or
572	(ii) a trained volunteer, paralegal, or other staff;
573	(b) personal observation; or
574	(c) other relevant information.
575	[(4)] (8) (a) Consistent with this Subsection [(4)] (8), an attorney guardian ad litem may
576	use trained volunteers, in accordance with Title 67, Chapter 20, Volunteer Government
577	Workers Act, trained paralegals, and other trained staff to assist in investigation and
578	preparation of information regarding the cases of individual minors before the court.
579	(b) The attorney guardian ad litem described in Subsection $[\frac{(4)}{(8)}]$ (8) may not
580	delegate the attorney's responsibilities described in Subsection [(3)] (6) .
581	(c) All volunteers, paralegals, and staff utilized pursuant to this section shall be trained
582	in and follow, at a minimum, the guidelines established by the United States Department of
583	Justice Court Appointed Special Advocate Association.
584	(d) The court may use volunteers trained in accordance with the requirements of
585	Subsection $[\frac{(4)}{(8)}]$ (8)(c) to assist in investigation and preparation of information regarding the

586 cases of individual minors within the jurisdiction.

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- (e) When possible and appropriate, the court may use a volunteer who is a peer of the minor appearing before the court, in order to provide assistance to that minor, under the supervision of an attorney guardian ad litem or the attorney's trained volunteer, paralegal, or other trained staff.
- [(5)] (9) The attorney guardian ad litem shall continue to represent the best interest of the minor until released from that duty by the court.
- [(6)] (10) (a) Consistent with Subsection [(6)] (10)(b), the juvenile court is responsible for:
 - (i) all costs resulting from the appointment of an attorney guardian ad litem; and
 - (ii) the costs of volunteer, paralegal, and other staff appointment and training.
- (b) The court shall use funds appropriated by the Legislature for the guardian ad litem program to cover the costs described in Subsection [(6)] (10)(a).
- (c) (i) When the court appoints an attorney guardian ad litem under this section, the court may assess all or part of the attorney's fees, court costs, and paralegal, staff, and volunteer expenses against the minor's parents, parent, or legal guardian in a proportion that the court determines to be just and appropriate.
 - (ii) The court may not assess those fees or costs against:
 - (A) a legal guardian, when that guardian is the state; or
 - (B) consistent with Subsection [(6)] (10)(d), a parent who is found to be impecunious.
- (d) For purposes of Subsection [$\frac{(6)}{(10)}$] $\frac{(10)}{(c)}$ (ii)(B), if a person claims to be impecunious, the court shall:
- (i) require that person to submit an affidavit of impecuniosity as provided in Section 78-7-36; and
 - (ii) follow the procedures and make the determinations as provided in Section 78-7-37.
- [(7)] (11) An attorney guardian ad litem appointed under this section, when serving in the scope of the attorney guardian ad litem's duties as guardian ad litem is considered an employee of the state for purposes of indemnification under Title 63, Chapter 30d, Governmental Immunity Act of Utah.
- [(8)] (12) (a) An attorney guardian ad litem shall represent the best interest of a minor.
- (b) If the minor's wishes differ from the attorney's determination of the minor's best

617 interest, the attorney guardian ad litem shall communicate the minor's wishes to the court in 618 addition to presenting the attorney's determination of the minor's best interest. 619 (c) A difference between the minor's wishes and the attorney's determination of best 620 interest may not be considered a conflict of interest for the attorney. 621 (d) The court may appoint one attorney guardian ad litem to represent the best interests 622 of more than one minor child of a marriage. 623 [(9)] (13) An attorney guardian ad litem shall be provided access to all Division of 624 Child and Family Services records regarding the minor at issue and the minor's family. 625 [(10)] (14) An attorney guardian ad litem shall maintain current and accurate records 626 regarding: 627 (a) the number of times the attorney has had contact with each minor; and 628 (b) the actions the attorney has taken in representation of the minor's best interest. 629 [(11)] (15) (a) Except as provided in Subsection [(11)] (15)(b), all records of an 630 attorney guardian ad litem are confidential and may not be released or made public upon 631 subpoena, search warrant, discovery proceedings, or otherwise. This Subsection (15) 632 supersedes Title 63, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act. 633 (b) Consistent with Subsection [(111)] (15)(d), all records of an attorney guardian ad 634 litem: 635 (i) are subject to legislative subpoena, under Title 36, Chapter 14, Legislative 636 Subpoena Powers; and 637 (ii) shall be released to the Legislature. 638 (c) (i) Except as provided in Subsection [(11)] (15)(c)(ii), records released in 639 accordance with Subsection [(11)] (15)(b) shall be maintained as confidential by the 640 Legislature. 641 (ii) Notwithstanding Subsection [(11)] (15)(c)(i), the Office of the Legislative Auditor 642 General may include summary data and nonidentifying information in its audits and reports to 643 the Legislature. 644 (d) (i) Subsection [(11)] (15)(b) constitutes an exception to Rules of Professional 645 Conduct, Rule 1.6, as provided by Rule 1.6(b)(4), because of: 646 (A) the unique role of an attorney guardian ad litem described in Subsection [(8)] (12);

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and

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648	(B) the state's role and responsibility:
649	(I) to provide a guardian ad litem program; and
650	(II) as parens patriae, to protect minors.
651	(ii) A claim of attorney-client privilege does not bar access to the records of an attorney
652	guardian ad litem by the Legislature, through legislative subpoena.
653	(e) The Office of [the] Guardian Ad Litem <u>Director</u> shall present an annual report to
654	the Child Welfare Legislative Oversight Panel detailing:
655	(i) the development, policy, and management of the statewide guardian ad litem
656	program;
657	(ii) the training and evaluation of attorney guardians ad litem and volunteers; and
658	(iii) the number of children served by the Office of [the] Guardian Ad Litem <u>Director</u> .
659	(16) (a) The guardian ad litem director shall report to the Child Welfare Legislative
660	Oversight Panel during the 2007 interim regarding:
661	(i) the progress of the Office of Guardian Ad Litem Director in making changes and
662	improvements in response to the February 2005 performance audit of the Office of Guardian
663	Ad Litem Director; and
664	(ii) recommendations for legislative changes relating to guardians ad litem.
665	(b) During the 2007 interim, the Child Welfare Legislative Oversight Panel shall:
666	(i) hear or review the report described in Subsection (16)(a); and
667	(ii) conduct a study to determine whether:
668	(A) the Office of Guardian Ad Litem Director should be:
669	(I) reauthorized; or
670	(II) replaced with a system consisting solely of private guardians ad litem; or
671	(B) other changes relating to guardians ad litem should be made by the Legislature.
672	(17) During the 2006 interim, the Child Welfare Legislative Oversight Panel shall
673	review the duties of guardians ad litem under this section to determine:
674	(a) whether guardians ad litem should perform each duty described in this section in
675	each case;
676	(b) whether any of the duties described in this section should be removed;
677	(c) whether all of the duties described in this section should be deleted and replaced
678	with a duty to represent the best interests of the minor in accordance with the ethical and

679	professional responsibilities of an attorney;
680	(d) the extent to which guardians ad litem should be involved in district court cases;
681	<u>and</u>
682	(e) whether a change should be made in the oversight of the Office of Guardian Ad
683	<u>Litem Director.</u>
684	Section 10. Section 78-7-9 is amended to read:
685	78-7-9. Appointment of attorney guardian ad litem in child abuse and neglect
686	proceedings.
687	[(1) If child abuse, child sexual abuse, or neglect is alleged in any proceeding in any
688	state court, the court may upon its own motion or shall upon the motion of any party to the
689	proceeding appoint an attorney guardian ad litem to represent the best interest of the child, in
690	accordance with Sections 78-3a-911 and 78-3a-912.]
691	[(2)] (1) The court may appoint an attorney guardian ad litem, when it considers it
692	necessary and appropriate, to represent the best interest of [the] a child [in all related
693	proceedings conducted in any state court involving the alleged abuse, child sexual abuse, or
694	neglect.]:
695	(a) in any criminal case where the defendant is alleged to have committed a crime
696	involving child abuse, child sexual abuse, or neglect against the child; or
697	(b) in any case where the appointment is otherwise expressly authorized by law.
698	[(3)] (2) The attorney guardian ad litem shall be appointed in accordance with and meet
699	the requirements of Sections 78-3a-911 and 78-3a-912.
700	[(4)] (3) If an attorney guardian ad litem has been appointed for the child by any court
701	in the state in any prior proceeding or related matter, the court may continue that appointment
702	or may reappoint that attorney guardian ad litem, if still available, to act on behalf of the child.
703	[(5)] (4) The court is responsible for all costs resulting from the appointment of an
704	attorney guardian ad litem and shall use funds appropriated by the Legislature for the guardian
705	ad litem program to cover those costs.
706	[(6)] (5) (a) If the court appoints the Office of [the] Guardian Ad Litem <u>Director</u> in a
707	civil case pursuant to this section, the court may assess all or part of those attorney's fees, court
708	costs, paralegal, staff, and volunteer expenses against the minor's parent, parents, or legal
709	guardian in an amount that the court determines to be just and appropriate.

(b) The court may not assess [those] the fees or costs described in Subsection (5)(a) 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 78-7-36 and the court shall follow the procedures and make the determinations as provided in Section 78-7-36.

- (c) If the court appoints the Office of [the] Guardian Ad Litem <u>Director</u> in a criminal case pursuant to this section and if the defendant is convicted of a crime which includes child abuse, child sexual abuse, or neglect of a child for whom the Office of Guardian Ad Litem <u>Director is appointed</u>, the court shall include as part of the defendant's sentence all or part of the attorney's fees, court costs, and paralegal, staff, and volunteer expenses of the Office of [the] Guardian Ad Litem <u>Director</u>.
- [(7)] <u>(6)</u> An attorney guardian ad litem appointed in accordance with the requirements of this section and Sections 78-3a-911 and 78-3a-912 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 11. Section **78-7-45** is amended to read:

- 78-7-45. Private attorney guardian ad litem -- Appointment -- Costs and fees -- Duties -- Conflicts of interest -- Pro bono obligation -- Indemnification -- Minimum qualifications.
- (1) (a) The court may appoint a private attorney as guardian ad litem to represent the best interests of the minor in any district court action in which the custody of or visitation with a minor is at issue. The attorney guardian ad litem shall be certified by the director of the Office of [the] Guardian Ad Litem <u>Director</u> as having met the minimum qualifications for appointment, but shall not be employed by or under contract with the Office of [the] Guardian Ad Litem <u>Director</u>.
- (b) If an attorney guardian ad litem has been appointed for the minor in any prior or concurrent action and that attorney guardian ad litem is available, the court shall appoint that attorney guardian ad litem, unless good cause is shown why another attorney guardian ad litem should be appointed.
- (c) If, after appointment of the attorney guardian ad litem, an allegation of abuse, neglect, or dependency of the minor is made the court shall:

741	(i) determine whether it is in the best interests of the minor to continue the
742	appointment; or
743	(ii) order the withdrawal of the private attorney guardian ad litem and, consistent with
744	Subsection 78-3a-912:
745	(A) appoint the Office of [the] Guardian Ad Litem[-] Director; or
746	(B) another private attorney guardian ad litem.
747	(2) (a) The court shall assess all or part of the attorney guardian ad litem fees, courts
748	costs, and paralegal, staff, and volunteer expenses against the parties in a proportion the court
749	determines to be just.
750	(b) If the court finds a party to be impecunious, under the provisions of Section
751	78-7-36, the court may direct the impecunious party's share of the assessment to be covered by
752	the attorney guardian ad litem pro bono obligation established in Subsection (6)(b).
753	(3) The attorney guardian ad litem appointed under the provisions of this section shall:
754	(a) represent the best interests of the minor from the date of the appointment until
755	released by the court;
756	(b) conduct or supervise an independent investigation in order to obtain a clear
757	understanding of the situation and needs of the minor;
758	(c) interview witnesses and review relevant records pertaining to the minor and the
759	minor's family, including medical, psychological, and school records;
760	(d) if the minor is old enough to communicate and unless it would be detrimental to the
761	minor:
762	(i) meet with and interview the minor;
763	(ii) determine the minor's goals and concerns regarding custody or visitation; and
764	(iii) counsel the minor regarding the nature, purpose, status, and implications of the
765	case, of hearings, of recommendations, and proposals by parties and of court orders;
766	(e) conduct discovery, file pleadings and other papers, prepare and review orders, and
767	otherwise comply with the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure as necessary to protect the best
768	interest of the minor;
769	(f) unless excused by the court, prepare for and attend all mediation hearings and all
770	court conferences and hearings, and present witnesses and exhibits as necessary to protect the
771	best interests of the minor;

(g) identify community resources to protect the best interests of the minor and advocate for those resources; and

- (h) participate in all appeals unless excused by the court.
- (4) (a) The attorney guardian ad litem shall represent the best interests of a minor. If the minor's wishes differ from the attorney's determination of the minor's best interests, the attorney guardian ad litem shall communicate to the court the minor's wishes and the attorney's determination of the minor's best interests. A difference between the minor's wishes and the attorney's determination of best interests is not sufficient to create a conflict of interest.
- (b) The court may appoint one attorney guardian ad litem to represent the best interests of more than one minor child of a marriage.
- (5) An attorney guardian ad litem appointed under this section is immune from any civil liability that might result by reason of acts performed within the scope of duties of the attorney guardian ad litem.
- (6) (a) Upon the advice of the Director of the Office of [the] Guardian Ad Litem Director, the [Judicial Council] Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, created in Section 63-25a-101, shall by rule establish the minimum qualifications and requirements for appointment by the court as an attorney guardian ad litem.
- (b) An attorney guardian ad litem may be required to appear pro bono in one case for every five cases in which the attorney is appointed with compensation.
- (7) This section shall be effective in the Second, Third, and Fourth Judicial Districts on July 1, 2001, and in the remaining judicial districts of the state on July 1, 2002.

Legislative Review Note as of 2-2-06 2:50 PM

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Based on a limited legal review, this legislation has not been determined to have a high probability of being held unconstitutional.

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel

State Impact

Passage will require additional ongoing funding of \$250,000, \$120,000, \$42,800, and \$169,000 for the Courts, Attorney General, Department of Human Services, and Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice respectively. Approximately 6 new FTEs will be needed to handle added responsibilities.

		FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2007	FY 2008
		Approp.	Approp.	Revenue	Revenue
General Fund		\$581,800	\$581,800	\$0	\$0
7	ГОТАL	\$581,800	\$581,800	\$0	\$0

Individual and Business Impact

Fiscal impacts will vary according to individual cases.

Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst