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SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5285

State of Washington 61st Legislature 2009 Regular Session

By Senate Human Services & Corrections (originally sponsored by Senators Regala, Hargrove, Kauffman, and Stevens)

READ FIRST TIME 02/25/09.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to guardians ad litem; and amending RCW 26.44.030,
- 2 13.34.100, 26.12.175, and 26.12.177.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 26.44.030 and 2008 c 211 s 5 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- 6 (1)(a) When any practitioner, county coroner or medical examiner,
- 7 law enforcement officer, professional school personnel, registered or
- 8 licensed nurse, social service counselor, psychologist, pharmacist,
- 9 employee of the department of early learning, licensed or certified
- 10 child care providers or their employees, employee of the department,
- 11 juvenile probation officer, placement and liaison specialist,
- 12 responsible living skills program staff, HOPE center staff, or state
- 13 family and children's ombudsman or any volunteer in the ombudsman's
- 14 office has reasonable cause to believe that a child has suffered abuse
- or neglect, he or she shall report such incident, or cause a report to
- 16 be made, to the proper law enforcement agency or to the department as
- 17 provided in RCW 26.44.040.
- 18 (b) When any person, in his or her official supervisory capacity
- 19 with a nonprofit or for-profit organization, has reasonable cause to

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believe that a child has suffered abuse or neglect caused by a person over whom he or she regularly exercises supervisory authority, he or she shall report such incident, or cause a report to be made, to the proper law enforcement agency, provided that the person alleged to have caused the abuse or neglect is employed by, contracted by, volunteers with the organization and coaches, trains, educates, or counsels a child or children or regularly has unsupervised access to a child or children as part of the employment, contract, or voluntary service. No one shall be required to report under this section when he or she obtains the information solely as a result of a privileged communication as provided in RCW 5.60.060.

Nothing in this subsection (1)(b) shall limit a person's duty to report under (a) of this subsection.

14 For the purposes of this subsection, the following definitions 15 apply:

- (i) "Official supervisory capacity" means a position, status, or role created, recognized, or designated by any nonprofit or for-profit organization, either for financial gain or without financial gain, whose scope includes, but is not limited to, overseeing, directing, or managing another person who is employed by, contracted by, or volunteers with the nonprofit or for-profit organization.
- (ii) "Regularly exercises supervisory authority" means to act in his or her official supervisory capacity on an ongoing or continuing basis with regards to a particular person.
 - (c) The reporting requirement also applies to department of corrections personnel who, in the course of their employment, observe offenders or the children with whom the offenders are in contact. If, as a result of observations or information received in the course of his or her employment, any department of corrections personnel has reasonable cause to believe that a child has suffered abuse or neglect, he or she shall report the incident, or cause a report to be made, to the proper law enforcement agency or to the department as provided in RCW 26.44.040.
 - (d) The reporting requirement shall also apply to any adult who has reasonable cause to believe that a child who resides with them, has suffered severe abuse, and is able or capable of making a report. For the purposes of this subsection, "severe abuse" means any of the following: Any single act of abuse that causes physical trauma of

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sufficient severity that, if left untreated, could cause death; any single act of sexual abuse that causes significant bleeding, deep bruising, or significant external or internal swelling; or more than one act of physical abuse, each of which causes bleeding, deep bruising, significant external or internal swelling, bone fracture, or unconsciousness.

- (e) The reporting requirement also applies to guardians ad litem appointed under Titles 11, 13, and 26 RCW, who in the course of their representation of children in these actions have reasonable cause to believe a child has been abused or neglected.
- (f) The report must be made at the first opportunity, but in no case longer than forty-eight hours after there is reasonable cause to believe that the child has suffered abuse or neglect. The report must include the identity of the accused if known.
- (2) The reporting requirement of subsection (1) of this section does not apply to the discovery of abuse or neglect that occurred during childhood if it is discovered after the child has become an adult. However, if there is reasonable cause to believe other children are or may be at risk of abuse or neglect by the accused, the reporting requirement of subsection (1) of this section does apply.
- (3) Any other person who has reasonable cause to believe that a child has suffered abuse or neglect may report such incident to the proper law enforcement agency or to the department of social and health services as provided in RCW 26.44.040.
- (4) The department, upon receiving a report of an incident of alleged abuse or neglect pursuant to this chapter, involving a child who has died or has had physical injury or injuries inflicted upon him or her other than by accidental means or who has been subjected to alleged sexual abuse, shall report such incident to the proper law enforcement agency. In emergency cases, where the child's welfare is endangered, the department shall notify the proper law enforcement agency within twenty-four hours after a report is received by the department. In all other cases, the department shall notify the law enforcement agency within seventy-two hours after a report is received by the department. If the department makes an oral report, a written report must also be made to the proper law enforcement agency within five days thereafter.

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(5) Any law enforcement agency receiving a report of an incident of alleged abuse or neglect pursuant to this chapter, involving a child who has died or has had physical injury or injuries inflicted upon him or her other than by accidental means, or who has been subjected to alleged sexual abuse, shall report such incident in writing as provided in RCW 26.44.040 to the proper county prosecutor or city attorney for appropriate action whenever the law enforcement agency's investigation reveals that a crime may have been committed. The law enforcement agency shall also notify the department of all reports received and the law enforcement agency's disposition of them. In emergency cases, where the child's welfare is endangered, the law enforcement agency shall notify the department within twenty-four hours. In all other cases, the law enforcement agency shall notify the department within seventy-two hours after a report is received by the law enforcement agency.

- (6) Any county prosecutor or city attorney receiving a report under subsection (5) of this section shall notify the victim, any persons the victim requests, and the local office of the department, of the decision to charge or decline to charge a crime, within five days of making the decision.
- (7) The department may conduct ongoing case planning and consultation with those persons or agencies required to report under this section, with consultants designated by the department, and with designated representatives of Washington Indian tribes if the client information exchanged is pertinent to cases currently receiving child protective services. Upon request, the department shall conduct such planning and consultation with those persons required to report under this section if the department determines it is in the best interests of the child. Information considered privileged by statute and not directly related to reports required by this section must not be divulged without a valid written waiver of the privilege.
- (8) Any case referred to the department by a physician licensed under chapter 18.57 or 18.71 RCW on the basis of an expert medical opinion that child abuse, neglect, or sexual assault has occurred and that the child's safety will be seriously endangered if returned home, the department shall file a dependency petition unless a second licensed physician of the parents' choice believes that such expert medical opinion is incorrect. If the parents fail to designate a

second physician, the department may make the selection. If a physician finds that a child has suffered abuse or neglect but that such abuse or neglect does not constitute imminent danger to the child's health or safety, and the department agrees with the physician's assessment, the child may be left in the parents' home while the department proceeds with reasonable efforts to remedy parenting deficiencies.

- (9) Persons or agencies exchanging information under subsection (7) of this section shall not further disseminate or release the information except as authorized by state or federal statute. Violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor.
- (10) Upon receiving a report of alleged abuse or neglect, the department shall make reasonable efforts to learn the name, address, and telephone number of each person making a report of abuse or neglect under this section. The department shall provide assurances of appropriate confidentiality of the identification of persons reporting under this section. If the department is unable to learn the information required under this subsection, the department shall only investigate cases in which:
- (a) The department believes there is a serious threat of substantial harm to the child;
- (b) The report indicates conduct involving a criminal offense that has, or is about to occur, in which the child is the victim; or
- (c) The department has a prior founded report of abuse or neglect with regard to a member of the household that is within three years of receipt of the referral.
- (11)(a) For reports of alleged abuse or neglect that are accepted for investigation by the department, the investigation shall be conducted within time frames established by the department in rule. In no case shall the investigation extend longer than ninety days from the date the report is received, unless the investigation is being conducted under a written protocol pursuant to RCW 26.44.180 and a law enforcement agency or prosecuting attorney has determined that a longer investigation period is necessary. At the completion of the investigation, the department shall make a finding that the report of child abuse or neglect is founded or unfounded.
- (b) If a court in a civil or criminal proceeding, considering the same facts or circumstances as are contained in the report being

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investigated by the department, makes a judicial finding by a preponderance of the evidence or higher that the subject of the pending investigation has abused or neglected the child, the department shall adopt the finding in its investigation.

- (12) In conducting an investigation of alleged abuse or neglect, the department or law enforcement agency:
- (a) May interview children. The interviews may be conducted on school premises, at day-care facilities, at the child's home, or at other suitable locations outside of the presence of parents. Parental notification of the interview must occur at the earliest possible point in the investigation that will not jeopardize the safety or protection of the child or the course of the investigation. Prior to commencing the interview the department or law enforcement agency shall determine whether the child wishes a third party to be present for the interview and, if so, shall make reasonable efforts to accommodate the child's wishes. Unless the child objects, the department or law enforcement agency shall make reasonable efforts to include a third party in any interview so long as the presence of the third party will not jeopardize the course of the investigation; and
- (b) Shall have access to all relevant records of the child in the possession of mandated reporters and their employees.
- (13) If a report of alleged abuse or neglect is founded and constitutes the third founded report received by the department within the last twelve months involving the same child or family, the department shall promptly notify the office of the family and children's ombudsman of the contents of the report. The department shall also notify the ombudsman of the disposition of the report.
- (14) In investigating and responding to allegations of child abuse and neglect, the department may conduct background checks as authorized by state and federal law.
- (15) The department shall maintain investigation records and conduct timely and periodic reviews of all founded cases of abuse and neglect. The department shall maintain a log of screened-out nonabusive cases.
 - (16) The department shall use a risk assessment process when investigating alleged child abuse and neglect referrals. The department shall present the risk factors at all hearings in which the placement of a dependent child is an issue. Substance abuse must be a

risk factor. The department shall, within funds appropriated for this purpose, offer enhanced community-based services to persons who are determined not to require further state intervention.

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- (17) Upon receipt of a report of alleged abuse or neglect the law enforcement agency may arrange to interview the person making the report and any collateral sources to determine if any malice is involved in the reporting.
- 8 (18) Upon receiving a report of alleged abuse or neglect involving 9 a child under the court's jurisdiction under chapter 13.34 RCW, the 10 department shall promptly notify the child's guardian ad litem of the 11 report's contents. The department shall also notify the guardian ad 12 litem of the disposition of the report. For purposes of this 13 subsection, "guardian ad litem" has the meaning provided in RCW 14 13.34.030.
- 15 **Sec. 2.** RCW 13.34.100 and 2000 c 124 s 2 are each amended to read 16 as follows:
 - (1) The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for a child who is the subject of an action under this chapter, unless a court for good cause finds the appointment unnecessary. The requirement of a guardian ad litem may be deemed satisfied if the child is represented by independent counsel in the proceedings. The court shall attempt to match the child with a guardian ad litem who has specific training or education related to the child's individual needs.
 - (2) If the court does not have available to it a guardian ad litem program with a sufficient number of volunteers, the court may appoint a suitable person to act as guardian ad litem for the child under this chapter. Another party to the proceeding or the party's employee or representative shall not be so appointed.
 - (3) Each guardian ad litem program shall maintain a background information record for each guardian ad litem in the program. The background ((file)) information record shall include, but is not limited to, the following information:
 - (a) Level of formal education;
- 34 (b) <u>General training related to the guardian((+s)) ad litem's</u> 35 duties;
- 36 (c) <u>Specific training related to issues potentially faced by</u> 37 children in the dependency system;

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- 1 (d) Specific training or education related to child disability or developmental issues;
 - (e) Number of years' experience as a guardian ad litem;

- $((\frac{d}{d}))$ (f) Number of appointments as a guardian ad litem and the county or counties of appointment;
- $((\frac{e}))$ (g) The names of any counties in which the person was removed from a guardian ad litem registry pursuant to a grievance action, and the name of the court and the cause number of any case in which the court has removed the person for cause; ((and
- (f))) (h) Founded allegations of abuse or neglect as defined in RCW 26.44.020;
 - (i) The results of an examination of state and national criminal identification data. The examination shall consist of a background check as allowed through the Washington state criminal records privacy act under RCW 10.97.050, the Washington state patrol criminal identification system under RCW 43.43.832 through 43.43.834, and the federal bureau of investigation. This background check shall be done through the Washington state patrol criminal identification section and may include a national check from the federal bureau of investigation, which shall be through the submission of fingerprints; and
- 21 <u>(j)</u> Criminal history, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, for the period covering ten years prior to the appointment.

The background information ((report)) record shall be updated annually. As a condition of appointment, the guardian ad litem's background information record shall be made available to the court. If the appointed guardian ad litem is not a member of a guardian ad litem program ((the)) a suitable person appointed by the court to act as guardian ad litem shall provide the background information record to the court.

Upon appointment, the guardian ad litem, or guardian ad litem program, shall provide the parties or their attorneys with a ((statement containing: His or her training relating to the duties as a guardian ad litem; the name of any counties in which the person was removed from a guardian ad litem registry pursuant to a grievance action, and the name of the court and the cause number of any case in which the court has removed the person for cause; and his or her criminal history as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 for the period covering ten years prior to the appointment)) copy of the background information

record. The portion of the background information record containing the results of the criminal background check and the criminal history shall not be disclosed to the parties or their attorneys. background ((statement)) information record shall not include identifying information that may be used to harm a guardian ad litem, such as home addresses and home telephone numbers, and for volunteer guardians ad litem the court may allow the use of maiden names or pseudonyms as necessary for their safety.

- (4) The appointment of the guardian ad litem shall remain in effect until the court discharges the appointment or no longer has jurisdiction, whichever comes first. The guardian ad litem may also be discharged upon entry of an order of guardianship.
- (5) A guardian ad litem through counsel, or as otherwise authorized by the court, shall have the right to present evidence, examine and cross-examine witnesses, and to be present at all hearings. A guardian ad litem shall receive copies of all pleadings and other documents filed or submitted to the court, and notice of all hearings according to court rules. The guardian ad litem shall receive all notice contemplated for a parent or other party in all proceedings under this chapter.
- (6) If the child requests legal counsel and is age twelve or older, or if the guardian ad litem or the court determines that the child needs to be independently represented by counsel, the court may appoint an attorney to represent the child's position.
- (7) For the purposes of child abuse prevention and treatment act (42 U.S.C. Secs. 5101 et seq.) grants to this state under P.L. 93-247, or any related state or federal legislation, a person appointed pursuant to RCW 13.34.100 shall be deemed a guardian ad litem to represent the best interests of the minor in proceedings before the court.
- (8) When a court-appointed special advocate or volunteer guardian ad litem is requested on a case, the program shall give the court the name of the person it recommends ((and the appointment shall be effective immediately)). The program shall attempt to match the child with a guardian ad litem who has specific training or education related to the child's individual needs. The court shall immediately appoint the person recommended by the program, unless the court believes the

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1 <u>court-appointed special advocate or volunteer is inappropriate or</u> 2 <u>unqualified</u>.

(9) If a party in a case reasonably believes the court-appointed special advocate or volunteer guardian ad litem is inappropriate or unqualified, the party may request a review of the appointment by the program. The program must complete the review within five judicial days and remove any appointee for good cause. If the party seeking the review is not satisfied with the outcome of the review, the party may file a motion with the court for the removal of the court-appointed special advocate or volunteer guardian ad litem on the grounds the advocate or volunteer is inappropriate or unqualified.

(10) If a party in a case reasonably believes the person appointed under subsection (2) of this section is inappropriate or unqualified, the party may request that the court review the appointment.

- **Sec. 3.** RCW 26.12.175 and 2000 c 124 s 6 are each amended to read 16 as follows:
 - (1)(a) The court may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the interests of a minor or dependent child when the court believes the appointment of a guardian ad litem is necessary to protect the best interests of the child in any proceeding under this chapter. The court shall attempt to match the child with a guardian ad litem who has specific training or education related to the child's individual needs. The family court services professionals may also make a recommendation to the court regarding whether a guardian ad litem should be appointed for the child. The court may appoint a guardian ad litem from the court-appointed special advocate program, if that program exists in the county.

Either party may request, within five judicial days of appointment, that the guardian ad litem appointed by the court be removed. The court shall grant the first request unless, because of the limited pool of available guardians ad litem, to do so would cause substantial harm to the children involved. Subsequent requests to remove a guardian ad litem shall follow the procedures in subsection (5) of this section. In the event a party requests that a guardian ad litem be removed within the first five days of appointment, the court shall determine whether fees should be paid to the guardian ad litem for work completed

during that five-day period, or if fees have already been paid, how much, if any, should be refunded to the parties.

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- (b) ((Unless otherwise ordered,)) The guardian ad litem's role is to investigate and report factual information regarding the issues ordered to be reported or investigated to the court ((concerning parenting arrangements for the child, and to represent the child's best The quardian ad litem shall always represent the best interests)). interests of the child. Guardians ad litem ((and investigators)) under this title may make recommendations based upon ((an independent investigation regarding the best interests of the child)) his or her investigation, which the court may consider and weigh in conjunction with the recommendations of all of the parties. If a child expresses a preference regarding the parenting plan, the guardian ad litem shall report the preferences to the court, together with the facts relative to whether any preferences are being expressed voluntarily and the degree of the child's understanding. The court may require the guardian ad litem to provide periodic reports to the parties regarding the status of his or her investigation. The guardian ad litem shall file his or her report at least sixty days prior to trial.
- (c) The parties to the proceeding may file with the court written responses to any report filed by the guardian ad litem ((or investigator)). The court shall consider any written responses to a report filed by the guardian ad litem ((or investigator)), including any factual information or recommendations provided in the report.
- (d) The court shall enter an order for costs, fees, and disbursements to cover the costs of the guardian ad litem. The court may order either or both parents to pay for the costs of the guardian ad litem, according to their ability to pay. If both parents are indigent, the county shall bear the cost of the guardian, subject to appropriation for guardians' ad litem services by the county legislative authority. Guardians ad litem who are not volunteers shall provide the parties with an itemized accounting of their time and billing for services each month.
- (2)(a) If the guardian ad litem appointed is from the county courtappointed special advocate program, the program shall supervise any guardian ad litem assigned to the case. The court-appointed special advocate program shall be entitled to notice of all proceedings in the case.

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- (b) The legislative authority of each county may authorize creation of a court-appointed special advocate program. The county legislative authority may adopt rules of eligibility for court-appointed special advocate program services that are not inconsistent with this section.
 - (3) Each guardian ad litem program shall maintain a background information record for each guardian ad litem in the program. The background ((file)) information record shall include, but is not limited to, the following information:
 - (a) Level of formal education;

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- 10 (b) <u>General training related to the guardian(('s)) ad litem's</u>
 11 duties;
- 12 (c) <u>Specific training related to issues potentially faced by</u>
 13 children in dissolution proceedings;
- 14 <u>(d) Specific training or education related to child disability or</u> 15 <u>developmental issues;</u>
 - (e) Number of years' experience as a guardian ad litem;
- 17 $((\frac{d}{d}))$ (f) Number of appointments as a guardian ad litem and county or counties of appointment;
 - $((\frac{e}))$ (g) The names of any counties in which the person was removed from a guardian ad litem registry pursuant to a grievance action, and the name of the court and the cause number of any case in which the court has removed the person for cause; ((and
- 23 (f))) (h) Founded allegations of abuse or neglect as defined in RCW 26.44.020;
 - (i) The results of an examination of state and national criminal identification data. The examination shall consist of a background check as allowed through the Washington state criminal records privacy act under RCW 10.97.050, the Washington state patrol criminal identification system under RCW 43.43.832 through 43.43.834, and the federal bureau of investigation. This background check shall be done through the Washington state patrol criminal identification section and may include a national check from the federal bureau of investigation, which shall be through the submission of fingerprints; and
- (j) Criminal history, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, for the period covering ten years prior to the appointment.

The background information ((report)) record shall be updated annually. As a condition of appointment, the guardian ad litem's background information record shall be made available to the court. If

the appointed guardian ad litem is not a member of a guardian ad litem program the person <u>appointed as guardian ad litem</u> shall provide the background information record to the court.

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Upon appointment, the guardian ad litem, or guardian ad litem shall provide the parties or their program, attorneys with a ((statement containing: His or her training relating to the duties as a guardian ad litem; the name of any counties in which the person was removed from a guardian ad litem registry pursuant to a grievance action, and the name of the court and the cause number of any case in which the court has removed the person for cause; and his or her criminal history as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 for the period covering ten years prior to the appointment)) copy of the background information record. The portion of the background information record containing the results of the criminal background check and the criminal history shall not be disclosed to the parties or their attorneys. The ((statement)) information record shall identifying information that may be used to harm a guardian ad litem, such as home addresses and home telephone numbers, and for volunteer guardians ad litem the court may allow the use of maiden names or pseudonyms as necessary for their safety.

(4) When a court-appointed special advocate or volunteer guardian ad litem is requested on a case, the program shall give the court the name of the person it recommends ((and the appointment shall be effective immediately)). The court shall immediately appoint the person recommended by the program, unless the court believes the courtappointed special advocate or volunteer guardian ad litem is inappropriate or unqualified. Either party may request, within five judicial days of appointment, that the guardian ad litem appointed by the court be removed. The court shall grant the first request unless, because of the limited pool of available guardians ad litem, to do so would cause substantial harm to the children involved. Subsequent requests to remove a guardian ad litem shall follow the procedures in subsection (5) of this section. In the event a party requests that a quardian ad litem be removed within the first five days of appointment, the court shall determine whether fees should be paid to the guardian ad litem for work completed during that five-day period, or if fees have already been paid, how much, if any, should be refunded to the parties.

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- (5) If a party in a case reasonably believes the court-appointed 1 2 special advocate or volunteer guardian ad litem is inappropriate or unqualified, the party may request a review of the appointment by the 3 4 The program must complete the review within five judicial days and remove any appointee for good cause. If the party seeking the 5 review is not satisfied with the outcome of the review, the party may 6 7 file a motion with the court for the removal of the court-appointed special advocate or volunteer guardian ad litem on the grounds the 8 9 advocate or volunteer is inappropriate or unqualified.
- 10 **Sec. 4.** RCW 26.12.177 and 2007 c 496 s 305 are each amended to 11 read as follows:
 - (1) All guardians ad litem and investigators appointed under this title must comply with the training requirements established under RCW 2.56.030(15), prior to their appointment in cases under Title 26 RCW, except that volunteer guardians ad litem or court-appointed special advocates may comply with alternative training requirements approved by the administrative office of the courts that meet or exceed the statewide requirements. In cases involving allegations of limiting factors under RCW 26.09.191, the guardians ad litem and investigators appointed under this title must have additional relevant training under RCW 2.56.030(15) and as recommended under RCW 2.53.040, when it is available.
 - (2) Each guardian ad litem program for compensated guardians ad litem shall maintain a background information record for each guardian ad litem in the program. The background information record shall include, but is not limited to, the following information:
 - (a) Level of formal education;

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- (b) General training related to the guardian ad litem's duties;
- (c) Specific training related to issues potentially faced by children in dissolution, residential placement and parenting plan proceedings;
- 32 (d) Specific training or education related to child disability or 33 developmental issues;
 - (e) Number of years' experience as a quardian ad litem;
- 35 <u>(f) Number of appointments as a guardian ad litem and county or</u>
 36 counties of appointment;

(g) The names of any counties in which the person was removed from a guardian ad litem registry pursuant to a grievance action, and the name of the court and the cause number of any case in which the court has removed the person for cause;

- (h) Founded allegations of abuse or neglect as defined in RCW 26.44.020; and
- (i) Criminal history, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, for the period covering ten years prior to the appointment.

The background information record shall be updated annually. As a condition of appointment, the guardian ad litem's background information record shall be made available to the court. If the appointed guardian ad litem is not a member of a guardian ad litem program for compensated guardians ad litem, the person appointed as guardian ad litem shall provide the background information record to the court.

Upon appointment, the guardian ad litem, or guardian ad litem program, shall provide the parties or their attorneys with a copy of the background information record. The portion of the background information record containing the results of the criminal background check and the criminal history shall not be disclosed to the parties or their attorneys. The background information record shall not include identifying information, such as home addresses and home telephone numbers.

- (3)(a) Each guardian ad litem program for compensated guardians ad litem shall establish a rotational registry system for the appointment of guardians ad litem and investigators under this title. If a judicial district does not have a program the court shall establish the rotational registry system. Guardians ad litem and investigators under this title shall be selected from the registry except in exceptional circumstances as determined and documented by the court. The parties may make a joint recommendation for the appointment of a guardian ad litem from the registry.
- (b) In judicial districts with a population over one hundred thousand, a list of three names shall be selected from the registry and given to the parties along with the background information record as specified in RCW 26.12.175(3), including their hourly rate for services. Each party may, within three judicial days, strike one name from the list. If more than one name remains on the list, the court

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shall make the appointment from the names on the list. In the event all three names are stricken the person whose name appears next on the registry shall be appointed.

- (c)(i) Either party may request, within five judicial days of appointment, that the guardian ad litem appointed by the court be removed. The court shall grant the first request unless, because of the limited pool of available guardians ad litem, to do so would cause substantial harm to the children involved. Subsequent requests to remove a guardian ad litem shall follow the procedures in (c)(ii) of this subsection.
- (ii) If a party reasonably believes that the <u>subsequent</u> appointed guardian ad litem ((lacks the necessary expertise for the proceeding)) is inappropriate or unqualified, charges an hourly rate higher than what is reasonable for the particular proceeding, or has a conflict of interest, the party may, within three judicial days from the appointment, move for substitution of the appointed guardian ad litem by filing a motion with the court.
- (d) Under this section, within either registry referred to in (a) of this subsection, a subregistry may be created that consists of guardians ad litem under contract with the department of social and health services' division of child support. Guardians ad litem on such a subregistry shall be selected and appointed in state-initiated paternity cases only.
- (e) The superior court shall remove any person from the guardian ad litem registry who ((misrepresents)) has been found to have substantially misrepresented his or her qualifications ((pursuant to a grievance procedure established by the court)).
- $((\frac{3}{3}))$ <u>(4)</u> The rotational registry system shall not apply to 29 court-appointed special advocate programs.

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