CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

SENATE BILL 5788

Chapter 243, Laws of 2022

67th Legislature 2022 Regular Session

GUARDIANSHIP OF MINORS—VARIOUS PROVISIONS

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 9, 2022—Except for section 4, which takes effect January 1, 2023.

Passed by the Senate March 7, 2022 Yeas 48 Nays 1	CERTIFICATE I, Sarah Bannister, Secretary of
DENNY HECK	the Senate of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that
President of the Senate	the attached is SENATE BILL 5788 as passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on the dates
Passed by the House March 3, 2022 Yeas 97 Nays 1	hereon set forth.
	SARAH BANNISTER
LAURIE JINKINS	Secretary
Speaker of the House of Representatives	
Approved March 30, 2022 3:01 PM	FILED
	March 31, 2022

JAY INSLEE

Governor of the State of Washington

Secretary of State

State of Washington

SENATE BILL 5788

AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

Passed Legislature - 2022 Regular Session

State of Washington 67th Legislature 2022 Regular Session

By Senators Pedersen, Padden, Dhingra, and Lovick

Read first time 01/11/22. Referred to Committee on Law & Justice.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to guardianship of minors; amending RCW
- 2 11.130.225, 13.04.030, 26.12.172, 26.23.050, 11.130.010, 11.130.085,
- 3 11.130.210, and 11.130.215; and providing an effective date.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

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- 5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 11.130.225 and 2020 c 312 s 108 are each amended to 6 read as follows:
 - (1) On its own, on motion when a guardianship petition is filed under RCW 11.130.190, or on petition by a person interested in a minor's welfare, including the minor, the court may appoint an emergency guardian for the minor if the court finds:
- 11 (a) Appointment of an emergency guardian is likely to prevent 12 substantial harm to the minor's health, safety, or welfare; and
 - (b) No other person appears to have authority, ability, and the willingness to act ((in the circumstances)) to prevent substantial harm to the minor's health, safety, or welfare.
 - (2) The duration of authority of an emergency guardian for a minor may not exceed sixty days and the emergency guardian may exercise only the powers specified in the order of appointment. The emergency guardian's authority may be extended once for not more than sixty days if the court finds that the conditions for appointment of an emergency guardian in subsection (1) of this section continue.

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- 1 (3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4) of this 2 section, reasonable notice of the date, time, and place of a hearing 3 on <u>a motion for or</u> a petition for appointment of an emergency 4 quardian for a minor must be given to:
 - (a) The minor, if the minor is twelve years of age or older;
 - (b) Any attorney appointed under RCW 11.130.200;
 - (c) Each parent of the minor;

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- 8 (d) Any person, other than a parent, having care or custody of 9 the minor; and
 - (e) Any other person the court determines.
- 11 (4) The court may appoint an emergency guardian for a minor 12 without notice under subsection (3) of this section and a hearing only if the court finds from an affidavit or testimony that the 13 14 minor's health, safety, or welfare will be substantially harmed before a hearing with notice on the appointment can be held. If the 15 16 court appoints an emergency guardian without notice to 17 unrepresented minor or the attorney for a represented minor, notice of the appointment must be given not later than forty-eight hours 18 after the appointment to the individuals listed in subsection (3) of 19 this section. Not later than five days after the appointment, the 20 21 court shall hold a hearing on the appropriateness of the appointment.
- 22 (5) Appointment of an emergency guardian under this section, with 23 or without notice, is not a determination that a basis exists for 24 appointment of a guardian under RCW 11.130.185.
 - (6) The court may remove an emergency guardian appointed under this section at any time. The emergency guardian shall make any report the court requires.
 - (7) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, the court may extend an emergency guardianship pending the outcome of a full hearing under RCW 11.130.190 or 11.130.220.
- 31 (8) If a petition for guardianship under RCW 11.130.215 is 32 pending, or is subsequently filed after a petition under this 33 section, the cases shall be linked or consolidated.
- 34 **Sec. 2.** RCW 13.04.030 and 2020 c 41 s 4 are each amended to read 35 as follows:
- 36 (1) Except as provided in this section, the juvenile courts in 37 this state shall have exclusive original jurisdiction over all proceedings:

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1 (a) Under the interstate compact on placement of children as 2 provided in chapter 26.34 RCW;

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- (b) Relating to children alleged or found to be dependent as provided in chapter 26.44 RCW and in RCW 13.34.030 through 13.34.161;
- (c) Relating to the termination of a parent and child relationship as provided in RCW 13.34.180 through 13.34.210;
- 7 (d) To approve or disapprove out-of-home placement as provided in 8 RCW 13.32A.170;
- 9 (e) Relating to juveniles alleged or found to have committed 10 offenses, traffic or civil infractions, or violations as provided in 11 RCW 13.40.020 through 13.40.230, unless:
- 12 (i) The juvenile court transfers jurisdiction of a particular juvenile to adult criminal court pursuant to RCW 13.40.110;
- (ii) The statute of limitations applicable to adult prosecution for the offense, traffic or civil infraction, or violation has expired;
 - (iii) The alleged offense or infraction is a traffic, fish, boating, or game offense, or traffic or civil infraction committed by a juvenile sixteen years of age or older and would, if committed by an adult, be tried or heard in a court of limited jurisdiction, in which instance the appropriate court of limited jurisdiction shall have jurisdiction over the alleged offense or infraction, and no quardian ad litem is required in any such proceeding due to the juvenile's age. If such an alleged offense or infraction and an alleged offense or infraction subject to juvenile court jurisdiction arise out of the same event or incident, the juvenile court may have jurisdiction of both matters. The jurisdiction under this subsection does not constitute "transfer" or a "decline" for purposes of RCW 13.40.110 (1) or (2) or (e)(i) of this subsection. Courts of limited jurisdiction which confine juveniles for an alleged offense or infraction may place juveniles in juvenile detention facilities under an agreement with the officials responsible for the administration of the juvenile detention facility in RCW 13.04.035 and 13.20.060;
 - (iv) The alleged offense is a traffic or civil infraction, a violation of compulsory school attendance provisions under chapter 28A.225 RCW, or a misdemeanor, and a court of limited jurisdiction has assumed concurrent jurisdiction over those offenses as provided in RCW 13.04.0301; or
- (v) The juvenile is sixteen or seventeen years old on the date the alleged offense is committed and the alleged offense is:

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- (A) A serious violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030;
- (B) A violent offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 and the juvenile has a criminal history consisting of: One or more prior serious violent offenses; two or more prior violent offenses; or three or more of any combination of the following offenses: Any class A felony, any class B felony, vehicular assault, or manslaughter in the second degree, all of which must have been committed after the juvenile's thirteenth birthday and prosecuted separately; or
 - (C) Rape of a child in the first degree.

- (I) In such a case the adult criminal court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction, except as provided in (e)(v)(C)(II) and (III) of this subsection.
- (II) The juvenile court shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the disposition of any remaining charges in any case in which the juvenile is found not guilty in the adult criminal court of the charge or charges for which he or she was transferred, or is convicted in the adult criminal court of an offense that is not also an offense listed in (e)(v) of this subsection. The juvenile court shall maintain residual juvenile court jurisdiction up to age twenty-five if the juvenile has turned eighteen years of age during the adult criminal court proceedings but only for the purpose of returning a case to juvenile court for disposition pursuant to RCW 13.40.300(3)(d).
- (III) The prosecutor and respondent may agree to juvenile court jurisdiction and waive application of exclusive adult criminal jurisdiction in (e)(v)(A) through (C) of this subsection and remove the proceeding back to juvenile court with the court's approval.
- If the juvenile challenges the state's determination of the juvenile's criminal history under (e)(v) of this subsection, the state may establish the offender's criminal history by a preponderance of the evidence. If the criminal history consists of adjudications entered upon a plea of guilty, the state shall not bear a burden of establishing the knowing and voluntariness of the plea;
- (f) Under the interstate compact on juveniles as provided in chapter 13.24 RCW;
- (g) Relating to termination of a diversion agreement under RCW 13.40.080, including a proceeding in which the divertee has attained eighteen years of age;
- 39 (h) Relating to court validation of a voluntary consent to an 40 out-of-home placement under chapter 13.34 RCW, by the parent or

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- 1 Indian custodian of an Indian child, except if the parent or Indian
- 2 custodian and child are residents of or domiciled within the
- 3 boundaries of a federally recognized Indian reservation over which
- 4 the tribe exercises exclusive jurisdiction; and
- 5 (i) Relating to petitions to compel disclosure of information
- 6 filed by the department of social and health services pursuant to RCW 7 4.13.042.
 - 8 (2) The family court shall have concurrent original jurisdiction
 - 9 with the juvenile court over all proceedings under this section if
- 10 the superior court judges of a county authorize concurrent
- jurisdiction as provided in RCW 26.12.010.
- 12 (3) The juvenile court shall have concurrent original
- 13 jurisdiction with the family or probate court over ((child custody))
- 14 minor guardianship proceedings under chapter ((26.10)) 11.130 RCW and
- parenting plans or residential schedules under chapter 26.09, 26.26A,
- 16 or 26.26B RCW as provided for in RCW 13.34.155.
- 17 (4) A juvenile subject to adult superior court jurisdiction under
- 18 subsection (1)(e)(i) through (v) of this section, who is detained
- 19 pending trial, may be detained in a detention facility as defined in
- 20 RCW 13.40.020 pending sentencing or a dismissal.
- 21 Sec. 3. RCW 26.12.172 and 2008 c 6 s 1046 are each amended to
- 22 read as follows:
- 23 Any court rules adopted for the implementation of parenting
- 24 seminars shall include the following provisions:
- 25 (1) In no case shall opposing parties be required to attend
- 26 seminars together;

- 27 (2) Upon a showing of domestic violence or abuse which would not
- 28 require mutual decision making pursuant to RCW 26.09.191, or that a
- 29 parent's attendance at the seminar is not in the children's best
- 30 interests, the court shall either:
 - (a) Waive the requirement of completion of the seminar; or
- 32 (b) Provide an alternative, voluntary parenting seminar for
- 33 battered spouses or battered domestic partners; and
- 34 (3) The court may waive the seminar for good cause.
- 35 (4) Cases filed as a minor quardianship under chapter 11.130 RCW
- 36 are exempt from requirements of parenting seminar attendance.
- 37 **Sec. 4.** RCW 26.23.050 and 2021 c 35 s 14 are each amended to
- 38 read as follows:

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(1) If the division of child support is providing support enforcement services under RCW 26.23.045, or if a party is applying for support enforcement services by signing the application form on the bottom of the support order, the superior court shall include in all court orders that establish or modify a support obligation:

- (a) A provision that orders and directs the person required to pay support to make all support payments to the Washington state support registry;
- (b) A statement that withholding action may be taken against wages, earnings, assets, or benefits, and liens enforced against real and personal property under the child support statutes of this or any other state, without further notice to the person required to pay support at any time after entry of the court order, unless:
- (i) One of the parties demonstrates, and the court finds, that there is good cause not to require immediate income withholding and that withholding should be delayed until a payment is past due; or
- (ii) The parties reach a written agreement that is approved by the court that provides for an alternate arrangement;
- (c) A statement that the payee under the order or the person entitled to receive support might be required to submit an accounting of how the support, including any cash medical support, is being spent to benefit the child;
- (d) A statement that a party to the support order who is required to provide health care coverage for the child or children covered by the order must notify the division of child support and the other party to the support order when the coverage terminates;
- (e) A statement that any privilege of the person required to pay support to obtain and maintain a license, as defined in RCW 74.20A.320, may not be renewed, or may be suspended if the person is not in compliance with a support order as provided in RCW 74.20A.320; and
- (f) A statement that the support obligation under the order may be abated as provided in RCW 26.09.320 if the person required to pay support is confined in a jail, prison, or correctional facility for at least six months, or is serving a sentence greater than six months in a jail, prison, or correctional facility.
- As used in this subsection and subsection (3) of this section, "good cause not to require immediate income withholding" means a written determination of why implementing immediate wage withholding

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would not be in the child's best interests and, in modification cases, proof of timely payment of previously ordered support.

- (2) In all other cases not under subsection (1) of this section, the court may order the person required to pay support to make payments directly to the person entitled to receive the payments, to the Washington state support registry, or may order that payments be made in accordance with an alternate arrangement agreed upon by the parties.
- (a) The superior court shall include in all orders under this subsection that establish or modify a support obligation:
 - (i) A statement that withholding action may be taken against wages, earnings, assets, or benefits, and liens enforced against real and personal property under the child support statutes of this or any other state, without further notice to the person required to pay support at any time after entry of the court order, unless:
 - (A) One of the parties demonstrates, and the court finds, that there is good cause not to require immediate income withholding and that withholding should be delayed until a payment is past due; or
 - (B) The parties reach a written agreement that is approved by the court that provides for an alternate arrangement;
 - (ii) A statement that the payee under the order or the person entitled to receive support may be required to submit an accounting of how the support is being spent to benefit the child;
 - (iii) A statement that any party to the order required to provide health care coverage for the child or children covered by the order must notify the division of child support and the other party to the order when the coverage terminates; and
 - (iv) A statement that a party to the order seeking to enforce the other party's obligation to provide health care coverage may:
 - (A) File a motion in the underlying superior court action; or
- 31 (B) If there is not already an underlying superior court action, 32 initiate an action in the superior court.

As used in this subsection, "good cause not to require immediate income withholding" is any reason that the court finds appropriate.

- (b) The superior court may order immediate or delayed income withholding as follows:
- (i) Immediate income withholding may be ordered if the person required to pay support has earnings. If immediate income withholding is ordered under this subsection, all support payments shall be paid to the Washington state support registry. The superior court shall

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issue a mandatory wage assignment order as set forth in chapter 26.18 RCW when the support order is signed by the court. The payee under the order or the person entitled to receive the transfer payment is responsible for serving the employer with the order and for its enforcement as set forth in chapter 26.18 RCW.

- (ii) If immediate income withholding is not ordered, the court shall require that income withholding be delayed until a payment is past due. The support order shall contain a statement that withholding action may be taken against wages, earnings, assets, or benefits, and liens enforced against real and personal property under the child support statutes of this or any other state, without further notice to the person required to pay support, after a payment is past due.
- (c) If a mandatory income withholding order under chapter 26.18 RCW is issued under this subsection and the division of child support provides support enforcement services under RCW 26.23.045, the existing wage withholding assignment is prospectively superseded upon the division of child support's subsequent service of an income withholding order.
- (3) The office of administrative hearings and the department of social and health services shall require that all support obligations established as administrative orders include a provision which orders and directs that the person required to pay support shall make all support payments to the Washington state support registry. All administrative orders shall also state that any privilege of the person required to pay support to obtain and maintain a license, as defined in RCW 74.20A.320, may not be renewed, or may be suspended if the person is not in compliance with a support order as provided in RCW 74.20A.320. All administrative orders shall also state that withholding action may be taken against wages, earnings, assets, or benefits, and liens enforced against real and personal property under the child support statutes of this or any other state without further notice to the person required to pay support at any time after entry of the order, unless:
- (a) One of the parties demonstrates, and the presiding officer finds, that there is good cause not to require immediate income withholding; or
- 38 (b) The parties reach a written agreement that is approved by the presiding officer that provides for an alternate agreement.

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- (4) If the support order does not include the provision ordering and directing that all payments be made to the Washington state support registry and a statement that withholding action may be taken against wages, earnings, assets, or benefits if a support payment is past due or at any time after the entry of the order, or that licensing privileges of the person required to pay support may not be renewed, or may be suspended, the division of child support may serve a notice on the person stating such requirements and authorizations. Service may be by personal service or any form of mail requiring a return receipt.
 - (5) Every support order shall state:

- (a) The address where the support payment is to be sent;
- (b) That withholding action may be taken against wages, earnings, assets, or benefits, and liens enforced against real and personal property under the child support statutes of this or any other state, without further notice to the person required to pay support at any time after entry of a support order, unless:
- (i) One of the parties demonstrates, and the court finds, that there is good cause not to require immediate income withholding; or
- (ii) The parties reach a written agreement that is approved by the court that provides for an alternate arrangement;
- (c) The income of the parties, if known, or that their income is unknown and the income upon which the support award is based;
 - (d) The support award as a sum certain amount;
 - (e) The specific day or date on which the support payment is due;
 - (f) The names and ages of the dependent children;
- (g) A provision requiring both the person required to pay support, and the payee under the order or the person entitled to receive support who is a parent of the child or children covered by the order, to keep the Washington state support registry informed of whether he or she has access to health care coverage at reasonable cost and, if so, the health care coverage information;
- (h) That either or both the person required to pay support, and the payee under the order or the person entitled to receive support who is a parent of the child or children covered by the order, shall be obligated to provide medical support for a child or children covered by the order through health care coverage if:
- 38 (i) The person obligated to provide medical support provides 39 accessible coverage for the child or children through private or 40 public health care coverage; or

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(ii) Coverage that can be extended to cover the child or children is or becomes available to the person obligated to provide medical support through employment or is union-related; or

- (iii) In the absence of such coverage, through an additional sum certain amount, as that obligated person's monthly payment toward the premium as provided under RCW 26.09.105;
- (i) That a person obligated to provide medical support who is providing health care coverage must notify both the division of child support and the other party to the order when coverage terminates;
- (j) That if proof of health care coverage or proof that the coverage is unavailable is not provided within twenty days, the person seeking enforcement or the department may seek direct enforcement of the coverage through the employer or union of the person required to provide medical support without further notice to the person as provided under chapter 26.18 RCW;
- 16 (k) The reasons for not ordering health care coverage if the 17 order fails to require such coverage;
 - (1) That any privilege of the person required to pay support to obtain and maintain a license, as defined in RCW 74.20A.320, may not be renewed, or may be suspended if the person is not in compliance with a support order as provided in RCW 74.20A.320;
 - (m) That each party to the support order must:
 - (i) Promptly file with the court and update as necessary the confidential information form required by subsection (7) of this section; and
 - (ii) Provide the state case registry and update as necessary the information required by subsection (7) of this section; and
 - (n) That parties to administrative support orders shall provide to the state case registry and update as necessary their residential addresses and the address of the employer of the person required to pay support. The division of child support may adopt rules that govern the collection of parties' current residence and mailing addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, social security numbers, the names of the children, social security numbers of the children, dates of birth of the children, driver's license numbers, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the parties' employers to enforce an administrative support order. The division of child support shall not release this information if the division of child support determines that there is reason to believe that release of the information may result in physical or emotional harm to the

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party or to the child, or a restraining order or protective order is in effect to protect one party from the other party.

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- (6) After the person required to pay support has been ordered or notified to make payments to the Washington state support registry under this section, that person shall be fully responsible for making all payments to the Washington state support registry and shall be subject to payroll deduction or other income-withholding action. The person required to pay support shall not be entitled to credit against a support obligation for any payments made to a person or agency other than to the Washington state support registry except as provided under RCW 74.20.101. A civil action may be brought by the person required to pay support to recover payments made to persons or agencies who have received and retained support moneys paid contrary to the provisions of this section.
- (7) All petitioners and parties to all court actions under chapters 26.09, $((\frac{26.10}{7}))$ 26.12, 26.18, 26.21A, 26.23, 26.26A, 26.26B, and 26.27 RCW and minor guardianships under chapter 11.130 RCW shall complete to the best of their knowledge a verified and signed confidential information form or equivalent that provides the parties' current residence and mailing addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, social security numbers, driver's license numbers, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the parties' employers, to ensure that the parties' information is added to the judicial information system's person database. The clerk of the court shall not accept petitions, except in parentage actions initiated by the state, orders of child support, decrees of dissolution, or parentage orders for filing in such actions unless accompanied by the confidential information form or equivalent, or unless confidential information form or equivalent is already on file with the court clerk. In lieu of or in addition to requiring the parties to complete a separate confidential information form, the clerk may collect the information in electronic form. The clerk of the court shall transmit the confidential information form or its data to the division of child support with a copy of the order of child support or parentage order, and may provide copies of the confidential information form or its data and any related findings, decrees, parenting plans, orders, or other documents to the administrative agency that administers Title IV-A, IV-D, IV-E, or XIX of the federal social security act. In state initiated parentage actions, the parties adjudicated the parents of the child or children

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- 1 shall complete the confidential information form or equivalent or the 2 state's attorney of record may complete that form to the best of the attorney's knowledge. 3
- (8) The department has rule-making authority to enact rules 4 consistent with 42 U.S.C. Sec. 652(f) and 42 U.S.C. Sec. 666(a)(19) 5 6 as amended by section 7307 of the deficit reduction act of 2005. 7 Additionally, the department has rule-making authority to implement regulations required under 45 C.F.R. Parts 302, 303, 304, 305, and 8 308. 9
- Sec. 5. RCW 11.130.010 and 2020 c 312 s 301 are each amended to 10 11 read as follows:
- The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter 12 13 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- (1) "Adult" means an individual at least eighteen years of age or 14 15 an emancipated individual under eighteen years of age.
- (2) "Adult subject to conservatorship" means an adult for whom a 16 17 conservator has been appointed under this chapter.

- (3) "Adult subject to guardianship" means an adult for whom a guardian has been appointed under this chapter. 19
- 20 (4) "Claim" includes a claim against an individual or 21 conservatorship estate, whether arising in contract, tort, 22 otherwise.
- (5) "Conservator" means a person appointed by a court to make 23 24 decisions with respect to the property or financial affairs of an 25 individual subject to conservatorship. The term includes a co-26 conservator.
- 27 (6) "Conservatorship estate" means the property subject to conservatorship under this chapter. 28
- (7) "Court visitor" means the person appointed by the court 29 30 pursuant to this chapter.
- 31 (8) "Evaluation and treatment facility" has the same meaning as provided in RCW 71.05.020. 32
- (9) "Full conservatorship" means a conservatorship that grants 33 the conservator all powers available under this chapter. 34
- (10) "Full guardianship" means a guardianship that grants the 35 guardian all powers available under this chapter. 36
- 37 (11) "Guardian" means a person appointed by the court to make decisions with respect to the personal affairs of an individual. The 38 term includes a co-quardian but does not include a quardian ad litem. 39

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- 1 (12) "Guardian ad litem" means a person appointed to inform the court about, ((and)) or to represent, the needs and best interests of a minor.
- 4 (13) "Individual subject to conservatorship" means an adult or 5 minor for whom a conservator has been appointed under this chapter.
- 6 (14) "Individual subject to guardianship" means an adult or minor 7 for whom a guardian has been appointed under this chapter.

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- (15) "Less restrictive alternative" means an approach to meeting an individual's needs which restricts fewer rights of the individual than would the appointment of a guardian or conservator. The term includes supported decision making, appropriate technological assistance, appointment of a representative payee, and appointment of an agent by the individual, including appointment under a power of attorney for health care or power of attorney for finances.
- 15 (16) "Letters of office" means a record issued by a court 16 certifying a guardian's or conservator's authority to act.
 - (17) "Limited conservatorship" means a conservatorship that grants the conservator less than all powers available under this chapter, grants powers over only certain property, or otherwise restricts the powers of the conservator.
- 21 (18) "Limited guardianship" means a guardianship that grants the 22 guardian less than all powers available under this chapter or 23 otherwise restricts the powers of the guardian.
- 24 (19) "Long-term care facility" has the same meaning as provided 25 in RCW 70.129.010.
- 26 (20) "Minor" means an unemancipated individual under eighteen 27 years of age.
- 28 (21) "Minor subject to conservatorship" means a minor for whom a 29 conservator has been appointed under this chapter.
- 30 (22) "Minor subject to guardianship" means a minor for whom a 31 guardian has been appointed under this chapter.
- 32 (23) "Notice party" means a person entitled to notice under this 33 chapter or otherwise determined by the court to be entitled to 34 notice.
- 35 (24) "Parent" does not include an individual whose parental 36 rights have been terminated.
- 37 (25) "Person" means an individual, estate, business or nonprofit 38 entity, public corporation, government or governmental subdivision, 39 agency, or instrumentality, or other legal entity.

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(26) "Professional guardian or conservator" means a guardian or conservator appointed under this chapter who is not a relative of the person subject to guardianship or conservatorship established under this chapter and who charges fees for carrying out the duties of court-appointed guardian or conservator for three or more persons.

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- (27) "Property" includes tangible and intangible property.
- (28) "Protective arrangement instead of conservatorship" means a court order entered under RCW 11.130.590.
- (29) "Protective arrangement instead of guardianship" means a court order entered under RCW 11.130.585.
- 11 (30) "Protective arrangement under Article 5 of this chapter" 12 means a court order entered under RCW 11.130.585 or 11.130.590.
- 13 (31) "Record," used as a noun, means information that is 14 inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or 15 other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.
 - (32) "Relative" means any person related by blood or by law to the person subject to guardianship, conservatorship, or other protective arrangements.
 - (33) "Respondent" means an individual for whom appointment of a guardian or conservator or a protective arrangement instead of guardianship or conservatorship is sought.
- 22 (34) "Sign" means, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record:
 - (a) To execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or
 - (b) To attach to or logically associate with the record an electronic symbol, sound, or process.
- 27 (35) "Special agent" means the person appointed by the court 28 pursuant to RCW 11.130.375 or 11.130.635.
- 29 (36) "Standby guardian" means a person appointed by the court 30 under RCW 11.130.220.
 - (37) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The term includes a federally recognized Indian tribe.
 - (38) "Supported decision making" means assistance from one or more persons of an individual's choosing in understanding the nature and consequences of potential personal and financial decisions, which enables the individual to make the decisions, and in communicating a decision once made if consistent with the individual's wishes.

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- 1 (39) "Verified receipt" is a verified receipt signed by the custodian of funds stating that a savings and loan association or bank, trust company, escrow corporation, or other corporations approved by the court hold the cash or securities of the individual subject to conservatorship subject to withdrawal only by order of the court.
 - (40) "Visitor" means a court visitor.
- 8 **Sec. 6.** RCW 11.130.085 and 2019 c 437 s 117 are each amended to 9 read as follows:
- 10 (1) Before accepting appointment as a guardian or conservator, a 11 person shall disclose to the court whether the person:
- 12 (a) Is or has been a debtor in a bankruptcy, insolvency, or 13 receivership proceeding;
 - (b) Has been convicted of:
- 15 (i) A felony;

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- 16 (ii) A crime involving dishonesty, neglect, violence, or use of physical force; or
- 18 (iii) Other crimes relevant to the functions the individual would 19 assume as guardian or conservator; or
 - (c) Has any court finding of a breach of fiduciary duty or a violation of any state's consumer protection act, or violation of any other statute proscribing unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any business.
 - (2) A guardian or conservator that engages or anticipates engaging an agent the guardian or conservator knows has been convicted of a felony, a crime involving dishonesty, neglect, violence, or use of physical force, or other crimes relevant to the functions the agent is being engaged to perform promptly shall disclose that knowledge to the court.
 - (3) If a conservator engages or anticipates engaging an agent to manage finances of the individual subject to conservatorship and knows the agent is or has been a debtor in a bankruptcy, insolvency, or receivership proceeding, the conservator promptly shall disclose that knowledge to the court.
 - (4) If a guardian or conservator that engages or anticipates engaging an agent and knows the agent has any court finding of a breach of fiduciary duty or a violation of any state's consumer protection act, or violation of any other statute proscribing unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any business, the

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- guardian or conservator promptly shall disclose that knowledge to the court.
- 3 (5) A court may not be able to access certain databases. The 4 parties and not the court are responsible for confirming the accuracy 5 of what is represented.
- 6 **Sec. 7.** RCW 11.130.210 and 2020 c 312 s 105 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) Before granting any order under this chapter, the court must consult the judicial information system, if available, to determine the existence of any information and proceedings that are relevant to the placement of the child.
 - (2) Before entering a final order, the court must:

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- 13 (a) Direct the department of children, youth, and families to
 14 release information regarding all proposed guardians and all adult
 15 members of any proposed guardian's household as provided under RCW
 16 13.50.100; and
- (b) Require the petitioner to provide the results of an examination of state and national criminal identification data provided by the Washington state patrol criminal identification system as described in chapter 43.43 RCW for ((the petitioner and)) all proposed guardians as well as all adult members of the ((petitioner's)) proposed guardian's household.
- 23 **Sec. 8.** RCW 11.130.215 and 2020 c 312 s 106 are each amended to 24 read as follows:
 - (1) After a hearing under RCW 11.130.195, the court may appoint a guardian for a minor, if appointment is proper under RCW 11.130.185, dismiss the proceeding, or take other appropriate action consistent with this chapter or law of this state other than this chapter.
- 29 (2) In appointing a guardian under subsection (1) of this 30 section, the following rules apply:
 - (a) The court shall appoint a person nominated as guardian by a parent of the minor in a <u>probated</u> will or other record unless the court finds the appointment is contrary to the best interest of the minor. Any "other record" must be a declaration or other sworn document and may include a power of attorney or other sworn statement as to the care, custody, or control of the minor child.
- 37 (b) If multiple parents have nominated different persons to serve 38 as guardian, the court shall appoint the nominee whose appointment is

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in the best interest of the minor, unless the court finds that appointment of none of the nominees is in the best interest of the minor.

- (c) If a guardian is not appointed under (a) or (b) of this subsection, the court shall appoint the person nominated by the minor if the minor is twelve years of age or older unless the court finds that appointment is contrary to the best interest of the minor. In that case, the court shall appoint as guardian a person whose appointment is in the best interest of the minor.
- (3) In the interest of maintaining or encouraging involvement by a minor's parent in the minor's life, developing self-reliance of the minor, or for other good cause, the court, at the time of appointment of a guardian for the minor or later, on its own or on motion of the minor or other interested person, may create a limited guardianship by limiting the powers otherwise granted by this article to the guardian. Following the same procedure, the court may grant additional powers or withdraw powers previously granted.
- (4) The court, as part of an order appointing a guardian for a minor, shall state rights retained by any parent of the minor, which shall preserve the parent-child relationship through an order for parent-child visitation and other contact, unless the court finds the relationship should be limited or restricted under RCW 26.09.191; and which may include decision making regarding the minor's health care, education, or other matter, or access to a record regarding the minor.
- (5) An order granting a guardianship for a minor must state that each parent of the minor is entitled to notice that:
- 28 (a) The guardian has delegated custody of the minor subject to guardianship;
- 30 (b) The court has modified or limited the powers of the guardian; 31 or
 - (c) The court has removed the guardian.
 - (6) An order granting a guardianship for a minor must identify any person in addition to a parent of the minor which is entitled to notice of the events listed in subsection (5) of this section.
 - (7) An order granting guardianship for a minor must direct the clerk of the court to issue letters of office to the guardian containing an expiration date which should be the minor's eighteenth birthday.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. Section 4 of this act takes effect January 1, 2023.

Passed by the Senate March 7, 2022. Passed by the House March 3, 2022. Approved by the Governor March 30, 2022. Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 31, 2022.

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