HOUSE BILL NO. 5975

March 24, 2022, Introduced by Reps. Pohutsky, Whiteford, Green, Wakeman, Brann, Kahle, Brenda Carter, Young, Tyrone Carter, Anthony and O'Malley and referred to the Committee on Families, Children, and Seniors.

A bill to amend 1939 PA 288, entitled "Probate code of 1939,"

by amending section 17d of chapter XIIA (MCL 712A.17d), as amended by 2012 PA 115.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

CHAPTER XIIA

Sec. 17d. (1) A lawyer-guardian ad litem's duty is to the

child, and not the court. The lawyer-guardian ad litem's powers and

duties include at least all of the following:

(a) The obligations of the attorney-client privilege.

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- 1 (b) To serve as the independent representative for the child's
- 2 best interests, and be entitled to full and active participation
- 3 fully and actively participate in all aspects of the litigation and
- 4 access to all relevant information regarding the child.
- 5 (c) To determine the facts of the case by conducting an
- 6 independent investigation including, but not limited to,
- 7 interviewing the child, social workers, family members, and others
- 8 as necessary, and reviewing relevant reports and other information.
- 9 The agency case file shall must be reviewed before disposition and
- 10 before the hearing for termination of parental rights. Updated
- 11 materials shall material must be reviewed as provided to the court
- 12 and parties. The supervising agency shall provide documentation of
- 13 progress relating that relates to all aspects of the last court
- 14 ordered treatment plan, including copies of evaluations and therapy
- 15 reports and verification of parenting time not later than 5
- 16 business days before the scheduled hearing.
- 17 (d) To meet with or observe the child and assess the child's
- 18 needs and wishes with regard to the representation and the issues
- 19 in the case in the following instances:
- 20 (i) Before the pretrial hearing.
- (ii) Before the initial disposition, if held more than 91 days
- 22 after the petition has been authorized.
- 23 (iii) Before a dispositional review hearing.
- 24 (iv) Before a permanency planning hearing.
- (v) Before a post-termination review hearing.
- 26 (vi) At least once during the pendency of a supplemental
- 27 petition.
- (vii) At other times as ordered by the court. Adjourned or
- 29 continued hearings do not require additional visits unless directed

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- 1 by the court.
- 2 (e) The court may allow alternative means of contact with the3 child if good cause is shown on the record.
- 4 (f) To explain to the child, taking into account the child's
- 5 ability to understand the proceedings, the lawyer-guardian ad
- 6 litem's role.
- 7 (g) To file all necessary pleadings and papers and
- 8 independently call witnesses on the child's behalf.
- 9 (h) To attend all hearings and substitute representation for10 the child only with court approval.
- 11 (i) To make a determination regarding the child's best
- 12 interests and advocate for those best interests according to the
- 13 lawyer-guardian ad litem's understanding of those best interests,
- 14 regardless of whether the lawyer-guardian ad litem's determination
- 15 reflects the child's wishes. The child's wishes are relevant to the
- 16 lawyer-guardian ad litem's determination of the child's best
- 17 interests, and the lawyer-guardian ad litem shall weigh the child's
- 18 wishes according to the child's competence and maturity. Consistent
- 19 with the law governing attorney-client privilege, the lawyer-
- 20 quardian ad litem shall inform the court as to of the child's
- 21 wishes and preferences.
- 22 (j) To monitor the implementation of case plans and court
- 23 orders —and to determine whether services the court ordered for
- 24 the child or the child's family are being provided in a timely
- 25 manner and are accomplishing their purpose. The lawyer-guardian ad
- 26 litem shall inform the court if the services are not being provided
- 27 in a timely manner, if the family fails to take advantage of the
- 28 services, or if the services are not accomplishing their intended
- 29 purpose.

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- 1 (k) Consistent with the rules of professional responsibility,
 2 to identify common interests among the parties and, to the extent
 3 possible, promote a cooperative resolution of the matter through
 4 consultation with the child's parent, foster care provider,
 5 guardian, and caseworker.
- 6 (1) To request authorization by the court to pursue issues on
 7 the child's behalf that do not arise specifically from the court
 8 appointment.

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- (m) To participate in training in early childhood, child, and adolescent development training.
 - (n) To participate in trauma-informed training provided by the supreme court.
- 13 (2) If, after discussion between the child and his or her 14 lawyer-quardian ad litem, the lawyer-quardian ad litem determines 15 that the child's interests as identified by the child are 16 inconsistent with the lawyer-quardian ad litem's determination of 17 the child's best interests, the lawyer-guardian ad litem shall communicate the child's position to the court. If the court 18 19 considers the appointment appropriate considering the child's age 20 and maturity and the nature of the inconsistency between the 21 child's and the lawyer-quardian ad litem's identification of the 22 child's interests, the court may appoint an attorney for the child. 23 An attorney appointed under this subsection serves in addition to 24 the child's lawyer-quardian ad litem.
- 25 (3) The court or another party to the case shall not call a 26 lawyer-guardian ad litem as a witness to testify regarding matters 27 related to the case. The lawyer-guardian ad litem's file of the 28 case is not discoverable.