## VERMONT

Structure, organization,	GAL's are under the supervision of the Vermont GAL program administered through the Office of the
and delivery of Child	Court Administrator and receive formal training in many aspects of Juvenile Court and the issues
Representation	surrounding children at risk. VT JUV LAW & PRAC. MANUAL, THE OFFICE OF THE DEFENDER
-	GENERAL (June 2013)
State-by-state, county-by-	
county, etc.	The Office of the Defender General is also statutorily required to provide counsel consistent with its
	attorney's ethical obligations and the Rules of Civil and Criminal Procedure in the following matters:
	to parties in juvenile proceedings including children in need of care and supervision (CHINS) as required
	by the interests of justice; to children in the custody of the Commissioner of the Department of Children
	and Families http://defgen.vermont.gov/about-us
Funding Child	This is a volunteer program. We reimburse expenses for mileage and for long distance phone calls
Representation	directly related to GAL case assignments. <u>https://www.vermontjudiciary.org/GTC/Family/GAL.aspx</u>
	Attorneys for children are either on staff of the Office of the Defender General or have a contract with
	that office.
1. General Duties:	(a) The Court shall appoint an attorney for a child who is a party to a proceeding brought under the
Timely appointment,	juvenile judicial proceedings chapters.
mandatory or	
discretionary, attorney	(b) The Court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for a child who is a party to a proceeding brought under
or lay person,	the juvenile judicial proceedings chapters The guardian ad litem appointed under this section shall not
represent child's	be a party to that proceeding or an employee or representative of such party. <u>33 VT. STAT ANN. § 5112.</u>
interests, undertake	
basic obligations,	
address conflict	(a) Applicability This rule applies to all proceedings under 33 V.S.A. Chapters 51, 52 and 53
situations, address	(Juvenile Judicial Proceedings) which are held within the family court and to any proceeding under
special needs and	Article 1 of Subchapter 2 of 14 V.S.A. Chapter 111 (Guardians of Minors) in which the probate court, in
disabilities, and	its discretion, seeks to appoint a guardian ad litem for a minor; and to any proceeding under 18 V.S.A.
accommodate client	Chapters 179 and 181 (Involuntary Treatment), and Chapter 206 (Care for Mentally Retarded Persons),
preferences.	involving a minor.
	(b) Appointment of Councel In proceedings under 22 M.S.A. Charters 51, 52 and 52 the second shall
	(b) Appointment of Counsel In proceedings under 33 V.S.A. Chapters 51, 52 and 53, the court shall

	assign counsel pursuant to Administrative Order No. 32 to represent the child unless counsel has been retained by that person.
	(c) Appointment of Guardian Ad Litem.
	<ul> <li>(1) Proceedings Under 33 V.S.A. Chapters 51, 52 and 53 In all proceedings under Chapters 51, 52 and 53 of Title 33, appointment of a guardian ad litem for the child shall be governed by Family Court Rules 1, 2 and 3.</li> <li> <u>VT. R. FAM. PROC 6.</u></li> </ul>
	(c) Preliminary Hearing At the temporary care hearing, or if no temporary care hearing is held, at or within a reasonable time after the filing of a petition, a preliminary hearing shall be held. Counsel shall be assigned at the temporary care hearing or prior to the preliminary hearing. Upon order of the court, a guardian ad litem other than a parent may be appointed for the child. If not assigned prior to the hearing, a guardian ad litem shall be appointed for the child at the hearing. A party's denial shall be entered to the allegations of the petition unless that party enters an admission. <u>VT. R. FAM. PROC 2</u>
2. Out of Court - Actions to be Taken: Meet	(e) Role of Guardian Ad Litem.
with child, undertake an investigation,	(1) In General The guardian ad litem shall act as an independent parental advisor and advocate whose goal shall be to safeguard the ward's best interests and rights.
provide advice and counseling, file pleadings, request services, address special needs, negotiate settlements	(2) Duties Generally Each guardian ad litem shall meet with the ward, the ward's attorney, and others who may be necessary for an understanding of the issues in the proceeding. The guardian ad litem shall be familiar with all pertinent pleadings, reports, and other documents. The guardian ad litem shall discuss with the ward and the ward's attorney all options which may be presented to the court, and shall assist the attorney in advising the ward regarding those options.
	(5) Reports Prepared by Guardians Ad Litem If the guardian ad litem prepares a written report, it shall be submitted to the court only by agreement of the parties or pursuant to the Vermont Rules of

	Evidence and subject to paragraph (4) of this subdivision.
	(f) Record of Proceedings The court shall make a verbatim record of all proceedings under this rule. <u>VT. R. FAM. PROC 6.</u>
	(g) Discovery of Disposition Information.
	(1) Disposition Case Plans The disposition case plan made by the Commissioner for Children and Families pursuant to 33 V.S.A. § 5316 and any report of an expert witness shall be filed with the court and arrangements shall be made for their receipt by the guardian ad litem and attorneys of record seven days prior to the disposition hearing. Within the same time period, notice of the availability of each report, for reading at the court, shall be mailed to each party not represented by counsel. For good cause shown, the report of an expert witness may be filed and disclosed subsequent to this time period.
	(2) Other Information Discovery prior to the disposition hearing shall be as set forth in subdivision (d), above, except that written statements (other than those from expert witnesses) to be submitted to the court at the hearing shall be disclosed and made available to the parties for inspection and copying no later than the last business day prior to the hearing. <u>VT. R. FAM. PROC 2</u>
	In 2001, the Vermont Guardian ad Litem program became an affiliate of the National Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program. A CASA is our equivalent of a Guardian ad Litem. CASA appoints volunteers only for abused and neglected children. In Vermont Guardians are appointed for all juveniles and occasionally for adults. We apply the CASA standards to Guardians serving in all cases https://www.vermontjudiciary.org/GTC/Family/GAL.aspx
3. In Court – Active	(e) Role of Guardian Ad Litem.
Participation in Hearings: Appear in	 (3) Courtroom Role The guardian ad litem shall not be asked for nor provide an opinion on the merits
court, explain	to the court at any contested merits hearings held under Chapters 52 and 53 of Title 33, Vermont Statutes
proceedings to client,	Annotated. The guardian ad litem may, at a disposition or temporary care hearing held under Chapters 52
present evidence,	and 53, state his or her position or opinion and the reasons therefor. In any other proceeding governed by
ensure child is present,	this rule, the guardian ad litem may, at any phase of the proceeding, state his or her position or opinion

expand scope of	and the reasons therefor, which reasons shall be based upon the evidence which is in the record. At any
representation into	hearing the court may inquire, subject to the provisions of this rule, whether the guardian ad litem is
other needed areas,	satisfied with the representation of the ward by the attorney, including but not limited to the presentation
and undertake certain	of evidence made by the ward's attorney. If the guardian ad litem at any time is not satisfied that the
obligations post-	ward's rights and interests are being effectively represented, the guardian ad litem shall so advise the
disposition.	court in open court, orally or in writing.
	(4) Guardian Ad Litem as Witness A guardian ad litem may be called as a witness only when that
	person's testimony would be directly probative of the child's best interest, and no other persons could be
	employed or subpoenaed to testify on the same subject matter. When a guardian ad litem is to be called
	as a witness, the court may appoint a new guardian ad litem. <u>VT. R. FAM. PROC 6.</u>
	(d) Settlements, Compromises and Waivers.
	(1) In General In any proceeding in which a guardian ad litem has been appointed pursuant to the
	Family Court Rules, the court shall review all settlements, compromises, waivers of evidentiary,
	statutory, constitutional or common-law privileges, stipulations and other decisions affecting the
	substantial rights or interests of the ward.
	(2) Disagreements Between Ward and Guardian Ad Litem When a ward and a ward's guardian ad
	litem disagree as to a matter governed by subdivision (d)(1) of this rule, the attorney assigned to
	represent the ward shall promptly and fully inform the court of the position of the guardian ad litem. The
	guardian ad litem also shall be afforded the right to be heard but shall not disclose privileged information
	or information that has not been admitted into evidence. The court may, in its discretion, appoint
	additional counsel for the guardian ad litem.
	(3) Waivers of Constitutional and Other Important Rights When a ward or a guardian ad litem wishes
	to waive a constitutional right of the ward, enter an admission to the merits of a proceeding, or waive
	patient's privilege under V.R.E. 503, the court shall not accept the proposed waiver or admission unless
	the court determines, after opportunity to be heard, each of the following:
	(A) that there is a factual and legal basis for the waiver or admission; (B) that the atterney has investigated the relevant facts and law, consulted with the alient and quardian
	(B) that the attorney has investigated the relevant facts and law, consulted with the client and guardian ad liter and guardian ad liter has consulted with the word:
	ad litem, and the guardian ad litem has consulted with the ward; (C) that the waiver or admission is in the best interest of the ward; and
	(D) that the waiver or admission is being entered into knowingly and voluntarily by the ward and also by
	the guardian ad litem, except as set forth in (4) below <u>VT. R. FAM. PROC 6.</u>

4. Post-Hearing: Review courts order, communicate order to child, and monitor implementation of orders	No explicit legal authority or requirement.
5. Appellate Advocacy: Decision to appeal, withdrawal, participation in appeal, conclusion by appeal.	No explicit legal authority or requirement.
6. Cessation of Representation: Contacts post representation, if any	<ul> <li>(f) Withdrawal.</li> <li>(1) In General Except as may be otherwise agreed or ordered pursuant to a limited appearance under subdivision (h):</li> <li>(A) Actions under Rule 4 In any divorce, parentage, or other action under Rule 4, the appearance of an attorney shall be deemed to be withdrawn upon the entry of final judgment and the expiration of the time for appeal therefrom. Prior to the expiration of the time for appeal from a final judgment in such an action, an attorney who has entered an appearance may withdraw only with leave of court granted as provided in paragraph (2) or (3) of this subdivision.</li> <li>(B) Other Actions In any other action, an attorney who has entered an appearance may withdraw only with leave of court granted as provided in paragraph (2) or (3) of this subdivision.</li> <li>(2) Leave to Withdraw without Hearing The court shall grant leave to withdraw on motion without notice and hearing, (A) after entry of final judgment and the expiration of the time for appeal therefrom in any action where a final hearing has been scheduled, when a represented party files a written pro se appearance pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) or another attorney enters an appearance for such a party. The court may grant appointed counsel leave to withdraw on motion without notice and hearing only when the ground of withdrawal is a conflict of interest.</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>(3) Leave to Withdraw after Hearing In any case where withdrawal is not automatic under subparagraph (1)(A) of this subdivision and leave to withdraw may not be granted under paragraph (2), the court shall grant leave to withdraw only on motion, after notice and hearing, for good cause shown, and on such terms as the court may order.</li> <li>(4) Motion and Notice A motion to withdraw under paragraph (3) of this subdivision shall include the party's last known address. No motion to withdraw under paragraph (3) shall be considered by the court until the party has been given notice of the motion and the date and time of hearing thereon by the clerk. The only exceptions to this requirement shall be (A) when the attorney includes in the motion an affidavit that after diligent search the attorney cannot determine the present address of the party, or (B) when other counsel has entered an appearance for the party. <u>VT. R. FAM. PROC 15</u></li> </ul>
7. General Representation Rules: Administrative structure is clear for appointment, support and accountability of the CR. The child's representative is independent from the court	<ul> <li>GAL's are under the supervision of the Vermont GAL program administered through the Office of the Court Administrator and receive formal training in many aspects of Juvenile Court and the issues surrounding children at risk. <u>VT JUV LAW &amp; PRAC. MANUAL, THE OFFICE OF THE DEFENDER GENERAL (June 2013)</u></li> <li>The Office of the Defender General is also statutorily required to provide counsel consistent with its attorney's ethical obligations and the Rules of Civil and Criminal Procedure in the following matters: to parties in juvenile proceedings including children in need of care and supervision (CHINS) as required by the interests of justice; to children in the custody of the Commissioner of the Department of Children and Families http://defgen.vermont.gov/about-us</li> </ul>
8. Lawyer Training: Child representative trained, on-going training provided, new attorneys provided senior lawyer mentorship.	The Guardian ad Litem program in Vermont now employs training materials developed by the national Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) program and the training is much more comprehensive than it was years ago. It includes expectations for guardians ad litem such as monthly contact with each of their wards and other guidelines on how to effectively carry out their duties. <u>VT JUV LAW &amp; PRAC.</u> <u>MANUAL, THE OFFICE OF THE DEFENDER GENERAL (June 2013)</u> There is a 3 day initial training program you will be required to complete. After successful completion, your name will be added to the approved GAL roster. Your local court will assign you a mentor whom you will shadow on actual case assignments. When you, your mentor, and program staff agree you are ready, you will be assigned your own cases. There are many on-going training opportunities once you are

	<ul> <li>in the GAL Program. <u>https://www.vermontjudiciary.org/GTC/Family/GAL.aspx</u></li> <li>4. COMPLETE PRE-SERVICE TRAINING</li> <li>All applicants must have 32 hours of approved pre-service training. Training schedules and locations will be determined by the GAL Program Office.</li> </ul>
	Applicants who complete training to the satisfaction of the GAL Program will be awarded a certificate of training completion and will be accepted to the GAL Program. <u>GAL Program Screening Policies</u>
9. Lawyer Compensation: Adequate and timely compensation, reimbursement provided for expenses.	This is a volunteer program. We reimburse expenses for mileage and for long distance phone calls directly related to GAL case assignments. <u>https://www.vermontjudiciary.org/GTC/Family/GAL.aspx</u> Attorneys for children are either on staff of the Office of the Defender General or have a contract with that office.
10. Caseload Levels: Caseloads are of a manageable size	No explicit legal authority or requirement.