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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## HOUSE BILL NO. 148

## BY JUDICIARY, RULES AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

AN ACT RELATING TO GUARDIANS AND CONSERVATORS; AMENDING SECTION 15-5-207, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF CO-GUARDIANS IN CERTAIN IN-STANCES, TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY GUARDIANS IN CERTAIN INSTANCES, TO PROVIDE FOR NOTICE TO CERTAIN PERSONS, TO PROVIDE FOR POWERS AND DUTIES OF A TEMPORARY GUARDIAN AND TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY; AMENDING SECTION 15-5-303, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR CO-GUARDIANS; AMENDING SECTION 15-5-304, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF CO-GUARDIANS IN CERTAIN INSTANCES AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORREC-TIONS; AMENDING SECTION 15-5-308, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE THE DUTIES AND QUALIFICATIONS FOR A VISITOR IN GUARDIANSHIP PROCEEDINGS; AMENDING SECTION 15-5-310, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF TEMPO-RARY GUARDIANS IN CERTAIN INSTANCES, TO PROVIDE FOR NOTICE TO CERTAIN PERSONS AND TO PROVIDE FOR POWERS AND DUTIES OF A TEMPORARY GUARDIAN; AMENDING SECTION 66-404, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE THE PROCEEDINGS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS AND CONSERVATORS; AND AMENDING CHAPTER 4, TITLE 66, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 66-404A, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY GUARDIANS IN CERTAIN INSTANCES, TO PROVIDE FOR NOTICE TO CERTAIN PERSONS AND TO PROVIDE FOR POWERS AND DUTIES OF A TEMPORARY GUARDIAN.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 15-5-207, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 15-5-207. COURT APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN OF MINOR -- PROCEDURE. (1) Proceedings for the appointment of a guardian  $\underline{\text{or co-guardians}}$  may be initiated by the following persons:
  - (a) Any relative of the minor;
  - (b) The minor if he is fourteen (14) or more years of age;
  - (c) Any person who comes within section 15-5-213(1), Idaho Code; or
  - (d) Any person interested in the welfare of the minor.
- (2) Notice of the time and place of hearing of a petition for the appointment of a guardian of a minor under this section is to be given by the petitioner in the manner prescribed by section 15-1-401, Idaho Code, to:
  - (a) The minor, if he is fourteen (14) or more years of age;
  - (b) The person who has had the principal care and custody of the minor during the sixty (60) days preceding the date of the petition;
  - (c) Any person who comes within section 15-5-213(1), Idaho Code; and
  - (d) Any living parent of the minor; provided however, that the court may waive notice to a living parent of the minor who is, or is alleged to be, the father of the minor if:

- (i) The father was never married to the mother of the minor and has failed to register his paternity as provided in section 16-1504(4), Idaho Code; or
- (ii) The court has been shown to its satisfaction circumstances that would allow the entry of an order of termination of parental rights pursuant to section 16-2005, Idaho Code, even though termination of parental rights is not being sought as to such father.
- (3) (a) As an alternative to appointing one (1) guardian for a minor, the court may appoint no more than two (2) persons as co-guardians for a minor if the court finds:
  - (i) The appointment of co-guardians will best serve the interests of the minor; and
  - (ii) The persons to be appointed as co-guardians will work together cooperatively to serve the best interests of the minor.
- (b) If the court appoints co-guardians, the court shall also determine whether the guardians:
  - (i) May act independently;
  - (ii) May act independently but must act jointly in specified matters; or
  - (iii) Must act jointly.

This determination by the court must be stated in the order of appointment and in the letters of guardianship.

- (4) Upon hearing, iIf the court finds, upon hearing, that a qualified person seeks appointment, venue is proper, the required notices have been given, the requirements of section 15-5-204, Idaho Code, have been met, and the welfare and best interests of the minor will be served by the requested appointment, it shall make the appointment. In other cases the court may dismiss the proceedings, or make any other disposition of the matter that will best serve the interest of the minor.
- (45) If necessary, the court may appoint a temporary Prior to the appointment of a guardian, with the status of an ordinary guardian of a minor, but the authority of a temporary guardian shall not last longer than six (6) months:
  - (a) The court may appoint a temporary guardian for the minor if it finds by a preponderance of evidence that:
    - (i) A petition for guardianship under this section has been filed, but a guardian has not yet been appointed;
    - (ii) The appointment is necessary to protect the minor's health, safety or welfare until the petition can be heard; and
    - $\underline{\text{(iii)}}$  No other person appears to have the ability, authority and willingness to act.
  - (b) A temporary guardian may be appointed without notice or hearing if the minor is in the physical custody of the petitioner or proposed temporary guardian and the court finds from a statement made under oath that the minor may be immediately and substantially harmed before notice can be given or a hearing held.
  - (c) Notice of the appointment of a temporary guardian must be given to those designated in subsection (2) of this section within seventy-two (72) hours after the appointment. The notice must inform interested persons of the right to request a hearing. The court must hold a hearing

on the appropriateness of the appointment within ten (10) days after request by an interested person. In all cases, either a hearing on the temporary guardianship or on the petition for guardianship itself must be held within ninety (90) days of the filing of any petition for guardianship of a minor.

- (d) The temporary guardian's authority may not exceed six (6) months unless extended for good cause. The powers of the temporary guardian shall be limited to those necessary to protect the immediate health, safety or welfare of the minor until a hearing may be held and must include the care and custody of the minor.
- (e) A temporary guardian must make reports as the court requires.
- (6) When a minor is under guardianship:

- (a) The court may appoint a temporary guardian if it finds:
  - (i) Substantial evidence that the previously appointed guardian is not performing the guardian's duties; and
  - (ii) The appointment of a temporary guardian is necessary to protect the minor's health, safety or welfare.
- (b) A temporary guardian may be appointed without notice or hearing if the court finds from a statement made under oath that the minor may be immediately and substantially harmed before notice can be given or a hearing held.
- (c) Notice of the appointment of a temporary guardian must be given to those designated in subsection (2) of this section within seventy-two (72) hours after the appointment. The notice must inform interested persons of the right to request a hearing. The court shall hold a hearing on the appropriateness of the appointment within ten (10) days after request by an interested person.
- (d) The authority of a previously appointed guardian is suspended as long as a temporary guardian has authority. The court must hold a hearing before the expiration of the temporary guardian's authority and may enter any appropriate order. The temporary guardian's authority may not exceed six (6) months unless extended for good cause.
- (e) A temporary guardian must make reports as the court requires.
- (57) The court shall appoint an attorney to represent the minor if the court determines that the minor possesses sufficient maturity to direct the attorney. If the court finds that the minor is not mature enough to direct an attorney, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for the minor. The court may decline to appoint an attorney or guardian ad litem if it finds in writing that such appointment is not necessary to serve the best interests of the minor or if the Idaho department of health and welfare has legal custody of the child.
- (68) Letters of guardianship must indicate whether the guardian was appointed by will or by court order.
- SECTION 2. That Section 15-5-303, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 15-5-303. PROCEDURE FOR COURT APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN OF AN INCA-PACITATED PERSON. (a) The incapacitated person or any person interested in his welfare may petition for a finding of incapacity and appointment of a quardian or co-guardians, limited or general. It is desirable to make avail-

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able the least restrictive form of guardianship to assist persons who are only partially incapable of caring for their own needs. Recognizing that every individual has unique needs and differing abilities, the public welfare should be promoted by establishing a guardianship that permits incapacitated persons to participate as fully as possible in all decisions affecting them; that assists such persons in meeting the essential requirements for their physical health and safety, in protecting their rights, in managing their financial resources, and in developing or regaining their abilities to the maximum extent possible; and that accomplishes these objectives through providing, in each case, the form of guardianship that least interferes with legal capacity of a person to act in his own behalf. The petition shall include a plan in reasonable detail for the proposed actions of the quardian regarding the affairs of the ward after appointment of the guardian, to the extent reasonably known to the petitioner at the time of filing of the petition. If the complete mental, physical and emotional status, and the health care needs and other needs of the ward are not reasonably known to the petitioner at the time the petition is filed, or if the petitioner is not the proposed quardian, then the quardian shall submit to the court, and to all interested persons, in writing, within thirty (30) days after appointment of the guardian, a reasonably detailed plan covering such matters. Such plan must also be given to any person who has filed a request for notice under section 15-5-406, Idaho Code, and to other persons as the court may direct. Such plan shall be given to all such persons in accordance with the methods set forth in section 15-1-401, Idaho Code. If the plan changes during any time period between the periodic reports of the guardian, the modified plan shall be filed with the next report as a part thereof.

- (b) Upon the filing of a petition, the court shall set a date for hearing on the issues of incapacity and unless the allegedly incapacitated person has counsel of his own choice, it shall appoint an attorney to represent him in the proceeding, who shall have the powers and duties of a quardian ad litem. The person alleged to be incapacitated shall be examined by a physician or other qualified person appointed by the court who shall submit his report in writing to the court. The court may, in appropriate cases, appoint a mental health professional, defined as a psychiatrist, psychologist, gerontologist, licensed social worker, or licensed counselor, to examine the proposed ward and submit a written report to the court. The person alleged to be incapacitated also shall be interviewed by a visitor sent by the court. The visitor shall also interview the person who appears to have caused the petition to be filed and any person who is nominated to serve as quardian, and visit the present place of abode of the person alleged to be incapacitated and the place it is proposed that he will be detained or reside if the requested appointment is made and submit his report in writing to the court. Where possible without undue delay and expenses beyond the ability to pay of the allegedly incapacitated person, the court, in formulating the judgment, may utilize the service of any public or charitable agency that offers or is willing to evaluate the condition of the allegedly incapacitated person and make recommendations to the court regarding the most appropriate form of state intervention in his affairs.
- (c) Unless excused by the court for good cause, the proposed guardian shall attend the hearing. The person alleged to be incapacitated is enti-

tled to be present at the hearing in person, and to see or hear all evidence bearing upon his condition. He is entitled to be represented by counsel, to present evidence and subpoena witnesses and documents, to examine witnesses, including the court-appointed physician, mental health professional, or other person qualified to evaluate the alleged impairment, as well as the court-appointed visitor, and otherwise participate in the hearing. The hearing may be a closed hearing upon the request of the person alleged to be incapacitated or his counsel and a showing of good cause. After appointment, the guardian shall immediately provide written notice of any proposed change in the permanent address of the ward to the court and all interested parties.

SECTION 3. That Section 15-5-304, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 15-5-304. FINDINGS -- ORDER OF APPOINTMENT. (a) The court shall exercise the authority conferred in this part so as to encourage the development of maximum self-reliance and independence of the incapacitated person and make appointive and other orders only to the extent necessitated by the incapacitated person's actual mental and adaptive limitations or other conditions warranting the procedure.
- (b) The court may appoint a guardian as requested if it is satisfied that the person for whom a guardian is sought is incapacitated and that the appointment is necessary or desirable as a means of providing continuing care and supervision of the person of the incapacitated person. The court, on appropriate findings, may:
  - (1) Treat the petition as one for a protective order under section 15-5-401, Idaho Code, and proceed accordingly;
  - (2) Enter any other appropriate order; or
  - (3) Dismiss the proceedings.

- (c) (1) As an alternative to appointing one (1) guardian for an incapacitated person, the court may appoint no more than two (2) persons as co-guardians for the incapacitated person if the court finds:
  - (i) The appointment of co-guardians will best serve the interests of the incapacitated person; and
  - (ii) The persons to be appointed as co-guardians will work together cooperatively to serve the best interests of the incapacitated person.
- (2) The parents of an incapacitated person shall have preference over all other persons for appointment as co-guardians, unless the court finds that the parents are unwilling to serve as co-guardians, or are not capable of adequately serving the best interests of the incapacitated person.
- (3) If the court appoints co-guardians, the court shall also determine whether the guardians:
  - (i) May act independently;
  - (ii) May act independently but must act jointly in specified matters; or
  - (iii) Must act jointly.

This determination by the court must be stated in the order of appointment and in the letters of quardianship.

(d) The court may, at the time of appointment or later, on its own motion or on appropriate petition or motion of the incapacitated person or other interested person, limit the powers of a guardian otherwise conferred by this section and thereby create a limited guardianship. Any limitations on the statutory power of a guardian of an incapacitated person shall be endorsed on the guardian's letters, or in the case of a guardian by testamentary appointment, shall be reflected in letters that shall be issued at the time any limitation is imposed. Following the same procedure, a limitation may be removed and appropriate letters issued.

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48 49 SECTION 4. That Section 15-5-308, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 15-5-308. VISITOR IN GUARDIANSHIP PROCEEDING. (1) A visitor is, with respect to quardianship proceedings, a person who is trained in law, nursing, psychology, social work, or counseling or has other qualifications that make him suitable to perform the function and is an officer, employee or special appointee of the court an individual with no personal interest in the proceedings and who meets the qualifications identified in Idaho supreme court rule. A visitor may either be an employee of or appointed by the court. If appointed, a visitor becomes an officer of the court. The visitor's report is to include the following information: a description of the nature, cause and degree of incapacity, and the basis upon which this judgment is made; a description of the needs of the person alleged to be incapacitated for care and treatment and the probable residential requirements; a statement as to whether a convicted felon resides in or frequents the incapacitated person's proposed residence; an evaluation of the appropriateness of the guardian or conservator whose appointment is sought and a description of the steps the proposed quardian or conservator has taken or intends to take to meet the needs of the incapacitated person; a description of the abilities of the alleged incapacitated person and a recommendation as to whether a full or limited guardianship or conservatorship should be ordered and, if limited, the visitor's recommendation of the specific areas of authority the limited guardianship or conservatorship should have and the limitations to be placed on the incapacitated person; any expression of approval or disapproval made by the alleged incapacitated person concerning the proposed quardianship or conservatorship; an analysis of the financial status and assets of the alleged incapacitated person; identification of people with significant interest in the welfare of the alleged incapacitated person who should be informed of the proceedings; a description of the qualifications and relationship of the proposed quardian or conservator; an explanation of how the alleged incapacitated person responded to the advice of the proceedings and the right to be present at the hearing on the petition; in the case of conservatorship, a recommendation for or against a bond requirement for the proposed conservator, taking into account the financial statement of the person whose appointment is sought.
- (2) A visitor must report to the court on the status of the person proposed to be under guardianship. All reports must be under oath or affirmation and must comply with Idaho supreme court rules.
- $\underline{\text{(3)}}$  Any person appointed as a  $\underline{\text{A}}$  visitor shall be personally immune from any liability for acts, omissions or errors in the same manner as if such

person visitor were a volunteer or director under the provisions of section
6-1605, Idaho Code.

- (34) The A visitor may not also be appointed cannot serve as guardian ad litem for the person alleged to be incapacitated nor may. The visitor and the guardian ad litem for the person alleged proposed to be incapacitated be appointed as visitor, nor under guardianship may the visitor and the guardian ad litem for the person alleged to be incapacitated not be members or employees of the same entity including, but not limited to, being members or employees of the same law firm.
- (45) The court visitor may request to order a criminal history and background check to be conducted at the proposed guardian's expense on any individual who resides in the incapacitated person's proposed residence or may frequent the residence of the person proposed to be under guardianship. Any such check shall be conducted pursuant to section 56-1004A(2) and (3), Idaho Code.
- (5) In preparing their reports, the visitor and guardian ad litem shall consider all information available to them concerning any proposed guardian, conservator and individual who resides in or frequents the incapacitated person's proposed residence including, but not limited to, such information as might be available to the visitor pursuant to section 15-5-311(5), Idaho Code.

SECTION 5. That Section 15-5-310, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- TEMPORARY GUARDIANS OF INCAPACITATED PERSONS. (a) If the 15-5-310. court finds that may appoint a temporary guardian is not properly performing the duties of guardian or an emergency exists such that the likely result will be substantial harm to an alleged incapacitated person's health, safety, or welfare, and that no other person appears to have authority and willingness to act in the circumstances, the court, on petition by a person interested in the alleged incapacitated person's welfare, may appoint an emergency quardian whose authority may not exceed ninety (90) days, unless extended for good cause upon application of the temporary guardian. The emergency quardianship must be limited to only those powers absolutely necessary, or the least restrictive to the proposed ward, for the immediate health and safety of the proposed ward until such time as a full hearing may be held in the matter and the emergency quardian may exercise only those powers specified in the order. Emergency letters of guardianship shall allow the temporary quardian only such access to the proposed ward's assets as is necessary to provide and pay for the proposed ward's necessities of life, including short and long-term health care, but shall expressly deny a temporary guardian the right to have the temporary guardian's name added to any assets of the proposed ward pending a hearing on the guardianship if it finds:
  - (1) A petition for guardianship under section 15-5-303, Idaho Code, has been filed, but a guardian has not yet been appointed;
  - (2) Substantial evidence of incapacity;
  - By a preponderance of the evidence an emergency exists that will likely result in immediate and substantial harm to the person's health, safety or welfare; and

- $\underline{\text{(4)}}$  No other person appears to have the ability, authority and willingness to act.
- (b) When a person is under guardianship, the court shall may appoint a temporary guardian ad litem to represent the proposed ward in all cases involving a petition for adjudication of incapacity. The alleged incapacitated person may substitute his own attorney for the guardian ad litem appointed by the court. Any attorney representing an alleged incapacitated person may not serve as guardian of the proposed ward or as counsel for the petitioner for guardianship if it finds:

- (1) Substantial evidence that the guardian is not performing the guardian's duties; and
- (2) By a preponderance of the evidence, an emergency exists that will likely result in immediate and substantial harm to the person's health, safety or welfare.

The authority of a guardian previously appointed by the court is suspended as long as a temporary guardian has authority. The court must hold a hearing before the expiration of the temporary guardian's authority and may enter any appropriate order.

- (c)  $\underline{(1)}$  An emergency A temporary guardian may be appointed without notice to the alleged incapacitated person or his attorney only or hearing if the court finds from affidavit or other sworn testimony a statement under oath that the proposed ward person will be immediately and substantially harmed before notice can be given or a hearing on the appointment can be held.
- (2) If the court appoints an emergency a temporary guardian without notice to the proposed ward, notice of the proposed ward appointment must be given notice of the appointment to those designated in section 15-5-309, Idaho Code, within forty-eight seventy-two (4872) hours after the appointment. The notice must inform the interested persons of the right to request a hearing. The court shall must hold a hearing on the appropriateness of the appointment within five ten (510) days after the appointment if requested request by an interested party at which time the court shall appoint a visitor to meet with the alleged incapacitated person and make a written report to the court. The court shall also appoint a physician to examine the proposed ward giving preference to the appointment of the proposed ward's treating physician if the proposed ward has a current treating physician.
- (3) The temporary guardian's authority may not exceed ninety (90) days, unless extended for good cause. The powers of the temporary guardian must be limited to those necessary to protect the immediate health, safety or welfare of the person until such time as a hearing may be held in the matter.
- (4) A temporary guardian must make reports as the court requires.

SECTION 6. That Section 66-404, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

66-404. PROCEEDINGS FOR APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS AND CONSERVATORS. (1) A person with a developmental disability or any person interested in his welfare may petition for a finding of legal disability or partial

legal disability and appointment of a guardian  $\underline{\text{or co-guardians,}}$   $\underline{\text{and/}}$  or conservator or co-conservators, or both.

(2) The petition shall:

- (a) State the names and addresses of the persons entitled to notice under subsection (4) of this section;
- (b) Describe the impairments showing the respondent is developmentally disabled, the respondent's ability to receive, evaluate and communicate information, and the respondent's ability to manage financial resources and meet essential requirements for physical health or safety;
- (c) State the nature and scope of guardianship and/or conservatorship services sought;
- (d) Describe the respondent's financial condition, including significant assets, income and ability to pay for the costs of judicial proceedings; and
- (e) State if the appointment is made by will pursuant to section 15-5-301, Idaho Code, and the name(s) and address(es) of the person(s) named in the will to be guardian.
- (3) Upon filing of a petition, the court shall set a date for a hearing, appoint an attorney to represent the respondent in the proceedings unless the respondent has an attorney, and authorize an evaluation committee to examine the respondent, interview the proposed guardians and/or conservators and report to the court in writing. The report shall contain: All reports shall be under oath or affirmation and shall comply with Idaho supreme court rules
  - (a) A description of the nature and extent of the evaluation and the alleged impairments, if any;
  - (b) A description of the respondent's mental, emotional and physical condition; educational status; and adaptive and social skills;
  - (c) A description of the services, if any, needed by the respondent to meet essential requirements for physical health and safety, and/or manage financial resources;
  - (d) A recommendation regarding the type and extent of guardianship or conservatorship assistance, if any, required by the respondent and why no less restrictive alternative would be appropriate;
  - (e) An opinion regarding the probability that the extent of the respondent's disabilities may significantly lessen, and the type of services or treatment which may facilitate improvement in the respondent's behavior, condition, or skills;
  - (f) The respondent's preference, if any, regarding the person or persons to be appointed as guardian and/or conservator;
  - (g) The suitability of the person or persons proposed as guardian and/or conservator; and
  - (h) The signature of each member of the evaluation committee with a statement of concurrence or nonconcurrence with the findings and any dissenting opinions or other comments of the members.
- (4) Notice of the time and place of the hearing on the petition together with a copy of the petition shall be served no less than ten (10) days before the hearing on:
  - (a) The respondent;

- (b) The respondent's spouse, parents and adult children, or if none, the respondent's closest relative, if any can be found; and
- (c) Any person who is currently serving as guardian, conservator or who is providing care for the respondent.

Notice shall be served personally if the person to be served can be found within the state. If the person to be served cannot be found within the state, service shall be accomplished by registered mail to such person's last known address.

- (5) The respondent is entitled to be present at the hearing in person, to present evidence, call and cross-examine witnesses, and to see or hear all evidence in the proceeding.
  - (6) At the hearing the court shall:

- (a) Determine whether the respondent has a developmental disability;
- (b) Evaluate the respondent's ability to meet essential requirements for physical health or safety and manage financial resources;
- (c) Evaluate the ability of the proposed guardian and/or conservator to act in the respondent's best interests to manage the respondent's financial resources and meet essential requirements for the respondent's physical health or safety;
- (d) Determine the nature and scope of guardianship or conservatorship services necessary to protect and promote the respondent's well-being; and
- (e) Evaluate the ability of the respondent or those legally responsible to pay the costs associated with the judicial proceedings and fix responsibility therefor; and
- (f) (i) As an alternative to appointing one (1) guardian or one (1) conservator, the court may appoint no more than two (2) co-guardians or no more than two (2) co-conservators if the court finds:
  - 1. The appointment of co-guardians or co-conservators will best serve the interests of the person with a developmental disability; and
  - 2. The persons to be appointed as co-guardians or co-conservators will work together cooperatively to serve the best interests of the child.
  - (ii) The parents of a person with a developmental disability shall have preference over all other persons for appointment as co-guardians or co-conservators, unless the court finds that the parents are unwilling to serve as co-guardians or co-conservators, or are not capable of adequately serving the best interests of the person with a developmental disability; and
  - (iii) If the court appoints co-guardians or co-conservators, the court shall also determine whether the co-guardians or co-conservators:
    - 1. May act independently;
    - 2. May act independently but must act jointly in specified matters; or
    - 3. Must act jointly.

The determination by the court must be stated in the order of appointment and in the letters of guardianship or conservatorship.

(7) No individual shall be appointed as guardian or conservator of an incapacitated person unless all of the following first occurs:

- (a) The proposed guardian or conservator has submitted to and paid for a criminal history and background check conducted pursuant to section 56-1004A(2) and (3), Idaho Code;
- (b) In the case of a petition for guardianship and pursuant to an order of the court so requiring, any individual who resides in the incapacitated person's proposed residence has submitted, at the proposed guardian's expense, to a criminal history and background check conducted pursuant to section 56-1004A(2) and (3), Idaho Code;
- (c) The findings of such criminal history and background checks have been made available to the evaluation committee by the department of health and welfare; and
- (d) The proposed guardian or conservator provided a report of his or her civil judgments and bankruptcies to the evaluation committee and all others entitled to notice of the guardianship or conservatorship proceeding pursuant to subsection (4) of this section.
- (8) The provisions of paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (7) of this section shall not apply to an institution nor to a legal or commercial entity.
- (9) Each proposed guardian and conservator and each appointed guardian and conservator shall immediately report any change in his or her criminal history and any material change in the information required by subsection (7) of this section to the evaluation committee, all others entitled to notice of the guardianship or conservatorship proceeding pursuant to subsection (4) of this section and to the court.
- SECTION 7. That Chapter 4, Title 66, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a  $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$ , to be known and designated as Section 66-404A, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
- 66-404A. TEMPORARY GUARDIANS. (1) The court may appoint a temporary quardian if it finds:
  - (a) A petition for guardianship under section 66-404, Idaho Code, has been filed, but a guardian has not yet been appointed;
  - (b) Substantial evidence the person has a developmental disability;
  - (c) By a preponderance of the evidence an emergency exists that will likely result in immediate and substantial harm to the person's health, safety or welfare; and
  - (d) No other person appears to have the ability, authority and willingness to act.
- (2) When a person is under guardianship, the court may appoint a temporary guardian if it finds:
  - (a) Substantial evidence that the guardian is not performing the guardian's duties; and
  - (b) By a preponderance of the evidence, an emergency exists that will likely result in immediate and substantial harm to the person's health, safety or welfare.
- The authority of a guardian previously appointed by the court is suspended as long as a temporary guardian has authority. The court must hold a hearing be-

fore the expiration of the temporary guardian's authority and may enter any appropriate order.

- (3) (a) A temporary guardian may be appointed without notice or hearing if the court finds from a statement under oath that the person will be immediately and substantially harmed before notice can be given or a hearing held.
- (b) If the court appoints a temporary guardian without notice, notice of the appointment must be given to those designated in section 66-404(4), Idaho Code, within seventy-two (72) hours after the appointment. The notice must inform interested persons of the right to request a hearing. The court must hold a hearing on the appropriateness of the appointment within ten (10) days after request by an interested person.
- (c) The temporary guardian's authority may not exceed ninety (90) days, unless extended for good cause. The powers of the temporary guardian must be limited to those necessary to protect the immediate health, safety or welfare of the person until such time as a hearing may be held in the matter.
- (d) A temporary quardian must make reports as the court requires.