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40 41 of the minor; and

## IN THE SENATE

## SENATE BILL NO. 1220

## BY JUDICIARY AND RULES COMMITTEE

1 2 3 4 5	AN ACT RELATING TO GUARDIANS AND CONSERVATORS; AMENDING SECTION 15-5-207, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN OF A MINOR; AMENDING SECTION 15-5-310, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A PROVISION REGARDING TEMPORARY GUARDIANS OF INCAPACITATED PERSONS; AND AMENDING SECTION 15-5-407A, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING TEMPO-
7	RARY AND EMERGENCY APPOINTMENTS OF A CONSERVATOR.
8	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:
9 10	SECTION 1. That Section 15-5-207, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
11 12 13 14	15-5-207. COURT APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN OF MINOR PROCEDURE. (1) Proceedings for the appointment of a guardian or co-guardians may be initiated by the following persons:  (a) Any relative of the minor;
15 16 17	<ul><li>(b) The minor if he is fourteen (14) or more years of age;</li><li>(c) Any person who comes within section 15-5-213(1), Idaho Code; or</li><li>(d) Any person interested in the welfare of the minor.</li></ul>
18 19 20	(2) Notice of the time and place of hearing of a petition under this section is to be given by the petitioner in the manner prescribed by section 15-1-401, Idaho Code, to:
21	(a) The minor, if he is fourteen (14) or more years of age;
22 23	(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;
24	(c) Any person who comes within section 15-5-213(1), Idaho Code; and
25 26	(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,
27	the father of the minor if:  (i) The father was never married to the mother of the minor
28 29	and has failed to register his paternity as provided in section
30 31	16-1504(4), Idaho Code; or (ii) The court has been shown to its satisfaction circumstances
32	that would allow the entry of an order of termination of parental
33	rights pursuant to section 16-2005, Idaho Code, even though termi-
34	nation of parental rights is not being sought as to such father.
35	(3) (a) As an alternative to appointing one (1) guardian for a minor, the
36 37	court may appoint no more than two (2) persons as co-guardians for a mi-
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(i) The appointment of co-guardians will best serve the interests

(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 quardianship.

- (4) If 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 interests of the minor.
  - (5) Prior to the appointment of a guardian:
  - (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
    - (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 fourteen (104) 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 quardian 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  $\frac{1}{100}$  fourteen (104) 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.
- (7) 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.
- (8) Letters of guardianship must indicate whether the guardian was appointed by will or by court order.
- SECTION 2. That Section 15-5-310, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 15-5-310. TEMPORARY GUARDIANS OF INCAPACITATED PERSONS. (a) The court may appoint a temporary guardian 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;

- (3) 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
- (4) No other person appears to have the ability, authority and willingness to act.
- (b) When a person is under guardianship, the court may appoint a temporary guardian 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) (1) 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.
- (2) If the court appoints a temporary guardian without notice, notice of the appointment must be given to those designated in section 15-5-309, Idaho Code, within seventy-two (72) hours after the appointment. The notice must inform the interested persons of the right to request a hearing. The court must hold a hearing on the appropriateness of the appointment within  $\frac{1}{100}$  days after the request by an interested person.
- (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 3. That Section 15-5-407A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 15-5-407A. TEMPORARY AND EMERGENCY APPOINTMENTS. (a) The court may appoint upon an ex parte petition, without hearing, a person to act as temporary conservator, pending the final hearing, upon a finding supported by statement made under oath that an emergency situation exists. The emergency appointment shall remain in effect no longer than ninety (90) days, unless extended for good cause upon application of the temporary conservator.
- (b) Any one (1) of the following shall be considered an emergency situation:
  - (1) A finding that the person to be protected is unable to reasonably manage said person's finances and as a result the person's assets will be wasted or dissipated unless proper management is provided without delay; or
  - (2) A finding that the person to be protected has been taken advantage of and that the situation is likely to continue unless a temporary appointment is made without delay; or
  - (3) A finding that funds are needed for support, care and welfare of the person to be protected and a temporary appointment is necessary to secure such funding; or
  - (4) A finding that other conditions exist that in the court's determination necessitate the appointment of a temporary conservator.
- (c) The duty of a temporary conservator shall be to preserve and protect the assets of the estate and to provide the funding necessary for the support, care and welfare of the person to be protected. The conservator shall have all the powers enumerated in section 15-5-424, Idaho Code, to be exercised, however, only within said limited context. The court may expand the duties of the temporary conservator upon application and a finding that a proposed action is necessary prior to the hearing.
- (d) A temporary conservator shall not remove any of the assets of the estate from the jurisdiction of the court without a specific order to that effect.

(e) The petition for appointment of a temporary conservator must be accompanied by a petition for appointment of a conservator pursuant to section 15-5-404, Idaho Code.

- (f) If the person to be protected is a minor, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for said minor at the same time the temporary appointment of a conservator is made.
- (g) Upon application by an interested party and a hearing, the court may limit the powers and duties of the temporary conservator.
- (h) Notice of the appointment of a temporary conservator shall be given to all interested persons by the petitioner within  $\frac{\text{five}}{\text{days}}$  seventy-two (572) days hours after the date of such appointment.
- (i) The court shall hold a hearing on the appropriateness of the temporary appointment within <u>five fourteen</u> ( $5\underline{14}$ ) days if requested by an interested party. In such event, if a visitor and physician have not already been appointed, the court shall appoint a visitor to meet with the alleged incapacitated person and to make a written report to the court, and shall appoint a physician to examine the proposed ward and submit a written report to the court, giving preference to the appointment of the proposed ward's treating physician if the proposed ward has a current treating physician.