

LAWS OF ALASKA

2015

Source SCS HB 5(JUD) Chapter No.

## AN ACT

Relating to the persons who may be appointed guardians of incapacitated persons or conservators of protected persons.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

THE ACT FOLLOWS ON PAGE 1

## AN ACT

Relating to the persons who may be appointed guardians of incapacitated persons or
conservators of protected persons.

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4 \* Section 1. AS 13.26.145(c) is amended to read:

5 (c) A person may be appointed as the guardian of an incapacitated person notwithstanding the provisions of (b) of this section if [THE PERSON IS THE 6 7 SPOUSE, ADULT CHILD, PARENT, OR SIBLING OF THE INCAPACITATED 8 PERSON AND] the court determines that the potential conflict of interest is 9 insubstantial and that the appointment would clearly be in the best interests of the 10 incapacitated person. When appointing a relative or friend of the incapacitated person 11 as the guardian of an incapacitated person, the court shall require that the proposed 12 guardian complete one hour of mandatory education on the basics of guardianship 13 before the appointment or within 30 days after the appointment.

14 \* Sec. 2. AS 13.26.145 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(g) If the court makes the determination under (c) of this section, the court
shall make appropriate written findings consistent with the requirements of (c) of this
section about the nature and scope of the conflict of interest and why the appointment
should be made despite the existence of a conflict of interest.
* Sec. 3. AS 13.26.210(c) is amended to read:
(c) A person may be appointed as the conservator of a protected person even if
(b) of this section applies if [THE PERSON IS THE SPOUSE, ADULT CHILD,
PARENT, OR SIBLING OF THE PROTECTED PERSON AND IF] the court
determines that the potential conflict of interest is not substantial and that the
appointment would clearly be in the best interests of the protected person.
* Sec. 4. AS 13.26.210 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:
(h) If the court makes the determination under (c) of this section, the court
shall make appropriate written findings consistent with the requirements of (c) of this
section about the nature and scope of the conflict of interest and why the appointment
should be made despite the existence of a conflict of interest.