SECOND REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 2281

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE ROGERS.

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DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 475.046, 475.110, and 475.115, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to guardianships.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 475.046, 475.110, and 475.115, RSMo, are repealed and three new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 475.046, 475.110, and 475.117, to read as follows:

475.046. 1. A custodial parent may designate a person to act as standby guardian of a minor or incapacitated person by a will that complies with the requirements of section 474.320 or by a separate written instrument which is dated and is either duly executed and acknowledged by the custodial parent or is signed by the custodial parent in the presence of at least two disinterested witnesses and subscribed by the witnesses. If the custodial parent executes more than one document designating a standby guardian and there is a conflict between the documents as to the person designated, the document bearing the latest date shall control.

- 2. If a custodial parent who has designated a standby guardian is or becomes seriously ill, the custodial parent or the person designated as standby guardian may file a petition in the probate division of the circuit court of the county which would be of proper venue for the appointment of a guardian of the minor or incapacitated person seeking appointment of the designated person as standby guardian. A copy of the will or separate written instrument designating the standby guardian and a consent to act as standby guardian signed by the person designated shall be filed with the petition, which petition shall state:
- 15 (1) The name, age, domicile, actual place of residence, and mailing address of the minor or incapacitated person;

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

17 (2) The name and address of the custodial parent and of the designated standby guardian;

- 18 (3) The name and address of each parent of the minor or incapacitated person and whether that parent is living or dead;
 - (4) The name and address of the spouse, if applicable, and the names, ages, and addresses of all living children of the minor or incapacitated person;
 - (5) If the person for whom appointment of a standby guardian is sought has been adjudicated incapacitated, the date of adjudication and the name and address of the court which entered the judgment; and
 - (6) The reasons why the appointment of a standby guardian is sought.

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- Proceedings on the petition shall be conducted in the same manner as would be applicable in a case for appointment of a successor guardian under section [475.115] 475.117.
- 3. The court shall determine appointment of a standby guardian in accordance with the best interests of the minor or incapacitated person after considering all relevant factors, including:
 - (1) Whether there is a parent other than the custodial parent and, if so, whether the other parent is willing, able, and fit to assume the duties of a parent;
 - (2) The suitability of a person nominated by the minor or incapacitated person if he or she is, at the time of hearing, able to communicate a reasonable choice; and
 - (3) The desirability of providing arrangements for the care, custody, and control of the minor or incapacitated person which shall minimize stress and disruption and avoid his or her placement in foster or similar care pending appointment of a guardian if the custodial parent is adjudicated incapacitated or dies.
 - 4. If it appears to the court that a standby guardian should be appointed for a minor or incapacitated person, the court may appoint a standby guardian.
 - 5. The authority of a person to act as standby guardian for a minor or incapacitated person shall only take effect as follows:
 - (1) If the person has previously been appointed by the court as standby guardian, upon the granting of letters of standby guardianship to the person previously appointed as provided in the order appointing the standby guardian; or
 - (2) If the person has not previously been appointed by the court as standby guardian, either because a petition for appointment has not been filed or because a petition has been filed but the proceedings are still pending, upon the first to occur of the following:
- 50 (a) The consent of the custodial parent in a writing duly executed and acknowledged by 51 the custodial parent;
 - (b) Entry of an order adjudicating the custodial parent to be incapacitated; or

(c) The death of the custodial parent.

The person shall, within ten days after he or she begins to act as standby guardian, notify the court in writing of that fact and of the reasons therefor. The court may grant letters of standby guardianship to the person or, if the court deems it advisable, conduct a hearing to determine the propriety of the person having begun, and continuing, to act as standby guardian and the propriety of issuing letters of standby guardianship to the person.

- 6. A person acting as standby guardian of a minor or incapacitated person shall, within sixty days after he or she begins to act, petition the court for appointment of the standby guardian or some other qualified person as guardian of the minor or incapacitated person. Proceedings on the petition shall be conducted in the same manner as would be applicable in a case for appointment of a successor guardian under section [475.115] 475.117.
 - 7. Nothing in this section shall be construed to:
- (1) Deprive a parent of his or her legal rights with respect to a minor or incapacitated person who is a child of that parent, including court-ordered visitation with the child, nor to authorize a grant of authority to a standby guardian which would supersede any such rights; or
- (2) Relieve a parent of his or her legal obligations or duties to a minor or incapacitated person who is a child of that parent, including a duty to support the child in accordance with a court or administrative order.
- 8. Except to the extent determined by the court to be inconsistent with the provisions of this section or as expressly provided in this section, the laws applicable to guardianship proceedings shall apply to all proceedings under this section.
- 475.110. 1. When a minor ward has attained the age of fourteen years, the guardian of his or her person may be removed on petition of the ward to have another person appointed guardian if it is for the best interests of the ward that such other person be appointed. When the spouse of an incapacitated or disabled person is appointed his or her guardian or conservator, such spouse shall be removed as guardian or conservator upon dissolution of his or her marriage with the incapacitated or disabled person. A guardian or conservator may also be removed on the same grounds as is provided in section 473.140 for the removal of personal representatives.
- 2. Notwithstanding subsection 1 of this section, a spouse whose marriage to the ward was dissolved may petition the court to remain as or be reappointed guardian or conservator of the incapacitated or disabled person in accordance with section [475.115] 475.117.
- 475.117. 1. A person having previously been appointed a guardian, conservator, or both because of incapacitation, disability, or both shall remain adjudged incapacitated, disabled, or both if his or her guardian or conservator dies, and the probate court appointing the previous guardian or conservator shall retain jurisdiction over the ward or

protectee to appoint a successor guardian or conservator unless the guardianship or conservatorship was transferred to another county, in which case the court that received the transfer shall appoint a successor guardian or conservator in the following manner:

- (1) Any interested private party or a public administrator in a county where a ward or protectee lives may file a pro se application for transfer of guardianship, conservatorship, or both, along with a copy of the death certificate of the previously appointed guardian or conservator, to be appointed guardian or conservator of the ward or protectee upon the death of the previous guardian or conservator. The application shall contain a statement under penalty of perjury of:
 - (a) The previous guardian's or conservator's death;
 - (b) A request to transfer either guardianship, conservatorship, or both;
- (c) Whether the transfer is for a temporary or indefinite period and, if temporary, the reason along with a named proposed successor, if known, for guardianship, conservatorship, or both;
- (d) The relationship held with the ward or protectee and the reasons the party filing the application believes qualify him or her to be guardian, conservator, or both;
- (e) The proposed plan that ensures the ward or protectee receives the care, treatment, and protection he or she needs; and
- (f) Whether the ward or protectee has a known payee to receive, manage, and distribute the ward's or protectee's Social Security funds and, if so, the name, address, and telephone number for the payee; or
- (2) Upon a court receiving notice of the previous guardian's or conservator's death, along with a copy of the death certificate, but without the court also receiving an application to transfer the guardianship, conservatorship, or both, the court shall appoint either a guardian ad litem or public administrator in the county where the ward or protectee resides, to be the guardian or conservator of the ward or protectee until such time as the court determines whether a private party or public administrator should be appointed successor guardian or conservator of the ward or protectee. If the court determines no private party is available or is willing to take guardianship, conservatorship, or both, the court shall appoint a public administrator in the county where the ward or protectee resides to be the guardian, conservator, or both of the ward or protectee. In no event is the ward or protectee to be unduly deprived a guardian or conservator when the court receives notice that the previous guardian or conservator died, and to the extent possible the court shall take into account the known wishes of the ward or protectee and any recommendations of the previous guardian or conservator in whom to appoint as successor guardian, conservator, or both.

2. The guardian ad litem or public administrator appointed temporary guardian or conservator of the ward or protectee shall prepare and file with the court in a timely manner a report that details:

- (1) The ward's or protectee's wishes in whom to appoint as the successor guardian or conservator;
- (2) Any person known to have been recommended by the previous guardian or conservator to become successor guardian or conservator of the ward or protectee;
- (3) The name, address, and telephone number of any interested person or persons to be guardian, conservator, or both;
 - (4) The ward's or protectee's planned living arrangements;
 - (5) Any existing treatment plan for the ward or protectee;
- (6) An accounting of all cash on hand, personal property in an amount greater than five hundred dollars, and disposable assets belonging to the ward or protectee;
 - (7) An accounting of all sources of income for the ward or protectee;
- (8) A copy of the last will and testament of the previous guardian or conservator, if available to the guardian ad litem or public administrator; and
- (9) The name, address, and telephone number for all physicians currently treating the ward or protectee.
- 3. If two or more parties file a joint application for transfer of guardianship, conservatorship, or both, each party named in the single application shall provide the court a separate written statement of all provisions required in subsection 1 of this section.
- 4. If two or more separate applications to transfer are filed with the court, each application shall be treated, reviewed, and decided upon by the court as competing applications. In such cases, the court shall have discretion in whom to appoint as temporary guardian, conservator, or both of the ward or protectee until a hearing on all applications filed with the court is held. In determining which application to grant, whether as temporary or successor guardian or conservator, the court shall select the applicant the court believes is the best party to appoint and take into account the known wishes of the ward or protectee and the known recommendations of the previous guardian or conservator in whom to appoint as guardian, conservator, or both.
- 5. In determining whether to appoint a conservator for a ward or protectee and whom to appoint, the court shall base its decision on the following:
- (1) Whether there is an existing payee for the ward or protectee or a party willing to be payee for the ward or protectee to receive, manage, and distribute the ward's or protectee's Social Security funds. If there is an existing payee or a party that is willing to be payee, the ward or protectee has no sources of income other than Social Security, and

the ward or protectee does not own any personal property in an amount greater than five hundred dollars, the court shall not appoint the ward or protectee a conservator and the payee shall be permitted to receive, manage, and distribute the ward's or protectee's financial income for the ward or protectee;

- (2) Whether the previous guardianship awarded was a limited guardianship that permitted the ward or protectee to receive, manage, and distribute his or her own financial resources, assets, and personal property. In such cases where the previous guardianship permitted the ward or protectee to receive, manage, and distribute his or her own financial resources, assets, and personal property, the court shall not appoint the ward or protectee a conservator unless a new petition is filed and granted by the court to appoint a party as conservator for the ward or protectee; and
- (3) Whether the conservator shall be different from the guardian. In such cases where a guardian has a conflict of interest in being conservator, is not able to properly perform the duties of conservator, or if the court is made aware of the wishes of the ward or protectee or the recommendations from the previous guardian or conservator that a conservator be appointed who is different from the guardian, the court shall make its decision on what is in the best interest of the ward or protectee.
- 6. Any person appointed guardian, conservator, or both, whether temporarily or indefinitely, shall have the same rights, privileges, duties, and powers as the previous guardianship or conservatorship bestowed upon the previous guardian or conservator, and said person shall faithfully execute all prescribed duties and powers, regardless of whether such person is appointed as the temporary or successor guardian, conservator, or both. If the successor guardian or conservator wishes to increase or decrease his or her duties or powers from what previously existed in the prior guardianship or conservatorship, the successor guardian or conservator shall file a petition with the court after having been appointed successor guardian, conservator, or both for the ward or protectee to increase or decrease his or her duties or powers.
- 7. The person appointed successor guardian or conservator may request the court to change the venue of the court. In rendering a decision, the court shall give preference to the county where the ward or protectee actually resides or where the ward or protectee will relocate his or her residence, and the court shall act in the best interest of the ward or protectee in rendering a decision.
- 8. An application for transfer of guardianship, conservatorship, or both shall be treated as an emergency filing taking priority over all other cases on the court's docket, and expedited in process to ensure the quickest resolution is achieved in appointing a successor guardian, conservator, or both. An application to transfer shall not constitute

the practice of law, nor shall an application to transfer require an attorney to prepare or file. The court clerk is permitted to assist a party in preparing and filing a pro se application, which the court clerk is to accept by regular mail, facsimile, or electronic mail and, upon receiving, the court clerk shall place on the court's docket for emergency processing.

- 9. Any interested party wanting to be appointed the successor guardian, conservator, or both who has not already filed an application shall have sixty days to file a petition to challenge an application for transfer that was previously granted by the court, providing that good cause is shown in why the petitioner did not previously file an application to transfer, and providing that all information required in subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section is included in the petition to challenge. Upon the court receiving a challenge, the court shall conduct a hearing on the petition to challenge in a reasonable time.
- 10. The application for transfer of guardianship, conservatorship, or both shall contain a certificate of service that avers service of the application was submitted to:
- (1) Any known party who is interested in becoming successor guardian, conservator, or both;
 - (2) Any known family members or spouse of the ward or protectee; and
- (3) Any known payee, existing guardian, or existing conservator for the ward or protectee.

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party service was made upon and his or her relationship with the ward or protectee. However, if there are no known parties, the application shall be certified as not knowing of any such parties.

[475.115. 1. When a guardian or conservator dies, is removed by order of the court, or resigns and his or her resignation is accepted by the court, the court shall have the same authority as it has in like cases over personal representatives and their sureties and may appoint another guardian or conservator in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as are herein provided for an original appointment of a guardian or conservator.

2. A public administrator may request transfer of any case to the jurisdiction of another county by filing a petition for transfer. If the public administrator of the receiving county consents to the transfer, the court shall transfer the case. The court with jurisdiction over the receiving county shall, without the necessity of any hearing as required by section 475.075, appoint the public administrator of the receiving county as successor guardian and/or successor conservator and issue letters therein. In the case of a conservatorship,

| 14 | the final settlement of the public administrator's conservatorship shall be filed |
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| 15 | within thirty days of the court's transfer of the case, in the court with jurisdiction |
| 16 | over the original conservatorship, and forwarded to the receiving county upon |
| 17 | audit and approval.] |
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