

**Senator Todd Weiler** proposes the following substitute bill:

**GUARDIANSHIP - RIGHT OF ASSOCIATION**

2016 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Todd Weiler**

House Sponsor: Timothy D. Hawkes

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**LONG TITLE**

**General Description:**

This bill amends the Utah Uniform Probate Code in relation to association between an adult ward and a relative of the adult ward or certain other individuals.

**Highlighted Provisions:**

This bill:

- ▶ defines terms;
- ▶ places limitations on the power of a guardian to prohibit association between an adult ward and a relative of the adult ward or certain other individuals;
- ▶ provides for proceedings to alter or enforce the limitations described in this bill;
- ▶ provides for the award of attorney fees and sanctions; and
- ▶ makes technical and conforming changes.

**Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

None

**Other Special Clauses:**

None

**Utah Code Sections Affected:**

AMENDS:

**75-5-312**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 142



26 ENACTS:

27 **75-5-312.5**, Utah Code Annotated 1953

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29 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

30 Section 1. Section **75-5-312** is amended to read:

31 **75-5-312. General powers and duties of guardian -- Penalties.**

32 (1) A guardian of an incapacitated person has only the powers, rights, and duties  
33 respecting the ward granted in the order of appointment under Section **75-5-304**.

34 (2) [~~Absent a specific limitation on the guardian's power in the order of appointment,~~  
35 ~~the~~] Except as provided in Subsection (4), a guardian has the same powers, rights, and duties  
36 respecting the ward that a parent has respecting the parent's unemancipated minor child [~~except~~  
37 ~~that a guardian is not liable to third persons for acts of the ward solely by reason of the parental~~  
38 ~~relationship~~].

39 (3) In particular, and without qualifying the foregoing, a guardian has the following  
40 powers and duties, except as modified by order of the court:

41 (a) To the extent that it is consistent with the terms of any order by a court of  
42 competent jurisdiction relating to detention or commitment of the ward, the guardian is entitled  
43 to custody of the person of the ward and may establish the ward's place of abode within or  
44 without this state.

45 (b) If entitled to custody of the ward the guardian shall provide for the care, comfort,  
46 and maintenance of the ward and, whenever appropriate, arrange for the ward's training and  
47 education. Without regard to custodial rights of the ward's person, the guardian shall take  
48 reasonable care of the ward's clothing, furniture, vehicles, and other personal effects and  
49 commence protective proceedings if other property of the ward is in need of protection.

50 (c) A guardian may give any consents or approvals that may be necessary to enable the  
51 ward to receive medical or other professional care, counsel, treatment, or service.

52 (d) If no conservator for the estate of the ward has been appointed, the guardian may:

53 (i) institute proceedings to compel any person under a duty to support the ward or to  
54 pay sums for the welfare of the ward to perform that duty;

55 (ii) compel the production of the ward's estate documents, including the ward's will,  
56 trust, power of attorney, and any advance health care directive; and

57 (iii) receive money and tangible property deliverable to the ward and apply the money  
58 and property for support, care, and education of the ward; but the guardian may not use funds  
59 from the ward's estate for room and board which the guardian, the guardian's spouse, parent, or  
60 child have furnished the ward unless a charge for the service is approved by order of the court  
61 made upon notice to at least one adult relative in the nearest degree of kinship to the ward in  
62 which there is an adult. The guardian shall exercise care to conserve any excess for the ward's  
63 needs.

64 (e) (i) A guardian is required to report the condition of the ward and of the estate which  
65 has been subject to the guardian's possession or control, as required by the court or court rule.

66 (ii) A guardian is required to immediately notify all interested persons if the guardian  
67 reasonably believes that the ward's death is likely to occur within the next 30 days, based on:

68 (A) the guardian's own observations; or

69 (B) information from the ward's physician or other medical care providers.

70 (iii) A guardian is required to immediately notify all interested persons of the ward's  
71 death.

72 (iv) Unless emergency conditions exist, a guardian is required to file with the court a  
73 notice of the guardian's intent to move the ward and to serve the notice on all interested persons  
74 at least 10 days before the move. The guardian shall take reasonable steps to notify all  
75 interested persons and to file the notice with the court as soon as practicable following the  
76 earlier of the move or the date when the guardian's intention to move the ward is made known  
77 to the ward, the ward's care giver, or any other third party.

78 (v) The guardian shall, for all estates in excess of \$50,000, excluding the residence  
79 owned by the ward, send a report with a full accounting to the court on an annual basis. For  
80 estates less than \$50,000, excluding the residence owned by the ward, the guardian shall fill out  
81 an informal annual report and mail the report to the court. The report shall include the  
82 following: a statement of assets at the beginning and end of the reporting year, income received  
83 during the year, disbursements for the support of the ward, and other expenses incurred by the  
84 estate. The guardian shall also report the physical conditions of the ward, the place of  
85 residence, and a list of others living in the same household. The court may require additional  
86 information. The forms for both the informal report for estates under \$50,000, excluding the  
87 residence owned by the ward, and the full accounting report for larger estates shall be approved

88 by the Judicial Council. This annual report shall be examined and approved by the court. If  
89 the ward's income is limited to a federal or state program requiring an annual accounting  
90 report, a copy of that report may be submitted to the court in lieu of the required annual report.

91 (vi) Corporate fiduciaries are not required to petition the court, but shall submit their  
92 internal report annually to the court. The report shall be examined and approved by the court.

93 (vii) The guardian shall also render an annual accounting of the status of the person to  
94 the court which shall be included in the petition or the informal annual report as required under  
95 Subsection [~~(2)~~] (3)(e). If a fee is paid for an accounting of an estate, no fee shall be charged  
96 for an accounting of the status of a person.

97 (viii) If a guardian:

98 (A) makes a substantial misstatement on filings of annual reports;

99 (B) is guilty of gross impropriety in handling the property of the ward; or

100 (C) willfully fails to file the report required by this subsection, after receiving written  
101 notice from the court of the failure to file and after a grace period of two months has elapsed,  
102 the court may impose a penalty in an amount not to exceed \$5,000. The court may also order  
103 restitution of funds misappropriated from the estate of a ward. The penalty shall be paid by the  
104 guardian and may not be paid by the estate.

105 (ix) These provisions and penalties governing annual reports do not apply if the  
106 guardian is the parent of the ward.

107 (x) For the purposes of Subsections [~~(2)~~] (3)(e)(i), (ii), (iii), and (iv), "interested  
108 persons" means those persons required to receive notice in guardianship proceedings as set  
109 forth in Section [75-5-309](#).

110 (f) If a conservator has been appointed, all of the ward's estate received by the guardian  
111 in excess of those funds expended to meet current expenses for support, care, and education of  
112 the ward shall be paid to the conservator for management as provided in this code; and the  
113 guardian shall account to the conservator for funds expended.

114 (4) (a) A court may, in the order of appointment, place specific limitations on the  
115 guardian's power.

116 (b) A guardian may not prohibit or place restrictions on association with a relative or  
117 qualified acquaintance of an adult ward, unless permitted by court order under Section  
118 [75-5-312.5](#).

119 (c) A guardian is not liable to a third person for acts of the guardian's ward solely by  
120 reason of the relationship described in Subsection (2).

121 ~~[(3)]~~ (5) Any guardian of one for whom a conservator also has been appointed shall  
122 control the custody and care of the ward and is entitled to receive reasonable sums for services  
123 and for room and board furnished to the ward as agreed upon between the guardian and the  
124 conservator, if the amounts agreed upon are reasonable under the circumstances. The guardian  
125 may request the conservator to expend the ward's estate by payment to third persons or  
126 institutions for the ward's care and maintenance.

127 Section 2. Section **75-5-312.5** is enacted to read:

128 **75-5-312.5. Association between an adult ward and a relative of the adult ward.**

129 (1) As used in this section:

130 (a) "Associate" or "association" means:

131 (i) visitation of an adult ward by a relative or qualified acquaintance; or

132 (ii) communication between an adult ward and a relative or qualified acquaintance in  
133 any form, including by telephone, mail, or electronic communication.

134 (b) "Qualified acquaintance" means an individual, other than a relative of the adult  
135 ward, who:

136 (i) has established a significant, mutual friendship with the adult ward; or

137 (ii) is clergy in the adult ward's religion or religious congregation.

138 (c) "Relative" means an adult ward's spouse, parent, step-parent, child, step-child,  
139 sibling, step-sibling, half-sibling, grandparent, grandchild, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, or first  
140 cousin.

141 (2) (a) Except as otherwise provided by court order, a guardian may not restrict or  
142 prohibit the right of an adult ward to associate with a relative or qualified acquaintance of the  
143 adult ward.

144 (b) If an adult ward is unable to express consent to visitation by a relative or a qualified  
145 acquaintance of the adult ward, the consent of the adult ward is presumed based on evidence of  
146 a prior relationship between the adult ward and the relative or qualified acquaintance of the  
147 adult ward.

148 (c) A guardian may not permit a relative or qualified acquaintance of an adult ward to  
149 associate with the adult ward:

- 150           (i) if a court order prohibits the association;  
151           (ii) in a manner prohibited by court order; or  
152           (iii) if the adult ward expresses a desire to not associate with the relative or qualified  
153 acquaintance.
- 154           (3) A guardian may, as part of the initial guardianship proceeding, petition the court to  
155 issue an order:
- 156           (a) prohibiting or placing conditions on association between an adult ward and a  
157 relative or qualified acquaintance of the adult ward; or
- 158           (b) granting the guardian the authority to prohibit or place conditions on association  
159 between an adult ward and a relative or qualified acquaintance of the adult ward.
- 160           (4) A guardian may, at any time after the initial guardianship proceeding, petition the  
161 court to issue an order described in Subsection (3) or to rescind or modify an order described in  
162 Subsection (3).
- 163           (5) An adult ward, a relative of an adult ward, or a qualified acquaintance of an adult  
164 ward may, at any time after the initial guardianship proceeding, petition the court to rescind or  
165 modify an order described in Subsection (3).
- 166           (6) If a guardian violates Subsection (2), the adult ward, a relative of the adult ward, or  
167 a qualified acquaintance of the adult ward may do one or more of the following, as applicable:
- 168           (a) petition the court to issue an order to show cause why the guardian should not be  
169 held in contempt of court;
- 170           (b) seek an injunction to enforce compliance by the guardian with the law and any  
171 applicable court order; or
- 172           (c) petition the court to have the guardian removed as guardian of the adult ward.
- 173           (7) For a hearing on a petition filed under this section, a court:
- 174           (a) may appoint a court visitor to meet with the adult ward to determine the wishes of  
175 the adult ward regarding association;
- 176           (b) shall give notice and an opportunity to be heard to the guardian, the adult ward, and  
177 the relative or qualified acquaintance;
- 178           (c) shall preserve the right of the adult ward to be present at the hearing; and
- 179           (d) may order supervised visitation by the relative or qualified acquaintance before the  
180 hearing.

181 (8) A court may not enter an order prohibiting or placing restrictions on association  
182 between an adult ward and a relative or qualified acquaintance, unless the court finds by a  
183 preponderance of the evidence that:

184 (a) the adult ward desires the prohibition or restriction;

185 (b) if the adult ward had the capacity to make a knowing and intelligent decision  
186 regarding the association, the adult ward would prohibit the association or impose the  
187 restriction; or

188 (c) the prohibition or restriction is the least restrictive means necessary to protect the  
189 health or welfare of the adult ward.

190 (9) In making the determination described in Subsection (8), the court may consider  
191 any relevant evidence, including:

192 (a) the wishes of the adult ward, expressed during or before the guardianship;

193 (b) the history of the relationship between the adult ward and the relative or qualified  
194 acquaintance;

195 (c) any history of criminal activity, abuse, neglect, or violence by the relative or  
196 qualified acquaintance; or

197 (d) whether a protective order was ever issued against the relative or qualified  
198 acquaintance with respect to the adult ward.

199 (10) Except as provided in Subsection (11), the guardian shall have the burden of proof  
200 when:

201 (a) seeking an order prohibiting association or placing restrictions on association with a  
202 relative or qualified acquaintance of the adult ward;

203 (b) modifying an order to place additional prohibitions or restrictions on association  
204 with a relative or qualified acquaintance of the adult ward; or

205 (c) opposing an action described in Subsection (6)(a) or (b).

206 (11) The relative or qualified acquaintance shall have the burden of proof if the relative  
207 or qualified acquaintance is seeking to modify an order previously entered by a court under this  
208 section.

209 (12) (a) If, in a proceeding under this section, the court finds that the petition was filed  
210 frivolously or in bad faith, the court shall award attorney fees to a party opposing the petition.

211 (b) If, in a proceeding under this section, the court finds that the guardian is in

212 contempt of court or has acted frivolously or in bad faith in prohibiting or restricting  
213 association, the court:

214 (i) may award attorney fees to the prevailing party; and

215 (ii) may impose a sanction, not to exceed \$1,000, against the guardian.

216 (c) A court shall prohibit attorney fees awarded under this section from being paid by  
217 the adult ward or the adult ward's estate.