SECOND REGULAR SESSION

SENATE BILL NO. 980

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR RIDDLE.

Read 1st time February 1, 2018, and ordered printed.

ADRIANE D. CROUSE, Secretary.

6283S.01I

AN ACT

To repeal section 475.075, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to the payment of court costs in certain probate proceedings when the state is the petitioner.

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

Section A. Section 475.075, RSMo, is repealed and one new section 2 enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as section 475.075, to read as follows:

475.075. 1. Except as otherwise provided in section 475.062, when a 2 petition for the appointment of a guardian ad litem, guardian or conservator 3 against any person, hereinafter referred to as the respondent, is filed on grounds 4 other than minority, the court, if satisfied that there is good cause for the exercise 5 of its jurisdiction, shall promptly set the petition for hearing.

6 2. The respondent shall be served in person with the following: A copy 7 of the petition; a written notice stating the time and place the proceeding will be 8 heard by the court, the name and address of appointed counsel, and the names 9 and addresses of the witnesses who may be called to testify in support of the 10 petition; and with a copy of the respondent's rights as set forth in subsections 7 and 8 of this section. The notice shall be signed by the judge or clerk of the court 11 and served in person on the respondent a reasonable time before the date set for 12the hearing. The petition shall state the names and addresses of the spouse, 13parents, children who have reached eighteen, any person serving as his guardian, 14conservator, limited guardian or limited conservator, any person having power to 15act in a fiduciary capacity with respect to any of the respondent's financial 16resources, and any person having his care and custody known to the 17petitioner. Each person so listed shall be served with like notice in any manner 18 19 permitted by section 472.100. If no such spouse, parent or child is known, notice 20 shall be given to at least one of his closest relatives who has reached eighteen.

213. Upon the filing of a petition under the provisions of subsection 1 of this section or for the approval on behalf of the respondent of a transaction pursuant 2223to section 475.092 or for the rendition of emergency medical treatment under the 24provisions of section 475.123, the court shall immediately appoint an attorney to represent the respondent in the proceeding. The attorney shall visit his client 2526prior to the hearing. If the client is capable of understanding the matter in 27question or of contributing to the advancement of the client's interest, the 28attorney shall obtain from the client all possible aid. If the disability of a client 29compels the attorney to make decisions for the client, the attorney shall consider 30 all circumstances then prevailing and act with care to safeguard and advance the 31interests of the client. The court shall allow a reasonable attorney's fee for the 32services rendered, to be taxed as costs of the proceeding, except as provided under subsection 12 of this section. The court-appointed attorney may be 33 34permitted to withdraw if the respondent employs private counsel who enters an appearance on behalf of said person. 35

4. The court may direct that the respondent be examined by a physician or licensed psychologist or other appropriate professional designated by the court, and may allow a reasonable fee for the services rendered, to be taxed as costs in the proceeding. The court-appointed physician, licensed psychologist or other professional shall, prior to examination, explain to the respondent in simple language, the following:

42 (1) Incapacity or disability as defined in section 475.010;

43 (2) That the purpose of the examination is to produce evidence which may
44 be used to determine whether the respondent is incapacitated, disabled or
45 partially incapacitated or disabled;

46 (3) That respondent has the right to remain silent;

47 (4) That anything respondent says may be used at the court hearing, and48 in making the determination of incapacity or disability.

5. The court-appointed physician, licensed psychologist or other
professional shall submit his report in writing to the court and to counsel for all
parties.

52 6. If prima facie proof of partial or complete incapacity or disability is 53 made, a physician or licensed psychologist is competent and may be compelled to 54 testify as to information acquired from the respondent, despite otherwise 55 applicable testimonial privileges. Evidence received under this subsection which 3

56would otherwise be privileged may not be used in any other civil action or criminal proceeding without the consent of the holder of the privilege. 57

7. The petitioner has the burden of proving incapacity, partial incapacity, 5859disability, or partial disability by clear and convincing evidence.

60 8. The respondent shall have the following rights in addition to those 61 elsewhere specified:

62 (1) The right to be represented by an attorney;

63 (2) The right to have a jury trial;

64 (3) The right to present evidence in his behalf;

65 (4) The right to cross-examine witnesses who testify against him;

66 The right to remain silent; (5)

67 (6) The right to have the hearing opened or closed to the public as he 68 elects;

69 (7) The right to a hearing conducted in accordance with the rules of 70evidence in civil proceedings, except as modified by this chapter;

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(8) The right to be present at the hearing.

729. If the court finds that the respondent possesses capacity to meet his essential requirements for food, clothing, shelter, safety and other care or that he 7374possesses the ability to manage his financial resources, it shall deny the petition. On the other hand, if the court finds that the capacity of the respondent to 7576 receive and evaluate information or to communicate decisions is impaired to such an extent as to render him incapable of meeting some or all of his essential 77requirements for food, clothing, shelter, safety or other care so that serious 7879physical injury, illness, or disease is likely to occur, or that the ability of the 80 respondent to receive and evaluate information or to communicate decisions is impaired to such an extent so as to render him unable to manage some or all of 81 his financial resources, it shall make and recite in its order detailed findings of 82 83 fact stating:

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(1) The extent of his physical and mental incapacity to care for his person;

85 (2) The extent of his physical and mental disability to manage his financial resources: 86

87 (3) Whether or not he requires placement in a supervised living situation 88 and, if so, the degree of supervision needed;

89 (4) Whether or not his financial resources require supervision and, if so, 90 the nature and extent of supervision needed.

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10. If the court finds the respondent to be in some degree incapacitated

92or disabled, or both, the court, in determining the degree of supervision 93 necessary, shall apply the least restrictive environment principle as defined in 94 this chapter and shall not restrict his personal liberty or his freedom to manage his financial resources to any greater extent than is necessary to protect his 95 96 person and his financial resources. The court shall consider whether or not the respondent may be fully protected by the rendition of temporary protective 97 services provided by a private or public agency or agencies; or by the appointment 98 99 of a guardian or conservator ad litem; or by the appointment of a limited 100 guardian or conservator; or, as a last resort, by the appointment of a guardian or 101 conservator. The limitations imposed upon the authority of the guardian or 102 conservator as set forth in the findings of the court shall be stated in the letters 103 of the guardian or conservator and shall be set forth in the notice of first 104 publication of letters of conservatorship granted.

105 11. If an alleged incapacitated or disabled person has no guardian or 106 conservator and an emergency exists which presents a substantial risk that serious physical harm will occur to his person or irreparable damage will occur 107 108 to his property because of his failure or inability to provide for his essential 109 human needs or to protect his property, the court may, with notice to such 110 person's attorney, as provided in subsection 3 of this section, and service of notice 111 upon such person as provided in subsection 2 of this section, and, with or without 112notice to other persons interested in the proceeding, after hearing, appoint a guardian or conservator ad litem for a specified period not to exceed thirty days 113114 and for specified purposes. Orders appointing the guardian or conservator ad 115litem may be modified upon motion and hearing. After hearing and a showing of continuing emergency need, orders appointing the guardian or conservator ad 116 litem may be extended from time to time, not to exceed thirty days each. A 117guardian or conservator ad litem may be removed at any time and shall make any 118 report the court requires. Proceedings under this subsection shall not be 119 120 employed as alternative to proceedings for the involuntary detention and 121treatment of a mentally ill person under the provisions of chapter 632.

122 12. If the petitioner in an action filed under this section is a 123 state agency and the appointed guardian or conservator is a public 124 administrator, the costs of the proceeding shall be reimbursed to the 125 county by the state in accordance with rules and regulations 126 promulgated by the state courts administrator from funds appropriated 127 to the office of administration for such purposes. However, no 1

- 128 attorney's fees shall be allowed for services rendered by any attorney
- 129 who is a salaried employee of a public agency or a private agency that
- 130 receives public funds.



