### Jurisdiction in Adult Guardianship Proceedings: An Overview of North Carolina's New Legislation (UAGPJJA)

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Appendix B: Transfer Out of N.C.

Appendix C: Transfer to N.C. (Rev 12/5/16)

### **Course Description**

This live webinar will review how the new UAGPPJA (H817) fits together with existing law. At the end of the 2016 legislative session, the General Assembly enacted complex legislation (H 817) that made significant changes to the way the Clerks of Superior Court will determine jurisdiction in adult guardianship proceedings. The new law incorporates the provisions of the *Uniform Adult Guardianship and Protective Proceedings Jurisdiction Act*, which is designed to ensure that jurisdiction for these proceedings is located in one and only one state, except when an emergency exists or in situations where the individual owns property in multiple states. The new law also addresses issues such as transfer of cases and out-of-state recognition of guardianship orders. During this webinar (recorded live on 11/28/16), the speakers will review some of the key provisions of the new law with a particular focus on how the new law will be integrated and applied with existing North Carolina law.

### Agenda (1 hour, 15 minutes)

12:00pm	What is the <i>Uniform Adult Guardianship and Protective Proceedings Jurisdiction Act</i> (UAGPPJA)? Application, Terminology, Impact	
12:15pm	How the new law will be integrated and applied with existing NC law	
12:20pm	Key Provisions of the new law: Initial filings	
	Gatekeeper	
	Waterfall of priority: Home State, Significant Connection State, Other State	
12:55pm	Transfers	
1:10pm	Registrations, out-of-state recognition of guardianship orders	
1:15pm	End	

### **Online Resources**

House Bill 817 (Session Law 2016-72) effective December 1, 2016

<u>Chapter 35B: Uniform Adult Guardianship and Protective Proceedings Jurisdiction Act (UAGPPJA)</u>

<u>UAGPJJA is Here to Stay</u>, blog post, Meredith Stone Smith (10/21/16)

Social Services Law Bulletin -- <u>New Rules for Adult Guardianship Proceedings: Applying the Uniform Adult Guardianship and Protective Proceedings Jurisdiction Act (G.S. Chapter 35B) in North Carolina</u>, Meredith Stone Smith (11/29/16)

Always check the NCAOC Forms webpage for the latest versions:

- PETITION FOR ADJUDICATION OF INCOMPETENCE AND APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN OR LIMITED GUARDIAN AND INTERIM GUARDIAN (AOC-SP-200, Rev 12/16)
- ORDER ON PETITION FOR ADJUDICATION OF INCOMPETENCE (AOC-SP-202, Rev 12/16)

### **Presenters**

### **Amy Funderburk**

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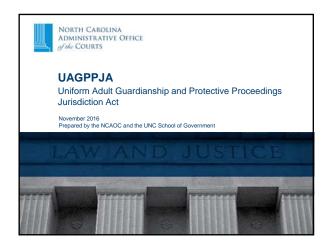
Ms. Funderburk advises judicial officials in estates, special proceedings, and civil matters. Prior to joining NCAOC, she represented the Department of Health and Human Services as an Assistant Attorney General.

### **Meredith Smith**

Assistant Professor of Public Law and Government UNC School of Government 919 843-2986 meredith.smith@sog.unc.edu Meredith joined the School of Government in 2013. Previously, she was an associate with the law firm of McGuireWoods LLP in Charlotte, where she practiced with the real estate, corporate, and restructuring and insolvency groups on matters related to a wide range of issues including commercial loan modifications, foreclosures, bankruptcy, corporate governance, mergers and acquisitions, commercial leasing, and real estate purchase and sale contracts. Smith earned a BA in political science and Spanish, with distinction, from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and a law degree, cum laude, from Georgetown University School of Law, where she was a member of the *American Criminal Law Review*.

### Aimee Wall

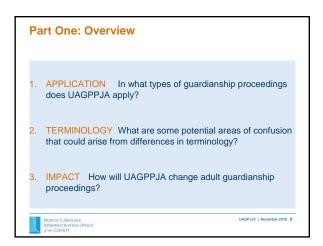
Associate Professor School of Government 919 843-4957 wall@sog.unc.edu Aimee teaches, conducts research, and advises state and local government officials on social services law. She focuses on adult services, public assistance programs, and the organization and governance of local social services agencies. She also coordinates educational programs for new legislators and serves as a faculty liaison with legislators and other state level policymakers. Prior to joining the School of Government in 2001, she practiced health care law in Washington, DC, and served as a health policy analyst in the Office of the Secretary in the US Department of Health and Human Services. Aimee earned a BA in English from the Ohio State University and a JD/MPH from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.





# S.L. 2016-72 New G.S. Chapter 35B Uniform Adult Guardianship and Protective Proceedings Jurisdiction Act (UAGPPJA) G.S. Chapter 35A Incompetency Adult Guardianship Proceedings

Roadmap	
Part One: Overview	Part Two: Details
1. Application	1. Initial Filings
2. Terminology	2. Transfers
3. Impact	3. Registration
NORTH CAROLINA ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE of the COURTS	UAGPJJA   November 2016 4



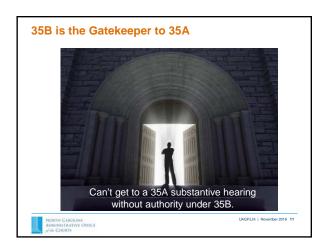


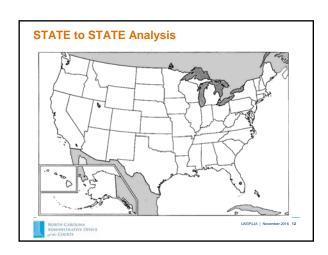
# #2: Terminology G.S. 35B-3(2) and (3) Uniform Adult Guardianship and Protective Proceedings Jurisdiction Act 35B does not govern 1. 108A protective services proceedings pertaining to disabled and older adults (Adult Protective Services (APS) proceedings). 2. 50B and 50C domestic violence and civil no-contact proceedings.

Chapter 35B	Relation to Terminology in G.S. Chapter 35A	
Guardianship Proceeding	Proceeding for guardian of the person or general guardian.	
Guardianship Order	Order appointing a guardian of the person or general guardian.	
Incapacitated Person	Adult for whom guardian of the person or general guardian has been appointed (the ward).	
Protective Proceeding	Proceeding for guardian of the estate or general guardian.	
Protective Order	Order appointing a guardian of the estate, general guardian, or other order related to a person's property under G.S. Chapter 35A.	
Protected Person	Adult for whom guardian of the estate or general guardian has been appointed (the ward).	

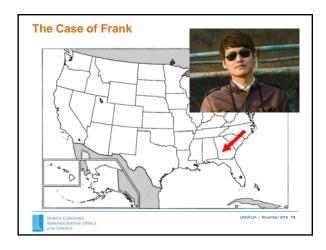
# #3 Impact G.S. 35B-1(c) Does not apply to the substantive law of incompetency and adult guardianship proceedings under G.S. Chapter 35A. No change to substantive law.

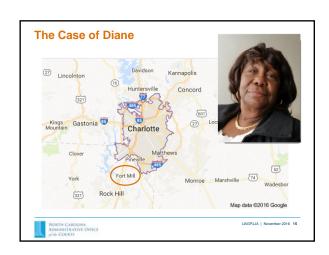
### The "Jurisdiction" Act G.S. 35B-1(c) Jurisdiction is the power of the court to decide a matter in controversy. "The purpose of this legislation is to provide clear direction to the courts, attorneys, guardians, and individuals about the proper jurisdiction for guardianship proceedings. This Chapter is limited in scope to jurisdiction."





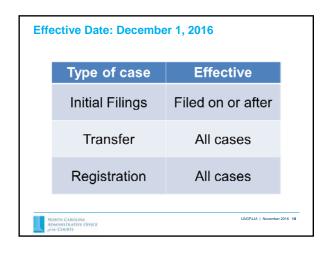
# The Case of Carmen Carmen lives in Iowa Has 2 children – Eddie and Linda Eddie in IA, Linda in NC Linda moves Carmen to a nursing home in NC Eddie files for guardianship in IA, Linda in NC Which court may act? NORTH CARCINA AMMINISTRATIVE CHICK ALCOURTS WAGPLIA | November 2016 13



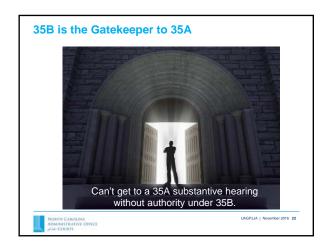


Recap	
<ol> <li>APPLICATION In what types of guardianship proceeding does UAGPPJA apply?</li> </ol>	S
Adult guardianships – not minors	
<ol><li>TERMINOLOGY What are some potential areas of confusi that could arise from differences in terminology?</li></ol>	on
<ul> <li>"Protective" proceedings and orders are those involving guardians of the estate and other orders related to a ward's property— not APS, 50B, or 50C</li> </ul>	
3. IMPACT How will UAGPPJA change adult guardianship proceedings?	
<ul> <li>Changes jurisdictional analysis only. Substantive law of guardianship in 35A is unchanged. New 35B is the gatekeeper to 35A.</li> </ul>	า
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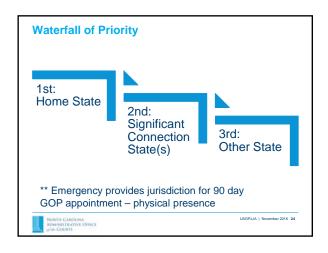
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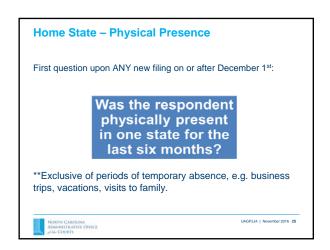


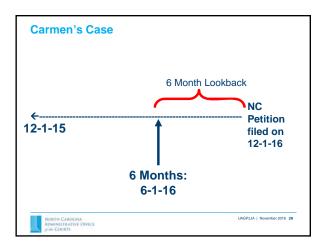
INITIAL FILINGS	
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Initial Filing: Carmen	
■ Carmen lives in Iowa	
■ Has 2 children – Eddie and Linda	
■ Eddie in IA, Linda in NC	
■ Linda moves Carmen to a nursing	
home in NC	
■ Eddie files for guardianship in IA,	
Linda in NC	
■ Which court may act?	
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NORTH CAROLINA ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE  ### COURTS  ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE  ### COURTS	
Initial Filing – Old G.S. 35A	
Types of Jurisdiction	
Subject Matter Jurisdiction – G.S. 35A	
NC: Clerk of Superior Court	
2. Personal Jurisdiction – G.S. 1-75.4(1)(a)	
NC: Presence + Service + Minimum Contacts	
NORTH CAROLINA ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE: UAGPIJA   November 2016 2	

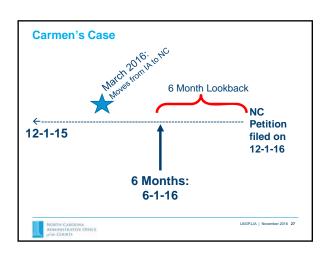


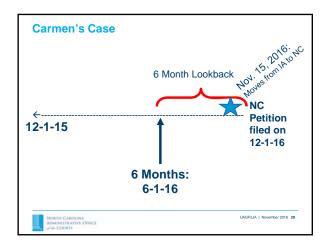
## Consent Not an Option Court must find jurisdiction exists before proceeding with the substantive hearing. Petitioner should present evidence in petition and at commencement of hearing. Parties may not consent to or waive jurisdiction if it is otherwise improper.

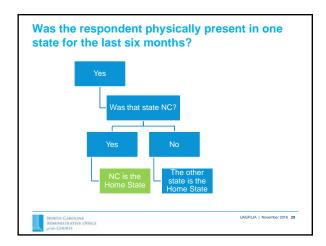


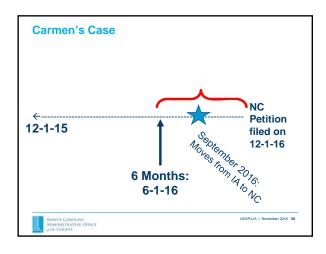


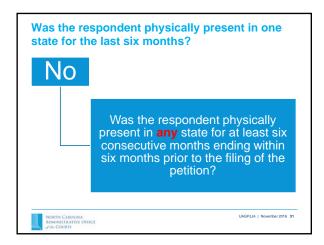


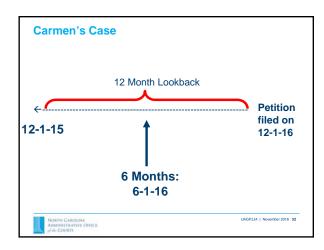


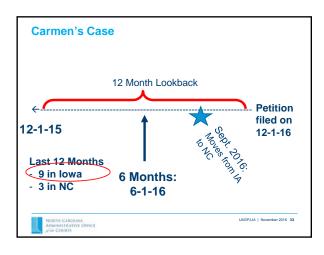


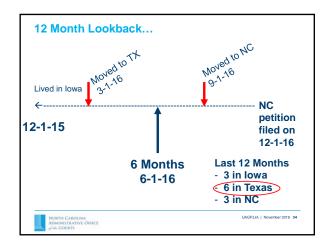


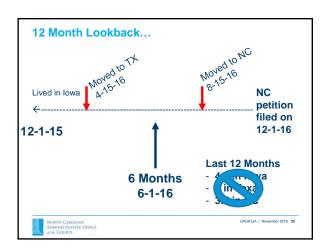


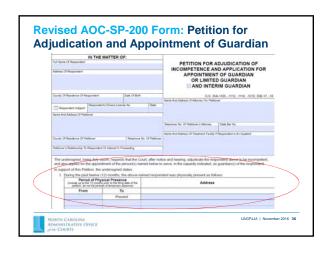






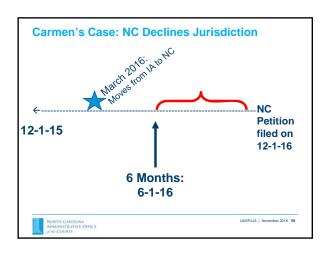


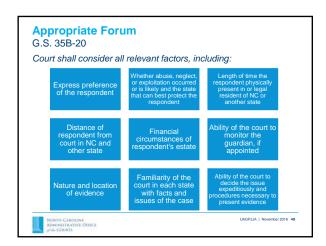


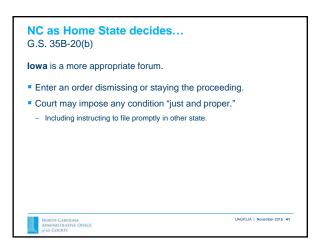


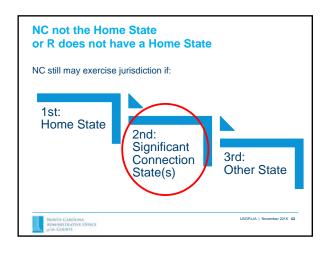
		notice and hearing, adjustcate the respondent above to be incompetent we to serve, in the capacity indicated, as guardants) of the respondent.
support of this Petition, the		
Period of Phy	12) months, the above-named resp sical Presence a prior to the filing date of the da of temporary absence!	pondent was physically present as follows: Address
From	To	
	Present	

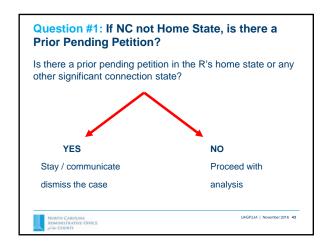
# Was respondent physically present in one state for 6 months immediately preceding the petition? If not, was respondent physically present in one state for 6 consecutive months ending within 6 months preceding the petition? If YES to either – then there is a HOME STATE.



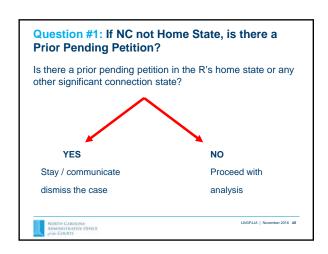




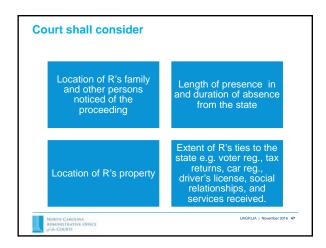


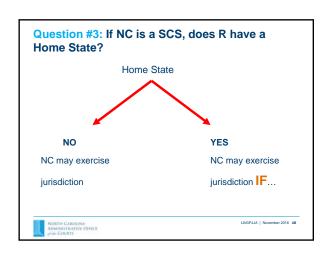


United	i a. or check and compilete b.) (NOTE: in both a. and b., i States Winjin Islands, a Referally recognized Indian with There is no other pending proceeding involving the	, or any territory or insular possession subject	to the jurisdiction of the United Sta
	There is a pending proceeding(s) involving the residual Location (County, State, and Country)		

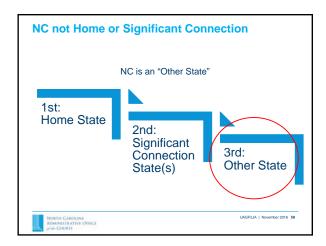


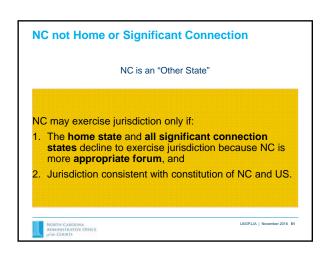
Question #2: If No, is NC Significant Connection State? G.S. 35B-15(a)(3)
A state, other than the home state, with which respondent
has a significant connection other than mere physical
presence and in which substantial evidence concerning
respondent is available.
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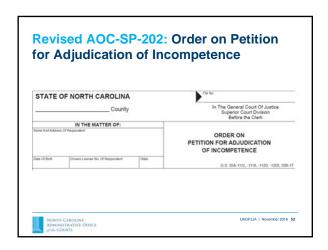


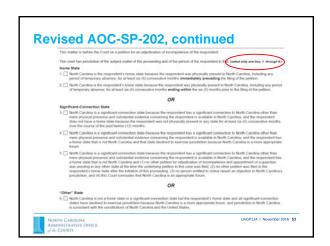


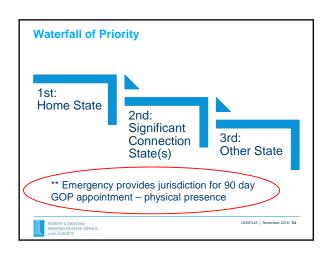
### Question #3: If NC is a SCS, does R have a Home State? If yes, NC may exercise jurisdiction if: 1. Home state declined jurisdiction b/c NC is appropriate forum, OR 2. Home state didn't decline but prior to entry of the order in NC on incompetency/guardianship: a. No petition is filed in R's home state, b. No objection is raised to NC's jurisdiction by person entitled to notice, and c. NC is an appropriate forum.

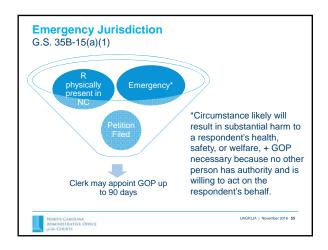


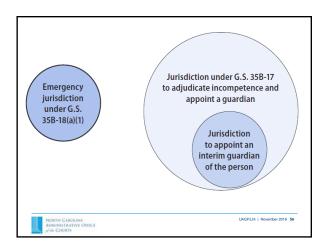






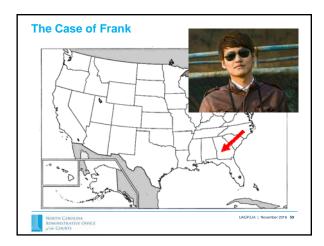






# Other Special Jurisdiction 1. NC can issue protective order (GOE/ancillary guardian/removal) with respect to real or tangible personal property located in NC. G.S. 35B-18(a)(2) 2. Appoint GG, GOP, GOE when NC enters a provisional order of transfer into NC. G.S. 35B-18(a)(3)

### TRANSFER OF EXISTING CASES NORTH CARCLINA MORTH CA



# Into NC....G.S. 35A-1113 Clerk's discretion to: 1. Adjudicate incompetency based on other state if grounds comparable, etc. 2. Hold new hearing – start over \* No process for guardian transfer Out of NC...???? - Move personal property pursuant to G.S. 35A-1281 - Whittle down to GOP

# UAGPPJA Gives Process for Transfer In and Out S.L. 2016-72 repeals G.S. 35A-1113



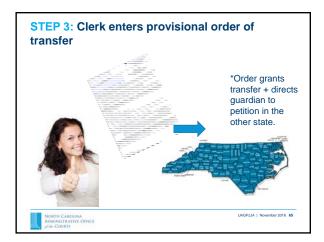


### To enter provisional order of transfer, Clerk must find:

- If GOP, GOE, or GG: Is the incapacitated physically present in or expected to move to another state?
  - Or, if GOE: Are there significant connections to the other state?
- 2. No objection or (if objection) objector does not establish transfer would be contrary to interests of ward.
- GOP: Plans for care of person reasonable and sufficient;
   GOE: Adequate arrangements will be made for property.
- 4. Guardianship likely will be accepted by other state.

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Transferee court must enter provisional order accepting transfer unless...

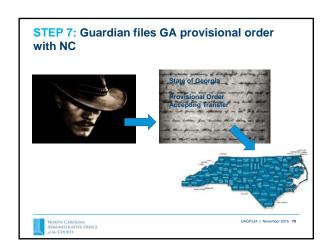
1. Objection and objector establishes transfer contrary to interests of ward.

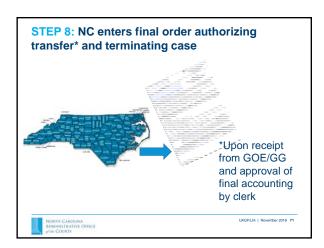
- 2. GG, GOE, or GOP is ineligible for appointment in that
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  ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

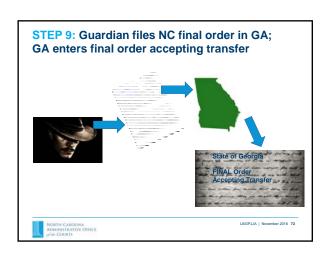
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# STEP 6: GA enters provisional order accepting transfer State of Georgia Provisional Order Accepting Transfer MORTH CARRIAN AMMINISTRATIVI OHICK JACCOURTS MAGRIAGA NOVEMBER 2016 69

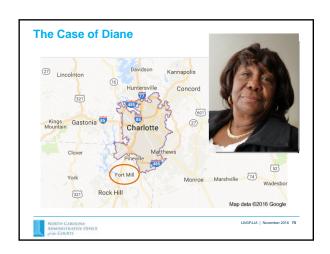




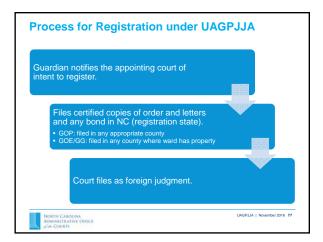


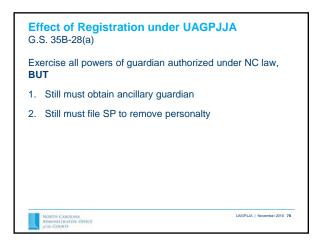
# If enter order granting transfer in... G.S. 35B-31(f) and (g) Court accepting transfer shall recognize order from the other state including the determination of incapacity and appointment of guardian. \* Within 90 days accepting court determines whether needs to be modified to conform with transferee state law.

### REGISTRATION OF OUT OF STATE CASES



# Registration – NC – Current 35A Removal of personalty, G.S. 35A-1281 Ancillary guardian under G.S. 35A-1280 Non resident ward Real or personal property only Certified copy of guardianship order filed in NC Then, all powers and duties of NC guardian BUT – no GOP similar process





### **Effect of Registration under UAGPJJA** G.S. 35B-28(a)

- Registration has limited effect for GOE that is not redundant of ancillary/removal
- Registration most useful for GOP
- Enforcement

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### **Recap - Key Points**

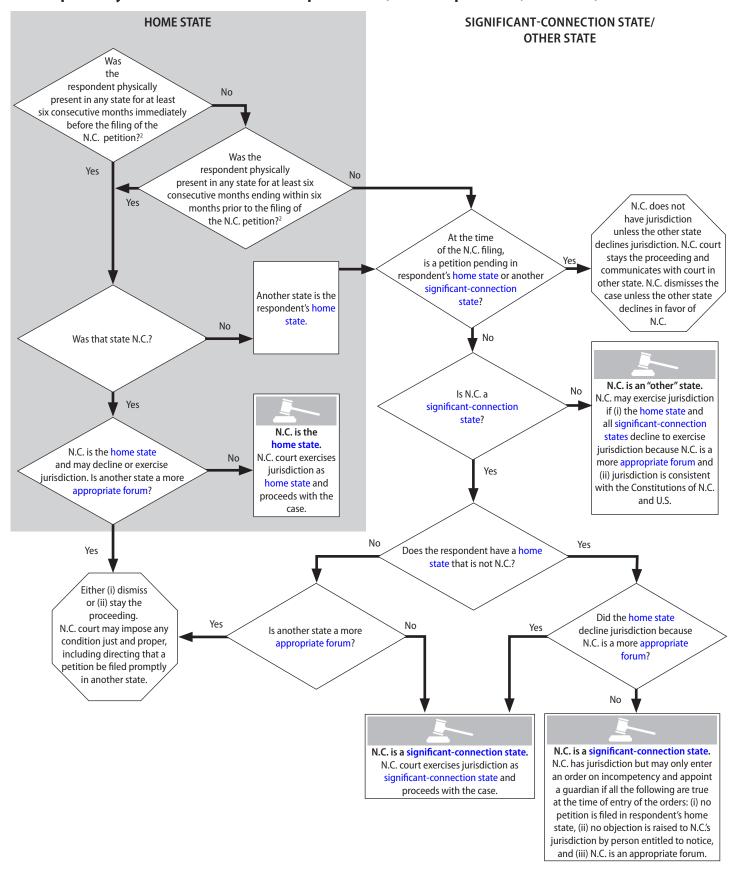
- Initial Filing
  - Gatekeeper: G.S. Ch. 35B is the gatekeeper to G.S. Ch. 35A
  - Waterfall: Home State, then Significant Connection State, then an "Other" state
  - Declining Jurisdiction: The court may decline jurisdiction if there is a more appropriate forum
- Transfers: There is a new process for transferring existing cases to and from NC. Old G.S. 35A-1113 (transfer in) is repealed.
- Registrations: The new registration provisions will have the greatest impact on guardianships of the person. Ancillary and removal of personalty provisions for property of nonresident ward's with out of state guardians remain in effect.

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### Appendix A. Does North Carolina Have Jurisdiction to Enter an Incompetency and Adult Guardianship Order?<sup>1</sup> (G.S. Chapter 35B, Article 2)



### Notes

- 1. This flowchart does not cover an N.C. court's authority to exercise special jurisdiction.
- 2. The court does not take into account periods of temporary absence.

### Definitions/Explanation of Terms Used in Appendix A

Home State (G.S. 35B-15(a)(2)). The state where the respondent was physically present, including periods of temporary absence, for at least six consecutive months immediately prior to the filing of the petition; or, if none, the state in which the respondent was physically present, including periods of temporary absence, for at least six consecutive months ending within the six months prior to filing of the petition.

**Temporary Absence.** Temporary absence is not defined in G.S. Chapter 35B but includes short-term out-of-state travel for most purposes (e.g., vacation, business, or visits with family or friends).

Significant-Connection State (G.S. 35B-15(a)(3) and (b)). A state, other than the home state, with which the respondent has a significant connection other than mere physical presence and in which substantial evidence concerning respondent is available. To determine significant connection, the court shall consider

- the location of the respondent's family and of other persons required to be notified of the proceedings;
- the length of time the respondent was physically present in North Carolina and the duration of any absence;
- the location of the respondent's property; and
- the extent to which the respondent has ties to a particular state, including voting registration, tax return filings, vehicle registration, driver's license, social relationships, and receipt of services.

**Appropriate Forum (G.S. 35B-20).** To determine whether a state is an appropriate forum, the court shall consider all relevant factors, including but not limited to the following:

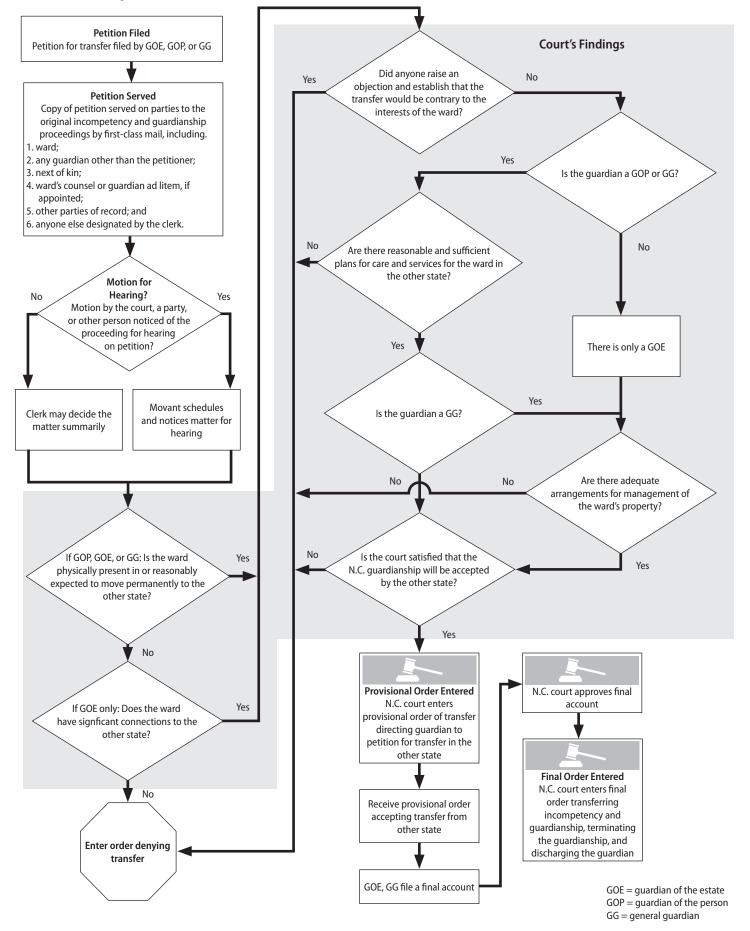
- any expressed preference of the respondent;
- whether abuse, neglect, or exploitation of the respondent has occurred or is likely to occur and which state could best protect the respondent from the abuse, neglect, or exploitation;
- the length of time the respondent was physically present in or was a legal resident of this or another state;
- the distance of the respondent from the court in each state;
- the financial circumstances of the respondent's estate;
- the nature and location of relevant evidence;
- the ability of the court in each state to decide the issue expeditiously and the procedures necessary to present evidence;
- the familiarity of the court of each state with the facts and issues in the proceeding; and
- if an appointment was made, the court's ability to monitor the conduct of the guardian.

**Special Jurisdiction (G.S. 35B-18).** A court that lacks jurisdiction as a home state, significant-connection state, or "other" state has special jurisdiction to

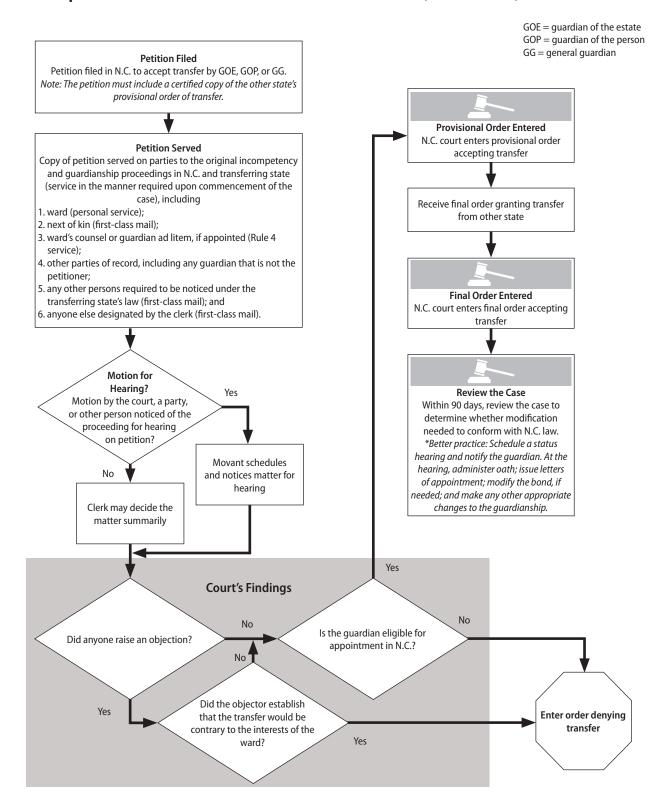
- 1. appoint a guardian of the person for up to ninety days if an *emergency* exists and the respondent is present and served in North Carolina (G.S. 35B-18(a)(1)) and
- 2. issue a protective order with respect to real or tangible personal property located in N.C. (G.S. 35B-18(a)(2))

An emergency in this context is a circumstance that likely will result in substantial harm to a respondent's health, safety, or welfare, and for which the appointment of a guardian of the person is necessary because no other person has authority and is willing to act on the respondent's behalf. G.S. 35B-15(a)(1).

### Appendix B. Transfer of an Existing Incompetency and Adult Guardianship Case from North Carolina to Another State (G.S. 35B-30)



### Appendix C. Transfer of an Existing Incompetency and Adult Guardianship Case to North Carolina from Another State (G.S. 35B-31)



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