

§5-210. Modification or termination of guardianship; other proceedings after appointment

1. Modification of guardianship order. A guardian of a minor, a parent of a minor, a person interested in the welfare of a minor or the minor, if 14 years of age or older, may file a motion asking the court to modify the terms of an order appointing a guardian or to take other action in the best interest of the minor as circumstances require. The motion must be filed with the court and served on all parties entitled to notice. Unless the motion specifies that it is filed with the consent of all parties entitled to notice, the matter must be set for hearing to determine whether there has been a substantial change in circumstances necessitating modification of the order and how the court should modify the order in furtherance of the best interest of the minor and the parent's rights. The court may identify certain requirements that must be met before specific provisions of the order are modified. A court may modify a term of a guardianship order as needed to grant relief to a party to address contempt or other failure to follow the order.

[PL 2019, c. 417, Pt. A, §19 (AMD).]

2. Termination of guardianship. A guardianship of a minor terminates upon the minor's death, adoption, emancipation, marriage or attainment of majority or as ordered by the court pursuant to this section.

[PL 2017, c. 402, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 2019, c. 417, Pt. B, §14 (AFF).]

3. Termination of appointment. The appointment of a guardian or conservator terminates upon the death, resignation or removal of the guardian or conservator or upon termination of the guardianship or conservatorship. A resignation of a guardian or conservator is effective when approved by the court. A parental or spousal appointment as guardian under an informally probated will terminates if the will is later denied probate in a formal proceeding. Termination of the appointment of a guardian or conservator does not affect the liability of either for previous acts or the obligation to account for money and other assets of the minor or protected person.

[PL 2017, c. 402, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 2019, c. 417, Pt. B, §14 (AFF).]

4. Petition for removal or permission to resign. A minor, if 14 years of age or older, a parent of the minor or a person interested in the welfare of the minor may petition for removal of a guardian on the ground that removal would be in the best interest of the minor or for other good cause. A guardian may petition for permission to resign. A petition for removal or permission to resign may include a request for appointment of a successor guardian.

[PL 2017, c. 402, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 2019, c. 417, Pt. B, §14 (AFF).]

5. Appointment of additional or successor guardian. The court may appoint an additional guardian at any time, to serve immediately or upon some other designated event, and may appoint a successor guardian in the event of a vacancy or make the appointment in contemplation of a vacancy, to serve if a vacancy occurs. An additional or successor guardian may file an acceptance of appointment at any time after the appointment, but not later than 30 days after the occurrence of the vacancy or other designated event. The additional or successor guardian becomes eligible to act on the occurrence of the vacancy or designated event or the filing of the acceptance of appointment, whichever last occurs. A successor guardian succeeds to the predecessor's powers.

[PL 2017, c. 402, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 2019, c. 417, Pt. B, §14 (AFF).]

6. Termination without consent; best interest; subsequent petitions. The court may not terminate the guardianship of a minor in the absence of the guardian's consent unless the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the termination is in the best interest of the minor. The petitioner has the burden of showing by a preponderance of the evidence that termination of the guardianship is in the best interest of the minor. If the court does not terminate the guardianship, the court may dismiss subsequent petitions for termination of the guardianship unless there has been a substantial change of circumstances.

[PL 2017, c. 402, Pt. A, §2 (NEW); PL 2019, c. 417, Pt. B, §14 (AFF).]

7. Parent's petition to terminate guardianship; burden of proof. A parent may bring a petition to terminate the guardianship of a minor. A parent's notification to the court of the revocation of prior consent for a guardianship must be considered a petition to terminate the guardianship. Before the court may apply the termination requirements in subsection 6, a party opposing a parent's petition to terminate a guardianship bears the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the parent seeking to terminate the guardianship is currently unfit to regain custody of the minor, in accordance with the standard set forth in section 5-204, subsection 2, paragraph C. If the party opposing termination of the guardianship fails to meet its burden of proof on the question of the parent's fitness to regain custody, the court shall terminate the guardianship and make any further order that may be appropriate. In a contested action, the court may appoint counsel for the minor or for any indigent guardian or parent. In ruling on a petition to terminate a guardianship, the court may modify the terms of the guardianship or order transitional arrangements pursuant to section 5-211.

[PL 2019, c. 417, Pt. A, §20 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 2017, c. 402, Pt. A, §2 (NEW). PL 2017, c. 402, Pt. F, §1 (AFF). PL 2019, c. 417, Pt. A, §§19, 20 (AMD). PL 2019, c. 417, Pt. B, §14 (AFF).

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