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GUARDIANSHIP TRAINING

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GUARDIANSHIP

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Welcome to Guardianship Training

After viewing this program you will be able to:

- **Summarize the major responsibilities of being a Guardian**
- **Compare and contrast the roles of guardian and parent**
- **Explain the difference between best interest and substituted judgment**
- **Discuss the difficulties involving making decisions for the Ward**

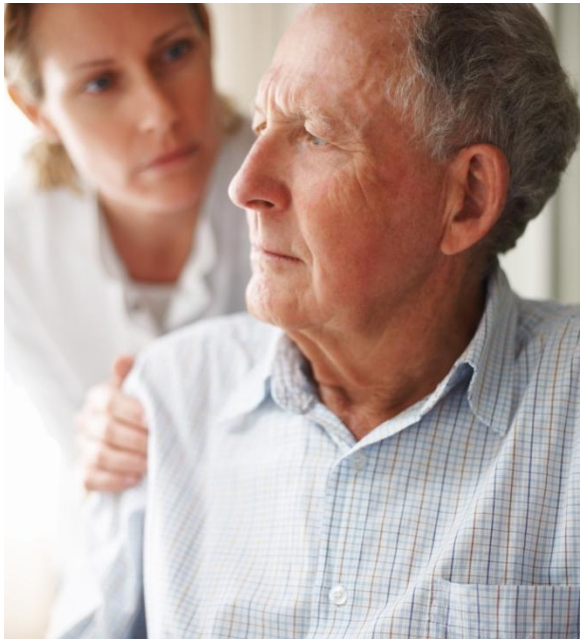
Responsibilities as a Guardian

Ensuring and advocating for independence and autonomy

As the guardian, it is your job to ensure that the ward maintains as much independence and autonomy as possible. It is easy to fall into the role of protector, but try to keep in mind that your role is similar to that of a parent to a child. A parent wants to assist a child in navigating the world around them, ensuring they handle the tasks they are capable of handling on their own so they can continue to grow and learn. As the guardian of a disabled or elderly adult, you want to do the same thing. For example, if the ward is capable of maintaining their home without the assistance of a housekeeper or in-home care provider, allow them to do that. Try to allow them as much input into your decisions as possible.

Best Interest/Substituted Judgment

Best Interest



Substituted Judgment

Your role as the guardian is to listen to the ward and ensure that their preferences are being met as long as it does not cause harm. You are in a position to make decisions for the ward in one of two ways; using either substituted judgment or the best interest standard.

Substituted Judgment

An obligation to discuss the decision you are going to make with the ward and listen to their preferences

When making decisions using substituted judgment you are doing exactly as it sounds; making the decision that the ward would make if they had the mental capacity to do so. You have an obligation to discuss the decision you are going to make with the ward and listen to their preferences in that situation. For example, if the doctor is recommending that the ward have surgery to put in a pacemaker you should discuss this with the ward. Try to put it in terms that they have the ability to understand. Discuss the benefits and the consequences of the decision you are about to make. Listen to their preferences and their reason for making the decision. When using substituted judgment it is also helpful to talk to other family members or friends about conversations they have had with the ward. Has the ward ever talked about their preference for medical treatment? Do they want all measures taken to prolong their life or do they want only pain management? Do they wish to be buried or cremated? Your job is to determine what their preferences were when they were still capable of making those decisions.

Best Interest Decisions

Making decisions using substituted judgment may be easier for a guardian dealing with an elderly disabled ward as opposed to an adult who has been disabled since birth. When dealing with an elderly ward, at one time they were most likely competent and capable of understanding cause and effect relationships. As such, they may have discussed their preferences before becoming disabled; thereby giving you a better understanding of what their wants would be now.

With a ward who has been disabled since birth, it may be more difficult to know their wants as these may never have been clearly expressed. In this situation, or in situations where the ward's preferences may cause serious harm or injury, you would be making your decision based on what you believe to be in the ward's best interest.

Difficult Decisions

It is never easy to make a decision for another adult that goes against their wishes, but you must keep in mind that your friend or family member no longer has the ability to truly understand the consequences of their decision. This is why the court appointed you as guardian – to make the tough decisions. Ultimately the decision is yours, but if you are making a decision that is in contrast to the stated or demonstrated preferences of the ward, you should be prepared to defend that decision.

Coordinating Services

Coordinating services to ensure ward's health, education and welfare

As the guardian, it is your responsibility to ensure that the ward is receiving appropriate medical care, proper education and their overall health and welfare is protected. As a guardian you will be responsible for coordinating medical appointments and being aware of the medical needs of the ward. Do they need hearing aids? What about dentures? Are they diabetic? If so, quarterly appointments with a podiatrist may be useful. Maybe the ward is a 19-year-old disabled adult. Can they still attend school? What about attending life skills training such as cooking or balancing a checkbook? If the ward has the ability to benefit from this type of training then it is your responsibility to coordinate these services for them.

Ensuring Medical Needs are Being Met

What is informed consent?

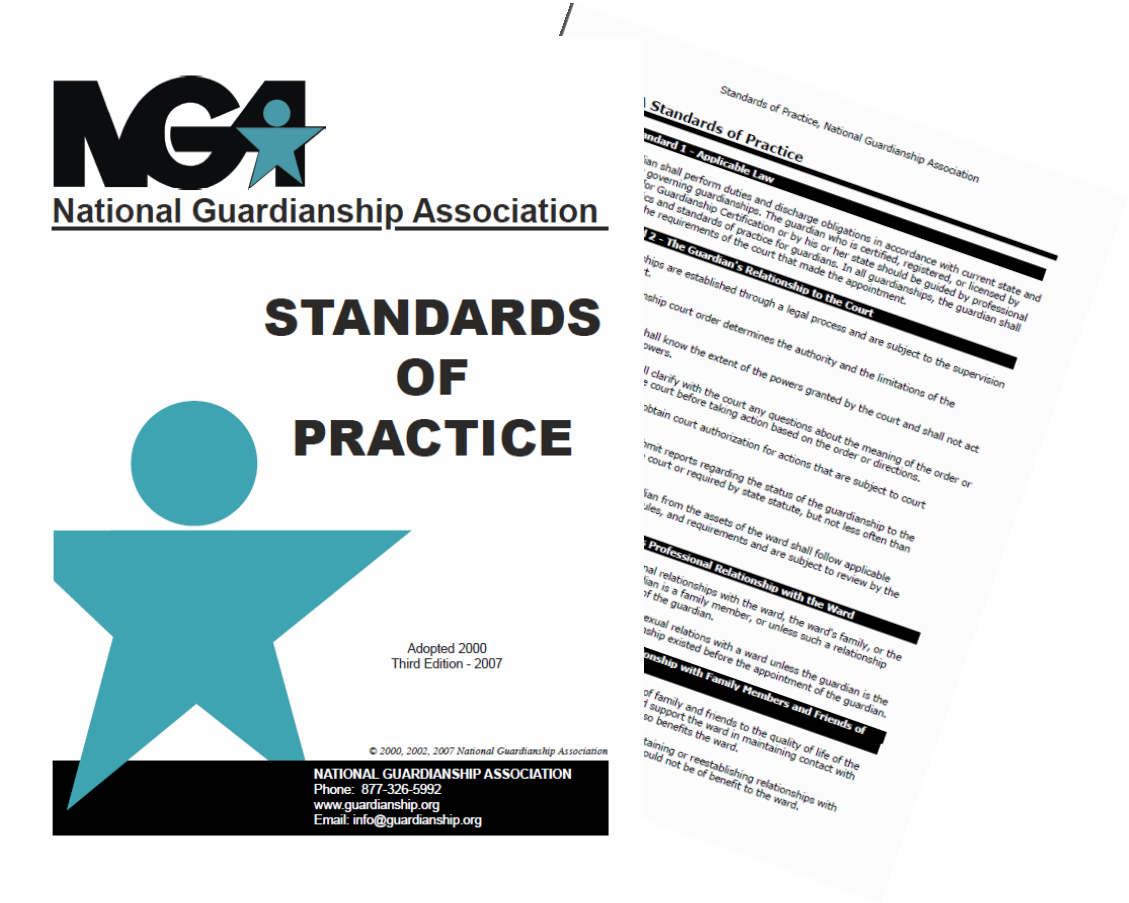
"a person's agreement to a particular course of action based on a full disclosure of facts needed to make decisions intelligently."

- National Guardianship Association, Standard 6

The National Guardianship Association (NGA) does an excellent job of discussing the issue of informed consent in their "Standards of Practice." NGA Standard 6 defines informed consent as "a person's agreement to a particular course of action based on a full disclosure of facts needed to make decisions intelligently."

In order for it to be considered informed consent, you must have received adequate information about the issue you are being asked to consider and you must enter into the decision voluntarily and without feeling coerced.

Medical Considerations

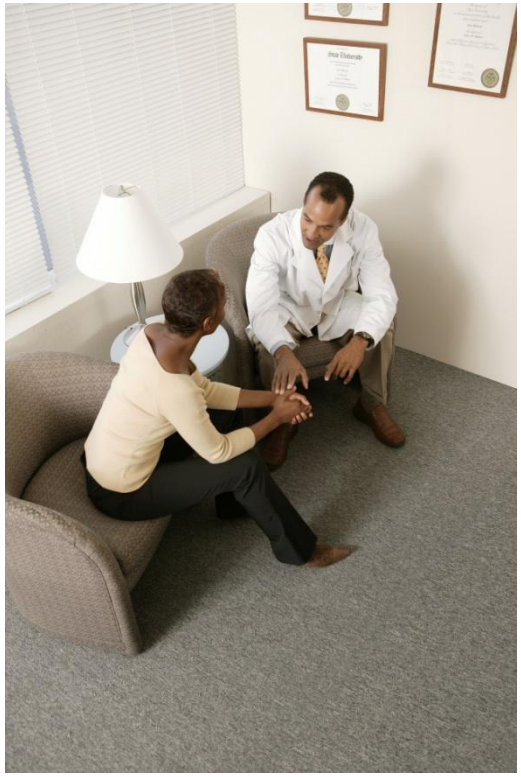


The NGA provides an online outline that may be very useful when trying to make medical decisions on behalf of the ward. This outline can be found at

http://www.guardianship.org/documents/Standards_of_Practice.pdf

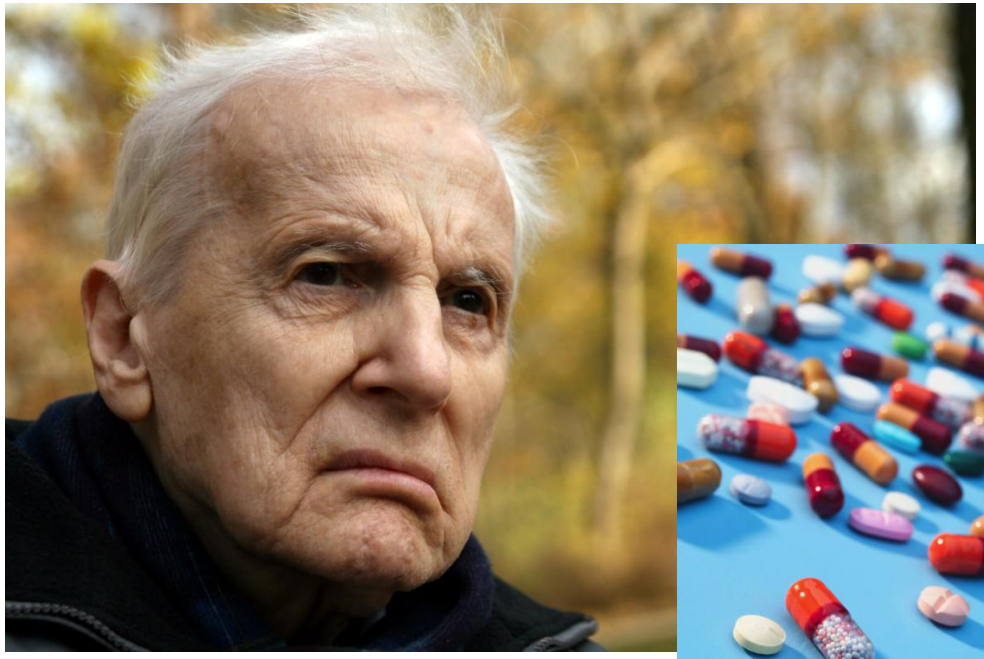
The pages that follow cover the NGA's Standards of Practice 6.

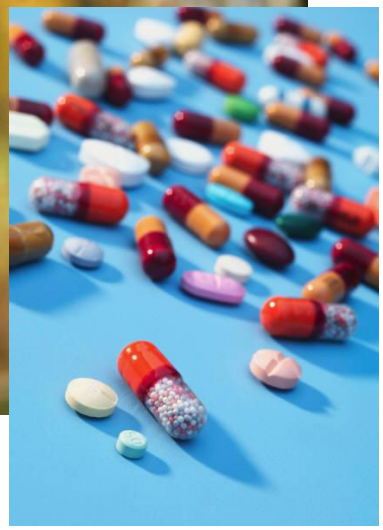
Informed Consent



As a guardian you should have a clear understanding of the issue for which informed consent is being sought. If needed, ask as many questions as it takes to feel comfortable that you understand what is being proposed for the ward. Again, keep in mind the adult/child relationship. What types of questions would an adult ask if someone was suggesting this course of treatment for a child?

Determine Conditions





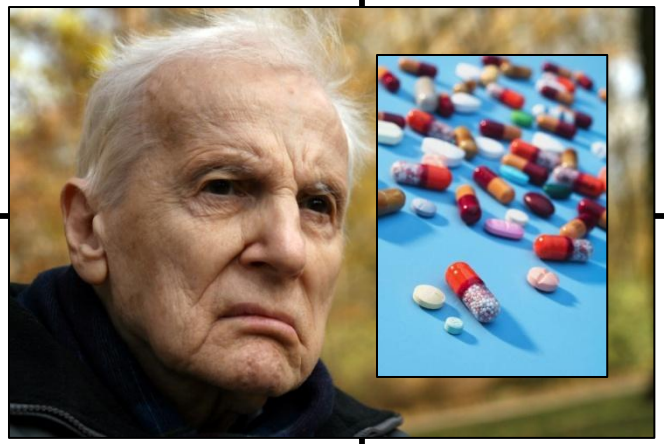
Determine the conditions that necessitate treatment or action. In other words, what is the underlying problem that is causing the doctor to suggest this form of treatment? For example, what if the ward has started exhibiting behavioral outbursts and aggressiveness towards caregivers and the doctor wants to prescribe an anti-psychotic medication that has potential for significant side effects? You might first want to consider if these outbursts are because the ward is in pain and instead of the prescription medication, a simple regimen of over the counter pain medication would be the better solution.

Ward’s Preference

Advise the ward of the decision that is required and determine, to the extent possible, their current preferences. Determine whether the ward has previously stated preferences in regard to a decision of this nature. This relates back to the substituted judgment vs. best interest standard.

Alternatives

Expected Outcome	**Benefit**
Risk	**Now or Later?**

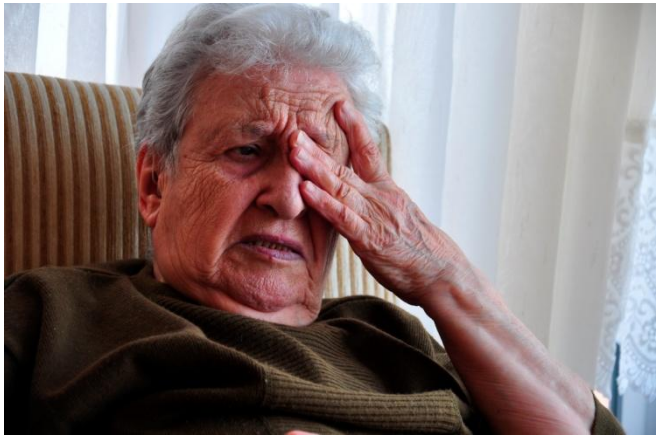


Determine the expected outcome of each alternative. Using the example of the prescription medication versus simple medication, is it better to consent to the prescription or to request over the counter pain medication first to rule out the need for pain management?
In addition to the expected outcomes, you should also consider the benefits and risks of each alternative. Finally, you should ask, does this decision need to be made now rather than later?

Later vs. Sooner

In relation to making a decision later rather than sooner, you may want to consider a decision to take no action at all. Keep in mind, sometimes this is the best decision.
It may be that the ward is elderly and was presented with an option to have a pacemaker in the past. At the time, the ward was competent and determined that she did not believe the risks of the procedure were worth the benefit. In this situation you would want to consider her reasoning at the time she made this decision and make your decision in the same manner.

Least Restrictive Decision



When faced with a decision you may want to determine what the least restrictive alternative is for the situation. As the guardian, your role is to ensure that the ward receives the least restrictive form of intervention to ensure the ward maintains as much independence and autonomy as possible. In the behavioral example given earlier, over the counter pain medication would be the lesser restrictive alternative. Living at home with caregivers as opposed to placement in an assisted living facility or nursing home is another example of a lesser restrictive alternative.

Second Opinion

Obtain a second opinion, if necessary. The same rights you have over your own person, you have over the ward. If you feel you need a second medical opinion before making a decision for treatment, by all means, seek a second medical opinion.

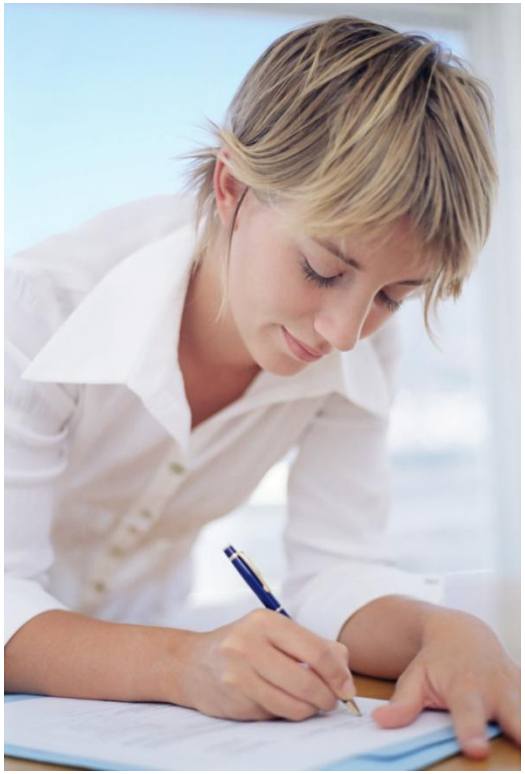
Seek Resources in Family and Friends

It may be helpful to obtain information or input from family, friends or professional fiduciaries. Again, this goes back to making a decision using informed consent vs. substituted judgment. It is always beneficial to seek out assistance from the resources available in your community. Many professional guardians are willing to consult with you to assist you with a particular problem or issue. Many times they have dealt with a similar situation and can point you in the right direction. All hospitals will have a bioethics team available to consult with you about a particular medical procedure. Be familiar with the resources available within your community and use them.

Written Documentation

Obtain written documentation of all reports relevant to each decision. Always keep in mind that your decision is open to scrutiny by others; other family members, court-appointed counsel, or the courts. You want to ensure that you can always support and/or justify a decision you have made on behalf of the ward.

Ensuring Benefits are Received



- **Medicare**
- **AHCCCS**
- **ALTCS**
- **Veteran's benefits**
- **Department of Developmental Disabilities**
- **Supplemental health insurance**
- **Medicare Part D**

You need to ensure that you have applied for and are receiving all of the benefits that the ward may be entitled to receive. This may include applying to Medicare, the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, the Arizona Long Term Care System, the Veteran's Administration for benefits, the Department of Developmental Disabilities, any form of supplemental health insurance that may be available to the ward, and Medicare Part D to help with prescription drug coverage.

Ward's Rights

What rights does the ward maintain after appointment?
What rights transfer to the guardian?

The rights that the ward maintains will be outlined in your order of appointment. In most instances the ward will lose the right to drive, vote, determine where they live, consent to medical treatment or maintain firearms. It should be noted that the right to vote on behalf of the ward does not transfer to the guardian.

Handling Money

GUARDIAN **CONSERVATOR**

Can you handle money as the guardian?

The law allows a guardian to handle money on behalf of the ward if there is no conservator appointed. In most instances, if the ward receives more than just Social Security income and has significant assets, such as a home, car or brokerage account, then the court will appoint a conservator. The Order to Guardian indicates that the guardian shall not manage more than $10,000 on behalf of the ward. This value comes from the statutes related to a guardian of a minor. There is no provision in the law to indicate how much money a guardian can manage on behalf of the adult ward so most courts use the same standard as outlined for minors.

Accepting Gifts

Can you accept gifts from the ward?

The disclosure statement you must file as the guardian indicates that you have not accepted a gift from someone, who is not related to you by blood, of more than $100.00. That being said, it is typically looked at as a conflict of interest for you to accept any gift from the ward without first seeking court approval. Additionally, the statute requires that a conservator receive court approval prior to giving any gifts at all on behalf of a ward or protected person. The general rule is that you should not accept gifts from the ward.

Annual Guardianship Report

Form 2.

Order to Guardian and Acknowledgement AND INFORMATION TO INTERESTED PERSONS

Name of Person Filing Document: _____
Address: _____
City, State, Zip Code: _____
Telephone Number: _____
Attorney Bar Number: _____
Licensed Fiduciary Number (if applicable): _____
Representing [ ] Self or [ ] Attorney for: _____

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF <<COUNTY>>

the Matter of the Guardianship of

's Name>>,

Minor

Adult

No. <<Case No.>>

ORDER TO GUARDIAN AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND INFORMATION TO INTERESTED PERSONS

(Assigned to the Honorable <<Judicial Officer>>)

best interest of the person named above ("your ward") are matters of great
urt. By accepting appointment as guardian you have subjected yourself to the
on of the Court. Therefore, to assist you in the performance of your duties,
You are required to be guided by it and comply with its provisions, as it

Obtain a physician's statement

While it is not required that you obtain a current physician's statement for your annual guardianship report, it is very helpful for the court if you include one. It can be as simple as a summary outlining the most recent appointment with the ward or could be as detailed as the information contained in the original report to the court.

Annual Report Due Dates

Due on the anniversary date that your permanent letters of guardian were issued

The annual report is due on the anniversary date that your permanent letters of guardianship were issued. The first report will include the time from the date of your first appointment through the end of the ninth month after the permanent appointment. For example, if you were appointed as the temporary guardian on January 1st and your permanent letters of appointment were issued on February 1st, the time frame for your first annual guardianship report would be from January 1st through November 30th. If you only had permanent letters of appointment issued and they issued on January 30th, the report would be from January 30h through October 31st. Each report after that will be for an entire year. If the ending date of your first report was October 31st, the time frame for all subsequent reports will be November 1st through October 31st.

Information in the Report

- **Address**
- **Visits**
- **Doctors**
- **Changes in Condition**
- **Status of Guardianship**
- **Benefits received**
- **Caseworker contact**

The information contained in the guardianship report includes: the ward's current address; how many times you have seen the ward during the report period; the date you last saw the ward; the name and contact information for physicians and any specialists seen by the ward, including any dates for the most recent visits; any major changes in the ward's condition since the last report; whether or not you believe the guardianship should continue; an outline of any state or federal benefits received by the ward, and the caseworker assigned to oversee those benefits.

Change of Address Notification

When must you notify the court of a change in address?

According to the Arizona Rules of Probate Procedure, Rule 10(C)(1)(c), the fiduciary must update the probate information sheet with the new address of the ward within three (3) days of the change of address.

Payment

Can you be paid as the guardian?

You are entitled to payment for your time as the guardian. If you intend to seek compensation from the estate of the ward, you are required to file a Notice of Compensation with the court. This will outline what you intend to charge as your hourly rate and why you believe you are entitled to that rate. The court may review your fees on an annual basis. You are also entitled to reimbursement from the ward's estate for any money you pay out of pocket for their benefit. For example, if you pay for a filing fee with the court, you would be entitled to be reimbursed for that expense.

Attorney Fees

Can you hire an attorney?

You may hire an attorney and you are entitled to have the fees for that attorney paid by the ward's estate. Just as you would have to file a Notice of Compensation with the court, any attorney who intends to seek compensation from the ward's estate must also file the notice with the court.

When the Ward Dies

What happens if the ward dies?

When the ward dies, you must file a Notice of Death with the court within ten (10) days after the date of death. As an operation of law, your authority as the guardian ceases at the time the ward dies. If you are managing any funds on behalf of the ward, such as Social Security benefits, you may be required to return those funds to the Social Security Administration or give them to the individual who will ultimately be responsible for distributing the ward's estate to the ward's beneficiaries.

Thank You

Thank you for viewing this training video. The welfare of the ward and/or protected person is of utmost importance to the court.

For more information about Probate please visit the judicial branch website devoted to Probate at www.azcourts.gov/probate

Certificate of Completion

By virtue of accessing this on-line program and printing and submitting this certificate for the training module

Guardianship

The user attests to viewing the program in its entirety.

_____

Printed Name

_____

Date

_____

Signature

Arizona State Supreme Court