

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
SESSION 2023**

**SESSION LAW 2023-124  
SENATE BILL 615**

AN ACT TO ALLOW ADULT ADOPTEES TO BE ADOPTED BY A FORMER STEPPARENT, THE REMOVAL OF CERTAIN REDACTION RESTRICTIONS FROM ADOPTION HOME STUDIES, AND THE EXPANSION OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT OPTIONS FOR AGENCY RELINQUISHMENTS FOR ADOPTION, TO MAKE CLARIFYING CORRECTIONS TO THE NOTARY LAWS, TO UPDATE THE GUARDIANSHIP ACCOUNTING STATUTE TO ALLOW FOR CERTAIN TIMING ELECTIONS AND EXTENSIONS, TO AMEND THE GENERAL STATUTES TO PREVENT THE ABUSE OR MISUSE OF AUTHORITY GRANTED TO AN AGENT IN A POWER OF ATTORNEY, AND TO PROMOTE THE RIGHTS AND INDEPENDENCE OF PERSONS SUBJECT TO THE GUARDIANSHIP PROCESS AND TO IMPROVE JUDICIAL OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR GUARDIANS OF THE PERSON.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

**PART I. ADOPTION OF ADULT ADOPTEE BY FORMER STEPPARENT**

**SECTION 1.1.** G.S. 48-1-101 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

"(7a) "Former stepparent" means an individual who was the spouse of a parent of a child, but who is not a genetic parent or adoptive parent of the child, and who has become divorced from the parent of the child."

**SECTION 1.2.** G.S. 48-1-106 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 48-1-106. Legal effect of decree of adoption.**

...

(c) ~~A-Subject to subsection (d) of this section, a decree of adoption severs the relationship of parent and child between the individual adopted and that individual's biological or previous adoptive parents. After the entry of a decree of adoption, the former parents are relieved of all legal duties and obligations due from them to the adoptee, except that a former parent's duty to make past-due payments for child support is not terminated, and the former parents are divested of all rights with respect to the adoptee.~~

(d) ~~Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, neither an adoption by a stepparent nor a readoption pursuant to G.S. 48-6-102 has any effect on the relationship between the child and the parent who is the stepparent's spouse.~~ a decree of adoption shall not affect the relationship between the child and the parent who is the stepparent's spouse or the stepparent's former spouse in any of the following circumstances:

- (1) An adoption by a stepparent.
- (2) An adoption of an adult adoptee by a former stepparent who is unmarried or whose current spouse does not join in the petition.
- (3) A readoption pursuant to G.S. 48-6-102.

...."

**SECTION 1.3.** G.S. 48-5-101(b) reads as rewritten:



"(b) If a prospective adoptive parent is married, both spouses must join in the petition unless the prospective adoptive parent is the adoptee's ~~stepparent~~stepparent or former ~~stepparent~~ or unless the court waives this requirement for cause."

**SECTION 1.4.** This Part becomes effective January 1, 2024.

## **PART II. REDACTION OF INFORMATION FROM ADOPTION HOME STUDY**

**SECTION 2.1.** G.S. 48-3-202(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Information about a prospective adoptive parent shall be provided to a prospective placing parent or guardian by the prospective adoptive parent, the prospective adoptive parent's attorney, or a person or entity assisting the parent or guardian. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, this information shall include the preplacement assessment prepared pursuant to Part 3 of this Article, and may include additional information requested by the parent or guardian. ~~The agency preparing the preplacement assessment may redact from the preplacement assessment the information described in G.S. 48-3-303(e)(12).~~The information described in G.S. 48-3-303(c)(12) may be redacted from the preplacement assessment."

**SECTION 2.2.** G.S. 48-3-303(c)(12) reads as rewritten:

"(12) ~~The agency preparing the preplacement assessment may redact following information may be redacted~~ from the preplacement assessment provided to a placing parent or ~~guardian~~guardian:

- a. ~~detailed~~Detailed information reflecting the prospective adoptive parent's income, expenditures, assets, liabilities, and social security ~~numbers,~~numbers;
- b. ~~detailed~~Detailed information about the prospective adoptive parent's extended family members, including surnames, names of employers, names of schools attended, social security numbers, telephone numbers and ~~addresses,~~addresses; and
- c. ~~other~~Other similarly detailed information about extended family members obtained under subsections (b) and (c) of this section."

**SECTION 2.3.** This Part becomes effective January 1, 2024.

## **PART III. EXPAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OPTIONS FOR AGENCY RELINQUISHMENTS FOR ADOPTION**

**SECTION 3.1.** G.S. 48-3-702(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) The provisions of G.S. 48-3-605(b), (e), (f), ~~and (g)~~(g), and (h) also apply to a relinquishment executed under this Part."

**SECTION 3.2.** This Part becomes effective January 1, 2024.

## **PART IV. NOTARY CHANGES**

**SECTION 4.1.** G.S. 10B-38, as enacted by S.L. 2023-57, reads as rewritten:

"§ 10B-38. **Journal.**

Each notary ~~shall~~may maintain a journal of all notarial acts performed in the manner required for that type of notarial act and in accordance with rules adopted by the Secretary."

**SECTION 4.2.** G.S. 10B-134.15(a), as amended by S.L. 2023-57, reads as rewritten:

"(a) ~~An~~Notwithstanding G.S. 10B-38, an electronic notary who performs a remote electronic notarization shall enter information about the remote electronic notarization in an electronic journal. The electronic journal shall be the exclusive property of the electronic notary. The electronic notary shall not allow another person to make entries in the electronic journal."

**SECTION 4.3.** Section 4.2 of this Part becomes effective July 1, 2024. The remainder of this Part is effective when it becomes law.

## **PART V. GUARDIANSHIP ANNUAL ACCOUNTING CHANGES**

**SECTION 5.1.** G.S. 35A-1264 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 35A-1264. Annual accounts.**

~~Every~~ Unless the time for filing the annual account has been extended by the clerk, every guardian shall, within 30 days after the expiration of one year from the date of his qualification or appointment, and annually, for so long as any of the estate remains in his the guardian's control, file annually in the office of the clerk an inventory and account, under oath, of the amount of property the guardian received by him, or invested by him, and invested, including the manner and nature of such investment, and his all receipts and disbursements for the past year in the form of debit and credit. All accounts shall be due within 30 days after the close of the fiscal year selected by the guardian, and annually thereafter. The election of a fiscal year shall be made by the guardian upon filing of the first annual account; or, if made in a subsequent year, with the permission of the clerk. In no event may a guardian select a fiscal year-end that is fewer than 11 months nor more than 12 months from the date of the guardian's qualification or appointment. The guardian shall produce vouchers for all payments or verified proof for all payments in lieu of vouchers. The clerk may examine on oath such the accounting party, or any other person, concerning the receipts, disbursements or any other matter relating to the estate; and having estate. The clerk shall carefully revised review and audited such audit the account, and, if he approve the same, he approved, must endorse his the approval thereon, on the account and cause the account to be recorded, which shall be deemed prima facie evidence of correctness."

**SECTION 5.2.** This Part becomes effective January 1, 2024, and applies to annual account filings made on or after that date.

**PART VI. PREVENT ABUSE OF AUTHORITY IN POWERS OF ATTORNEY**

**SECTION 6.1.** G.S. 32C-1-116 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 32C-1-116. Judicial relief.**

(a) The clerks of superior court of this State shall have original jurisdiction of proceedings under this Chapter. Except as provided in subdivision (4) of this subsection, the clerk of superior court's jurisdiction is exclusive. The following proceedings are included:

- (1) To compel an accounting by the agent, including the power to compel the production of evidence substantiating any expenditure made by the agent from the principal's assets.
- (2) To terminate a power of attorney or to suspend or terminate the authority of an agent where a guardian of the estate or a general guardian has been appointed.
- (3) To determine compensation and expenses for an agent under G.S. 32C-1-112(b) and G.S. 32C-1-112(c).
- (4) To determine an agent's authority and powers, to construe the terms of a power of attorney created or governed by this Chapter, and to determine any question arising in the performance by an agent of the agent's powers and authority under a power of attorney governed by this Chapter, including, but not limited to, the following proceedings:
  - a. To determine whether and to what extent an agent holds a specific grant of authority under G.S. 32C-2-201.
  - b. To approve an agent's ability to make a gift on behalf of the principal where the gift is governed by G.S. 32C-2-217 because the power of attorney grants the agent only general authority with respect to gifts.
  - c. To authorize the agent to make a gift of the principal's property under G.S. 32C-2-218.
  - d. To authorize the agent to do an act described in G.S. 32C-2-201(a), other than the act to make a gift, under G.S. 32C-2-219.

e. To determine whether and to what extent acceptance of a power of attorney shall be mandated under G.S. 32C-1-120(f).

Any party may file a notice of transfer of a proceeding pursuant to this subdivision to the superior court division of the General Court of Justice as provided in G.S. 28A-2-6(h). In the absence of a removal to superior court, Article 26 of Chapter 1 of the General Statutes shall apply to a proceeding commenced under this Chapter to the extent consistent with this subsection.

...

(f) Upon motion by the ~~principal~~, principal individually and not through an agent, the clerk of superior court shall dismiss a petition filed under subsection (a) of this section, unless the clerk of superior court determines the principal is incapacitated within the meaning of G.S. 32C-1-102(6).

(g) Any party adversely affected by an order of the clerk of superior court in a proceeding commenced under subsection (a) of this section may appeal the clerk's order as provided in G.S. 1-301.3."

**SECTION 6.2.** This Part is effective when it becomes law and applies to proceedings filed on or after that date.

## **PART VII. CHANGES TO GUARDIANSHIP STATUTES**

**SECTION 7.1.** G.S. 35A-1101 reads as rewritten:

### **"§ 35A-1101. Definitions.**

The following definitions apply in this Subchapter:

...

- (7) Incompetent adult. – An adult or emancipated minor who lacks sufficient capacity to manage the adult's own affairs or to make or communicate important decisions concerning the adult's person, family, or property whether the lack of capacity is due to mental illness, intellectual disability, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, autism, inebriety, senility, disease, injury, or similar cause or condition. An adult or emancipated minor does not lack capacity if, by means of a less restrictive alternative, he or she is able to sufficiently (i) manage his or her affairs and (ii) communicate important decisions concerning his or her person, family, and property.
- (8) Incompetent child. – A minor who is at least 17 1/2 years of age and who, other than by reason of minority, lacks sufficient capacity to make or communicate important decisions concerning the child's person, family, or property whether the lack of capacity is due to mental illness, intellectual disability, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, autism, inebriety, disease, injury, or similar cause or condition. An incompetent child does not lack capacity if, by means of a less restrictive alternative, he or she is able to sufficiently (i) manage his or her affairs and (ii) communicate important decisions concerning his or her person, family, and property.
- (9) Indigent. – Unable to pay for legal representation and other necessary expenses of a proceeding brought under this Subchapter.
- (10) Inebriety. – The habitual use of alcohol or drugs rendering a person incompetent to transact ordinary business concerning the person's estate, dangerous to person or property, cruel and intolerable to family, or unable to provide for family.
- (10a) Intellectual disability. – Significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested before age 22.

(11) Interim guardian. – A guardian, appointed prior to adjudication of incompetence and for a temporary period, for a person who requires immediate intervention to address conditions that constitute imminent or foreseeable risk of harm to the person's physical well-being or to the person's estate.

(11a) Less restrictive alternative. – An arrangement enabling a respondent to manage his or her affairs or to make or communicate important decisions concerning his or her person, property, and family that restricts fewer rights of the respondent than would the adjudication of incompetency and appointment of a guardian. The term includes supported decision making, appropriate and available technological assistance, appointment of a representative payee, and appointment of an agent by the respondent, including appointment under a power of attorney for health care or power of attorney for finances.

...."

**SECTION 7.2.** G.S. 35A-1106 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 35A-1106. Contents of petition.**

The petition shall set forth, to the extent ~~known~~:known, all of the following:

- (1) The name, age, address, and county of residence of the ~~respondent~~:respondent.
- (2) The name, address, and county of residence of the petitioner, and ~~his~~-the petitioner's interest in the ~~proceeding~~:proceeding.
- (3) A general statement of the respondent's assets and liabilities with an estimate of the value of any property, including any compensation, insurance, pension, or allowance to which ~~he~~-the respondent is ~~entitled~~:entitled.
- (4) A statement of the facts tending to show that the respondent is incompetent and the reason or reasons why the adjudication of incompetence is ~~sought~~:sought.
- (4a) A statement identifying what less restrictive alternatives have been considered prior to seeking adjudication and why those less restrictive alternatives are insufficient to meet the needs of the respondent.
- (5) The name, address, and county of residence of the respondent's next of kin and other persons known to have an interest in the ~~proceeding~~:proceeding.
- (6) Facts regarding the adjudication of respondent's incompetence by a court of another state, if an adjudication is sought on that basis pursuant to G.S. 35A-1113(1)."

**SECTION 7.3.** G.S. 35A-1107 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 35A-1107. Right to counsel or guardian ad litem.**

(a) The respondent is entitled to be represented by counsel of the respondent's own choice or by an appointed guardian ad litem. Upon filing of the petition, an attorney shall be appointed as guardian ad litem to represent the respondent unless the respondent retains counsel, in which event the guardian ad litem may be discharged. Appointment and discharge of an appointed guardian ad litem shall be in accordance with rules adopted by the Office of Indigent Defense Services.

(b) An attorney appointed as a guardian ad litem under this section shall represent the respondent until any of the following occurs:

- (1) The petition is dismissed.
- (2) A guardian is appointed under Subchapter II of this Chapter.
- (3) Other relief is granted under Article 2 of this Subchapter.

(c) After being appointed, the guardian ad litem shall personally visit the respondent as soon as possible and shall make every reasonable effort to determine the respondent's wishes regarding the incompetency proceeding and any proposed guardianship. During the personal

visit, and at any time upon request by the respondent, the guardian ad litem shall explain the notice of rights required under G.S. 35A-1117 to the respondent. The guardian ad litem shall present to the clerk the respondent's express wishes at all relevant stages of the proceedings. The guardian ad litem also may make recommendations to the clerk concerning the respondent's best interests if those interests differ from the respondent's express wishes. In appropriate cases, the guardian ad litem shall consider the possibility of a limited guardianship and shall make recommendations to the clerk concerning the rights, powers, and privileges that the respondent should retain under a limited guardianship."

**SECTION 7.4.** G.S. 35A-1108 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 35A-1108. Issuance of notice.**

(a) Within five days after filing of the petition, the clerk shall issue a written notice of the date, time, and place for a hearing on the petition, which shall be held not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days after service of the notice of rights required under G.S. 35A-1117 and the petition and initial notice of hearing on the respondent, unless the clerk extends the time for good cause, for preparation of a multidisciplinary evaluation as provided in G.S. 35A-1111, or for the completion of a mediation.

(b) If a multidisciplinary evaluation or mediation is ordered after a notice of hearing has been issued, the clerk may extend the time for hearing and issue a notice to the parties that the hearing has been continued, the reason therefor, and the date, time, and place of the new hearing, which shall not be less than 10 days nor more than 30 days after service of such notice on the respondent.

(c) Subsequent notices to the parties shall be served as provided by G.S. 1A-1, Rule 5, Rules of Civil Procedure, unless the clerk orders otherwise."

**SECTION 7.5.** G.S. 35A-1109 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 35A-1109. Service of notice and petition.**

(a) Copies of the notice of rights required under G.S. 35A-1117 and the petition and initial notice of hearing shall be personally served on the respondent. Respondent's counsel or guardian ad litem shall be served pursuant to G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4, Rules of Civil Procedure. A sheriff who serves the notice and petition shall do so without demanding his fees in advance. The petitioner, within five days after filing the petition, shall mail or cause to be mailed, by first-class mail, copies of the notice of rights and the petition and initial notice of hearing to the respondent's next of kin alleged in the petition and any other persons the clerk may designate, unless such person has accepted notice. Proof of such mailing or acceptance shall be by affidavit or certificate of acceptance of notice filed with the clerk. The clerk shall mail, by first-class mail, copies of subsequent notices to the next of kin alleged in the petition and to such other persons as the clerk deems appropriate.

(b) Expired August 1, 2020, pursuant to Session Laws 2020-3, s. 4.11(b)."

**SECTION 7.6.** G.S. 35A-1116 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 35A-1116. Costs and fees.**

(a) Costs. – Except as otherwise provided herein, costs shall be assessed as in special proceedings. Costs, including any reasonable fees and expenses of ~~counsel for the petitioner which the clerk, in his discretion, may allow, may be taxed against either party counsel, shall be taxed against any party or apportioned among the parties, in the discretion of the court unless court.~~ In exercising such discretion, the court shall tax costs incurred by any party against the respondent if the court finds that such costs were incurred for the benefit of the respondent, unless doing so would be inequitable. If the clerk finds that the petitioner did not have reasonable grounds to bring the proceeding, costs shall be taxed to the petitioner. In the event that

- (1) ~~The clerk finds that the petitioner did not have reasonable grounds to bring the proceeding, in which case costs shall be taxed to the petitioner; or~~
- (2) ~~The respondent is indigent, in which case the costs shall be waived by the clerk if not taxed against the petitioner a party other than the respondent as~~

provided ~~above~~ in this subsection or otherwise paid as provided in subsection (b) or ~~(e)~~ (c) of this section.

(b) Multidisciplinary Evaluation. – The cost of a multidisciplinary evaluation order pursuant to G.S. 35A-1111 shall be assessed as follows:

- (1) If the respondent is adjudicated incompetent and is not indigent, the cost shall be assessed against the respondent;
- (2) If the respondent is adjudicated incompetent and is indigent, the cost shall be borne by the Department of Health and Human Services;
- (3) If the respondent is not adjudicated incompetent, the cost may be taxed against either party, apportioned among the parties, or borne by the Department of Health and Human Services, in the discretion of the court.

(c) Witness. – Witness fees shall be paid by:

- (1) The respondent, if the respondent is adjudicated incompetent and is not indigent;
- (2) The petitioner, if the respondent is not adjudicated incompetent and the clerk finds that there were not reasonable grounds to bring the proceeding;
- (2a) The petitioner for any of the petitioner's witnesses, and the respondent for any of the respondent's witnesses, when the clerk finds all of the following:
  - a. There were reasonable grounds to bring the proceeding.
  - b. The respondent was not adjudicated incompetent.
  - c. The respondent is not indigent.
- (3) The Administrative Office of the Courts for witness fees for the respondent, if the respondent is indigent.

(c1) Mediator. – Mediator fees and other costs associated with mediation shall be assessed in accordance with G.S. 7A-38.3B.

(c2) Guardian Ad Litem. – The fees of an appointed guardian ad litem shall be paid by:

- (1) The respondent, if:
  - a. The respondent is adjudicated incompetent; and
  - b. The respondent is not indigent.
- (2) The respondent, if:
  - a. The respondent is not adjudicated incompetent;
  - b. The clerk finds that there were reasonable grounds to bring the proceeding; and
  - c. The respondent is not indigent.
- (3) The petitioner, if:
  - a. The respondent is not adjudicated incompetent; and
  - b. The clerk finds that there were not reasonable grounds to bring the proceedings.
- (4) The Office of Indigent Defense Services in all other cases.

(d) The provisions of this section shall also apply to all parties to any proceedings under this Chapter, including a guardian who has been removed from office and the sureties on the guardian's bond."

**SECTION 7.7.** Article 1 of Subchapter I of Chapter 35A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

**"§ 35A-1117. Notice of rights of respondent.**

**(a) Notice of Rights. – Every respondent in a proceeding under this Chapter shall be given a notice of his or her rights which shall be set forth in a conspicuous manner and substantially similar to the following language:**

**"THE LAWS GOVERNING INCOMPETENCY AND GUARDIANSHIP ARE COMPLEX. THIS IS A SUMMARY OF RIGHTS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES**

**ONLY. IT IS NOT INTENDED TO BE A COMPLETE DISCUSSION OF ALL RIGHTS. THE RIGHTS LISTED MAY NOT APPLY IN ALL CASES AND SHOULD NOT BE CITED AS LAW IN A COURT PROCEEDING. YOU SHOULD CONSULT WITH AN ATTORNEY OF YOUR CHOOSING IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR RIGHTS.**

a. Rights of Respondents Before Adjudication of Incompetence:

1. **Right to Notice** – You have a right to receive a copy of the petition, the initial notice of hearing, and this notice of rights before the hearing. You also have the right at any time to request a copy of this notice of rights from your court-appointed guardian ad litem or the court.

2. **Right to an Attorney** – You have the right to hire an attorney of your choice to represent you in the proceeding. If you do not hire your own attorney, you will be represented by an attorney called a guardian ad litem. If you do hire an attorney, the court may require the guardian ad litem to continue to be involved in your case. The guardian ad litem will present your express wishes to the court and consider the possibility of a limited guardianship, making recommendations to the court regarding the rights that you should keep if the guardianship is limited. The guardian ad litem may also make recommendations to the court that the guardian ad litem feels are in your best interest, even if those recommendations differ from your express wishes.

3. **Right to Gather Evidence** – You have a right to require witnesses to appear and to gather documents concerning your ability to make decisions. You have a right to request an evaluation (called a multidisciplinary evaluation) to assist the court in determining the extent of your ability to make decisions and to assist in making an appropriate guardianship plan. You or your attorney must request a multidisciplinary evaluation in writing no later than 10 days after you are served with the petition.

4. **Right to a Hearing** – A hearing must be held before you can be adjudicated to be incompetent. The hearing will be held between 10 and 30 days after you receive a copy of the petition, notice of hearing, and this notice of rights unless the court delays the hearing for a good reason. You have the right to ask the court to change the date of the hearing for a good reason, and the court will decide whether or not to change the hearing date. You have a right to attend the hearing if you choose to do so. You can give up your right to attend the hearing. You have a right to have your express wishes communicated to the court by the court-appointed guardian ad litem at all relevant stages of the proceedings.

5. **Right to a Jury** – You have the right to request that a jury hear your case. You lose that right to a jury if you wait too long to ask.

6. **Right to a Closed Hearing** – The hearing is open to the public unless you or your attorney ask for it to be private. You or your attorney have the right to ask the court to close the hearing and exclude anyone who is not directly involved or testifying at the hearing.

7. **Right to Present Evidence and Testimony** – You have a right to present evidence at the hearing. You have a right to testify at the hearing.

8. **Right to Call Witnesses and Right to Question Witnesses** – You have the right to call and question witnesses at the hearing, including family members and medical providers. You have the right to question witnesses anyone else calls at the hearing.

9. **Right to Express Wishes Regarding Your Rights** – If you are adjudicated to be incompetent, you will lose the right to direct your healthcare, employment, interpersonal relationships, and religious, social, and community activities unless the court specifically agrees to allow you to keep those rights. You have the right to tell the court what rights you would like to keep. The court will consider your wishes, but the court is not required to follow your wishes.



10. **Right to Express Wishes as to Who Serves as Your Guardian** – If the court decides that you need a guardian, you have the right to tell the court who you want to be your guardian. The court will consider your wishes, but the court is not required to follow your wishes.

11. **Right to Appeal** – If you have a good reason to believe that your case was wrongly decided, (i) you have the right to appeal the decision adjudicating you to be incompetent by filing a written notice of appeal with the clerk within 10 days of the clerk entering the order and (ii) you have the right to appeal the clerk's decision about who is appointed as your guardian by filing a written notice of appeal with the clerk within 10 days of the order being served on you. You lose your rights to appeal any decision made by the clerk if you do not file a written notice of appeal in time.

b. Rights of Wards After Adjudication of Incompetence:

1. **Right to a Qualified, Responsible Guardian** – You have the right to a qualified, responsible guardian.

2. **Right to Request Transfer to Another County** – If you have a good reason to believe that your guardianship should be administered in a different county, you have the right to request that your guardianship be transferred to another county.

3. **Right to Request Restoration of Competency** – If there has been a change in your circumstances and you believe that you can show to the court that you have regained your competency, you have the right to request that the court restore your competency and end your guardianship.

4. **Right to Request a Review or Modification of Your Guardianship** – If there has been a change in your circumstances and you believe that your guardianship should be modified or reviewed, you have the right to file a motion to request that the court review or modify your guardianship.

5. **Right to Vote** – You have a right to register to vote and vote in elections if you are otherwise qualified.

6. **Right to Request a Hearing in a Petition for Procedure to Permit Sterilization** – If your guardian asks the court for an order to sterilize you, you have the right to know about it, to participate in the hearing, to have an attorney at the hearing, and to appeal the court's decision by filing a written notice of appeal with the clerk within 10 days of the clerk entering the order.

7. **Ability to Drive** – You may lose your ability to drive a car or other vehicle. The clerk must notify the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) that you have been adjudicated incompetent, and the clerk will make a recommendation on whether you should keep your driver's license. The DMV will contact you and you may get a letter from the DMV revoking your license. You have the right to make a written request to the DMV to review a decision to revoke your license.

8. **Additional Rights** – *Some rights depend on whether you have the capacity to exercise the right. Different rights have different tests for capacity. Examples of rights where you need to demonstrate you have the required capacity are the right to marry, make a last will and testament, and testify as a witness. You should consult with an attorney of your choosing to discuss whether you have the capacity to exercise these rights.*"

(b) The Administrative Office of the Courts shall develop a form notice as set forth in subsection (a) of this section and shall make a Spanish translation of the form available."

**SECTION 7.8.** G.S. 35A-1201 reads as rewritten:

"§ 35A-1201. **Purpose.**

(a) The General Assembly of North Carolina recognizes that:

- (1) Some minors and incompetent persons, regardless of where they are living, require the assistance of a guardian in order to help them exercise their rights, including the management of their property and personal affairs.
- (2) Incompetent persons who are not able to act effectively on their own behalf have a right to a qualified, responsible guardian.
- (3) The essential purpose of guardianship for an incompetent person is to replace the individual's authority to make decisions with the authority of a guardian when the individual does not have adequate capacity to make such decisions.
- (4) Limiting the rights of an incompetent person by appointing a guardian for him should not be undertaken unless it is clear that a guardian will give the individual a fuller capacity for exercising his rights.
- (5) Guardianship should seek to preserve for the incompetent person the opportunity to exercise those rights that are within his comprehension and judgment, allowing for the possibility of error to the same degree as is allowed to persons who are not incompetent. To the maximum extent of his capabilities, an incompetent person should be permitted to participate as fully as possible in all decisions that will affect him.
- (6) Minors, because they are legally incompetent to transact business or give consent for most purposes, need responsible, accountable adults to handle property or benefits to which they are entitled. Parents are the natural guardians of the person of their minor children, but unemancipated minors, when they do not have natural guardians, need some other responsible, accountable adult to be responsible for their personal welfare and for personal decision-making on their behalf.
- (7) For adults, guardianship should always be a last resort and should only be imposed after less restrictive alternatives have been considered and found to be insufficient to meet the adult's needs.
- (8) The filing of regular status reports by the guardian of the person or general guardian concerning the conditions and welfare of an incompetent person is encouraged and should be required whenever appropriate.

...."

**SECTION 7.9.** G.S. 35A-1207 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 35A-1207. Motions in the cause.**

(a) Any interested person or the clerk, on the clerk's own motion, may file a motion in the cause with the clerk in the county where a guardianship is docketed to request modification of the order appointing a guardian or guardians or consideration of any matter pertaining to the guardianship.

(b) The clerk shall treat all such requests, however labeled, as motions in the cause.

(c) A movant under this section shall obtain from the clerk a time, date, and place for a hearing on the motion, and shall serve the motion and notice of hearing on all other parties and such other persons as the clerk directs as provided by G.S. 1A-1, Rule 5 of the Rules of Civil Procedure, unless the clerk orders otherwise.

(d) If the clerk finds reasonable cause to believe that an emergency exists that threatens the physical well-being of the ward or constitutes a risk of substantial injury to the ward's estate, the clerk may enter an appropriate ex parte order to address the emergency pending disposition of the matter at the hearing."

**SECTION 7.10.** G.S. 35A-1214 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 35A-1214. Priorities for appointment.**

The clerk shall consider appointing a guardian according to the following order of priority: (i) an individual or entity nominated under G.S. 32C-1-108(a) or G.S. 32A-22(b), as applicable; (ii) an individual recommended under G.S. 35A-1212.1; (iii) an individual; (iv) a corporation; or

(v) a disinterested public agent. No public agent shall be appointed guardian until diligent efforts have been made to find an appropriate individual or corporation to serve as guardian, but in every instance the clerk shall base the appointment of a guardian or guardians on the best interest of the ward."

**SECTION 7.11.** G.S. 35A-1217 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 35A-1217. Appointment of guardian ad litem for incompetent ward.**

The clerk shall appoint a guardian ad litem to represent a ward in a proceeding under this Subchapter if the ward has been adjudicated incompetent under Subchapter I and the clerk determines that the ward's interests are not adequately represented. Appointment and discharge of the guardian ad litem shall be in accordance with rules adopted by the Office of Indigent Defense Services. The guardian ad litem shall explain the notice of rights under G.S. 35A-1117 as part of the guardian ad litem's representation of the ward in connection with all proceedings under this Subchapter. Nothing herein shall affect the ward's right to retain counsel of his or her own choice."

**SECTION 7.12.** G.S. 35A-1242 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 35A-1242. Status reports for incompetent wards.**

(a) Any corporation or disinterested public agent that is guardian of the person for an incompetent person, within six months after being appointed, shall file an initial status report with the clerk and submit a copy of the initial status report to the designated agency, if there is one. Such guardian shall file a second status report with the clerk one year after being appointed, and subsequent reports annually thereafter. The clerk may order any other guardian of the person to file status reports. If a guardian required by this section to file a status report is employed by the designated agency, the guardian shall file any required status report with the clerk and submit a copy of the status report to the designated agency.

...

(e) Every guardian of the person, upon knowledge of a ward's change of residence, shall file a notice of change of ward's address with the court within 30 days. The notice shall include the ward's previous address, the ward's new address, and the date the ward moved to the new address.

**SECTION 7.13.** This Part becomes effective January 1, 2024, and applies to petitions filed on or after that date.

**PART VIII. EFFECTIVE DATE**

**SECTION 8.1.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective when it becomes law.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 20<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2023.

s/ Phil Berger  
President Pro Tempore of the Senate

s/ Tim Moore  
Speaker of the House of Representatives

s/ Roy Cooper  
Governor

Approved 2:21 p.m. this 28<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2023