

Guardianship of Vaughan

The intersection of family law and probate court jurisdiction seems to appear with increasing frequency. When custodial disputes require minor children to be placed with non-parents, questions of guardianship often enter the picture and are governed by overlapping and cross-referenced provisions of the Probate Code and the Family Code [*Probate Code* sections 1510(a), 1514(a)(b) and *Family Code* sections 3041(c)(d)]. Thus, sections of the two Codes often need to be harmonized. This is *Guardianship of Vaughan*.

Family Code Section 3041(d) contains a rebuttable presumption that a "stable placement" with a non-parent, as referenced in section 3041(c), is in the child's best interest and removal to parental custody would be detrimental to the child. The appellate court held in Vaughan that the stable placement provision of section 3041(c) is not dependent on a finding of parental abandonment. The court reviews and quotes at length from a recent opinion of the California Supreme Court in Guardianship of Ann S (2009) 45 Cal.4th 1110, summarizing the law dealing with probate guardianships. Emphasis is placed on the point that Probate Code section 1514(b) specifies that appointment of a guardian for minor children is governed by sections 3020 and 3040 of the Family Code. Thus, under Family Code 3041(d), a showing of de facto parent status with stable placement of a child creates a rebuttable presumption that it would be detrimental to place the child in the custody of a parent, and that the best interest of the child requires non parental custody unless the presumption is rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence to the contrary.

Broadening the discussion, the opinion notes the significant differences between probate guardianships [initiated by private parties, not the state] and dependency proceedings [initiated by the state with the necessity to establish proof of specific statutory grounds demonstrating substantial risk of harm to the child].

Apart from guardianships, there are many crucial crossover issues involving Family Law and Probate, including Prenuptial Agreements, Marital Property (Postnuptial) Agreements, the intersection of ATRO's and Estate Planning during a marital dissolution proceeding, as well as the impact of divorce on existing estate planning documents. Careful, concerned and competent counsel must be aware of these nuanced issues. *Vaughan* serves and should be noted as a timely reminder of the important crossovers between the two disciplines.

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