

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FINAL BILL ANALYSIS**

BILL #:	CS/CS/CS/HB 5	FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION:	
SPONSOR(S):	Judiciary Committee; Justice Appropriations Subcommittee; Civil Justice Subcommittee; Passidomo; Rodríguez, J. and others	113 Y's	0 N's
COMPANION BILLS:	CS/HB 7; CS/CS/SB 318	GOVERNOR'S ACTION:	Pending

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

CS/CS/CS/HB 5 passed the House on April 16, 2015, and subsequently passed the Senate on April 28, 2015. The bill includes portions of SB 366. The bill revises laws relating to guardianship.

Guardianship is a concept whereby a “guardian” acts for another, called the “ward,” whom the law regards as incapable of managing his or her own affairs due to age or incapacity. There are two main forms of guardianship: guardianship over the person and guardianship over the property, which may be limited or plenary. The bill:

- limits the automatic suspension of an alleged incapacitated person's power of attorney held by a close family member to circumstances in which neglect or wrongdoing is alleged;
- authorizes a court to appoint the Office of Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel as a court monitor for indigent wards;
- authorizes compensation of professionals rendering services to the guardianship without expert testimony, but if such testimony is offered, requires payment of witness fees from guardianship assets;
- requires notice of the petition and hearing on the appointment of an emergency temporary guardian unless such notice would cause harm;
- prohibits payment of an emergency temporary guardian's final fees and final attorney fees if he or she fails to file required reports;
- provides that certain for profit corporations are qualified to act as guardian of a ward;
- requires the court to delineate the authority of the guardian and health care surrogate with regard to health care decisions for the ward;
- revises factors a court must consider when appointing a guardian and places restrictions on the appointment of certain persons as the permanent guardian of a ward;
- requires courts that do not use a rotation system to specify why a particular guardian is chosen;
- requires the state to pay examining committee fees if the alleged incapacitated person is found to have capacity and provides for reimbursement of such fees by the petitioner if he or she acted in bad faith;
- requires that abuse, exploitation, or neglect of a ward by a guardian be reported to the Department of Children and Families;
- creates additional powers and duties of a guardian;
- authorizes interested persons to petition a court for review of a guardian's actions;
- requires that annual guardianship plans be filed prior to the time that they take effect and authorizes a guardian to continue acting under an expired plan under certain circumstances; and
- establishes the legal standard for restoration to capacity and gives priority to hearings thereon.

The bill appears to have a minimal negative fiscal impact on state government expenditures. The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on local governments.

Subject to the Governor's veto power, the effective date of this bill is July 1, 2015.

I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

Guardianship is a concept whereby a “guardian,” acts for another, called the “ward,” whom the law regards as incapable of managing his or her own affairs due to age or incapacity. Due to the seriousness of the loss of individual rights, guardianships are generally disfavored, and a guardian may not be appointed if the court finds there is a sufficient alternative to guardianship, such as a power of attorney. There are two main forms of guardianship: guardianship over the person and guardianship over the property (or a combination of both), which may be limited or plenary. Guardianships may be established for both adults and minors. For adults, a guardianship may be established when a person has demonstrated that he or she is unable to manage his or her own affairs. If the adult is mentally competent this can be accomplished voluntarily. However, in situations where an individual’s mental competence is in question, an involuntary guardianship may be required. The involuntary guardianship is established through an adjudication of incompetence, which is based upon the determination of an examination committee.

Fiduciary Duties of a Guardian

Florida courts have long recognized the relationship between a guardian and his or her ward as a classic fiduciary relationship.¹ A fiduciary relationship exists between two persons when one of them is under a duty to act for or to give advice for the benefit of another upon matters within the scope of that relation.² Section 744.362, F.S., imposes specific duties upon a guardian consistent with the basic duties of a fiduciary including protecting and preserving the property of the ward and ensuring that the ward is personally visited by the guardian periodically to assess the ward’s overall physical and social health. A guardian is also under a duty to file an initial guardianship report,³ an annual guardianship report,⁴ and an annual accounting of the ward’s property.⁵ Such reports provide evidence of the guardian’s faithful execution of his or her fiduciary duties.⁶

In the event of a breach by the guardian of the guardian’s fiduciary duty, the court must take those necessary actions to protect the ward and the ward’s assets.⁷ One of the tools available to a court when the breach of a guardian’s fiduciary duty is alleged or suspected is the appointment of a court monitor.⁸ The court may appoint any person as monitor except a family member of the ward or any person with a personal interest in the proceedings.⁹ A monitor may investigate allegations of wrongdoing, seek information, examine documents, and interview the ward. The monitor must report his or her findings to the court for judicial action.¹⁰

A guardian is also subject to criminal penalties under s. 825.103(1)(c), F.S., for breaching certain fiduciary duties to the ward, including committing fraud in obtaining their appointments, abusing their powers, or wasting, embezzling, or intentionally mismanaging the assets of the ward.

Abuse, neglect, or exploitation of vulnerable adults must be reported to the Department of Children and Families.¹¹

¹ *Lawrence v. Norris*, 563 So. 2d 195, 197 (Fla. 1st DCA 1990).

² *Doe v. Evans*, 814 So. 2d 370, 374 (Fla. 2002).

³ s. 744.362, F.S.

⁴ s. 744.367, F.S.

⁵ s. 744.3678, F.S.

⁶ s. 744.368, F.S.

⁷ s. 744.446(4), F.S.

⁸ ss. 744.107 and 744.1075, F.S.

⁹ s. 744.107(1), F.S.

¹⁰ s. 744.107(2), F.S.

¹¹ s. 415.1034, F.S.

Effect of Proposed Changes - Fiduciary Duties of a Guardian

The bill enacts a number of provisions to provide greater protections for wards under a guardianship.

- The bill restates current law regarding the guardian's role as a fiduciary and amends s. 744.361, F.S., to impose additional statutory duties upon a guardian as a fiduciary, including the duty to:
 - act only within the scope of the authority granted to the guardian;
 - act in good faith;
 - act in the ward's best interests;
 - keep clear, distinct, and accurate records;¹²
 - consider the expressed desires of the ward;
 - allow the ward to maintain contact with family and friends except where contact may harm the ward (the court may review such decisions upon petition by an interested person);
 - not restrict the physical liberty of the ward more than necessary;
 - assist the ward in developing or regaining capacity if medically possible;
 - notify the court if the guardian believes that the ward may have capacity to exercise one or more of the ward's removed rights;
 - make provisions for medical services and, to the extent possible, acquire a clear understanding of the risks and benefits of a recommended course of treatment;
 - evaluate the ward's medical and health care options, financial resources, and desires in making decisions regarding the ward's residence;
 - advocate for the ward in institutional and residential settings regarding access to home and community-based services; and
 - acquire an understanding of available residential options and, if appropriate, give priority to home and community-based services and settings.
- The bill creates s. 744.359, F.S., to provide that a guardian may not abuse, neglect, or exploit a ward under the guardian's care. Exploitation is described as any action whereby a guardian commits fraud in obtaining appointment as a guardian, abuses his or her power as guardian, or wastes, embezzles, or intentionally mismanages the ward's assets. Any person believing that a guardian is abusing, neglecting, or exploiting a ward must report the incident to the central abuse hotline of the Department of Children and Families. The court is directed to interpret s.744.359, F.S., in conformance with s. 825.103, F.S., which creates criminal penalties related to the exploitation of an elderly person or disabled adult.
- The bill amends s. 744.107, F.S., and s. 744.1075, F.S., to authorize a court to appoint the Office of Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel as a court monitor for an indigent ward.¹³ The bill would serve to codify current practice in that the Office of Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel are currently providing this service.

Guardianship Plan

In order that the court may monitor and supervise a guardian's compliance as a fiduciary, a guardian must file reports and plans. A guardian of the person must file an annual plan. If the court requires calendar year planning, the plan must be filed by April 1 of the plan year. Otherwise, the plan must be filed within 90 days after the anniversary month that the letters of guardianship were filed.¹⁴ An

¹² This provision is modeled after that creating a similar duty in the Florida Trust Code at s. 736.0810, F.S.

¹³ The Offices of Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel are created at s. 27.511, F.S. They provide representation to persons entitled to court-appointed counsel under the Federal or State Constitution or as authorized by general law in criminal cases where Office of the Public Defender has a conflict of interest as well as in certain civil proceedings, including the appointment of counsel for an indigent alleged incapacitated person under ch. 744, F.S.

¹⁴ s. 744.367(1), F.S.

approved plan is a court order giving the guardian power to act within its terms and limits the powers of the guardian to such terms.¹⁵

Effect of Proposed Changes - Guardianship Plan

The bill amends s. 744.367, F.S., to revise when a guardian of the person must file an annual guardianship plan. Where a calendar year filing is required, the plan must be filed between September 1 and December 1 of the previous year. Otherwise, the plan must be filed between 60 and 90 days before the last day of the anniversary month.

The bill amends s. 744.369, F.S., to provide that a guardian may continue to act under a previous year's annual guardianship plan until the next year's annual guardianship plan has been approved by the court unless otherwise ordered by the court.

Emergency Temporary Guardianship

A guardianship is initiated when a competent adult, who can attest as to why he or she believes a person may be incapacitated, files with a court a petition to determine another person's incapacity.¹⁶ Upon the filing of the petition, the court must appoint an examining committee of relevant medical professionals to conduct a comprehensive examination of the alleged incapacitated person, review the reports of the examining committee, and hold an adjudicatory hearing prior to finding that a person is incapacitated. Accordingly, establishing a guardianship can take several weeks.¹⁷ However, where there appears to be imminent danger that the physical or mental health or safety of the person will be seriously impaired or that the person's property is in danger of being wasted, misappropriated, or lost unless immediate action is taken, the court may appoint an emergency temporary guardian.¹⁸ This may occur on the court's own motion or in response to a petition for an emergency temporary guardian. A court may also appoint an emergency temporary guardian if a petition for the appointment of a guardian has not been filed at the time of the hearing on the petition to determine capacity.¹⁹ The authority of an emergency temporary guardian expires 90 days after the date of appointment or when a guardian is appointed, whichever occurs first, but may be extended for an additional 90 days if emergency conditions still exist.²⁰ The emergency temporary guardian must file a final report within 30 days after the emergency temporary guardianship expires.²¹

Although the alleged incapacitated person and his or her attorney are entitled to notice and copies of the petition to determine incapacity and any subsequent petition for the appointment of a permanent guardian,²² s. 744.3031, F.S., which governs the appointment of an emergency temporary guardian, is silent regarding notice to the alleged incapacitated person and his or her counsel of the petition to appoint an emergency temporary guardian and any hearing thereon. Practitioners and members of the public have reported that emergency temporary guardians are often appointed without notice to the alleged incapacitated person.

Effect of Proposed Changes - Emergency Temporary Guardianship

The bill amends s. 744.344(4), F.S., to allow for the appointment of an emergency temporary guardian if a petition for appointment of a guardian has not been ruled upon at the time of the hearing on the petition to determine incapacity.

¹⁵ s. 744.369(8), F.S.

¹⁶ s. 744.3201, F.S.

¹⁷ Section 744.331, F.S., provides for up to 34 days, or longer upon a showing of good cause, for a court to hold an adjudicatory hearing on a petition to determine incapacity.

¹⁸ s. 744.3031, F.S.

¹⁹ s. 744.344(4), F.S.

²⁰ s. 744.3031(3), F.S.

²¹ s. 744.3031(8), F.S.

²² s. 744.331(1), F.S.

The bill also amends s. 744.3031, F.S., to require that notice of the filing of a petition for appointment of an emergency temporary guardian and any hearing thereon be served on an alleged incapacitated person, and the alleged incapacitated person's attorney, at least 24 hours prior to commencement of the hearing unless the petitioner can demonstrate that substantial harm to the alleged incapacitated person would occur if notice was given.

Additionally, the bill prohibits a court from authorizing payment of the emergency temporary guardian's final fees and his or her final attorney fees until the final report is filed at the expiration of the emergency temporary guardianship.

Costs and Fees of Examining Committee

When a petition for incapacity is filed, the court is required to appoint an examining committee consisting of three members, at least one of which must be a psychiatrist or other physician.²³ Each member of the examining committee is charged with examining the alleged incapacitated person, making a comprehensive assessment, and rendering to the court a professional opinion as to a diagnosis, a prognosis and a recommended course of treatment. This evaluation includes an assessment of the capacity of the individual to exercise rights enumerated in s. 744.3215, F.S.

Compensation of examining committee members is governed by s. 744.331(7), F.S., which provides generally that the examining committee and any attorney appointed to represent the alleged incapacitated person are entitled to reasonable fees to be determined by the court. Under current law, the fees may be paid by the guardian from the property of the ward or if the ward is indigent, "by the state."²⁴ If the court finds the petition was brought in bad faith, the costs may be assessed against the petitioner.²⁵

The statute is silent, however, with respect to how the examining committee fees may be paid in the event the petition is dismissed and the court finds no bad faith in the filing of the petition to determine incapacity. Under such circumstances, no guardian is appointed and no property ever comes into the hands of a guardian or under the authority of the court. Likewise, there is no authority for assessing such fees against the petitioner or against the alleged incapacitated person.

This "gap" in s. 744.331(7), F.S., regarding the responsibility for the payment of such fees has been discussed in several reported decisions, all of which have recognized the need for remedy by the Legislature.²⁶

Effect of Proposed Changes - Costs and Fees of Examining Committee

This bill amends s. 744.331(7)(c), F.S., to provide that if the petition is dismissed or denied, the fees of the examining committee are paid upon court order as "expert witness" fees under s. 29.004(6), F.S. This change implements the provisions of s. 29.004(6), F.S., which awards fees to court-appointed experts generally, and provides a secure source of funding to insure that the members of the examining committee are reasonably compensated as contemplated by s. 744.331, F.S., without incentive to find incompetency. The bill also provides that, where the petitioner was found to have filed a petition in bad faith and the state has paid the members of the examining committee, the petitioner must reimburse the state for fees paid.

²³ s. 744.331(3)(a), F.S.; The remaining members must be either a psychologist or gerontologist, another psychiatrist or physician, a registered nurse, nurse practitioner, licensed social worker with an advanced degree in gerontology from an accredited institution of higher education, or other person who by knowledge, skill, experience, training or education may, in the court's discretion, "advise the court in the form of an expert opinion."

²⁴ s. 744.331(7)(b), F.S.

²⁵ s. 744.331(7)(c), F.S.

²⁶ See *Faulkner v. Faulkner*, 65 So. 3d 1167 (Fla. 1st DCA 2011); *Levine v. Levine*, 4 So. 3d 730 (Fla. 5th DCA 2009); and *Ehrlich v. Severinson*, 985 So. 2d 639 (Fla. 4th DCA 2008).

Power of Attorney

A power of attorney is a legal document in which a person (the principal) authorizes another person or entity (the agent) to act on his or her behalf. The amount and nature of the authority granted depends on the specific language of the power of attorney. A person giving a power of attorney may provide very broad authority (a general power of attorney) or may limit the authority to certain specific acts (a limited power of attorney). If a person or entity initiates proceedings in any court to determine the principal's capacity or for the appointment of a guardian advocate, a power of attorney is suspended until the petition is dismissed or withdrawn or the court enters an order authorizing the agent to exercise one or more powers granted under the power of attorney.²⁷

Effect of Proposed Changes - Power of Attorney

The bill amends s. 709.2109, F.S., to provide that if proceedings are initiated to determine the principal's incapacity or for the appointment of a guardian advocate, the power of an agent under a power of attorney is not automatically suspended if the agent is the parent, spouse, child, or grandchild of the principal ("relative agent"). The power of such agents to act on behalf of the principal may only be suspended upon the filing of a verified motion setting forth cause for the suspension.

The bill creates s. 744.3203, F.S., which specifies the motion procedure to suspend the authority of a relative agent.

The motion may be filed at any time during proceedings to determine incapacity, but must be filed before the entry of an order determining incapacity. The bill suspends the power of a relative agent upon the filing of the motion.

The motion must:

- Set forth one of the following grounds for suspending the authority of the relative agent:
 - The agent's decisions are not consistent with the alleged incapacitated person's known desires;
 - The power of attorney is invalid;
 - The agent has not discharged his or her duties or incapacity or illness renders him or her incapable of discharging those duties; or
 - The agent has abused his or her powers.
- Allege specific statements of fact demonstrating that there are grounds to justify the suspension of the power of attorney.
- Be verified by the petitioner under penalty of perjury.

A dispute between the agent and the petitioner that is more appropriately resolved in a different forum or a legal proceeding other than a guardianship proceeding does not constitute grounds to suspend a power of attorney.

The court must schedule an expedited hearing on the motion upon the response of the relative agent. Notice of the hearing must be provided to all interested persons, the alleged incapacitated person, and the alleged incapacitated person's attorney. If the agent's response sets forth an emergency situation, the property or matter involved, and the power to be exercised by the agent, notice is not required. The court order must set forth what powers the agent is permitted to exercise, if any, pending the outcome of the petition to determine the principal's incapacity.

Attorney fees and costs may be awarded to a relative agent who successfully challenges the suspension of the power of attorney if the petitioner's motion was made in bad faith.

²⁷ s. 709.2109(3), F.S.

Persons Qualified to Serve as Guardian

A court may appoint any person qualified under s. 744.309, F.S., to serve as guardian of the ward. Persons qualified under s. 744.309 include:

- Adult, natural persons who reside in the state;
- Adult, natural persons who reside in another state if closely related to the ward;
- Financial institutions authorized and qualified to exercise fiduciary powers;
- Nonprofit corporations organized for religious or charitable purposes; and
- A provider of health care services to the ward, if the court finds there is no conflict of interest with the ward's best interest.

Effect of Proposed Changes - Persons Qualified to Serve as Guardian

The bill amends s. 744.309 F.S., and provides that a for-profit corporate guardian existing under the laws of this state is qualified to act as guardian of a ward if the entity:

- is qualified to do business in the state;
- is wholly owned by the person who is the circuit's public guardian in the circuit where the corporate guardian is appointed;
- has met the registration requirements of s. 744.1083, F.S.; and
- posts and maintains a blanket fiduciary bond or a liability insurance policy.

If posting a fiduciary bond, the bond must:

- be at least \$250,000 and posted with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the corporate guardian has its principal place of business. The corporate guardian must provide proof of the bond to the clerks of each additional circuit court in which the corporate entity is serving as guardian.
- cover all wards for whom the corporate entity is serving as guardian at any given time.
- have terms that cover the acts or omissions of each agent or employee of the corporation who has direct contact with the ward or the ward's assets.
- be payable to the Governor and his or her successors.
- be conditioned upon the faithful performance of all duties of the guardian.

The liability of the provider of the bond is limited to the face value of the bond. The bond is in lieu of and not in addition to the bond required under s. 744.1085, F.S. of professional guardians, but is in addition to any bonds required under s. 744.351, F.S. to exercise the authority of a guardian. The expenses incurred to satisfy the bonding requirements may not be paid from the assets of the ward.

If the corporate guardian maintains a liability insurance policy, the policy must cover any losses sustained by the guardianship caused by acts, errors, omissions, or any intentional misconduct committed by the corporation's officers or agents and each agent or employee who has direct contact with the ward or the ward's assets up to \$250,000. The corporate entity must provide proof of the insurance policy to the clerks of each additional circuit court in which the entity is serving as guardian.

A for-profit corporation that has been appointed as a guardian prior to the effective date of the bill is deemed qualified to serve in those guardianships in which the corporation has already been appointed.

Appointing a Guardian

Although a court may appoint any person qualified under s. 744.309, F.S., to serve as guardian of the ward, the court must give preference to certain qualified persons, beginning with a qualified person who:²⁸

- is related by blood or marriage to the ward;
- has educational, professional, or business experience relevant to the nature of the services sought to be provided;
- has the capacity to manage the financial resources involved; or
- has the ability to meet the requirements of the law and the unique needs of the individual case.

The court must also consider the wishes expressed by an incapacitated person or a minor over the age of 14 as to who should be appointed guardian, as well as any person designated as guardian in any will in which the ward is a beneficiary.²⁹

The order appointing the guardian indicates the nature of the guardianship as either plenary or limited and the specific powers and duties of the guardian.³⁰ A plenary guardian exercises all delegable rights³¹ and powers of the ward, while a limited guardian may exercise only the rights and powers of the ward specifically designated by the court order.³²

Upon the entry of the order appointing a person qualified to act as guardian, the court issues letters of guardianship to such person. Letters evidence the guardian's authority to act on behalf of the ward to the public, similar to letters of administration in probate proceedings. Letters of guardianship also state the nature of the guardianship as plenary or limited.³³ In a limited guardianship, the letters specify the powers and duties of the guardian and also address the authority of a guardian to act with regard to a previously executed advance directive.³⁴

Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill amends s. 744.312, F.S., to require that a court consider the wishes of the next of kin of the alleged incapacitated person if he or she cannot express a preference concerning who should be appointed permanent guardian. A court is also prohibited from giving the emergency temporary guardian preference in the appointment of a permanent guardian.

Further, except where designated and appointed as the standby or preneed guardian, the bill places restrictions on the appointment of professional guardians as permanent guardian of a ward. A court that does not utilize a rotation system for the appointment of a professional guardian in a particular matter must make specific findings of fact regarding why the guardian was selected by the court. The order must reference each factor a court is required to consider in the appointment of a permanent guardian. The bill also prohibits a professional guardian from being appointed as the permanent guardian of a ward if the professional guardian served as the emergency temporary guardian of the ward unless the ward or the ward's next of kin requests the appointment. The court may waive the restriction, by

²⁸ s. 744.312, F.S.

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ s. 744.344(1), F.S.

³¹ The delegable rights of a ward include the right to contract, to sue and defend lawsuits, to apply for government benefits, to manage property or to make any gift or disposition of property, to determine his or her residence, to consent to medical and mental health treatment, and to make decisions about his or her social environment or other social aspects of his or her life. s. 744.3215(3), F.S.

³² s. 744.102(9), F.S.

³³ s. 744.345, F.S.

³⁴ *Id.*; An "advance directive" is a written document or oral statement that is witnessed in which a person states his or her desires regarding health care and includes, but is not limited to, the designation of a health care surrogate, a living will, or an anatomical gift. An advance directive permits a competent adult to express his or her wishes regarding decisions relating to his or her own health, particularly the right to choose or refuse medical treatment. s. 765.101, F.S.

specific written findings of fact, if the special requirements of the guardianship demand that the court appoint a guardian because he or she has special skills, talent, or experience.

The bill also amends ss. 744.3115 and 744.345, F.S., to provide that the court must specify in any order appointing a guardian of the person and in all letters of guardianship what authority the guardian may exercise with regard to the ward's health care decisions versus what authority, if any, a health care surrogate previously designated by the ward may continue to exercise. Any order revoking or modifying the authority of the surrogate must be supported by specific written findings of fact. If the court determines that the guardian will be responsible for making health care decisions for the ward, the guardian will assume the surrogate's responsibilities. These changes are designed to strengthen a person's choice regarding who should make medical decisions on his or her behalf.

Additionally, the bill amends s. 744.331(6), F.S., to require that a court consider the incapacitated person's unique needs and abilities when determining what rights should be removed in a guardianship proceeding. It further requires that the court only remove such rights which the alleged incapacitated person does not have the legal capacity to exercise.

Costs and Fees Associated with Guardianship Administration

Section 744.108, F.S., governs awards of compensation to a guardian or attorney in connection with a guardianship. It provides that "a guardian, or an attorney who has rendered services to the ward or to the guardian on the ward's behalf, is entitled to a reasonable fee for services rendered and reimbursement for costs incurred on behalf of the ward."³⁵ Similarly, s. 744.331(7), F.S.,³⁶ provides that any attorney appointed under s. 744.331(2), F.S., is entitled to a reasonable fee to be determined by the court.

Section 744.108(8), F.S., provides that fees and costs incurred in determining compensation are part of the guardianship administration and are generally awardable from the guardianship estate, unless the court finds the requested compensation substantially unreasonable. It is unclear whether the scope of this subsection covers all requests for attorney fees or is limited to only fees for the guardian's attorney. Specifically, the statute does not address whether an attorney who has rendered services to a ward, such as court-appointed counsel for the ward, is entitled to recover attorney fees and costs associated with proceedings to review and determine compensation.

Further, it is unclear whether expert testimony is required to establish a reasonable fee for a guardian or an attorney. Practitioners report that many attorneys and judges interpret the current law as requiring testimony from an expert witness to establish a reasonable attorney's fee unless a statute dispenses with that requirement.³⁷ If this is a correct interpretation of existing law, then expert testimony is presently required in all guardianship proceedings for an award of attorney's fees.

Cost considerations are a significant factor in many guardianships. Requiring expert testimony at every hearing for determination of interim guardian's fees or attorney's fees adds a layer of costs that deplete the ward's estate. Practitioners report that the judiciary is capable of determining a reasonable fee without expert testimony in the vast majority of cases. In those cases where expert testimony would be necessary, the interested party may present such testimony.

Effect of Proposed Changes - Costs and Fees Associated with Guardianship Administration

The bill adds subsection (9) to s. 744.108, F.S., which dispenses with any requirement for expert testimony to support an award of fees unless requested. Expert testimony may be offered at the option

³⁵ s. 744.108(1), F.S.

³⁶ This section provides that an attorney will be provided for the alleged incompetent.

³⁷ See *Shwartz, Gold & Cohen, P.A. v. Streicher*, 549 So. 2d 1044 (Fla. 4th DCA 1989); *Estate of Cordiner v. Evans*, 497 So. 2d 920 (Fla. 2d DCA 1986); *Clark v. Squire, Sanders & Dempsey*, 495 So. 2d 264 (Fla. 3d DCA 1986).

of either party after giving notice to interested persons. If expert testimony is offered, a reasonable expert witness fee must be awarded by the court and paid from the assets of the ward.³⁸

The bill also amends s. 744.108(8), F.S., to provide that the court may award attorney fees and costs associated with proceedings to determine the fees of a guardian or an attorney who has rendered services to a guardian or ward, including court-appointed counsel.

Restoration to Capacity

A ward has the right to be restored to capacity at the earliest possible time.³⁹ Section 744.464, F.S., describes the legal procedure for restoration to capacity in Florida. The ward, or any interested person filing a suggestion of capacity, has the burden of proving the ward is capable of exercising some or all of the rights which were removed. However, the law is silent regarding the evidentiary standard used to determine restoration to capacity. In the adjudicatory hearing on a petition alleging incapacity, the petitioner must establish the partial or total incapacity of the person by clear and convincing evidence.⁴⁰ A circuit court case⁴¹ suggests that the standard for restoration to capacity is a preponderance of evidence.⁴² Without clear statutory guidance, uncertainty remains in the law regarding the proper evidentiary standard in restoration to capacity proceedings.

Effect of Proposed Changes - Restoration to Capacity

The bill amends s. 744.464, F.S., to establish that the burden of proof for the restoration of an incapacitated person's rights is by a preponderance of the evidence. The bill requires that a court make specific findings of fact regarding competency. The court must also give priority to suggestions of capacity on the court calendar.

Claims of Minors

Section 744.3025(1)(a), F.S., provides that a court may appoint a guardian ad litem before approving the settlement of a minor's claim in any case in which the gross settlement of the claim exceeds \$15,000.⁴³ The statute is silent as to the specific criteria to be utilized by the court in its determination of the need for the appointment of a guardian ad litem.

Effect of Proposed Changes - Claims of Minors

The bill amends s. 744.3025(1)(a), F.S., to provide that the court may appoint a guardian ad litem only "if the court believes that a guardian ad litem is necessary to protect the minor's interest."

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

³⁸ This provision is derived from and similar to s. 733.6175(4), F.S., of the Florida Probate Code.

³⁹ s. 744.3215(1)(c), F.S.

⁴⁰ s. 744.331(5)(c), F.S. Clear and convincing evidence requires that the evidence must be found to be credible; the facts to which the witnesses testify must be distinctly remembered; the testimony must be precise and explicit and the witnesses must be lacking in confusion as to the facts in issue. The evidence must be of such weight that it produces in the mind of the trier of fact a firm belief or conviction, without hesitancy, as to the truth of the allegations sought to be established. *Inquiry Concerning a Judge*, 645 So. 2d 398, 404 (Fla. 1994)(quoting *Slomowitz v. Walker*, 429 So. 2d 797, 800 (Fla. 4th DCA 1983).

⁴¹ *In re Guardianship of Branch*, 10 FLW Supp. 23, 25 (2nd Cir. 2002).

⁴² A preponderance of the evidence is the greater weight of the evidence or evidence that more likely than not tends to prove a certain proposition. *Gross v. Lyons*, 763 So. 2d 276, 280 n. 1 (Fla. 2000).

⁴³ Under current law, parents as natural guardians may settle a claim of less than \$15,000 without appointment of a guardian ad litem. ss. 744.301 and 744.3025, F.S. These settlements are typically related to a personal injury case.

1. Revenues:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on state revenues. However, if the court finds a petition to determine incapacity has been filed in bad faith the petitioner may be required to reimburse such fees to the State Courts System.

2. Expenditures:

In part, this bill provides that if a petition to determine incapacity is dismissed, the guardianship examining committee must be paid from state funds as court-appointed expert witnesses. This requirement is likely to create an insignificant fiscal impact on state expenditures. The Real Property, Probate, and Trust Law Section of the Florida Bar reports that compensation awarded to an examining committee is modest, generally \$600 or less per appointment. A finding that an alleged incapacitated person is competent is uncommon and the state currently pays the examining committee fees for indigent cases dismissed before hearing, so the provision would affect only payment of examining committee fees in the cases of non-indigent persons. The data on filings addressed in the bill fall under the general title of Guardianship;⁴⁴ the total number of statewide Guardianship filings dismissed before hearing in Fiscal Year 2013-14 was 629. The bill addresses a small subset of the Guardianship filings, specifically the dismissal of petitions to determine incapacity. An informal survey conducted of a sample of judicial circuits did not indicate that a significant number of petitions to determine incapacity (competency cases) are dismissed before hearing. Of the competency cases dismissed before hearing a percentage were indigent filings, and an indeterminate amount were filed in bad faith in which costs and attorney fees will be assessed against the petitioner and the petitioner will be required to reimburse the State Courts System for amounts paid to the examining committee. Additionally, some circuits are already paying examining committee fees in situations where the alleged incapacitated person is not indigent and a good faith petition is dismissed.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on local government revenues.

2. Expenditures:

The bill does not appear to have any impact on local government expenditures.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The provisions of the bill that lessen the need for expert testimony regarding fees may lower the cost to individuals for maintenance of a guardianship case. In the majority of guardianship cases the cost of presenting expert testimony will be avoided and the situations where expert testimony is used will be minimized.

⁴⁴ Collected "Guardianship" data includes all matters relating to determination of status; contracts and conveyances of incompetents; maintenance custody of wards and their property interests; control and restoration of rights; appointment and removal of guardians pursuant to ch. 744, F.S.; appointment of guardian advocates for individuals with developmental disabilities pursuant to s. 393.12, F.S., and actions to remove the disabilities of non-age minors pursuant to ss. 743.08 and 743.09, F.S.