

STORAGE NAME: h0933z.rpp
DATE: May 16, 2000

****FAILED TO PASS THE LEGISLATURE****

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON
REAL PROPERTY AND PROBATE
FINAL ANALYSIS**

BILL #: HB 933
RELATING TO: Guardianship
SPONSOR(S): Representative Littlefield
TIED BILL(S): none

ORIGINATING COMMITTEE(S)/COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERENCE:

- (1) REAL PROPERTY & PROBATE
 - (2) JUDICIARY
 - (3) CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS
 - (4)
-

I. SUMMARY:

This bill modifies guardianship practice and procedure, as follows:

- Requires an emergency temporary guardian to file an inventory and a final report;
- Prohibits any person with “a criminal record” from serving as a guardian; and prohibits any person who holds a health care surrogate agreement or power of attorney for an individual from serving as that person’s guardian;
- Requires that a credit and criminal history background check of a guardian be conducted every 5 years;
- Requires that a petition to determine incapacity must include information regarding advance directives;
- Requires that a fee application from a member of the examining committee or from the attorney appointed to represent the alleged incapacitated person must be filed with the court within 30 days after the court approves the initial guardianship report;
- Requires that a copy of the initial guardianship report must also be given to the ward’s next of kin, and permits the next of kin and law enforcement officers to inspect any report in the guardianship court file;
- Modifies accounting and reporting formats; requires that all accounting must conform to “generally accepted accounting and auditing standards”; and requires the same fee to be paid upon filing of any amended accounting, or filing of any addenda to the annual accounting, as is paid to file the annual accounting; and
- Establishes fines and penalties to be assessed against a guardian for violation of the Guardianship Act.

This bill does not appear to have significant fiscal impact on state or local government.

On May 5, 2000, this bill died in the Committee on Real Property & Probate.

II. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS:

A. DOES THE BILL SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. <u>Less Government</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. <u>Lower Taxes</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. <u>Individual Freedom</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. <u>Personal Responsibility</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. <u>Family Empowerment</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

For any principle that received a "no" above, please explain:

This bill creates additional requirements for guardians, increased responsibilities for clerks of court in monitoring guardians, and establishes fines and penalties.

B. PRESENT SITUATION:

See "Section-by-Section Analysis" for present situation specific to each section of this bill.

Guardianship law is found in the Guardianship Act ("Act") in Chapter 744, F.S. A "guardian" is "a person who has been appointed by the court to act on behalf of a ward's person or property, or both."¹ A "ward" is "a person for whom a guardian has been appointed."² A person will only become a ward if that person is an "incapacitated person", which is "a person who has been judicially determined to lack the capacity to manage at least some of the property or to meet at least some of the essential health and safety requirements of such person."³ Guardianship is the legal process of determining the necessity of appointing a guardian for a ward, and monitoring and supervising that appointment. There are many variations in guardianship, including plenary,⁴ limited, nonprofit corporate, professional, or standby. While many wards are elderly, wards are also persons with developmental disabilities, persons with mental illness, and persons with severe medical problems.

In general, any adult person may be appointed as a guardian over a ward, except that appointment of a non-resident guardian is restricted and certain persons are prohibited from acting as a guardian.⁵ In many guardianships, a close relative or friend of the ward acts as guardian, often waiving the fees that he or she is entitled to earn as guardian.

¹ Section 744.102(8), F.S.

² Section 744.102(19), F.S.

³ Section 744.102(10), F.S.

⁴ "Plenary" is defined by Black's Law Dictionary as "full, entire, complete, absolute, perfect, unqualified".

⁵ Section 744.309, F.S. Persons prohibited from acting as a guardian include convicted felons, persons with a record of abuse or neglect of children or of the elderly, and medical providers to the ward.

Where no friend or relative is available to act as guardian, and the assets of the ward are sufficient, a professional guardian may be appointed.

C. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

See "Section-by-Section Analysis".

D. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS:

Section 1. Amends s. 744.3031, F.S., regarding emergency temporary guardianship.

Present Situation: Prior to appointment of a guardian, and after a petition for guardianship has been filed, a court may appoint an emergency temporary guardian if the court finds that there appears to be imminent danger to the physical or mental health or safety of the person upon whom a guardianship petition has been filed, or that the person's property is in danger of being wasted, misappropriated, or lost unless immediate action is taken.⁶ There is no requirement that an emergency temporary guardian prepare an inventory,⁷ although an emergency temporary guardian is required to file a final report with the court.⁷

Effect of Proposed Changes: This bill requires an emergency temporary guardian to file an inventory of the ward's property within 10 days of appointment, and requires an emergency temporary guardian to file a final report upon appointment of a guardian of the property or upon dismissal of the petition.

Section 2. Amends s. 744.309, F.S., regarding who may be appointed guardian of a resident ward.

Present Situation: Section 744.309(3), F.S., prohibits certain persons from being appointed as a guardian, including any person who has been convicted of a felony, or any person who is incapable of discharging the duties of a guardian, or is otherwise unsuitable to perform the duties of a guardian.

Section 744.312, F.S., sets forth the considerations in appointment of guardians. A court must give preference to the appointment of a person who is related by blood or marriage to the ward,⁸ and must consider the wishes expressed by an incapacitated person as to who should be appointed as guardian.⁹

A health care surrogate is a person designated to make health care decisions on behalf of a person. The person designating a health care surrogate is known as the "principal".

⁶ Section 744.3031(1), F.S.

⁷ Section 744.527, F.S., requires a final report in all guardianship cases, and is applicable to emergency temporary guardianships. A final report must show receipts, disbursements, amounts reserved for unpaid and anticipated disbursements, costs, and fees, including costs and fees to be paid to the guardian and to the attorneys, accountants, or other agents employed by the guardian, and other relevant financial information from the date of the previous annual accounting, and a list of the assets to be turned over to the person entitled to them. Fla.Prob.R. 5.680(c).

⁸ Section 744.312(2)(a), F.S.

⁹ Section 744.312(3)(a), F.S.

Upon a finding of incapacity by a treating physician, a health care surrogate, if one has been appointed, may make medical decisions on behalf of the principal.¹⁰ A health care surrogate has authority to act for the principal and to make all health care decisions for the principal during the principal's incapacity, in accordance with the principal's instructions, unless such authority has been expressly limited by the principal. A health care surrogate is to consult with appropriate health care providers to provide informed consent, and make only health care decisions for the principal which he or she believes the principal would have made under the circumstances, if the principal were capable of making such decisions. A health care surrogate may provide written consent to medical procedures, and must be provided access to the appropriate clinical records of the principal. A health care surrogate may also apply for public benefits, such as Medicare and Medicaid, for the principal and have access to information regarding the principal's income and assets and banking and financial records, to the extent required to make application. A health care surrogate may authorize the release of information and clinical records to appropriate persons to ensure the continuity of the principal's health care and may authorize the admission, discharge, or transfer of the principal to or from a health care facility or a nursing home. If, after the appointment of a surrogate, a court appoints a guardian, the surrogate shall continue to make health care decisions for the principal, unless the court has modified or revoked the authority of the surrogate.¹¹

A power of attorney is an "instrument in writing whereby one person, as principal, appoints another as his agent and confers authority to perform certain specified acts or kinds of acts on behalf of [the] principal."¹² An ordinary power of attorney expires upon the death or incapacity of the principal.¹³ A durable power of attorney, however, does not expire upon the incapacity of the principal, but is suspended upon the filing of a petition for incapacity and may be modified or revoked by the guardianship court on a finding of incapacity.¹⁴

The designation of a health care surrogate, together with the appointment of an attorney in fact pursuant to durable power of attorney,¹⁵ are planning tools that together are often entered into for the purpose of avoiding guardianship.¹⁶ It is common for the same person to be designated as both health care surrogate and attorney in fact under a durable power of attorney; and these positions are typically held by a trusted spouse, close family member, or close friend.

¹⁰ Section 765.204, F.S.

¹¹ Section 765.205, F.S.

¹² Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition.

¹³ *Millman v. First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Broward County*, 198 So.2d 338 (Fla. 4th DCA 1967).

¹⁴ Section 709.08(3), F.S.

¹⁵ "In 1974 the legislature created a new power of attorney called a durable family power of attorney which was a means by which the family members could help a potentially disabled or incompetent person in handling that person's legal, business and property affairs. This law has the beneficial effect of avoiding the time, expense and embarrassment involved in having to establish guardianships for incompetent persons." *In re Estate of Schriver, deceased*, 441 So.2d 1105, 1106 (Fla. 5th DCA 1983).

¹⁶ Testimony of Lauchlin Waldoch, a Tallahassee attorney board-certified in Elder Law who is the President-Elect of the Elder Law Section of the Florida Bar, at the meeting of the Committee on Real Property & Probate, March 22, 2000.

Effect of Proposed Changes: This bill replaces the restriction against appointment of a person as a guardian who has previously been convicted of a felony, with a restriction against appointment of a person as a guardian who has "a criminal record." This bill also prohibits any person "who holds a health care surrogate agreement or power of attorney for the individual for whom such person desires to serve as guardian" from being appointed as a guardian. The restriction against appointing any person as guardian "who holds a health care surrogate or power of attorney" may conflict with the considerations for appointment of a guardian at s. 744.312, F.S.

The phrase "a criminal record" is not defined, and could conceivably mean any arrest, whether or not the case was dismissed or adjudication was withheld. The phrase also includes a misdemeanor conviction that is remote in time and which would not affect the ability of a person to perform the duties of a guardian. This concern is addressed by Amendment 1, adopted by the Committee on Real Property & Probate on March 22, 2000.

The phrase "holds a health care surrogate agreement or power of attorney" literally means a person who has physical possession of the health care surrogate agreement or power of attorney form. This bill perhaps intends that a person appointed as a health care surrogate or appointed as an attorney in fact under a power of attorney is to be prohibited from being appointed as a guardian over the person.

Many people appoint their spouse (or a close relative) to be their health care surrogate, and similarly appoint their spouse (or a close relative) as attorney in fact pursuant to a durable power of attorney. These are both positions of great power and great trust, appointed by a person while that person is able to make the choice. The powers over property that a person appointed as an attorney in fact has are nearly the same as the powers of a guardian of the property.¹⁷ The powers over health care decisions that a person appointed as a health care surrogate has are nearly the same as the powers of a guardian of the person. The effect of this bill may be to disqualify a person's spouse, or his or her closest friend or relative, from being appointed to the position of guardian and thereby performing the duties that the ward intended for that person to perform, in conflict with the considerations in appointment of a guardian at s. 744.312, F.S. It is unclear why this bill establishes this prohibition.¹⁸ This concern is addressed by Amendment 10, adopted by the Committee on Real Property & Probate on March 22, 2000.

Section 3. Amends s. 744.3135, F.S., regarding credit and criminal investigations.

Present Situation: Section 744.3135, F.S., provides that a court may require a nonprofessional guardian and shall require a professional guardian to submit to a credit and criminal history background check at the guardian's expense. There is no requirement to check this information periodically.

¹⁷ "The holder of a durable family power of attorney is appointed by the donor of the power, and essentially performs the same functions as would a court appointed guardian. While not a 'guardian' in the legal sense, the attorney in fact has fiduciary duties similar in nature." *In re Estate of Schriver, deceased*, 441 So.2d 1105, 1107 (Fla. 5th DCA 1983).

¹⁸ Some persons involved in the guardianship process believe that this would be detrimental to the process. Telephone conference with the Honorable Mel Grossman, Administrative Judge of the Probate Division, 17th Judicial Circuit, Florida, February 28, 2000.

Effect of Proposed Changes: This bill requires that a credit and criminal history background check be conducted every 5 years.

There is a concern that this provision as worded may prohibit a court from requiring a credit or criminal history background check more often than every 5 years. For instance, one Florida judicial circuit requires professional guardians to submit to these checks every six months.¹⁹ This concern is addressed by Amendment 2, adopted by the Committee on Real Property & Probate on March 22, 2000.

Section 4. Amends s. 744.3201, F.S., regarding the petition to determine incapacity.

Present Situation: Section 744.3201, F.S., lists the information that must be included in a petition to determine incapacity (which is the document that initiates a guardianship case).

An “advance directive” is “a witnessed written document or oral statement in which instructions are given by a principal or in which the principal’s desires are expressed concerning any aspect of the principal’s health care, and includes, but is not limited to, the designation of a health care surrogate, a living will, or an anatomical gift”.²⁰ In every guardianship, the court is required to determine whether the ward, prior to incapacity, has executed any valid advance directive. If any such advance directive exists, the court shall specify in its order and letters of guardianship what authority, if any, the guardian shall exercise over the surrogate.²¹ However, the law does not require the petitioner in a guardianship case to inform the court of the existence of advance directives.

Effect of Proposed Changes: This bill adds a requirement that a petition to determine incapacity must contain all information, if any, compiled after a diligent search by the petitioner, relating to advance directives.

There is a concern that perhaps this provision should specify “advance directives of the alleged incapacitated person”. This concern is addressed by Amendment 3, adopted by the Committee on Real Property & Probate on March 22, 2000.

Section 5. Amends s. 744.331, F.S., regarding procedure to determine incapacity.

Present Situation: To determine incapacity, a court must appoint an examining committee to examine the alleged incapacitated person. After examining the person, the committee makes a recommendation to the court about whether the alleged incapacitated person should be placed in guardianship. The alleged incapacitated person is also entitled to an appointed attorney.²² The attorney and the members of the committee are entitled to reasonable fees to be determined by the court.²³ There is no set time limit for filing the fee application.

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ Section 765.101(1), F.S.

²¹ Section 744.3115, F.S.

²² Section 744.331, F.S.

²³ Section 744.331(7), F.S.

Effect of Proposed Changes: This bill requires that a fee application from a member of the examining committee or from the attorney appointed to represent the alleged incapacitated person must be filed with the court within 30 days after the court approves the initial guardianship report.

Section 6. Amends s. 744.362, F.S., regarding initial guardianship report.

Present Situation: A guardian must file with the court an initial guardianship report within 60 days of when the letters of guardianship are signed. A copy of the report is to be given to the ward and to the attorney for the ward.²⁴ The initial guardianship report must contain a verified inventory and a guardianship plan.²⁵ There is no requirement that a copy of the report be provided to any other person, and unless otherwise ordered by the court, any initial, annual, or final guardianship report or amendment thereto is subject to inspection only by the court, the clerk or the clerk's representative, the guardian and the guardian's attorney, the ward (unless the ward is a minor or has been determined to be totally incapacitated), and the ward's attorney.²⁶ The term "next of kin" means "those persons who would be heirs at law of the ward or alleged incapacitated person if such person were deceased and includes the lineal descendants of such ward or alleged incapacitated person."²⁷

Effect of Proposed Changes: This bill requires that a copy of the initial guardianship report must also be given to the ward's next of kin.

There is a concern that it may be inappropriate for the next of kin to be given a copy of the initial guardianship report, as the report contains financial and medical information that a ward may prefer to remain confidential.

Section 7. Amends s. 744.3678, F.S., regarding annual accounting of a guardian.

Present Situation: A guardian of the property must file an annual accounting of income, expenses, and assets of the ward. With the annual accounting, the guardian must also file a copy of the annual or year-end statement from any cash account.

Effect of Proposed Changes: This bill adds a requirement that the annual accounting must include the beginning and ending dates of the accounting period, and that copies of all statements for the time period of the accounting from any cash account must be attached to the accounting.

Present Situation: A guardian must pay to the clerk of the court a fee for filing the annual accounting, which fee is calculated based upon the value of the estate. There is no fee for filing an amended accounting or any addenda to an annual accounting.

²⁴ Section 744.362, F.S.

²⁵ Section 744.362(1), F.S.

²⁶ Section 744.3701, F.S.

²⁷ Section 744.102(12), F.S.

Effect of Proposed Changes: This bill requires the guardian to pay the same fee for filing of any amended accounting, or filing of any addenda to the annual accounting, as the guardian must pay for filing an annual accounting.

There is a concern that guardians not well versed in principals of accounting may have to make numerous amendatory filings, thereby increasing the filing fees.

Section 8. Amends s. 744.368, F.S., regarding responsibilities of a clerk of court.

Present Situation: A guardian is required to file an initial guardianship report that includes an inventory of the ward's assets.²⁸ A guardian is also required to file an annual guardianship report that includes assets, income, and expenses.²⁹ A guardian filing such reports may utilize any format or layout that the guardian wishes. The clerk of court must, within 90 days of receiving an initial or annual guardianship report, audit that report.

Effect of Proposed Changes: This bill requires a guardian to utilize forms adopted by the clerk, and requires the forms and the audit to conform to "generally accepted accounting and auditing standards".

There is a concern that the phrase "generally accepted accounting and auditing standards" is inappropriate. The usual phrase is "generally accepted accounting principals".³⁰ This concern is addressed by Amendment 4, adopted by the Committee on Real Property & Probate on March 22, 2000.

There is a concern that because many guardians are laypersons, not accountants, they may not know or understand generally accepted accounting principles, and thus they may have to employ an accountant (an additional cost) or they may be subject to repeatedly filing amended accounting statements, thereby incurring additional filing fees.

There is a concern that this requirement may result in the 67 counties creating 67 different sets of accounting forms. Additionally, it is the Supreme Court's function to "adopt" forms.³¹ This concern is addressed by Amendment 7, adopted by the Committee on Real Property & Probate on March 22, 2000.

Section 9. Creates s. 744.3691, regarding penalties that may be assessed against a guardian.

²⁸ Section 744.362(1), F.S.

²⁹ Section 744.3678, F.S.

³⁰ "Generally Accepted Accounting Principals" refers to the combined pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board. See, Preface to *Wiley GAAP 2000*, published by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

³¹ Florida Lawyers Support Services, Inc., a non-profit corporation affiliated with the Real Property, Probate, and Trust Law Section of the Florida Bar, promulgates suggested forms for use in guardianship cases.

Present Situation: A court may remove a guardian for cause, the statutes list 19 reasons warranting removal of a guardian.³² A court has the inherent power to hold persons in contempt of court, but the Legislature may limit the enforcement of contempt and may limit the penalties that may be imposed.³³

Effect of Proposed Changes: This bill adds a new section to the law that would require penalties to be assessed against a guardian for violation of the Guardianship Act.

- First offense \$ 500
- Second offense 1,500
- Third offense 2,500
- Fourth or subsequent May result in disqualification of the guardian from acting as a guardian in any case.

There is a concern that the penalties are mandatory and fixed, giving no discretion to the court to determine an appropriate penalty. For instance, an appropriate penalty for an especially grievous first offense may lead a court to the conclusion that the appropriate penalty is disqualification of the person from acting as a guardian in any case within the court's jurisdiction. The proposed enumeration of penalties may limit a court's broad discretion to punish a guardian by contempt, to remove a guardian from a case under s. 744.474, F.S., or to enter an injunction prohibiting a person from acting as a guardian in any case within the jurisdiction of the court.³⁴ This concern is addressed by Amendments 5 and 6, adopted by the Committee on Real Property & Probate on March 22, 2000.

Section 10. Amends s. 744.3701, F.S., regarding inspection of guardianship reports.

Present Situation: A guardian must file with the court an initial guardianship report within 60 days of the date that the letters of guardianship are signed.³⁵ The initial guardianship report must contain a verified inventory and a guardianship plan.³⁶ A guardian must file with the court an annual guardianship report which must contain an annual accounting and an annual guardianship plan.³⁷ A guardian must "promptly" file with the court a final guardianship report upon termination of the guardianship.³⁸ There is no requirement that a copy of any of these reports be provided to any person other than the ward and the ward's attorney. Any initial, annual, or final guardianship report or amendment thereto is subject to inspection only by the court, the clerk or the clerk's representative, the guardian and the guardian's attorney, the ward (unless the ward is a

³² Section 744.474, F.S.

³³ *Walker v. Bentley*, 678 So.2d 1265 (Fla. 1996).

³⁴ Telephone conference with the Honorable Mel Grossman, Administrative Judge of the Probate Division, 17th Judicial Circuit, February 28, 2000.

³⁵ Section 744.362, F.S.

³⁶ Section 744.362(1), F.S.

³⁷ Section 744.367, F.S.

³⁸ Section 744.527(1), F.S.

minor or has been determined to be totally incapacitated), and the ward's attorney.³⁹ The "next of kin" means "those persons who would be heirs at law of the ward or alleged incapacitated person if such person were deceased and includes the lineal descendants of such ward or alleged incapacitated person."⁴⁰ Florida statutes do not specifically authorize access to guardianship files by law enforcement officers, thus a law enforcement officer requesting to review a guardianship file must obtain a search warrant or court order.

Effect of Proposed Changes: This bill provides that the ward's next of kin, and "all law enforcement agencies of the state and agencies with direct affiliation to the court acting in an official capacity" may additionally inspect any initial, annual, or final guardianship report.

There is a concern that it may be inappropriate for the next of kin to be allowed to review guardianship reports, as the reports contain financial and medical information that a ward may prefer to remain confidential.

Section 11. Provides an effective date of October 1, 2000.

III. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

none

2. Expenditures:

none

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

This bill sets forth a schedule of fines for offenses committed by guardians. The possible fiscal impact is a function of the willingness of courts to impose the fines. The fiscal impact is indeterminate and likely minimal.

2. Expenditures:

The Florida Association of Court Clerks and Comptrollers states that the changes provided by this bill represent a "minimal impact" on the operation of clerks, and that accordingly this bill does not have any fiscal impact on clerks.⁴¹ No county or municipal

³⁹ Section 744.3701, F.S.

⁴⁰ Section 744.102(12), F.S.

⁴¹ Telephone conference with Elizabeth Allman, of the Florida Association of Court Clerks and Comptrollers, February 23, 2000.

agency other than clerks of the court are affected by the provisions of this bill; thus, this bill does not appear to have any negative fiscal impact on counties or municipalities.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

Under current law, a guardianship estate pays one fee per year for filing the annual accounting. This bill increases the fee in those instances where a guardian must file amended or corrected annual accounting. This bill also mandates fines in certain circumstances and mandates that guardians, at their expense, submit to credit and criminal history background checks every 5 years.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

none

IV. CONSEQUENCES OF ARTICLE VII, SECTION 18 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION:

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

This bill does not require counties or municipalities to spend funds or to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds.

B. REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:

This bill does not reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate.

C. REDUCTION OF STATE TAX SHARED WITH COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES:

This bill does not reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

V. COMMENTS:

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

The provisions requiring that the next of kin be notified of a petition for guardianship, and that the next of kin have access to guardianship files, may perhaps violate the right of privacy enumerated in Article I, Section 23 of the Florida Constitution.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

none

C. OTHER COMMENTS:

See "Section-by-Section Analysis".

This bill as filed is identical to SB 1804.⁴²

Comments by Interested Parties -- At the meeting of the Committee on Real Property & Probate of March 22, 2000, the following comments were made by members of the public regarding this bill:

- The Real Property, Probate, and Trust Law Section of the Florida Bar stated that the Section is opposed to this bill.
- Lauchlin Waldoch, a Tallahassee attorney board-certified in Elder Law who is the President-Elect of the Elder Law Section of the Florida Bar, stated her opposition to this bill. In support of Amendment 10, she noted that a power of attorney is automatically suspended upon the filing of a guardianship, and that the guardianship court must look at any advance directive in effect regarding the ward and make a determination as to whether the advance directive is to be superseded by the guardianship. She further noted that it is “essential to maintain the privacy of the wards” in guardianship cases, and that accordingly she believes that the provisions requiring that the next of kin be notified of a petition for guardianship, and that the next of kin have access to guardianship files, should be removed from this bill.

VI. AMENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:

The Committee on Real Property & Property met on March 22, 2000, and adopted 10 amendments to this bill. Each amendment is described as follows:

1. Changes the restriction on persons who may be appointed as a guardian from a “person who has a criminal record” to a person who has been convicted of a felony or “a crime involving moral turpitude”.
2. Gives flexibility to courts to require credit and criminal history checks more often than every five years.
3. Clarifies that the advance directives that must be in the petition for guardianship are those “of the alleged incapacitated person”.
4. Adopts the standard phrase “generally accepted accounting principals”.
5. Clarifies that the enumerated penalties for violation of Chapter 744, F.S., are not exclusive, thereby keeping the discretion that courts currently have to hold a guardian in contempt.
6. Clarifies that the enumerated penalties are civil penalties, not criminal.
7. Provides that court system, not clerks of court, are to adopt accounting forms for use by guardians.
8. Provides that, in addition to the right created by this bill for a clerk of court to order a comprehensive audit of the books and records of a guardian, a court may also order such an audit.

⁴² On April 4, 2000, SB 1804 was withdrawn from further consideration. It was not heard in any Senate committee.

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9. Provides that, when the next of kin are to be notified of a petition for guardianship or the next of kin are given the right to inspect a guardianship file, such notification applies when the next of kin are "identified and available".
10. Removes the provision in this bill that prohibits a person "who holds a health care surrogate agreement or power of attorney for the individual for whom such person desires to serve as guardian" from being appointed as a guardian.

Further consideration of this bill was then temporarily postponed pursuant to Rule 141.

VII. SIGNATURES:

COMMITTEE ON REAL PROPERTY & PROBATE:

Prepared by:

Staff Director:

Nathan L. Bond, J.D.

J. Marleen Ahearn, Ph.D., J.D.

FINAL ANALYSIS PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEE ON REAL PROPERTY AND PROBATE:

Prepared by:

Staff Director:

Nathan L. Bond, J.D.

J. Marleen Ahearn, Ph.D, J.D.