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By Senator Diaz de la Portilla

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to guardians and wards; amending s. 744.108, F.S.; providing that a guardian or attorney is entitled to a reasonable fee for services and costs if there is a proven benefit to the ward by the actions of the guardian or the attorney; revising criteria for award of fees for a guardian or attorney; prohibiting fee awards when a conflict of interest exists; providing that fees for legal services may include reasonable charges for work performed by paralegals; revising requirements for petitions for quardian fees and attorney fees; amending s. 744.331, F.S.; deleting obsolete language; revising the requirements for the composition and appointment of an examining committee; providing that the attending or family physician may be appointed to the committee unless good cause is shown; revising the requirements for examinations and reports; authorizing family members and caregivers to observe and record evaluations; requiring that the court dismiss a petition if an examining committee member concludes that the alleged incapacitated person is not incapacitated; revising provisions relating to suspension of a trust, trust amendment, or durable power of attorney in certain circumstances; creating s. 744.4461, F.S.; defining the term "undue influence"; prohibiting financial exploitation of a ward; providing criminal penalties; amending s. 932.701, F.S.; redefining the term "contraband

article" to include the forfeiture of personal property used in connection with the financial exploitation of a ward; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 744.108, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.108 <u>Guardian Guardian's</u> and <u>attorney attorney's</u> fees and expenses.—

- (1) 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 <u>if there is a monetary benefit accrued to the ward by the actions of the guardian or attorney</u>.
- (2) When fees for a guardian or an attorney are submitted to the court for determination, the court shall consider the following criteria:
 - (a) The time and labor required;
- (b) The novelty and difficulty of the questions involved and the skill required to perform the services properly;
- (c) The likelihood that the acceptance of the particular employment will preclude other employment of the person;
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ (d) The fee customarily charged in the locality for similar services;
- (e) The nature and value of the incapacitated person's property, the amount of income earned by the estate, and the responsibilities and potential liabilities assumed by the

person;

- (d) (f) The results obtained;
- (g) The time limits imposed by the circumstances;
- (h) The nature and length of the relationship with the incapacitated person; and
- (e)(i) The experience, reputation, diligence, and ability of the person performing the service.
- (3) In awarding fees to attorney guardians or attorneys, the court must clearly distinguish between fees and expenses for legal services and fees and expenses for guardian services and must have determined that no conflict of interest exists. If a conflict of interest exists, the guardian fees and attorney fees may not be awarded.
- (4) Fees for legal services may include customary and reasonable charges for work performed by legal assistants $\underline{\text{or}}$ $\underline{\text{paralegals}}$ employed by $\underline{\text{or}}$ $\underline{\text{and}}$ working under the direction of the attorney.
- (5) All petitions for <u>guardian</u> guardian's and <u>attorney</u> attorney's fees and expenses must be accompanied by an itemized description of the services performed for the fees and expenses sought to be recovered <u>and an accounting of the monetary benefit</u> accrued to the ward by the actions of the person requesting the fees and expenses.
- (6) A petition for fees or expenses may not be approved by the court without 20 days' prior notice to the guardian and to all family members, or next of kin, of the ward who are listed in the petition to initiate the proceedings the ward, unless the ward is a minor or is totally incapacitated. Other family members of the ward or next of kin not listed in the petition to

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initiate proceedings or other interested parties may submit instructions to be placed on the notice and may provide a mailing address or an e-mail address to which the notice shall be sent.

- (7) A petition for fees <u>must</u> shall include the period covered and the total amount of all prior fees paid or costs awarded to <u>all parties</u> the <u>petitioner</u> in the guardianship proceeding currently before the court.
- (8) When court proceedings are instituted to review or determine guardian fees a guardian's or attorney an attorney's fees under subsection (2), such proceedings are part of the guardianship administration process and the costs, including fees for the guardian's attorney, shall be determined by the court and paid from the assets of the guardianship estate unless the court finds the requested compensation under subsection (2) to be substantially unreasonable or ineffective in protecting the assets of the ward.

Section 2. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2), paragraphs (a), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of subsection (3), subsection (4), and paragraph (f) of subsection (6) of section 744.331, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

744.331 Procedures to determine incapacity.

- (2) ATTORNEY FOR THE ALLEGED INCAPACITATED PERSON.-
- (d) Effective January 1, 2007, An attorney seeking to be appointed by a court for incapacity and guardianship proceedings must have completed a minimum of 8 hours of education in guardianship. A court may waive the initial training requirement for an attorney who has served as a court-appointed attorney in incapacity proceedings or as an attorney of record for guardians

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for <u>at least</u> not less than 3 years. The education requirement of this paragraph does not apply to the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel until July 1, 2008.

- (3) EXAMINING COMMITTEE. -
- (a) Within 5 days after a petition for determination of incapacity has been filed, the court shall appoint an examining committee consisting of three members. The appointments shall be made from a list of persons qualified to be members of the examining committee prepared and published by the chief judge of the circuit. One member must be a board-certified psychiatrist or other physician-specialist, and each of physician. the remaining members must be either a clinical psychologist, a board-certified gerontologist, an advanced registered nurse practitioner, a board-certified another psychiatrist, or other board-certified physician, a registered nurse, nurse practitioner, licensed social worker, a person 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. Each member One of the examining three members of the committee must have professional knowledge and experience in evaluating of the type of incapacity alleged in the petition. Unless good cause is shown, the attending or family physician may not be appointed to the committee. If the attending or family physician is not appointed to the committee, but available for consultation, the committee must consult with the physician and review pertinent findings. Each committee member must include such review in his or her individual report. Members of the examining committee may

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not be related to or associated with one another, with the petitioner, with counsel for the petitioner or the proposed quardian, or with the person alleged to be totally or partially incapacitated. A member may not be employed by any private or governmental agency that has custody of, or furnishes, services or subsidies, directly or indirectly, to the person or the family of the person alleged to be incapacitated or for whom a quardianship is sought. A petitioner may not serve as a member of the examining committee. Members of the examining committee must be able to communicate, either directly or through an interpreter, in the language that the alleged incapacitated person speaks or to communicate in a medium understandable to the alleged incapacitated person if she or he is able to communicate. The clerk of the court shall send notice of the appointment to each person appointed no later than 3 days after the court's appointment.

- (c) Each person appointed to an examining committee must file an affidavit with the court every 12 months stating that he or she has completed all the required courses and holds a current, valid license to practice in this state or will do so no later than 4 months after his or her initial appointment.

 Each year, the chief judge of the circuit must prepare a list of persons qualified to be members of an examining committee.
- (d) A member of an examining committee must complete a minimum of 4 hours of initial training. The person must complete 2 hours of continuing education during each 2-year period after the initial training. The initial training and continuing education program must be developed under the supervision of the Statewide Public Guardianship Office, in consultation with the

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Florida Conference of Circuit Court Judges; the Elder Law and the Real Property, Probate and Trust Law sections of The Florida Bar; the Florida State Guardianship Association; and the Florida Guardian Ad Litem Guardianship Foundation; and the Florida Medical Association. The court may waive the initial training requirement for a person who has served for at least not less than 5 years on examining committees. If a person wishes to obtain his or her continuing education on the Internet or by watching a video course, the person must first obtain the approval of the chief judge before taking an Internet or video course.

- (e) Each member of the examining committee shall perform a comprehensive evaluation, including a physical examination, of the alleged incapacitated person examine the person. Each examining committee member must determine the alleged incapacitated person's ability to exercise those rights specified in s. 744.3215. In addition to the evaluation examination, each examining committee member must have access to_{T} and may consider the person's health status at the time of the evaluation, the appropriateness of the timing of the evaluation, previous evaluations examinations of the person, including, but not limited to, habilitation plans, school records, and psychological and psychosocial reports voluntarily offered for use by the alleged incapacitated person or his or her attorney. Each member of the examining committee must submit an independent a report within 15 days after appointment without consultation with the other committee members.
- (f) The examination of the alleged incapacitated person must include a comprehensive evaluation examination, a report of

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which shall be filed by each examining committee member as part of his or her written report. The comprehensive <u>evaluation</u> <u>examination</u> report should be an essential element, but not necessarily the only element, used in making a capacity and guardianship decision. The comprehensive <u>evaluation</u> examination must include, <u>if indicated</u>:

- 1. A physical examination, including neurologic findings;
- 2. A <u>comprehensive</u>, <u>objective</u> mental health examination; and
 - 3. A functional assessment; and
 - 4. A neurological imaging study, if required.

If any <u>aspect</u> of these three aspects of the <u>evaluation</u> examination is not indicated or cannot be accomplished for any reason, the written report must explain the reasons for its omission, or the report is null and void.

- (g) Each committee member's written report must include:
- 1. To the extent possible, a <u>clinical</u> diagnosis $\underline{\text{and}}_{\tau}$ prognosis $\underline{\text{for recovery}}_{\tau}$ and $\underline{\text{recommended course of treatment}}$.
- 2. An evaluation of the alleged incapacitated person's ability to retain his or her her or his rights, including, without limitation, the rights to marry, vote, contract, determine his or her her or his residence, consent to medical treatment, and make decisions affecting his or her her or his social environment.
- 3. The results of the comprehensive <u>evaluation</u> examination and the committee member's assessment of information provided by the attending or family physician or the alleged incapacitated

person's attorney, if any.

- 4. A description of any matters with respect to which the person lacks the capacity to exercise rights, the extent <u>and expected duration</u> of that incapacity, and the <u>objective</u> factual basis for the determination that the person lacks that capacity.
- 5. The names of all persons present during the time the committee member conducted his or her evaluation examination. If a person other than the person who is the subject of the evaluation examination supplies answers posed to the alleged incapacitated person, the report must include the response and the name of the person supplying the answer. Absent objection from the alleged incapacitated person, a family member or caregiver may not be barred from observing the evaluation. Video or other recordings of the evaluation may be made by family members and interested parties without limitation.
- 6. The signature of the committee member and the date and time the member conducted his or her evaluation examination.
- (4) <u>RULING ON DISMISSAL OF PETITION.—If any a majority</u> of the examining committee members <u>concludes</u> conclude that the alleged incapacitated person is not incapacitated in any respect, the court shall dismiss the petition.
- (6) ORDER DETERMINING INCAPACITY.—If, after making findings of fact on the basis of clear and convincing evidence, the court finds that a person is incapacitated with respect to the exercise of a particular right, or all rights, the court shall enter a written order determining such incapacity. A person is determined to be incapacitated only with respect to those rights specified in the order.
 - (f) Upon the filing of a verified sworn statement by an

interested person stating:

1. That he or she has <u>sworn evidence</u> a <u>good faith belief</u> that the alleged incapacitated person's trust, trust amendment, or durable power of attorney is invalid; and

- 2. A reasonable factual basis for that belief; and
- 3. That there exists an imminent danger of physical or financial harm to the alleged incapacitated person and that such person has reported the danger to the Department of Children and Families or the state attorney,

the trust, trust amendment, or durable power of attorney <u>is</u> suspended until such time as a court hearing can be held, at which time such documents may be reinstated at the discretion of the court shall not be deemed to be an alternative to the appointment of a guardian. The appointment of a guardian does not limit the court's power to determine that certain authority granted by a durable power of attorney <u>remains</u> is to remain exercisable by the attorney in fact.

Section 3. Section 744.4461, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 744.4461 Financial exploitation of wards; penalties.-
- (1) As used in this section, the term "undue influence" means domination, intimidation, force, coercion, or legal manipulation exercised by another person to the extent that a ward is harmed.
- (2) A guardian or his or her agent or an attorney or his or her agent may not knowingly, from the date the incapacity is adjudicated, dissipate, use, obtain, convert, or take control or endeavor to dissipate, use, obtain, convert, or take control

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of any of a ward's property by improper billing, fraud upon the
court, deception, intimidation, undue influence, coercion,
harassment, duress, or misrepresentation with the intent or
result of permanently depriving the ward of the use, benefit, or
possession of the property.

(3) A person who violates this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 932.701, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

932.701 Short title; definitions.-

- (2) As used in the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act:
- (a) "Contraband article" means:
- 1. Any controlled substance as defined in chapter 893 or any substance, device, paraphernalia, or currency or other means of exchange that was used, was attempted to be used, or was intended to be used in violation of any provision of chapter 893, if the totality of the facts presented by the state is clearly sufficient to meet the state's burden of establishing probable cause to believe that a nexus exists between the article seized and the narcotics activity, regardless of whether or not the use of the contraband article can be traced to a specific narcotics transaction.
- 2. Any gambling paraphernalia, lottery tickets, money, currency, or other means of exchange that which was used or_{τ} was attempted σ or intended to be used in violation of the gambling laws of the state.
- 3. Any equipment, liquid or solid equipment that, which was or is being used or, is being used, was attempted to be used, or

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intended to be used in violation of the beverage or tobacco laws of the state.

- 4. Any motor fuel upon which the motor fuel tax has not been paid as required by law.
- 5. Any personal property, including, but not limited to, any vessel, aircraft, item, object, tool, substance, device, weapon, machine, vehicle of any kind, money, securities, books, records, research, negotiable instruments, or currency, which was used or was attempted to be used as an instrumentality in the commission of, or in aiding or abetting in the commission of, any felony, regardless of whether or not comprising an element of the felony, or which is acquired by proceeds obtained as a result of a violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.
- 6. Any real property, including any right, title, leasehold, or other interest in the whole of any lot or tract of land, which was or is being used, is being used, or was attempted to be used as an instrumentality in the commission of, or in aiding or abetting in the commission of, any felony, or which is acquired by proceeds obtained as a result of a violation of the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.
- 7. Any personal property, including, but not limited to, equipment, money, securities, books, records, research, negotiable instruments, currency, or any vessel, aircraft, item, object, tool, substance, device, weapon, machine, or vehicle of any kind in the possession of or belonging to any person who takes aquaculture products in violation of s. 812.014(2)(c).
- 8. Any motor vehicle offered for sale in violation of s. 320.28.

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9. Any motor vehicle used during the course of committing an offense in violation of s. 322.34(9)(a).

- 10. Any photograph, film, or other recorded image, including an image recorded on videotape, a compact disc, digital tape, or fixed disk, which that is recorded in violation of s. 810.145 and is possessed for the purpose of amusement, entertainment, sexual arousal, gratification, or profit, or for the purpose of degrading or abusing another person.
- 11. Any real property, including any right, title, leasehold, or other interest in the whole of any lot or tract of land, which is acquired by proceeds obtained as a result of Medicaid fraud under s. 409.920 or s. 409.9201; any personal property, including, but not limited to, equipment, money, securities, books, records, research, negotiable instruments, or currency; or any vessel, aircraft, item, object, tool, substance, device, weapon, machine, or vehicle of any kind in the possession of or belonging to any person which is acquired by proceeds obtained as a result of Medicaid fraud under s. 409.920 or s. 409.9201.
- 12. Any personal property, including, but not limited to, any vehicle, item, object, tool, device, weapon, machine, money, security, book, or record, which that is used or attempted to be used as an instrumentality in the commission of, or in aiding and abetting in the commission of, a person's third or subsequent violation of s. 509.144, whether or not comprising an element of the offense.
- 13. Any vehicle, machinery, equipment, or other item of personal property used in connection with the financial exploitation of a ward in violation of s. 744.4461.

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378	Section	5.	This	act	shall	take	effect	October	1,	2014.