



# FULL ANALYSIS

## I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

### A. DOES THE BILL:

- |                                      |                              |  |   |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Reduce government?                | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 2. Lower taxes?                      | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/>            | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Expand individual freedom?        | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/>            | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Increase personal responsibility? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/>            | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Empower families?                 | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/>            | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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

To the extent that a new position is created for the executive director of the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office, it would appear that the size of government has not been reduced.

### B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

**The Guardian ad Litem (GAL) Program:** The federal government acknowledged the importance of best interests representation for children through the enactment of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) in 1974. This legislation required the appointment of a guardian ad litem in all proceedings involving child abuse and neglect. Florida, in turn, enacted the Comprehensive Abuse of Children or Disabled Persons Act that codified the court’s authority to appoint GAL’s, with an appointment being required in all dependency proceedings with abuse allegations in 1978, and all dependency proceedings alleging neglect in 1979. In 1979, the legislature appropriated funds to the Office of the State Courts Administrator for the development of a model representation program. Florida chose to replicate a national model implemented in Washington state, which combined trained volunteers with program staff to serve as guardians ad litem.

A pilot program was developed in Florida in 1980 with a stated mission to provide children with best interests representation and advocacy. The pilot was independently evaluated in 1981 and the resulting report concluded that the volunteer model was likely to be the most feasible, least expensive, and most effective means of providing neglected and abused children with representation. By 1990 all of the judicial circuits in Florida had established a volunteer GAL program. Orange County, one of two counties comprising the Ninth Judicial Circuit, was the lone exception, choosing to use pro bono attorneys to provide representation to children.

Today there are twenty one programs in Florida’s twenty judicial circuits. The GAL program operates with \$15 million in total funding from a variety of sources and provides a guardian ad litem in approximately 7,900 of the 12,500 cases in which an appointment has been made by the court. The GAL program relies on volunteers who are supervised by paid case coordinators. Staff attorneys provide legal assistance as needed. During the 2001 calendar year, 4,701 volunteers donated 666,585 hours of service to the program statewide.<sup>1</sup> The GAL volunteer has the following responsibilities:

- To investigate the allegations of the dependency petition and file a written report which must include a statement of the wishes of the child, and the recommendations of the GAL;
- To be present at all court hearings unless excused by the court; and
- To represent the best interests of the child.<sup>2</sup>

Chief judges supervise daily program functions. Historically, this relationship has been problematic due to the conflict created by the supervision of program staff by judges in front of whom GAL’s appear. In addition, local control of programs has resulted in a lack of uniformity in a number of aspects of the

<sup>1</sup> Data provided by the Office of the State Courts Administrator.

<sup>2</sup> See s. 39.807, F.S.

program. Several aspects of the program have been identified as crucial to the proper representation of children in court, and must be preserved in a transfer of the GAL program:

- The best interests mission;
- Independent advocacy;
- The dedication and longevity of program staff;
- The ability to provide information to the court; and
- The community involvement of lay volunteers.<sup>3</sup>

**Transfer of the GAL Program:** The GAL program is currently part of the judicial branch. The impetus to transfer the GAL Program out of the judicial branch is primarily for two reasons:

1. Revision 7 to Article V of the Florida Constitution directs state government to assume the cost of the state court system, to be fully effectuated by July 1, 2004. The Legislature is in the process of defining the state court system to determine which programs and services are part of the state court system to be paid for by the state.
2. Current placement within the judicial branch creates actual and perceived conflicts of interest. The chief judge in each circuit is responsible for managing program staff and operations. As a result, when a guardian ad litem disagrees with a judge's decision, the program is publicly disagreeing with management, placing the parties in conflict. Alternatively, it can be argued that judges treat guardian ad litem recommendations more favorably because they come from a court program.<sup>4</sup>

Several alternatives for placement have been considered, including the creation of an independent office within the judicial branch, the public defenders' offices<sup>5</sup>, an agency within the executive branch, and a not-for-profit organization. Ultimately, both OPPAGA and the Governor's Guardian ad Litem Working Group recommended placement in the Justice Administrative Commission (JAC).<sup>6</sup> OPPAGA reports that making the GAL program independent, served by the JAC seems to be the second least expensive option (after leaving the GAL program in the Office of the State Courts Administrator) and would resolve concerns over conflict of interest and centralization.

**The Justice Administrative Commission (JAC):** The JAC was statutorily created to provide administrative services and assistance to the offices of the state attorneys, the public defenders, the Capitol Collateral Representatives, and the Judicial Qualifications Commission.<sup>7</sup> Members of the JAC consist of two state attorneys selected by the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association and two public defenders selected by the Florida Public Defenders Association. The Commission employs an executive director to run the day-to-day business of the JAC.

**Effect of Proposed Changes:** The bill transfers all funds and positions associated with the GAL program in the Office of the State Courts Administrator by a type two transfer to the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office within the JAC.<sup>8</sup> The bill creates a Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office within the JAC. The JAC is required to provide administrative support and service to the Statewide GAL Office to the extent requested by the executive director within the available resources of the

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<sup>3</sup> Letter to the Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court, the Honorable Charles Wells, from Judge Daniel Dawson, Chair of the Children's Court Improvement Committee, September 28, 2001.

<sup>4</sup> See OPPAGA Report No. 02-10, "Guardian ad Litem Placement May Shift for Reasons of Funding and Conflict of Interest", February, 2002.

<sup>5</sup> See SB 686 (2002), which originally transferred the GAL program to the offices of the public defenders. The bill was amended to provide for transfer of the program to the Department of Elderly Affairs. CS/CS/CS SB 686 died in House Messages.

<sup>6</sup> See OPPAGA Report No. 02-10 and Final Report of the Governor's Guardian ad Litem Workgroup, submitted to the Governor on September 15, 2002.

<sup>7</sup> See s. 43.16, F.S.

<sup>8</sup> See s. 20.06(2), F.S. A type two transfer is the merging of an existing agency into another agency or department. The transfer includes all statutory powers, duties, and functions, and records, personnel, property, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, or other funds, except those transferred elsewhere or abolished.

commission. The Statewide GAL Office shall not be subject to the control, supervision, or direction of the JAC in the performance of its duties. The bill also provides for the following:

- **Appointment of the Executive Director:** The bill provides for the appointment of an executive director to head the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office. The director is appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court. The bill requires the director to have knowledge of dependency law and of social service delivery systems available to meet the needs of dependent children, and to serve at the pleasure of and report to the Governor. The director is required to serve on a full-time basis and is required to carry out the duties of the office. The Governor's GAL workgroup proposed a different manner of appointment of the executive director: appointment by the Governor and Chief Justice from recommendations made by an advisory committee composed of two persons appointed by the Governor, two persons appointed by the Chief Justice, and one person appointed by the State GAL Association. The Workgroup recommended that the director serve a three-year term, subject to removal for cause by the Governor and the Chief Justice.<sup>9</sup>
- **Duties of the Statewide GAL Office:** The Office is directed to perform the following duties, within available resources:
  - Have oversight responsibilities for and provide technical assistance to all GAL programs within the judicial circuits;
  - Review current GAL programs in Florida and other states;
  - Develop statewide performance measures and standards in consultation with local GAL offices;
  - Develop a training program in consultation with a curriculum committee;
  - Review the various methods of funding and maximize the use of funding sources;
  - Conduct or contract for demonstration projects, within funds appropriated or through gifts, grants or contributions, to determine the feasibility or desirability of new concepts of organization, administration, financing, or service delivery designed to preserve the civil and constitutional rights of dependent children; and
  - Submit to the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House an interim report describing the progress of meeting the goals as set forth in the bill; submit a proposed plan including alternatives for meeting the state's GAL needs; and a yearly status report.

**The Pilot Programs:** In 2000, the Legislature provided for the creation of a 3-year pilot Attorney ad Litem Program in the Ninth Judicial Circuit, established by the Office of the State Courts Administrator.<sup>10</sup> The pilot project has three components: the GAL component provided by the Osceola County GAL program modeled after the state program; the GAL component provided by the Legal Aid Society of the Orange County Bar Association; and the attorney ad litem component provided by Barry University School of Law. The Osceola County GAL Program is the only fully funded GAL program in Florida, and uses a blended model of representation. The primary differences between the traditional GAL model and the attorney ad litem model is that in the traditional GAL model, a lay volunteer provides advocacy for the dependent child and is required to report to the court an independent assessment of the child's best interests, in addition to the child's wishes. The GAL staff attorney provides legal assistance for a small percentage of cases in which the lay volunteer requires legal assistance. Conversely, the attorney ad litem model provides an attorney for the dependent child, whose obligation is to follow the direction of the child client.

**Effect of Proposed Changes:** The bill provides for the transfer of the pilot programs to the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office within the JAC.

#### C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1 creates the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office; provides legislative findings and intent; provides for the appointment of the executive director; and provides duties of the Office.

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<sup>9</sup> See Final Report of the Governor's Guardian ad Litem Working Group, p. 11.

<sup>10</sup> See s. 39.4086, F.S.

Section 2 transfers the pilot programs created by s. 39.4086 to the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office and transfers all funds and positions associated with the Guardian ad Litem Program in the Office of the State Courts Administrator to the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Program within the Justice Administrative Commission by a type two transfer.

Section 3 provides an effective date of July 1, 2003.

## II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

**Current:** The State Courts System reports an operating budget for 2002-2003 of \$14,556,053 from general revenue and \$434,442 from the Family Court Trust Fund. Additionally, \$250,000 was appropriated to the Office of the State Courts Administrator in 2002 to provide funding to prepare for the transition of the GAL program out of the Office of the State Courts Administrator. The type-two transfer should transfer all unexpended balances of these appropriations to the JAC.

In 2002, the Legislature appropriated \$1,682,102 to continue the Ninth Judicial Circuit's Attorney ad Litem Pilot Project. The bill requires that the pilot be transferred to the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office.

**Future:** The JAC reports that in order to provide administrative support to the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office it will need an additional 3.0 FTE and \$195,000 to maintain its 1 to 200 FTE ratio.

The Office of the State Courts Administrator reports that the Statewide Guardian ad Litem Office should be comprised of a director, two lead attorneys, two senior court analysts, an administrative assistant, and a secretary, to be funded as follows:

State Director (pay rate for Trial Court Administrator)	\$ 82,094
Staff Attorneys (x2)	\$111,127
Senior Court Analyst (x2)	\$ 91,424
Administrative Assistant I	\$ 28,071
Senior Secretary	\$ 26,387
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<b>TOTAL<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>\$339,103</b>

Operating capital outlay (OCO) and expense for 7 employees is reported to cost an additional \$79,905.

### B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

Counties expended approximately \$3.1 million on circuit GAL programs in 2001.<sup>12</sup> This bill does not require the counties to make any new expenditures for the GAL programs.

<sup>11</sup> Salaries were calculated using current OSCA rate plus 10%, benefits calculated as an additional 30%.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

If the counties decide not to continue providing funding to the GAL programs, there will be a shortfall of \$3.1 million. Similarly, office space may become an issue should any county not continue to provide office space within circuit courthouses.

**III. COMMENTS**

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

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

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

The transfer on line 112 only transfers positions within the Office of the State Courts Administrator; however, the existing Guardian ad Litem positions are within the trial courts. The appropriate language would be to transfer the current positions 'within the state court system'. The sponsor's amendment effectuates this change.

The entire transfer will take place effective July 1, 2003, which means that circuit programs will require administrative support before an executive director is on board.

**IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES**

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<sup>12</sup> See Legal Needs of Children Senate Interim Project Report No. 2002-140, published by the Florida Senate Judiciary Committee in November, 2001.