

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Safeguard individual liberty—This bill will protect incapacitated persons from unscrupulous trustees by allowing the court to appoint a court monitor sua sponte, by restricting who may serve as a monitor, and by requiring periodic court reviews to determine whether the guardianship is still necessary to protect the person.

Empower families—This bill affects family relationships by allowing the court or other concerned parties to intervene when a ward of a trust is being taken advantage of by the ward's guardian.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Current law

Trusts

A trust is generally defined as:

a fiduciary relationship with respect to property, subjecting the person by whom the title to the property is held to equitable duties to deal with the property for the benefit of another person, which arises as a result of a manifestation of an intention to create it. . . . [A] "beneficiary of a trust" [is] one who has an equitable interest in property subject to a trust and who enjoys the benefit of the administration of the trust by a trustee. The trustee is the person who holds the legal title to the property held in trust, for the benefit of the beneficiary. The settlor, or trustor, is the person who creates the trust.¹

A "grantor" is "one who creates or adds to a trust and includes 'settlor' or 'trustor' and a testator who creates or adds to a trust."² "Trustee" refers to "an original, additional, surviving, or successor trustee, whether or not appointed or confirmed by court."³

Trust Contests

Section 737.2065, F.S., expressly prohibits the bringing of any action to contest the validity of any or all parts of a trust until the trust becomes irrevocable. This section was enacted in 1992, along with similar legislation forbidding the commencement of will contests before the death of the testator.⁴

Generally, revocable trusts are correctly treated as will substitutes, although they serve an additional function that is not contemplated by a will: a revocable trust can serve as the framework for the investment, management, expenditure, and distribution of the grantor's assets during his or her life.⁵ It is because of the similarity between a will and a revocable trust that the Legislature, in 1992, enacted statutes forbidding challenges to either instrument prior to death of the testator for a will or prior to the trust becoming irrevocable, which typically occurs upon the death of the trust's settlor.⁶ However,

¹ 55A Fla. Jur. 2d Trusts s.1.

² Section 731.201(17), F.S.

³ *Id.* at (35).

⁴ Wm. Fletcher Belcher, *Proposed Exception to Existing Prohibition Against Contesting Revocable Trusts*, Vol. XXV Fla. Bar Journal No. 2, 11 (2003).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *See id.*

because a trust can operate during the settlor's lifetime, and because the settlor may become incapacitated, there is also a potential guardianship aspect to a trust which, again, is not present in a will. An invalid revocable trust, which administers the grantor's assets during his or her lifetime, has the potential to cause great harm to the grantor.⁷ "Unlike probate, serving as a guardian is a responsibility that may change over time, last for many years, and include excruciatingly complex decisions about medical treatment, placement, and trade-offs between autonomy and beneficence."⁸

Guardianship

The Legislature has stated the general purpose of the guardianship chapter as follows:

[I]t is desirable to make available the least restrictive form of guardianship to assist persons who are only partially incapable of caring for their needs. Recognizing that every individual has unique needs and differing abilities, the Legislature declares that it is the purpose of this act to promote the public welfare by establishing a system that permits incapacitated persons to participate as fully as possible in all decisions affecting them; that assists such persons in meeting the essential requirements for their physical health and safety, in protecting their rights, in managing their financial resources, and in developing or regaining their abilities to the maximum extent possible; and that accomplishes these objectives through providing, in each case, the form of assistance that least interferes with the legal capacity of a person to act in her or his own behalf.⁹

As noted elsewhere, the Legislature's intent in section 744.344, F.S., indicates that a "guardian should be granted no more authority over the ward and his or her property than is necessary for the guardian to address the needs created by the specific incapacities of the ward, so that the substitute decision-making of the guardian leaves the ward with as much personal autonomy as is feasible." In re Guardianship of Fuqua, 646 So. 2d 795, 796 (Fla. 1st DCA 1994).

Some of the relevant definitions of terms used in guardianship include "ward," which means a person for whom a guardian has been appointed,¹⁰ "guardian," a person who has been appointed by the court to act on behalf of a ward's person, property, or both,¹¹ and "court monitor," a person appointed by the court pursuant to s. 744.107 to provide the court with information concerning a ward.¹²

Determining Incapacity

Section 744.331, F.S., sets forth the procedures for determining that a person is incapacitated. The notice of filing of a petition to determine incapacity and the petition for appointment of a guardian must be read to the alleged incapacitated person, the person must be provided with an attorney, who cannot serve as the guardian or counsel for the guardian, and within five days of filing a petition for determination of incapacity, the court must appoint an examining committee which must include a psychiatrist/physician, and a psychologist, a nurse, social worker, gerontologist, or other qualified persons with sufficient knowledge, skill, experience, or training.¹³ Each committee member must examine the person and then issue a joint report evaluating the person's mental health, functional ability, and physical health.¹⁴ If the committee determines that the person is not incapacitated in any

⁷ Belcher, *Prohibition Against Contesting Revocable Trusts*, at 11.

⁸ Sally Balch Hurme & Erica Wood, *Guardian Accountability Then and Now: Tracing Tenets for an Active Court Role*, 31 STETSON L. REV. 867, 926-27 (2002).

⁹ Section 744.1012, F.S.

¹⁰ Section 744.102(20), F.S.

¹¹ *Id.* at (8).

¹² *Id.* at (5).

¹³ Section 744.333(1)-(3)(a), F.S.

¹⁴ *Id.* at (3)(b)-(c).

respect, the court shall dismiss the petition.¹⁵ Pursuant to section 744.331(6), if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person is incapacitated, the court shall enter a written order determining the person's incapacity, although such incapacity shall extend only to the rights specified in the order. Section 744.331(6)(b) states that the "court must find that alternatives to guardianship were considered and that no alternative to guardianship will sufficiently address the problems of the ward." Section 744.331(6)(f) states that "[w]hen an order is entered which determines a person is incapable of exercising delegable rights, a guardian must be appointed to exercise those rights."

Powers of Guardian Upon Court Approval

Section 744.441(11), F.S., provides that a plenary or limited guardian of the property may "[p]rosecute or defend claims or proceedings in any jurisdiction for the protection of the estate and of the guardian in performance of his or her duties."¹⁶ Other powers given under s. 744.441, F.S., and which a guardian may only exercise with court approval, include executing, exercising, or releasing any powers as trustee, personal representative, custodian for minors, conservator, or donee of any power of appointment or other power that the ward might have lawfully exercised if not incapacitated, if the execution, exercise, or release would be in the best interest of the ward.¹⁷ Additionally, a guardian may "[c]reate revocable or irrevocable trusts of property of the ward's estate which may extend beyond the disability or life of the ward in connection with estate, gift, income, or other tax planning or in connection with estate planning."¹⁸ Thus, it appears that a guardian may exercise powers over a revocable trust, which might include the power to revoke the trust.

Court-Appointed Guardianship Monitors

The "front end" of adult guardianship is the determination of incapacity and appointment of a guardian, and the "back end" is accountability of the guardian and court monitoring.¹⁹ Court monitoring of guardianship is vital to the protection of the ward, to provide the court with a way to verify the financial accounts the guardian provides to the court.²⁰ Verifying information in personal-status reports requires more personal involvement by the court, and is best accomplished by someone who can visit the ward to ascertain the suitability of the ward's living arrangements, the frequency of guardian visits, and the implementation of the care plan.²¹

Court Monitors

Section 744.107, F.S., allows the court to appoint a monitor "upon inquiry from any interested person" or on its own motion. The monitor has authority to "investigate, seek information, examine documents, or interview the ward," and to present a report of such findings to the court.²² A family member or any other person with an interest in the proceedings may not serve as a monitor.²³ A monitor may be paid a reasonable fee from the property of the ward, but no state, county, or municipal employee shall be paid a fee for serving as a monitor.²⁴

This section gives the trial court broad authority to appoint a monitor in guardianship cases, but the statute has been criticized for its lack of guidelines regarding how the court-appointed monitor should

¹⁵ *Id.* at (4).

¹⁶ Section 744.411(11), F.S.

¹⁷ *Id.* at (2).

¹⁸ *Id.* at (19).

¹⁹ Hurme, *Guardian Accountability*, 31 STETSON L. REV. at 867.

²⁰ *Id.* at 907.

²¹ *Id.* at 907-08.

²² Section 744.107, F.S.

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Id.*

perform his or her duties.²⁵ In 2003, the Florida Supreme Court's Commission on Fairness, Committee on Court Monitoring issued a report and recommendations finding that greater oversight of court monitors was warranted and recommending an overhaul and expansion of the court monitoring statute.²⁶

HB 457

Trusts

This bill amends s. 737.2065 to create an exception to the prohibition on filing an action against a trust prior to that trust becoming irrevocable. Under this bill, a challenge to the trust could only be brought by a court-appointed guardian of the person of the incompetent ward/settlor of the trust, and the court would have to make a finding that the challenge to the trust was in the ward's best interests during his or her probable lifetime. This bill would create a requirement that, if the court denied the guardian's request, the court must review whether the ward was still in need of a guardian and whether the current delegation of rights was appropriate to serve the ward's needs. Unless there is a court-appointed guardian of the property of an incapacitated settlor, there cannot be any contest challenging the trust before it becomes irrevocable because, presumably, a competent trust settlor can personally revoke or amend the trust as necessary during the settlor's lifetime.²⁷

Guardianship

Section 744.331 requires that when a court finds by clear and convincing evidence that a person is incapacitated, the court must enter a written order determining such incapacity, but that the incapacity shall only extend to the rights specified in the order. When entering an order of incapacity, the court must consider and determine whether or not there is an alternative to guardianship that will sufficiently meet the needs of the incapacitated person. Unless the court finds that there is a suitable alternative that will sufficiently address the problems of the incapacitated person, a guardian shall be appointed. Additionally, this bill amends section 744.331 to state that when an interested person files a verified statement asserting a good faith belief that the alleged incapacitated person's trust, trust amendment, or durable power of attorney is invalid, and a reasonable factual basis for the belief is given, the existence of such an instrument shall not be considered an alternative to the appointment of a guardian. However, the appointment of a guardian does not preclude the court from determining that certain authority established by a durable power of attorney may still be exercised by the attorney in fact.

This bill amends section 744.107 to provide for service of the order of appointment and the monitor's report upon the guardian, the ward, the respective attorneys and other persons, as determined by the court. The bill also authorizes, if necessary, further action by the court to protect the interests of the ward. If further action is warranted upon receipt of the monitor's report, the trial court shall conduct a noticed hearing and then take whatever action is necessary to protect the assets of the ward's estate, including suspending a guardian or taking steps to remove a guardian. The bill provides that the order of appointment of a court monitor and the court monitor's report are confidential,²⁸ as provided by s. 744.1076, F.S.²⁹

This bill amends section 744.411(11) to state that before a guardian may bring an action pursuant to s. 737.2065, contesting the validity of a trust, the court must first find that the action appears to be in the ward's best interest during the ward's probable lifetime. Furthermore, if the court denies the guardian's request to bring an action under s. 737.2065, the court shall review the ward's continued need for a

²⁵ The Florida Bar, Real Property, Probate, and Trust Law Section, White Paper on PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTERS 737 & 744, F.S.

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ See "Constitutional Issues," *infra*, for a discussion of the public records issue raised by this bill.

²⁹ Section 744.1076 does not exist. See "Drafting Issues or Other Comments," *infra*.

guardian and the extent of that need, if any.

The bill creates a new section, s. 744.462, F.S., which provides a framework, after a guardian has been appointed, through which the court may properly respond to new developments or information which may affect the guardianship proceeding.³⁰ This section will authorize the court to review the extent of the ward's continued need for a guardian or whether a guardian is needed, in the event of any recent developments, such as a judicial determination of the existence of a valid durable power of attorney or a valid trust amendment.

Emergency Court Monitors

The bill also creates section 744.1075, F.S., entitled "emergency court monitor," and states that a court may, upon inquiry from any interested person or upon its own motion, appoint a court monitor on an emergency basis without notice. The limitation on this authority is explained in the proposed s. 744.1075(1):

The court must specifically find that there appears to be imminent danger that the physical or mental health or safety of the ward will be seriously impaired or that the ward's property is in danger of being wasted, misappropriated, or lost unless immediate action is taken.

The court order must specifically name the powers and duties of monitor and the matters to be investigated. This bill provides that, pursuant to s. 744.1076, F.S., the order of appointment is confidential until the existence or absence of probable cause is determined. Fifteen days after entering the order of appointment, the monitor must file a verified report of findings and recommendations to the court, along with supporting documents or evidence. After reviewing the monitor's report, the court shall determine whether there is probable cause to take further action on behalf of the ward's person or property. If there is no probable cause, the court shall issue an order so stating and discharge the monitor. The monitor's report, order of appointment, and order finding no probable cause are to be kept confidential as provided for in s. 744.1076.

However, if probable cause exists, the court shall issue a show cause order directing the guardian or other respondent to state the essential facts constituting the charge and directing the respondent to appear and show cause as to why the court should not take further action. The order shall name a time and place for a hearing and provide "a reasonable time to allow for the preparation of a defense after service of the order." The authority of an emergency monitor is limited to sixty days or until an order showing no cause is issued, whichever comes first. However, the monitor's authority may be extended by thirty days if there is a showing that emergency conditions still exist. Prior to the hearing on the order to show cause, the court may take action to protect the ward's physical or mental health, safety, or assets, including issuing a temporary injunction, restraining order, or an order freezing assets. The court shall give a copy of such order to all parties. After the hearing on the show cause order, the court may impose sanctions on the guardian, his or her attorney, or any other respondent. The court may also take any other action authorized by law, including entering a judgment of contempt, ordering an accounting, freezing assets, referring the case for criminal charges, filing a complaint with the Department of Children and Families, or initiating proceedings to remove a guardian.

Finally, a monitor may be paid a reasonable fee, as determined by the court, which shall be paid from the ward's property. An employee of the state, county, or municipality may not be compensated for conducting an investigation and providing such a report. If the court finds that the motion for a court monitor was filed in bad faith, the costs of the proceeding, including attorney's fees, may be assessed against the movant.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Amends s.737.2065, F.S., to state that the guardian of the property for an incapacitated grantor may initiate a trust contest prior to the trust becoming irrevocable.

Section 2. Amends s. 744.107, F.S., to establish certain restrictions upon whom the court may name as a monitor, listing certain individuals who have a right to receive the monitor's report, and granting the court power to conduct a hearing should the monitor's report warrant action on behalf of the ward.

Section 3. Creates s. 744.1075, entitled "emergency court monitors," establishing guidelines whereby a court may sua sponte appoint a court monitor on an emergency basis without notice.

Section 4. Amends s. 744.331(b) and (f), F.S., regarding procedures to determine incapacity, setting forth procedures for the court to follow when entering an order of incapacity, and establishing requirements for an interested person who wishes to challenge the validity of an incapacitated person's trust, trust amendment, or durable power of attorney.

Section 5. Amends s. 744.411(11), F.S., to require a finding by the court that an action to be commenced by the guardian appears to be in the ward's best interests, and stating that if the court denies the guardian's request, the court shall review the ward's continued need for a guardian.

Section 6. Creates s. 744.462, F.S., stating that any judicial determination concerning the validity of an instrument concerning the ward's property shall be promptly recorded in the guardianship proceeding and stating that, under certain circumstances, the court shall review the ward's continued need for a guardian.

Section 7. Provides that this bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

II. 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:
None.

2. Expenditures:
None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

No significant costs, although this bill gives the trial court greater authority to appoint a monitor, and the cost of a court monitor may be taken from the ward's assets.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill does not require counties or municipalities to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds, does not reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenue in the aggregate, and does not reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

As discussed below in drafting issues, this bill references section 744.1076, .F.S, which creates a public records exemption for orders appointing a court monitor and for a monitor's report, does not exist. Article I, section 24(c) of the Florida Constitution requires statutes creating exemptions to the public records requirements to be passed in a separate bill. To the extent that this bill purports to create a public records exemption, it raises constitutional concerns.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

This bill does not create rule-making authority in any administrative agency.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

Section 744.1076, .F.S, which is referenced where the bill discusses the confidentiality of monitor reports, does not exist. This section is created in the public records companion to this bill, HB 947.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE & COMBINED BILL CHANGES

N/A.