

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Provide Limited Government--This bill creates a direct-support organization.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Background

"The mission of the State of Florida Guardian Ad Litem Program (GAL) is to advocate for the best interests of children who are alleged to be abused, neglected or abandoned and who are involved in court proceedings."¹ As of December 2006, the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office represents an estimated 32,787 children annually². Currently, the Office has a volunteer base of 5,413 people, which is the largest number of volunteers in its 26 year history.³

A direct-support organization is typically created to give a governmental entity the flexibility to seek an additional funding source. Numerous direct-support organizations are provided for in statute including ones for the Statewide Public Guardianship Office⁴ and for the Office of Tourism, Trade and Economic Development.⁵

Effect of the Bill

This bill creates a direct-support organization for the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office. A direct-support organization is defined as a not for profit, incorporated under the provisions of chapter 617 and approved by the Department of State and:

- Organized and operated to conduct programs and activities; raise funds; request and receive grants, gifts, and bequests of money; acquire, receive, hold, invest, and administer in its own name, securities funds, objects of value, or other property, real or personal; and make expenditures to or for the direct or indirect benefit of the Guardian Ad Litem Office; and
- Operated in a manner consistent with the goals and purposes of the Guardian Ad Litem Office and in the best interest of the state.

The bill provides that the DSO must operate under a written contract with the Guardian Ad Litem Office. The contract must provide that:

- The executive director of the Guardian Ad Litem Office approve the articles of incorporation and bylaws and an annual budget;
- The executive director of the Guardian Ad Litem Office will certify that the DSO is complying with the contract in a manner that is consistent with the goals and purposes of the Guardian Ad Litem Office and acting in the best interest of the state;
- If the DSO ceases to exist, all moneys and property will revert back to the Guardian Ad Litem Office
- The fiscal year of the DSO begins July 1st of one year and ends June 30th of the next year;
- Material provisions of the contract and the distinction between the DSO and the Guardian Ad Litem Office be provided to the donors of gifts, contributions, or bequests, as well as any promotional and fundraising publications.

¹ Mission statement found on www.guardianadlitembigbend.org

² Guardian Ad Litem 2006 Annual Report, *A Voice for Florida's Abused & Neglected Children*

³ *Id.*

⁴ Section 744.7082, F.S.

⁵ Section 288.1229, F.S.

The bill provides for the appointment of a Board of Directors by the Executive Director of the Guardian Ad Litem Office, with one member of the board to be designated from the Guardian Ad Litem Office. With regard to property, the executive director: may permit the use of property (excluding money), facilities, and personal services; may, by rule, determine how the DSO must comply in order to use said properties, facilities, and personal services; and may not allow use of said properties unless the DSO complies with equal employment opportunities regarding race, color, religion, sex, age, or national origin.

The bill also defines the term "personal services" as including full-time and part-time personnel as well as payroll processing. In addition, the bill specifies that any moneys acquired by the DSO may be held in a separate depository account in the name of the organization and subject to the contract with the Guardian Ad Litem Office. Pursuant to s. 215.981, F.S., the DSO must also provide for an annual financial audit.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1 creates s. 39.8298, F.S., to create a direct-support organization affiliated with the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office.

Section 2 provides an effective date of July 1, 2007.

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:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds, reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenue in the aggregate, nor reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

The bill authorizes the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office to prescribe by rule conditions with which the direct-support organization must comply in order to use property, facilities, or personal services of the office.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

There are no provisions in the bill that describe the membership of the board, how long members of the board serve, or whether the board members are compensated.

The following comments were provided by the Executive Director of the Guardian Ad Litem Office:

“By providing authority for the Program to establish a DSO, the Program could contract with a private entity to conduct programs and activities, including raising funds, for the benefit of the Program and the abused, abandoned and neglected children the Program represents.”

D. STATEMENT OF THE SPONSOR

No statement submitted.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

On February 21, 2007, the Committee on Courts adopted one amendment that:

- Makes a number of grammatical and organizational changes.
- Exempts the DSO created from paying state corporate fees.
- Removes the requirement of contract certification by the executive director.
- Specifies that members of the board of directors serve at the pleasure of the executive director.
- Removes rulemaking authority by the executive director regarding use of property, facilities, or personal services of the office.
- Restricts the DSO from forming subsidiary corporations.
- Restricts state employees from receiving compensation from the DSO.