

bill is worded now, the counties would have to pick up the cost of those courts, of the guardian ad litem and of the appointed counselors. The counties would have to do that, yes.

SENATOR CROSBY: Yeah. And the young woman, I see you brought something up I hadn't thought about. Does she have any costs, as far as this process?

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: No, no, no. This is simply a discussion...

SENATOR CROSBY: No?

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: ...of whether the counties should bear the burden of the cost, or whether we should do that at the state level.

SENATOR CROSBY: And the guardian ad litem...I'm having a problem with Latin, and you and I talk about this all the time, cannot say ad litem...oddly...Okay, the guardian ad litem is that just a one-time thing, that the person acts as that guardian through the bypass procedure?

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: Yes, that is correct. For example, if a minor, if a judge decided that he wanted to appoint a guardian ad litem, or a counselor, that would be the appointment for that particular case. And then there would be a charge, obviously, for that service when that case was over, but it would be that one-time...one-time thing.

SENATOR CROSBY: It's only a one-time thing.

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: Correct, unless...

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: The only exception would be, I assume, that if the court would deny and they went the appeals process route.

SENATOR CROSBY: And, in Minnesota, you mentioned that, and I have read some things, but I guess I haven't read this in particular, did every single young woman who got the counseling and so on, did she go to the judicial bypass, or was it a certain percentage, or how many like? High percentage, low percentage, in between?