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A bill to be entitled
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         An act relating to the Supreme Court; amending ss. 1.01,
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         10.001, 11.513, 11.90, 11.9005, 16.01, 16.061, 16.101,
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         17.13, 20.055, 25.031, 25.041, 25.075, 25.181, 25.191,
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         25.241, 25.251, 25.271, 25.341, 25.375, 25.382, 25.383,
         25.384, 25.386, 26.55, 26.57, 27.05, 27.14, 27.151, 27.40,
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         27.405, 27.51, 27.511, 27.512, 27.52, 27.5303, 27.5304,
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         27.7081, 27.709, 27.7091, 27.710, 27.711, 28.22205,
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         28.241, 28.35, 28.36, 29.001, 29.004, 30.15, 34.01,
         34.181, 35.07, 35.28, 38.07, 39.4075, 39.501, 39.824,
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         39.8296, 40.001, 40.225, 43.26, 43.30, 44.102, 44.103,
         44.104, 44.106, 44.107, 44.108, 44.402, 57.082, 57.101,
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         59.081, 59.45, 61.125, 61.183, 75.08, 90.902, 100.371,
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         105.036, 112.215, 112.321, 112.324, 121.091, 121.591,
         215.91, 216.011, 216.0158, 216.023, 216.043, 216.044,
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         216.131, 216.163, 216.177, 216.179, 216.181, 216.1815,
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         216.262, 216.292, 216.301, 272.04, 287.059, 288.9606,
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         318.30, 318.34, 350.128, 364.381, 366.10, 366.8260,
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         368.112, 379.332, 383.0115, 390.01114, 397.333, 397.484,
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         400.0233, 402.56, 403.1837, 403.519, 421.17, 429.293,
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         429.87, 440.106, 440.25, 440.271, 440.29, 440.32, 440.442,
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         454.021, 454.31, 454.32, 489.533, 627.7015, 723.038,
         744.703, 752.015, 753.03, 766.107, 766.206, 766.311,
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         768.79, 849.42, 877.02, 905.33, 905.37, 907.041, 918.19,
         921.141, 921.142, 922.105, 922.14, 922.15, 924.055,
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         924.056, 924.057, 924.058, 924.059, 925.12, 934.02,
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         939.185, 944.096, 984.15, 984.151, 984.18, 985.16,
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Page 1 of 144

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985.318, and 985.66, F.S.; implementing provisions of the joint resolution creating the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals and the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals; clarifying jurisdiction of the supreme courts; deleting obsolete provisions; creating s. 25.015, F.S.; providing for jurisdiction, membership, and headquarters of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals; creating s. 25.025, F.S.; providing for jurisdiction, membership, and headquarters of the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals; creating s. 25.265, F.S.; providing for the location of the Supreme Court Building; repealing s. 25.032, F.S., relating to collaboration by the Supreme Court with other courts of last resort for development of uniform rules relating to certification of questions of law, rules, and regulations; repealing s. 25.051, F.S., relating to terms of the Supreme Court; repealing s. 25.151, F.S., relating to the practice of law by retired justices of the Supreme Court; repealing s. 25.201, F.S., relating to the appointment of a deputy clerk of the Supreme Court; repealing s. 25.211, F.S., relating to the location of the Supreme Court clerk's office; repealing s. 25.221, F.S., relating to the custody of books, papers, records, files, and the seal of the Supreme Court; repealing s. 25.231, F.S., relating to the duties of the Supreme Court clerk; repealing s. 25.262, F.S., relating to the Supreme Court marshal's power to execute the process of the court; repealing s. 25.281, F.S., relating to the compensation of the Supreme Court marshal; repealing s. 25.291, F.S., relating to the

Page 2 of 144

deposit of fines for contempt of the Supreme Court; repealing s. 25.351, F.S., relating to the acquisition of books for the library of the Supreme Court; providing a contingent effective date.

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

- Section 1. Subsection (16) is added to section 1.01, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 1.01 Definitions.—In construing these statutes and each and every word, phrase, or part hereof, where the context will permit:
- (16) References to the "Supreme Court," referring to the Florida Supreme Court, mean the former Supreme Court of Florida, the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, or the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals, as appropriate.
- Section 2. Section 10.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 10.001 Legislative representation.—Beginning with the general election held in the second year following each decennial census, the representation of the people of Florida in the Florida Legislature shall be as set forth earlier in such year by the Legislature by joint resolution or by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals by order, as the case may be. A joint resolution of apportionment or an order of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals adopted or entered pursuant to s. 16 of Art. III of the State Constitution shall be included in the Florida Statutes in the same manner as a statute.

Section 3. Subsections (2) and (5) of section 11.513, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 11.513 Program evaluation and justification review.-
- (2) A state agency's inspector general, internal auditor, or other person designated by the agency head or the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall develop, in consultation with the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, a plan for monitoring and reviewing the state agency's or the judicial branch's major programs to ensure that performance measures and standards, as well as baseline and previous-year performance data, are maintained and supported by agency records.
- Accountability may perform evaluation and justification reviews when necessary and as directed by the Legislature in order to determine whether current agency and judicial branch performance measures and standards are adequate. Reports concerning the evaluation and review of agency and judicial branch performance measures and standards shall be submitted to the Executive Office of the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chair and vice chair of the Legislative Budget Commission. Reports concerning the evaluation and review of the judicial branch performance measures and standards shall be submitted to the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 11.90, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 11.90 Legislative Budget Commission.

Page 4 of 144

- (6) The commission shall have the power and duty to:
- (a) Review and approve or disapprove budget amendments recommended by the Governor or the Office of the State Courts

 Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as provided in chapter 216.

- In addition to the powers and duties specified in this subsection, the commission shall exercise all other powers and perform any other duties prescribed by the Legislature.
- Section 5. Subsection (6) of section 11.9005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 11.9005 Government Efficiency Task Force.
- and submit its recommendations to the chairperson and vice chairperson of the Legislative Budget Commission, the Governor, and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The task force may submit all or part of its recommendations at any time during the year, but a final report summarizing its recommendations must be submitted at the completion of its work.
- Section 6. Subsection (4) of section 16.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 16.01 Residence, office, and duties of Attorney General.—
 The Attorney General:
- (4) Shall appear in and attend to, in behalf of the state, all suits or prosecutions, civil or criminal or in equity, in which the state may be a party, or in anywise interested, in the appropriate supreme court and district courts of appeal of this

Page 5 of 144

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Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 16.061, Florida

143 Statutes, is amended to read:

16.061 Initiative petitions.-

- (1) The Attorney General shall, within 30 days after receipt of a proposed revision or amendment to the State Constitution by initiative petition from the Secretary of State, petition the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, requesting an advisory opinion regarding the compliance of the text of the proposed amendment or revision with s. 3, Art. XI of the State Constitution and the compliance of the proposed ballot title and substance with s. 101.161. The petition may enumerate any specific factual issues that the Attorney General believes would require a judicial determination.
- Section 8. Section 16.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 16.101 Supreme court reporter.—The Attorney General shall be the reporter for each the supreme court.
 - Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 17.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 17.13 To duplicate warrants lost or destroyed.-
 - (1) The Chief Financial Officer is required to duplicate any Chief Financial Officer's warrants that may have been lost or destroyed, or may hereafter be lost or destroyed, upon the owner thereof or the owner's agent or attorney presenting the Chief Financial Officer the statement, under oath, reciting the number, date, and amount of any warrant or the best and most definite description in his or her knowledge and the

Page 6 of 144

circumstances of its loss. If the Chief Financial Officer deems it necessary, the owner or the owner's agent or attorney shall file in the office of the Chief Financial Officer a surety bond, or a bond with securities, to be approved by one of the judges of the circuit court or one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, in a penalty of not less than twice the amount of any warrants so duplicated, conditioned to indemnify the state and any innocent holders thereof from any damages that may accrue from such duplication.

Section 10. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 20.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

20.055 Agency inspectors general.-

- (1) For the purposes of this section:
- (b) "Agency head" means the Governor, a Cabinet officer, a secretary as defined in s. 20.03(5), or an executive director as defined in s. 20.03(6). It also includes the chair of the Public Service Commission, the Director of the Office of Insurance Regulation of the Financial Services Commission, the Director of the Office of Financial Regulation of the Financial Services Commission, and the chief justices Justice of the State supreme courts Courts.

Section 11. Section 25.015, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 25.015 Supreme Court of Civil Appeals.-
- (1) The jurisdiction and membership of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals shall be as provided in Art. V of the State Constitution.

Page 7 of 144

(2) The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals shall be headquartered in the Supreme Court Building.

Section 12. Section 25.025, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 25.025 Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals.-
- (1) The jurisdiction and membership of the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals shall be as provided in Art. V of the State Constitution.
- (2) The Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals shall be headquartered in the Supreme Court Building.
- Section 13. Section 25.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 25.031 Supreme <u>courts</u> Court authorized to receive and answer certificates as to state law from federal appellate courts; collaborations with other courts.—
- (1) The appropriate supreme court of this state may, by rule of court, provide that, when it shall appear to the Supreme Court of the United States, to any circuit court of appeals of the United States, or to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, that there are involved in any proceeding before it questions or propositions of the laws of this state, which are determinative of the said cause, and there are no clear controlling precedents in the decisions of the appropriate supreme court of this state, such federal appellate court may certify such questions or propositions of the laws of this state to the appropriate supreme court of this state for instructions concerning such questions or propositions of state law, which certificate the appropriate supreme court of this state, by

Page 8 of 144

224 written opinion, may answer.

- (2) Each supreme court of this state is authorized and empowered to collaborate with any and all other courts of last resort, of other states and of the United States, in the preparation and approval of uniform rules of court to make effective this and similar laws.
- Section 14. Section 25.032, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

 Section 15. Section 25.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 25.041 Power to execute its judgments, decrees, and determinations.—
- (1) <u>Each</u> The supreme court is vested with all the power and authority necessary for carrying into complete execution all its judgments, decrees and determinations in the matters before it, agreeable to the usage and principles of law.
- (2) No judgment of <u>either</u> the supreme court shall take effect until the decision of the court in such case shall be filed with the clerk of <u>the supreme courts</u> said court.
- Section 16. Section 25.051, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

 Section 17. Section 25.075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 25.075 Uniform case reporting system.-
- (1) The Supreme <u>Court of Civil Appeals</u> Court shall develop a uniform <u>civil</u> case reporting system. The <u>Supreme Court of</u> <u>Criminal Appeals shall develop a uniform criminal case reporting system. The two systems shall be coordinated with one another in order to standardize input and reporting requirements. The two <u>systems shall include</u>, <u>including</u> a uniform means of reporting</u>

Page 9 of 144

categories of cases, time required in the disposition of cases, and manner of disposition of cases.

- (2) If any clerk shall willfully fail to report to the Supreme Court as directed by the courts court, the clerk shall be guilty of misfeasance in office.
- (3) The Auditor General shall audit the reports made to the supreme <u>courts</u> Court in accordance with the uniform system established by the appropriate supreme court.
- Section 18. <u>Section 25.151, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u>
 Section 19. Section 25.181, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 25.181 Records of prior courts territorial court of appeals.
- (1) The files, rolls, and books of record of the courts of appeals of the late Territory of Florida, so far as they the same, by the concurrence of the Congress and of the Legislature of this state, may relate to matters of appropriate state authority and jurisdiction, are placed in the custody and under the control of the clerk of the supreme courts Supreme Court of this state, and are files, rolls, and records of the said supreme courts. Court; and The supreme courts said court may lawfully have and exercise such judicial cognizance and power over them as they it may lawfully have and exercise over their its own files, rolls, and records.
- (2) The files, rolls, and books of record of the former

 Supreme Court of Florida are placed in the custody and under the

 control of the clerk of the supreme courts, as are files, rolls,

 and records of the supreme courts. The courts may lawfully have

Page 10 of 144

and exercise such judicial cognizance and power over them as
they may lawfully have and exercise over their own files, rolls,
and records.

Section 20. Section 25.191, Florida Statutes, is amended
to read:

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Court Shall appoint a clerk of the

- (1) The supreme courts Court shall appoint a clerk of the Supreme Court, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the courts court.
- (2) The clerk of the supreme courts may appoint a deputy or deputies who, being duly sworn, may discharge all of the duties of the office of clerk during his or her absence. The clerk of the supreme courts is responsible for the acts of any deputy.
- (3) All books, papers, records, files, and the seal of each supreme court shall be kept in the office of the clerk of the supreme courts and in the clerk's custody. The clerk of the supreme courts shall keep the books, papers, records, files, and the seal of each supreme court separate from those of the other.
- Section 21. <u>Section 25.201, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u>
- 300 Section 22. Section 25.211, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- 301 Section 23. <u>Section 25.221</u>, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- 302 Section 24. Section 25.231, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
- 303 Section 25. Section 25.241, Florida Statutes, is amended
- 304 to read:

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- 305 25.241 Clerk of Supreme Court; compensation; assistants; 306 Filing fees; duties of the clerk of the supreme courts, etc.
- (1) The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall be paid an annual

Page 11 of 144

salary to be determined in accordance with s. 25.382.

(2) The Clerk of the Supreme Court is authorized to employ such deputies and clerical assistants as may be necessary. Their number and compensation shall be approved by the court. The compensation of such employees shall be paid from the annual appropriation for the Supreme Court.

- (1)(3)(a) The clerk of the supreme courts Court is hereby required to collect, upon the filing of a certified copy of a notice of appeal or petition, \$300 for each case docketed, and for copying, certifying, or furnishing opinions, records, papers, or other instruments, except as otherwise herein provided, the same fees that are allowed clerks of the circuit court; however, no fee shall be less than \$1. The State of Florida or its agencies, when appearing as appellant or petitioner, is exempt from the filing fees required in this subsection. From each attorney appearing pro hac vice, the clerk of the supreme courts Court shall collect an additional fee of \$100 to be deposited into the Ceneral Revenue Fund.
- (b) Upon the filing of a notice of cross-appeal, or a notice of joinder or motion to intervene as an appellant, cross-appellant, or petitioner, the clerk of the supreme courts Court shall charge and collect a filing fee of \$295.
- (c) The clerk shall remit the fee to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund. The state and its agencies are exempt from paying any the filing fee or other cost required in this subsection paragraph.
- (2)(4) The clerk of the supreme courts Court is hereby authorized, immediately after a case is disposed of, to supply

Page 12 of 144

the judge who tried the case and from whose order, judgment, or decree, appeal or other review is taken, and any court which reviewed it, a copy of all opinions, orders, or judgments filed in such case. Copies of opinions, orders, and decrees shall be furnished in all cases to each attorney of record; copies for publication in Florida reports shall be without charge; and copies furnished to the law book publishers shall be at one-half the regular statutory fee.

- (3)(5) The clerk of the supreme courts Court is hereby required to prepare a statement of all moneys fees collected each month and remit such statement, together with all moneys fees collected by him or her, to the Chief Financial Officer. The Chief Financial Officer shall deposit \$250 of each \$300 filing fee and all other fees or moneys collected into the General Revenue Fund. The Chief Financial Officer shall deposit \$50 of each filing fee collected into the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund to fund court operations as authorized in the General Appropriations Act.
- Section 26. Section 25.251, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 25.251 Marshal of supreme <u>courts</u> Court; appointment; training; process.—
- (1) The Supreme <u>Courts</u> Court shall <u>jointly</u> appoint a marshal who shall hold office during the pleasure of the <u>courts</u> court.
- (2) The marshal and his or her assistants shall attend and successfully complete a minimum standards training program approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training

Page 13 of 144

Commission within the Department of Law Enforcement.

- (3) The marshal shall have the power to execute the process of the supreme courts throughout the state, and in any county he or she may deputize the sheriff or a deputy sheriff for such purpose.
- Section 27. Section 25.262, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

 Section 28. Section 25.265, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 25.265 Supreme Court Building.—The Supreme Court Building shall be located at 2000 Drayton Drive, Tallahassee, Florida.

 Section 29. Section 25.271, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 25.271 Custody of Supreme Court Building and grounds.-
- (1) The said marshal shall, under the direction of the supreme courts Court, be custodian of the Supreme Court Building and grounds and shall keep them the same clean, sanitary, and free of trespassers and marauders and shall maintain them the same in good state of repair and cause the grounds to be beautified and preserved against depredations and trespasses.
- (2) The marshal and his or her assistants shall be conservators of the peace in the Supreme Court Building, or in any building in which either the supreme court is sitting, and shall apprehend without warrant any person disturbing the peace and deliver that person to the appropriate law enforcement officer of the municipality or county in which further proceedings may be held according to law.
 - Section 30. <u>Section 25.281, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u> Section 31. Section 25.291, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Page 14 of 144

Section 32. Section 25.341, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

25.341 Library of Supreme Court, custodian.—The library of the supreme courts Court shall be in custody of the librarian appointed by the Court of Civil Appeals, who shall be subject to its direction. Books for the library may be acquired by purchase or by exchange. The library may be located in a building other than the Supreme Court Building.

Section 33. Section 25.351, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 34. Section 25.375, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Court may create a unique identifier for each person by which to identify all court cases related to that person or his or her family previously or currently in the court system. The unique identifier must be the same for that person in any court case. To create the unique identifier, the court may collect a portion of the person's social security number or other personal identification information, such as the person's date of birth. Failure to provide a social security number for this purpose may not be grounds to deny any services, rights, or remedies otherwise provided by law. To implement a unique identifier, the courts Supreme Court may require the revision of only those information technology systems that are directly operated and funded by the state court system.

Section 35. Section 25.382, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

25.382 State courts system.—

Page 15 of 144

(1) As used in this section, "state courts system" means all officers, employees, and divisions of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals, district courts of appeal, circuit courts, and county courts.

- (2) It is declared and determined that the officers, employees, committees, and divisions of the state courts system of the judicial branch are and shall continue to be officers, employees, committees, and divisions of the state courts system to perform such services as may be provided by the State Constitution, by law, by rules of practice and procedure adopted by either the supreme court, or by administrative order of either the chief justice, whichever is applicable.
- (3) The manner of selection of employees, the determination of qualifications and compensation, and the establishment of policies relating to the work of such employees, including hours of work, leave, and other matters, shall be determined by rule of the supreme courts Court as provided in s. 2(a), Art. V of the State Constitution.
- (4) The supreme courts Court shall ensure that clearly written policies, procedures, and goals for the recruitment, selection, promotion, and retention of minorities, including minority women, are established throughout all levels of the judicial system. An annual report shall be submitted to the supreme courts Chief Justice outlining progress, problems, and corrective actions relating to the implementation of this plan.
- Section 36. Section 25.383, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 25.383 Standards for court reporters; procedures; rules of

Page 16 of 144

professional conduct, discipline, and training.—The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals shall establish minimum standards and procedures for qualifications, certification, discipline, and training for court reporters. The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals shall determine the amount of fees to charge applicants for certification and renewal of certification. Fees shall be set in an amount necessary to recover the full cost of administering the certification process. All proceeds from fees collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the Administrative Trust Fund within the state courts system. The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals may appoint or employ such personnel as are necessary to assist the court in exercising its powers and performing its duties under this section.

Section 37. Section 25.384, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

25.384 Court Education Trust Fund.-

- (1) There is created a Court Education Trust Fund to be administered by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals through the Florida Court Educational Council.
- (2)(a) The trust fund moneys shall be used to provide education and training for judges and other court personnel as defined and determined by the Florida Court Educational Council.
- (b) The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, through its Florida Court Educational Council, shall adopt a comprehensive plan for the operation of the trust fund and the expenditure of the moneys deposited in the trust fund. The plan shall provide for travel, per diem, tuition, educational materials, and other related costs incurred for educational programs, in and out of

Page 17 of 144

state, which will be of benefit to the judiciary of the state.

- (3) The trust fund shall be funded with moneys generated from fees assessed pursuant to ss. 28.241(1) and 28.2401(3).
- (4) The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, through the Florida Court Educational Council, shall submit a report each year, on October 1, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, which report shall include the total number of judges and other court personnel attending each training or educational program, the educational program attended and the location of the program, and the costs incurred. In addition, the report shall identify the judges and other court personnel attending out-of-state programs and the costs associated with such programs. The report shall also show the total dollars deposited in the fund for the fiscal year and the balance at the end of the fiscal year.

Section 38. Section 25.386, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

25.386 Foreign language court interpreters.—The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals shall establish minimum standards and procedures for qualifications, certification, professional conduct, discipline, and training of foreign language court interpreters who are appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals shall set fees to be charged to applicants for certification and renewal of certification as a foreign language court interpreter. The revenues generated from such fees shall be used to offset the costs of administration of the certification program and shall be deposited into the Administrative Trust Fund within the state

courts system. The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals may appoint or employ such personnel as are necessary to assist the court in administering this section.

Section 39. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 26.55, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 26.55 Conference of Circuit Judges of Florida; duties and reports.—
- (3) (a) It is declared to be the responsibility of the conference to:
 - 1. Consider and make recommendations concerning the betterment of the judicial system of the state and its various parts;
 - 2. Consider and make recommendations concerning the improvement of rules and methods of procedure and practice in the several courts; and
 - 3. Report to $\underline{\text{each}}$ the supreme court such findings and recommendations as the conference may have with reference thereto.
- Section 40. Section 26.57, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 26.57 Temporary designation of county court judge to preside over circuit court cases.—A county court judge may be designated on a temporary basis to preside over circuit court cases by the chief justice of either the supreme court upon recommendation of the chief judge of the circuit. He or she may be assigned to exercise all county and circuit court jurisdiction in the county, except appeals from the county court. In addition, he or she may be required to perform the

Page 19 of 144

duties of circuit judge in other counties of the circuit as time may permit and as the need arises, as determined by the chief judge of the circuit. A county court judge designated to preside over circuit court cases shall receive the same salary as a circuit court judge, to the extent that funds are specifically appropriated by law for such purposes.

Section 41. Section 27.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

27.05 Assisting Attorney General.—In addition to the duties now imposed upon the several state attorneys of this state, by statute, they shall assist the Attorney General in the preparation and presentation of all appeals to the appropriate supreme court, from the circuit court of their respective circuits, of all cases, civil or criminal, in which the state is a party.

Section 42. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 27.14, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

27.14 Assigning state attorneys to other circuits.-

(1) If any state attorney is disqualified to represent the state in any investigation, case, or matter pending in the courts of his or her circuit or if, for any other good and sufficient reason, the Governor determines that the ends of justice would be best served, the Governor may, by executive order filed with the Department of State, either order an exchange of circuits or of courts between such state attorney and any other state attorney or order an assignment of any state attorney to discharge the duties of the state attorney with respect to one or more specified investigations, cases, or

Page 20 of 144

matters, specified in general in the executive order of the Governor. Any exchange or assignment of any state attorney to a particular circuit shall expire 12 months after the date of issuance, unless an extension is approved by order of the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals upon application of the Governor showing good and sufficient cause to extend such exchange or assignment.

- (2) If the statewide prosecutor in charge of the Office of Statewide Prosecution determines that he or she is not qualified to represent the state in any investigation, case, or matter pending in the courts of the state or if a court of competent jurisdiction disqualifies him or her from representing the state, the Governor may, by executive order filed with the Department of State, order an assignment of any state attorney to discharge the duties of such prosecutor with respect to one or more specified investigations, cases, or matters, generally described in the order. The assignment of any state attorney shall expire 12 months after the date of issuance, unless an extension is approved by order of the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals upon application of the Governor showing good and sufficient cause to extend such assignment.
- Section 43. Subsection (1) of section 27.151, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 27.151 Confidentiality of specified executive orders; criteria.—
- (1) If the Governor provides in an executive order issued pursuant to s. 27.14 or s. 27.15 that the order or a portion thereof is confidential, the order or portion so designated, the

Page 21 of 144

application of the Governor to the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals and all proceedings thereon, and the order of the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1).

- Section 44. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 27.40, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 27.40 Court-appointed counsel; circuit registries; minimum requirements; appointment by court.—
 - (3) In utilizing a registry:

- (d) Quarterly, each chief judge shall provide a current copy of each registry to the chief justice of each the supreme court, the state attorney and public defender in each judicial circuit, the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, the clerk of court in each county, and the Justice Administrative Commission. From October 1, 2005, through September 30, 2007, the report submitted by the Eleventh Judicial Circuit shall include the race, gender, and national origin of all attorneys listed in and appointed under the registry.
- Section 45. Subsection (2) of section 27.405, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 27.405 Court-appointed counsel; Justice Administrative Commission tracking and reporting.—
- (2) The commission shall prepare and issue on a quarterly basis a statewide report comparing actual year-to-date expenditures to budget amounts for each of the judicial circuits. The commission shall prepare and issue on an annual basis a statewide report comparing performance measures for each

Page 22 of 144

of the judicial circuits. The commission shall distribute copies of the quarterly and annual reports to the Governor, the chief justice of <u>each</u> the supreme court, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Section 46. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 27.51, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

27.51 Duties of public defender.-

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- (1) The public defender shall represent, without additional compensation, any person determined to be indigent under s. 27.52 and:
- (e) Convicted and sentenced to death, for purposes of handling an appeal to the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals; or
- (5)(a) When direct appellate proceedings prosecuted by a public defender on behalf of an accused and challenging a judgment of conviction and sentence of death terminate in an affirmance of such conviction and sentence, whether by the Florida Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals or by the United States Supreme Court or by expiration of any deadline for filing such appeal in a state or federal court, the public defender shall notify the accused of his or her rights pursuant to Rule 3.850, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, including any time limits pertinent thereto, and shall advise such person that representation in any collateral proceedings is the responsibility of the capital collateral regional counsel. The public defender shall then forward all original files on the matter to the capital collateral regional counsel, retaining such copies for his or her files as may be desired. However, the

Page 23 of 144

trial court shall retain the power to appoint the public defender or other attorney not employed by the capital collateral regional counsel to represent such person in proceedings for relief by executive clemency pursuant to ss. 27.40 and 27.5303.

- Section 47. Paragraph (e) of subsection (5) and subsection (9) of section 27.511, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 27.511 Offices of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel; legislative intent; qualifications; appointment; duties.—
- during the representation of two or more defendants, determines that the interests of those accused are so adverse or hostile that they cannot all be counseled by the public defender or his or her staff without a conflict of interest, or that none can be counseled by the public defender or his or her staff because of a conflict of interest, and the court grants the public defender's motion to withdraw, the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel shall be appointed and shall provide legal services, without additional compensation, to any person determined to be indigent under s. 27.52, who is:
- (e) Convicted and sentenced to death, for purposes of handling an appeal to the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals;
- (9) When direct appellate proceedings prosecuted by the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel on behalf of an accused and challenging a judgment of conviction and sentence of death terminate in an affirmance of such conviction and sentence, whether by the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals

Page 24 of 144

672 or by the United States Supreme Court or by expiration of any 673 deadline for filing such appeal in a state or federal court, the 674 office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel shall 675 notify the accused of his or her rights pursuant to Rule 3.850, 676 Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, including any time limits 677 pertinent thereto, and shall advise such person that 678 representation in any collateral proceedings is the 679 responsibility of the capital collateral regional counsel. The 680 office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel shall 681 forward all original files on the matter to the capital 682 collateral regional counsel, retaining such copies for his or 683 her files as may be desired or required by law. However, the 684 trial court shall retain the power to appoint the office of 685 criminal conflict and civil regional counsel or other attorney 686 not employed by the capital collateral regional counsel to 687 represent such person in proceedings for relief by executive 688 clemency pursuant to ss. 27.40 and 27.5303.

Section 48. Subsection (2) of section 27.512, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

27.512 Order of no imprisonment.

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- (2) The form and contents of an order of no imprisonment shall be determined by $\underline{\text{court rule}}$ $\underline{\text{rules adopted by the Supreme}}$ $\underline{\text{Court}}$.
- Section 49. Subsection (1) of section 27.52, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 27.52 Determination of indigent status.-
- (1) APPLICATION TO THE CLERK.—A person seeking appointment of a public defender under s. 27.51 based upon an inability to

Page 25 of 144

pay must apply to the clerk of the court for a determination of indigent status using an application form developed by the Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation with final approval by the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals.

- (a) The application must include, at a minimum, the following financial information:
- 1. Net income, consisting of total salary and wages, minus deductions required by law, including court-ordered support payments.
- 2. Other income, including, but not limited to, social security benefits, union funds, veterans' benefits, workers' compensation, other regular support from absent family members, public or private employee pensions, unemployment compensation, dividends, interest, rent, trusts, and gifts.
- 3. Assets, including, but not limited to, cash, savings accounts, bank accounts, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, equity in real estate, and equity in a boat or a motor vehicle or in other tangible property.
 - 4. All liabilities and debts.

5. If applicable, the amount of any bail paid for the applicant's release from incarceration and the source of the funds.

The application must include a signature by the applicant which attests to the truthfulness of the information provided. The application form developed by the corporation must include notice that the applicant may seek court review of a clerk's determination that the applicant is not indigent, as provided in

Page 26 of 144

728 this section.

(b) An applicant shall pay a \$50 application fee to the clerk for each application for court-appointed counsel filed. The applicant shall pay the fee within 7 days after submitting the application. If the applicant does not pay the fee prior to the disposition of the case, the clerk shall notify the court, and the court shall:

- 1. Assess the application fee as part of the sentence or as a condition of probation; or
 - 2. Assess the application fee pursuant to s. 938.29.
- (c) Notwithstanding any provision of law, court rule, or administrative order, the clerk shall assign the first \$50 of any fees or costs paid by an indigent person as payment of the application fee. A person found to be indigent may not be refused counsel or other required due process services for failure to pay the fee.
- (d) All application fees collected by the clerk under this section shall be transferred monthly by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the Indigent Criminal Defense Trust Fund administered by the Justice Administrative Commission, to be used to as appropriated by the Legislature. The clerk may retain 2 percent of application fees collected monthly for administrative costs prior to remitting the remainder to the Department of Revenue.
- (e)1. The clerk shall assist a person who appears before the clerk and requests assistance in completing the application, and the clerk shall notify the court if a person is unable to complete the application after the clerk has provided

Page 27 of 144

756 assistance.

2. If the person seeking appointment of a public defender is incarcerated, the public defender is responsible for providing the application to the person and assisting him or her in its completion and is responsible for submitting the application to the clerk on the person's behalf. The public defender may enter into an agreement for jail employees, pretrial services employees, or employees of other criminal justice agencies to assist the public defender in performing functions assigned to the public defender under this subparagraph.

Section 50. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 27.5303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 27.5303 Public defenders; criminal conflict and civil regional counsel; conflict of interest.—
- (4) (a) If a defendant is convicted and the death sentence is imposed, the appointed attorney shall continue representation through appeal to the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals. The attorney shall be compensated as provided in s. 27.5304. If the attorney first appointed is unable to handle the appeal, the court shall appoint another attorney and that attorney shall be compensated as provided in s. 27.5304.
- Section 51. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5), subsection (9), and paragraph (f) of subsection (12) of section 27.5304, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 27.5304 Private court-appointed counsel; compensation.
- (5) The compensation for representation in a criminal proceeding shall not exceed the following:

Page 28 of 144

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(b) If a death sentence is imposed and affirmed on appeal to the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals, the appointed attorney shall be allowed compensation, not to exceed \$1,000, for attorney's fees and costs incurred in representing the defendant as to an application for executive clemency, with compensation to be paid out of general revenue from funds budgeted to the Department of Corrections.

- (9) Private court-appointed counsel representing an individual in an appeal to a district court of appeal or \underline{a} the supreme court may submit a request for payment to the Justice Administrative Commission at the following intervals:
- (a) Upon the filing of an appellate brief, including, but not limited to, a reply brief.
 - (b) When the opinion of the appellate court is finalized.
- (12) The Legislature recognizes that on rare occasions an attorney may receive a case that requires extraordinary and unusual effort.
- (f) The Justice Administrative Commission shall provide to the Office of the State Courts Administrator data concerning the number of cases approved for compensation in excess of the limitation and the amount of these awards by circuit and by judge. The Office of the State Courts Administrator shall report the data quarterly to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals, and the chief judge of each circuit.
- Section 52. Paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 27.7081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Page 29 of 144

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27.7081 Capital postconviction public records production.-(7)(a) Within 180 days after a capital collateral regional counsel or private counsel is appointed to represent a defendant sentenced to death, or within 30 days after issuance of the Florida Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals' Court's mandate affirming a death sentence, whichever is later, the regional counsel, private counsel, or other counsel who is a member of The Florida Bar and is authorized by such counsel representing a defendant may send a written demand for additional public records to each person or agency submitting public records under subsection (3) and to each person or agency identified as having information pertinent to the case under subsection (5). Should the written demand include requests for records associated with particular named individuals, the written demand shall also include a brief statement describing each named person's role in the case and relationship to the defendant. Race, sex, and date of birth shall also be included in the demand if the public defender, private counsel, or capital collateral regional counsel has such information. Each person or agency notified under this subsection shall, within 60 days after receipt of the written demand, deliver to the records repository or, if the records are confidential or exempt, to the clerk of the court in the county in which the capital case was tried any additional public records in the possession of the person or agency which pertain to the case and shall certify that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief all additional public records have been delivered or, if no additional public records are found, shall recertify that the public records previously delivered are

Page 30 of 144

840 complete.

Section 53. Subsection (2) of section 27.709, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 27.709 Commission on Capital Cases.-
- (2)(a) The commission shall review the administration of justice in capital collateral cases, receive relevant public input, review the operation of the capital collateral regional counsel and private counsel appointed pursuant to ss. 27.710 and 27.711, and advise and make recommendations to the Governor, Legislature, and Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals.
- (b) As part of its duties, the commission shall compile and analyze case-tracking reports produced by the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals. In analyzing these reports, the commission shall develop statistics to identify trends and changes in case management and case processing, identify and evaluate unproductive points of delay, and generally evaluate the way cases are progressing. The commission shall report these findings to the Legislature by January 1 of each year.
- (c) In addition, the commission shall receive complaints regarding the practice of any office of regional counsel and private counsel appointed pursuant to ss. 27.710 and 27.711 and shall refer any complaint to The Florida Bar, the State Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, or the Commission on Ethics, as appropriate.
- Section 54. Section 27.7091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 27.7091 Legislative recommendations to Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals; postconviction proceedings; pro bono service

Page 31 of 144

credit.—In the interest of promoting justice and integrity with respect to capital collateral representation, the Legislature recommends that the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals:

- (1) Adopt by rule the provisions of s. 924.055, which limit the time for postconviction proceedings in capital cases.
- (2) Award pro bono service credit for time spent by an attorney in providing legal representation to an individual sentenced to death in this state, regardless of whether the attorney receives compensation for such representation.

Section 55. Subsection (1) of section 27.710, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 27.710 Registry of attorneys applying to represent persons in postconviction capital collateral proceedings; certification of minimum requirements; appointment by trial court.—
- (1) The executive director of the Commission on Capital Cases shall compile and maintain a statewide registry of attorneys in private practice who have certified that they meet the minimum requirements of s. 27.704(2), who are available for appointment by the court under this section to represent persons convicted and sentenced to death in this state in postconviction collateral proceedings, and who have attended within the last year a continuing legal education program of at least 10 hours' duration devoted specifically to the defense of capital cases, if available. Continuing legal education programs meeting the requirements of this rule offered by The Florida Bar or another recognized provider and approved for continuing legal education credit by The Florida Bar shall satisfy this requirement. The failure to comply with this requirement may be cause for removal

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from the list until the requirement is fulfilled. To ensure that sufficient attorneys are available for appointment by the court, when the number of attorneys on the registry falls below 50, the executive director shall notify the chief judge of each circuit by letter and request the chief judge to promptly submit the names of at least three private attorneys who regularly practice criminal law in that circuit and who appear to meet the minimum requirements to represent persons in postconviction capital collateral proceedings. The executive director shall send an application to each attorney identified by the chief judge so that the attorney may register for appointment as counsel in postconviction capital collateral proceedings. As necessary, the executive director may also advertise in legal publications and other appropriate media for qualified attorneys interested in registering for appointment as counsel in postconviction capital collateral proceedings. Not later than September 1 of each year, and as necessary thereafter, the executive director shall provide to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals, the chief judge and state attorney in each judicial circuit, and the Attorney General a current copy of its registry of attorneys who are available for appointment as counsel in postconviction capital collateral proceedings. The registry must be indexed by judicial circuit and must contain the requisite information submitted by the applicants in accordance with this section. Section 56. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of subsection (4) of section 27.711, Florida

Page 33 of 144

Statutes, are amended to read:

27.711 Terms and conditions of appointment of attorneys as counsel in postconviction capital collateral proceedings.—

- (1) As used in s. 27.710 and this section, the term:
- one series of collateral litigation of an affirmed conviction and sentence of death, including the proceedings in the trial court that imposed the capital sentence, any appellate review of the sentence by the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals, any certiorari review of the sentence by the United States Supreme Court, and any authorized federal habeas corpus litigation with respect to the sentence. The term does not include repetitive or successive collateral challenges to a conviction and sentence of death which is affirmed by the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals and undisturbed by any collateral litigation.
- (4) Upon approval by the trial court, an attorney appointed to represent a capital defendant under s. 27.710 is entitled to payment of the following fees by the Chief Financial Officer:
- (d) The attorney is entitled to \$100 per hour, up to a maximum of \$20,000, after timely filing in the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals the capital defendant's brief or briefs that address the trial court's final order granting or denying the capital defendant's motion for postconviction relief and the state petition for writ of habeas corpus.
- (e) The attorney is entitled to \$100 per hour, up to a maximum of \$10,000, after the trial court issues an order, pursuant to a remand from the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals, which directs the trial court to hold further proceedings on the

Page 34 of 144

capital defendant's motion for postconviction relief.

(f) The attorney is entitled to \$100 per hour, up to a maximum of \$4,000, after the appeal of the trial court's denial of the capital defendant's motion for postconviction relief and the capital defendant's state petition for writ of habeas corpus become final in the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals.

The hours billed by a contracting attorney under this subsection may include time devoted to representation of the defendant by another attorney who is qualified under s. 27.710 and who has been designated by the contracting attorney to assist him or her.

Section 57. Section 28.22205, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

28.22205 Electronic filing process.—Each clerk of court shall implement an electronic filing process. The purpose of the electronic filing process is to reduce judicial costs in the office of the clerk and the judiciary, increase timeliness in the processing of cases, and provide the judiciary with case-related information to allow for improved judicial case management. The Legislature requests that, no later than July 1, 2009, the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals set statewide standards for electronic filing to be used by the clerks of court to implement electronic filing. The standards should specify the required information for the duties of the clerks of court and the judiciary for case management. The clerks of court shall begin implementation no later than October 1, 2009. The Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation shall report to the

President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by March 1, 2010, on the status of implementing electronic filing. The report shall include the detailed status of each clerk office's implementation of an electronic filing process, and for those clerks who have not fully implemented electronic filing by March 1, 2010, a description of the additional steps needed and a projected timeline for full implementation. Revenues provided to counties and the clerk of court under s. 28.24(12)(e) for information technology may also be used to implement electronic filing processes.

Section 58. Subsection (2) of section 28.241, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 28.241 Filing fees for trial and appellate proceedings.-
- (2) Upon the institution of any appellate proceeding from any lower court to the circuit court of any such county, including appeals filed by a county or municipality as provided in s. 34.041(5), or from the circuit court to an appellate court of the state, the clerk shall charge and collect from the party or parties instituting such appellate proceedings a filing fee not to exceed \$280 for filing a notice of appeal from the county court to the circuit court and, in addition to the filing fee required under s. 25.241 or s. 35.22, \$100 for filing a notice of appeal from the circuit court to the district court of appeal or to either the supreme court. If the party is determined to be indigent, the clerk shall defer payment of the fee. The clerk shall remit the first \$80 to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund.

Section 59. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1), paragraph (d) of subsection (2), and paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section 28.35, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

28.35 Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation.-

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- (b) The executive council shall be composed of eight clerks of the court elected by the clerks of the courts for a term of 2 years, with two clerks from counties with a population of fewer than 100,000, two clerks from counties with a population of at least 100,000 but fewer than 500,000, two clerks from counties with a population of at least 500,000 but fewer than 1 million, and two clerks from counties with a population of more than 1 million. The executive council shall also include, as ex officio members, a designee of the President of the Senate and a designee of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals shall designate one additional member to represent the state courts system.
- (2) The duties of the corporation shall include the following:
- (d) Developing and certifying a uniform system of performance measures and applicable performance standards for the functions specified in paragraph (3)(a) and the service unit costs required in s. 28.36 and measures for clerk performance in meeting the performance standards. These measures and standards shall be designed to facilitate an objective determination of the performance of each clerk in accordance with minimum standards for fiscal management, operational efficiency, and

Page 37 of 144

effective collection of fines, fees, service charges, and court costs. The corporation shall develop the performance measures and performance standards in consultation with the Legislature and each the supreme court. The Legislature may modify the clerk performance measures and performance standards in legislation implementing the General Appropriations Act or other law. When the corporation finds a clerk has not met the performance standards, the corporation shall identify the nature of each deficiency and any corrective action recommended and taken by the affected clerk of the court. The corporation shall notify the Legislature and each the supreme court of any clerk not meeting performance standards and provide a copy of any corrective action plans.

(5)

(b) Certified public accountants conducting audits of counties pursuant to s. 218.39 shall report, as part of the audit, whether or not the clerks of the courts have complied with the requirements of this section and s. 28.36. In addition, each clerk of court shall forward a copy of the portion of the financial audit relating to the court-related duties of the clerk of court to each the supreme court. The Auditor General shall develop a compliance supplement for the audit of compliance with the budgets and applicable performance standards certified by the corporation.

Section 60. Subsections (1), (4), (5), (7), and (8) of section 28.36, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

28.36 Budget procedure.—There is established a budget procedure for preparing budget requests for funding for the

Page 38 of 144

court-related functions of the clerks of the court.

- (1) Each clerk of court shall prepare a budget request for the last quarter of the county fiscal year and the first three quarters of the next county fiscal year. The proposed budget shall be prepared, summarized, and submitted by the clerk in each county to the Florida Clerks of Court Operations

 Corporation in the manner and form prescribed by the corporation to meet the requirements of law. Each clerk shall forward a copy of his or her budget request to the supreme courts Court. The budget requests must be provided to the corporation by October 1 of each year.
- (4) The budget request must identify the service units to be provided within each core service. The service units shall be developed by the corporation, in consultation with the supreme Court, the Chief Financial Officer, and the appropriations committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
- (5) The budget request must propose a unit cost for each service unit. The corporation shall provide a copy of each clerk's budget request to the supreme courts Court.
- (7) The corporation shall complete its review and adjustments to the clerks' budget requests and make its recommendations to the Legislature and the supreme courts Court by December 1 each year.
- (8) The Chief Financial Officer shall review the proposed unit costs associated with each clerk of court's budget request and make recommendations to the Legislature. The Chief Financial Officer may conduct any audit of the corporation or a clerk of

Page 39 of 144

court as authorized by law. The chief justice of <u>either of</u> the supreme <u>courts</u> court may request an audit of the corporation or any clerk of court by the Chief Financial Officer.

Section 61. Subsection (1) of section 29.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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29.001 State courts system elements and definitions.-

For the purpose of implementing s. 14, Art. V of the State Constitution, the state courts system is defined to include the enumerated elements of the supreme courts court, district courts of appeal, circuit courts, county courts, and certain supports thereto. The offices of public defenders and state attorneys are defined to include the enumerated elements of the 20 state attorneys' offices and the enumerated elements of the 20 public defenders' offices and five offices of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel. Court-appointed counsel are defined to include the enumerated elements for counsel appointed to ensure due process in criminal and civil proceedings in accordance with state and federal constitutional quarantees. Funding for the state courts system, the state attorneys' offices, the public defenders' offices, the offices of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, and other court-appointed counsel shall be provided from state revenues appropriated by general law.

Section 62. Subsection (4) of section 29.004, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

29.004 State courts system.—For purposes of implementing s. 14, Art. V of the State Constitution, the elements of the state courts system to be provided from state revenues

Page 40 of 144

1119 appropriated by general law are as follows:

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- (4) Construction or lease of facilities, maintenance, utilities, and security for the district courts of appeal and each the supreme court.
 - Section 63. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 30.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 30.15 Powers, duties, and obligations.
- 1126 (1) Sheriffs, in their respective counties, in person or 1127 by deputy, shall:
 - (a) Execute all process of either the supreme court and of the circuit courts, county courts, and boards of county commissioners of this state, to be executed in their counties.
 - Section 64. Subsection (3) of section 34.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1133 34.01 Jurisdiction of county court.—
 - (3) Judges of county courts shall also be committing trial court judges. Judges of county courts shall be coroners unless otherwise provided by law or by court rule of the Supreme Court.
- 1137 Section 65. Subsection (1) of section 34.181, Florida
 1138 Statutes, is amended to read:
- 1139 34.181 Branch courts.—
 - (1) Any municipality or county may apply to the chief judge of the circuit in which the municipality or county is situated for the county court to sit in a location suitable to the municipality or county and convenient in time and place to its citizens and police officers, and upon such application the said chief judge shall direct the court to sit in the location unless he or she shall determine the request is not justified.

Page 41 of 144

If the chief judge does not authorize the county court to sit in the location requested, the county or municipality may apply to the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals for an order directing the county court to sit in such location.

Section 66. Section 35.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

35.07 Power to make rules and regulations.—Subject to the administrative powers power of the supreme courts, a Supreme Court to make rules of practice and procedure, the district court courts of appeal may make such regulations as necessary for its the internal government of the court.

Section 67. Section 35.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

35.28 District courts of appeal libraries.—The library of each of the district courts of appeal and its custodian shall be provided for by court rule of the Supreme Court. Payment for books, equipment, supplies, and quarters as provided for in such rules shall be paid from funds appropriated for the district courts, on requisition drawn as provided by law.

Section 68. Section 38.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

38.07 Effect of orders entered prior to disqualification; petition for reconsideration.—When orders have been entered in any cause by a judge prior to the entry of any order of disqualification under s. 38.02 or s. 38.05, any party to the cause may, within 30 days after the filing in the cause of the order of the chief judge of the circuit or the chief justice of either the supreme court, as provided for in s. 38.09, petition

Page 42 of 144

the judge so designated for a reconsideration of the orders entered by the disqualified judge prior to the date of the entry of the order of disqualification. Such a petition shall set forth with particularity the matters of law or fact to be relied upon as grounds for the modification or vacation of the orders. Such a petition shall be granted as a matter of right. Upon the granting of the petition, notice of the time and place of the hearing thereon, together with a copy of the petition, shall be mailed by the attorney, or attorneys, of record for the petitioners to the other attorney or attorneys of record, or to the party or parties if they have no attorneys of record. This notice shall be mailed at least 8 days prior to the date fixed by the judge for the hearing. The judge before whom the cause is then pending may, after the hearing, affirm, approve, confirm, reenter, modify, or vacate the orders.

Section 69. Subsection (1) of section 39.4075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.4075 Referral of a dependency case to mediation.-
- (1) At any stage in a dependency proceeding, any party may request the court to refer the parties to mediation in accordance with chapter 44 and rules and procedures developed by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals.

Section 70. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 39.501, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.501 Petition for dependency.
- 1200 (3)

1201 (b) The form of the petition and its contents shall be
1202 determined by rules of juvenile procedure adopted by the Supreme

Page 43 of 144

1203 Court of Civil Appeals.

Section 71. Subsection (1) of section 39.824, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.824 Procedures and jurisdiction.-
- (1) The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals is requested to adopt rules of juvenile procedure by October 1, 1989, to implement this part. All procedures, including petitions, pleadings, subpoenas, summonses, and hearings in cases for the appointment of a guardian advocate shall be according to the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure unless otherwise provided by law.
- Section 72. Subsection (2) of section 39.8296, Florida 1215 Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 39.8296 Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office; legislative findings and intent; creation; appointment of executive director; duties of office.—
 - Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office within the Justice
 Administrative Commission. The Justice Administrative Commission
 shall provide administrative support and service to the office
 to the extent requested by the executive director within the
 available resources of the commission. The Statewide Guardian Ad
 Litem Office shall not be subject to control, supervision, or
 direction by the Justice Administrative Commission in the
 performance of its duties, but the employees of the office shall
 be governed by the classification plan and salary and benefits
 plan approved by the Justice Administrative Commission.
 - (a) The head of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office is

Page 44 of 144

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the executive director, who shall be appointed by the Governor from a list of a minimum of three eligible applicants submitted by a Guardian Ad Litem Qualifications Committee. The Guardian Ad Litem Qualifications Committee shall be composed of five persons, two persons appointed by the Governor, two persons appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, and one person appointed by the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Association. The committee shall provide for statewide advertisement and the receiving of applications for the position of executive director. The Governor shall appoint an executive director from among the recommendations, or the Governor may reject the nominations and request the submission of new nominees. The executive director must have knowledge in dependency law and knowledge of social service delivery systems available to meet the needs of children who are abused, neglected, or abandoned. The executive director shall serve on a full-time basis and shall personally, or through representatives of the office, carry out the purposes and functions of the Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office in accordance with state and federal law. The executive director shall report to the Governor. The executive director shall serve a 3-year term, subject to removal for cause by the Governor. Any person appointed to serve as the executive director may be permitted to serve more than one term.

(b) The Statewide Guardian Ad Litem Office shall, within available resources, have oversight responsibilities for and provide technical assistance to all guardian ad litem and attorney ad litem programs located within the judicial circuits.

Page 45 of 144

1. The office shall identify the resources required to implement methods of collecting, reporting, and tracking reliable and consistent case data.

- 2. The office shall review the current guardian ad litem programs in Florida and other states.
- 3. The office, in consultation with local guardian ad litem offices, shall develop statewide performance measures and standards.
- 4. The office shall develop a guardian ad litem training program. The office shall establish a curriculum committee to develop the training program specified in this subparagraph. The curriculum committee shall include, but not be limited to, dependency judges, directors of circuit guardian ad litem programs, active certified guardians ad litem, a mental health professional who specializes in the treatment of children, a member of a child advocacy group, a representative of the Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence, and a social worker experienced in working with victims and perpetrators of child abuse.
- 5. The office shall review the various methods of funding guardian ad litem programs, shall maximize the use of those funding sources to the extent possible, and shall review the kinds of services being provided by circuit guardian ad litem programs.
- 6. The office shall determine the feasibility or desirability of new concepts of organization, administration, financing, or service delivery designed to preserve the civil and constitutional rights and fulfill other needs of dependent

Page 46 of 144

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No later than October 1, 2004, The office shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals an annual report an interim report describing the progress of the office in meeting the goals as described in this section, no later than October 1, 2004, the office shall submit to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court a proposed plan including alternatives for meeting the state's guardian ad litem and attorney ad litem needs. This plan may include recommendations for less than the entire state, may include a phase-in system, and shall include estimates of the cost of each of the alternatives. each year thereafter, the office shall provide a status report and provide further recommendations to address the need for quardian ad litem services and related issues.

Section 73. Section 40.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

40.001 Chief judge; authority; duties.—The chief judge of each judicial circuit is vested with overall authority and responsibility for the management, operation, and oversight of the jury system within his or her circuit. However, in accordance with this chapter and chapter 905, the clerk of the circuit court has specific responsibilities regarding the processing of jurors, including, but not limited to, qualifications, summons, selection lists, reporting, and compensation of jurors. The clerk of the circuit court may

Page 47 of 144

contract with the chief judge for the court's assistance in the provision of services to process jurors. The chief judge may also designate to the clerk of the circuit court additional duties consistent with established uniform standards of jury management practices adopted by court rule or administrative order that the Supreme Court may adopt by rule or issue through administrative order.

Section 74. Section 40.225, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 40.225 Drawing jury venire; alternative method.-
- (1) Whenever a majority of the judges authorized to conduct jury trials in a county consents, the names of prospective jurors and other data pertinent thereto may be fed into a mechanical, electronic, or electrical device and drawn therefrom as an alternative to other methods authorized by law for obtaining jury venires, if such drawing is by lot and at random and is approved by the supreme courts Court as hereinafter provided in this section.
- (2) When a majority of the trial judges authorizes the alternative method of drawing a jury venire as provided in subsection (1), the chief judge of the judicial circuit in which the county is located shall make a certificate to that effect and transmit the same to the Office of the State Courts

 Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, together with a description of the equipment, methods, and mode of operation to be used.
- (3) If the supreme courts find The Chief Justice shall cause the certificate and data accompanying it to be presented

Page 48 of 144

to the justices of the Supreme Court. If the court finds that the proposed method will produce venires selected by lot and at random, is in compliance with all constitutional requirements of jury selection, and is otherwise feasible and practicable, an order of approval of same shall be made and filed. Thereafter, the alternative method so approved may be used in the county so authorized.

- (4) The chief judge of the judicial circuit in which the county is located shall supervise the use of such alternative method whenever approval of same has been made by order of the supreme courts Court.
- (5) This section does not require Nothing herein shall be construed as requiring uniform equipment or methods throughout the state.
- Section 75. Subsection (3) of section 43.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 43.26 Chief judge of circuit; selection; powers.-
- (3) The chief judge shall be responsible to the <u>chief</u> <u>justices of the supreme courts</u> <u>Chief Justice of the Supreme</u>

 Court for such information as may be required by <u>them</u> the <u>Chief</u>

 Justice, including, but not limited to, caseload, status of dockets, and disposition of cases in the courts over which <u>the</u>

 <u>chief judge</u> he or she presides.
- Section 76. Section 43.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 43.30 Divisions of court.—All courts except <u>each</u> the supreme court may sit in divisions as may be established by local rule approved by the Supreme Court.

Page 49 of 144

Section 77. Subsections (1), (2), and (4) of section 44.102, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

44.102 Court-ordered mediation.

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- (1) Court-ordered mediation shall be conducted according to rules of practice and procedure adopted by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals.
- (2) A court, under rules adopted by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals:
 - (a) Must, upon request of one party, refer to mediation any filed civil action for monetary damages, provided the requesting party is willing and able to pay the costs of the mediation or the costs can be equitably divided between the parties, unless:
- 1. The action is a landlord and tenant dispute that does not include a claim for personal injury.
- 2. The action is filed for the purpose of collecting a debt.
 - 3. The action is a claim of medical malpractice.
- 1389 4. The action is governed by the Florida Small Claims 1390 Rules.
 - 5. The court determines that the action is proper for referral to nonbinding arbitration under this chapter.
 - 6. The parties have agreed to binding arbitration.
- 7. The parties have agreed to an expedited trial pursuant to s. 45.075.
- 1396 8. The parties have agreed to voluntary trial resolution pursuant to s. 44.104.
 - (b) May refer to mediation all or any part of a filed

Page 50 of 144

civil action for which mediation is not required under this section.

- (c) In circuits in which a family mediation program has been established and upon a court finding of a dispute, shall refer to mediation all or part of custody, visitation, or other parental responsibility issues as defined in s. 61.13. Upon motion or request of a party, a court shall not refer any case to mediation if it finds there has been a history of domestic violence that would compromise the mediation process.
- (d) In circuits in which a dependency or in need of services mediation program has been established, may refer to mediation all or any portion of a matter relating to dependency or to a child in need of services or a family in need of services.
- (4) The chief judge of each judicial circuit shall maintain a list of mediators who have been certified by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals and who have registered for appointment in that circuit.
- (a) Whenever possible, qualified individuals who have volunteered their time to serve as mediators shall be appointed. If a mediation program is funded pursuant to s. 44.108, volunteer mediators shall be entitled to reimbursement pursuant to s. 112.061 for all actual expenses necessitated by service as a mediator.
- (b) Nonvolunteer mediators shall be compensated according to rules adopted by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals. If a mediation program is funded pursuant to s. 44.108, a mediator may be compensated by the county or by the parties.

Page 51 of 144

Section 78. Subsections (1), (2), (5), and (6) of section 44.103, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

44.103 Court-ordered, nonbinding arbitration.

- (1) Court-ordered, nonbinding arbitration shall be conducted according to the rules of practice and procedure adopted by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals.
- (2) A court, pursuant to rules adopted by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, may refer any contested civil action filed in a circuit or county court to nonbinding arbitration.
- (5) The arbitration decision shall be presented to the parties in writing. An arbitration decision shall be final if a request for a trial de novo is not filed within the time provided by rules promulgated by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals. The decision shall not be made known to the judge who may preside over the case unless no request for trial de novo is made as herein provided or unless otherwise provided by law. If no request for trial de novo is made within the time provided, the decision shall be referred to the presiding judge in the case who shall enter such orders and judgments as are required to carry out the terms of the decision, which orders shall be enforceable by the contempt powers of the court, and for which judgments execution shall issue on request of a party.
- (6) Upon motion made by either party within 30 days after entry of judgment, the court may assess costs against the party requesting a trial de novo, including arbitration costs, court costs, reasonable attorney's fees, and other reasonable costs such as investigation expenses and expenses for expert or other testimony which were incurred after the arbitration hearing and

Page 52 of 144

continuing through the trial of the case in accordance with the guidelines for taxation of costs as adopted by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals. Such costs may be assessed if:

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- The plaintiff, having filed for a trial de novo, obtains a judgment at trial which is at least 25 percent less than the arbitration award. In such instance, the costs and attorney's fees pursuant to this section shall be set off against the award. When the costs and attorney's fees pursuant to this section total more than the amount of the judgment, the court shall enter judgment for the defendant against the plaintiff for the amount of the costs and attorney's fees, less the amount of the award to the plaintiff. For purposes of a determination under this paragraph, the term "judgment" means the amount of the net judgment entered, plus all taxable costs pursuant to the guidelines for taxation of costs as adopted by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, plus any postarbitration collateral source payments received or due as of the date of the judgment, and plus any postarbitration settlement amounts by which the verdict was reduced; or
- (b) The defendant, having filed for a trial de novo, has a judgment entered against the defendant which is at least 25 percent more than the arbitration award. For purposes of a determination under this paragraph, the term "judgment" means the amount of the net judgment entered, plus any postarbitration settlement amounts by which the verdict was reduced.
- Section 79. Subsection (13) of section 44.104, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 44.104 Voluntary binding arbitration and voluntary trial

Page 53 of 144

resolution.-

(13) If no appeal is taken within the time provided by rules promulgated by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, then the decision shall be referred to the presiding judge in the case, or if one has not been assigned, then to the chief judge of the circuit for assignment to a circuit judge, who shall enter such orders and judgments as are required to carry out the terms of the decision, which orders shall be enforceable by the contempt powers of the court and for which judgments execution shall issue on request of a party.

Section 80. Section 44.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

44.106 Standards and procedures for mediators and arbitrators; fees.—The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals shall establish minimum standards and procedures for qualifications, certification, professional conduct, discipline, and training for mediators and arbitrators who are appointed pursuant to this chapter. The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals is authorized to set fees to be charged to applicants for certification and renewal of certification. The revenues generated from these fees shall be used to offset the costs of administration of the certification process. The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals may appoint or employ such personnel as are necessary to assist the court in exercising its powers and performing its duties under this chapter.

Section 81. Subsection (1), paragraph (c) of subsection (2), and subsection (3) of section 44.107, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

44.107 Immunity for arbitrators, mediators, and mediator trainees.—

- (1) Arbitrators serving under s. 44.103 or s. 44.104, mediators serving under s. 44.102, and trainees fulfilling the mentorship requirements for certification by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals as a mediator shall have judicial immunity in the same manner and to the same extent as a judge.
- (2) A person serving as a mediator in any noncourt-ordered mediation shall have immunity from liability arising from the performance of that person's duties while acting within the scope of the mediation function if such mediation is:
- (c) Facilitated by a mediator certified by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, unless the mediation parties expressly agree not to be bound by ss. 44.401-44.406.

The mediator does not have immunity if he or she acts in bad faith, with malicious purpose, or in a manner exhibiting wanton and willful disregard of human rights, safety, or property.

- (3) A person serving under s. 44.106 to assist the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals in performing its disciplinary function shall have absolute immunity from liability arising from the performance of that person's duties while acting within the scope of that person's appointed function.
- Section 82. Subsection (1) of section 44.108, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 44.108 Funding of mediation and arbitration.-
- 1537 (1) Mediation and arbitration should be accessible to all parties regardless of financial status. A filing fee of \$1 is

Page 55 of 144

levied on all proceedings in the circuit or county courts to fund mediation and arbitration services which are the responsibility of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals pursuant to the provisions of s. 44.106. The clerk of the court shall forward the moneys collected to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the state courts' Mediation and Arbitration Trust Fund.

Section 83. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 44.402, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

44.402 Scope.-

- (1) Except as otherwise provided, ss. 44.401-44.406 apply to any mediation:
- (c) Facilitated by a mediator certified by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, unless the mediation parties expressly agree not to be bound by ss. 44.401-44.406.

Section 84. Subsection (1) of section 57.082, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

57.082 Determination of civil indigent status.-

- (1) APPLICATION TO THE CLERK.—A person seeking appointment of an attorney in a civil case eligible for court-appointed counsel, or seeking relief from payment of filing fees and prepayment of costs under s. 57.081, based upon an inability to pay must apply to the clerk of the court for a determination of civil indigent status using an application form developed by the Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation with final approval by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals.
- (a) The application must include, at a minimum, the following financial information:

Page 56 of 144

1. Net income, consisting of total salary and wages, minus deductions required by law, including court-ordered support payments.

- 2. Other income, including, but not limited to, social security benefits, union funds, veterans' benefits, workers' compensation, other regular support from absent family members, public or private employee pensions, unemployment compensation, dividends, interest, rent, trusts, and gifts.
- 3. Assets, including, but not limited to, cash, savings accounts, bank accounts, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, equity in real estate, and equity in a boat or a motor vehicle or in other tangible property.
 - 4. All liabilities and debts.

The application must include a signature by the applicant which attests to the truthfulness of the information provided. The application form developed by the corporation must include notice that the applicant may seek court review of a clerk's determination that the applicant is not indigent, as provided in this section.

- (b) The clerk shall assist a person who appears before the clerk and requests assistance in completing the application, and the clerk shall notify the court if a person is unable to complete the application after the clerk has provided assistance.
- (c) The clerk shall accept an application that is signed by the applicant and submitted on his or her behalf by a private attorney who is representing the applicant in the applicable

Page 57 of 144

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A person who seeks appointment of an attorney in a proceeding under chapter 39, at shelter hearings or during the adjudicatory process, during the judicial review process, upon the filing of a petition to terminate parental rights, or upon the filing of any appeal, or if the person seeks appointment of an attorney in a reopened proceeding, for which an indigent person is eligible for court-appointed representation must pay a \$50 application fee to the clerk for each application filed. A person is not required to pay more than one application fee per case. However, an appeal or the reopening of a proceeding shall be deemed to be a distinct case. The applicant must pay the fee within 7 days after submitting the application. If the applicant has not paid the fee within 7 days, the court shall enter an order requiring payment, and the clerk shall pursue collection under s. 28.246. The clerk shall transfer monthly all application fees collected under this paragraph to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Indigent Civil Defense Trust Fund, to be used as appropriated by the Legislature. The clerk may retain 10 percent of application fees collected monthly for administrative costs prior to remitting the remainder to the Department of Revenue. If the person cannot pay the application fee, the clerk shall enroll the person in a payment plan pursuant to s. 28.246. Section 85. Section 57.101, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Page 58 of 144

taxable.—The costs of copies of the record of any paper on file

Costs in supreme courts court; certain not

in <u>either</u> the supreme court <u>may</u> shall not be taxed as costs against the losing party unless the copies have been ordered by the party or his or her attorney.

Section 86. Subsection (1) of section 59.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 59.081 Time for invoking appellate jurisdiction of any court.—
- (1) The time within which and the method by which the jurisdiction of any court in this state possessed of power to review the action of any other court, commission, officer or bureau may be invoked by appeal, certiorari, petition for review, or other process by whatever name designated, and the manner of computing such time shall be prescribed by court rule of the Supreme Court.

Section 87. Section 59.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 59.45 Misconception of remedy; supreme <u>courts</u> court.—If an appeal be improvidently taken where the remedy might have been more properly sought by certiorari, this alone shall not be a ground for dismissal; but the notice of appeal and the record thereon shall be regarded and acted on as a petition for certiorari duly presented to the appropriate supreme court.
- Section 88. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 61.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 61.125 Parenting coordination. -
- (4) QUALIFICATIONS OF A PARENTING COORDINATOR.—A parenting coordinator is an impartial third person whose role is to assist the parents in successfully creating or implementing a parenting

Page 59 of 144

plan. Unless there is a written agreement between the parties, the court may appoint only a qualified parenting coordinator.

- (a) To be qualified, a parenting coordinator must:
- 1. Meet one of the following professional requirements:
- a. Be licensed as a mental health professional under chapter 490 or chapter 491.
- b. Be licensed as a physician under chapter 458, with certification by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology.
- c. Be certified by the Florida Supreme Court of Civil Appeals as a family law mediator, with at least a master's degree in a mental health field.
 - d. Be a member in good standing of The Florida Bar.
 - 2. Complete all of the following:

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- a. Three years of postlicensure or postcertification practice.
- b. A family mediation training program certified by the Florida Supreme Court of Civil Appeals.
- c. A minimum of 24 hours of parenting coordination training in parenting coordination concepts and ethics, family systems theory and application, family dynamics in separation and divorce, child and adolescent development, the parenting coordination process, parenting coordination techniques, and Florida family law and procedure, and a minimum of 4 hours of training in domestic violence and child abuse which is related to parenting coordination.
- Section 89. Subsection (1) of section 61.183, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 61.183 Mediation of certain contested issues.-

Page 60 of 144

(1) In any proceeding in which the issues of parental responsibility, primary residence, access to, visitation with, or support of a child are contested, the court may refer the parties to mediation in accordance with <u>court</u> rules promulgated by the Supreme Court. In Title IV-D cases, any costs, including filing fees, recording fees, mediation costs, service of process fees, and other expenses incurred by the clerk of the circuit court, shall be assessed only against the nonprevailing obligor after the court makes a determination of the nonprevailing obligor's ability to pay such costs and fees.

Section 90. Section 75.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

75.08 Appeal and review.—Any party to the action whether plaintiff, defendant, intervenor or otherwise, dissatisfied with the final judgment, may appeal to the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals within the time and in the manner prescribed by the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.

Section 91. Subsection (4) of section 90.902, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 90.902 Self-authentication.—Extrinsic evidence of authenticity as a condition precedent to admissibility is not required for:
- (4) A copy of an official public record, report, or entry, or of a document authorized by law to be recorded or filed and actually recorded or filed in a public office, including data compilations in any form, certified as correct by the custodian or other person authorized to make the certification by certificate complying with subsection (1), subsection (2), or

Page 61 of 144

subsection (3) or complying with any act of the Legislature or court rule adopted by the Supreme Court.

Section 92. Paragraphs (c) and (e) of subsection (5) of section 100.371, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

100.371 Initiatives; procedure for placement on ballot.—

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- (c) All meetings of the Financial Impact Estimating
 Conference shall be open to the public. The President of the
 Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, jointly,
 shall be the sole judge for the interpretation, implementation,
 and enforcement of this subsection.
- 1. The Financial Impact Estimating Conference is established to review, analyze, and estimate the financial impact of amendments to or revisions of the State Constitution proposed by initiative. The Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall consist of four principals: one person from the Executive Office of the Governor; the coordinator of the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, or his or her designee; one person from the professional staff of the Senate; and one person from the professional staff of the House of Representatives. Each principal shall have appropriate fiscal expertise in the subject matter of the initiative. A Financial Impact Estimating Conference may be appointed for each initiative.
- 2. Principals of the Financial Impact Estimating
 Conference shall reach a consensus or majority concurrence on a
 clear and unambiguous financial impact statement, no more than
 75 words in length, and immediately submit the statement to the

Page 62 of 144

Attorney General. Nothing in this subsection prohibits the Financial Impact Estimating Conference from setting forth a range of potential impacts in the financial impact statement. Any financial impact statement that a court finds not to be in accordance with this section shall be remanded solely to the Financial Impact Estimating Conference for redrafting. The Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall redraft the financial impact statement within 15 days.

- 3. If the members of the Financial Impact Estimating Conference are unable to agree on the statement required by this subsection, or if the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals has rejected the initial submission by the Financial Impact Estimating Conference and no redraft has been approved by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals by 5 p.m. on the 75th day before the election, the following statement shall appear on the ballot pursuant to s. 101.161(1): "The financial impact of this measure, if any, cannot be reasonably determined at this time."
- (e)1. Any financial impact statement that the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals finds not to be in accordance with this subsection shall be remanded solely to the Financial Impact Estimating Conference for redrafting, provided the court's advisory opinion is rendered at least 75 days before the election at which the question of ratifying the amendment will be presented. The Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall prepare and adopt a revised financial impact statement no later than 5 p.m. on the 15th day after the date of the court's opinion.
 - 2. If, by 5 p.m. on the 75th day before the election, the

Page 63 of 144

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Supreme Court of Civil Appeals has not issued an advisory opinion on the initial financial impact statement prepared by the Financial Impact Estimating Conference for an initiative amendment that otherwise meets the legal requirements for ballot placement, the financial impact statement shall be deemed approved for placement on the ballot.

- In addition to the financial impact statement required by this subsection, the Financial Impact Estimating Conference shall draft an initiative financial information statement. The initiative financial information statement should describe in greater detail than the financial impact statement any projected increase or decrease in revenues or costs that the state or local governments would likely experience if the ballot measure were approved. If appropriate, the initiative financial information statement may include both estimated dollar amounts and a description placing the estimated dollar amounts into context. The initiative financial information statement must include both a summary of not more than 500 words and additional detailed information that includes the assumptions that were made to develop the financial impacts, workpapers, and any other information deemed relevant by the Financial Impact Estimating Conference.
- 4. The Department of State shall have printed, and shall furnish to each supervisor of elections, a copy of the summary from the initiative financial information statements. The supervisors shall have the summary from the initiative financial information statements available at each polling place and at the main office of the supervisor of elections upon request.

5. The Secretary of State and the Office of Economic and Demographic Research shall make available on the Internet each initiative financial information statement in its entirety. In addition, each supervisor of elections whose office has a website shall post the summary from each initiative financial information statement on the website. Each supervisor shall include the Internet addresses for the information statements on the Secretary of State's and the Office of Economic and Demographic Research's websites in the publication or mailing required by s. 101.20.

Section 93. Subsection (7) of section 105.036, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

105.036 Initiative for method of selection for circuit or county court judges; procedures for placement on ballot.—

(7) Within 10 days after each general election for which an initiative to change the method of selection of circuit or county court judges was placed on the ballot in any circuit or county in the state, the Secretary of State must notify the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of <u>Civil Appeals Florida</u> of the changed method for selection of judges for any circuit or county where the initiative passed.

Section 94. Paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 112.215, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 112.215 Government employees; deferred compensation program.—
- (8) (a) There is created a Deferred Compensation Advisory Council composed of seven members.
 - 1. One member shall be appointed by the Speaker of the

Page 65 of 144

House of Representatives and the President of the Senate jointly and shall be an employee of the legislative branch.

- 2. One member shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals and shall be an employee of the judicial branch.
- 3. One member shall be appointed by the chair of the Public Employees Relations Commission and shall be a nonexempt public employee.
- 4. The remaining four members shall be employed by the executive branch and shall be appointed as follows:
- a. One member shall be appointed by the Chancellor of the State University System and shall be an employee of the university system.
- b. One member shall be appointed by the Chief Financial
 Officer and shall be an employee of the Chief Financial Officer.
- c. One member shall be appointed by the Governor and shall be an employee of the executive branch.
- d. One member shall be appointed by the Executive Director of the State Board of Administration and shall be an employee of the State Board of Administration.
- Section 95. Subsection (1) of section 112.321, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 112.321 Membership, terms; travel expenses; staff.-
- (1) The commission shall be composed of nine members. Five of these members shall be appointed by the Governor, no more than three of whom shall be from the same political party, subject to confirmation by the Senate. One member appointed by the Governor shall be a former city or county official and may

Page 66 of 144

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be a former member of a local planning or zoning board which has only advisory duties. Two members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and two members shall be appointed by the President of the Senate. Neither the Speaker of the House of Representatives nor the President of the Senate shall appoint more than one member from the same political party. Of the nine members of the Commission, no more than five members shall be from the same political party at any one time. No member may hold any public employment. An individual who qualifies as a lobbyist pursuant to s. 11.045 or s. 112.3215 or pursuant to any local government charter or ordinance may not serve as a member of the commission, except that this prohibition does not apply to an individual who is a member of the commission on July 1, 2006, until the expiration of his or her current term. A member of the commission may not lobby any state or local governmental entity as provided in s. 11.045 or s. 112.3215 or as provided by any local government charter or ordinance, except that this prohibition does not apply to an individual who is a member of the commission on July 1, 2006, until the expiration of his or her current term. All members shall serve 2-year terms. A member may not serve more than two full terms in succession. Any member of the commission may be removed for cause by majority vote of the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals. Section 96. Paragraph (b) of subsection (8) and subsection (10) of section 112.324, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

Page 67 of 144

112.324 Procedures on complaints of violations; public records and meeting exemptions.—

- (8) If, in cases pertaining to complaints other than complaints against impeachable officers or members of the Legislature, upon completion of a full and final investigation by the commission, the commission finds that there has been a violation of this part or of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, it shall be the duty of the commission to report its findings and recommend appropriate action to the proper disciplinary official or body as follows, and such official or body shall have the power to invoke the penalty provisions of this part, including the power to order the appropriate elections official to remove a candidate from the ballot for a violation of s. 112.3145 or s. 8(a) and (i), Art. II of the State Constitution:
- (b) The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, in any case concerning an employee of the judicial branch.
- (10) Notwithstanding the foregoing procedures of this section, a sworn complaint against any member or employee of the Commission on Ethics for violation of this part or of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution shall be filed with the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Each presiding officer shall, after determining that there are sufficient grounds for review, appoint three members of their respective bodies to a special joint committee who shall investigate the complaint. The members shall elect a chair from among their number. If the special joint committee finds insufficient evidence to establish probable cause to believe a

Page 68 of 144

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violation of this part or of s. 8, Art. II of the State Constitution has occurred, it shall dismiss the complaint. If, upon completion of its preliminary investigation, the committee finds sufficient evidence to establish probable cause to believe a violation has occurred, the chair thereof shall transmit such findings to the Governor who shall convene a meeting of the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals to take such final action on the complaint as they shall deem appropriate, consistent with the penalty provisions of this part. Upon request of a majority of the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, the special joint committee shall submit a recommendation as to what penalty, if any, should be imposed. Section 97. Paragraph (j) of subsection (4) of section

121.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

121.091 Benefits payable under the system.—Benefits may not be paid under this section unless the member has terminated employment as provided in s. 121.021(39)(a) or begun participation in the Deferred Retirement Option Program as provided in subsection (13), and a proper application has been filed in the manner prescribed by the department. The department may cancel an application for retirement benefits when the member or beneficiary fails to timely provide the information and documents required by this chapter and the department's rules. The department shall adopt rules establishing procedures for application for retirement benefits and for the cancellation

of such application when the required information or documents are not received.

(4) DISABILITY RETIREMENT BENEFIT.-

- (j) Disability retirement of justice or judge by order of a supreme court.—
- 1. If a member is a justice of <u>a</u> the supreme court, judge of a district court of appeal, circuit judge, or judge of a county court who has served for 6 years or more as an elected constitutional judicial officer, including service as a judicial officer in any court abolished pursuant to Art. V of the State Constitution, and who is retired for disability by order of the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals upon recommendation of the Judicial Qualifications Commission pursuant to the provisions of Art. V of the State Constitution, the member's Option 1 monthly benefit as provided in subparagraph (6) (a) 1. shall not be less than two-thirds of his or her monthly compensation as of the member's disability retirement date. Such a member may alternatively elect to receive a disability retirement benefit under any other option as provided in paragraph (6) (a).
- 2. Should any justice or judge who is a member of the Florida Retirement System be retired for disability by order of the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals upon recommendation of the Judicial Qualifications Commission pursuant to the provisions of Art. V of the State Constitution, then all contributions to his or her account and all contributions made on his or her behalf by the employer shall be transferred to and deposited in the General Revenue Fund of the state, and there is hereby appropriated annually out of the General Revenue Fund, to be

Page 70 of 144

paid into the Florida Retirement System Fund, an amount necessary to pay the benefits of all justices and judges retired from the Florida Retirement System pursuant to Art. V of the State Constitution.

Section 98. Paragraph (m) of subsection (2) of section 121.591, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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121.591 Benefits payable under the Public Employee Optional Retirement Program of the Florida Retirement System.-Benefits may not be paid under this section unless the member has terminated employment as provided in s. 121.021(39)(a) or is deceased and a proper application has been filed in the manner prescribed by the state board or the department. The state board or department, as appropriate, may cancel an application for retirement benefits when the member or beneficiary fails to timely provide the information and documents required by this chapter and the rules of the state board and department. In accordance with their respective responsibilities as provided herein, the State Board of Administration and the Department of Management Services shall adopt rules establishing procedures for application for retirement benefits and for the cancellation of such application when the required information or documents are not received. The State Board of Administration and the Department of Management Services, as appropriate, are authorized to cash out a de minimis account of a participant who has been terminated from Florida Retirement System covered employment for a minimum of 6 calendar months. A de minimis account is an account containing employer contributions and accumulated earnings of not more than \$5,000 made under the

Page 71 of 144

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provisions of this chapter. Such cash-out must either be a complete lump-sum liquidation of the account balance, subject to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, or a lump-sum direct rollover distribution paid directly to the custodian of an eligible retirement plan, as defined by the Internal Revenue Code, on behalf of the participant. If any financial instrument issued for the payment of retirement benefits under this section is not presented for payment within 180 days after the last day of the month in which it was originally issued, the third-party administrator or other duly authorized agent of the State Board of Administration shall cancel the instrument and credit the amount of the instrument to the suspense account of the Public Employee Optional Retirement Program Trust Fund authorized under s. 121.4501(6). Any such amounts transferred to the suspense account are payable upon a proper application, not to include earnings thereon, as provided in this section, within 10 years after the last day of the month in which the instrument was originally issued, after which time such amounts and any earnings thereon shall be forfeited. Any such forfeited amounts are assets of the Public Employee Optional Retirement Program Trust Fund and are not subject to the provisions of chapter 717.

(2) DISABILITY RETIREMENT BENEFITS.—Benefits provided under this subsection are payable in lieu of the benefits which would otherwise be payable under the provisions of subsection (1). Such benefits shall be funded entirely from employer contributions made under s. 121.571, transferred participant funds accumulated pursuant to paragraph (a), and interest and earnings thereon. Pursuant thereto:

Page 72 of 144

(m) Disability retirement of justice or judge by order of a supreme court.—

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- If a participant is a justice of a the supreme court, judge of a district court of appeal, circuit judge, or judge of a county court who has served for 6 years or more as an elected constitutional judicial officer, including service as a judicial officer in any court abolished pursuant to Art. V of the State Constitution, and who is retired for disability by order of the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals upon recommendation of the Judicial Qualifications Commission pursuant to the provisions of Art. V of the State Constitution, the participant's Option 1 monthly disability benefit amount as provided in s. 121.091(6)(a)1. shall be two-thirds of his or her monthly compensation as of the participant's disability retirement date. Such a participant may alternatively elect to receive an actuarially adjusted disability retirement benefit under any other option as provided in s. 121.091(6)(a), or to receive the normal benefit payable under the Public Employee Optional Retirement Program as set forth in subsection (1).
- 2. If any justice or judge who is a participant of the Public Employee Optional Retirement Program of the Florida Retirement System is retired for disability by order of the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals upon recommendation of the Judicial Qualifications Commission pursuant to the provisions of Art. V of the State Constitution and elects to receive a monthly disability benefit under the provisions of this paragraph:
- a. Any present value amount that was transferred to his or her program account and all employer contributions made to such

Page 73 of 144

account on his or her behalf, plus interest and earnings thereon, shall be transferred to and deposited in the disability account of the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund; and

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- b. The monthly benefits payable under this paragraph for any affected justice or judge retired from the Florida
 Retirement System pursuant to Art. V of the State Constitution shall be paid from the disability account of the Florida
 Retirement System Trust Fund.
- Section 99. Subsection (4) of section 215.91, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 215.91 Florida Financial Management Information System; board; council.—
- The council shall provide ongoing counsel to the board and act to resolve problems among or between the functional owner subsystems. The board, through the coordinating council, shall direct and manage the development, implementation, and operation of the information subsystems that together are the Florida Financial Management Information System. The coordinating council shall approve the information subsystems' designs prior to the development, implementation, and operation of the subsystems and shall approve subsequent proposed design modifications to the information subsystems subject to the guidelines issued by the council. The coordinating council shall ensure that the information subsystems' operations support the exchange of unified and coordinated data between information subsystems. The coordinating council shall establish the common data codes for financial management, and it shall require and ensure the use of common data codes by the information

Page 74 of 144

subsystems that together constitute the Florida Financial Management Information System. The Chief Financial Officer shall adopt a chart of accounts consistent with the common financial management data codes established by the coordinating council. The board, through the coordinating council, shall establish the financial management policies and procedures for the executive branch of state government. The coordinating council shall notify in writing the chairs of the legislative fiscal committees and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court regarding the adoption of, or modification to, a proposed financial management policy or procedure. The notice shall solicit comments from the chairs of the legislative fiscal committees and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at least 14 consecutive days before the final action by the coordinating council.

Section 100. Paragraph (v) of subsection (1) of section 216.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

216.011 Definitions.-

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- (1) For the purpose of fiscal affairs of the state, appropriations acts, legislative budgets, and approved budgets, each of the following terms has the meaning indicated:
- (v) "Judicial branch" means all officers, employees, and offices of <u>each</u> the supreme court, the district courts of appeal, circuit courts, and county courts, the Office of the State Courts Administrator, and the Judicial Qualifications Commission.

Page 75 of 144

Section 101. Subsection (2) of section 216.0158, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

216.0158 Assessment of facility needs.-

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- On or before September 15 of each year, each state agency, as defined in s. 216.011, shall submit to the Executive Office of the Governor, and each district court of appeal and the marshal of the supreme courts court shall submit to the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in a manner prescribed by the legislative budget instructions, a short-term plan for facility needs covering the next 5-year period. The short-term plan shall list the agency's or judicial branch's facility needs in order of priority and shall include preventive maintenance strategies, expected replacement of existing facilities, expected improvements or additions to facilities on a specific project-by-project basis, estimated cost, and other information as prescribed by the legislative budget instructions. The Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice shall certify the final approved plan for the judicial branch to the Executive Office of the Governor which shall include the plan, without modification, in the state comprehensive plan.
- Section 102. Subsection (5) of section 216.023, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 216.023 Legislative budget requests to be furnished to Legislature by agencies.—
- (5) As a part of the legislative budget request, the head of each state agency and the <u>Office of the State Courts</u>

 Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the

Page 76 of 144

judicial branch shall include an inventory of all litigation in which the agency is involved that may require additional appropriations to the agency, that may significantly affect revenues received or anticipated to be received by the state, or that may require amendments to the law under which the agency operates. No later than March 1 following the submission of the legislative budget request, the head of the state agency and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall provide an update of any additions or changes to the inventory. Such inventory shall include information specified annually in the legislative budget instructions and, within the discretion of the head of the state agency or the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, may contain only information found in the pleadings.

Section 103. Subsection (1) of section 216.043, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

216.043 Budgets for fixed capital outlay.-

- (1) A legislative budget request, reflecting the independent judgment of the head of the agency or of the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court with respect to the needs of the agency or of the judicial branch for fixed capital outlay during the next fiscal year, shall be submitted by each head of an agency and by the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice and shall contain:
- (a) An estimate in itemized form showing the amounts needed for fixed capital outlay expenditures, to include a

Page 77 of 144

detailed statement of program needs, estimated construction costs and square footage, site costs, operating capital necessary to furnish and equip for operating a new or improved facility, and the anticipated sources of funding during the next fiscal year.

- (b) Proposed fixed capital outlay projects, including proposed operational standards related to programs and utilization, an analysis of continuing operating costs, and such other data as the Executive Office of the Governor deems necessary for state agencies, or the Chief Justice deems necessary for the judicial branch, to analyze the relationship of agency needs and program requirements to construction requirements. The plan shall also include the availability and suitability of privately constructed and owned buildings and facilities to meet the needs and program requirements of the agency or of the judicial branch.
- (c) For any budget request for fixed capital outlay or operating capital outlay which is to be funded by a proposed state debt or obligation as defined in s. 216.0442, the information set forth in s. 216.0442(2).

Section 104. Subsection (2) of section 216.044, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 216.044 Budget evaluation by Department of Management Services.—
- (2) Concurrently with the submission of the fixed capital outlay legislative budget request to the Executive Office of the Governor or to the Office of the State Courts Administrator

 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the agency or judicial

Page 78 of 144

branch shall submit a copy of the legislative budget request to the Department of Management Services for evaluation.

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Section 105. Section 216.131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

216.131 Public hearings on legislative budgets.-The Governor and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall each provide for at least one public hearing prior to submission of budget recommendations to the Legislature on issues contained in agency legislative budget requests or in the judicial branch budget request and issues that may be included in budget recommendations to the Legislature, which hearing shall be held at such time as the Governor or the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice may fix. The Governor may require the attendance or participation, or both, at his or her hearings of the heads or responsible representatives of all state agencies supported by any form of taxation or licenses, fees, imposts, or exactions. The Governor and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice may provide these hearings simultaneously via electronic format, such as teleconference, Internet, etc., provided that a means for active participation and questions by the audience is accommodated.

Section 106. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 216.163, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

216.163 Governor's recommended budget; form and content; declaration of collective bargaining impasses.—

- (2) The Governor's recommended budget shall also include:
- (a) The Governor's recommendations for operating each

Page 79 of 144

Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for operating the judicial branch, for the next fiscal year. These recommendations shall be displayed by appropriation category within each budget entity and shall also include the legislative budget request of the corresponding agency. In order to present a balanced budget as required by s. 216.162, the Governor's recommendations for operating appropriations may include an alternative recommendation to that of the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice.

Section 107. Subsection (1) and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of section 216.177, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 216.177 Appropriations acts, statement of intent, violation, notice, review and objection procedures.—
- (1) When an appropriations act is delivered to the Governor after the Legislature has adjourned sine die, as soon as practicable, but no later than the 10th day before the end of the period allowed by law for veto consideration in any year in which an appropriation is made, the chairs of the legislative appropriations committees shall jointly transmit:
- (a) The official list of General Revenue Fund appropriations determined in consultation with the Executive Office of the Governor to be nonrecurring; and
 - (b) The documents set forth in s. 216.0442(2)(a) and (c),

2236 to the Executive Office of the Governor, the Chief Financial
2237 Officer, the Auditor General, the director of the Office of

Page 80 of 144

Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and each state agency. A request for additional explanation and direction regarding the legislative intent of the General Appropriations Act during the fiscal year may be made to the chair and vice chair of the Legislative Budget Commission or the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives only by and through the Executive Office of the Governor for state agencies, and by and through the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the judicial branch, as is deemed necessary. However, the Chief Financial Officer may also request further clarification of legislative intent pursuant to the Chief Financial Officer's responsibilities related to his or her preaudit function of expenditures.

(2)(a) Whenever notice of action to be taken by the Executive Office of the Governor or the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is required by law, such notice shall be given to the chair and vice chair of the Legislative Budget Commission in writing, and shall be delivered at least 14 days prior to the action referred to, unless a shorter period is approved in writing by the chair and vice chair or a different period is specified by law. If the action is solely for the release of funds appropriated by the Legislature, the notice shall be delivered at least 3 days before the effective date of the action. Action shall not be taken on any budget item for which this chapter requires notice to the Legislative Budget Commission or the appropriations

committees without such notice having been provided, even though there may be good cause for considering such item.

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If the chair and vice chair of the Legislative Budget Commission or the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives timely advise, in writing, the Executive Office of the Governor or the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court that an action or a proposed action, including any expenditure of funds resulting from the settlement of litigation involving a state agency or officer, whether subject to the notice and review requirements of this chapter or not, exceeds the delegated authority of the Executive Office of the Governor for the executive branch or the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice for the judicial branch, respectively, or is contrary to legislative policy and intent, the Governor or the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall void such action and instruct the affected state agency or entity of the judicial branch to change immediately its spending action or spending proposal until the Legislative Budget Commission or the Legislature addresses the issue. The written documentation shall indicate the specific reasons that an action or proposed action exceeds the delegated authority or is contrary to legislative policy and intent.

Section 108. Section 216.179, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

216.179 Reinstatement of vetoed appropriations by administrative means prohibited.—After the Governor has vetoed a specific appropriation for an agency or the judicial branch,

Page 82 of 144

neither the Governor, the <u>Office of the State Courts</u>

<u>Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court</u>, nor a state agency, in their various statutory and constitutional roles, may authorize expenditures for or implementation in any manner of the programs that were authorized by the vetoed appropriation.

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Section 109. Subsections (1), (6), (7), and (8), paragraph (a) of subsection (10), and subsections (11) and (14) of section 216.181, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

216.181 Approved budgets for operations and fixed capital outlay.—

- (1)The General Appropriations Act and any other acts containing appropriations shall be considered the original approved operating budgets for operational and fixed capital expenditures. Amendments to the approved operating budgets for operational and fixed capital outlay expenditures from state agencies may be requested only through the Executive Office of the Governor and approved by the Governor and the Legislative Budget Commission as provided in this chapter. Amendments from the judicial branch may be requested only through the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and must be approved by the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice and the Legislative Budget Commission as provided in this chapter. This includes amendments which are necessary to implement the provisions of s. 216.212 or s. 216.221.
- (6)(a) A detailed plan allocating a lump-sum appropriation to traditional appropriations categories shall be submitted by the affected agency to the Executive Office of the Governor or

Page 83 of 144

the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Executive Office of the Governor and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall submit such plan to the chair and vice chair of the Legislative Budget Commission either before or concurrent with the submission of any budget amendment that recommends the transfer and release of the balance of a lump-sum appropriation.

- (b) The Executive Office of the Governor and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may amend, without approval of the Legislative Budget Commission, state agency and judicial branch entity budgets, respectively, to reflect the transferred funds and to provide the associated increased salary rate based on the approved plans for lump-sum appropriations. Any action proposed pursuant to this paragraph is subject to the procedures set forth in s. 216.177.
- The Executive Office of the Governor shall transmit to each state agency and the Chief Financial Officer, and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice shall transmit to each judicial branch component and the Chief Financial Officer, any approved amendments to the approved operating budgets.
- (7) The Executive Office of the Governor may, for the purpose of improved contract administration, authorize the consolidation of two or more fixed capital outlay appropriations for an agency, and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the judicial branch, except for projects authorized under chapter 1013, provided the

Page 84 of 144

original scope and purpose of each project are not changed.

- (8) As part of the approved operating budget, the Executive Office of the Governor shall furnish to each state agency, and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall furnish to the entity of the judicial branch, an approved annual salary rate for each budget entity containing a salary appropriation. This rate shall be based upon the actual salary rate and shall be consistent with the General Appropriations Act or special appropriations acts. The annual salary rate shall be:
- (a) Determined by the salary rate specified in the General Appropriations Act and adjusted for reorganizations authorized by law, for any other appropriations made by law, and, subject to s. 216.177, for distributions of lump-sum appropriations and administered funds and for actions that require authorization of salary rate from salary rate reserve and placement of salary rate in salary rate reserve.
- (b) Controlled by department or agency; except for the Department of Education, which shall be controlled by division and for the judicial branch, which shall be controlled at the branch level.
 - (c) Assigned to the number of authorized positions.
- (10)(a) The Legislative Budget Commission may authorize increases or decreases in the approved salary rate, except as authorized in paragraph (8)(a), for positions pursuant to the request of the agency filed with the Executive Office of the Governor or pursuant to the request of an entity of the judicial branch filed with the Office of the State Courts Administrator

Page 85 of 144

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, if deemed necessary and in the best interest of the state and consistent with legislative policy and intent.

- (11) (a) The Executive Office of the Governor and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may approve changes in the amounts appropriated from state trust funds in excess of those in the approved operating budget up to \$1 million only pursuant to the federal funds provisions of s. 216.212, when grants and donations are received after April 1, or when deemed necessary due to a set of conditions that were unforeseen at the time the General Appropriations Act was adopted and that are essential to correct in order to continue the operation of government.
- (b) Changes in the amounts appropriated from state trust funds in excess of those in the approved operating budget which are in excess of \$1 million may be approved only by the Legislative Budget Commission pursuant to the request of a state agency filed with the Executive Office of the Governor or pursuant to the request of an entity of the judicial branch filed with the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) to the contrary, the Executive Office of the Governor may approve changes in the amounts appropriated to the Department of Military Affairs for fixed capital outlay projects when the department has received federal funds for specific fixed capital outlay projects that do not carry a continuing commitment for future appropriations by the Legislature.

Page 86 of 144

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The provisions of this subsection are subject to the notice and objection procedures set forth in s. 216.177.

The Executive Office of the Governor and the Office

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of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall certify the amounts approved for operations and

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fixed capital outlay, together with any relevant supplementary

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materials or information, to the Chief Financial Officer; and

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such certification shall be the Chief Financial Officer's guide

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with reference to the expenditures of each state agency pursuant

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Section 110. Subsection (2) of section 216.1815, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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216.1815 Agency incentive and savings program.-

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(2) To be eligible to retain funds, an agency or the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the

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Supreme Court must submit a plan and an associated request to

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amend its approved operating budget to the Legislative Budget

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Commission specifying:

to s. 216.192.

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(a) The modifications to approved programs resulting in efficiencies and cost savings;

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(b) The amount and source of the funds and positions saved;

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2429 (c) The specific positions, rate, amounts, and sources of 2430 funds the agency or the judicial branch wishes to include in its

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incentive expenditures;

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(d) How the agency or the judicial branch will meet the goals and objectives established in its long-range program plan;

Page 87 of 144

(e) How the agency or the judicial branch will meet performance standards, including those in its long-range program plan; and

(f) Any other incentive expenditures which the agency or the judicial branch believes will enhance its performance.

Section 111. Section 216.1826, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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216.1826 Activity-based planning and budgeting.—Agencies are directed to work in consultation with the Executive Office of the Governor and the appropriations and appropriate substantive committees of the Legislature, and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is directed to work with the appropriations and appropriate substantive committees of the Legislature, to identify and reach consensus on the appropriate services and activities for activity-based budgeting. It is the intent of the Legislature that all dollars within an agency or the judicial branch be allocated to the appropriate activity for budgeting purposes. Additionally, agencies or the judicial branch shall examine approved performance measures and recommend any changes so that outcomes are clearly delineated for each service or program, as appropriate, and outputs are aligned with activities. Output measures should be capable of being used to generate a unit cost for each activity resulting in a true accounting of what the state should spend on each activity it provides and what the state should expect to accomplish with those funds.

Section 112. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) and paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 216.1827, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

216.1827 Requirements for performance measures and standards.—

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- (b) The Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief

 Justice of the Supreme Court may submit deletions or amendments of the judicial branch's existing approved performance measures and standards or may submit additional performance measures and standards to the Legislature accompanied with justification for the change and ensure that the revision, deletion, or addition is consistent with legislative intent. Revisions or deletions to, or additions of performance measures and standards submitted by the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court are subject to the review and objection procedure set forth in s. 216.177.
- (4)(a) The Legislature may create, amend, and delete performance measures and standards. The Legislature may confer with the Executive Office of the Governor for state agencies and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the judicial branch prior to any such action.

Section 113. Subsection (1) of section 216.192, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 216.192 Release of appropriations; revision of budgets.-
- 2486 (1) Unless otherwise provided in law, on July 1 of each 2487 fiscal year, up to 25 percent of the original approved operating

Page 89 of 144

2488 budget of each agency and of the judicial branch may be released 2489 until such time as annual plans for quarterly releases for all 2490 appropriations have been developed, approved, and furnished to 2491 the Chief Financial Officer by the Executive Office of the 2492 Governor for state agencies and by the Office of the State 2493 Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the 2494 judicial branch. The plans, including appropriate plans of 2495 releases for fixed capital outlay projects that correspond with 2496 each project schedule, shall attempt to maximize the use of 2497 trust funds and shall be transmitted to the Chief Financial 2498 Officer by August 1 of each fiscal year. Such releases shall at 2499 no time exceed the total appropriations available to a state 2500 agency or to the judicial branch, or the approved budget for 2501 such agency or the judicial branch if less. The Chief Financial Officer shall enter such releases in his or her records in 2502 2503 accordance with the release plans prescribed by the Executive 2504 Office of the Governor and the Office of the State Courts 2505 Administrator Chief Justice, unless otherwise amended as 2506 provided by law. The Executive Office of the Governor and the 2507 Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice shall 2508 transmit a copy of the approved annual releases to the head of 2509 the state agency, the chair and vice chair of the Legislative 2510 Budget Commission, and the Auditor General. The Chief Financial 2511 Officer shall authorize all expenditures to be made from the appropriations on the basis of such releases and in accordance 2512 2513 with the approved budget, and not otherwise. Expenditures shall 2514 be authorized only in accordance with legislative 2515 authorizations. Nothing herein precludes periodic reexamination

Page 90 of 144

and revision by the Executive Office of the Governor or by the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the annual plans for release of appropriations and the notifications of the parties of all such revisions.

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Section 114. Section 216.195, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

216.195 Impoundment of funds; restricted.—The Executive Office of the Governor, the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, any member of the Cabinet, or any state agency shall not impound any appropriation except as necessary to avoid or eliminate a deficit pursuant to the provisions of s. 216.221. As used in this section, the term "impoundment" means the omission of any appropriation or part of an appropriation in the approved operating plan prepared pursuant to s. 216.181 or in the schedule of releases prepared pursuant to s. 216.192 or the failure of any state agency or the judicial branch to spend an appropriation for the stated purposes authorized in the approved operating budget. The Governor or either house of the Legislature may seek judicial review of any action or proposed action which violates this section.

Section 115. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsection (3) of section 216.212, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 216.212 Budgets for federal funds; restrictions on expenditure of federal funds.—
- (1) The Executive Office of the Governor and the office of the Chief Financial Officer shall develop and implement

Page 91 of 144

procedures for accelerating the drawdown of, and minimizing the payment of interest on, federal funds. The Executive Office of the Governor shall establish a clearinghouse for federal programs and activities. The clearinghouse shall develop the capacity to respond to federal grant opportunities and to coordinate the use of federal funds in the state.

- (b) Every office or court of the judicial branch, when making a request or preparing a budget to be submitted to the Federal Government for funds, equipment, material, or services, shall submit such request or budget to the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for approval before submitting it to the proper federal authority. However, the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice may specifically authorize any court to submit specific types of grant proposals directly to the Federal Government.
- (3) Federal money appropriated by Congress or received from court settlements to be used for state purposes, whether by itself or in conjunction with moneys appropriated by the Legislature, may not be expended unless appropriated by the Legislature. However, the Executive Office of the Governor or the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may, after consultation with the legislative appropriations committees, approve the receipt and expenditure of funds from federal sources by state agencies or by the judicial branch. Any federal programs requiring state matching funds which funds were eliminated, or were requested and were not approved, by the Legislature may not be implemented during the interim. However, federal and other fund sources for the

Page 92 of 144

State University System which do not carry a continuing commitment on future appropriations are hereby appropriated for the purpose received.

Section 116. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (5) and subsections (7) and (9) of section 216.221, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

216.221 Appropriations as maximum appropriations; adjustment of budgets to avoid or eliminate deficits.—

- (5)(a) If, in the opinion of the Governor, after consultation with the Revenue Estimating Conference, a deficit will occur in the General Revenue Fund, he or she shall so certify to the commission and to the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. No more than 30 days after certifying that a deficit will occur in the General Revenue Fund, the Governor shall develop for the executive branch, and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall develop for the judicial branch, and provide to the commission and to the Legislature plans of action to eliminate the deficit.
- (b) If, in the opinion of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, after consultation with the Revenue Estimating Conference, a deficit will occur in the General Revenue Fund and the Governor has not certified the deficit, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall so certify. Within 30 days after such certification, the Governor shall develop for the executive branch and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall develop for the judicial

Page 93 of 144

branch and provide to the commission and to the Legislature plans of action to eliminate the deficit.

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- Deficits in the General Revenue Fund that do not meet the amounts specified by subsection (6) shall be resolved by the Governor for the executive branch and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the judicial branch. The Governor and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice shall implement any directions provided in the General Appropriations Act related to eliminating deficits and to reducing agency and judicial branch budgets, including the use of those legislative appropriations voluntarily placed in reserve. In addition, the Governor and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice shall implement any directions in the General Appropriations Act relating to the resolution of deficit situations. When reducing state agency or judicial branch budgets, the Governor or the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice, respectively, shall use the quidelines prescribed in subsection (5). The Executive Office of the Governor, and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice for the judicial branch, shall implement the deficit reduction plans through amendments to the approved operating budgets in accordance with s. 216.181.
- (9) If, in the opinion of the Chief Financial Officer, after consultation with the Revenue Estimating Conference, a deficit will occur, he or she shall report his or her opinion to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in writing. In the event the

Page 94 of 144

Governor does not certify a deficit, or the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives do not certify a deficit within 10 days after the Chief Financial Officer's report, the Chief Financial Officer shall report his or her findings and opinion to the commission and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Section 117. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (1) of section 216.262, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

216.262 Authorized positions.-

2638 (1)

- (c)1. The Executive Office of the Governor, under such procedures and qualifications as it deems appropriate, shall, upon agency request, delegate to any state agency authority to add and delete authorized positions or transfer authorized positions from one budget entity to another budget entity within the same division, and may approve additions and deletions of authorized positions or transfers of authorized positions within the state agency when such changes would enable the agency to administer more effectively its authorized and approved programs. The additions or deletions must be consistent with the intent of the approved operating budget, must be consistent with legislative policy and intent, and must not conflict with specific spending policies specified in the General Appropriations Act.
- 2. The Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief

 Justice of the Supreme Court shall have the authority to establish procedures for the judicial branch to add and delete

Page 95 of 144

authorized positions or transfer authorized positions from one budget entity to another budget entity, and to add and delete authorized positions within the same budget entity, when such changes are consistent with legislative policy and intent and do not conflict with spending policies specified in the General Appropriations Act.

(d) An individual employed by a state agency or by the judicial branch may not hold more than one employment during his or her normal working hours with the state, such working hours to be determined by the head of the state agency affected, unless approved by the Department of Management Services, or otherwise delegated to the agency head, or by the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, respectively.

Section 118. Subsections (2) and (4) of section 216.292, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

216.292 Appropriations nontransferable; exceptions.-

- (2) The following transfers are authorized to be made by the head of each department or the Office of the State Courts

 Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court whenever it is deemed necessary by reason of changed conditions:
- (a) The transfer of appropriations funded from identical funding sources, except appropriations for fixed capital outlay, and the transfer of amounts included within the total original approved budget and plans of releases of appropriations as furnished pursuant to ss. 216.181 and 216.192, as follows:
- 1. Between categories of appropriations within a budget entity, if no category of appropriation is increased or

Page 96 of 144

decreased by more than 5 percent of the original approved budget or \$250,000, whichever is greater, by all action taken under this subsection.

- 2. Between budget entities within identical categories of appropriations, if no category of appropriation is increased or decreased by more than 5 percent of the original approved budget or \$250,000, whichever is greater, by all action taken under this subsection.
- 3. Any agency exceeding salary rate established pursuant to s. 216.181(8) on June 30th of any fiscal year shall not be authorized to make transfers pursuant to subparagraphs 1. and 2. in the subsequent fiscal year.
- 4. Notice of proposed transfers under subparagraphs 1. and 2. shall be provided to the Executive Office of the Governor and the chairs of the legislative appropriations committees at least 3 days prior to agency implementation in order to provide an opportunity for review. The review shall be limited to ensuring that the transfer is in compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.
- (b) After providing notice at least 5 working days prior to implementation:
- 1. The transfer of funds within programs identified in the General Appropriations Act from identical funding sources between the following appropriation categories without limitation so long as such a transfer does not result in an increase, to the total recurring general revenue or trust fund cost of the agency or entity of the judicial branch in the subsequent fiscal year: other personal services, expenses,

Page 97 of 144

operating capital outlay, food products, state attorney and public defender operations, data processing services, operating and maintenance of patrol vehicles, overtime payments, salary incentive payments, compensation to retired judges, law libraries, and juror and witness payments.

- 2. The transfer of funds and positions from identical funding sources between salaries and benefits appropriation categories within programs identified in the General Appropriations Act. Such transfers must be consistent with legislative policy and intent and may not adversely affect achievement of approved performance outcomes or outputs in any program.
- (c) The transfer of funds appropriated to accounts established for disbursement purposes upon release of such appropriation upon request of a department and approval by the Chief Financial Officer. Such transfer may only be made to the same appropriation category and the same funding source from which the funds are transferred.
- (4) The following transfers are authorized with the approval of the Legislative Budget Commission. Unless waived by the chair and vice chair of the commission, notice of such transfers must be provided 14 days before the commission meeting:
- (a) The transfer of appropriations for operations from the General Revenue Fund in excess of those provided in this section but within a state agency or within the judicial branch, as recommended by the Executive Office of the Governor or the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the

Page 98 of 144

2740 Supreme Court.

(b) The transfer of appropriations for operations from trust funds in excess of those authorized in subsection (2) or subsection (3), as recommended by the Executive Office of the Governor or the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

- named fixed capital outlay project found to be in excess of that needed to complete the project to another project for which there has been an appropriation in the same fiscal year from the same fund and within the same department where a deficiency is found to exist, at the request of the Executive Office of the Governor for state agencies or the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the judicial branch. The scope of a fixed capital outlay project may not be changed by any transfer of funds made pursuant to this subsection.
- (d) The transfers necessary to accomplish the purposes of reorganization within state agencies or the judicial branch authorized by the Legislature when the necessary adjustments of appropriations and positions have not been provided in the General Appropriations Act.
- Section 119. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) and paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 216.301, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 216.301 Appropriations; undisbursed balances.-
- 2766 (1)
- 2767 (d) Each department and the judicial branch shall maintain

Page 99 of 144

the integrity of the General Revenue Fund. Appropriations from the General Revenue Fund contained in the original approved budget may be transferred to the proper trust fund for disbursement. Any reversion of appropriation balances from programs which receive funding from the General Revenue Fund and trust funds shall be transferred to the General Revenue Fund within 15 days after such reversion, unless otherwise provided by federal or state law, including the General Appropriations Act. The Executive Office of the Governor or the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall determine the state agency or judicial branch programs which are subject to this paragraph. This determination shall be subject to the legislative consultation and objection process in this chapter. The Education Enhancement Trust Fund shall not be subject to the provisions of this section.

(2)

2.777

(c) The balance of any appropriation for fixed capital outlay certified forward under paragraph (a) which is not disbursed but expended, contracted, or committed to be expended prior to the end of the second fiscal year of the appropriation, or the third fiscal year if it is for an educational facility as defined in chapter 1013 or for a construction project of a state university, and any subsequent fiscal year, shall be certified by the head of the affected state agency or the legislative or judicial branch on or before August 1 of each year to the Executive Office of the Governor, showing in detail the commitment or to whom obligated and the amount of such commitment or obligation. On or before September 1 of each year,

Page 100 of 144

the Executive Office of the Governor shall review and approve or disapprove, consistent with legislative policy and intent, any or all of the items and amounts certified by the head of the affected state agency and shall approve all items and amounts certified by the Office of the State Courts Administrator Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and by the legislative branch and shall furnish the Chief Financial Officer, the legislative appropriations committees, and the Auditor General a detailed listing of the items and amounts approved as legal encumbrances against the undisbursed balances of such appropriations. If such certification is not made and the balance of the appropriation has reverted and the obligation is proven to be legal, due, and unpaid, the obligation shall be presented to the Legislature for its consideration.

Section 120. Section 272.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

272.04 Department to allocate space.—The Department of Management Services shall have authority to allocate space to house the various departments, agencies, boards, and commissions in said buildings, excepting, however, the new Supreme Court Building, for which authority shall be vested in the marshal of the supreme courts justices of the Supreme Court.

Section 121. Subsection (15) of section 287.059, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

287.059 Private attorney services.-

(15) The Attorney General's office may, by rule, adopt standard fee schedules for court reporting services for each judicial circuit in consultation with the Florida Court

Page 101 of 144

Reporters Association. Agencies, when contracting for court reporting services, must use the standard fee schedule for court reporting services established pursuant to this section, provided no state contract is applicable or unless the head of the agency or his or her designee waives use of the schedule and sets forth the reasons for deviating from the schedule in writing to the Attorney General. Such waiver must demonstrate necessity based upon criteria for deviation from the schedule which the Attorney General shall establish by rule. Any proposed fee schedule under this section shall be submitted to the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the chief justice of each the Florida supreme court at least 60 days prior to publication of the notice to adopt the rule.

Section 122. Subsection (5) of section 288.9606, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.9606 Issue of revenue bonds.-

validity or enforceability of any bond issued under this act, or the security therefor, any such bond reciting in substance that it has been issued by the corporation in connection with any purpose of the act shall be conclusively deemed to have been issued for such purpose, and such purpose shall be conclusively deemed to have been carried out in accordance with the act. The complaint in any action to validate such bonds shall be filed only in the Circuit Court for Leon County. The notice required to be published by s. 75.06 shall be published only in Leon County, and the complaint and order of the circuit court shall

Page 102 of 144

be served only on the State Attorney of the Second Judicial Circuit and on the state attorney of each circuit in each county where the public agencies which were initially a party to the interlocal agreement are located. Notice of such proceedings shall be published in the manner and the time required by s. 75.06, in Leon County and in each county where the public agencies which were initially a party to the interlocal agreement are located. Obligations of the corporation pursuant to a loan agreement as described in this subsection may be validated as provided in chapter 75. The validation of at least the first bonds approved by the corporation shall be appealed to the Florida Supreme Court of Civil Appeals.

Section 123. Section 318.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

318.30 Legislative intent.—It is the intent of the Legislature that civil traffic infraction hearing officers be appointed and used in those counties where the need arises for their services. Any Civil Traffic Infraction Hearing Officer Program established in a county under ss. 318.30-318.38 shall be subject to the supervision of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals.

Section 124. Section 318.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

318.34 Qualifications.—Applicants for the position of hearing officer of the civil traffic court shall be members in good standing of The Florida Bar and shall have completed a 40-hour education and training program which has been approved by the Florida Supreme Court of Civil Appeals. Thereafter, hearing

Page 103 of 144

officers shall complete an approved 4-hour continuing education program annually.

Section 125. Subsection (1) of section 350.128, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

350.128 Judicial review.-

(1) As authorized by s. 3(a)(2) 3(b)(2), Art. V of the State Constitution, the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals shall, upon petition, review any action of the commission relating to rates or service of utilities providing electric, gas, or telephone service. The District Court of Appeal, First District, shall, upon petition, review any other action of the commission.

Section 126. Section 364.381, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

364.381 Judicial review.—As authorized by s. 3(a)(2) 3(b)(2), Art. V of the State Constitution, the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals shall review, upon petition, any action of the commission relating to rates or service of telecommunications companies. For purposes of judicial review, a telecommunications company is a telephone company within the meaning of s. 3(b)(2), Art. V of the State Constitution.

Section 127. Section 366.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

366.10 Judicial review.—As authorized by s. $\underline{3(a)(2)}$ $\underline{3(b)(2)}$, Art. V of the State Constitution, the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals shall review, upon petition, any action of the commission relating to rates or service of utilities providing electric or gas service.

Page 104 of 144

Section 128. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 366.8260, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

366.8260 Storm-recovery financing.

(2) FINANCING ORDERS.-

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to read:

Within 30 days after the commission issues an order pursuant to paragraph (b) or a decision denying a request for reconsideration or, if the request for reconsideration is granted, within 30 days after the commission issues its decision on reconsideration, an adversely affected party may petition for judicial review in the Florida Supreme Court of Civil Appeals. The petition for review shall be served upon the executive director of the commission personally or by service at the office of the commission. Review on appeal shall be based solely on the record before the commission and briefs to the court and shall be limited to determining whether the order issued pursuant to paragraph (b), or the order on reconsideration, conforms to the constitution and laws of this state and the United States and is within the authority of the commission under this section. Inasmuch as delay in the determination of the appeal of a financing order will delay the issuance of storm-recovery bonds, thereby diminishing savings to customers which might be achieved if such bonds were issued as contemplated by a financing order, the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals shall proceed to hear and determine the action as expeditiously as practicable and give the action precedence over other matters not accorded similar precedence by law. Section 129. Section 368.112, Florida Statutes, is amended

Page 105 of 144

368.112 Judicial review.—As authorized by s. 3(a)(2) 3(b)(2), Art. V of the State Constitution, the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals shall review, upon petition, any action of the commission relating to rates or service of a natural gas transmission company. For purposes of judicial review, a natural gas transmission company is a utility providing gas service within the meaning of s. 3(b)(2), Art. V of the State Constitution.

Section 130. Subsection (2) of section 379.332, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

379.332 Prosecutions; state attorney to represent state.-

(2) The state attorney shall represent the state in any forfeiture proceeding under this chapter. The Department of Legal Affairs shall represent the state in all appeals from judgments of forfeiture to the <u>appropriate</u> supreme court. The state may appeal any judgment denying forfeiture in whole or in part that may be otherwise adverse to the state.

Section 131. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 383.0115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

383.0115 The Commission on Marriage and Family Support

- (3) SCOPE OF ACTIVITY.—The commission shall:
- (d) By December 31 of each year, beginning December 31, 2003, issue an annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals on progress it is making on its responsibilities.

Page 106 of 144

Section 132. Paragraph (f) of subsection (4) and subsections (5) and (6) of section 390.01114, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

390.01114 Parental Notice of Abortion Act.-

2.971

(1)

- (4) PROCEDURE FOR JUDICIAL WAIVER OF NOTICE.-
- (f) An expedited appeal shall be available, as <u>provided</u> the Supreme Court provides by <u>court</u> rule, to any minor to whom the circuit court denies a waiver of notice. An order authorizing a termination of pregnancy without notice is not subject to appeal.
- (5) PROCEEDINGS.—The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals is requested to adopt rules and forms for petitions to ensure that proceedings under subsection (4) are handled expeditiously and in a manner consistent with this act. The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals is also requested to adopt rules to ensure that the hearings protect the minor's confidentiality and the confidentiality of the proceedings.
- (6) REPORT.—The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, through the Office of the State Courts Administrator, shall report by February 1 of each year to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the number of petitions filed under subsection (4) for the preceding year, and the timing and manner of disposal of such petitions by each circuit court.

Section 133. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 397.333, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.333 Statewide Drug Policy Advisory Council.—

Page 107 of 144

(e) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Civil

Appeals shall appoint a member of the judiciary to the advisory council.

Section 134. Subsection (1) of section 397.484, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 397.484 Lawyer assistance programs; persons entitled to immunity.—The civil immunity provided for in this act shall be liberally construed to accomplish the purposes of this act. The persons entitled to immunity under this act include:
- (1) Florida Lawyers Assistance, Inc., and other lawyer assistance programs approved by the Florida Supreme Court of Civil Appeals or The Florida Bar which provide assistance to attorneys who may be impaired because of abuse of alcohol or other drugs or because of any other physical or mental infirmity causing impairment.

Section 135. Subsection (11) of section 400.0233, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 400.0233 Presuit notice; investigation; notification of violation of resident's rights or alleged negligence; claims evaluation procedure; informal discovery; review; settlement offer; mediation.—
- (11) Within 30 days after the claimant's receipt of the defendant's response to the claim, the parties or their designated representatives shall meet in mediation to discuss the issues of liability and damages in accordance with the mediation rules of practice and procedures adopted by court rule the Supreme Court. Upon stipulation of the parties, this 30-day period may be extended and the statute of limitations is tolled

Page 108 of 144

during the mediation and any such extension. At the conclusion of mediation, the claimant shall have 60 days or the remainder of the period of the statute of limitations, whichever is greater, within which to file suit.

Section 136. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 402.56, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

402.56 Children's cabinet; organization; responsibilities; annual report.—

- (4) MEMBERS.—The cabinet shall consist of 15 members including the Governor and the following persons:
- (b) The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, the Attorney General, and the Chief Financial Officer, or their appointed designees, shall serve as ex officio members of the cabinet.

Section 137. Subsection (8) of section 403.1837, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.1837 Florida Water Pollution Control Financing Corporation.—

(8) The corporation shall validate any bonds issued under this section, except refunding bonds, which may be validated at the option of the corporation, by proceedings under chapter 75. The validation complaint must be filed in the Circuit Court for Leon County. The notice required under s. 75.06 must be published in Leon County, and the complaint and order of the circuit court shall be served only on the State Attorney for the Second Judicial Circuit. Sections 75.04(2) and 75.06(2) do not apply to a validation complaint filed as authorized in this

Page 109 of 144

subsection. The validation of the first bonds issued under this section may be appealed to the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, and the appeal shall be handled on an expedited basis.

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Section 138. Paragraph (d) of subsection (4) of section 403.519, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.519 Exclusive forum for determination of need.-

- In making its determination on a proposed electrical power plant using nuclear materials or synthesis gas produced by integrated gasification combined cycle power plant as fuel, the commission shall hold a hearing within 90 days after the filing of the petition to determine need and shall issue an order granting or denying the petition within 135 days after the date of the filing of the petition. The commission shall be the sole forum for the determination of this matter and the issues addressed in the petition, which accordingly shall not be reviewed in any other forum, or in the review of proceedings in such other forum. In making its determination to either grant or deny the petition, the commission shall consider the need for electric system reliability and integrity, including fuel diversity, the need for base-load generating capacity, the need for adequate electricity at a reasonable cost, and whether renewable energy sources and technologies, as well as conservation measures, are utilized to the extent reasonably available.
- (d) The commission's determination of need for a nuclear or integrated gasification combined cycle power plant shall create a presumption of public need and necessity and shall serve as the commission's report required by s. 403.507(4)(a).

Page 110 of 144

An order entered pursuant to this section constitutes final agency action. Any petition for reconsideration of a final order on a petition for need determination shall be filed within 5 days after the date of such order. The commission's final order, including any order on reconsideration, shall be reviewable on appeal in the Florida Supreme Court of Civil Appeals. Inasmuch as delay in the determination of need will delay siting of a nuclear or integrated gasification combined cycle power plant or diminish the opportunity for savings to customers under the federal Energy Policy Act of 2005, the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals shall proceed to hear and determine the action as expeditiously as practicable and give the action precedence over matters not accorded similar precedence by law.

Section 139. Subsection (4) of section 421.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

421.17 Validation of debentures and proceedings.-

(4) In the event no appeal is taken within the time prescribed by said chapter, or if taken, and the decree validating said debentures is affirmed by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, the decree of the circuit court validating and confirming the issuance of the debentures of the housing authority shall be forever conclusive as to the validity of said debentures against the housing authority and against all taxpayers and citizens of the city for which said housing authority was created and of the county or counties in the whole or part of which the housing authority is empowered to function; and the validity of said debentures shall never be called in question in any court in this state. Debentures of a housing

authority, when issued under the provisions of said chapter, shall have stamped or written thereon by the proper officers of the housing authority issuing the same, the words: "Validated and Confirmed by Decree of the Circuit Court," specifying the date when such decree was rendered and the court in which it was rendered, which shall be signed by the clerk of the circuit court in which the decree was rendered, which entry shall be original evidence of said decree in any court in this state.

Section 140. Subsection (11) of section 429.293, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.293 Presuit notice; investigation; notification of violation of residents' rights or alleged negligence; claims evaluation procedure; informal discovery; review; settlement offer; mediation.—

defendant's response to the claim, the parties or their designated representatives shall meet in mediation to discuss the issues of liability and damages in accordance with the mediation rules of practice and procedures adopted by court rule the Supreme Court. Upon stipulation of the parties, this 30-day period may be extended and the statute of limitations is tolled during the mediation and any such extension. At the conclusion of mediation, the claimant shall have 60 days or the remainder of the period of the statute of limitations, whichever is greater, within which to file suit.

Section 141. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 429.87, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

429.87 Civil actions to enforce rights.-

Page 112 of 144

(2) To recover attorney's fees under this section, the following conditions precedent must be met:

- (a) Within 120 days after the filing of a responsive pleading or defensive motion to a complaint brought under this section and before trial, the parties or their designated representatives shall meet in mediation to discuss the issues of liability and damages in accordance with this paragraph for the purpose of an early resolution of the matter.
- 1. Within 60 days after the filing of the responsive pleading or defensive motion, the parties shall:
- a. Agree on a mediator. If the parties cannot agree on a mediator, the defendant shall immediately notify the court, which shall appoint a mediator within 10 days after such notice.
 - b. Set a date for mediation.

- c. Prepare an order for the court that identifies the mediator, the scheduled date of the mediation, and other terms of the mediation. Absent any disagreement between the parties, the court may issue the order for the mediation submitted by the parties without a hearing.
- 2. The mediation must be concluded within 120 days after the filing of a responsive pleading or defensive motion. The date may be extended only by agreement of all parties subject to mediation under this subsection.
- 3. The mediation shall be conducted in the following manner:
- a. Each party shall ensure that all persons necessary for complete settlement authority are present at the mediation.
 - b. Each party shall mediate in good faith.

Page 113 of 144

4. All aspects of the mediation which are not specifically established by this subsection must be conducted according to the rules of practice and procedure adopted by court rule the Supreme Court of this state.

Section 142. Subsection (1) of section 440.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.106 Civil remedies; administrative penalties.-

(1) Whenever any circuit or special grievance committee acting under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals finds probable cause to believe that an attorney has violated s. 440.105, such committee may forward to the appropriate state attorney a copy of the findings of probable cause and a copy of the report being filed in the matter.

Section 143. Paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 440.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.25 Procedures for mediation and hearings.-

(5)(a) Procedures with respect to appeals from orders of judges of compensation claims shall be governed by <u>court</u> rules adopted by the <u>Supreme Court</u>. Such an order shall become final 30 days after mailing of copies of such order to the parties, unless appealed pursuant to such rules.

Section 144. Section 440.271, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.271 Appeal of order of judge of compensation claims.—
Review of any order of a judge of compensation claims entered
pursuant to this chapter shall be by appeal to the District
Court of Appeal, First District. Appeals shall be filed in
accordance with rules of procedure prescribed by court rule the

Page 114 of 144

Supreme Court for review of such orders. The department shall be given notice of any proceedings pertaining to s. 440.25, regarding indigency, or s. 440.49, regarding the Special Disability Trust Fund, and shall have the right to intervene in any proceedings.

Section 145. Subsection (3) of section 440.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 440.29 Procedure before the judge of compensation claims.-
- (3) The practice and procedure before the judges of compensation claims shall be governed by rules adopted by the Office of the Judges of Compensation Claims Supreme Court, except to the extent that such rules conflict with the provisions of this chapter.

Section 146. Subsection (2) of section 440.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 440.32 Cost in proceedings brought without reasonable ground.—
- (2) If the judge of compensation claims or any court having jurisdiction of proceedings in respect to any claims or defense under this section determines that the proceedings were maintained or continued frivolously, the cost of the proceedings, including reasonable attorney's fees, shall be assessed against the offending attorney. If a penalty is assessed under this subsection, a copy of the order assessing the penalty must be forwarded to the appropriate grievance committee acting under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals. Penalties, fees, and costs awarded under this provision may not be recouped from the party.

Page 115 of 144

Section 147. Section 440.442, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

440.442 Code of Judicial Conduct.—The Deputy Chief Judge and judges of compensation claims shall observe and abide by the Code of Judicial Conduct as adopted by the Florida Supreme Court. Any material violation of a provision of the Code of Judicial Conduct shall constitute either malfeasance or misfeasance in office and shall be grounds for suspension and removal of the Deputy Chief Judge or judge of compensation claims by the Governor.

Section 148. Subsection (2) of section 454.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 454.021 Attorneys; admission to practice law; Supreme Court of Civil Appeals to govern and regulate.—
- (2) The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals of Florida, being the highest civil court of the said state, is the proper court to govern and regulate admissions of attorneys and counselors to practice law in the said state.

Section 149. Section 454.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

Any person who has been knowingly disbarred and who has not been lawfully reinstated or is knowingly under suspension from the practice of law by any circuit court of the state or by the Supreme Court of the state who practices law in this state or holds himself or herself out as an attorney at law or qualified to practice law in this state commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s.

Page 116 of 144

3242 775.084.

3243 Section 150. Section 454.32, Florida Statutes, is amended 3244 to read:

- 454.32 Aiding or assisting disbarred or suspended attorney prohibited.—A person who knowingly aids or assists any person in carrying on the unauthorized practice of law, knowing that such person has been disbarred and has not been lawfully reinstated or is under suspension from the practice of law by any circuit court of the state or by the Supreme Court of the state, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, and shall also be subject to disbarment.
- 3254 Section 151. Paragraph (d) of subsection (7) of section 3255 489.533, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 489.533 Disciplinary proceedings.-

(7)

- (d) Mediation shall be conducted according to rules of practice and procedure for circuit court as adopted by <u>court rule</u> the <u>Supreme Court</u>. The mediator shall be a certified circuit court mediator.
- Section 152. Subsection (4) of section 627.7015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 627.7015 Alternative procedure for resolution of disputed property insurance claims.—
- (4) The department shall adopt by rule a property insurance mediation program to be administered by the department or its designee. The department may also adopt special rules which are applicable in cases of an emergency within the state.

Page 117 of 144

The rules shall be modeled after practices and procedures set forth in mediation rules of procedure adopted by <u>court rule</u> the <u>Supreme Court</u>. The rules shall provide for:

- (a) Reasonable requirement for processing and scheduling of requests for mediation.
- (b) Qualifications of mediators as provided in s. 627.745 and in the Florida Rules of Certified and Court Appointed Mediators, and for such other individuals as are qualified by education, training, or experience as the department determines to be appropriate.
- (c) Provisions governing who may attend mediation conferences.
 - (d) Selection of mediators.

- (e) Criteria for the conduct of mediation conferences.
- (f) Right to legal counsel.
- Section 153. Subsection (2) of section 723.038, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 723.038 Dispute settlement; mediation.-
- (2) The division upon petition shall appoint a qualified mediator to conduct mediation proceedings unless the parties timely notify the division in writing that they have selected a mediator. A person appointed by the division shall be a qualified mediator from a list of circuit court mediators in each judicial circuit who has met training and educational requirements established by the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals. If such mediators are not available, the division may select a mediator from the list maintained by the Florida Growth Management Conflict Resolution Consortium. The division shall

Page 118 of 144

promulgate rules of procedure to govern such proceedings in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure adopted by court rule the Supreme Court. The division shall also establish, by rule, the fee to be charged by a mediator which shall not exceed the fee authorized by the circuit court.

Section 154. Subsection (2) of section 744.703, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

744.703 Office of public guardian; appointment, notification.—

(2) The executive director shall appoint or contract with a public guardian from the list of candidates described in subsection (1). A public guardian must meet the qualifications for a guardian as prescribed in s. 744.309(1)(a). Upon appointment of the public guardian, the executive director shall notify the chief judge of the judicial circuit and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, in writing, of the appointment.

Section 155. Section 752.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

752.015 Mediation of visitation disputes.—It shall be the public policy of this state that families resolve differences over grandparent visitation within the family. It shall be the further public policy of this state that when families are unable to resolve differences relating to grandparent visitation that the family participate in any formal or informal mediation services that may be available. When families are unable to resolve differences relating to grandparent visitation and a petition is filed pursuant to s. 752.01, the court shall, if

Page 119 of 144

such services are available in the circuit, refer the case to family mediation in accordance with <u>court</u> rules promulgated by the Supreme Court.

- Section 156. Paragraphs (f) and (g) of subsection (2) of section 753.03, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 753.03 Standards for supervised visitation and supervised exchange programs.—
- (2) The clearinghouse shall use an advisory board to assist in developing the standards. The advisory board must include:
- (f) A circuit court judge who presides over domestic violence proceedings, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals.
- (g) A circuit court judge who presides over dependency proceedings, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals.
- Section 157. Subsections (4) and (6) of section 766.107, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 766.107 Court-ordered arbitration.
- (4) The decision of the arbitration panel shall not be binding. If all parties accept the decision of the arbitration panel, that decision shall be deemed a settlement of the case and it shall be dismissed with prejudice. After the arbitration award is rendered, any party may demand a trial de novo in the circuit court by filing with the clerk of the circuit court and all parties such notice as is required by court rules adopted by the Supreme Court.
 - (6) The supreme $\underline{\text{courts}}$ $\underline{\text{Court}}$ may adopt rules to supplement

Page 120 of 144

the provisions of this section.

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Section 158. Subsection (4) of section 766.206, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

766.206 Presuit investigation of medical negligence claims and defenses by court.—

If the court finds that an attorney for the claimant (4)mailed notice of intent to initiate litigation without reasonable investigation, or filed a medical negligence claim without first mailing such notice of intent which complies with the reasonable investigation requirements, or if the court finds that an attorney for a defendant mailed a response rejecting the claim without reasonable investigation, the court shall submit its finding in the matter to The Florida Bar for disciplinary review of the attorney. Any attorney so reported three or more times within a 5-year period shall be reported to a circuit grievance committee acting under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals. If such committee finds probable cause to believe that an attorney has violated this section, such committee shall forward to the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals a copy of its finding.

Section 159. Subsection (1) of section 766.311, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

766.311 Conclusiveness of determination or award; appeal.-

(1) A determination of the administrative law judge as to qualification of the claim for purposes of compensability under s. 766.309 or an award by the administrative law judge pursuant to s. 766.31 shall be conclusive and binding as to all questions of fact. Review of an order of an administrative law judge shall

Page 121 of 144

be by appeal to the District Court of Appeal. Appeals shall be filed in accordance with <u>court</u> rules of procedure prescribed by the Supreme Court for review of such orders.

Section 160. Subsection (6) of section 768.79, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

768.79 Offer of judgment and demand for judgment.-

- (6) Upon motion made by the offeror within 30 days after the entry of judgment or after voluntary or involuntary dismissal, the court shall determine the following:
- (a) If a defendant serves an offer which is not accepted by the plaintiff, and if the judgment obtained by the plaintiff is at least 25 percent less than the amount of the offer, the defendant shall be awarded reasonable costs, including investigative expenses, and attorney's fees, calculated in accordance with the guidelines promulgated by court rule the Supreme Court, incurred from the date the offer was served, and the court shall set off such costs in attorney's fees against the award. When such costs and attorney's fees total more than the amount of the judgment, the court shall enter judgment for the defendant against the plaintiff for the amount of the costs and fees, less the amount of the award to the plaintiff.
- (b) If a plaintiff serves an offer which is not accepted by the defendant, and if the judgment obtained by the plaintiff is at least 25 percent more than the amount of the offer, the plaintiff shall be awarded reasonable costs, including investigative expenses, and attorney's fees, calculated in accordance with the guidelines promulgated by court rule the Supreme Court, incurred from the date the offer was served.

Page 122 of 144

3411 For purposes of the determination required by paragraph (a), the 3412 term "judgment obtained" means the amount of the net judgment 3413 entered, plus any postoffer collateral source payments received 3414 or due as of the date of the judgment, plus any postoffer 3415 settlement amounts by which the verdict was reduced. For 3416 purposes of the determination required by paragraph (b), the term "judgment obtained" means the amount of the net judgment 3417 3418 entered, plus any postoffer settlement amounts by which the

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verdict was reduced.

Section 161. Section 849.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

849.42 State attorney to represent state.—Upon the filing of the sheriff's return with the clerk of the circuit court the said clerk shall furnish the state attorney with a copy thereof and the said state attorney shall represent the state in the forfeiture proceedings. The Department of Legal Affairs shall represent the state in all appeals from judgments of forfeiture to the appropriate district court of appeal or direct to the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals when authorized by s. 3, Art. V of the State Constitution. The state may appeal any judgment denying forfeiture in whole or in part or that may be otherwise adverse to the state.

Section 162. Subsection (1) of section 877.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

877.02 Solicitation of legal services or retainers therefor; penalty.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person or her or his

Page 123 of 144

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agent, employee or any person acting on her or his behalf, to solicit or procure through solicitation either directly or indirectly legal business, or to solicit or procure through solicitation a retainer, written or oral, or any agreement authorizing an attorney to perform or render legal service, or to make it a business to solicit or procure such business, retainers or agreements; provided, however, that nothing herein shall prohibit or be applicable to banks, trust companies, lawyer reference services, legal aid associations, lay collection agencies, railroad companies, insurance companies and agencies, and real estate companies and agencies, in the conduct of their lawful businesses, and in connection therewith and incidental thereto forwarding legal matters to attorneys at law when such forwarding is authorized by the customers or clients of said businesses and is done pursuant to the rules regulating The Florida Bar canons of legal ethics as pronounced by the Supreme Court of Florida.

Section 163. Section 905.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

905.33 Petition to Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals by Governor; order.—

(1) Whenever the Governor, for good and sufficient reason, deems it to be in the public interest to impanel a statewide grand jury, she or he may petition in writing to the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals for an order impaneling a statewide grand jury. The petition shall state the general crimes or wrongs to be inquired into and shall state that said crimes or wrongs are of a multicircuit nature. The Supreme Court of

Page 124 of 144

<u>Criminal Appeals</u> may order the impaneling of a statewide grand jury, in accordance with the petition, for a term of 12 calendar months. Upon petition by a majority of the statewide grand jury or by the legal adviser to the statewide grand jury, the Supreme Court <u>of Criminal Appeals</u>, by order, may extend the term of the statewide grand jury for a period of up to 6 months.

- (2) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals shall designate a judge of a circuit court to preside over the statewide grand jury; such judge shall be referred to herein as the presiding judge.
- Section 164. Subsection (2) of section 905.37, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 905.37 List of prospective jurors; impanelment; composition of jury; compensation.—
- (2) The State Courts Administrator, upon receipt of the order of the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals granting a petition to impanel a statewide grand jury, shall certify and submit to the presiding judge the lists submitted by the chief judge of each judicial circuit. The Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals shall provide in its order impaneling the statewide grand jury whether the prospective jurors are to be drawn from the jury lists, as selected, certified, and submitted pursuant to this section, from a designated circuit or circuits or from a statewide list containing the names of all persons who are named in the certified jury lists submitted by the chief judge of each judicial circuit. If the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals determines, based upon the facts set forth in the Governor's petition, that the principal scope of the investigation to be

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conducted by the statewide grand jury is limited to a particular region or section of the state, or if, in the interest of convenience to the prospective grand jury witnesses, law enforcement officers, or others, the investigation could more appropriately operate within a particular region or section of the state, then, in either such event, the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals may designate the judicial circuits within that region of the state which shall be the base operating area for the statewide grand jury, from which designated circuits the prospective jurors of the statewide grand jury shall be selected. The presiding judge shall, by lot and at random, select and impanel the statewide grand jury from the jury lists of the designated circuits certified and submitted through State Courts Administrator, or of the composite statewide list, in accordance with the order of the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals. In selecting and impaneling the statewide grand jury in the manner prescribed herein, the presiding judge shall select no fewer than one statewide grand juror from each congressional district in the state. Each such prospective juror may be excused by the presiding judge upon a showing that service on the statewide grand jury will result in an unreasonable personal or financial hardship by virtue of the location or projected length of the grand jury investigation.

Section 165. Subsection (2) of section 907.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 907.041 Pretrial detention and release.-
- (2) RULES OF PROCEDURE.—Procedures for pretrial release determinations shall be governed by court rule rules adopted by

Page 126 of 144

3522 the Supreme Court.

3523 Section 166. Section 918.19, Florida Statutes, is amended 3524 to read:

- 918.19 Closing argument.—As provided in the common law, in criminal prosecutions after the closing of evidence:
- (1) The prosecuting attorney shall open the closing arguments.
 - (2) The accused or the attorney for the accused may reply.
 - (3) The prosecuting attorney may reply in rebuttal.

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The method set forth in this section shall control unless the Supreme Court determines it is procedural and issues a substitute rule of criminal procedure.

Section 167. Subsection (4) of section 921.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 921.141 Sentence of death or life imprisonment for capital felonies; further proceedings to determine sentence.—
- (4) REVIEW OF JUDGMENT AND SENTENCE.—The judgment of conviction and sentence of death shall be subject to automatic review by the Supreme Court of <u>Criminal Appeals Florida</u> and disposition rendered within 2 years after the filing of a notice of appeal. Such review by the Supreme Court <u>of Criminal Appeals</u> shall have priority over all other cases and shall be heard in accordance with <u>court</u> rules promulgated by the Supreme Court.

Section 168. Subsection (5) of section 921.142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

921.142 Sentence of death or life imprisonment for capital drug trafficking felonies; further proceedings to determine

Page 127 of 144

3550 sentence.-

(5) REVIEW OF JUDGMENT AND SENTENCE.—The judgment of conviction and sentence of death shall be subject to automatic review and disposition rendered by the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals Florida within 2 years after the filing of a notice of appeal. Such review by the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals shall have priority over all other cases and shall be heard in accordance with rules adopted promulgated by the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals.

Section 169. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 922.105, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 922.105 Execution of death sentence; prohibition against reduction of death sentence as a result of determination that a method of execution is unconstitutional.—
- capital crime at any time shall have one opportunity to elect that his or her death sentence be executed by electrocution. The election for death by electrocution is waived unless it is personally made by the person in writing and delivered to the warden of the correctional facility within 30 days after the issuance of mandate pursuant to a decision by the Florida Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals affirming the sentence of death or, if mandate issued before the effective date of this act, the election must be made and delivered to the warden within 30 days after the effective date of this act. If a warrant of execution is pending on the effective date of this act, or if a warrant is issued within 30 days after the effective date of the death who is

Page 128 of 144

the subject of the warrant shall have waived election of electrocution as the method of execution unless a written election signed by the person is submitted to the warden of the correctional facility no later than 48 hours after a new date for execution of the death sentence is set by the Governor under s. 922.06.

unconstitutional by the Florida Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals under the State Constitution, or held to be unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court under the United States Constitution, or if the United States Supreme Court declines to review any judgment holding a method of execution to be unconstitutional under the United States Constitution made by the Florida Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals or the United States Court of Appeals that has jurisdiction over Florida, all persons sentenced to death for a capital crime shall be executed by any constitutional method of execution.

Section 170. Section 922.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

922.14 Sentence of death unexecuted for unjustifiable reasons.—If a death sentence is not executed because of unjustified failure of the Governor to issue a warrant, or for any other unjustifiable reason, on application of the Department of Legal Affairs, the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals shall issue a warrant directing the sentence to be executed during a week designated in the warrant.

Section 171. Section 922.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

922.15 Return of warrant of execution issued by Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals.—After the sentence has been executed pursuant to a warrant issued by the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals, the warden of the state prison shall send the warrant and a signed statement of the execution to the Secretary of State. The warden shall file an attested copy of the warrant and statement with the clerk of the court that imposed the sentence. The warden shall send to the Governor an attested copy of the warrant and statement.

Section 172. Subsection (1) of section 924.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

924.055 Postconviction review in capital cases; legislative findings and intent.—

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature to reduce delays in capital cases and to ensure that all appeals and postconviction actions in capital cases are resolved within 5 years after the date a sentence of death is imposed in the circuit court. All capital postconviction actions must be filed as early as possible after the imposition of a sentence of death which may be during a direct appeal of the conviction and sentence. A person sentenced to death or that person's capital postconviction counsel must file any postconviction legal action in compliance with the statutes of limitation established in s. 924.056 and elsewhere in this chapter. Except as expressly allowed by s. 924.056(5), a person sentenced to death or that person's capital postconviction counsel may not file more than

one postconviction action in a sentencing court and one appeal therefrom to the $\frac{\text{Florida}}{\text{Court}}$ Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals, unless authorized by law.

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Section 173. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and subsection (4) of section 924.056, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

924.056 Commencement of capital postconviction actions for which sentence of death is imposed on or after January 14, 2000; limitations on actions.—

(3) (a) With respect to all capital postconviction actions commenced after the effective date of this act, a capital postconviction action is not commenced until the defendant or the defendant's postconviction counsel files a fully pled postconviction action in the sentencing court or, as provided in subsection (4), the Florida Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals. For the purposes of this subsection, a fully pled capital postconviction action is one which complies with s. 924.058(2) or any superseding court rule adopted by the Florida Supreme Court. Except as provided by subsection (4) or subsection (5), all capital postconviction actions shall be barred unless they are commenced within 180 days after the filing of the appellant's initial brief in the Florida Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals on direct appeal of the defendant's capital conviction and sentence. The fully pled postconviction action must raise all cognizable claims that the defendant's judgment or sentence was entered in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States or the Constitution or the laws of the state, including any claim of ineffective assistance of trial

Page 131 of 144

counsel, allegations of innocence, or that the state withheld evidence favorable to the defendant. No claim may be considered in such action which could have or should have been raised before trial, at trial, or if preserved on direct appeal. For the purposes of this subsection, a capital postconviction action is not fully pled unless it satisfies the requirements of s. 924.058(2) or any superseding rule of court.

of ineffective assistance of direct appeal counsel are barred unless they are commenced in conformity with this subsection. The defendant or the defendant's capital postconviction counsel shall file an action in the Florida Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals raising any claim of ineffective assistance of direct appeal counsel within 45 days after mandate issues affirming the death sentence in the direct appeal.

Section 174. Subsection (2) of section 924.057, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

924.057 Limitation on postconviction cases in which the death sentence was imposed before January 14, 2000.—This section shall govern all capital postconviction actions in cases in which the trial court imposed the sentence of death before the effective date of this act.

(2) Except as provided in s. 924.056(5), in every case in which mandate has issued in the Florida Supreme Court of

Criminal Appeals concluding at least one capital postconviction action in the state court system, a successive capital postconviction action shall be barred on the effective date of this act, unless the rules or law in effect immediately prior to

Page 132 of 144

the effective date of this act permitted the successive postconviction action, in which case the action shall be barred on the date provided in subsection (4).

Section 175. Section 924.058, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

924.058 Capital postconviction claims.—This section shall regulate the procedures in actions for capital postconviction relief commencing after the effective date of this act unless and until such procedures are revised by court rule or rules adopted by the Florida Supreme Court which specifically reference this section.

- (1) The defendant or the defendant's capital postconviction counsel shall not file more than one capital postconviction action in the sentencing court, one appeal therefrom in the Florida Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals, and one original capital postconviction action alleging the ineffectiveness of direct appeal counsel in the Florida Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals, except as expressly allowed by s. 924.056(5).
- (2) The defendant's postconviction action shall be filed under oath and shall be fully pled to include:
- (a) The judgment or sentence under attack and the court which rendered the same;
- (b) A statement of each issue raised on appeal and the disposition thereof;
- (c) Whether a previous postconviction action has been filed and, if so, the disposition of all previous claims raised in postconviction litigation; if a previous action or actions

Page 133 of 144

have been filed, the reason or reasons the claim or claims in the present motion were not raised in the former action or actions;

(d) The nature of the relief sought;

- (e) A fully detailed allegation of the factual basis for any claim of legal or constitutional error asserted, including the attachment of any document supporting the claim, the name and address of any witness, the attachment of affidavits of the witnesses or a proffer of the testimony; and
- (f) A concise memorandum of applicable case law as to each claim asserted.
- (3) Any capital postconviction action that does not comply with any requirement in this section or other applicable provision in law shall not be considered in any state court. No amendment of a defendant's capital postconviction action shall be allowed by the court after the expiration of the time limitation provided by statute for the commencement of capital postconviction actions.
- (4) The prosecuting attorney or Attorney General shall be allowed to file one response to any capital postconviction action within 60 days after receipt of the defendant's fully pled capital postconviction action.
- Section 176. Section 924.059, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 924.059 Time limitations and judicial review in capital postconviction actions.—This section shall regulate the procedures in actions for capital postconviction relief commencing after the effective date of this act unless and until

Page 134 of 144

such procedures are revised by <u>court</u> rule or rules adopted by the Florida Supreme Court which specifically reference this section.

- (1) No amendment of a defendant's capital postconviction action shall be allowed by the court after the expiration of the time periods provided by statute for the filing of capital postconviction claims.
- (2) Within 30 days after the state files its answer, the sentencing court shall conduct a hearing to determine if an evidentiary hearing is required, if a hearing has been requested by the defendant or the defendant's capital postconviction counsel. Within 30 days thereafter, the court shall rule whether an evidentiary hearing is required and, if so, shall schedule an evidentiary hearing to be held within 90 days. If the court determines that the defendant's capital postconviction action is legally insufficient or the action, files, and records in the case show that the defendant is not entitled to relief, the court shall, within 45 days thereafter, deny the action, setting forth a detailed rationale therefore, and attaching or referencing such portions of the record as are necessary to allow for meaningful appellate review.
- (3) Within 10 days after the order scheduling an evidentiary hearing, the defendant or the defendant's capital postconviction counsel shall disclose the names and addresses of any potential witnesses not previously disclosed, with their affidavits or a proffer of their testimony. Upon receipt of the defendant's disclosure, the state shall have 10 days within which to provide reciprocal disclosure. If the defendant intends

Page 135 of 144

to offer expert testimony of his or her mental status, the state shall be entitled to have the defendant examined by an expert of its choosing. All of the defendant's mental status claims shall be deemed denied as a matter of law if the defendant fails to cooperate with the state's expert. Reports provided by expert witnesses shall be disclosed by opposing counsel upon receipt.

- (4) Following the evidentiary hearing, the court shall order the transcription of the proceeding which shall be filed within 30 days. Within 30 days after receipt of the transcript, the sentencing court shall issue a final order granting or denying postconviction relief, making detailed findings of fact and conclusions of law with respect to any allegation asserted.
- (5) An appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals Florida within 15 days from the entry of a final order on a capital postconviction action. No interlocutory appeal shall be permitted. No motion for rehearing shall be permitted. The clerk of the court shall promptly serve upon all parties a copy of the final order.
- postconviction action without an evidentiary hearing, the appeal to the Florida Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals will be expeditiously resolved in a summary fashion. On appeal, the case shall be initially reviewed for a determination whether the sentencing court correctly resolved the defendant's claims without an evidentiary hearing. If the Florida Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals determines an evidentiary hearing should have been held, the decision to remand for an evidentiary hearing may be made by an order without an opinion. Jurisdiction shall be

Page 136 of 144

relinquished to the trial court for a specified period, which must be scheduled within 30 days and must be concluded within 90 days, for the purpose of conducting an evidentiary hearing on any issue identified by the <u>Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals'</u> Florida supreme court's order. Thereafter, the record shall be supplemented with the hearing transcript.

- (7) The Florida Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals shall render its decision within 180 days after receipt of the record on appeal. If a denial of an action for postconviction relief is affirmed, the Governor may proceed to issue a warrant for execution.
- (8) A capital postconviction action filed in violation of the time limitations provided by statute is barred, and all claims raised therein are waived. A state court shall not consider any capital postconviction action filed in violation of s. 924.056 or s. 924.057. The Attorney General shall deliver to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives a copy of any pleading or order that alleges or adjudicates any violation of this provision.

Section 177. Subsection (3) of section 925.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

925.12 DNA testing; defendants entering pleas.-

- (3) It is the intent of the Legislature that the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals adopt rules of procedure consistent with this section for a court, prior to the acceptance of a plea, to make an inquiry into the following matters:
- (a) Whether counsel for the defense has reviewed the discovery disclosed by the state and whether such discovery

Page 137 of 144

included a listing or description of physical items of evidence.

- (b) Whether the nature of the evidence against the defendant disclosed through discovery has been reviewed with the defendant.
- (c) Whether the defendant or counsel for the defendant is aware of any physical evidence disclosed by the state for which DNA testing may exonerate the defendant.
- (d) Whether the state is aware of any physical evidence for which DNA testing may exonerate the defendant.

Section 178. Subsection (8) of section 934.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

934.02 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

- (8) "Judge of competent jurisdiction" means justice of the Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals, judge of a district court of appeal, circuit judge, or judge of any court of record having felony jurisdiction of the State of Florida, irrespective of the geographic location or jurisdiction where the judge presides.
- Section 179. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 939.185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 939.185 Assessment of additional court costs and surcharges.—
- (1) (a) The board of county commissioners may adopt by ordinance an additional court cost, not to exceed \$65, to be imposed by the court when a person pleads guilty or nolo contendere to, or is found guilty of, or adjudicated delinquent for, any felony, misdemeanor, delinquent act, or criminal traffic offense under the laws of this state. Such additional assessment shall be accounted for separately by the county in

Page 138 of 144

which the offense occurred and be used only in the county imposing this cost, to be allocated as follows:

- 1. Twenty-five percent of the amount collected shall be allocated to fund innovations, as determined by the chief judge of the circuit, to supplement state funding for the elements of the state courts system identified in s. 29.004 and county funding for local requirements under s. 29.008(2)(a)2.
- 2. Twenty-five percent of the amount collected shall be allocated to assist counties in providing legal aid programs required under s. 29.008(3)(a).
- 3. Twenty-five percent of the amount collected shall be allocated to fund personnel and legal materials for the public as part of a law library.
- 4. Twenty-five percent of the amount collected shall be used as determined by the board of county commissioners to support teen court programs, except as provided in s. 938.19(7), juvenile assessment centers, and other juvenile alternative programs.

Each county receiving funds under this section shall report the amount of funds collected pursuant to this section and an itemized list of expenditures for all authorized programs and activities. The report shall be submitted in a format developed by the Office of the State Courts Administrator Supreme Court to the Governor, the Chief Financial Officer, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on a quarterly basis beginning with the quarter ending September 30, 2004. Quarterly reports shall be submitted no later than 30 days

Page 139 of 144

after the end of the quarter. Any unspent funds at the close of the county fiscal year allocated under subparagraphs 2., 3., and 4., shall be transferred for use pursuant to subparagraph 1.

Section 180. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 944.096, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

944.096 Budget requests for residential facility construction; estimates; appropriations; population in excess of capacity.—

(4) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Criminal Justice Estimating Conference" means the designated professional staffs of the Governor's office, the Legislature, and the Office of the State Courts Administrator Supreme Court who meet in regularly scheduled meetings chaired by the state economist or the state economist's designee to forecast inmate and caseload counts and other information needed to support the state budgeting process.

Section 181. Subsection (4) of section 984.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.15 Petition for a child in need of services.-

(4) The form of the petition and any additional contents shall be determined by $\underline{\text{court}}$ rules of procedure adopted by the Supreme Court.

Section 182. Subsection (3) of section 984.151, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.151 Truancy petition; prosecution; disposition.-

(3) Original jurisdiction to hear a truancy petition shall be in the circuit court; however, the circuit court may use a general or special master pursuant to Supreme court rules. Upon

Page 140 of 144

the filing of the petition, the clerk shall issue a summons to the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the student, directing that person and the student to appear for a hearing at a time and place specified.

Section 183. Subsection (1) of section 984.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.18 Referral of child-in-need-of-services cases to mediation.—

(1) At any stage in a child-in-need-of-services proceeding, the case staffing committee or any party may request the court to refer the parties to mediation in accordance with chapter 44 and <u>court</u> rules and procedures developed by the Supreme Court.

Section 184. Subsection (3) of section 985.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.16 Community arbitration.—

- (3) COMMUNITY ARBITRATORS.—The chief judge of each judicial circuit shall maintain a list of qualified persons who have agreed to serve as community arbitrators for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter. Community arbitrators shall meet the qualification and training requirements adopted in court rule by the Supreme Court. Whenever possible, qualified volunteers shall be used as community arbitrators.
- (a) Each community arbitrator or member of a community arbitration panel shall be selected by the chief judge of the circuit, the senior circuit court judge assigned to juvenile cases in the circuit, and the state attorney. A community

Page 141 of 144

arbitrator or, in the case of a panel, the chief arbitrator shall have such powers as are necessary to conduct the proceedings in a fair and expeditious manner.

- (b) A community arbitrator or member of a community arbitration panel shall be trained or experienced in juvenile causes and shall be:
- 1. Either a graduate of an accredited law school or of an accredited school with a degree in behavioral social work or trained in conflict resolution techniques; and
- 2. A person of the temperament necessary to deal properly with cases involving children and with the family crises likely to be presented to him or her.

Section 185. Subsection (5) of section 985.318, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.318 Petition.-

(5) The form of the petition and its contents shall be determined by <u>court rule</u> rules of procedure adopted by the <u>Supreme Court</u>.

Section 186. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 985.66, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 985.66 Juvenile justice training academies; Juvenile Justice Standards and Training Commission; Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund.—
 - (2) JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS AND TRAINING COMMISSION.-
- (a) There is created under the Department of Juvenile

 Justice the Juvenile Justice Standards and Training Commission,

 hereinafter referred to as the commission. The 17-member

 commission shall consist of the Attorney General or designee,

Page 142 of 144

the Commissioner of Education or designee, a member of the juvenile court judiciary to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, and 14 members to be appointed by the Secretary of Juvenile Justice as follows:

- 1. Seven members shall be juvenile justice professionals: a superintendent or a direct care staff member from an institution; a director from a contracted community-based program; a superintendent and a direct care staff member from a regional detention center or facility; a juvenile probation officer supervisor and a juvenile probation officer; and a director of a day treatment or conditional release program. No fewer than three of these members shall be contract providers.
- 2. Two members shall be representatives of local law enforcement agencies.
- 3. One member shall be an educator from the state's university and community college program of criminology, criminal justice administration, social work, psychology, sociology, or other field of study pertinent to the training of juvenile justice program staff.
 - 4. One member shall be a member of the public.
- 5. One member shall be a state attorney, or assistant state attorney, who has juvenile court experience.
- 6. One member shall be a public defender, or assistant public defender, who has juvenile court experience.
- 7. One member shall be a representative of the business community.
- All appointed members shall be appointed to serve terms of 2

Page 143 of 144

3997 years.

3998

3999

4000

4001

4002

Section 187. This act shall take effect on the effective date of House Joint Resolution 7111, or a similar joint resolution having substantially the same specific intent and purpose, if that joint resolution is approved by the electors at the general election to be held in November 2012.

Page 144 of 144