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An act relating to legal representation for indigent persons; amending s. 27.40, F.S.; removing responsibility for appointment of attorneys for indigent persons from courts; providing for appointment of attorneys for indigent persons by public defenders; limiting expenditures; providing contract requirements; repealing s. 27.42, F.S.; eliminating indigent services committees; amending s. 27.51, F.S.; providing additional duties for public defenders related to proving attorney services in certain cases; requiring reports; amending s. 27.512, F.S.; adding a cross-reference; amending s. 27.52, F.S.; changing references; limiting expenditures; eliminating payment for indigent for costs; amending s. 27.525, F.S.; changing the name of a trust fund; limiting expenditures; amending s. 27.53, F.S.; providing that public defender investigators are authorized to act in any judicial circuit; amending s. 27.5303, F.S.; providing for appointment of counsel by a public defender in conflict cases; deleting a requirement to file a report with the Justice Administration Commission; amending s. 27.5304, F.S.; limiting expenditures; removing references to the Justice Administration Commission; deleting forms of billing and payment by private attorneys representing indigent persons; deleting report of the Article V Indigent Services Advisory Board; providing for amendment of standard fee per case in the General Appropriations Act; allowing for extraordinary payment; providing that a public defender who achieves cost savings may be entitled

Page 1 of 45

to propose alternative use for up to half of such savings; amending s. 27.561, F.S.; making conforming changes; amending s. 27.562, F.S.; making conforming changes; amending s. 27.58, F.S.; providing that the public defender is the chief administrator of all indigent representation services in the public defender's circuit; amending s. 27.59, F.S.; providing that attorneys appointed by a public defender have the same access to prisoners as the public defender; amending s. 29.007, F.S.; providing for attorneys appointed by the public defender; deleting references to the Justice Administration Commission; amending s. 29.015, F.S.; moving responsibility for a deficit in the indigent services fund from the Justice Administration Commission to the state courts system; requiring establishment of a peer review committee; amending s. 29.018, F.S.; making conforming changes; amending s. 29.0185, F.S.; limiting expenditures for due process costs; amending s. 744.331, F.S.; providing for appointment by the public defender of an attorney for an alleged incapacitated person; amending s. 938.29, F.S.; providing for a lien against an individual who has been provided attorney services as an indigent; directing payment of monies collected from the lien; creating a transitional plan for payment of expenses accruing before the effective date of this bill; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 27.40, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 27.40 Appointed Court appointed counsel system; circuit registries component programs; minimum requirements; appointment by court.--
- Counsel shall be appointed by the public defender of the circuit to represent any individual in a criminal or civil proceeding entitled to appointed court-appointed counsel under the Federal or State Constitution or as authorized by general law. No court may order that a particular attorney be named as an appointed attorney in a case. No court may enter any court order affecting, nor otherwise direct or control, the provision of appointed attorney services; however, a court shall not be prohibited from exercising traditional means of discipline of attorneys appearing before the court. Any reference in this part to the appointment of the public defender shall also refer to the subsequent selection and appointment by the public defender of another attorney to represent an individual in the event of a conflict of interest or for representation of indigent litigants in civil proceedings where necessary to meet constitutional or statutory requirements. The court shall appoint a public defender to represent indigent persons as authorized in s. 27.51. Private counsel shall be appointed to represent indigents in those cases in which provision is made for court appointed counsel but the public defender is unable to provide representation due to a conflict of interest or is not authorized to provide representation.
- (2) The public defender of each judicial circuit of the state shall be the administrator of all appointed attorney

services authorized under s. 27.51 within the circuit. The public defender shall administratively create component programs as a separate unit of each public defender's office and the public defender shall sufficiently insulate the units from each other so as to assure that confidential client information is not exchanged. Component programs under the administration of each public defender shall include:

- (a) A criminal and delinquency program which shall represent any person described in ss. 27.51(1)(a),(b),or (c);
- (b) A dependency and termination of parental rights program which shall represent any person described in s. 27.51(1)(e);
- (c) A civil program which shall represent any person described in ss. 25.51(1)(d), (f)-(m); and
- (d) A conflict program which shall represent any person described in ss. 27.51(1)(a)-(m) when the public defender determines that a conflict of interest exists in accordance with s. 27.5303. Private counsel appointed by the court to provide representation shall be selected from a registry of individual attorneys established by the circuit Article V indigent services committee or procured through a competitive bidding process.
- determine the most cost effective method or methods for the delivery of appointed attorney services for their circuit.

  Authorized methods shall include, but not be limited to, the use of state employees, cross-circuit conflict representation, assigned attorney registries, and contractual agreements with individual attorneys, law firms, or groups of attorneys or law firms. Any contractual agreement may be terminated by a successor public defender without penalty. No contract or

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agreement may obligate the state to pay sums in excess of the monies appropriated to the public defender for indigent services, and any contract shall be subject to appropriations. In utilizing a registry:

(a) Each circuit Article V indigent services committee shall compile and maintain a list of attorneys in private practice, by county and by category of cases. From October 1, 2005, through September 30, 2007, the list of attorneys compiled by the Eleventh Judicial Circuit shall provide the race, gender, and national origin of assigned attorneys. To be included on a registry, attorneys shall certify that they meet any minimum requirements established in general law for court appointment, are available to represent indigent defendants in cases requiring court appointment of private counsel, and are willing to abide by the terms of the contract for services. To be included on a registry, an attorney also must enter into a contract for services with the Justice Administrative Commission. Failure to comply with the terms of the contract for services may result in termination of the contract and removal from the registry. Each attorney on the registry shall be responsible for notifying the circuit Article V indigent services committee and the Justice Administrative Commission of any change in his or her status. Failure to comply with this requirement shall be cause for termination of the contract for services and removal from the registry until the requirement is fulfilled.

(b) The court shall appoint attorneys in rotating order in the order in which names appear on the applicable registry, unless the court makes a finding of good cause on the record for appointing an attorney out of order. An attorney not appointed in

the order in which his or her name appears on the list shall remain next in order.

- (c) If it finds the number of attorneys on the registry in a county or circuit for a particular category of cases is inadequate, the circuit Article V indigent services committee shall notify the chief judge of the particular circuit in writing. The chief judge shall submit the names of at least three private attorneys with relevant experience. The clerk of court shall send an application to each of these attorneys to register for appointment.
- (d) Quarterly, each circuit Article V indigent services committee shall provide a current copy of each registry to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the chief judge, the state attorney and public defender in each judicial circuit, the clerk of court in each county, the Justice Administrative Commission, and the Indigent Services Advisory Board. 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.
- (4) To be eligible for <del>court</del> appointment, an attorney must be a member in good standing of The Florida Bar, <u>must meet in addition to</u> any other qualifications specified by general law, and must meet any criteria established by the public defender.
- (5) The Justice Administrative Commission shall approve uniform contract forms for use in procuring the services of private court-appointed counsel and uniform procedures and forms for use by a court appointed attorney in support of billing for

Page 6 of 45

attorney's fees, costs, and related expenses to demonstrate the attorney's completion of specified duties.

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(6) After court appointment, the attorney must immediately file a notice of appearance with the court indicating acceptance of the appointment to represent the defendant.

(7)(a) An A private attorney appointed by a public defender to represent a defendant or other client is entitled to payment for services pursuant to s. 27.5304, only upon full performance by the attorney of specified duties, adherence to any billing procedures specified in the contract by the public defender, submission of all documentation required by the contract, approval of payment by the public defender, court, except for payment based on a flat fee per case as provided in s. 27.5304; and attorney submission of a payment request to the Justice Administrative Commission within 60 days following completion of the work unless otherwise specified in the contract. Upon being permitted to withdraw from a case, a court-appointed attorney shall submit a copy of the order to the Justice Administrative Commission at the time it is issued by the court. If a private an attorney is permitted to withdraw or is otherwise removed from representation prior to full performance of the duties specified in this section for reasons other than breach of duty, the public defender trial court shall approve payment of attorney's fees and costs for work performed as provided in the contract in an amount not to exceed the amounts specified in s. 27.5304. Withdrawal from a case prior to full performance of the duties specified shall create a rebuttable presumption that the attorney is not entitled to the entire flat fee for those cases paid on a flatfee-per-case basis.

- (6) (b) A private The attorney shall maintain appropriate documentation, including a current and detailed hourly accounting of time spent representing the defendant or other client. These records and documents are subject to review by the <u>public</u> defender and the Justice Administrative Commission, subject to the attorney-client privilege and work product privilege. <u>Subject to the attorney-client privilege</u>, these records and documents shall be made available to the Governor, the Legislature and the general public upon request.
- (7) (8) Subject to the attorney-client privilege and the work-product privilege, a private an attorney who withdraws or is removed from representation shall deliver all files, notes, documents, and research to a the successor attorney designated by the public defender within 15 days after receiving notice from the successor attorney. The successor attorney shall bear the cost of transmitting all files, notes, documents, and research.
- (8) (9) A circuit Article V indigent services committee or Any interested person may advise the <u>public defender</u> court of any circumstance affecting the quality of representation, including, but not limited to, false or fraudulent billing, misconduct, failure to meet continuing legal education requirements, solicitation to receive compensation from the defendant or other client <u>a private</u> the attorney is appointed to represent, or failure to file appropriate motions in a timely manner.
- (9) (10) This section does not apply to attorneys appointed to represent persons in postconviction capital collateral cases pursuant to part IV of this chapter.
  - Section 2. Section 27.42, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 3. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 27.51, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (7) is added, to read:

- 27.51 Duties of a public defender.--
- (1) The public defender shall represent, <u>or secure</u> representation for, without additional compensation, any person determined to be indigent under s. 27.52 and:
  - (a) Under arrest for, or charged with, a felony;
  - (b) Under arrest for, or charged with:
- 1. A misdemeanor authorized for prosecution by the state attorney;
  - 2. A violation of chapter 316 punishable by imprisonment;
  - 3. Criminal contempt; or
- 4. A violation of a special law or county or municipal ordinance ancillary to a state charge, or if not ancillary to a state charge, only if the public defender contracts with the county or municipality to provide representation pursuant to ss. 27.54 and 125.69.

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- The public defender shall not provide representation pursuant to this paragraph if the court, prior to trial, files in the cause an order of no imprisonment as provided in s. 27.512;
- (c) Alleged to be a delinquent child pursuant to a petition filed before a circuit court;
- (d) Sought by petition filed in such court to be involuntarily placed as a mentally ill person under part I of chapter 394, involuntarily committed as a sexually violent predator under part V of chapter 394, or involuntarily admitted to residential services as a person with developmental

Page 9 of 45

disabilities under chapter 393. A public defender shall not represent any plaintiff in a civil action brought under the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, or the federal statutes, or represent a petitioner in a rule challenge under chapter 120, unless specifically authorized by statute;

- (e) The parent of a child involved in shelter hearings and termination of parental rights proceedings as specifically authorized under parts V and XI of chapter 39, Florida Statutes.
- (f) Alleged to be infected with a sexually transmitted disease and for whom isolation, hospitalization, or confinement is sought pursuant to chapter 384, Florida Statutes;
- (g) A minor who petitions the court for waiver of parental notification under s. 390.01114, F.S.;
- (h) Alleged to be infected with active tuberculosis and for whom isolation, hospitalization, or confinement is sought pursuant to chapter 392, Florida Statutes;
- (i) Alleged to be substance-abuse impaired and for whom involuntary assessment, stabilization, or treatment is sought pursuant to chapter 397, Florida Statutes;
- (j) Alleged to be a vulnerable adult in need of protective services pursuant to 415.1051, F.S.;
- (k) Alleged to be incapacitated and for whom an involuntary guardianship is sought pursuant to chapter 744, Florida Statutes;
- (1) A person for whom involuntary commitment is sought
  subsequent to an acquittal by reason of insanity pursuant to s.
  916.15;

- (m) A parent of a child alleged to be in need of services or as a child alleged to be in contempt under chapter 984, Florida Statutes;
- $\underline{\text{(n)}}$  (e) Convicted and sentenced to death, for purposes of handling an appeal to the Supreme Court; or
- $\underline{\text{(o)}}$  (f) Is appealing a matter in a case arising under paragraphs (a)-(n)- $\frac{\text{(d)}}{\text{(d)}}$ .

- (2) The court may not appoint The public defender may not be appointed to represent, even on a temporary basis, any person who is not indigent. The court, however, may appoint private counsel in capital cases as provided in ss. 27.40 and 27.5303.
- (7) Each public defender shall maintain the following information for his or her circuit on an ongoing basis which shall be updated at least quarterly and provided to the Legislature, the Governor, the state courts system and the general public on a circuit-by-circuit basis through the website of the Justice Administrative Commission:
- (a) A complete description of the manner in which the public defender provides or arranges for services for each type of case described in paragraphs (1)(a)-(o), including rates of payment for services provided by outside entities;
- (b) The number of defendants or litigants found to be indigent pursuant to s. 27.52, F.S. and appointed by the court to be represented by the public defender or for whom the public defender arranges for representation by case type as described in paragraphs (1)(a)-(o);
- (c) The number of defendants or litigants referred to outside counsel by case type as described in paragraphs (1)(a)
  (o) including specific identification of the number of defendants

Page 11 of 45

or litigants referred to outside counsel as a result of a conflict of interest;

- (d) A list of all attorneys and other contracted service providers that received payment during the quarter and the amount paid to each;
- (e) Any other information that the public defender or the Justice Administrative Commission determines would be in the public interest to maintain and disseminate on a regular basis.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 27.512, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

27.512 Order of no imprisonment.--

(1) In each case set forth in s. 27.51(1)(b), if in which the court determines that it will not sentence the defendant to imprisonment if convicted, the court shall issue an order of no imprisonment and the court may not appoint the public defender may not be appointed to represent the defendant. If the court issues an order of no imprisonment following the appointment of the public defender, the court shall immediately terminate the public defender's services. However, if at any time the court withdraws the order of no imprisonment with respect to an indigent defendant, the court shall appoint the public defender to represent the defendant.

Section 5. 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 pay must apply to the clerk of the court for a determination of indigent status using an application form developed by the

Page 12 of 45

Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation with final approval by the Supreme Court.

- (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 this section.

(b) An applicant shall pay a \$40 application fee to the clerk for each application for appointed <del>court-appointed</del> counsel

Page 13 of 45

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 \$40 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 Services 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 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

Page 14 of 45

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.

- (2) DETERMINATION BY THE CLERK.--The clerk of the court shall determine whether an applicant seeking appointment of a public defender is indigent based upon the information provided in the application and the criteria prescribed in this subsection.
- (a)1. An applicant, including an applicant who is a minor or an adult tax-dependent person, is indigent if the applicant's income is equal to or below 200 percent of the then-current federal poverty guidelines prescribed for the size of the household of the applicant by the United States Department of Health and Human Services or if the person is receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families-Cash Assistance, poverty-related veterans' benefits, or Supplemental Security Income (SSI).
- 2. There is a presumption that the applicant is not indigent if the applicant owns, or has equity in, any intangible or tangible personal property or real property or the expectancy of an interest in any such property having a net equity value of \$2,500 or more, excluding the value of the person's homestead and one vehicle having a net value not exceeding \$5,000.
- (b) Based upon its review, the clerk shall make one of the following determinations:
  - 1. The applicant is not indigent.
  - 2. The applicant is indigent.

(c) 1. If the clerk determines that the applicant is indigent, the clerk shall submit the determination to the office of the public defender and immediately file the determination in the case file.

- 2. If the public defender is unable to provide representation due to a conflict pursuant to s. 27.5303, the public defender shall move the court for withdrawal from representation and appointment of private counsel.
- (d) The duty of the clerk in determining whether an applicant is indigent shall be limited to receiving the application and comparing the information provided in the application to the criteria prescribed in this subsection. The determination of indigent status is a ministerial act of the clerk and not a decision based on further investigation or the exercise of independent judgment by the clerk. The clerk may contract with third parties to perform functions assigned to the clerk under this section.
- (e) The applicant may seek review of the clerk's determination that the applicant is not indigent in the court having jurisdiction over the matter at the next scheduled hearing. If the applicant seeks review of the clerk's determination of indigent status, the court shall make a final determination as provided in subsection (4).
- (3) APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL ON INTERIM BASIS.--If the clerk of the court has not made a determination of indigent status at the time a person requests appointment of a public defender, the court shall make a preliminary determination of indigent status, pending further review by the clerk, and may, by court order,

appoint the a public defender or private counsel on an interim basis.

(4) REVIEW OF CLERK'S DETERMINATION. --

- (a) If the clerk of the court determines that the applicant is not indigent, and the applicant seeks review of the clerk's determination, the court shall make a final determination of indigent status by reviewing the information provided in the application against the criteria prescribed in subsection (2) and by considering the following additional factors:
- 1. Whether the applicant has been released on bail in an amount of \$5,000 or more.
- 2. Whether a bond has been posted, the type of bond, and who paid the bond.
- 3. Whether paying for private counsel in an amount that exceeds the limitations in s. 27.5304, or other due process services creates a substantial hardship for the applicant or the applicant's family.
- 4. Any other relevant financial circumstances of the applicant or the applicant's family.
- (b) Based upon its review, the court shall make one of the following determinations and, if the applicant is indigent, shall appoint the a public defender or, if appropriate, private counsel:
  - 1. The applicant is not indigent.
  - 2. The applicant is indigent.
- (5) No funds appropriated to the public defender or the Justice Administrative Commission shall be expended for costs incurred by privately retained counsel or a pro se litigant or

Page 17 of 45

487 defendant except as specifically authorized by this chapter and the public defender. 488 INDIGENT FOR COSTS. A person who is eligible to be represented 489 by a public defender under s. 27.51 but who is represented by 490 private counsel not appointed by the court for a reasonable fee 491 as approved by the court, on a pro bono basis, or who is 492 proceeding pro se, may move the court for a determination that he 493 or she is indigent for costs and eligible for the provision of 494 due process services, as prescribed by ss. 29.006 and 29.007, 495 funded by the state. 496 497 (a) The person must submit to the court: 1. The completed application prescribed in subsection (1). 498 2. In the case of a person represented by counsel, an 499 affidavit attesting to the estimated amount of attorney's fees 500 and the source of payment for these fees. 501 502 (b) In reviewing the motion, the court shall consider: 503 1. Whether the applicant applied for a determination of indigent status under subsection (1) and the outcome of such 504 505 application. 2. The extent to which the person's income equals or 506 507 exceeds the income criteria prescribed in subsection (2). 508 3. The additional factors prescribed in subsection (4). 509 4. Whether the applicant is proceeding pro se. 510 5. When the applicant retained private counsel. 6. The amount of any attorney's fees and who is paying the 511 512 fees. (c) Based upon its review, the court shall make one of the 513

Page 18 of 45

1. The applicant is not indigent for costs.

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

following determinations:

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2. The applicant is indigent for costs.

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- (d) The provision of due process services based upon a determination that a person is indigent for costs under this subsection must be effectuated pursuant to a court order, a copy of which the clerk shall provide to counsel representing the person, or to the person directly if he or she is proceeding prose, for use in requesting payment of due process expenses through the Justice Administrative Commission. Counsel representing a person declared indigent for costs shall execute the Justice Administrative Commission's contract for counsel representing persons determined to be indigent for costs.
- DUTIES OF PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN. -- A nonindigent parent or legal quardian of an applicant who is a minor or an adult tax-dependent person shall furnish the minor or adult taxdependent person with the necessary legal services and costs incident to a delinquency proceeding or, upon transfer of such person for criminal prosecution as an adult pursuant to chapter 985, a criminal prosecution in which the person has a right to legal counsel under the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Florida. The failure of a parent or legal guardian to furnish legal services and costs under this section does not bar the appointment of legal counsel pursuant to this section, s. 27.40, or s. 27.5303. When the public defender, a private court appointed conflict counsel, or a private attorney is appointed to represent a minor or an adult tax-dependent person in any proceeding in circuit court or in a criminal proceeding in any other court, the parents or the legal guardian shall be liable for payment of the fees, charges, and costs of the representation even if the person is a minor being tried as

an adult. Liability for the fees, charges, and costs of the representation shall be imposed in the form of a lien against the property of the nonindigent parents or legal guardian of the minor or adult tax-dependent person. The lien is enforceable as provided in s. 27.561 or s. 938.29.

- (7) FINANCIAL DISCREPANCIES; FRAUD; FALSE INFORMATION. --
- (a) If the court learns of discrepancies between the application or motion and the actual financial status of the person found to be indigent or indigent for costs, the court shall determine whether the public defender or private attorney shall continue representation or whether the authorization for any other due process services previously authorized shall be revoked. The person may be heard regarding the information learned by the court. If the court, based on the information, determines that the person is not indigent or indigent for costs, the court shall order the public defender or private attorney to discontinue representation and revoke the provision of any other authorized due process services.
- (b) If the court has reason to believe that any applicant, through fraud or misrepresentation, was improperly determined to be indigent or indigent for costs, the matter shall be referred to the state attorney. Twenty-five percent of any amount recovered by the state attorney as reasonable value of the services rendered, including fees, charges, and costs paid by the state on the person's behalf, shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund within the Justice Administrative Commission. Seventy-five percent of any amount recovered shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund.

(c) A person who knowingly provides false information to the clerk or the court in seeking a determination of indigent status under this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- Section 6. Section 27.525, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 27.525 Indigent Services Criminal Defense Trust Fund.--The Indigent Services Criminal Defense Trust Fund is hereby created, to be administered by the Justice Administrative Commission. Funds shall be credited to the trust fund as provided in s. 27.52, to be used exclusively for indigent services in each circuit in accordance with this part the purposes set forth therein. The Justice Administrative Commission shall account for these funds on a circuit basis, and appropriations from the fund shall be proportional to each circuit's collections.
- Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 27.53, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 27.53 Appointment of assistants and other staff; method of payment.--
- (1) (a) The public defender of each judicial circuit is authorized to employ and establish, in such numbers as authorized by the General Appropriations Act, assistant public defenders and other staff and personnel pursuant to s. 29.006, who shall be paid from funds appropriated for that purpose.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 790.01, s. 790.02, or s. 790.25(2)(a), an investigator employed by a public defender, while actually carrying out official duties, is authorized to carry concealed weapons if the investigator complies with s. 790.25(3)(o). However, such investigators are

Page 21 of 45

not eligible for membership in the Special Risk Class of the Florida Retirement System. Each investigator employed by a public defender shall have full authority to serve any witness subpoena or court order issued, by any court or judge within any judicial circuit served by such public defender, in a criminal case in which such public defender has been appointed.

- (c) The public defenders of all judicial circuits shall jointly develop a coordinated classification and pay plan which shall be submitted on or before January 1 of each year to the Justice Administrative Commission, the office of the President of the Senate, and the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Such plan shall be developed in accordance with policies and procedures of the Executive Office of the Governor established in s. 216.181.
- (d) Each assistant public defender appointed by a public defender under this section shall serve at the pleasure of the public defender. Each investigator employed by a public defender shall have full authority to serve any witness subpoena or court order issued, by any court or judge within the judicial circuit served by such public defender, in a criminal case in which such public defender has been appointed to represent the accused.

Section 8. Section 27.5303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

27.5303 Public defenders; conflict of interest.--

(1) (a) If, at any time during the representation of two or more <u>clients</u> defendants, a public defender determines that the interests of those <u>clients</u> accused are so adverse or hostile that they cannot all be counseled by <u>members of the public defender or</u> his or her staff practicing within a single unit of his or her

Page 22 of 45

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office without conflict of interest, or that none can be counseled by the public defender or his or her staff because of a conflict of interest, then the public defender shall reassign one or more of the clients to the appropriate conflict unit of his or her office. file a motion to withdraw and move the court to appoint other counsel. If requested by the Justice Administrative Commission, the public defender shall submit a copy of the motion to the Justice Administrative Commission at the time it is filed with the court. The Justice Administrative Commission shall have standing to appear before the court to contest any motion to withdraw due to a conflict of interest. The Justice Administrative Commission may contract with other public or private entities or individuals to appear before the court for the purpose of contesting any motion to withdraw due to a conflict of interest. The court shall review and may inquire or conduct a hearing into the adequacy of the public defender's representations regarding a conflict of interest without requiring the disclosure of any confidential communications. The court shall deny the motion to withdraw if the court finds the grounds for withdrawal are insufficient or the asserted conflict is not prejudicial to the indigent client. If the court grants the motion to withdraw, the court shall appoint one or more attorneys to represent the accused.

(2) (b) Upon its own motion, the court shall notify the appropriate public defender appoint such other counsel when the facts developed upon the face of the record and court files in the case disclose a conflict of interest. The court shall advise the appropriate public defender and clerk of court, in writing, with a copy to the Justice Administrative Commission, if so

 requested by the Justice Administrative Commission, when making the motion and appointing one or more attorneys to represent the accused. The court shall specify specifically stating the basis for the conflict. Upon receipt of such notice, the public defender shall resolve the conflict of interest by reassigning one or more of the clients to outside counsel or to the conflict unit of his or her office.

- (3)(c) In no case shall the court approve a withdrawal by the public defender based solely upon inadequacy of funding or excess workload of the public defender.
- (4)(d) In determining whether or not there is a conflict of interest, the public defender shall apply the standards contained in the Uniform Standards for Use in Conflict of Interest Cases found in appendix C to the Final Report of the Article V Indigent Services Advisory Board dated January 6, 2004.
- (2) The court shall appoint conflict counsel pursuant to s. 27.40. The appointed attorney may not be affiliated with the public defender or any assistant public defender in his or her official capacity or any other private attorney appointed to represent a codefendant. The public defender may not participate in case related decisions, performance evaluations, or expense determinations in conflict cases.
- (3) Private court-appointed counsel shall be compensated as provided in s. 27.5304.
- (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. 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

Page 24 of 45

another attorney and that attorney shall be compensated as provided in s. 27.5304.

- (5) (b) The public defender or an attorney appointed pursuant to this section may be appointed by the court rendering the judgment imposing the death penalty to represent an indigent defendant who has applied for executive clemency as relief from the execution of the judgment imposing the death penalty.
- (c) When the appointed attorney in a capital case has completed the duties imposed by this section, the attorney shall file a written report in the trial court stating the duties performed by the attorney and apply for discharge.
- Section 9. Section 27.5304, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 27.5304 <u>Limits on appointed</u> private court-appointed counsel; compensation.--
- defender pursuant to this part shall be compensated by the Justice Administrative Commission from the budget allocated to the public defender appointing the counsel in an amount not to exceed the contract between the public defender and the attorney or the fee limits established in this section, whichever is lower. The attorney may also shall be reimbursed for reasonable and necessary expenses in accordance with s. 29.007, subject to limits in the contract between the public defender and the attorney. In no event may payment be made to a private attorney if such payment would exceed the public defender's approved operating budget. If the attorney is representing a defendant charged with more than one offense in the same case, the attorney shall be compensated at the rate provided for the most serious

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offense for which he or she represented the defendant. This section does not allow stacking of the fee limits established by this section. Private court appointed counsel providing representation under an alternative model shall enter into a uniform contract with the Justice Administrative Commission and shall use the Justice Administrative Commission's uniform procedures and forms in support of billing for attorney's fees, costs, and related expenses. Failure to comply with the terms of the contract for services may result in termination of the contract.

The public defender Justice Administrative Commission shall review an intended billing by private court appointed counsel for attorney's fees or costs, and shall not approve any fee or cost not authorized by the contract or that is excessive. If any court finds that an appointed attorney has provided incompetent representation, the appointed attorney shall not be entitled to further appointments, shall not be entitled to payment of costs and fees for the case, shall repay all costs and fees already paid for the representation, shall reimburse the public defender for the cost of replacement counsel at all subsequent hearings or trials, and may be subject to a malpractice action by the client pursuant to law. based on a flat fee per case for completeness and compliance with contractual, statutory, and circuit Article V indigent services committee requirements. The commission may approve the intended bill for a flat fee per case for payment without approval by the court if the intended billing is correct. For all other intended billings, prior to filing a motion for an order approving payment of attorney's fees, costs, or related expenses, the private court-

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appointed counsel shall deliver a copy of the intended billing, together with supporting affidavits and all other necessary documentation, to the Justice Administrative Commission. The Justice Administrative Commission shall review the billings, affidavit, and documentation for completeness and compliance with contractual and statutory requirements. If the Justice Administrative Commission objects to any portion of the proposed billing, the objection and reasons therefor shall be communicated to the private court appointed counsel. The private court appointed counsel may thereafter file his or her motion for order approving payment of attorney's fees, costs, or related expenses together with supporting affidavits and all other necessary documentation. The motion must specify whether the Justice Administrative Commission objects to any portion of the billing or the sufficiency of documentation and shall attach the Justice Administrative Commission's letter stating its objection. The attorney shall have the burden to prove the entitlement to attorney's fees, costs, or related expenses. A copy of the motion and attachments shall be served on the Justice Administrative Commission at least 5 business days prior to the date of a hearing. The Justice Administrative Commission shall have standing to appear before the court to contest any motion for order approving payment of attorney's fees, costs, or related expenses and may participate in a hearing on the motion by use of telephonic or other communication equipment unless ordered otherwise. The Justice Administrative Commission may contract with other public or private entities or individuals to appear before the court for the purpose of contesting any motion for order approving payment of attorney's fees, costs, or related

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expenses. The fact that the Justice Administrative Commission has not objected to any portion of the billing or to the sufficiency of the documentation is not binding on the court. The court retains primary authority and responsibility for determining the reasonableness of all billings for attorney's fees, costs, and related expenses, subject to statutory limitations. Private court-appointed counsel is entitled to compensation upon final disposition of a case, except as provided in subsections (7), (8), and (10). Before final disposition of a case, a private court-appointed counsel may file a motion for fees, costs, and related expenses for services completed up to the date of the motion in any case or matter in which legal services have been provided by the attorney for more than 1 year. The amount approved by the court may not exceed 80 percent of the fees earned, or costs and related expenses incurred, to date, or an amount proportionate to the maximum fees permitted under this section based on legal services provided to date, whichever is less. The court may grant the motion if counsel shows that failure to grant the motion would work a particular hardship upon counsel.

- (3) The compensation for representation in a criminal proceeding shall not exceed the following:
- (a)1. For misdemeanors and juveniles represented at the trial level: \$1,000.
- 2. For noncapital, nonlife felonies represented at the trial level: \$2,500.
- 3. For life felonies represented at the trial level: \$3,000.

- 4. For capital cases represented at the trial level: \$3,500.
  - 5. For representation on appeal: \$2,000.

- (b) If a death sentence is imposed and affirmed on appeal to the Supreme Court, 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.
- (4) By January 1 of each year, the Article V Indigent Services Advisory Board shall recommend to the Legislature any adjustments to the compensation provisions of this section.
- (5)(a) If counsel is entitled to receive compensation for representation pursuant to court appointment in a termination of parental rights proceeding under chapter 39, such compensation shall not exceed \$1,000 at the trial level and \$2,500 at the appellate level.
- (5) (b) Counsel entitled to receive compensation for representation pursuant to court appointment in a proceeding under chapter 384 or chapter 392 shall receive reasonable compensation as fixed by the <u>public defender</u> court making the appointment.
- (6) A private attorney appointed in lieu of the public defender to represent an indigent defendant may not reassign or subcontract the case to another attorney or allow another attorney to appear at a critical stage of a case except as authorized by the public defender who is not on the registry developed under s. 27.40.

- (7) The public defender may authorize Private courtappointed counsel representing a parent in a dependency case that is open may submit a request for payment to the Justice Administrative Commission at the following in intervals in complex or lengthy cases.:
- (a) Upon entry of an order of disposition as to the parent being represented.
  - (b) Upon conclusion of a 12-month permanency review.
  - (c) Following a judicial review hearing.

In no case, however, may counsel submit requests under this subsection more than once per quarter, unless the court finds extraordinary circumstances justifying more frequent submission of payment requests.

- (8) The General Appropriations Act may amend the general limits per case provided for in this section. Private court appointed counsel representing an individual in an appeal to a district court of appeal or 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.
- (9) A public defender may, in extraordinary circumstances, approve a fee in excess of the general limits per case provided for in this section. Extraordinary circumstances will not, however, authorize the public defender to expend monies in excess of the total appropriation for indigent services provided in the General Appropriations Act. The public defenders of the state

Page 30 of 45

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

shall jointly establish criteria for determining what are extraordinary circumstances. No court shall have jurisdiction to determine what are extraordinary circumstances, nor shall any court order that a public defender find that extraordinary circumstances exist. The question of whether a case or cases present extraordinary circumstances is one of discretion within the limited budgetary authority of a public defender. Private court-appointed counsel may not bill for preparation of invoices whether or not the case is paid on the basis of an hourly rate or by flat fee.

schedule to provide partial payment of criminal attorney fees for cases that are not resolved within 6 months. The schedule must provide that the aggregate payments shall not exceed limits established by law. Any partial payment made pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed the actual value of services provided to date. Any partial payment shall be proportionate to the value of services provided based on payment rates included in the contract, not to exceed any limit provided by law. A public defender that achieves cost savings in the provision of appointed counsel services may request that up to 50% of the amount of savings that would otherwise revert be used instead for priorities identified by the public defender. Such requests are subject to review and approval of the Legislative Budget Commission.

Section 10. Section 27.561, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

27.561 Effect of nonpayment. --

Page 31 of 45

- (1) Whenever a <u>recipient</u> <u>defendant-recipient</u> or parent <u>of a recipient</u> is ordered to pay attorney's fees or costs, default in the payment thereof shall be cause for finding the <u>recipient</u> <u>defendant-recipient</u> or parent <u>of a recipient</u> in contempt of court, and the court may issue a show cause citation or a warrant of arrest <u>for the defendant recipient's or parent's appearance</u>.
- (2) Unless the <u>recipient</u> defendant-recipient or parent of a <u>recipient</u> shows that default was not attributable to an intentional refusal to obey the order of the court or to a failure on his or her part to make a good faith effort to make the payment, the court may find that the default constitutes contempt and order him or her committed until the attorney's fees or costs, or a specified part thereof, are paid or may take any other action appropriate under the circumstances, including revocation of probation.
- (3) If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the default in the payment of the attorney's fees or costs is not contempt, the court may enter an order allowing the <u>recipient</u> defendant recipient or parent or a recipient additional time for or reducing the amount of, payment or revoking the assessed attorney's fees or costs, or the unpaid portion thereof, in whole or in part.

Section 11. Section 27.562, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

27.562 Disposition of funds.--The first \$40 of all funds collected pursuant to s. 938.29 shall be deposited into the Indigent Criminal Defense Services Trust Fund pursuant to s. 27.525. The remaining funds collected pursuant to s. 938.29 shall be distributed as follows:

(1) Twenty-five percent shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Justice Administrative Commission's Indigent Criminal Defense Services Trust Fund.

(2) Seventy-five percent shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund.

The Justice Administrative Commission shall account for funds deposited into the Indigent <u>Criminal Defense Services</u> Trust Fund by circuit. Appropriations from the fund shall be proportional to each circuit's collections. All judgments entered pursuant to this part shall be in the name of the state.

Section 12. Section 27.58, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

27.58 Administration of public defender services.--The public defender of each judicial circuit of the state shall be the chief administrator of all public defender services authorized under s. 27.51 within the circuit. The public defender of each judicial circuit shall also be the chief administrator of all indigent representation services within the circuit.

Section 13. Section 27.59, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

27.59 Access to prisoners.--The public <u>defender</u>, <u>defenders</u> and assistant public defenders, and attorneys appointed to provide indigent services by a public defender pursuant to this part shall be empowered to inquire of all persons who are incarcerated in lieu of bond <u>or detained</u> and to tender them advice and counsel at any time., but The provisions of this

section shall not apply with respect to persons who have engaged private counsel.

Section 14. Section 29.007, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 29.007 Court-appointed counsel.--For purposes of implementing s. 14, Art. V of the State Constitution, the elements of court-appointed counsel to be provided from state revenues appropriated by general law are as follows:
- (1) Private attorneys appointed by the <u>public defender</u> court to handle cases where the defendant is indigent and cannot be represented by the public defender under ss. 27.42 and 27.53.
- (2) Private attorneys appointed by the <u>public defender</u> court to represent indigents or other classes of litigants in civil proceedings requiring <u>appointed</u> court-appointed counsel in accordance with state and federal constitutional guarantees and federal and state statutes.
- (3) Reasonable court reporting and transcription services necessary to meet constitutional or statutory requirements, including the cost of transcribing and copying depositions of witnesses and the cost of foreign language and sign-language interpreters and translators.
- (4) Witnesses, including expert witnesses, summoned to appear for an investigation, preliminary hearing, or trial in a case when the witnesses are summoned on behalf of an indigent, and any other expert witnesses approved by the court.
- (5) Mental health professionals appointed pursuant to s. 394.473 and required in a court hearing involving an indigent, mental health professionals appointed pursuant to s. 916.115(2) and required in a court hearing involving an indigent, and any

other mental health professionals required by law for the full adjudication of any civil case involving an indigent person.

- (6) Reasonable pretrial consultation fees and costs.
- (7) Travel expenses reimbursable under s. 112.061 reasonably necessary in the performance of constitutional and statutory responsibilities.

Subsections (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) apply when courtappointed counsel is appointed; when the court determines that the litigant is indigent for costs; or when the litigant is acting pro se and the court determines that the litigant is indigent for costs at the trial or appellate level. This section applies in any situation in which the court appoints counsel to protect a litigant's due process rights. The Justice

Administrative Commission shall approve uniform contract forms for use in processing payments for due process services under this section. In each case in which a private attorney represents a person determined by the court to be indigent for costs, the attorney shall execute the commission's contract for private attorneys representing persons determined to be indigent for costs.

Section 15. Section 29.015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 29.015 Contingency fund; limitation of authority to transfer funds in contracted due process services appropriation categories.--
- (1) An appropriation may be provided in the General Appropriations Act in the <del>Justice Administrative Commission</del> state courts system to be used solely <del>serve</del> as a contingency fund

Page 35 of 45

for the purpose of alleviating deficits in contracted due process services appropriation categories, including private appointed court appointed counsel appropriation categories when the trial court determines, that may occur from time to time due to extraordinary events or circumstances of a case that lead have led or will lead to unexpected expenditures and that the public defender does not have the ability to accommodate the unexpected expenditure from within his or her operating budget.

- (2) A peer review committee of at least three judges or their designees, each from a different circuit, appointed by the chief judge of the circuit in which the case was tried, must review and approve each expenditure from the contingency fund established pursuant to subsection (1). The judge who presided over the trial and the chief judge of the affected circuit may not be on the peer review committee. The public defender of the circuit in which the case was tried must provide to the peer review committee all documentation provided to the trial court that made the determination pursuant to subsection (1) and any other information requested by the peer review committee.
- $\underline{(3)}$  In the event that a state attorney or public defender incurs a deficit in a contracted due process services appropriation category, the following steps shall be taken in order:
- (a) The state attorney or public defender shall first attempt to identify surplus funds from other appropriation categories within his or her office and submit a budget amendment pursuant to chapter 216 to transfer funds from within the office.
- (b) In the event that the state attorney or public defender is unable to identify surplus funds from within his or her

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office, he or she shall certify this to the Justice Administrative Commission along with a complete explanation of the circumstances which led to the deficit and steps the office has taken to reduce or alleviate the deficit. The Justice Administrative Commission shall inquire as to whether any other office has surplus funds in its contracted due process services appropriation categories which can be transferred to the office that is experiencing the deficit. If other offices indicate that surplus funds are available within the same appropriation category, the Justice Administrative Commission shall transfer the amount needed to fund the deficit and notify the Governor and the chair and vice chair of the Legislative Budget Commission 14 days prior to a transfer pursuant to the notice, review, and objection provisions of s. 216.177. If funds appropriated for this purpose are available in a different budget entity, the Justice Administrative Commission shall request a budget amendment pursuant to chapter 216.

(c) If no office indicates that surplus funds are available to alleviate the deficit, the Justice Administrative Commission may request a budget amendment to transfer funds from the contingency fund. Such transfers shall be in accordance with all applicable provisions of chapter 216 and shall be subject to review and approval by the Legislative Budget Commission. The Justice Administrative Commission shall submit the documentation provided by the office explaining the circumstances that led to the deficit and the steps taken by the office and the Justice Administrative Commission to identify surplus funds to the Legislative Budget Commission.

(3) In the event that there is a deficit in a statewide contracted due process services appropriation category provided for private court appointed counsel necessary due to withdrawal of the public defender due to an ethical conflict, the following steps shall be taken in order:

(a) The Justice Administrative Commission shall first attempt to identify surplus funds from other contracted due process services appropriation categories within the Justice Administrative Commission and submit a budget amendment pursuant to chapter 216 to transfer funds from within the commission.

(b) In the event that the Justice Administrative Commission is unable to identify surplus funds from within the commission, the commission shall inquire of each of the public defenders as to whether any office has surplus funds in its contracted due process services appropriations categories which can be transferred. If any public defender office or offices indicate that surplus funds are available, the Justice Administrative Commission shall request a budget amendment to transfer funds from the office or offices to alleviate the deficit upon agreement of the contributing office or offices.

(c) If no public defender office has surplus funds available to alleviate the deficit, the Justice Administrative Commission may request a budget amendment to transfer funds from the contingency fund. Such transfers shall be in accordance with all applicable provisions of chapter 216 and shall be subject to review and approval by the Legislative Budget Commission. The Justice Administrative Commission shall submit the documentation provided by the office explaining the circumstances that led to the deficit and the steps taken by the Justice Administrative

Commission to identify surplus funds to the Legislative Budget Commission.

- (4) In the event that there is a deficit in a statewide appropriation category provided for private court-appointed counsel other than for conflict counsel as described in subsection (3), the following steps shall be taken in order:
- (a) The Justice Administrative Commission shall first attempt to identify surplus funds from other contracted due process services appropriation categories within the Justice Administrative Commission and submit a budget amendment pursuant to chapter 216 to transfer funds from within the commission.
- (b) In the event that the Justice Administrative Commission is unable to identify surplus funds from within the commission, the commission may submit a budget amendment to transfer funds from the contingency fund. Such transfers shall be in accordance with all applicable provisions of chapter 216 and shall be subject to review and approval by the Legislative Budget Commission. The Justice Administrative Commission shall submit documentation explaining the circumstances that led to the deficit and the steps taken to identify surplus funds to the Legislative Budget Commission.
- (5) Notwithstanding any provisions in chapter 216 to the contrary, no office shall transfer funds from a contracted due process services appropriation category or from a contingency fund category authorized in this section except as specifically authorized in this section. In addition, funds shall not be transferred from a state attorney office to alleviate a deficit in a public defender office and funds shall not be transferred

from a public defender office to alleviate a deficit in a state attorney office.

Section 16. Section 29.018, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

29.018 Cost sharing of due-process services; legislative intent.--It is the intent of the Legislature to provide state-funded due-process services to the state courts system, state attorneys, public defenders, and appointed court-appointed counsel in the most cost-effective and efficient manner. The state courts system, state attorneys, and public defenders, and the Justice Administrative Commission on behalf of court-appointed counsel may enter into contractual agreements to share, on a pro rata basis, the costs associated with court reporting services, court interpreter and translation services, court experts, and all other due-process services funded by the state pursuant to this chapter. These costs shall be budgeted within the funds appropriated to each of the affected users of services.

Section 17. Section 29.0185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

29.0185 Provision of state-funded due process services to individuals; limitation of liability for payment by the Justice Administrative Commission for certain due process costs.--Due process services may not be provided with state revenues to an individual unless the individual on whose behalf the due process services are being provided is eligible for appointed courtappointed counsel under s. 27.40, based upon a determination of indigency under s. 27.52, regardless of whether such counsel is appointed or the individual on whose behalf the due process services are being provided is eligible for court-appointed

counsel under s. 27.40 and has been determined indigent for costs pursuant to s. 27.52. The Justice Administrative Commission shall only make payment for appointed counsel and other due process services authorized by a state attorney or public defender. The state courts system shall be responsible for the portion of any payment ordered that is not authorized by a public defender or state attorney, is in excess of payment rates established by the contract, is in excess of limits provided for by law, or is not specifically authorized by law.

Section 18. Subsection (2) of section 744.331, Florida Statutes is amended to read

744.331 Procedures to determine incapacity.--

- (2) ATTORNEY FOR THE ALLEGED INCAPACITATED PERSON. --
- (a) When a court appoints an attorney for an alleged incapacitated person, the court must appoint an attorney who is included in the attorney registry compiled pursuant to ss. 27.40 and 27.42 by the circuit's Article V indigent services committee. Appointments must be made on a rotating basis, taking into consideration conflicts arising under this chapter.

(b) The court shall ask the public defender to appoint an attorney for each person alleged to be incapacitated in all cases involving a petition for adjudication of incapacity. The alleged incapacitated person may substitute her or his own attorney for the attorney appointed by the public defender. Only if the alleged incapacitated person is found to be indigent pursuant to s. 27.52 may the public defender may be appointed to represent the person or arrange for representation of the person; otherwise, any attorney appointed on behalf of the person must be paid from the assets of the alleged incapacitated person.

(b) (c) Any attorney representing an alleged incapacitated person may not serve as guardian of the alleged incapacitated person or as counsel for the guardian of the alleged incapacitated person or the petitioner.

(c) (d) Effective January 1, 2007, an attorney seeking to be appointed by a court for incapacity and guardianship proceedings must have completed a minimum of 8 hours of education in guardianship. A court may waive the initial training requirement for an attorney who has served as a court-appointed attorney in incapacity proceedings or as an attorney of record for guardians for not less than 3 years.

Section 19. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 938.29, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

938.29 Legal assistance; lien for payment of attorney's fees or costs.--

(1)(a) A defendant determined to be guilty of a criminal act by a court or jury or through a plea of guilty or nolo contendere and who has received the assistance of the public defender's office, whether such assistance was provided by an attorney of the public defender or through a private attorney appointed by the public defender, a special assistant public defender, or a conflict attorney shall be liable for payment of attorney's fees and costs. The court shall determine the amount of the obligation. Such costs shall include, but not be limited to, the cost of depositions; cost of transcripts of depositions, including the cost of defendant's copy, which transcripts are certified by the defendant's attorney as having served a useful purpose in the disposition of the case; investigative costs; witness fees; the cost of psychiatric examinations; or other

reasonable costs specially incurred by the state and the clerk of court for the defense of the defendant in criminal prosecutions. Costs shall not include expenses inherent in providing a constitutionally guaranteed jury trial or expenditures in connection with the maintenance and operation of government agencies that must be made by the public irrespective of specific violations of law. Any costs assessed pursuant to this paragraph shall be reduced by any amount assessed against a defendant pursuant to s. 938.05.

- (b) Upon entering a judgment of conviction, the defendant shall be liable to pay the costs in full after the judgment of conviction becomes final.
- (c) The defendant shall pay the application fee under s. 27.52(1)(b) and attorney's fees and costs in full or in installments, at the time or times specified. The court may order payment of the assessed application fee and attorney's fees and costs as a condition of probation, of suspension of sentence, or of withholding the imposition of sentence. The first \$40 from attorney's Attorney's fees and costs collected under this section shall be transferred monthly by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Indigent Service Trust Fund. All remaining attorney's fees and costs collected under this section shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund.
- (2)(a) There is created in the name of the state a lien, enforceable as hereinafter provided, upon all the property, both real and personal, of any person who:
- 1. Has received any assistance from any public defender of the state, from any special assistant public defender, or from any appointed conflict attorney; or

Page 43 of 45

2. Is a parent of an accused minor or an accused adult tax-dependent person who is being, or has been, represented by any public defender of the state, by any special assistant public defender, or by an appointed a conflict attorney.

- Such lien constitutes a claim against the defendant-recipient or parent and his or her estate, enforceable according to law.
- (b) A judgment showing the name and residence of the defendant-recipient or parent shall be recorded in the public record, without cost, by the clerk of the circuit court in the county where the defendant-recipient or parent resides and in each county in which such defendant-recipient or parent then owns or later acquires any property. Such judgments shall be enforced on behalf of the state by the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which assistance was rendered.

Section 20. As to any contract for legal services pursuant to provisions of part III of chapter 27, Florida Statutes, which contract was in existence on or before June 30, 2007, the following shall apply: Attorneys appointed under such contracts shall complete the representation of clients assigned to them as of June 30, 2007, through completion of the case; however, no such appointment shall extend beyond June 30, 2008. As of July 1, 2008, representation of any person pursuant to said part III shall only be through a contract with the appropriate public defender. The Justice Administration Commission shall pay fees earned by attorneys under contracts for appointments that commenced prior to June 30, 2007, subject to a specific appropriation in the FY 2007-2008 General Appropriations Act for payment of such representation. All provisions of said part III

as they exist on June 30, 2007, shall control such contracts, notwithstanding the amendment or repeal of any applicable provision by this act. The public defender shall not be liable for fees and costs for any attorney appointed prior to July 1, 2007.

Section 21. If funds appropriated to the Justice

Administrative Commission for payment of cases pursuant to section 21 of this bill are exhausted, any remaining required payments shall be made from funds appropriated to the public defender of the circuit in which the case was appointed except for the portion of payment in excess of payment rates established by the contract, in excess of limits provided for by law, or for goods or services not specifically authorized by law which shall be paid from funds appropriated to the state courts system. The state courts system and the public defender may reduce non-essential travel, other non-essential expenses and non-essential personnel costs in order to eliminate a deficit that would otherwise result from payments required by this section.

Section 22. This act shall take effect July 1, 2007.