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HB 1929 2003

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to implementation of Revision 7 to Article V of the State Constitution; amending s. 25.383, F.S.; removing provisions relating to fees for certification and renewal of certification of court reporters; amending s. 27.005, F.S.; revising and removing definitions applicable to state attorneys and public defenders; amending s. 27.02, F.S.; restricting duties of state attorneys before circuit and county courts; amending s. 27.04, F.S.; revising provisions relating to summoning and examining of witnesses for the state to cover any violation of the law; amending s. 27.25, F.S.; providing that state attorneys may employ personnel and receive appropriations as authorized by the General Appropriations Act; amending s. 27.34, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the funding of state attorneys' offices; amending s. 27.35, F.S.; providing that salaries of state attorneys shall be provided in the General Appropriations Act; amending s. 27.385, F.S.; removing a provision relating to authority of state attorneys to expend certain funds; revising the title of pt. III, ch. 27, F.S.; creating s. 27.40, F.S.; providing requirements for court-appointed counsel; providing for a statewide registry of private attorneys; requiring annual fees; providing for payment of attorney's fees and costs; amending s. 27.51, F.S.; revising duties of public defenders; amending s. 27.52, F.S.; revising provisions relating to determination of indigency; providing for indigency examiners; providing for payment of application fees; providing for deposit of application fees and recovered amounts into the General Revenue Fund;

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providing for a payment program; amending s. 27.53, F.S.; revising method of funding offices of public defender; amending s. 27.5301, F.S.; revising method of paying salaries of public defenders and assistant public defenders; creating s. 27.5303, F.S.; providing requirements for appointment of counsel in conflict of interest of public defender; creating s. 27.5304, F.S.; providing for compensation of private court-appointed counsel; amending s. 27.54, F.S.; revising funding of offices of public defender; amending s. 27.562, F.S.; providing for deposit of funds collected for certain legal assistance into the General Revenue Fund; amending s. 27.58, F.S.; revising provisions relating to administration of public defender services; amending s. 27.702, F.S.; conforming a cross reference; creating s. 28.215, F.S.; providing for pro se assistance; amending s. 28.24, F.S.; revising service charges by clerk of the circuit court; requiring provision of certain records without charge; amending s. 28.2401, F.S.; removing county authority to impose service charges in probate matters in excess of those specified; amending s. 28.241, F.S.; providing for filing fees for trial and appellate proceedings; providing for deposit and use of fees collected for civil actions, suits, and proceedings reopened in the circuit courts; amending s. 28.245, F.S.; requiring electronic transmittal of funds collected by the clerks of court to the Department of Revenue; creating s. 28.246, F.S.: providing requirements for payment of courtrelated fees, charges, and costs; providing for collection by private attorney or collection agent; creating s.



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28.35, F.S.; exempting state attorneys and public defenders from all fees and charges of the clerks of the circuit courts; amending s. 29.001, F.S.; revising intent with respect to the state courts system; amending s. 29.002, F.S.; revising the basis for funding the state courts system; amending s. 29.004, F.S.; specifying elements of the state courts system to be funded from state revenues appropriated by general law; amending s. 29.005, F.S.; specifying elements of the state attorneys' offices to be funded from state revenues appropriated by general law; amending s. 29.006, F.S.; specifying elements of the public defenders' offices to be funded from state revenues appropriated by general law; amending s. 29.007, F.S.; specifying elements of private court-appointed counsel to be funded from state revenues appropriated by general law; amending s. 29.008, F.S.; revising provisions relating to county funding of court-related functions; declaring legal aid to be a local requirement of the state courts system; exempting certain counties; creating s. 29.014, F.S.; creating the Article V Indigent Services Advisory Board; providing for appointment of members and terms; providing for organization; providing duties; creating ss. 29.015 and 29.016, F.S.; establishing contingency funds for the Justice Administrative Commission and the judicial branch to alleviate deficits in due process services appropriation categories; providing requirements for utilization of the funds; amending s. 34.032, F.S.; providing for funding of arrest warrants for violation of county or municipal ordinances; amending s. 34.041, F.S.; providing for filing fees and

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costs in county courts; amending s. 34.13, F.S.; requiring administration of oaths relating to violation of a municipal ordinance to be at municipal expense; amending s. 34.171, F.S.; requiring county funding of bailiff salaries; amending s. 34.181, F.S., relating to branch courts; providing a cross reference; amending s. 34.191, F.S.; providing for collection and distribution of fines and forfeitures; amending s. 39.0134, F.S.; providing for compensation of appointed counsel in dependency proceedings; amending s. 39.4075, F.S.; requiring parties to contribute to the cost of dependency mediation; amending s. 39.815, F.S.; revising a cross reference; creating s. 40.001, F.S.; providing authority and duties of the chief judge; amending s. 40.02, F.S., relating to selection of jury lists; providing for performance of and payment for such duties; amending s. 40.29, F.S.; revising provisions relating to duty of clerks of court to make estimates and requisitions for certain due process costs; amending s. 40.30, F.S., relating to requisition endorsed by State Courts Administrator or designee, to conform; updating terminology; amending s. 43.16, F.S.; removing reference to Justice Administrative Commission as part of the judicial branch; expanding duties of the commission relating to court-appointed counsel; amending s. 43.19, F.S.; providing for deposit into the General Revenue Fund of unclaimed funds paid to the court; amending s. 43.26, F.S.; removing reference to presiding judge of circuit and providing for powers of the chief judge of the circuit; amending s. 43.35, F.S.; requiring witness coordination to be provided by the state attorneys and public defenders;



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amending s. 44.108, F.S.; revising the funding of mediation and arbitration services; providing for certain fees; amending s. 49.10, F.S.; removing a cross reference; amending s. 55.141, F.S.; conforming a cross reference; amending s. 57.081, F.S.; revising provisions relating to costs and services provided to indigent persons; amending s. 57.085, F.S.; revising provisions relating to waiver of prepayment of court costs and fees for indigent prisoners; amending s. 61.21, F.S.; providing for authorization of parenting course by the Department of Children and Family Services; amending s. 77.28, F.S.; conforming a cross reference; amending s. 92.231, F.S.; providing for payment of expert witness fees; amending s. 125.69, F.S.; providing funding requirements with respect to prosecution of violations of county ordinances; creating s. 162.30, F.S.; providing for civil actions to enforce county and municipal ordinances; amending ss. 197.532, 197.542, and 197.582, F.S.; conforming cross references; amending s. 212.055, F.S.; revising the definition of "infrastructure" for purposes of the local government infrastructure surtax; amending s. 318.18, F.S.; requiring payment of civil penalties; amending s. 318.21, F.S.; updating a reference relating to deposit of civil penalties by county courts; amending s. 318.325, F.S.; specifying jurisdiction and procedure for parking infractions; amending s. 395.3025, F.S.; conforming cross references; amending s. 397.334, F.S.; making treatment-based drug court programs a county option; amending s. 712.06, F.S.; conforming cross references; amending s. 741.30, F.S., relating to domestic violence; providing for certain notice to

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petitioners relating to indigency; amending s. 790.22, F.S.; removing reference to alternative sanctions coordinators; amending s. 796.07, F.S.; conforming a reference; amending s. 914.06, F.S.; requiring the state to pay for expert witnesses in certain criminal cases; amending s. 914.11, F.S.; requiring the state to pay certain costs and expenses of indigent defendants presently unable to pay; amending s. 916.107, F.S.; providing for right to treatment of forensic clients presently unable to pay; amending s. 916.15, F.S., relating to involuntary commitment of defendant adjudicated not guilty by reason of insanity; providing for representation by the public defender if the defendant is indigent; amending s. 938.01, F.S., relating to Additional Court Cost Clearing Trust Fund; requiring payment of court costs; amending s. 938.03, F.S., relating to Crimes Compensation Trust Fund; requiring payment of additional court costs; amending s. 938.05, F.S.; requiring payment of additional court costs for felonies, misdemeanors, and criminal traffic offenses and providing for deposit of the proceeds into the General Revenue Fund rather than into a special trust fund of the county; amending s. 938.06, F.S.; removing a restriction on local liability for payment of costs for crime stoppers programs; amending s. 938.19, F.S.; authorizing counties to fund teen courts; authorizing surplus funds for teen courts to be used for juvenile drug courts; amending s. 938.27, F.S.; revising provisions relating to judgment for costs on conviction; amending s. 938.29, F.S.; providing payment requirements for certain legal assistance;



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providing requirements for deposit and use of funds collected for attorney's fees and costs; amending s. 938.30, F.S.; specifying financial obligations in criminal cases; amending s. 938.35, F.S.; revising provisions for collection of court-related financial obligations; amending s. 939.06, F.S., relating to acquitted defendant not liable for costs; removing county obligation to pay; amending s. 939.08, F.S.; revising requirements for relating to certification of costs; amending s. 939.12, F.S.; providing for payment of costs against state in Supreme Court; amending s. 947.18, F.S.; conforming a reference; amending s. 948.03, F.S.; conforming a cross reference; amending s. 960.001, F.S.; conforming references; amending s. 984.09, F.S., relating to punishment for contempt of court; eliminating alternative sanctions coordinators; amending s. 984.12, F.S.; eliminating alternative sanctions coordinators from case staffing committees; amending s. 985.203, F.S., relating to right to counsel; providing for imposition of costs of representation; amending s. 985.216, F.S., relating to punishment for contempt of court; eliminating alternative sanctions coordinators; amending s. 985.306, F.S., relating to delinquency pretrial intervention programs; removing reference to alternative sanctions coordinators; providing for a review of the Florida Accounting Information Resource subsystem and the Uniform Accounting System Manual with respect to Article V funding; requiring implementation of necessary revisions; providing for a study of county expenditures for court-related services; providing requirements; providing for reimbursement of



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travel costs; requiring a report; creating the Article V Chief Information Officers Coordinating Council; providing for membership, duties, and administrative support; providing for deposit of certain filing fees into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund within the Justice Administrative Commission and prohibiting the expenditure of such funds; providing a statement of important state interest; repealing certain services charges imposed by counties prior to June 30, 2004; authorizing judicial acts to be taken or performed on any day of the week, including Sundays and holidays; repealing s. 25.402, F.S., relating to the County Article V Trust Fund; repealing s. 27.006, F.S., relating to court reporting services; repealing s. 27.271, F.S., relating to per diem and mileage for state attorneys and assistant state attorneys; repealing s. 27.33, F.S., relating to state attorney submission of annual budget; repealing s. 27.3455, F.S., relating to annual statement of court-related revenues and expenditures; repealing s. 27.36, F.S., relating to the Office of Prosecution Coordination; repealing s. 27.561, F.S., relating to the effect of nonpayment of attorneys' fees or costs by defendant-recipient or parent; repealing s. 27.605, F.S., relating to public defender budget expenditures; repealing s. 29.003, F.S., relating to the phase-in schedule for court funding; repealing s. 29.009, F.S., relating to the contingency fund for criminalrelated costs of counties; repealing s. 29.011, F.S., relating to conflict counsel pilot projects; repealing s. 34.201, F.S., relating to the County Article V Trust Fund; repealing s. 43.28, F.S., relating to county provision of

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court facilities; repealing s. 50.071, F.S., relating to court docket funds; repealing s. 57.091, F.S., relating to costs refunded to counties in certain proceedings relating to state prisoners; repealing s. 218.325, F.S., relating to the uniform chart of accounts and financial reporting for court and justice system costs and revenues; repealing s. 925.035, F.S., relating to appointment and compensation of an attorney in capital cases and appeals from judgments imposing the death penalty; repealing s. 925.036, F.S., relating to compensation of appointed counsel and prohibition against reassignment or subcontracting of case to another attorney; repealing s. 925.037, F.S., relating to reimbursement of counties for fees paid to appointed counsel and circuit conflict committees; repealing s. 939.05, F.S., relating to discharge of insolvent defendant without payment of costs; repealing s. 939.07, F.S., relating to payment of defendant's witnesses; repealing s. 939.10, F.S., relating to duty of board of county commissioners to verify mileage and actual and necessary services and expenses; repealing s. 939.15, F.S., relating to costs paid by counties in cases of insolvency; providing effective dates.

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

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Section 1. Section 25.383, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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25.383 Standards for court reporters; procedures; rules of professional conduct, discipline, and training; fees.--The Supreme Court shall establish minimum standards and procedures

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for qualifications, certification, discipline, and training for court reporters. The Supreme Court is authorized to set fees to be charged to applicants for certification and renewal of certification. The revenues generated from such fees shall be used to offset the costs of administration of the certification process. The Supreme Court 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 2. Section 27.005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

27.005 Definitions.--As used in parts II and III of this chapter, the following definitions include, but are not limited to:

(1) "Communication services" includes postage, required printed documents, all data processing equipment, including terminals, modems, software, printers, wiring, and data lines, radio, courier, messenger and subpoena services, fax equipment and supplies, support services, and telegraph, including maintenance, supplies and line charges.

(1)(2) "Conflict attorney" means a private attorney assigned by the court to handle the case of a defendant <u>pursuant to s. 27.5303</u> who is indigent and who cannot be represented by the public defender due to a conflict of interest or due to the public defender's excessive caseload, as certified to the court by the public defender.

(3) "Expert witnesses" includes any individual, firm, or service used by the prosecution or defense to provide information and consultation on specialized areas of art, science, profession, business, or other calling.



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(2)(4) "Indigency examiner" means the person assigned to employed by the office of the clerk of court and funded by the state court or the board of county commissioners to assist the court in investigating and assessing the indigency of any person pursuant to s. 27.52 who applies for representation by the public defender or a conflict attorney.

- (5) "Library services" includes books, periodicals, automated legal research services and line charges, legal documents, and reference books and materials, including maintenance and supplies.
- (6) "Postindictment and postinformation deposition costs" includes any costs incurred through a deposition, including the use of expert witnesses.
- (7) "Pretrial" includes any case investigation cost incurred at any time prior to the disposition of a case, including preindictment costs.
- (8) "Pretrial consultation fees" includes any costs related to the testing, evaluation, investigation, or other case-related services and materials necessary to prosecute, defend, or dispose of a criminal case.
- (3)(9) "Special assistant public defender" means an attorney who performs contractual legal work or voluntary legal work for the public defender, but who is not a full-time assistant public defender.
- (10) "Telephone services" includes any equipment, including fax, cellular telephones, pagers, computer lines, telephone switching equipment, and the maintenance, supplies, software, and line charges necessary for operation.
- (11) "Transportation services" includes the cost of operating any vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft, including



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gasoline, oil, and maintenance costs, any witness travel expenses, and any witness services.

- (12) "Travel expenses" includes costs incurred under s.

 112.061 by the state attorney or public defender, or their

 designated employees, while on travel prior to the final

 disposition of a case.
- Section 3. Section 27.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- appear in the circuit and county courts within his or her judicial circuit and prosecute or defend on behalf of the state all suits, applications, or motions, civil or criminal, in which the state is a party, except as provided in chapters 39, 984, and 985. The intake procedures of chapters 39, 984, and 985 shall apply as provided therein. The state attorney shall not appear in the circuit and county courts within his or her judicial circuit for the purpose of prosecuting violations of special laws, unless expressly authorized, or violations of county or municipal ordinances, unless ancillary to a state prosecution and authorized by the prosecuting attorney of the county.
- Section 4. Effective July 1, 2003, section 27.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 27.04 Summoning and examining witnesses for state.--The state attorney shall have summoned all witnesses required on behalf of the state; and he or she is allowed the process of his or her court to summon witnesses from throughout the state to appear before the state attorney in or out of term time at such convenient places in the state attorney's judicial circuit and at such convenient times as may be designated in the summons, to

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testify before him or her as to any violation of the criminal law upon which they may be interrogated, and he or she is empowered to administer oaths to all witnesses summoned to testify by the process of his or her court or who may voluntarily appear before the state attorney to testify as to any violation or violations of the criminal law.

- Section 5. Subsections (1) and (5) of section 27.25, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 27.25 State attorney authorized to employ personnel; funding formula.--
- (1) The state attorney of each judicial circuit is authorized to employ and establish, in such number as <u>is</u> authorized by the <u>General Appropriations Act</u> he or she shall determine, assistant state attorneys, investigators, and elerical, secretarial, and other <u>staff pursuant to s. 29.005</u> personnel, who shall be paid from funds appropriated for that purpose. The state attorneys 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 pursuant to s. 216.181.
- (5) The appropriations for the offices of state attorneys shall be determined by a funding formula based on population and such other factors as may be deemed appropriate in a manner to be determined by this <u>section</u> subsection and <u>the General</u> any subsequent Appropriations Act.



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Section 6. Section 27.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 27.34 Special investigators; state attorney supplemental salary from county or municipality prohibited; contracts for workers' compensation prosecutions Salaries and other related costs of state attorneys' offices; limitations.--
- No county or municipality shall appropriate or contribute funds to the operation of the various state attorneys, except that A county or municipality may appropriate or contribute funds to pay the salary of one assistant state attorney whose sole function shall be to prosecute violations of special laws or ordinances of the county or municipality and may provide persons employed by the county or municipality to the state attorney to serve as special investigators pursuant to the provisions of s. 27.251. However, any county or municipality may contract with the state attorney of the judicial circuit in which such county or municipality is located for the prosecution of violations of county or municipal ordinances. In addition, a county or municipality may appropriate or contribute funds to pay the salary of one or more assistant state attorneys who are trained in the use of the civil and criminal provisions of the Florida RICO Act, chapter 895, and whose sole function is to investigate and prosecute civil and criminal RICO actions when one or more offenses identified in s. 895.02(1)(a) occur within the boundaries of the municipality or county.
- (2) The state attorneys shall be provided by the counties within their judicial circuits with such office space, utilities, telephone service, custodial services, library services, transportation services, and communication services as may be necessary for the proper and efficient functioning of



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HB 1929 2003 these offices, except as otherwise provided in the General Appropriations Act. The state attorney's office shall also be provided with pretrial consultation fees for expert or other potential witnesses consulted before trial by the state attorney; travel expenses incurred in criminal cases by a state attorney in connection with out-of-jurisdiction depositions; out-of-state travel expenses incurred by assistant state attorneys or by investigators of state attorneys while attempting to locate and interrogate witnesses for the state attorney in the prosecution of a criminal case; court reporter costs incurred by the state attorney during the course of an investigation and criminal prosecution which costs are certified by the state attorney as being useful and necessary in the prosecution, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the county from contesting the reasonableness of the expenditure in the court wherein the criminal case is brought; postindictment and postinformation deposition costs incurred by the state attorney during the course of a criminal prosecution of an insolvent defendant when such costs are certified by the state attorney as being useful and necessary in the prosecution, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the county from contesting the reasonableness of the expenditure in the court wherein the criminal case is brought; and the cost of copying depositions of state witnesses taken by the public defender, court-appointed counsel, or private retained counsel, when such costs are certified by the state attorney as being useful and necessary in the prosecution, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the county from contesting the reasonableness of the expenditure in the court wherein the criminal case is brought. The office space to be provided by the



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counties shall not be less than the standards for space

allotment adopted by the Department of Management Services, nor

shall these services and office space be less than were provided

452 in the prior fiscal year.

- (2)(3) It is hereby prohibited for any state attorney to receive from any county or municipality any supplemental salary. However in judicial circuits with a population of 1 million or more, state attorneys presently holding office and now receiving a county supplement may continue to receive a county salary supplement at the discretion of the counties for the remainder of their term of office.
- (3)(4) Notwithstanding s. 27.25, the Chief Financial
 Officer Insurance Commissioner may contract with the state
 attorney of any judicial circuit of the state for the
 prosecution of criminal violations of the Workers' Compensation
 Law and related crimes provided that the Chief Financial Officer
 contributes and may contribute funds for such purposes. Such
 contracts may provide for the training, salary, and expenses of
 one or more assistant state attorneys used in the prosecution of
 such crimes.
- Section 7. Effective July 1, 2003, section 27.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 27.35 Salaries of state attorneys.-
- (1) Each state attorney shall receive as salary the amount provided in the General Appropriations Act subsection (2) and subsequent appropriations acts.
- (2) The annual salaries for state attorneys shall be as follows:
- 477 (a) In those circuits having a population of 100,000 or
 478 less\$28,000.

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479	(b) In those circuits having a population of more than
480	100,000 but less than 200,000 30,000.
481	(c) In those circuits having a population of more than
482	200,000 32,000.
483	Section 8. Section 27.385, Florida Statutes, is amended to
484	read:
485	27.385 Budget expenditures
486	(1) Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in s.
487	27.34(2), a state attorney may expend appropriated state funds
488	for items that are enumerated in that subsection.
489	(2) Each state attorney shall, by October 1 of each fiscal
490	year, submit a report to the Legislative Budget Commission
491	showing the amount of state funds expended during the previous
492	fiscal year ending in June for the items enumerated in s. $\underline{29.005}$
493	$\frac{27.34(2)}{2}$. The Justice Administrative Commission shall prescribe
494	the format of this report.
495	Section 9. Part III of chapter 27, entitled "Public
496	Defenders, " is retitled as "Public Defenders and Other Court-
497	appointed Counsel, and shall consist of sections 27.40, 27.50,
498	27.51, 27.512, 27.52, 27.525, 27.53, 27.5301, 27.5302, 27.5303,
499	27.5304, 27.54, 27.55, 27.561, 27.562, 27.58, 27.59, and 27.605,
500	Florida Statutes.
501	Section 10. Section 27.40, Florida Statutes, is created to
502	read:
503	27.40 Court-appointed counsel; statewide registry; minimum
504	requirements; appointment by court
505	(1) Counsel shall be appointed to represent any individual
506	in a criminal or civil proceeding entitled to court-appointed
507	counsel under the Federal or State Constitution or as authorized
508	by general law. The court shall appoint a public defender to



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represent indigent persons as authorized in s. 27.51. Private attorneys 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)(a) Private attorneys appointed by the court to provide representation shall be selected from the statewide registry established by the Justice Administrative Commission.
- (b) The executive director of the Justice Administrative Commission shall compile and maintain a statewide registry of attorneys in private practice, by county and circuit and by categories of cases, certifying that they meet the minimum requirements of this section for appointment by the court and are available to represent indigent defendants in cases requiring court appointment of private counsel. The attorney shall be responsible for notifying the Justice Administrative Commission of any change in status. Failure to comply with this requirement shall be cause for removal from the registry until the requirement is fulfilled.
- (c) The court shall appoint attorneys in rotating order in the order in which names appear on the 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.
- (d) If he or she finds the number of attorneys on the registry in a county or circuit for a particular category of case is inadequate, the executive director of the Justice

 Administrative Commission shall notify the chief judge of the



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particular circuit in writing. The chief judge shall submit the names of at least three private attorneys with relevant experience. The executive director shall send an application to each of these attorneys to register for appointment.

- (e) The executive director may advertise in legal publications and other appropriate media for qualified attorneys interested in registering for appointment as counsel.
- (f) 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, the chief judge, the state attorney and public defender in each judicial circuit, and the clerk of court a current copy of the statewide registry. The registry must be indexed by judicial circuit, by county, and by categories of cases.
- (3) To be included on the statewide registry, an attorney must be a member in good standing of The Florida Bar in addition to any other qualifications specified by general law.
- (4) The Justice Administrative Commission shall approve contract forms for use in procuring the services of private court-appointed counsel.
- (5) Each attorney shall pay a reasonable annual fee to be included on the registry, unless registering at the request of the chief judge because of an inadequate number of available attorneys. The fee shall be set by the Justice Administrative Commission in an amount sufficient to recoup the cost to establish and maintain the registry. However, the annual fee shall not exceed \$25 per attorney. The amounts collected shall be forwarded to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund within the Justice Administrative Commission.



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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, in accordance with this section or until released by order of the trial court.

- (7)(a) An attorney appointed to represent a defendant or other client is entitled to payment of attorney's fees and expenses pursuant to s. 27.5304, only upon full performance by the attorney of specified duties, approval of payment by the court, and attorney submission of a payment request to the Justice Administrative Commission. If an attorney is permitted to withdraw or is otherwise removed from representation prior to full performance of the duties specified in this section, the trial court shall approve payment of attorney's fees and costs for work performed in an amount not to exceed the amounts specified in s. 27.5304.
- (b) The attorney shall maintain appropriate documentation, including a current and detailed hourly accounting of time spent representing the defendant or other client.
- (8) Subject to the attorney-client, work-product privilege, an attorney who withdraws or is removed from representation shall deliver all files, notes, documents, and research to the successor attorney 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.
- (9) The court shall monitor the performance of private court-appointed counsel to ensure that defendants or other clients are receiving quality representation. The court shall also receive and evaluate allegations made regarding the performance of court-appointed counsel. The Justice

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Administrative Commission or any interested person may advise the court of any circumstance that could affect 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 the attorney is appointed to represent, or failure to file appropriate motions in a timely manner.

- (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 11. Section 27.51, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 27.51 Duties of public defender.--
- (1) The public defender shall represent, without additional compensation, any person who is determined by the court to be indigent as provided in s. 27.52 and who is:
 - (a) Under arrest for, or is charged with, a felony;
- (b) Under arrest for, or is charged with, a misdemeanor authorized for prosecution by the state attorney, a violation of chapter 316 which is punishable by imprisonment, or criminal contempt, or a violation of a municipal or county ordinance in the county court, unless the court, prior to trial, files in the cause an order of no imprisonment which states that the defendant will not be imprisoned if he or she is convicted;
- (c) Alleged to be a delinquent child pursuant to a petition filed before a circuit court; or
- (d) Sought by petition filed in such court to be involuntarily placed as a mentally ill person or sexually violent predator or involuntarily admitted to residential

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services as a person with developmental disabilities. However, a public defender does not have the authority to represent any person who is a plaintiff in a civil action brought under the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, or the federal statutes, or who is a petitioner in an administrative proceeding challenging a rule under chapter 120, unless specifically authorized by statute; or

- (e) Convicted and sentenced to death for purposes of prosecuting an appeal to the Supreme Court.
- (2) The court may not appoint the public defender 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 <u>ss. 27.40 and 27.5303</u> s. <u>925.035</u>.
- (3) Each public defender shall serve on a full-time basis and is prohibited from engaging in the private practice of law while holding office. Assistant public defenders shall give priority and preference to their duties as assistant public defenders and shall not otherwise engage in the practice of criminal law.
- (4) The public defender for a judicial circuit enumerated in this subsection shall, after the record on appeal is transmitted to the appellate court by the office of the public defender which handled the trial and if requested by any public defender within the indicated appellate district, handle all felony appeals to the state and federal courts required of the official making such request:
- (a) Public defender of the second judicial circuit, on behalf of any public defender within the district comprising the First District Court of Appeal.



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- (b) Public defender of the tenth judicial circuit, on behalf of any public defender within the district comprising the Second District Court of Appeal.
- (c) Public defender of the eleventh judicial circuit, on behalf of any public defender within the district comprising the Third District Court of Appeal.
- (d) Public defender of the fifteenth judicial circuit, on behalf of any public defender within the district comprising the Fourth District Court of Appeal.
- (e) Public defender of the seventh judicial circuit, on behalf of any public defender within the district comprising the Fifth District Court of Appeal.
- (5) When the public defender for a judicial circuit enumerated in subsection (4) has represented at trial a person sentenced to death, the public defender shall not represent that person in any direct appellate proceedings. That public defender shall notify the Florida Supreme Court within 10 days after filing a notice of appeal, and the Court shall appoint another public defender enumerated in subsection (4) to represent the person in any direct appellate proceedings.
- (5)(6)(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 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



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collateral proceedings is the responsibility of the capital collateral representative. The public defender shall then forward all original files on the matter to the capital collateral representative, retaining such copies for his or her files as may be desired. However, the trial court shall retain the power to appoint the public defender or other attorney not employed by the capital collateral representative to represent such person in proceedings for relief by executive clemency pursuant to ss. 27.40 and 27.5303 s. 925.035.

- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that any public defender representing an inmate in any collateral proceedings in any court on June 24, 1985, shall continue representation of that inmate in all postconviction proceedings unless relieved of responsibility from further representation by the court.
- (6)(7) A sum shall be appropriated to the public defender of each judicial circuit enumerated in subsection (4) for the employment of assistant public defenders and clerical employees and the payment of expenses incurred in cases on appeal.
- Section 12. Section 27.52, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 27.52 Determination of indigency.--
- (1)(a) The state shall employ indigency examiners assigned to the offices of the clerk of court. Examiners shall determine the indigent status of each person applying for appointment of a determination of indigency for purposes of appointing the public defender, a private or conflict attorney, or any court-related services the provision of which is based on indigent status.

 This determination shall be made by the court, and may be made at any stage of the proceedings. The applicant may seek review of an examiner's determination denying indigent status in the



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court having jurisdiction over the matter. Before appointing the public defender or a private conflict attorney, or providing any court-related service the provision of which is based on indigent status, the court shall receive the determination of indigency from the examiner. If the examiner has not completed the indigency determination at the time a person requests appointment of a public defender or private attorney or provision of other services, the court consider a completed affidavit that contains the financial information required under paragraph (f) and shall make a preliminary determination of indigency, pending verification by the indigency examiner.

- (2)(a) Any person applying for appointment of a public defender, a private attorney, or any court-related services the provision of which is based on indigent status shall pay a \$40 application fee to the clerk of court and submit a completed affidavit containing the financial information required under paragraph (f) and stating that the affidavit is signed under oath and under penalty of perjury.
- (b) The person shall pay the application fee at the time the financial affidavit is filed or within 7 days thereafter. If not paid within 7 days, the applicant shall be enrolled by the clerk in a payment program to recover unpaid fees, in full, with periodic payment amounts corresponding to the applicant's ability to pay.
- (b) An accused person, or if applicable a parent or legal guardian of an accused minor or an accused adult tax-dependent person, asserting indigency and requesting representation by the public defender or a conflict attorney, shall file with the court a completed affidavit containing the financial information



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required under paragraph (f) and stating that the affidavit is
signed under oath and under penalty of perjury.

- (c) Each person who requests the appointment of the public defender or a conflict attorney shall pay to the clerk of the court an application fee of \$40, as ordered by the court, at the time the financial affidavit is filed, or within 7 days thereafter. If not paid within 7 days, the application fee shall be assessed at sentencing or at the final disposition of the case. The application fee shall be assessed for each affidavit filed against a defendant who requests appointment of the public defender or a conflict attorney. A defendant who is found to be indigent may not be refused counsel or any services the provision of which is based on indigency for failure to pay the application fee. The defendant shall pay a separate application fee for each affidavit filed.
- (d) If the court finds that the accused person applying for representation appears to be indigent based upon the financial affidavit required under paragraph (f), the court shall appoint the public defender or a <u>private conflict</u> attorney to provide representation. If the application fee is not paid prior to the disposition of the case, the clerk shall advise the sentencing judge of this fact and the court shall:
- 1. Assess the application fee as part of the sentence or as a condition of probation; or
 - Assess the application fee pursuant to s. 938.29.

If the indigency examiner finds discrepancies between the financial affidavit and the examiner's investigation of assets, the indigency examiner shall submit the information to the court and the court shall determine whether the public defender or



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private conflict attorney shall continue representation. The defendant may be heard regarding the information discovered by the indigency examiner. If the court, based on the information provided, determines that the defendant is not indigent, the court shall order that the public defender or private conflict attorney discontinue representation. Notwithstanding any provision of law or local order to the contrary, the clerk of the court shall assign the first \$40 of any court assessed fees or costs that are paid by an indigent defendant as payment of for the application fee. In no event should a person who is found to be indigent be refused counsel for failure to pay the fee.

- (e) All application fees shall be transferred monthly by the clerk of the court to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund to the Indigent Criminal Defense Trust Fund, administered by the Justice Administrative Commission, to be used to supplement the general revenue funds appropriated by the Legislature to the public defenders. The clerk of the court may retain 2 percent of application fees collected monthly for administrative costs prior to remitting the remainder to the Department of Revenue.
- (f) The affidavit must contain the following financial information and calculations as to the accused person's income:
- 1. Net income. -- 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.

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- 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.
- (g) The income of an accused minor or an accused adult tax-dependent person who is substantially supported by a parent or parents or by a guardian, or who continues to be claimed as a dependent for tax purposes, shall include the income of that dependent person's parent or parents or guardian, except a parent or guardian who has an adverse interest in the proceeding.
- (h) In addition to the financial information, the affidavit must contain the following statement: "I, ... (name of accused person) ..., agree to report any change in my financial situation to the court or to the indigency examiner."
- $\underline{(3)(2)}(a)$ After reviewing the affidavit and questioning the accused person, the <u>examiner</u> court shall make one of the following determinations:
 - The accused person is indigent.
 - 2. The accused person is not indigent.
- (b) An accused person, or an accused minor's or accused adult tax-dependent person's parent or guardian, is indigent if:
- 1. The income of the person is equal to or below 150 250 percent of the then-current federal poverty guidelines prescribed for the size of the household of the accused by the United States Department of Health and Human Services or if the person is receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), poverty-related veterans' benefits, or Supplemental Security Income (SSI); or



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- 2. The person is unable to pay for the services of an attorney without substantial hardship to his or her family.
- (c) In determining whether a defendant is indigent, the court shall determine whether any of the following facts exist, and the existence of any such fact creates a presumption that the defendant is not indigent:
- 1. The defendant has been released on bail in the amount of \$5,000 or more.
- 2. The defendant owns, or has equity in, any intangible or tangible personal property or real property or the expectancy of an interest in any such property.
- 3. The defendant retained private counsel immediately before or after filing the affidavit asserting indigency pursuant to subsection (1).
- A nonindigent parent or legal quardian of an accused minor or an accused adult tax-dependent person shall furnish the minor or dependent 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 s. 27.40 or s. 27.53. When the public defender, a special assistant public defender appointed pursuant to s. 27.53(2), or a appointed private attorney legal counsel is appointed to represent an accused minor or an accused adult taxdependent person in any proceeding in circuit court or in a criminal proceeding in any other court, the parents or the legal



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guardian shall be liable for the fees and costs of such representation even if the person is a minor being tried as an adult. Liability for the costs of such representation may be imposed in the form of a lien against the property of the nonindigent parents or legal guardian of the accused minor or accused adult tax-dependent person, which lien is enforceable as provided in s. 27.561 or s. 938.29. The court shall determine the amount of the obligation; and, in determining the amount of the obligation, the court shall follow the procedure outlined by this section.

- (4)(3) If the trial court determines, within 2 years after the determination of indigency, that any accused was erroneously or improperly determined to be indigent, the state attorney shall, in the name of the state, proceed against such accused for the reasonable value of the services rendered to the accused, and including all costs paid by the state or county in his or her behalf. Any amount recovered shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund board of county commissioners of the county wherein the accused was tried. The funds shall be deposited in the fine and forfeiture fund of that county and be used to defray the expenses incurred by the county with respect to the defense of defendants in criminal prosecutions.
- (5) An individual determined to be indigent and seeking to defer payment of fees, charges, or costs imposed by operation of law or order of the court under this section or any other provision of general law imposing fees, charges, or costs, shall be enrolled by the clerk in a payment program to recover unpaid costs in full, with periodic payment amounts corresponding to the individual's ability to pay.



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Section 13. Section 27.53, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 27.53 Appointment of assistants and other staff; method of payment.--
- The public defender of each judicial circuit is authorized to employ and establish, in such numbers as authorized by the General Appropriations Act as he or she shall determine, assistant public defenders, investigators, and other staff personnel pursuant to s. 29.006, who shall be paid from funds appropriated for that purpose. 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 not eligible for membership in the Special Risk Class of the Florida Retirement System. 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. 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



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HB 1929 2003 criminal case in which such public defender has been appointed to represent the accused.

- (2) Any member <u>in good standing</u> of The Florida Bar, in good standing, may register his or her availability to the public defender of any judicial circuit for acceptance of special assignments <u>pro bono</u> without salary to represent indigent defendants. <u>The attorney may be reimbursed for expenses in accordance with s. 29.007.</u> Such persons shall be listed and referred to as special assistant public defenders and be paid a fee and costs and expenses as provided in s. 925.036. A special assistant public defender may not reassign or subcontract a case to another attorney.
- (3) If, at any time during the representation of two or more indigents, the public defender 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 conflict of interest, or that none can be counseled by the public defender or his or her staff because of conflict of interest, the public defender shall file a motion to withdraw and move the court to appoint other counsel. 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 permit withdrawal unless the court determines that the asserted conflict is not prejudicial to the indigent client. If the court grants the motion to withdraw, it may appoint one or more members of The Florida Bar, who are in no way affiliated with the public defender, in his or her capacity as such, or in his or her private practice, to represent those accused. However, the trial



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court shall appoint such other counsel upon its own motion when the facts developed upon the face of the record and files in the cause disclose such conflict. The court shall advise the appropriate public defender and clerk of court, in writing, when making such appointment and state the conflict prompting the appointment. The appointed attorney shall be compensated as provided in s. 925.036.

(3)(4) The appropriations for the offices of public defender shall be determined by a funding formula and such other factors as may be deemed appropriate in a manner to be determined by this <u>section</u> subsection and <u>the General</u> any subsequent Appropriations Act.

Section 14. Effective July 1, 2003, section 27.5301, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 27.5301 Salaries of public defenders and assistant public defenders.--
- (1) The salaries of public defenders, to be paid by the state, shall be as provided in the General Appropriations Act and shall be paid in equal monthly installments.
- (2) The salary for each assistant public defender shall be set by the public defender of the same judicial circuit in an amount not to exceed 100 percent of that public defender's salary and shall be paid from funds appropriated for that purpose. Assistant public defenders who serve in less than a full-time capacity shall be compensated for services performed in an amount to be in proportion to the salary allowed for full-time services.

Section 15. Section 27.5303, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

27.5303 Public defenders; conflict of interest.--

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(1)(a) If, at any time during the representation of two or more defendants, a public defender 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 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 file a motion to withdraw and move the court to appoint other counsel. 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 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.

- (b) Upon its own motion, the court shall 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, when making the motion and appointing one or more attorneys to represent the accused. The court shall specify the basis for the conflict.
- (2) In appointing conflict counsel, the court shall appoint from among those attorneys included on the statewide registry maintained by the Justice Administrative Commission



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pursuant to s. 27.40, and in accordance with the selection method specified therein. 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.

- (3) A court-appointed private attorney shall be compensated as provided in s. 27.5304 in accordance with compensation standards adopted by the Legislature after receiving recommendations from the Article V Indigent Services Advisory Board.
- (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 another attorney and that attorney shall be compensated as provided in s. 27.5304.
- (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 16. Section 27.5304, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 27.5304 Private court-appointed counsel; compensation. --



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(1) A private court-appointed attorney shall be compensated by the Justice Administrative Commission in accordance with standards adopted by the Legislature after receiving recommendations from the Article V Indigent Services Advisory Board. However, compensation shall not exceed the maximum fee limits established by this section. The attorney also shall be reimbursed for reasonable and necessary expenses in accordance with s. 29.007. 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 offense for which he or she represented the defendant. This section does not allow stacking of the fee limits established by this section.

(2) Prior to filing a motion for an order approving payment of attorney's fees, costs, or related expenses, the private court-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 have 10 business days after receipt to 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 court-appointed counsel. The private courtappointed 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



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billing or the sufficiency of documentation and, if so, the reasons therefor. A copy of the motion and attachments shall be served on the Justice Administrative Commission. 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. 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 fees, costs, and related expenses, subject to statutory limitations.

- (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.
- $\underline{4.}$ 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.

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(4) By January 1, 2004, the Article V Indigent Services

Advisory Board shall recommend to the Legislature proposed

compensation standards for private attorneys providing

representation in a civil proceeding in which court-appointed

counsel is required.

- (5) If counsel is entitled to receive compensation for representation pursuant to court appointment in a termination of parental rights proceeding under s. 39.0134, such compensation shall not exceed \$1,000 at the trial level and \$2,500 at the appellate level.
- (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.

Section 17. Section 27.54, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 27.54 Expenditures for public defender's office.--
- (1) All payments for the salary of the public defender and the necessary expenses of office, including salaries of assistants and staff, shall be considered as being for a valid public purpose. Travel expenses shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of s. 112.061.
- (2) No county or municipality shall appropriate or contribute funds to the operation of the offices of the various public defenders, except that a county or municipality may appropriate or contribute funds to:
- (a) Pay the salary of one assistant public defender whose sole function shall be to defend indigents charged with violations of special laws or with violations of ordinances of the county or municipality.

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(b) employ legal and support staff to be supervised by the public defender upon certification by the public defender that inadequate resources will result in withdrawal from current cases or inability to accept additional appointments.

(3) The public defenders shall be provided by the counties within their judicial circuits with such office space, utilities, telephone services, custodial services, library services, transportation services, and communication services as may be necessary for the proper and efficient functioning of these offices, except as otherwise provided in the General Appropriations Act. The public defender's offices shall also be provided with pretrial consultation fees for expert or other potential witnesses consulted before trial by the public defender; travel expenses incurred in criminal cases by a public defender in connection with out-of-jurisdiction depositions; out-of-state and out-of-jurisdiction travel expenses incurred by public defenders or by investigators of public defenders while attempting to locate and interrogate witnesses for the public defender in the defense of a criminal case; court reporter costs incurred by the public defender during the course of an investigation and criminal prosecution, which costs are certified by the public defender as being useful and necessary in the preparation of a criminal defense, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the county from contesting the reasonableness of the expenditure in the court wherein the criminal case is brought; postindictment and postinformation deposition costs incurred by the public defender during the course of a criminal prosecution of an indigent defendant when such costs are certified by the public defender as being useful and necessary in the preparation of a criminal defense, provided



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that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the county from contesting the reasonableness of the expenditure in the court wherein the criminal case is brought; and the cost of copying depositions of defense witnesses taken by the state attorney when such costs are certified by the public defender as being useful and necessary in the preparation of a criminal defense, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the county from contesting the reasonableness of the expenditure in the court wherein the criminal case is brought. The office space and utilities to be provided by the counties shall not be less than the standards for space allotment adopted by the Department of Management Services. The counties shall not provide less of these services than were provided in the previous fiscal year.

(3)(4) No public defender or assistant public defender shall receive from any county or municipality any supplemental salary, except as provided in this section.

Section 18. Section 27.562, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

27.562 Disposition of funds.--All funds collected pursuant to s. 938.29, except the application fee imposed under s. 27.52, shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund board of county commissioners of the county in which the judgment was entered. Such funds shall be placed in the fine and forfeiture fund of that county to be used to defray the expenses incurred by the county in defense of criminal prosecutions. All judgments entered pursuant to this part shall be in the name of the state county in which the judgment was rendered.



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Section 19. 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 whether such services are rendered by the state or county public defenders.

Section 20. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 27.702, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

27.702 Duties of the capital collateral regional counsel; reports.--

(3)

(b) The court having jurisdiction over any nonindigent or indigent-but-able-to-contribute defendant who has been receiving the services of the capital collateral regional counsel may assess attorney's fees and costs against the defendant at any stage in the proceedings as the court may deem appropriate. The determination of indigency or nonindigency of any defendant shall be made by the court pursuant to s. 27.52. Liability for the costs of such representation may be imposed in the form of a lien against the property of the nonindigent or indigent-but-able-to-contribute defendant, which lien shall be enforceable as provided in s. 27.561 or s. 938.29.

Section 21. Section 28.215, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

28.215 Pro se assistance.--The clerk of the circuit court shall provide assistance to pro se litigants. Assistance shall not include providing legal advice.

Section 22. Section 28.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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Service charges by clerk of the circuit court. -- The clerk of the circuit court shall make the following charges for services rendered by the clerk's office in recording documents and instruments and in performing the duties enumerated. However, in those counties where the clerk's office operates as a fiscal unit of the county pursuant to s. 145.022(1), the clerk shall not charge the county for such services, except for charges for court-related services when the county or municipality is a party to the action. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the clerk of the circuit court shall provide without charge to any justice, judge, state attorney, or public defender, or any court staff acting on behalf of any justice, judge, state attorney, or public defender, access to and copies of any public records, notwithstanding the exempt or confidential nature of such public records, which are held by the clerk of the circuit court under general law or the Rules of Judicial Administration.

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Charges

(1) For court attendance by each clerk or deputy clerk, per day \$75.00

(2) For court minutes, per page..... 5.00

(2)(4) For preparing, numbering, and indexing an original record of appellate proceedings, per instrument 2.00



	HB 1929 2003
1251	(3)(5) For certifying copies of any instrument in the
1252	public records 1.00
1253	(4) For verifying any instrument presented for
1254	certification prepared by someone other than clerk, per page
1255	2.00
1256	(7) For making and reporting payrolls of jurors to State
1257	Comptroller, per page, per copy5.00
1258	(5)(8)(a) For making copies by photographic process of any
1259	instrument in the public records consisting of pages of not more
1260	than 14 inches by $8^1/_2$ inches, per page 1.00
1261	(b) For making copies by photographic process of any
1262	instrument in the public records of more than 14 inches by $8^{1}/_{2}$
1263	inches, per page 5.00
1264	(6)(9) For making microfilm copies of any public records:
1265	(a) 16 mm 100' microfilm roll
1266	25.00
1267	(b) 35 mm 100' microfilm roll
1268	35.00
1269	(c) Microfiche, per fiche 2.00
1270	(7)(10) For copying any instrument in the public records
1271	by other than photographic process, per page 4.00
1272	(8) (11) For writing any paper other than herein
1273	specifically mentioned, same as for copying, including signing
1274	and sealing 4.00
1275	(9)(12) For indexing each entry not recorded 1.00
1276	(10) (13) For receiving money into the registry of court:
1277	(a)1. First \$500, percent
1278	2. Each subsequent \$100, percent
1279	(b) Eminent domain actions, per deposit
1280	\$100.00

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	HB 1929 2003
1281	(11) (14) For examining, certifying, and recording plats
1282	and for recording condominium exhibits larger than 14 inches by
1283	$8^1/_2$ inches:
1284	(a) First page
1285	30.00
1286	(b) Each additional page
1287	15.00
1288	(12) (15) For recording, indexing, and filing any
1289	instrument not more than 14 inches by $8^1/_2$ inches, including
1290	required notice to property appraiser where applicable:
1291	(a) First page or fraction thereof 5.00
1292	(b) Each additional page or fraction thereof 4.00
1293	(c) For indexing instruments recorded in the official
1294	records which contain more than four names, per additional name
1295	1.00
1296	(d) An additional service charge shall be paid to the
1297	clerk of the circuit court to be deposited in the Public Records
1298	Modernization Trust Fund for each instrument listed in s.
1299	28.222, except judgments received from the courts and notices of
1300	lis pendens, recorded in the official records:
1301	1. First page 1.00
1302	2. Each additional page 0.50
1303	
1304	Said fund shall be held in trust by the clerk and used
1305	exclusively for equipment and maintenance of equipment,
1306	personnel training, and technical assistance in modernizing the
1307	public records system of the office. In a county where the duty
1308	of maintaining official records exists in an office other than
1309	the office of the clerk of the circuit court, the clerk of the
1310	circuit court is entitled to 25 percent of the moneys deposited

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HB 1929 2003 into the trust fund for equipment, maintenance of equipment, training, and technical assistance in modernizing the system for storing records in the office of the clerk of the circuit court. The fund may not be used for the payment of travel expenses, membership dues, bank charges, staff-recruitment costs, salaries or benefits of employees, construction costs, general operating expenses, or other costs not directly related to obtaining and maintaining equipment for public records systems or for the purchase of furniture or office supplies and equipment not related to the storage of records. On or before December 1, 1995, and on or before December 1 of each year immediately preceding each year during which the trust fund is scheduled for legislative review under s. 19(f)(2), Art. III of the State Constitution, each clerk of the circuit court shall file a report on the Public Records Modernization Trust Fund with the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The report must itemize each expenditure made from the trust fund since the last report was filed; each obligation payable from the trust fund on that date; and the percentage of funds expended for each of the following: equipment, maintenance of equipment, personnel training, and technical assistance. The report must indicate the nature of the system each clerk uses to store, maintain, and retrieve public records and the degree to which the system has been upgraded since the creation of the trust fund. (13)(16) Oath, administering, attesting, and sealing, not otherwise provided for herein 2.00 (14)(17) For validating certificates, any authorized bonds, each..... 2.00 (15)(18) For preparing affidavit of domicile

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



	HB 1929 2003
1341	(16) (19) For exemplified certificates, including signing
1342	and sealing 4.00
1343	(17)(20) For authenticated certificates, including signing
1344	and sealing 4.00
1345	(18)(21)(a) For issuing and filing a subpoena for a
1346	witness, not otherwise provided for herein (includes writing,
1347	preparing, signing, and sealing)4.00
1348	(b) For signing and sealing only 1.00
1349	(19)(22) For issuing venire facias (includes writing,
1350	preparing, signing, and sealing) 5.00
1351	(20) (23) For paying of witnesses and making and reporting
1352	payroll to State Comptroller, per copy, per page 5.00
1353	(21)(24) For approving bond
1354	(22) (25) For searching of records, for each year's search
1355	1.00
1356	(23) (26) For processing an application for a tax deed sale
1357	(includes application, sale, issuance, and preparation of tax
1358	deed, and disbursement of proceeds of sale), other than excess
1359	proceeds
1360	60.00
1361	(24) (27) For disbursement of excess proceeds of tax deed
1362	sale, first \$100 or fraction thereof
1363	10.00
1364	(25) (28) Upon receipt of an application for a marriage
1365	license, for preparing and administering of oath; issuing,
1366	sealing, and recording of the marriage license; and providing a
1367	certified copy
1368	20.00
1369	(26) (29) For solemnizing matrimony
1370	20.00



-	HB 1929 2003
1371	(27) (30) For sealing any court file or expungement of any
1372	record
1373	25.00
1374	(28) (31) For receiving and disbursing all restitution
1375	payments, per payment 2.00
1376	(29) (32) Postal charges incurred by the clerk of the
1377	circuit court in any mailing by certified or registered mail
1378	shall be paid by the party at whose instance the mailing is
1379	made.
1380	(30) (33) For furnishing an electronic copy of information
1381	contained in a computer database: a fee as provided for in
1382	chapter 119.
1383	Section 23. Section 28.2401, Florida Statutes, is amended
1384	to read:
1385	28.2401 Service charges in probate matters
1386	(1) Except when otherwise provided, the service charges
1387	for the following services shall be:
1388	(a) For the opening of any estate of one document or more,
1389	including, but not limited to, petitions and orders to approve
1390	settlement of minor's claims; to open a safe-deposit box; to
1391	enter rooms and places; for the determination of heirs, if not
1392	formal administration; and for a foreign guardian to manage
1393	property of a nonresident; but not to include issuance of
1394	letters or order of summary and family administration\$20.00
1395	(b) Caveat15.00
1396	(c) Petition and order to admit foreign wills,
1397	authenticated copies, exemplified copies, or transcript to
1398	record
1399	30.00



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(d)	For disposition of personal property without				
administ	ration				
(e)	Summary administration				
(f)	Family administration				
(g)	Formal administration, guardianship, ancillary,				
curators	hip, or conservatorship proceedings 75.00				
(h)	Guardianship proceedings of person only 25.00				
(i)	Veterans' guardianship pursuant to chapter 744				
(j)	Exemplified certificates 4.00				
(k)	Petition for determination of incompetency				
(2)	Upon application by the clerk and a showing of				
extraordinary circumstances, the service charges set forth in					
this section may be increased in an individual matter by order					

(3) Service charges in excess of those fixed in this section may be imposed by the governing authority of the county by ordinance, or by special or local law, to provide and maintain facilities, including a law library; to provide and maintain equipment; or to provide or maintain a legal aid program. Service charges other than those fixed in this section shall be governed by s. 28.24. An additional service charge of \$2.50 on petitions seeking summary administration, family administration, formal administration, ancillary administration, guardianship, curatorship, and conservatorship shall be paid to the clerk. The clerk shall transfer the \$2.50 to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Court Education Trust Fund.

of the circuit court before which the matter is pending, to more

adequately compensate for the services performed.



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(4) Recording shall be required for all petitions opening and closing an estate; petitions regarding real estate; and orders, letters, bonds, oaths, wills, proofs of wills, returns, and such other papers as the judge shall deem advisable to record or that shall be required to be recorded under the Florida Probate Law.

Section 24. Effective July 1, 2003, subsection (1) of section 28.241, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

28.241 Filing charges for trial and appellate proceedings.--

(1)(a) The party instituting any civil action, suit, or proceeding in the circuit court shall pay to the clerk of that court a service charge of \$40 in all cases in which there are not more than five defendants and an additional service charge of \$2 for each defendant in excess of five. An additional service charge of \$10 shall be paid by the party seeking each severance that is granted. An additional service charge of \$35 shall be paid to the clerk for all proceedings of garnishment, attachment, replevin, and distress. An additional service charge of \$8 shall be paid to the clerk for each civil action filed, \$7 of such charge to be remitted by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund unallocated. An additional charge of \$2.50 shall be paid to the clerk for each civil action brought in circuit or county court, to be remitted by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Court Education Trust Fund. Service charges in excess of those herein fixed may be imposed by the governing authority of the county by ordinance or by special or local law; and such excess shall be expended as provided by such ordinance or any special or local law, now or hereafter in force, to provide and



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HB 1929 2003 maintain facilities, including a law library, for the use of the courts of the county wherein the service charges are collected; to provide and maintain equipment; or for a legal aid program in such county. In addition, the county is authorized to impose, by ordinance or by special or local law, a fee of up to \$15 for each civil action filed, for the establishment, maintenance, or supplementation of a public guardian pursuant to ss. 744.701-744.708, inclusive. Postal charges incurred by the clerk of the circuit court in making service by certified or registered mail on defendants or other parties shall be paid by the party at whose instance service is made. That part of the within fixed or allowable service charges which is not by local or special law applied to the special purposes shall constitute the total service charges of the clerk of such court for all services performed by him or her in civil actions, suits, or proceedings. The sum of all service charges and fees permitted under this subsection may not exceed \$200; however, the \$200 cap may be increased to \$210 in order to provide for the establishment, maintenance, or supplementation of a public quardian as indicated in this subsection.

(b) Beginning July 1, 2003, a party reopening any civil action, suit, or proceeding in the circuit court shall pay to the clerk of that court a filing fee of \$50. Of fees collected for any civil action, suit, or proceeding reopened in the circuit court between July 1, 2003, and June 30, 2004, the clerk shall remit \$49 of each \$50 collected to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund within the Justice Administrative Commission and shall retain the remaining \$1 for administrative costs. Of fees collected for any civil action, suit, or proceeding reopened in the circuit



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state shall retain the entire \$50 to fund court-related functions performed by the clerk. In the case of a petition for modification of a final judgment of dissolution, the amount of the fee paid pursuant to s. 44.108 shall be deducted from the portion of the fee required in this paragraph which is not retained by the clerk. For purposes of this section, a case is reopened when a case previously reported as disposed of is resubmitted to a court.

Section 25. Section 28.241, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:

28.241 Filing <u>fees</u> charges for trial and appellate proceedings.--

(1)(a) The party instituting any civil action, suit, or proceeding in the circuit court shall pay to the clerk of that court a filing fee service charge of \$40 in all cases in which there are not more than five defendants and an additional filing fee service charge of \$2 for each defendant in excess of five. An additional filing fee service charge of \$10 shall be paid by the party seeking each severance that is granted. An additional filing fee service charge of \$35 shall be paid to the clerk for all proceedings of garnishment, attachment, replevin, and distress. An additional filing fee service charge of \$8 shall be paid to the clerk for each civil action filed, \$7 of such fee charge to be remitted by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund unallocated. An additional fee charge of \$2.50 shall be paid to the clerk for each civil action brought in circuit or county court, to be remitted by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Court Education Trust Fund. Service charges in excess of those herein fixed may be imposed by the clerk of the court



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HB 1929 2003 as deemed necessary for the sole purpose of funding courtrelated functions performed by the clerk and not otherwise reimbursable by the board of county commissioners. governing authority of the county by ordinance or by special or local law; and such excess shall be expended as provided by such ordinance or any special or local law, now or hereafter in force, to provide and maintain facilities, including a law library, for the use of the courts of the county wherein the service charges are collected; to provide and maintain equipment; or for a legal aid program in such county. In addition, the county is authorized to impose, by ordinance or by special or local law, a fee of up to \$15 for each civil action filed, for the establishment, maintenance, or supplementation of a public quardian pursuant to ss. 744.701-744.708, inclusive. Postal charges incurred by the clerk of the circuit court in making service by certified or registered mail on defendants or other parties shall be paid by the party at whose instance service is made. That part of the within fixed or allowable service charges which is not by local or special law applied to the special purposes shall constitute the total service charges of the clerk of such court for all services performed by him or her in civil actions, suits, or proceedings. The sum of all filing service charges and fees permitted under this subsection may not exceed \$200; however, the \$200 cap may be increased to \$210 in order to provide for the establishment, maintenance, or supplementation of a public quardian as indicated in this subsection. Beginning July 1, 2003, a party reopening any civil

(b) Beginning July 1, 2003, a party reopening any civil action, suit, or proceeding in the circuit court shall pay to the clerk of that court a filing fee of \$50. Of fees collected for any civil action, suit, or proceeding reopened in the



HB 1929 circuit court between July 1, 2003, and June 30, 2004, the clerk shall remit \$49 of each \$50 collected to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund within the Justice Administrative Commission and shall retain the remaining \$1 for administrative costs. Of fees collected for any civil action, suit, or proceeding reopened in the circuit court beginning July 1, 2004, the clerk shall retain the entire \$50 to fund court-related functions performed by the clerk. In the case of a petition for modification of a final judgment of dissolution, the amount of the fee paid pursuant to s. 44.108 shall be deducted from the portion of the fee required in this paragraph which is not retained by the clerk. For purposes of this section, a case is reopened when a case previously reported as disposed of is resubmitted to a court.

the clerk of the circuit court of any county in the state who operates his or her office from fees and service charges collected, as opposed to budgeted allocations from county general revenue, shall be paid by the county as service charges for all services to be performed by him or her in any criminal or juvenile action or proceeding in such court, in lieu of all other service charges heretofore charged, except as hereinafter provided, the sum of \$40 for each defendant or juvenile. However, in cases involving capital punishment the charge shall be \$50. In any county where a law creates a law library fund or other special fund, this charge may be increased for that purpose by a special or local law or an ordinance. The sum of all service charges and fees permitted under this subsection may not exceed \$200.

(2)(3) Upon the institution of any appellate proceeding from any inferior court to the circuit court of any such county



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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 <u>filing fee</u> service charge of \$75 for filing a notice of appeal from an inferior court and \$50 for filing a notice of appeal to a higher court.

- (3)(4) A filing service charge or a fee may not be imposed upon a party for responding by pleading, motion, or other paper to a civil or criminal action, suit, proceeding, or appeal in a circuit court.
- (4)(5) The fees prescribed in this section do not include the service charges required by law for the clerk as provided in s. 28.24 or by other sections of the Florida Statutes. Filing fees Service charges authorized by this section may not be added to any civil penalty imposed by chapter 316 or chapter 318.
- Section 26. Section 28.245, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 28.245 Transmittal of funds to Department of Revenue; uniform remittance form required.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all moneys collected by the clerks of the court for subsequent distribution <u>must be transmitted</u>

 <u>electronically</u> to <u>a state agency or to the Supreme Court must be transmitted to the Department of Revenue for appropriate distribution. A uniform remittance form provided by the Department of Revenue detailing the specific amounts due each fund must accompany such submittal.</u>
- Section 27. Effective July 1, 2003, section 28.246, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 28.246 Payment of court-related fees, charges, and costs; partial payments; distribution of funds.--



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(1) Beginning July 1, 2003, the clerk of the circuit court shall report the following information to the Legislature on a form developed by the Department of Financial Services:

- (a) The total amount of mandatory fees, services charges, and costs; the total amount actually assessed; the total amount discharged or waived; and the total amount collected.
- (b) The maximum amount of discretionary fees, service charges, and costs authorized; the total amount actually assessed; the total amount discharged or waived; and the total amount collected.
- (c) The total amount of mandatory fines and other monetary penalties; the total amount assessed; the total amount discharged or waived; and the total amount collected.
- (d) The maximum amount of mandatory fines and other monetary penalties; the total amount assessed; the total amount discharged or waived; and the total amount collected.

The clerk shall submit the report on a quarterly basis 30 days after the end of the quarter for the period from July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004, and on an annual basis thereafter, 60 days after the end of the county fiscal year.

- (2) The clerk of the circuit court shall establish and maintain a system of accounts receivable for court-related fees, charges, and costs.
- (3) Each clerk of the circuit court shall enter into a payment plan with defendants determined to be indigent and demonstrating an inability to pay court-related fees, charges, and costs in full.



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(4) The clerk of the circuit court shall accept partial payments for unpaid court-related fees, charges, and costs in accordance with the terms of an established payment plan.

- (5) When receiving partial payment of fees, service charges, court costs, and fines, clerks shall distribute funds according to the following order of priority:
- (a) That portion of fees, services charges, court costs, and fines payable to the clerk.
- (b) That portion of fees, service charges, court costs, and fines payable to the state for Article V related purposes, allocated on a pro rata basis among the various authorized recipients if the total collection amount is insufficient to fully fund all such recipients as provided by law.
- (c) That portion of fees, service charges, court costs, and fines payable to the state General Revenue Fund.
- (d) That portion of fees, service charges, court costs, and fines payable to the state for other non-Article V related purposes, allocated on a pro rata basis among the various authorized recipients if the total collection amount is insufficient to fully fund all such recipients as provided by law.
- (e) That portion of fees, service charges, court costs, and fines payable to counties, municipalities, or other local entities, allocated on a pro rata basis among the various authorized recipients if the total collection amount is insufficient to fully fund all such recipients as provided by law.

To offset processing costs, clerks may retain up to 1 percent of all collections of fees, service charges, court costs, and fines



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payable to other entities, except where otherwise provided in general law.

(6) A clerk of court may pursue the collection of any fines, court costs, or other costs imposed by the court which remain unpaid for 90 days or more, or refer such collection to a private attorney who is a member in good standing of The Florida Bar or collection agent who is registered and in good standing pursuant to chapter 559. In pursuing the collection of such unpaid financial obligations through a private attorney or collection agent, the clerk of the court must determine this is cost effective and follow applicable procurement practices.

Section 28. Section 28.35, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

28.35 Exemption from fees and charges.--Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter or law to the contrary, state attroneys and public defenders are exempt from all fees and charges assessed by the clerks of the circuit courts.

Section 29. Effective July 1, 2003, section 29.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

29.001 Intent; State courts system essential elements and definitions; funding through filing fees, service charges, and costs; county responsibilities.--

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that, for the purpose of implementing s. 14, Art. V of the State Constitution, effective July 1, 2004, the state courts system be defined to include the enumerated essential elements of the Supreme Court, district courts of appeal, circuit courts, county courts, and certain essential supports thereto. Similarly, The offices of public defenders and state attorneys shall include those enumerated essential elements as determined by general law.



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Further, The state attorneys' offices are defined to include the enumerated essential elements of the 20 state attorneys' offices. and The public defenders' offices are defined to include the enumerated essential elements of the 20 public defenders' offices. Court-appointed counsel are defined to include the enumerated elements for as counsel appointed to ensure due process in criminal and civil proceedings in accordance with state and federal constitutional guarantees.

- (2) All funding for the court-related functions of the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts shall be provided by adequate and appropriate filing fees for judicial proceedings and service charges and costs for performing court-related functions.
- (3) Pursuant to general law, counties shall be required to fund the cost of communications services, existing radio systems, existing multiagency criminal justice information systems, and the cost of construction or lease, maintenance, utilities, and security of facilities for the circuit courts and county courts, public defenders' offices, state attorneys' offices, and the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts, as defined by general law. In addition, the counties will continue to fund existing elements of the state courts system, state attorneys' offices, public defenders' offices, court-appointed counsel, and the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts performing court-related functions, consistent with current law and practice, until such time as the Legislature expressly assumes the responsibility for funding those elements. Counties will fund the cost of criminal cases filed by the Office of Statewide Prosecution. Additionally, the Legislature will define by general law those local requirements



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of the state courts system for which the counties must pay reasonable and necessary salaries, costs, and expenses.

(4) Although a program or function currently may be funded by the state or prescribed or established in general law, this does not designate the program or function as an essential element of the state courts system, state attorneys' offices, public defenders' offices, or the offices of the circuit and county court clerks performing court-related functions as described in s. 14, Art. V of the State Constitution.

Section 30. Effective July 1, 2003, section 29.002, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

29.002 Basis for funding.--

- (1) For the purpose of implementing s. 14, Article V of the State Constitution, the Legislature's appropriation of funding in the General Appropriations Act for appropriate salaries, costs, and expenses pursuant to s. 14, Art. V of the State Constitution shall be based upon the best available revenue and expenditure data reliable and auditable data substantiating the revenues and expenditures associated with each essential element.
- (2) Court costs, fines, and other dispositional assessments shall be imposed and enforced by the courts, collected by the clerks of the circuit and county courts, and disbursed may be directed to the state in accordance with authorizations and procedures as established determined by general law.
- (3) Waiver of fees and costs for indigents in criminal or civil actions and requests for reductions in fees and costs and for a court-appointed attorney shall be determined through procedures established pursuant to general law. Similarly,

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requests for reductions in fees and costs and for a courtappointed attorney shall occur after examination, pursuant to
general law.

Section 31. 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 <u>following essential</u> elements of the state courts system are <u>to be funded from state</u> revenues appropriated by general law as follows:
- (1) Judges appointed or elected pursuant to chapters 25, 26, 34, and 35, <u>including judicial assistants</u>, <u>law clerks and resource materials</u> and essential staff, expenses, and costs as determined by general law.
- (2) Juror compensation and expenses and reasonable juror accommodations when necessary.
- (3) Reasonable court reporting services <u>and transcription</u> services necessary to meet constitutional requirements.
- (4) Auxiliary aids and services for qualified individuals with a disability which are necessary to ensure access to the courts. Such auxiliary aids and services include, but are not limited to, sign-language interpreters, translators, real-time transcription services for individuals who are hearing impaired, and assistive listening devices. This section does not include physical modifications to court facilities; noncourtroom communication services; or other accommodations, auxiliary aids, or services for which the counties are responsible pursuant to s. 14, Art. V of the State Constitution.
- (5) Construction or lease of facilities, maintenance, utilities, and security for the district courts of appeal and the Supreme Court.

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(6) Foreign language interpreters and translators essential to comply with constitutional requirements.

- (7) Staff and expenses of The Judicial Qualifications Commission.
- (8) Expert witnesses not requested by any party which are appointed by the court pursuant to an express grant of statutory authority.
 - (9) Masters and hearing officers.
- (10) Mediation and arbitration, limited to trial court referral of a pending judicial case to a mediator or a court-related mediation program, or to an arbitrator or a court related arbitration program, for the limited purpose of encouraging and assisting the litigants in partially or completely settling the case prior to adjudication on the merits by the court. This does not include citizen dispute settlement centers under s. 44.201 and community arbitration programs under s. 985.304.
- (11) Basic legal materials reasonably accessible to the public.
- (12) Reasonable and necessary expenses and administrative support.
- (13) Offices of the appellate clerks and marshals and appellate law libraries.
- Section 32. Section 29.005, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 29.005 State attorneys' offices and prosecution expenses.--For purposes of implementing s. 14, Art. V of the State Constitution, the <u>following essential</u> elements of the state attorneys' offices are <u>to be funded from state revenues</u> appropriated by general law <u>as follows</u>:

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(1) The state attorney of each judicial circuit and assistant state attorneys and <u>other</u> essential staff as determined by general law.

- (2) Reasonable court reporting, interpreter, and translator services necessary to meet constitutional requirements.
- (3) Witnesses, including expert witnesses, summoned to appear for an investigation, preliminary hearing, or trial in a criminal case when the witnesses are summoned by a state attorney. \div
- (4) Mental health professionals who are appointed pursuant to s. 394.473 and required in a court hearing involving an indigent; and mental health professionals expert witnesses who are appointed pursuant to s. 916.115(2) and required in a court hearing involving an indigent.
- (5) Travel expenses reimbursable under s. 112.061 reasonably necessary in the performance of constitutional and statutory responsibilities.
- (6) Reasonable library services, other than a public law library. For purposes of this subsection, "library services" includes books, periodicals, and automated legal research services, legal documents, and reference books and materials. These materials may be provided in a courthouse facility or any library facility.
- (7) Reasonable pretrial consultation fees and costs.
 Section 33. Section 29.006, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 29.006 Public defenders and indigent defense costs.--For purposes of implementing s. 14, Art. V of the State

 Constitution, the following essential elements of the public

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defenders' offices are to be funded from state revenues appropriated by general law as follows:

- (1) The public defender of each judicial circuit and assistant public defenders and other essential staff as determined by general law.
- (2) Reasonable court reporting, interpreter, and translator services necessary to meet constitutional requirements or as authorized by general law.
- (3) Witnesses, including expert witnesses, summoned to appear for an investigation, preliminary hearing, or trial in a criminal case when the witnesses are summoned on behalf of an indigent defendant.÷
- (4) Mental health professionals who are appointed pursuant to s. 394.473 and required in a court hearing involving an indigent; and mental health professionals expert witnesses who are appointed pursuant to s. 916.115(2) and required in a court hearing involving an indigent.
- (5) Travel expenses reimbursable under s. 112.061 reasonably necessary in the performance of constitutional and statutory responsibilities.
- (6) Reasonable library services, other than a public law library. For purposes of this subsection, "library services" includes books, periodicals, and automated legal research services, legal documents, and reference books and materials. These materials may be provided in a courthouse facility or any library facility.
- (7) Reasonable pretrial consultation fees and costs.

 Section 34. Section 29.007, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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29.007 <u>Private</u> court-appointed counsel.--For purposes of implementing s. 14, Art. V of the State Constitution, the <u>following essential</u> elements of <u>private</u> court-appointed counsel are <u>to be provided from state revenues appropriated by general</u> law <u>as follows</u>:

- (1) Private attorneys assigned by the court to handle cases where the defendant is indigent and cannot be represented by the public defender pursuant to s. 27.5303.
- (2) Private attorneys appointed by the court to represent indigent indigents or other classes of litigants in civil proceedings requiring court-appointed counsel in accordance with state and federal constitutional guarantees and in accordance with general law.
- (3) Reasonable court reporting, interpreter, and <u>translator</u> services necessary to meet constitutional requirements or as authorized by general law.
- (4) Witnesses, including expert witnesses, summoned to appear for an investigation, preliminary hearing, or trial in a criminal case when the witnesses are summoned on behalf of an indigent defendant. \div
- (5) Mental health professionals who are appointed pursuant to s. 394.473 and required in a court hearing involving an indigent; and mental health professionals expert witnesses who are appointed pursuant to s. 916.115(2) and required in a court hearing involving an indigent.
 - (6) Reasonable pretrial consultation fees and costs.
- (7)(5) Reasonable and necessary expenses authorized pursuant to contract. Investigating and assessing the indigency of any person who seeks a waiver of court costs and fees, or any



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portion thereof, or applies for representation by a public defender or private attorney.

Section 35. Section 29.008, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 29.008 County funding of court-related functions.--
- (1) Counties are required by s. 14, Art. V of the State Constitution to fund the cost of communications services:

 existing radio systems: rexisting multiagency criminal justice information systems: rand the cost of construction or lease, maintenance, utilities, and security of facilities: for the circuit and county courts, public defenders' offices, state attorneys' offices, and the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts performing court-related functions. For purposes of implementing these requirements, the term:
- (a)1. "Facilities Facility" means reasonable and necessary buildings, structures, real estate, easements, and related interests in real estate, including, but not limited to, those for the purpose of housing personnel, equipment, or functions of the circuit or county courts, public defenders' offices, state attorneys' offices, and court-related functions of the office of the clerks of the circuit and county courts and all storage. The term also includes access to parking for such facilities in connection with such court-related functions that may be available free or from a private provider or a local government for a fee.
- 2. Office space provided by a county shall be in accordance with standards for space allotment adopted by the Department of Management Services. Upon the mutual agreement of the parties, the standards for space allotment may vary from those adopted by the Department of Management Services. This

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HB 1929 2003 subparagraph shall only apply to facilities leased, or in which

subparagraph shall only apply to facilities leased, or in w construction commences, after July 1, 2003.

(b) $\underline{1}$. "Construction or lease" includes, but is not limited to, all reasonable and necessary costs of the acquisition \underline{or} lease of facilities, equipment, and furnishings for all judicial officers, staff, jurors, volunteers, and the public for the circuit and county courts, the public defenders' offices, state attorneys' offices, and for performing the court-related functions of the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts. This includes expenses related to financing such facilities and the existing and future cost and bonded indebtedness associated with placing the facilities in use.

- 2. As of July 1, 2006, equipment and furnishings shall be limited to that appropriate and customary for courtrooms, jury facilities, and other public areas in courthouses.
- 3. Equipment and furnishings under this paragraph in existence and owned by counties on July 1, 2006, for areas other than courtrooms, jury facilities, and other public areas in courthouses, shall be transferred to the state at no charge.
- (c) "Maintenance" includes, but is not limited to, all reasonable and necessary costs of custodial and groundskeeping services and renovation and reconstruction as needed to accommodate functions for the circuit and county courts, the public defenders' offices, and state attorneys' offices and for performing the court-related functions of the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county court and for maintaining the facilities in a condition appropriate and safe for the use intended.
- (d) "Utilities" means electricity services for light, heat, or power; natural or manufactured gas services for light,



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heat, or power; water and wastewater services and systems, stormwater or runoff services and systems, sewer services and systems, all costs or fees associated with these services and systems, and any costs or fees associated with the mitigation of environmental impacts directly related to the facility.

- (e) "Security" includes but is not limited to, all reasonable and necessary costs of services of law enforcement officers or licensed security guards and all electronic, cellular, or digital monitoring and screening devices necessary to ensure the safety and security of all persons visiting or working in a facility; to provide for security of the facility, including protection of property owned by the county or the state; and for security of prisoners brought to any facility. This includes bailiffs while providing courtroom and other security for each judge and other quasi-judicial officers.
- (f) "Communications systems or communications services" are defined as any reasonable and necessary transmission, emission, and reception of signs, signals, writings, images, and sounds of intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical, or other electromagnetic systems and includes all facilities and equipment owned, leased, or used by judges, clerks, public defenders, state attorneys, and all staff of the state courts system, state attorneys' offices, public defenders' offices, and clerks of the circuit and county courts performing court-related functions. Such system or services shall include, but not be limited to:
- 1. Telephone system infrastructure, including computer lines, telephone switching equipment, and maintenance. Each county shall continue to provide access to a local carrier for local and long distance service and shall pay for the local

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service. Telephone equipment, including facsimile, wireless communications, video teleconferencing, and pagers, owned by the counties shall be transferred to the state at no charge, effective July 1, 2004 Telephone services and equipment, including facsimile, wireless communications, video teleconferencing, pagers, computer lines, and telephone switching equipment and the maintenance, supplies, hardware, software, and line charges, including local and long-distance toll charges, and support staff or services necessary for operation.

- 2. Computer systems and equipment, including computer hardware and software, modems, printers, wiring, network connections, maintenance, support staff or services, training, supplies, and line charges necessary for an integrated computer system to support the operations and management of the state courts system, the offices of the public defenders, the offices of the state attorneys, and the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts and the capability to connect those entities and reporting data to the state as required for the transmission of revenue, performance accountability, case management, data collection, budgeting, and auditing purposes.
- 3. Postage, printed documents, radio, Courier messenger and subpoena services, support services, all maintenance, supplies, and line charges.
- (g) "Existing radio systems" includes, but is not limited to, law enforcement radio systems that are used by the circuit and county courts, the offices of the public defenders, the offices of the state attorneys, and for court-related functions of the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts. This includes radio systems that were operational or under

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contract at the time Revision No. 7, 1998, to Art. V of the State Constitution was adopted and any enhancements made thereafter, the maintenance of those systems, and the personnel and supplies necessary for operation.

- "Existing multiagency criminal justice information systems" includes, but is not limited to, those components of the multiagency criminal justice information system as defined in s. 943.045, supporting the offices of the circuit or county courts, the public defenders' offices, the state attorneys' offices, or those portions of the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts performing court-related functions that are used to carry out the court-related activities of those entities. This includes upgrades and maintenance of the current equipment, maintenance and upgrades of supporting technology infrastructure and associated staff, and services and expenses to assure continued information sharing and reporting of information to the state. The counties shall also provide additional information technology services, hardware, and software as needed for new judges and staff of the state courts system, state attorneys' offices, public defenders' offices, and the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts performing court-related functions.
- (2) Counties shall pay reasonable and necessary salaries, costs, and expenses of the state courts system to meet local requirements under s. 14(c), Art. V of the State Constitution, as determined by general law. Local requirements under s. 14(c), Art. V of the State Constitution include:
- (a) Legal aid programs. Counties with a population of less than 75,000 are exempt from this requirement.



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(b) Reasonable and necessary transportation services for state attorneys and public defenders. Such services include the cost of operating any vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft, including gasoline, oil, maintenance, and replacement.

Section 36. Effective July 1, 2003, section 29.014, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 29.014 Article V Indigent Services Advisory Board. --
- Advisory Board. The board shall exist for the purpose of advising the Legislature in establishing qualifications and compensation standards governing the expenditure of state appropriated funds for those providing state-funded due process services for indigents provided through the courts, state attorneys, public defenders, and private court-appointed counsel. These services include, but are not limited to, court-appointed counsel, court reporting and transcription services, interpreter services, and expert witnesses. Standards recommended by the Board shall take into account local variations and market conditions and availability of attorneys and other service providers. The board shall also exist for the purpose of advising the Legislature on cost containment strategies and policies.
- (2) The board shall be composed of twelve members, appointed as follows:
- (a) The Governor shall appoint three members as follows: one state attorney, one public defender, and one clerk of court.
- (b) The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the

 House of Representatives shall each appoint three members. Of

 the members appointed by the President of the Senate one shall

 be a county commissioner and one shall be an attorney in private

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members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives one shall be a county commissioner and one shall be an attorney in private practice with significant civil trial experience. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives may each appoint a member from their respective chambers.

- (c) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall appoint three members as follows: three trial court judges, representing a cross-section of small, medium, and large circuits, different regions of the state, and court divisions. Appointments shall be made effective July 1, 2003.
- (3) Members shall be appointed for 4-year terms, except for an appointment to fill an unexpired term, in which event the appointment shall be for the remainder of the unexpired term only. In the case where a member must hold office to be qualified for board membership, the member's term shall also expire upon failure to maintain the office, whichever occurs first.
- (4) The members shall elect a chairperson annually and shall meet at the call of the chairperson, at the request of a majority of the membership, or at the request of the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

 Members shall serve without pay but shall be entitled to reimbursement for their expenses in carrying out their duties as provided in s. 112.061. Public officer members shall be reimbursed through the budget entity through which they are compensated.
 - (5) The board shall:



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(a) Recommend qualifications for those providing authorized state-funded due process services, including qualifications for state-funded court reporters, interpreters, and private court-appointed counsel, in addition to those set forth in s. 27.40.

- (b) Recommend any needed adjustments to existing compensation standards for private court-appointed counsel and other providers of due process services pursuant to s. 27.5304.
- (c) Identify due process services for indigents that should be included on the state contract and bid competitively on a circuit, region, or statewide basis.
- (d) Recommend statewide contracting standards for procurement of state-funded due process services and developing standard contract forms for use in procuring services.
- (e) Advise the Legislature on strategies and policies to contain costs.
- (6) To aid in the transition to full implementation of Revision 7 to Article V, the board shall issue its initial recommendations by October 1, 2003. Thereafter, the board shall issue any additional recommendations or revisions thereto by October 1 of each year.
- (7) In preparing budgets and entering into contractual arrangements for the procurement of state-funded due process services for fiscal year 2004-2005, the Chief Justice and the Justice Administrative Commission are authorized and encouraged to consider the advice and recommendations of the board.
- Section 37. Section 29.015, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 29.015 Contingency fund; limitation of authority to transfer funds in contracted due process services appropriation



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2143 <u>categories.--</u>

(1) An appropriation may be provided in the General
Appropriations Act in the Justice Administrative Commission to
serve as a contingency fund for the purpose of alleviating
deficits in contracted due process services appropriation
categories, including private court-appointed counsel
appropriation categories, that may occur from time to time due
to extraordinary events that lead to unexpected expenditures.

- (2) 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 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, the Justice Administrative Commission shall request a budget amendment to transfer funds from the office or offices to alleviate the deficit upon

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2173 agreement of the contributing office or offices.

- 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

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transfer funds from the office or offices to alleviate the deficit upon agreement of the contributing office or offices.

- 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



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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 38. Section 29.016, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 29.016 Contingency fund; judicial branch. --
- (1) An appropriation may be provided in the General Appropriations Act for the judicial branch to serve as a contingency fund to alleviate deficits in contracted due process services appropriation categories, including private courtappointed counsel categories, that may occur from time to time due to extraordinary events that lead to unexpected expenditures.
- (2) In the event that a chief judge incurs such a deficit, the following steps shall be taken in order:
- (a) The chief judge shall attempt to identify surplus funds from other appropriation categories within his or her circuit and submit a request to the Chief Justice for a budget amendment pursuant to chapter 216 to transfer funds from within the circuit budget.
- (b) In the event that the chief judge is unable to identify surplus funds from within his or her circuit, he or she



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Administrator along with a complete explanation of the circumstances which led to the deficit and steps taken to reduce or alleviate the deficit. The Office of the State Courts

Administrator shall inquire as to whether any other circuit has surplus funds in its contracted due process service appropriation categories which can be transferred to the circuit that is experiencing the deficit. If other circuits indicate that surplus funds are available, the Office of the State Courts

Administrator shall notify the Trial Court Budget Commission established within the judicial branch by Rule of Judicial

Administration. The Trial Court Budget Commission shall make

recommendations to the Chief Justice to alleviate the deficit.

The Chief Justice may authorize a transfer of funds among

- (3) If no other circuits indicate that surplus funds are available to alleviate the deficit, the Trial Court Budget

 Commission may request the Chief Justice to request a budget amendment to transfer funds from the contingency fund. Such transfers shall be requested subject to the notice and review requirements set forth in s. 216.177. The Office of the State

 Courts Administrator shall include in the budget amendment documentation provided by the chief judge explaining the circumstances that led to the deficit and the steps taken to identify surplus funds to alleviate the deficit.
- (4) Notwithstanding any provisions in chapter 216 to the contrary, no circuit 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.

circuits to alleviate the deficit.



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2293	Section 39. Subsection (2) of section 34.032, Florida
2294	Statutes, is amended to read:
2295	34.032 Power of clerk to appoint deputies
2296	(2) Any deputy county court clerk appointed for the sole
2297	purpose of issuing arrest warrants for violation of chapter 316
2298	or county or municipal ordinances triable in the county courts
2299	shall have and exercise only those powers of the clerk which are
2300	required to achieve such limited purpose, and those arrest
2301	warrants issued for violation of county or municipal ordinances
2302	shall be funded by the county or municipality which approved the
2303	ordinance.
2304	Section 40. Section 34.041, Florida Statutes, is amended
2305	to read:
2306	34.041 Filing fees Service charges and costs
2307	(1) Upon the institution of any civil action or proceeding
2308	in county court, the plaintiff, when filing an action or
2309	proceeding, shall pay the following service charges:
2310	(a) For all claims less than \$100 \$10.00.
2311	(b) For all claims of \$100 or more but not more than
2312	\$2,500 25.00.
2313	(c) For all claims of more than \$2,500 40.00.
2314	(d) In addition, for all proceedings of garnishment,
2315	attachment, replevin, and distress 35.00.
2316	(e) For removal of tenant action 35.00.
2317	
2318	Postal charges incurred by the clerk of the county court in
2319	making service by mail on defendants or other parties shall be
2320	paid by the party at whose instance service is made. Except as
2321	provided herein, service charges for performing duties of the

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clerk relating to the county court shall be as provided in ss.

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28.24 and 28.241. Service charges in excess of those herein fixed may be imposed by the clerk for the sole purpose of funding court-related services performed by the clerk. governing authority of the county by ordinance or by special or local law, and such excess shall be expended as provided by such ordinance or any special or local law now or hereafter in force to provide and maintain facilities, including a law library, for the use of the county court in the county in which the charge is collected; to provide and maintain equipment; or for a legal aid program.

All filing fees shall be retained as fee income of the office of

the clerk of circuit court. Filing fees Service charges imposed

chapter 316 or chapter 318. The sum of all service charges and

by this section may not be added to any penalty imposed by

fees permitted under this subsection may not exceed \$200.

The judge shall have full discretionary power to waive the prepayment of costs or the payment of costs accruing during the action upon the sworn written statement of the plaintiff and upon other satisfactory evidence of the plaintiff's inability to pay such costs. When costs are so waived, the notation to be made on the records shall be "Prepayment of costs waived," or "Costs waived." The term "pauper" or "in forma pauperis" shall not be employed. If a party shall fail to pay accrued costs, though able to do so, the judge shall have power to deny that party the right to file any new case while such costs remain unpaid and, likewise, to deny such litigant the right to proceed further in any case pending. The award of other court costs shall be according to the discretion of the judge who may include therein the reasonable costs of bonds and undertakings and other reasonable court costs incident to the suit incurred by either party.



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(3) In criminal proceedings in county courts, costs shall be taxed against a person in county court upon conviction or estreature pursuant to chapter 939. The provisions of s.

28.241(2) shall not apply to criminal proceedings in county court.

- (4) Upon the institution of any appellate proceeding from the county court to the circuit court, there shall be charged and collected from the party or parties instituting such appellate proceedings, including appeals filed by a county or municipality, filing fees a service charge as provided in chapter 28.
- (5) A charge or a fee may not be imposed upon a party for responding by pleading, motion, or other paper to a civil or criminal action, suit, or proceeding in a county court or to an appeal to the circuit court.
- (6) In addition to the filing fees provided in subsection (1), in all civil cases, the sum of \$7.00 per case shall be paid by the plaintiff when filing an action for the purpose of funding the court costs. Such funds shall be remitted by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit to the General Revenue Fund.
- (7) For purposes of this section, "plaintiff" includes a county or municipality filing any civil action.
- Section 41. Subsection (6) of section 34.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 34.13 Method of prosecution.--
- (6) Any circuit court clerk acting as clerk of the county court, or any deputy county court clerk appointed for the sole purpose of issuing arrest warrants, or any county court clerk, may, at municipal expense, administer an oath to and take

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affidavit of any person charging another person with a violation of a municipal ordinance and may issue a warrant on the usual form, making it returnable to the appropriate county court judge. The authority granted to a clerk or deputy clerk under

this section shall be subordinate to that of any state judge.

Section 42. Section 34.171, Florida Statutes, is amended

2389 to read:

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34.171 Salaries and expenses. -- Unless the state shall pay such expenses, The county shall pay all reasonable salaries of bailiffs, secretaries, and assistants of the circuit and county courts and all reasonable expenses of the offices of circuit and county court judges.

Section 43. Subsection (2) of section 34.181, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

34.181 Branch courts.--

(2) Any municipality or county which so applies shall be required to provide the appropriate physical facilities <u>as</u> defined in s. 29.008 in which the county court may hold court.

Section 44. Section 34.191, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

34.191 Fines and, forfeitures, and costs.--

(1) All fines and forfeitures arising from offenses tried in the county court shall be collected and accounted for by the clerk of the court and deposited in a special trust account. All fines and forfeitures received from violations of ordinances or misdemeanors committed within a county, or of municipal ordinances committed within a municipality within the territorial jurisdiction of the county court, shall be paid monthly to the county or municipality respectively except as provided in s. 318.21 or s. 943.25.

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(2) All court costs assessed in county court must be paid to and retained by the county, except as provided in s. 943.25 and subsection (3) of this section.

- (3) If a municipality incurs any cost of operation of the county court, including any cost of prosecution, it may apply to the chief judge of the circuit for an order directing the county to distribute reasonable court costs to the municipality. If not satisfied with the order of the chief judge, the municipality may apply to the Supreme Court for an order apportioning the costs.
- (4) The board of county commissioners may assign the collection of fines, court costs, and other costs imposed by the court that are past due for 90 days or more to a private attorney or collection agency that is licensed or registered in this state, if the board of county commissioners determines that the assignment is cost-effective and follows established bid practices. The board of county commissioners may authorize a fee to be added to the outstanding balance to offset any collection costs that will be incurred.

Section 45. Section 39.0134, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.0134 Appointed counsel; compensation.--

(1) If counsel is entitled to receive compensation for representation pursuant to a court appointment in a dependency proceeding pursuant to this chapter, such compensation shall be paid in accordance with s. 27.5304 established by each county. The state county may acquire and enforce a lien upon courtordered payment of attorney's fees and costs in accordance with s. 984.08.



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(2) If counsel is entitled to receive compensation for representation pursuant to court appointment in a termination of parental rights proceeding, such compensation shall not exceed \$1,000 at the trial level and \$2,500 at the appellate level.

Section 46. Subsection (3) of section 39.4075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.4075 Referral of a dependency case to mediation.--
- (3) The department shall advise the parties that they are responsible for contributing to the cost of the dependency mediation to the extent of their ability to pay.

Section 47. Subsection (1) of section 39.815, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.815 Appeal.--

(1) Any child, any parent or guardian ad litem of any child, any other party to the proceeding who is affected by an order of the court, or the department may appeal to the appropriate district court of appeal within the time and in the manner prescribed by the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure. The district court of appeal shall give an appeal from an order terminating parental rights priority in docketing and shall render a decision on the appeal as expeditiously as possible. Appointed counsel shall be compensated as provided in s. 27.5304(5) 39.0134.

Section 48. Section 40.001, Florida Statutes, is created 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

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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 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 that the Supreme Court may adopt by rule or issue through administrative order.

Section 49. Subsection (3) of section 40.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 40.02 Selection of jury lists.--
- the court administrator to perform the duties set forth in this section and in ss. 40.221, 40.23, and 40.231 in counties having an approved, computerized jury selection system, the provisions of any special law or general law of local application to the contrary notwithstanding. However, the chief judge may designate the court administrator to perform these duties if the county provides funding to the court administrator to provide the personnel and other costs associated with jury services.

Section 50. Subsection (1) of section 40.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 40.29 Clerks to <u>make estimates and requisitions for</u>

 <u>certain due process costs</u> <u>estimate amount for pay of jurors and</u>

 <u>witnesses and make requisition.</u>--
- (1) The clerk of the court in and for any county shall make an estimate of the amount necessary during any quarterly fiscal period beginning July 1 and during each succeeding

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HB 1929 2003 2502 quarterly fiscal period for the payment by the state of juror compensation and expenses; court reporter, interpreter, and 2503 translator services; witnesses, including expert witnesses; 2504 mental health professionals; and private court-appointed 2505 counsel, each in accordance with the applicable requirements of 2506 chapter 29. The clerk of such court÷ 2507 (a) Jurors in the circuit court and the county court; 2508 (b) Witnesses before the grand jury; 2509 (c) Witnesses summoned to appear for an investigation, 2510 preliminary hearing, or trial in a criminal case when the 2511 2512 witnesses are summoned by a state attorney or on behalf of an indigent defendant; 2513 2514 (d) Mental health professionals who are appointed pursuant to s. 394.473 and required in a court hearing involving an 2515 indigent; and 2516 (e) Expert witnesses who are appointed pursuant to s. 2517 916.115(2) and required in a court hearing involving an 2518 indigent; 2519 2520 and shall forward each such estimate to the Office of the State 2521 Courts Administrator or the Justice Administrative Commission, 2522 as applicable, no later than the date scheduled by the Office of 2523 the State Courts Administrator or the Justice Administrative 2524 Commission. At the time of any forwarding of such estimate, the 2525 clerk of such court shall make a requisition upon the Office of 2526 the State Courts Administrator or the Justice Administrative 2527 Commission, as applicable, for the amount of such estimate; and 2528 2529 the Office of the State Courts Administrator or the Justice Administrative Commission, as applicable, may reduce the amount 2530 upon finding that the costs are unreasonable, inconsistent with 2531



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applicable contractual terms, or inconsistent with compensation standards established by general law if in his or her judgment the requisition is excessive.

Section 51. Section 40.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 40.30 Requisition endorsed by State Courts Administrator or designee. -- Upon receipt of such estimate and the requisition from the clerk of the court, the State Courts Administrator or designee shall endorse the amount that he or she may deem necessary for the pay of jurors and witnesses during the quarterly fiscal period and shall submit a request for payment to the Chief Financial Officer Comptroller.
- Section 52. Subsections (1) and (5) of section 43.16, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 43.16 Justice Administrative Commission; membership, powers and duties.--
- (1) There is hereby created a Justice Administrative Commission of the Judicial Branch of Florida, with headquarters located in the state capital. The necessary office space for use of the commission shall be furnished by the proper state agency in charge of state buildings.
- (5) The duties of the commission shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
- (a) The maintenance of a central state office for administrative services and assistance when possible to and on behalf of the state attorneys and public defenders of Florida, the office of capital collateral representative of Florida, and the Judicial Qualifications Commission.
- (b) Each state attorney and public defender and the Judicial Qualifications Commission shall continue to prepare



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necessary budgets, vouchers which represent valid claims for reimbursement by the state for authorized expenses, and other things incidental to the proper administrative operation of the office, such as revenue transmittals to the Chief Financial
Officer and treasurer, automated systems plans, etc., but will forward same to the commission for recording and submission to the proper state officer. However, when requested by a state attorney or a public defender or the Judicial Qualifications
Commission, the commission will either assist in the preparation of budget requests, voucher schedules, and other forms and reports or accomplish the entire project involved.

- (c) Entry into contracts for procuring private courtappointed counsel.
- (d) The maintenance of a statewide registry of attorneys available to serve as private court-appointed counsel pursuant to s. 27.40.
- Section 53. Section 43.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 43.19 Money paid into court; unclaimed funds. --
- (1) In every case in which the right to withdraw money deposited as hereinbefore provided has been adjudicated or is not in dispute and the money has remained so deposited for 5 years or more unclaimed by the person, firm, or corporation entitled thereto, on or before December 1 of each year the judge, or one of the judges, of the court shall direct that the money be deposited into the General Revenue Fund with the Treasurer to the credit of the State School Fund, to become a part of that fund, subject to the right of the person, firm, or corporation entitled thereto to receive the money as provided in subsection (3).

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(2) The direction that the money be deposited as provided in subsection (1) shall be by written order. A copy of the order shall be filed in the action in which the money was originally deposited. The order shall also be noted in the progress docket in the action, if a docket is maintained by the court.

- (3) Any person, firm or corporation entitled to any of the money may obtain an order directing the payment of the money to the claimant on written petition to the court from which the money was deposited or its successor, and written notice to the state attorney of the circuit wherein the court is situate, whether or not the court is a circuit court, and proof of right thereto, and the money deposited shall constitute and be a permanent appropriation for payments by the Treasurer of the state in obedience of such orders.
- (4) All interest and income that accrue from the money while on deposit with the Treasurer to the credit of the State School Fund belong to that fund.
- Section 54. Effective July 1, 2003, section 43.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 43.26 <u>Chief</u> Presiding judge of circuit; selection; powers.--
- (1) The <u>chief presiding</u> judge of each judicial circuit, who shall be a circuit judge, shall exercise administrative supervision over all the trial courts within the judicial circuit and over the judges and other officers of such courts.
- (2) The $\underline{\text{chief}}$ $\underline{\text{presiding}}$ judge of the circuit shall have the power:
- (a) To assign judges to <u>any division of the court</u> the trial of civil or criminal cases, to preliminary hearings, or to divisions and to determine the length of the assignment;

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2622	HB 1929 2003 (b) To assign clerks and bailiffs;
2623	(b)(c) To regulate use of courtrooms;
2624	(c)(d) To supervise dockets and calendars;
2625	(d) (e) To require attendance of state attorneys,
2626	prosecutors and public defenders, clerks, bailiffs, and all
2627	other officers of the court; and
2628	$\underline{\text{(e)}}$ To do everything necessary to promote the prompt
2629	and efficient administration of justice in the courts over which
2630	he or she <u>is chief judge</u> presides .
2631	(3) The chief presiding judge shall be responsible to the
2632	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for such information as may
2633	be required by the Chief Justice, including, but not limited to,
2634	caseload, status of dockets, and disposition of cases in the
2635	courts over which he or she presides.
2636	(4) The presiding judge of the circuit shall be selected
2637	by a majority of the judges subject to this section in that
2638	circuit for a term of 2 years. The presiding judge may succeed
2639	himself or herself for successive terms.
2640	(4) (5) Failure of any judge, clerk, prosecutor, public
2641	defender, or other officer of the court to comply with an order
2642	or directive of the $\underline{ ext{chief}}$ $\underline{ ext{presiding}}$ judge under this section
2643	shall constitute neglect of duty for which such officer may be
2644	suspended from office as provided by law.
2645	(5) (6) There may be a trial court administrator an
2646	executive assistant to the presiding judge who shall perform
2647	such duties as the chief presiding judge may direct.
2648	Section 55. Section 43.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to
2649	read:
2650	43.35 Witness coordination coordinating officesEach

state attorney and public defender court administrator



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establish a witness coordinating office in each county within

his or her judicial circuit. The office shall be responsible

for:

- (1) Coordinating court appearances, including pretrial conferences and depositions, for all witnesses who are subpoenaed in criminal cases, including law enforcement personnel.
- (2) Contacting witnesses and securing information necessary to place a witness on an on-call status with regard to his or her court appearance.
- (3) Contacting witnesses to advise them not to report to court in the event the case for which they have been subpoensed has been continued or has had a plea entered, or in the event there is any other reason why their attendance is not required on the dates they have been ordered to report.
- (4) Contacting the employer of a witness, when necessary, to confirm that the employee has been subpoenaed to appear in court as a witness.

In addition, the state attorney or public defender the office may provide additional services to reduce time and wage losses to a minimum for all witnesses.

Section 56. Effective July 1, 2003, section 44.108, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

44.108 Funding of mediation and arbitration. -- In addition to any other service charges levied by law, a filing fee of \$45 on every petition for a modification of a final judgment of dissolution, a filing fee of \$5 on every county civil court filing, and a filing fee of \$5 on every circuit civil court filing shall be levied. The charges shall be collected by the

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clerk of court and all but \$1 of each fee collected shall be
forwarded to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the
General Revenue Fund to fund mediation and arbitration services
and the responsibilities of the Supreme Court set forth in s.

44.106. Mediation should be accessible to all parties regardless

of financial status. Each board of county commissioners may

support mediation and arbitration services by appropriating

2689 moneys from county revenues and by:

- (1) Levying, in addition to other service charges levied by law, a service charge of no more than \$5 on any circuit court proceeding, which shall be deposited in the court's mediation-arbitration account fund under the supervision of the chief judge of the circuit in which the county is located; and
- (2) Levying, in addition to other service charges levied by law, a service charge of no more than \$5 on any county court proceeding, which shall be deposited in the county's mediation-arbitration account fund to be used to fund county civil mediation services under the supervision of the chief judge of the circuit in which the county is located.
- (3) Levying, in addition to other service charges levied by law, a service charge of no more than \$45 on any petition for a modification of a final judgment of dissolution, which shall be deposited in the court's family mediation account fund to be used to fund family mediation services under the supervision of the chief judge of the circuit in which the county is located.
- (4) If a board of county commissioners levies the service charge authorized in subsection (1), subsection (2), or subsection (3), The clerk of the court shall forward \$1 of each charge to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the state mediation and arbitration trust fund which is hereby



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established. Such fund shall be used by the Supreme Court to carry out its responsibilities set forth in s. 44.106.

Section 57. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 49.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 49.10 Notice of action, publication, proof .--
- 2717 (1)
 - (b) In proceedings described in s. 49.011(4), (10), and (11), except in those counties where, pursuant to s. 50.071(3), notices are by law required to be published by designated record newspaper, the clerk of the court shall post notices of action in the manner prescribed by s. 49.11 when such notices are required of persons authorized to proceed as insolvent and poverty-stricken persons under s. 57.081.
 - Section 58. Subsection (2) of section 55.141, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 55.141 Satisfaction of judgments and decrees; duties of clerk and judge.--
 - (2) Upon such payment, the clerk, or the judge if there is no clerk, shall issue his or her receipt therefor and shall record a satisfaction of judgment, provided by the judgment holder, upon payment of the recording charge prescribed in s. 28.24(12)(15) plus the necessary costs of mailing to the clerk or judge. The clerk or judge shall formally notify the owner of record of such judgment or decree, if such person and his or her address are known to the clerk or judge receiving such payment, and, upon request therefor, shall pay over to the person entitled, or to his or her order, the full amount of the payment so received, less his or her fees for issuing execution on such judgment or decree, if any has been issued, and less his or her fees for receiving into and paying out of the registry of the

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HB 1929 2003 court such payment, together with the fees of the clerk for

receiving into and paying such money out of the registry of the court.

Section 59. Effective July 1, 2003, subsection (1) of section 57.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

57.081 Costs; right to proceed where prepayment of costs waived.--

Any indigent person, except a prisoner as defined in s. 57.085, who is a party or intervenor in any judicial or administrative agency proceeding or who initiates such proceeding shall receive the services of the courts, sheriffs, and clerks, with respect to such proceedings, despite his or her present inability to pay for these services without charge. Such services are limited to filing fees; service of process; certified copies of orders or final judgments; a single photocopy of any court pleading, record, or instrument filed with the clerk; examining fees; mediation services and fees; court-appointed counsel fees; subpoena fees and services; service charges for collecting and disbursing funds; and any other cost or service arising out of pending litigation. In any appeal from an administrative agency decision, for which the clerk is responsible for preparing the transcript, the clerk shall record waive the cost of preparing the transcripts and the cost for copies of any exhibits in the record. Prepayment of costs to any court, clerk, or sheriff is not required in any action if the party has obtained from the clerk in each proceeding a certification of indigency in accordance with s. 27.52, based on an affidavit of the applicant claiming that the applicant is indigent and unable to pay the charges otherwise payable by law to any of such officers, providing the details of

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



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HB 1929 2003 the applicant's financial condition, and containing a statement that certifies that no person has been paid or promised any payment of any remuneration by the applicant for services performed on behalf of the applicant in connection with the action or proceeding. However, when the person is represented by an attorney, the person need not file an affidavit in order to be exempt from payment of charges under this subsection. A represented person is exempt from charges under this subsection if the attorney of such person files a written certificate, signed by the attorney, certifying that the attorney has made an investigation to ascertain the financial condition of the client and has found the client to be indigent; that the attorney has investigated the nature of the applicant's position and in the attorney's opinion it is meritorious as a matter of law; and that the attorney has not been paid or promised payment of any remuneration for services and intends to act as attorney for the applicant without compensation. On the failure or refusal of the clerk to issue a certificate of indigency, the applicant is entitled to a review of the application for the certificate by the court having jurisdiction of the cause of action.

Section 60. Subsections (2), (3), (4), (5), and (8) of section 57.085, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

57.085 Waiver of prepayment of court costs and fees for indigent prisoners.--

(2) When a prisoner who is intervening in or initiating a judicial proceeding seeks to defer the waiver of prepayment of court costs and fees because of indigency, the prisoner must file an affidavit of indigency with the appropriate clerk of the court. The affidavit must contain complete information about the prisoner's identity; the nature and amount of the prisoner's



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income; all real property owned by the prisoner; all tangible and intangible property worth more than \$100 which is owned by the prisoner; the amount of cash held by the prisoner; the balance of any checking, savings, or money market account held by the prisoner; the prisoner's dependents, including their names and ages; the prisoner's debts, including the name of each debtor and the amount owed to each debtor; and the prisoner's monthly expenses. The prisoner must certify in the affidavit whether the prisoner has been adjudicated indigent under this section, certified indigent under s. 57.081, or authorized to proceed as an indigent under 28 U.S.C. s. 1915 by a federal court. The prisoner must attach to the affidavit a photocopy of the prisoner's trust account records for the preceding 6 months or for the length of the prisoner's incarceration, whichever period is shorter. The affidavit must contain the following statements: "I am unable to pay court costs and fees. Under penalty of perjury, I swear or affirm that all statements in this affidavit are true and complete."

- (3) Before a prisoner may receive a <u>deferral</u> waiver of prepayment of any court costs and fees for an action brought under this section, the <u>indigency examiner</u> court must review the affidavit of indigency and <u>certify</u> adjudicate the prisoner <u>is</u> indigent.
- (4) When the examiner has issued a certificate of indigency under this section a court adjudicates a prisoner indigent but concludes, from the affidavit of indigency or other information, that the prisoner is able to pay part of the court costs and fees required by law, the court shall order the prisoner to make, prior to service of process, an initial partial payment of those court costs and fees. The initial



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partial payment must total at least 20 percent of the average monthly balance of the prisoner's trust account for the preceding 6 months or for the length of the prisoner's incarceration, whichever period is shorter.

- (5) When an examiner has issued a certificate of indigency a court adjudicates a prisoner indigent under this section, the court shall order the prisoner to make monthly payments of no less than 20 percent of the balance of the prisoner's trust account as payment of court costs and fees. When a court orders such payment, the Department of Corrections or the local detention facility shall place a lien on the inmate's trust account for the full amount of the court costs and fees, and shall withdraw money maintained in that trust account and forward the money, when the balance exceeds \$10, to the appropriate clerk of the court until the prisoner's court costs and fees are paid in full.
- (8) In any judicial proceeding in which a <u>certificate of indigency has been issued to a prisoner has been adjudicated indigent and has been granted a full or partial waiver of court costs and fees, the court may at any time dismiss the prisoner's action, in whole or in part, upon a finding that:</u>
- (a) The prisoner's claim of indigency is false or misleading;
- (b) The prisoner provided false or misleading information regarding another judicial or administrative proceeding in which the prisoner was a party;
- (c) The prisoner failed to pay court costs and fees assessed under this section despite having the ability to pay; or



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(d) The prisoner's action or a portion of the action is frivolous or malicious.

Section 61. Effective July 1, 2003, subsections (2) and (6) of section 61.21, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 61.21 Parenting course authorized; fees; required attendance authorized; contempt.--
- (2) The Department of Children and Family Services All judicial circuits in the state shall approve a parenting course which shall be a course of a minimum of 4 hours designed to educate, train, and assist divorcing parents in regard to the consequences of divorce on parents and children.
- (a) The parenting course referred to in this section shall be named the Parent Education and Family Stabilization Course and may include, but need not be limited to, the following topics as they relate to court actions between parents involving custody, care, visitation, and support of a child or children:
- 1. Legal aspects of deciding child-related issues between parents.
 - 2. Emotional aspects of separation and divorce on adults.
- 3. Emotional aspects of separation and divorce on children.
 - 4. Family relationships and family dynamics.
 - 5. Financial responsibilities to a child or children.
 - 6. Issues regarding spousal or child abuse and neglect.
- 7. Skill-based relationship education that may be generalized to parenting, workplace, school, neighborhood, and civic relationships.
- (b) Information regarding spousal and child abuse and neglect shall be included in every parent education and family



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stabilization course. A list of local agencies that provide assistance with such issues shall also be provided.

- (c) The parent education and family stabilization course shall be educational in nature and shall not be designed to provide individual mental health therapy for parents or children, or individual legal advice to parents or children.
- (d) Course providers shall not solicit participants from the sessions they conduct to become private clients or patients.
- (e) Course providers shall not give individual legal advice or mental health therapy.
- with may establish a list of approved registry of course providers and sites at which the parent education and family stabilization course required by this section may be completed. The department court shall also include on within the list registry of course providers and sites at least one site in each circuit at which the parent education and family stabilization course may be completed on a sliding fee scale, if available.

Section 62. Section 77.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

77.28 Garnishment; attorney's fees, costs, expenses; deposit required.--Before issuance of any writ of garnishment, the party applying for it shall deposit \$100 in the registry of the court which shall be paid to the garnishee on the garnishee's demand at any time after the service of the writ for the payment or part payment of his or her attorney's fee which the garnishee expends or agrees to expend in obtaining representation in response to the writ. At the time of deposit, the clerk shall collect the statutory fee provided by s. 28.24(10)(13) in addition to the \$100 deposited into the

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registry of the court. On rendering final judgment, the court shall determine the garnishee's costs and expenses, including a reasonable attorney's fee, and in the event of a judgment in favor of the plaintiff, the amount shall be subject to offset by the garnishee against the defendant whose property or debt owing is being garnished. In addition, the court shall tax the garnishee's costs and expenses as costs. Plaintiff may recover in this manner the sum advanced by plaintiff and paid into registry of court, and if the amount allowed by the court is greater than the amount of the deposit, together with any offset, judgment for the garnishee shall be entered against the party against whom the costs are taxed for the deficiency.

Section 63. Effective July 1, 2003, section 92.231, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

92.231 Expert witnesses; fee. --

- (1) The term "expert witness" as used herein shall apply to any witness who offers himself or herself in the trial of any civil action as an expert witness or who is subpoenaed to testify in such capacity before a state attorney in the investigation of a criminal matter, or before a grand jury, and who is permitted by the court to qualify and testify as such, upon any matter pending before any court.
- (2) Any expert or skilled witness who shall have testified in any cause shall be allowed a witness fee including the cost of any exhibits used by such witness in an the amount agreed to by the parties of \$10 per hour or such amount as the trial judge may deem reasonable, and the same shall be taxed as costs. In instances where services are provided for the state, reimbursement from the state funds shall not exceed standard amounts as provided by general law.

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Section 64. Section 125.69, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

125.69 Penalties; enforcement by code inspectors. --

- (1) Violations of county ordinances shall be prosecuted in the same manner as misdemeanors are prosecuted. Such violations shall be prosecuted in the name of the county state in a court having jurisdiction of misdemeanors by the prosecuting attorney thereof and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 60 days or by both such fine and imprisonment. However, a county may specify, by ordinance, a violation of a county ordinance which is punishable by a fine in an amount exceeding \$500, but not exceeding \$2,000 a day, if the county must have authority to punish a violation of that ordinance by a fine in an amount greater than \$500 in order for the county to carry out a federally mandated program.
- (2) For the purpose of prosecuting violations of county ordinances under this section, the board of county commissioners of each county and the governing board of each charter county may designate as the county's prosecuting attorney an attorney employed by the county or a contract attorney. Subject to the control and oversight of the appointing authority, such attorney may employ assistants as necessary. Such person shall have all powers exercisable by the state attorney in the prosecution of violations of county ordinances under this section as of June 30, 2004. Such person shall be subject to suspension and removal by the Governor and Senate from the exercise of prosecutorial powers in the same manner as state attorneys.
- (3) Each county is authorized and required to pay any attorney appointed by the court to represent a defendant

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prosecuted under this section if the provision of an attorney at public expense is required by the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Florida and if the party is indigent as established pursuant to s. 27.52. In such cases, the court shall appoint counsel to represent the defendant from the registry of private counsel established pursuant to s. 27.40, and shall order the county to pay the reasonable fees, expenses, and costs of such defense.

- (4) The county shall bear all court fees and costs of any prosecution under this section, and may, if it prevails, recover the court fees and costs paid by it and the fees and expenses paid to a court-appointed attorney as part of its judgment. The state shall bear no expense of actions brought under this section except those that it would bear in an ordinary civil action between private parties in county court.
- (5)(2) The board of county commissioners of each county may designate its agents or employees as code inspectors whose duty it is to assure code compliance. Any person designated as a code inspector may issue citations for violations of county codes and ordinances, respectively, or subsequent amendments thereto, when such code inspector has actual knowledge that a violation has been committed.
- (a) Prior to issuing a citation, a code inspector shall provide notice to the violator that the violator has committed a violation of a code or ordinance and shall establish a reasonable time period within which the violator must correct the violation. Such time period shall be no more than 30 days. If, upon personal investigation, a code inspector finds that the violator has not corrected the violation within the time period, a code inspector may issue a citation to the violator. A code



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inspector does not have to provide the violator with a reasonable time period to correct the violation prior to issuing a citation and may immediately issue a citation if the code inspector has reason to believe that the violation presents a serious threat to the public health, safety, or welfare, or if the violation is irreparable or irreversible.

- (b) A citation issued by a code inspector shall state the date and time of issuance, name and address of the person in violation, date of the violation, section of the codes or ordinances, or subsequent amendments thereto, violated, name of the code inspector, and date and time when the violator shall appear in county court.
- (c) If a repeat violation is found subsequent to the issuance of a citation, the code inspector is not required to give the violator a reasonable time to correct the violation and may immediately issue a citation. For purposes of this subsection, the term "repeat violation" means a violation of a provision of a code or ordinance by a person who has previously been found to have violated the same provision within 5 years prior to the violation, notwithstanding the violations occurred at different locations.
- (d) If the owner of property which is subject to an enforcement proceeding before county court transfers ownership of such property between the time the initial citation or citations are issued and the date the violator has been summoned to appear in county court, such owner shall:
- 1. Disclose, in writing, the existence and the nature of the proceeding to the prospective transferee.



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- 2. Deliver to the prospective transferee a copy of the pleadings, notices, and other materials relating to the county court proceeding received by the transferor.
- 3. Disclose, in writing, to the prospective transferee that the new owner will be responsible for compliance with the applicable code and with orders issued in the county court proceeding.
- 4. File a notice with the code enforcement official of the transfer of the property, with the identity and address of the new owner and copies of the disclosures made to the new owner, within 5 days after the date of the transfer.

A failure to make the disclosure described in subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3. before the transfer creates a rebuttable presumption of fraud. If the property is transferred before the date the violator has been summoned to appear in county court, the proceeding shall not be dismissed but the new owner will be substituted as the party of record and thereafter provided a reasonable period of time to correct the violation before the continuation of proceedings in county court.

(e) If the code inspector has reason to believe a violation or the condition causing the violation presents a serious threat to the public health, safety, and welfare or if the violation is irreparable or irreversible in nature, or if after attempts under this section to bring a repeat violation into compliance with a provision of a code or ordinance prove unsuccessful, the local governing body may make all reasonable repairs which are required to bring the property into compliance and charge the owner with the reasonable cost of the repairs along with the fine imposed pursuant to this section. Making

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such repairs does not create a continuing obligation on the part of the local governing body to make further repairs or to maintain the property and does not create any liability against the local governing body for any damages to the property if such repairs were completed in good faith.

- (f) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize any person designated as a code inspector to perform any function or duties of a law enforcement officer other than as specified in this subsection. A code inspector shall not make physical arrests or take any person into custody and shall be exempt from requirements relating to the Special Risk Class of the Florida Retirement System, bonding, and the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission, as defined and provided by general law.
- (g) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the enforcement pursuant to ss. 553.79 and 553.80 of the Florida Building Code adopted pursuant to s. 553.73 as applied to construction, provided that a building permit is either not required or has been issued by the county.
- (h) The provisions of this subsection may be used by a county in lieu of the provisions of part II of chapter 162.
- (i) The provisions of this subsection are additional or supplemental means of enforcing county codes and ordinances. Except as provided in paragraph (h), nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a county from enforcing its codes or ordinances by any other means.
- Section 65. Section 162.30, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 162.30 Civil actions to enforce county and municipal ordinances.--In addition to other provisions of law authorizing



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HB 1929 2003 the enforcement of county and municipal codes and ordinances, a county or municipality may enforce any violation of a county or municipal code or ordinance by filing a civil action in the same manner as instituting a civil action. The action shall be brought in county or circuit court, whichever is appropriate depending upon the relief sought. Counties and municipalities are authorized and required to pay any attorney appointed by the court to represent a private party in such action if the provision of an attorney at public expense is required by the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Florida and if the party is indigent as established pursuant to s. 27.52. The county or municipality shall bear all court fees and costs of any such action, and may, if it prevails, recover the court fees and costs and expense of the court-appointed attorney as part of its judgment. The state shall bear no expense of actions brought under this section except those that it would bear in an ordinary civil action between private parties in county court.

Section 66. Section 197.532, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.532 Fees for mailing additional notices, when application is made by holder.—When the certificateholder makes a written request of the clerk and furnishes the names and addresses at the time of the filing of the application, the clerk shall send a copy of the notice referred to in s. 197.522 to anyone to whom the certificateholder may request him or her to send it, and the clerk shall include in such notice the statement required in s. 197.522. The certificateholder shall pay the clerk the service charges as prescribed in s. 28.24(5)(8) for preparing and mailing each copy of notice

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requested by the holder. When the charges are made, they shall be added by the clerk to the amount required to redeem the land from sale.

Section 67. Subsection (3) of section 197.542, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.542 Sale at public auction. --

(3) If the sale is canceled for any reason, the clerk shall immediately readvertise the sale to be held no later than 30 days after the date the sale was canceled. Only one advertisement is necessary. No further notice is required. The amount of the statutory (opening) bid shall be increased by the cost of advertising, additional clerk's fees as provided for in s. 28.24(23)(26), and interest as provided for in subsection (1). The clerk shall receive full payment prior to the issuance of the tax deed.

Section 68. Subsection (2) of section 197.582, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

197.582 Disbursement of proceeds of sale. --

(2) If the property is purchased for an amount in excess of the statutory bid of the certificateholder, the excess shall be paid over and disbursed by the clerk. If the property purchased is homestead property and the statutory bid includes an amount equal to at least one-half of the assessed value of the homestead, that amount shall be treated as excess and distributed in the same manner. The clerk shall distribute the excess to the governmental units for the payment of any lien of record held by a governmental unit against the property. In the event the excess is not sufficient to pay all of such liens in full, the excess shall then be paid to each governmental unit pro rata. If, after all liens of record of the governmental

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units upon the property are paid in full, there remains a balance of undistributed funds, the balance of the purchase price shall be retained by the clerk for the benefit of the persons described in s. 197.522(1)(a), as their interests may appear. The clerk shall mail notices to such persons notifying them of the funds held for their benefit. Any service charges, at the same rate as prescribed in s. 28.24(10)(13), and costs of mailing notices shall be paid out of the excess balance held by the clerk. Excess proceeds shall be held and disbursed in the same manner as unclaimed redemption moneys in s. 197.473. In the event excess proceeds are not sufficient to cover the service charges and mailing costs, the clerk shall receive the total amount of excess proceeds as a service charge.

Section 69. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 212.055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.055 Discretionary sales surtaxes; legislative intent; authorization and use of proceeds.—It is the legislative intent that any authorization for imposition of a discretionary sales surtax shall be published in the Florida Statutes as a subsection of this section, irrespective of the duration of the levy. Each enactment shall specify the types of counties authorized to levy; the rate or rates which may be imposed; the maximum length of time the surtax may be imposed, if any; the procedure which must be followed to secure voter approval, if required; the purpose for which the proceeds may be expended; and such other requirements as the Legislature may provide. Taxable transactions and administrative procedures shall be as provided in s. 212.054.

(2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE SURTAX. --

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The proceeds of the surtax authorized by this subsection and any interest accrued thereto shall be expended by the school district or within the county and municipalities within the county, or, in the case of a negotiated joint county agreement, within another county, to finance, plan, and construct infrastructure and to acquire land for public recreation or conservation or protection of natural resources and to finance the closure of county-owned or municipally owned solid waste landfills that are already closed or are required to close by order of the Department of Environmental Protection. Any use of such proceeds or interest for purposes of landfill closure prior to July 1, 1993, is ratified. Neither the proceeds nor any interest accrued thereto shall be used for operational expenses of any infrastructure, except that any county with a population of less than 75,000 that is required to close a landfill by order of the Department of Environmental Protection may use the proceeds or any interest accrued thereto for longterm maintenance costs associated with landfill closure. Counties, as defined in s. 125.011(1), and charter counties may, in addition, use the proceeds and any interest accrued thereto to retire or service indebtedness incurred for bonds issued prior to July 1, 1987, for infrastructure purposes, and for bonds subsequently issued to refund such bonds. Any use of such proceeds or interest for purposes of retiring or servicing indebtedness incurred for such refunding bonds prior to July 1, 1999, is ratified.

- 2. For the purposes of this paragraph, "infrastructure"
 means:
- a. Any fixed capital expenditure or fixed capital outlay associated with the construction, reconstruction, or improvement

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of public facilities which have a life expectancy of 5 or more years and any land acquisition, land improvement, design, and engineering costs related thereto.

- A fire department vehicle, an emergency medical service vehicle, a sheriff's office vehicle, a police department vehicle, or any other vehicle, and such equipment necessary to outfit the vehicle for its official use or equipment that has a life expectancy of at least 5 years.
- c. Any expenditure for the construction, lease, or maintenance of, or provision of utilities or security for, facilities as defined in s. 29.008.
- Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, a discretionary sales surtax imposed or extended after the effective date of this act may provide for an amount not to exceed 15 percent of the local option sales surtax proceeds to be allocated for deposit to a trust fund within the county's accounts created for the purpose of funding economic development projects of a general public purpose targeted to improve local economies, including the funding of operational costs and incentives related to such economic development. The ballot statement must indicate the intention to make an allocation under the authority of this subparagraph.

Section 70. Effective July 1, 2003, paragraphs (c), (d), (e), and (f) of subsection (3) and subsection (11) of section 318.18, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

318.18 Amount of civil penalties. -- The penalties required for a noncriminal disposition pursuant to s. 318.14 are as follows:

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(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), a person cited for exceeding the speed limit by up to 5 m.p.h. in a legally posted school zone will be fined \$50. A person exceeding the speed limit in a school zone shall pay will be assessed a fine double the amount listed in paragraph (b).

- (d) A person cited for exceeding the speed limit in a posted construction zone shall pay will be assessed a fine double the amount listed in paragraph (b). The fine shall be doubled for construction zone violations only if construction personnel are present or operating equipment on the road or immediately adjacent to the road under construction.
- (e) If a violation of s. 316.1301 or s. 316.1303 results in an injury to the pedestrian or damage to the property of the pedestrian, an additional fine of up to \$250 shall be paid must be assessed. This amount must be distributed pursuant to s. 318.21.
- (f) A person cited for exceeding the speed limit within a zone posted for any electronic or manual toll collection facility shall pay will be assessed a fine double the amount listed in paragraph (b). However, no person cited for exceeding the speed limit in any toll collection zone shall be subject to a doubled fine unless the governmental entity or authority controlling the toll collection zone first installs a traffic control device providing warning that speeding fines are doubled. Any such traffic control device must meet the requirements of the uniform system of traffic control devices.
- (11)(a) Court costs that are to be in addition to the stated fine <u>must be paid</u> shall be imposed by the court in an amount not less than the following:



3276	HB 1929 2003 For pedestrian infractions \$ 3.
3277	For nonmoving traffic infractions\$ 6.
	_
3278	For moving traffic infractions \$10.
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3280	(b) In addition to the court cost <u>required</u> assessed under
3281	paragraph (a), the court shall impose a \$3 court cost must be
3282	paid for each infraction to be distributed as provided in s.
3283	938.01 and a \$2 court cost as provided in s. 938.15 when
3284	assessed by a municipality or county.
3285	
3286	Court costs imposed under this subsection may not exceed \$30. A
3287	criminal justice selection center or other local criminal
3288	justice access and assessment center may be funded from these
3289	court costs.
3290	Section 71. Paragraph (h) of subsection (2) of section
3291	318.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
3292	318.21 Disposition of civil penalties by county
3293	courtsAll civil penalties received by a county court pursuant
3294	to the provisions of this chapter shall be distributed and paid
3295	monthly as follows:
3296	(2) Of the remainder:
3297	(h) Fifteen percent must be deposited into the General
3298	Revenue County Article V Trust Fund.
3299	Section 72. Section 318.325, Florida Statutes, is amended
3300	to read:
3301	318.325 Jurisdiction and procedure for parking
3302	infractions Any county or municipality may adopt an ordinance
3302	that allows the county or municipality to refer cases involving
3304	the violation of a county or municipal parking ordinance to a

hearing officer funded by the county or municipality designated



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to preside over civil traffic infractions in the county. Notwithstanding the provisions of ss. 318.14 and 775.08(3), any parking violation shall be deemed to be an infraction as defined in s. 318.13(3). However, the violation must be enforced and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of general law applicable to parking violations and with the charter or code of the county or municipality where the violation occurred. The clerk of the court or the designated traffic violations bureau must collect and distribute the fines, forfeitures, and court costs assessed under this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 318.21, fines and forfeitures received from parking violations committed within the unincorporated areas of the county or within the boundaries of the municipality must be collected and paid monthly to the county or municipality, respectively. Court costs assessed by the hearing officer must be paid to the county.

Section 73. Subsection (1) of section 395.3025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

395.3025 Patient and personnel records; copies; examination.--

(1) Any licensed facility shall, upon written request, and only after discharge of the patient, furnish, in a timely manner, without delays for legal review, to any person admitted therein for care and treatment or treated thereat, or to any such person's guardian, curator, or personal representative, or in the absence of one of those persons, to the next of kin of a decedent or the parent of a minor, or to anyone designated by such person in writing, a true and correct copy of all patient records, including X rays, and insurance information concerning such person, which records are in the possession of the licensed

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HB 1929 2003 facility, provided the person requesting such records agrees to pay a charge. The exclusive charge for copies of patient records may include sales tax and actual postage, and, except for nonpaper records which are subject to a charge not to exceed \$2 as provided in s. 28.24(6)(9)(c), may not exceed \$1 per page, as provided in s. 28.24(5)(8)(a). A fee of up to \$1 may be charged for each year of records requested. These charges shall apply to all records furnished, whether directly from the facility or from a copy service providing these services on behalf of the facility. However, a patient whose records are copied or searched for the purpose of continuing to receive medical care is not required to pay a charge for copying or for the search. The licensed facility shall further allow any such person to examine the original records in its possession, or microforms or other suitable reproductions of the records, upon such reasonable terms as shall be imposed to assure that the records will not be damaged, destroyed, or altered.

Section 74. Section 397.334, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.334 Treatment-based drug court programs. --

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature to implement treatment-based drug court programs in each judicial circuit in an effort to reduce crime and recidivism, abuse and neglect cases, and family dysfunction by breaking the cycle of addiction which is the most predominant cause of cases entering the justice system. The Legislature recognizes that the integration of judicial supervision, treatment, accountability, and sanctions greatly increases the effectiveness of substance abuse treatment. The Legislature also seeks to ensure that there is a coordinated, integrated, and multidisciplinary response to the



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substance abuse problem in this state, with special attention given to creating partnerships between the public and private sectors and to the coordinated, supported, and integrated delivery of multiple-system services for substance abusers, including a multiagency team approach to service delivery.

(1)(2) Each county may fund judicial circuit shall establish a model of a treatment-based drug court program under which persons in the justice system assessed with a substance abuse problem will be processed in such a manner as to appropriately address the severity of the identified substance abuse problem through treatment plans tailored to the individual needs of the participant. These treatment-based drug court program models may be established in the misdemeanor, felony, family, delinquency, and dependency divisions of the judicial circuits. It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage the Department of Corrections, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Health, the Department of Law Enforcement, and such other agencies, local governments, law enforcement agencies, and other interested public or private sources to support the creation and establishment of these problem-solving court programs. Participation in the treatment-based drug court programs does not divest any public or private agency of its responsibility for a child or adult, but allows these agencies to better meet their needs through shared responsibility and resources.

(2) (3) The treatment-based drug court programs shall include therapeutic jurisprudence principles and adhere to the following 10 key components, recognized by the Drug Courts Program Office of the Office of Justice Programs of the United



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States Department of Justice and adopted by the Florida Supreme Court Treatment-Based Drug Court Steering Committee:

- (a) Drug court programs integrate alcohol and other drug treatment services with justice system case processing.
- (b) Using a nonadversarial approach, prosecution and defense counsel promote public safety while protecting participants' due process rights.
- (c) Eligible participants are identified early and promptly placed in the drug court program.
- (d) Drug court programs provide access to a continuum of alcohol, drug, and other related treatment and rehabilitation services.
- (e) Abstinence is monitored by frequent testing for alcohol and other drugs.
- (f) A coordinated strategy governs drug court program responses to participants' compliance.
- (g) Ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court program participant is essential.
- (h) Monitoring and evaluation measure the achievement of program goals and gauge program effectiveness.
- (i) Continuing interdisciplinary education promotes effective drug court program planning, implementation, and operations.
- (j) Forging partnerships among drug court programs, public agencies, and community-based organizations generates local support and enhances drug court program effectiveness.
- (3)(4) Treatment-based drug court programs may include pretrial intervention programs as provided in ss. 948.08, 948.16, and 985.306.



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(4)(5)(a) The Florida Association of Drug Court Program Professionals is created. The membership of the association may consist of drug court program practitioners who comprise the multidisciplinary drug court program team, including, but not limited to, judges, state attorneys, defense counsel, drug court program coordinators, probation officers, law enforcement officers, members of the academic community, and treatment professionals. Membership in the association shall be voluntary.

- (b) The association shall annually elect a chair whose duty is to solicit recommendations from members on issues relating to the expansion, operation, and institutionalization of drug court programs. The chair is responsible for providing the association's recommendations to the Supreme Court Treatment-Based Drug Court Steering Committee, and shall submit a report each year, on or before October 1, to the steering committee.
- (5) If a county chooses to fund a treatment-based drug court program, the county must secure funding from sources other than the state for those costs not otherwise assumed by the state.

Section 75. Subsection (3) of section 712.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

712.06 Contents of notice; recording and indexing .--

(3) The clerk of the circuit court shall, upon such filing, mail by registered or certified mail to the purported owner of said property, as stated in such notice, a copy thereof and shall enter on the original, before recording the same, a certificate showing such mailing. For preparing the certificate, the claimant shall pay to the clerk the service charge as prescribed in s. 28.24(8)(11) and the necessary costs of

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HB 1929 2003 mailing, in addition to the recording charges as prescribed in 3454 s. 28.24(12)(15). If the notice names purported owners having 3455 more than one address, the person filing the same shall furnish 3456 3457 a true copy for each of the several addresses stated, and the clerk shall send one such copy to the purported owners named at 3458 each respective address. Such certificate shall be sufficient if 3459 the same reads substantially as follows: 3460 3461 I hereby certify that I did on this ____, mail by 3462 registered (or certified) mail a copy of the foregoing notice to 3463 3464 each of the following at the address stated: ... (Clerk of the circuit court) ... 3465 of _____ County, Florida, 3466 By ... (Deputy clerk) ... 3467 3468 The clerk of the circuit court is not required to mail to the 3469 purported owner of such property any such notice that pertains 3470 solely to the preserving of any covenant or restriction or any 3471 portion of a covenant or restriction. 3472 Section 76. Effective July 1, 2003, paragraph (c) of 3473 subsection (2) of section 741.30, Florida Statutes, is amended 3474 3475 to read: 741.30 Domestic violence; injunction; powers and duties of 3476 court and clerk; petition; notice and hearing; temporary 3477 injunction; issuance of injunction; statewide verification 3478 system; enforcement. --3479 (2)3480 The clerk of the court shall assist petitioners in 3481 seeking both injunctions for protection against domestic 3482

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violence and enforcement for a violation thereof as specified in this section.

- 2. All clerks' offices shall provide simplified petition forms for the injunction, any modifications, and the enforcement thereof, including instructions for completion.
- 3. The clerk of the court shall advise petitioners of the opportunity to apply for a certificate of indigency availability of affidavits of insolvency or indigence in lieu of prepayment payment for the cost of the filing fee, as provided in paragraph (a).
- 4. The clerk of the court shall ensure the petitioner's privacy to the extent practical while completing the forms for injunctions for protection against domestic violence.
- 5. The clerk of the court shall provide petitioners with a minimum of two certified copies of the order of injunction, one of which is serviceable and will inform the petitioner of the process for service and enforcement.
- 6. Clerks of court and appropriate staff in each county shall receive training in the effective assistance of petitioners as provided or approved by the Florida Association of Court Clerks.
- 7. The clerk of the court in each county shall make available informational brochures on domestic violence when such brochures are provided by local certified domestic violence centers.
- 8. The clerk of the court in each county shall distribute a statewide uniform informational brochure to petitioners at the time of filing for an injunction for protection against domestic or repeat violence when such brochures become available. The



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brochure must include information about the effect of giving the court false information about domestic violence.

Section 77. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 790.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.22 Use of BB guns, air or gas-operated guns, or electric weapons or devices by minor under 16; limitation; possession of firearms by minor under 18 prohibited; penalties.--

(4)

(c) The juvenile justice circuit boards or juvenile justice county councils or the Department of Juvenile Justice shall establish appropriate community service programs to be available to the alternative sanctions coordinators of the circuit courts in implementing this subsection. The boards or councils or department shall propose the implementation of a community service program in each circuit, and may submit a circuit plan, to be implemented upon approval of the circuit alternative sanctions coordinator.

Section 78. Subsection (6) of section 796.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

796.07 Prohibiting prostitution, etc.; evidence; penalties; definitions.--

(6) A person who violates paragraph (2)(f) shall be assessed a civil penalty of \$500 if the violation results in any judicial disposition other than acquittal or dismissal. The proceeds from penalties assessed under this subsection shall be paid to the circuit courts administrator for the sole purpose of paying the administrative costs of mandatory treatment-based drug court programs provided under s. 397.334.



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Section 79. Section 914.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

914.06 Compensation of expert witnesses in criminal cases.—In a criminal case when the state or an indigent defendant requires the services of an expert witness whose opinion is relevant to the issues of the case, the court shall award reasonable compensation to the expert witness that shall be taxed and paid by the state county as costs in the same manner as other costs.

Section 80. Section 914.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

914.11 Indigent defendants.--If a court decides, on the basis of an affidavit, that a defendant in a criminal case is indigent pursuant to s. 27.52 and presently unable to pay the cost of procuring the attendance of witnesses, such defendant may subpoen the witnesses, and the costs, including the cost of the defendant's copy of all depositions and transcripts which are certified by the defendant's attorney as serving a useful purpose in the disposition of the case, shall be paid by the state county. When depositions are taken outside the circuit in which the case is pending, travel expenses shall be paid by the state county in accordance with s. 112.061 and shall also be taxed as costs payable to the state.

Section 81. Effective July 1, 2003, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 916.107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

916.107 Rights of forensic clients.--

- (2) RIGHT TO TREATMENT.--
- (a) The policy of the state is that the department shall not deny treatment or training to any client and that no

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services shall be delayed at a facility because the forensic client is <u>indigent pursuant to s. 27.52</u> and <u>presently</u> unable to pay. However, every reasonable effort to collect appropriate reimbursement for the cost of providing services to clients able to pay for the services, including reimbursement from insurance or other third-party payments, shall be made by facilities providing services pursuant to this chapter and in accordance with the provisions of s. 402.33.

Section 82. Effective July 1, 2003, subsection (3) of section 916.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 916.15 Involuntary commitment of defendant adjudicated not guilty by reason of insanity.--
- (3) In all proceedings under this subsection, both the defendant and the state shall have the right to a hearing before the committing court. Evidence at such hearing may be presented by the hospital administrator or the administrator's designee as well as by the state and the defendant. The defendant shall have the right to counsel at any such hearing. In the event that a defendant is determined to be indigent pursuant to s. 27.52 cannot afford counsel, the court shall appoint the public defender shall to represent the defendant. The parties shall have access to the defendant's records at the treating facilities and may interview or depose personnel who have had contact with the defendant at the treating facilities.

Section 83. Effective July 1, 2003, section 938.01, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 77 of chapter 2002-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

- 938.01 Additional Court Cost Clearing Trust Fund. --
- (1) All courts created by Art. V of the State Constitution shall, in addition to any fine or other penalty, <u>require</u> assess

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\$3 as a court cost against every person convicted for violation of a state penal or criminal statute or convicted for violation of a municipal or county ordinance to pay \$3 as a court cost.

Any person whose adjudication is withheld pursuant to the provisions of s. 318.14(9) or (10) shall also be liable for payment of be assessed such cost. In addition, \$3 from every bond estreature or forfeited bail bond related to such penal statutes or penal ordinances shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue as described in this subsection. However, no such assessment may be made against any person convicted for violation of any state statute, municipal ordinance, or county ordinance relating to the parking of vehicles.

- (a) All costs collected by the courts pursuant to this subsection shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue in accordance with administrative rules adopted by the executive director of the Department of Revenue for deposit in the Additional Court Cost Clearing Trust Fund. These funds and the funds deposited in the Additional Court Cost Clearing Trust Fund pursuant to s. 318.21(2)(c) shall be distributed as follows:
- 1. Ninety-two percent to the Department of Law Enforcement Criminal Justice Standards and Training Trust Fund.
- 2. Six and three-tenths percent to the Department of Law Enforcement Operating Trust Fund for the Criminal Justice Grant Program.
- 3. One and seven-tenths percent to the Department of Children and Family Services Domestic Violence Trust Fund for the domestic violence program pursuant to s. 39.903(3).
- (b) The funds deposited in the Department of Law Enforcement Criminal Justice Standards and Training Trust Fund, the Department of Law Enforcement Operating Trust Fund, and the

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Department of Children and Family Services Domestic Violence Trust Fund may be invested. Any interest earned from investing such funds and any unencumbered funds remaining at the end of the budget cycle shall remain in the respective trust fund.

- (c) All funds in the Department of Law Enforcement Criminal Justice Standards and Training Trust Fund shall be disbursed only in compliance with s. 943.25(9).
- (2) Except as provided by s. 938.15 and notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds collected and deposited pursuant to this section or s. 943.25 shall be expended unless specifically appropriated by the Legislature.

Section 84. Effective July 1, 2003, section 938.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

938.03 Crimes Compensation Trust Fund. --

- (1) When Any person pleading pleads guilty or nolo contendere to, or being is convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for, any felony, misdemeanor, delinquent act, or criminal traffic offense under the laws of this state or the violation of any municipal or county ordinance which adopts by reference any misdemeanor under state law, there shall pay be imposed as an additional cost in the case, in addition and prior to any other cost required to be imposed by law, the sum of \$50. Any person whose adjudication is withheld shall also be assessed such cost.
- (2) These costs shall not be are considered assessed unless specifically waived by the court. If the court does not order these costs, it shall state on the record, in detail, the reasons therefor.



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(3) In the event that the individual has been ordered to pay restitution in accordance with s. 775.089, costs referenced in this section shall be included in a judgment.

- of each \$50 collected to the Department of Revenue, to be deposited in the Crimes Compensation Trust Fund. The clerk shall retain the remaining \$1 of each \$50 collected as an additional cost by a service charge of the clerk's office. Under no condition shall a political subdivision be held liable for the payment of this sum of \$50.
- Section 85. Section 938.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 938.05 Additional court costs for felonies, misdemeanors, and criminal traffic offenses Local Government Criminal Justice

 Trust Fund.--
- (1) When Any person <u>pleading pleads</u> nolo contendere to a misdemeanor or criminal traffic offense under s. 318.14(10)(a) or <u>pleading pleads</u> guilty or nolo contendere to, or <u>being is</u> found guilty of, any felony, misdemeanor, or criminal traffic offense under the laws of this state or the violation of any municipal or county ordinance which adopts by reference any misdemeanor under state law, <u>there</u> shall <u>pay be imposed</u> as a cost in the case, in addition to any other cost required to be imposed by law, a sum in accordance with the following schedule:
 - (a) Felonies \$200
 - (b) Misdemeanors \$50
 - (c) Criminal traffic offenses.....\$50
- (2) Payment of the additional court costs provided for in subsection (1) shall be made part of any plea agreement reached by the prosecuting attorney and defense counsel or the criminal

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defendant where the plea agreement provides for the defendant to plead guilty or nolo contendere to any felony, misdemeanor, or criminal traffic offense under the laws of this state or any municipal or county ordinance which adopts by reference any misdemeanor under state law.

costs and shall notify the agency supervising a person upon whom costs have been imposed upon full payment of fees. The clerk shall deposit all but \$3 for each misdemeanor or criminal traffic case and all but \$5 for each felony case in the General Revenue Fund a special trust fund of the county. Such funds shall be used exclusively for those purposes set forth in s. 27.3455(3). The clerk shall retain \$3 for each misdemeanor or criminal traffic case and \$5 for each felony case of each scheduled amount collected as a service charge of the clerk's office. A political subdivision shall not be held liable for the payment of the additional costs imposed by this section.

Section 86. Effective July 1, 2003, subsection (1) of section 938.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

938.06 Additional cost for crime stoppers programs.--

(1) In addition to any fine prescribed by law for any criminal offense, there is hereby assessed as a court cost an additional surcharge of \$20 on such fine, which shall be imposed by all county and circuit courts and collected by the clerks of the courts together with such fine. No political subdivision shall be held liable for payment of costs under this section.

Section 87. Section 938.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

938.19 Teen courts; operation and administration.--Counties are hereby authorized to fund teen

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courts. Notwithstanding s. 318.121, in each county in which a teen court has been created, a county may adopt a mandatory cost to be assessed in specific cases as provided for in subsection (1) by incorporating by reference the provisions of this section in a county ordinance. Assessments collected by the clerk of the circuit court pursuant to this section shall be deposited into an account specifically for the operation and administration of the teen court:

(1) A sum of \$3, which shall be assessed as a court cost by both the circuit court and the county court in the county against every person who pleads guilty or nolo contendere to, or is convicted of, regardless of adjudication, a violation of a state criminal statute or a municipal ordinance or county ordinance or who pays a fine or civil penalty for any violation of chapter 316. Any person whose adjudication is withheld pursuant to the provisions of s. 318.14(9) or (10) shall also be assessed such cost. The \$3 assessment for court costs shall be assessed in addition to any fine, civil penalty, or other court cost and shall not be deducted from the proceeds of that portion of any fine or civil penalty which is received by a municipality in the county or by the county in accordance with ss. 316.660 and 318.21. The \$3 assessment shall specifically be added to any civil penalty paid for a violation of chapter 316, whether such penalty is paid by mail, paid in person without request for a hearing, or paid after hearing and determination by the court. However, the \$3 assessment shall not be made against a person for a violation of any state statutes, county ordinance, or municipal ordinance relating to the parking of vehicles, with the exception of a violation of the handicapped parking laws. The clerk of the circuit court shall collect the respective \$3



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assessments for court costs established in this subsection and

shall remit the same to the teen court monthly, less 5 percent,

which is to be retained as fee income of the office of the clerk

of the circuit court.

- (2) Such other moneys as become available for establishing and operating teen courts under the provisions of Florida law.
- Section 88. Effective July 1, 2003, and notwithstanding s. 938.19, Florida Statutes, to the contrary, any court may use surplus funds provided for teen courts for juvenile drug courts. This section expires July 1, 2004.

Section 89. Effective July 1, 2003, section 938.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

938.27 Judgment for costs on conviction .--

- (1) In all criminal cases, convicted persons are liable for payment of the documented costs of prosecution, including investigative costs incurred by law enforcement agencies, by fire departments for arson investigations, and by investigations of the Division of Financial Investigations of the Department of Financial Services Banking and Finance, if requested and documented by such agencies. These costs, shall be included and entered in the judgment rendered against the convicted person.
- (2) If the court does not enter costs, or orders only partial costs under this section, it shall state on the record the reasons therefor.
- (2)(3)(a) The court may require that the defendant pay the costs within a specified period or in specified installments.
- (b) The end of such period or the last such installment shall not be later than:
- 1. The end of the period of probation or community control, if probation or community control is ordered;

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- 2. Five years after the end of the term of imprisonment imposed, if the court does not order probation or community control; or
- 3. Five years after the date of sentencing in any other case.
- (c) If not otherwise provided by the court under this section, costs shall be paid immediately.
- (3)(4) If a defendant is placed on probation or community control, <u>payment of</u> any costs ordered under this section shall be a condition of such probation or community control. The court may revoke probation or community control if the defendant fails to pay these costs comply with such order.
- (5) The court, in determining whether to order costs and the amount of such costs, shall consider the amount of the costs incurred, the financial resources of the defendant, the financial needs and earning ability of the defendant, and such other factors which it deems appropriate.
- (4)(6) Any dispute as to the proper amount or type of costs ordered shall be resolved by the court by the preponderance of the evidence. The burden of demonstrating the amount of costs incurred is on the state attorney. The burden of demonstrating the financial resources of the defendant and the financial needs of the defendant is on the defendant. The burden of demonstrating such other matters as the court deems appropriate is upon the party designated by the court as justice requires.
- (5) (7) Any default in payment of costs ordered may be collected by any means authorized by law for enforcement of a judgment.



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(6)(8) The court may order The clerk of the court shall to collect and dispense cost payments in any case.

(7)(9) Investigative costs which are recovered shall be returned to the appropriate investigative agency which incurred the expense. Costs shall include actual expenses incurred in conducting the investigation and prosecution of the criminal case; however, costs may also include the salaries of permanent employees. Any investigative costs recovered on behalf of a state agency must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the agency operating trust fund, and a report of the payment must be sent to the agency.

(8)(10) Costs that are collected by the state attorney under this section shall be deposited into the state attorney's grants and donations trust fund to be used during the fiscal year in which the funds are collected, or in any subsequent fiscal year, for actual expenses incurred in investigating and prosecuting criminal cases, which may include the salaries of permanent employees.

Section 90. Section 938.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(1)(a) A defendant The court having jurisdiction over any defendant who has been 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, a special assistant public defender, or a conflict attorney shall be liable for payment of assess attorney's fees and costs. The court against the defendant at the sentencing hearing and shall determine the appropriate

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HB 1929 2003 amount of the obligation and method of payment. Such costs shall may 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 county for the defense of the defendant in criminal prosecutions within the county. 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 trial court shall order the defendant shall be liable to pay the costs assessed by the court in full, or within a time certain as set by the court, after the judgment of conviction becomes final.
- (c) After assessment of the application fee under s.

 27.52(1)(c) and attorney's fees and costs, the court shall order

 The defendant shall to pay the application fee under s.

 27.52(2)(a) 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.

 Attorney's fees and costs collected under this section shall be



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deposited into the General Revenue Fund. All fees and costs may be assessed under one judgment.

- (2)(a) When payment of the application fee and attorney's fees and costs has been ordered by the court, There is created in the name of the state county in which such assistance was rendered 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 conflict attorney; or
- 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 a conflict attorney.

Such lien constitutes a claim against the defendant-recipient or parent and his or her estate, enforceable according to law, in an amount to be determined by the court in which such assistance was rendered.

(b) Immediately after the issuance of an order for the payment of the application fee and attorney's fees and costs, A judgment showing the name and residence of the defendant-recipient or parent shall be filed for record in the office of 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 county by the clerk of the circuit court board of county commissioners of the county in which assistance was rendered.



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- The clerk of the circuit court within the county board of county commissioners of the county wherein the defendantrecipient was tried or received the services of a public defender, special assistant public defender, or appointed private legal counsel shall enforce, satisfy, compromise, settle, subordinate, release, or otherwise dispose of any debt or lien imposed under this section. A defendant-recipient or parent, liable who has been ordered to pay attorney's fees or costs and who is not in willful default in the payment thereof, may, at any time, petition the court which entered the order for deferral remission of the payment of attorney's fees or costs or of any unpaid portion thereof. If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that payment of the amount due will impose manifest hardship on such person or his or her immediate family, the court may remit all or part of the amount due in attorney's fees or costs or may modify the method of payment.
- (4) The <u>clerk</u> board of county commissioners of the county claiming such lien is authorized to contract with a <u>private</u> attorney or collection agency for collection of such debts or liens, provided the fee for such collection shall be on a contingent basis not to exceed 50 percent of the recovery. However, no fee shall be paid to any collection agency by reason of foreclosure proceedings against real property or from the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of real property.
- (5) No lien thus created shall be foreclosed upon the homestead of such defendant-recipient or parent, nor shall any defendant-recipient or parent <u>liable for payment of who is ordered to pay</u> attorney's fees or costs be denied any of the protections afforded any other civil judgment debtor.



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recipient shall may, at such stage of the proceedings as the court may deem appropriate, determine the value of the services of the public defender, special assistant public defender, or appointed private legal counsel and costs, at which time the defendant-recipient or parent, after adequate notice thereof, shall have opportunity to be heard and offer objection to the determination, and to be represented by counsel, with due opportunity to exercise and be accorded the procedures and rights provided in the laws and court rules pertaining to civil cases at law.

Section 91. Effective July 1, 2003, subsections (1), (2), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), and (14) of section 938.30, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

938.30 Court-imposed Financial obligations in criminal cases; supplementary proceedings.--

- (1) Any person <u>liable for payment of</u> who has been ordered to pay any financial obligation in any criminal case is subject to the provisions of this section. Courts operating under the provisions of this section shall have jurisdiction over such court-imposed financial obligations to ensure compliance.
- ordered to pay an obligation to appear and be examined under oath concerning the person's financial ability to pay the obligation. The court may reduce a person's court-ordered financial obligation based on the court's determination of the person's ability to pay the obligation. The judge may convert the statutory financial court-ordered obligation into to pay court costs to a court-ordered obligation to perform community service after examining a person under oath and determining a

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person's inability to pay. Any person failing to attend a hearing may be arrested on warrant or capias which may be issued by the clerk upon order of the court.

- (9) Any person failing to appear or willfully failing to comply with an order under this section, including an order to comply with a payment schedule <u>established by the clerk of</u> court, may be held in civil contempt.
- under this section shall be paid by may be assessed against the person. Such costs may include postage, copying, docketing fees, service fees, court reporter's fees, and reimbursements for the costs of processing bench warrants and pickup orders. Reasonable attorney's fees may be assessed at the court's discretion.

 Judges may assess such administrative costs and attorney's fees against the person as the court deems necessary to offset such fees and costs incurred under this section.
- (11) The court may refer any proceeding under this section to a special master who shall report findings and make recommendations to the court. The court shall act on such recommendations within a reasonable amount of time.
- (12) A record of court-imposed financial obligations collected by the clerk of court under the provisions of this section shall be reported quarterly by the clerk of court to the chief judge of the judicial circuit.
- (13) Court-imposed financial obligations arising from criminal cases which are past due, and which have been reduced to judgment by the court, may be referred by the county commission to a collection agent who is registered and in good standing pursuant to chapter 559 or a private attorney. Such



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referrals must be made in accordance with established bid practices.

(12)(14) The provisions of this section may be used in addition to, or in lieu of, other provisions of law for enforcing payment of court-imposed financial obligations in criminal cases. The court may enter any orders necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

Section 92. Effective July 1, 2003, section 938.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

938.35 Collection of court-related financial obligations .-- The board of county commissioners may pursue the collection of any fines, court costs, or other costs imposed by the court which remain unpaid for 90 days or more, or refer such collection to a private attorney who is a member in good standing of The Florida Bar or collection agent who is registered and in good standing pursuant to chapter 559. In pursuing the collection of such unpaid financial obligations through a private attorney or collection agent, the board of county commissioners must determine this is cost-effective and follow applicable procurement practices. Any provision of law notwithstanding, a county may pursue the collection of any fines, court costs, or other costs imposed by the court which remain unpaid for 90 days or more, or refer such collection to a private attorney who is a member in good standing of The Florida Bar or collection agent who is registered and in good standing pursuant to chapter 559. In pursuing the collection of such unpaid financial obligations through a private attorney or collection agent, the governing body of the county must determine that such collection is cost-effective and the county must follow applicable procurement practices. The costs of



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collection, including a reasonable attorney's fee, may be

recovered, except that such fees and costs of collection may not

Section 93. Section 939.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

exceed 40 percent of the total fines and costs owed.

939.06 Acquitted defendant not liable for costs.--No defendant in a criminal prosecution who is acquitted or discharged shall be liable for any costs or fees of the court or any ministerial office, or for any charge of subsistence while detained in custody. If the defendant shall have paid any taxable costs in the case, the clerk or judge shall give him or her a certificate of the payment of such costs, with the items thereof, which, when audited and approved according to law, shall be refunded to the defendant by the county.

Section 94. Section 939.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

939.08 Costs to be certified by county commissioners before audit.—In all cases wherein is claimed the payment of bills of costs, fees, or expenses, other than juror and witness fees, in the adjudication prosecution of any criminal case which are payable by the state county, the entity incurring the expense shall submit an itemized bill or statement thereof shall be submitted to the trial court administrator of the circuit or Justice Administrative Commission, as applicable, county commissioners of the county in which such cases are prosecuted, and The claim same shall not be paid until the applicable entity has board of county commissioners shall have approved it and certified thereon that the same is just, correct, and reasonable, and contains that no unnecessary or illegal item is contained therein.

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Section 95. Section 939.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

939.12 Cost against state in Supreme Court.--The clerk of the Supreme Court shall give, upon application, a certified copy of any judgment against the state upon appeal in criminal cases, and the state county commissioners of the county from the court of which such appeal was taken shall pay the same to the appellant, or the appellant's agent or attorney, on demand.

Section 96. Section 947.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

947.18 Conditions of parole. -- No person shall be placed on parole merely as a reward for good conduct or efficient performance of duties assigned in prison. No person shall be placed on parole until and unless the commission finds that there is reasonable probability that, if the person is placed on parole, he or she will live and conduct himself or herself as a respectable and law-abiding person and that the person's release will be compatible with his or her own welfare and the welfare of society. No person shall be placed on parole unless and until the commission is satisfied that he or she will be suitably employed in self-sustaining employment or that he or she will not become a public charge. The commission shall determine the terms upon which such person shall be granted parole. If the person's conviction was for a controlled substance violation, one of the conditions must be that the person submit to random substance abuse testing intermittently throughout the term of supervision, upon the direction of the correctional probation officer as defined in s. 943.10(3). In addition to any other lawful condition of parole, the commission may make the payment of the debt due and owing to the state under s. 960.17 or the

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payment of the attorney's fees and costs due and owing to $\underline{\text{the}}$ $\underline{\text{state}}$ a county under s. 938.29 a condition of parole subject to modification based on change of circumstances.

Section 97. Paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of section 948.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

948.03 Terms and conditions of probation or community control.--

- (1) The court shall determine the terms and conditions of probation or community control. Conditions specified in paragraphs (a)-(m) do not require oral pronouncement at the time of sentencing and may be considered standard conditions of probation. Conditions specified in paragraphs (a)-(m) and (2)(a) do not require oral pronouncement at sentencing and may be considered standard conditions of community control. These conditions may include among them the following, that the probationer or offender in community control shall:
- (i) Pay any application fee assessed under s. $27.52\underline{(2)(a)}\underbrace{(1)(e)}$ and attorney's fees and costs assessed under s. 938.29, subject to modification based on change of circumstances.

Section 98. Paragraphs (a) and (1) of subsection (1) of section 960.001, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 960.001 Guidelines for fair treatment of victims and witnesses in the criminal justice and juvenile justice systems.--
- (1) The Department of Legal Affairs, the state attorneys, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Parole Commission, the State Courts Administrator and circuit court administrators, the Department of Law Enforcement, and every sheriff's department, police department,

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or other law enforcement agency as defined in s. 943.10(4) shall develop and implement guidelines for the use of their respective agencies, which guidelines are consistent with the purposes of this act and s. 16(b), Art. I of the State Constitution and are designed to implement the provisions of s. 16(b), Art. I of the

State Constitution and to achieve the following objectives:

- (a) Information concerning services available to victims of adult and juvenile crime.—Witness coordination offices As provided in s. 43.35, state attorneys and public defenders shall gather information regarding the following services in the geographic boundaries of their respective circuits and shall provide such information to each law enforcement agency with jurisdiction within such geographic boundaries. Law enforcement personnel shall ensure, through distribution of a victim's rights information card or brochure at the crime scene, during the criminal investigation, and in any other appropriate manner, that victims are given, as a matter of course at the earliest possible time, information about:
- 1. The availability of crime victim compensation, when applicable;
- 2. Crisis intervention services, supportive or bereavement counseling, social service support referrals, and community-based victim treatment programs;
- 3. The role of the victim in the criminal or juvenile justice process, including what the victim may expect from the system as well as what the system expects from the victim;
- 4. The stages in the criminal or juvenile justice process which are of significance to the victim and the manner in which information about such stages can be obtained;



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5. The right of a victim, who is not incarcerated, including the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, the lawful representative of the victim or of the victim's parent or guardian if the victim is a minor, and the next of kin of a homicide victim, to be informed, to be present, and to be heard when relevant, at all crucial stages of a criminal or juvenile proceeding, to the extent that this right does not interfere with constitutional rights of the accused, as provided by s. 16(b), Art. I of the State Constitution;

- 6. In the case of incarcerated victims, the right to be informed and to submit written statements at all crucial stages of the criminal proceedings, parole proceedings, or juvenile proceedings; and
- 7. The right of a victim to a prompt and timely disposition of the case in order to minimize the period during which the victim must endure the responsibilities and stress involved to the extent that this right does not interfere with the constitutional rights of the accused.
- (1) Local witness <u>coordination services</u> coordinating office.—The requirements for notification provided for in paragraphs (b), (d), (f), and (i) may be performed by the <u>state</u> attorney or public defender as provided in local witness coordinating office established by s. 43.35, as appropriate.
- Section 99. Subsections (3) and (5) of section 984.09, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 984.09 Punishment for contempt of court; alternative sanctions.--
- (3) ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS.--Each judicial circuit shall have an alternative sanctions coordinator who shall serve under the chief administrative judge of the juvenile division of the

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HB 1929 2003 circuit court, and who shall coordinate and maintain a spectrum of contempt sanction alternatives in conjunction with the circuit plan implemented in accordance with s. 790.22(4)(c). Upon determining that a child has committed direct contempt of court or indirect contempt of a valid court order, the court may identify immediately request the alternative sanctions coordinator to recommend the most appropriate available alternative sanction and shall order the child to perform up to 50 hours of community-service manual labor or a similar alternative sanction, unless an alternative sanction is unavailable or inappropriate, or unless the child has failed to comply with a prior alternative sanction. Alternative contempt sanctions may be provided by local industry or by any nonprofit organization or any public or private business or service entity that has entered into a contract with the Department of Juvenile Justice to act as an agent of the state to provide voluntary supervision of children on behalf of the state in exchange for the manual labor of children and limited immunity in accordance with s. 768.28(11).

(5) ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS COORDINATOR.--There is created the position of alternative sanctions coordinator within each judicial circuit, pursuant to subsection (3). Each alternative sanctions coordinator shall serve under the direction of the chief administrative judge of the juvenile division as directed by the chief judge of the circuit. The alternative sanctions coordinator shall act as the liaison between the judiciary, local department officials, district school board employees, and local law enforcement agencies. The alternative sanctions coordinator shall coordinate within the circuit community-based alternative sanctions, including nonsecure detention programs,



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community service projects, and other juvenile sanctions, in
conjunction with the circuit plan implemented in accordance with
s. 790.22(4)(c).

Section 100. Subsection (2) of section 984.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

984.12 Case staffing; services and treatment to a family in need of services.--

(2) The composition of the case staffing committee shall be based on the needs of the family and child. It shall include a representative from the child's school district and a representative of the Department of Juvenile Justice, and may include a supervisor of the department's contracted provider; a representative from the area of health, mental health, substance abuse, social, or educational services; a representative of the state attorney; the alternative sanctions coordinator; and any person recommended by the child, family, or department.

Section 101. Effective July 1, 2003, subsections (2) and (3) of section 985.203, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 985.203 Right to counsel.--

(2) If the parents or legal guardian of an indigent child are not indigent but refuse to employ counsel, the court shall appoint counsel pursuant to s. 27.52(2)(d) to represent the child at the detention hearing and until counsel is provided. Costs of representation are hereby imposed shall be assessed as provided by ss. 27.52(2)(d) and 938.29. Thereafter, the court shall not appoint counsel for an indigent child with nonindigent parents or legal guardian but shall order the parents or legal guardian of an indigent child who has been ordered to obtain private counsel for the child and who willfully fails to follow the

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court order shall be punished by the court in civil contempt proceedings.

- (3) An indigent child with nonindigent parents or legal guardian may have counsel appointed pursuant to s. 27.52(2)(d) if the parents or legal guardian have willfully refused to obey the court order to obtain counsel for the child and have been punished by civil contempt and then still have willfully refused to obey the court order. Costs of representation are hereby imposed shall be assessed as provided by ss. 27.52(2)(d) and 938.29.
- Section 102. Subsections (3) and (5) of section 985.216, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 985.216 Punishment for contempt of court; alternative sanctions.--
- ALTERNATIVE SANCTIONS. -- Each judicial circuit shall have an alternative sanctions coordinator who shall serve under the chief administrative judge of the juvenile division of the circuit court, and who shall coordinate and maintain a spectrum of contempt sanction alternatives in conjunction with the circuit plan implemented in accordance with s. 790.22(4)(c). Upon determining that a child has committed direct contempt of court or indirect contempt of a valid court order, the court may identify immediately request the alternative sanctions coordinator to recommend the most appropriate available alternative sanction and shall order the child to perform up to 50 hours of community-service manual labor or a similar alternative sanction, unless an alternative sanction is unavailable or inappropriate, or unless the child has failed to comply with a prior alternative sanction. Alternative contempt sanctions may be provided by local industry or by any nonprofit

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organization or any public or private business or service entity that has entered into a contract with the Department of Juvenile Justice to act as an agent of the state to provide voluntary supervision of children on behalf of the state in exchange for the manual labor of children and limited immunity in accordance with s. 768.28(11).

the position of alternative sanctions coordinator within each judicial circuit, pursuant to subsection (3). Each alternative sanctions coordinator shall serve under the direction of the chief administrative judge of the juvenile division as directed by the chief judge of the circuit. The alternative sanctions coordinator shall act as the liaison between the judiciary, local department officials, district school board employees, and local law enforcement agencies. The alternative sanctions coordinator shall coordinate within the circuit community-based alternative sanctions, including nonsecure detention programs, community service projects, and other juvenile sanctions, in conjunction with the circuit plan implemented in accordance with s. 790.22(4)(c).

Section 103. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 985.306, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

985.306 Delinquency pretrial intervention program. --

(1)(a) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a child who is charged under chapter 893 with a felony of the second or third degree for purchase or possession of a controlled substance, and who has not previously been adjudicated for a felony nor been admitted to a delinquency pretrial intervention program under this section, is eligible for admission into a delinquency pretrial substance abuse



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education and treatment intervention program approved by the chief judge or alternative sanctions coordinator of the circuit to the extent that funded programs are available, for a period of not less than 1 year in duration, upon motion of either party or the court's own motion. If the state attorney believes that the facts and circumstances of the case suggest the child's involvement in the dealing and selling of controlled substances, the court shall hold a preadmission hearing. If the state attorney establishes by a preponderance of the evidence at such hearing that the child was involved in the dealing and selling of controlled substances, the court shall deny the child's admission into a delinquency pretrial intervention program.

Section 104. Effective July 1, 2003, the Department of
Financial Services shall undertake a review of the Florida
Accounting Information Resource subsystem and Uniform Accounting
System Manual in accounting for state and county expenditures
and revenues associated with Article V of the Florida
Constitution. Necessary revisions to account codes, account
descriptions, categories, and object codes shall be implemented
prior to July 1, 2004. In completing this review, the department
shall consult with clerks of court, county commissioners,
judges, state attorneys, and public defenders. The Auditor
General shall provide technical advice to the department in
undertaking this review.

Section 105. Effective July 1, 2003, the Chief Financial
Officer shall undertake a study to determine county expenditures
for court-related services for the county fiscal year ended
September 30, 2002. The Chief Financial Officer shall provide
the form and manner in which the clerks of court, or the
appropriate county officer in those counties where the clerk of



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court is not the county's chief financial officer, shall submit expenditure data and the timeframes within which the data must be provided. The clerks of court, state attorneys, public defenders, court administrators, boards of county commissioners, and sheriffs shall assist the Chief Financial Officer in the collection of the necessary expenditure data. The Auditor General shall provide technical advice with respect to the collection and analysis of the expenditure data.

(1) Expenditure data shall be reported to the Chief Financial Officer at the transaction code level and for

Financial Officer at the transaction code level and, for specific transaction codes specified by the Chief Financial Officer, object/sub-object level, as set forth in the Uniform Accounting System Manual developed by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to s. 218.33. Expenditure data provided for specific programs or purposes shall include identification of the specific account codes within the Uniform Accounting System Manual in which the costs were recorded. The clerks of the court, or the appropriate county officer in those counties where the clerk of court is not the county's chief financial officer, must reconcile the expenditure data provided to the Chief Financial Officer with the Annual Financial Report required by s. 218.32. The clerks of court must attest to the accuracy of the expenditure data provided to the Chief Financial Officer. State attorneys, public defenders, court administrators, boards of county commissions chairpersons, and sheriffs shall each attest to the accuracy of any expenditure data they submit to the clerks.

(2) The Chief Financial Officer shall reimburse individuals for travel costs incurred as a result of



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participation in the collection and analysis of the expenditure data from funds specifically appropriated for such purpose.

(3) The Chief Financial Officer shall submit a report to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than November 1, 2003, summarizing the court-related cost information submitted by the Clerks of Court.

Section 106. Article V Chief Information Officers

Coordinating Council; creation.--Effective July 1, 2003, the

Legislature finds that the management and funding of the state

courts system gives rise to a variety of data needs that cut

across the different communications services maintained by state

and local entities involved in the administration of justice.

Because of this, necessary data may not exist in a usable format

or be accessible through the current technical framework. It is

the intent of the Legislature to establish a coordinating

council to facilitate an examination of system data needs and

ways to respond to those needs and to address statewide

enterprise resource planning and management issues between state

and local agencies involved in the administration of justice.

- (1) There is created a Justice Agency Chief Information
 Officers Coordinating Council. The council shall submit
 recommendations to the Governor, the President of the Senate,
 the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief
 Justice no later than January 1, 2004, concerning the following:
- (a) Achieving consistent, uniform, and reliable data for use by the Legislature and justice agencies for system management.
- (b) Identifying interagency data exchange needs and ways to leverage existing data systems to meet the management needs of system users.



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(c) Facilitating access among multiple systems through the development of common identifiers, essential data field elements, and a common data dictionary for the essential data fields.

- (d) Coordinating information sharing between state and county agencies and governmental entities involved in the administration of justice.
- (e) Coordinating existing communications services as defined in chapter 29, Florida Statutes.
- (f) Enhancing communication among state and local agencies by sharing enterprise resource planning and management experiences and exchanging ideas.
- (g) Facilitating the sharing of best practices

 characteristic of highly successful technology organizations, as

 well as exemplary information technology applications of state

 agencies.
- (2) The council shall be composed of thirteen members. Members shall include:
 - (a) The chief information officer of the Supreme Court.
- (b) One chief information officer selected by the Trial Court Budget Commission.
- (c) One chief information officer selected by the Florida Public Defender Association.
- (d) One chief information officer selected by the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association.
- (e) One chief information officer selected by the Florida Association of County Clerks.
- 4400 (f) Two chief information officers selected by the Florida 4401 Association of Counties.

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4402	(g) The chief information officer of the Department of
4403	Corrections.
4404	(h) The chief information officer of the Florida
4405	Department of Law Enforcement.
4406	(i) The chair, or his or her designee, of the Criminal and
4407	Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council.
4408	(j) One chief information officer selected by the Florida
4409	Sheriff's Association.
4410	(k) One chief information officer selected by the Florida
4411	Police Chiefs Association.
4412	(1) One member at large appointed by the Governor to serve
4413	as chair.
4414	(3) The State Technology Office shall provide
4415	administrative support to the council.
4416	Section 107. Funds from filing fees pursuant to s.
4417	28.241(1)(b), Florida Statutes, shall be deposited into the
4418	Grants and Donations Trust Fund within the Justice
4419	Administrative Commission for the fiscal year 2003-2004 only.
4420	All funds from these filing fees shall be separately identified
4421	within the trust fund. Notwithstanding any provision of chapter
4422	216, Florida Statutes, to the contrary, funds from these filing
4423	fees shall not be expended. In the event that other revenues
4424	into the fund are projected to be insufficient to fully support
4425	the amounts appropriated from the fund, the commission shall
4426	immediately notify the Governor's Office of Policy and Budget
4427	and the appropriate amounts shall be placed in reserve.
4428	Section 108. It is the intent of the Legislature to
4429	implement Revision 7 to Article V of the Florida Constitution in
4430	a way which recognizes the allocation of funding
4431	responsibilities among the state, counties, and system users.

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



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4432	The Legislature hereby declares that the provisions of this act
4433	designed to achieve that allocation of responsibility fulfills
4434	an important state interest.
4435	Section 109. Service charges imposed by the governing
4436	authority of counties by ordinance and special law pursuant to
4437	authority granted in ss. 28.242-34.041, Florida Statutes, prior
4438	to June 30, 2004, are repealed and abolished effective July 1,
4439	2004.
4440	Section 110. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, any
4441	judicial act may be taken or performed on any day of the week,
4442	including Sundays and holidays.
4443	Section 111. <u>Sections 25.402, 27.006, 27.271, 27.33,</u>
4444	27.3455, 27.36, 27.561, 27.605, 29.003, 29.009, 29.011, 34.201,
4445	43.28, 50.071, 57.091, 218.325, 925.035, 925.036, 925.037,
4446	939.05, 939.07, 939.10, and 939.15, Florida Statutes, are
4447	repealed.
4448	Section 112. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act
4449	shall take effect July 1, 2004.

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