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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the judiciary; repealing s. 25.051, F.S., relating to regular terms of the Supreme Court; repealing s. 26.21, F.S., relating to terms of the circuit courts; repealing s. 26.22, F.S., relating to terms of the First Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.23, F.S., relating to terms of the Second Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.24, F.S., relating to terms of the Third Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.25, F.S., relating to terms of the Fourth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.26, F.S., relating to terms of the Fifth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.27, F.S., relating to terms of the Sixth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.28, F.S., relating to terms of the Seventh Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.29, F.S., relating to terms of the Eighth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.30, F.S., relating to terms of the Ninth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.31, F.S., relating to terms of the Tenth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.32, F.S., relating to terms of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.33, F.S., relating to terms of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.34, F.S., relating to terms of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.35, F.S., relating to terms of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.36, F.S., relating to terms of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.361, F.S., relating to terms of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.362, F.S., relating to terms of the

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Seventeenth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.363, F.S., relating to terms of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.364, F.S., relating to terms of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.365, F.S., relating to terms of the Twentieth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.37, F.S., relating to requiring a judge to attend the first day of each term of the circuit court; repealing s. 26.38, F.S., relating to a requirement for a judge to state a reason for nonattendance; repealing s. 26.39, F.S., relating to penalty for nonattendance of judge; repealing s. 26.40, F.S., relating to adjournment of the circuit court upon nonattendance of the judge; repealing s. 26.42, F.S., relating to calling all cases on the docket at the end of each term; repealing s. 35.10, F.S., relating to regular terms of the district courts of appeal; repealing s. 35.11, F.S., relating to special terms of the district courts of appeal; repealing s. 907.05, F.S., relating to a requirement that criminal trials be heard in the term of court prior to civil cases; repealing s. 907.055, F.S., relating to a requirement that persons in custody be arraigned and tried in the term of court unless good cause is shown; amending ss. 26.46, 27.04, 30.12, 30.15, 34.13, 35.05, and 38.23, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; creating s. 43.43, F.S.; allowing the Supreme Court to set terms of court for the Supreme Court, district courts of appeal, and circuit courts; creating s.

43.44, F.S.; providing that appellate courts may withdraw a mandate within 120 days after its issuance; amending ss. 112.19, 206.215, 450.121, 831.10, 831.17, 877.08, 902.19, 903.32, 905.01, 905.09, 905.095, 914.03, 924.065, and 932.47, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing a short title; defining terms; requiring state, county, municipal, and other law enforcement agencies that conduct lineups to follow certain specified procedures; requiring the eyewitness to sign an acknowledgement that he or she received the instructions about the lineup procedures from the law enforcement agency; specifying remedies for failing to adhere to the eyewitness identification procedures; requiring the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission to create educational materials and conduct training programs on how to conduct lineups in compliance with the act; providing effective dates.

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

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83 84 Section 1. Sections 25.051, 26.21, 26.22, 26.23, 26.24, 26.25, 26.26, 26.27, 26.28, 26.29, 26.30, 26.31, 26.32, 26.33, 26.34, 26.35, 26.36, 26.361, 26.362, 26.363, 26.364, 26.365, 26.37, 26.38, 26.39, 26.40, 26.42, 35.10, 35.11, 907.05, and 907.055, Florida Statutes, are repealed.

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Section 2. Section 26.46, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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26.46 Jurisdiction of resident judge after assignment.—When

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a circuit judge is assigned to another circuit, none of the circuit judges in such other circuit shall, because of such assignment, be deprived of or affected in his or her jurisdiction other than to the extent essential so as not to conflict with the authority of the temporarily assigned circuit judge as to the particular case or cases or class of cases, or in presiding at the particular term or part of term named or specified in the assignment.

Section 3. 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 testify before him or her as to any violation of the 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 law.

Section 4. Section 30.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

30.12 Power to appoint sheriff.—Whenever any sheriff in the state shall fail to attend, in person or by deputy, any term of the circuit court or county court of the county, from sickness, death, or other cause, the judge attending said court may

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appoint <u>an interim</u> a sheriff, who shall assume all the responsibilities, perform all the duties, and receive the same compensation as if he or she had been duly appointed sheriff, for <u>only the said</u> term of <u>nonattendance court</u> and no longer.

Section 5. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 30.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 30.15 Powers, duties, and obligations.-
- (1) Sheriffs, in their respective counties, in person or by deputy, shall:
- (c) Attend all <u>sessions</u> terms of the circuit court and county court held in their counties.
- Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 34.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 34.13 Method of prosecution.
- (2) Upon the finding of indictments by the grand jury for crimes cognizable by the county court, the clerk of the court, without any order therefor, shall docket the same on the trial docket of the county court on or before the first day of its next succeeding term.
- Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 35.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 35.05 Headquarters.

- (2) A district court of appeal may designate other locations within its district as branch headquarters for the conduct of the business of the court in special or regular term and as the official headquarters of its officers or employees pursuant to s. 112.061.
- Section 8. Section 38.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

38.23 <u>Contempt</u> Contempts defined.—A refusal to obey any legal order, mandate or decree, made or given by any judge either in term time or in vacation relative to any of the business of said court, after due notice thereof, shall be considered a contempt, and punished accordingly. But nothing said or written, or published, in vacation, to or of any judge, or of any decision made by a judge, shall in any case be construed to be a contempt.

Section 9. Section 43.43, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

43.43 Terms of courts.—The Supreme Court may establish terms of court for the Supreme Court, the district courts of appeal, and the circuit courts; may provide that district courts and circuit courts may establish their own terms of court; or may dispense with terms of court.

Section 10. Section 43.44, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

43.44 Mandate of an appeals court.—An appellate court has the jurisdiction and power, as the circumstances and justice of the case may require, to reconsider, revise, reform, or modify its own judgments for the purpose of making the same accord with law and justice. Accordingly, an appellate court has the power to recall its own mandate for the purpose of enabling it to exercise such jurisdiction and power in a proper case. A mandate may not be recalled more than 120 days after it is filed with the lower tribunal.

Section 11. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 112.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

112.19 Law enforcement, correctional, and correctional

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probation officers; death benefits.-

- (1) Whenever used in this section, the term:
- (b) "Law enforcement, correctional, or correctional probation officer" means any officer as defined in s. 943.10(14) or employee of the state or any political subdivision of the state, including any law enforcement officer, correctional officer, correctional probation officer, state attorney investigator, or public defender investigator, whose duties require such officer or employee to investigate, pursue, apprehend, arrest, transport, or maintain custody of persons who are charged with, suspected of committing, or convicted of a crime; and the term includes any member of a bomb disposal unit whose primary responsibility is the location, handling, and disposal of explosive devices. The term also includes any fulltime officer or employee of the state or any political subdivision of the state, certified pursuant to chapter 943, whose duties require such officer to serve process or to attend session terms of a circuit or county court as bailiff.

Section 12. Subsection (2) of section 206.215, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 206.215 Costs and expenses of proceedings.-
- (2) The clerks of the courts performing duties under the provisions aforesaid shall receive the same fees as prescribed by the general law for the performance of similar duties, and witnesses attending any investigation pursuant to subpoena shall receive the same mileage and per diem as if attending as a witness before the circuit court in term time.

Section 13. Subsection (4) of section 450.121, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

450.121 Enforcement of Child Labor Law.-

(4) Grand juries shall have inquisitorial powers to investigate violations of this chapter; also, trial court judges shall specially charge the grand jury, at the beginning of each term of the court, to investigate violations of this chapter.

Section 14. Section 831.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

831.10 Second conviction of uttering forged bills.—Whoever, having been convicted of the offense mentioned in s. 831.09 is again convicted of the like offense committed after the former conviction, and whoever is at the same term of the court convicted upon three distinct charges of such offense, shall be deemed a common utterer of counterfeit bills, and shall be punished as provided in s. 775.084.

Section 15. Section 831.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

831.17 Violation of s. 831.16; second <u>or subsequent</u> conviction.—Whoever having been convicted of either of the offenses mentioned in s. 831.16, is again convicted of either of the same offenses, committed after the former conviction, and whoever is at the same term of the court convicted upon three distinct charges of said offenses, commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 16. Subsection (4) of section 877.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

877.08 Coin-operated vending machines and parking meters; defined; prohibited acts, penalties.—

(4) Whoever violates the provisions of subsection (3) a

second or subsequent time commits, and is convicted of such second separate offense, either at the same term or a subsequent term of court, shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 17. Subsection (1) of section 902.19, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

902.19 When prosecutor liable for costs.-

(1) When a person makes a complaint before a county court judge that a crime has been committed and is recognized by the county court judge to appear before at the next term of the court having jurisdiction to give evidence of the crime and fails to appear, the person shall be liable for all costs occasioned by his or her complaint, and the county court judge may enter obtain a judgment and execution for the costs as in other cases.

Section 18. Subsection (2) of section 903.32, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

903.32 Defects in bond.-

(2) If no day, or an impossible day, is stated in a bond for the defendant's appearance before a trial court judge for a hearing or trial, the defendant shall be bound to appear 10 days after receipt of notice to appear by the defendant, the defendant's counsel, or any surety on the undertaking. If no day, or an impossible day, is stated in a bond for the defendant's appearance for trial, the defendant shall be bound to appear on the first day of the next term of court that will commence more than 3 days after the undertaking is given.

Section 19. Section 905.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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905.01 Number and procurement of grand jury; replacement of member; term of grand jury.—

- (1) The grand jury shall consist of not fewer than 15 nor more than 21 persons. The provisions of law governing the qualifications, disqualifications, excusals, drawing, summoning, supplying deficiencies, compensation, and procurement of petit jurors apply to grand jurors. In addition, an elected public official is not eligible for service on a grand jury.
- (2) The chief judge of any circuit court may provide for the replacement of any grand juror who, for good cause, is unable to complete the term of the grand jury. Such replacement shall be made by appropriate order of the chief judge from the list of prospective jurors from which the grand juror to be replaced was selected.
- (3) The chief judge of each any circuit court shall regularly order may dispense with the convening of the grand jury for a at any term of 6 months court by filing a written order with the clerk of court directing that a grand jury not be summoned.

Section 20. Section 905.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

905.09 Discharge and recall of grand jury.—A grand jury that has been dismissed may be recalled at any time during the same term of the grand jury court.

Section 21. Section 905.095, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

905.095 Extension of grand jury term.—Upon petition of the state attorney or the foreperson of the grand jury acting on behalf of a majority of the grand jurors, the circuit court may

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extend the term of a grand jury impaneled under this chapter beyond the term of court in which it was originally impaneled. A grand jury whose term has been extended as provided herein shall have the same composition and the same powers and duties it had during its original term. In the event the term of the grand jury is extended under this section, it shall be extended for a time certain, not to exceed a total of 90 days, and only for the purpose of concluding one or more specified investigative matters initiated during its original term.

Section 22. Section 914.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

914.03 Attendance of witnesses.—A witness summoned by a grand jury or in a criminal case shall remain in attendance until excused by the grand jury. A witness summoned in a criminal case shall remain in attendance until excused by the court. A witness who departs without permission of the court shall be in criminal contempt of court. A witness shall attended each succeeding term of court until the case is terminated.

Section 23. Subsection (2) of section 924.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

924.065 Denial of motion for new trial or arrest of judgment; appeal bond; supersedeas.—

(2) An appeal shall not be a supersedeas to the execution of the judgment, sentence, or order until the appellant has entered into a bond with at least two sureties to secure the payment of the judgment, fine, and any future costs that may be adjudged by the appellate court. The bond shall be conditioned on the appellant's personally answering and abiding by the final order, sentence, or judgment of the appellate court and, if the

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action is remanded, on the appellant's appearing <u>before</u> at the next term of the court in which the case was originally determined and not departing without leave of court.

Section 24. Section 932.47, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

932.47 Informations filed by prosecuting attorneys.—
Informations may be filed by the prosecuting attorney of the circuit court with the clerk of the circuit court in vacation or in term without leave of the court first being obtained.

Section 25. Eyewitness identification.-

- (1) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Eyewitness Identification Reform Act."
 - (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Eyewitness" means a person whose identification by sight of another person may be relevant in a criminal proceeding.
- (b) "Filler" means a person or a photograph of a person who is not suspected of an offense but is included in a lineup.
- (c) "Independent administrator" means a person who is not participating in the investigation of a criminal offense and is unaware of which person in the lineup is the suspect.
 - (d) "Lineup" means a photo lineup or live lineup.
- (e) "Lineup administrator" means the person who conducts a lineup.
- (f) "Live lineup" means a procedure in which a group of people is displayed to an eyewitness for the purpose of determining if the eyewitness is able to identify the perpetrator of a crime.
 - (g) "Photo lineup" means a procedure in which an array of

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photographs is displayed to an eyewitness for the purpose of determining if the eyewitness is able to identify the perpetrator of a crime.

- (3) EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES.—Lineups conducted in this state by state, county, municipal, and other law enforcement agencies must meet all of the following requirements:
- (a) A lineup must be conducted by an independent administrator. In lieu of using an independent administrator, a photo lineup eyewitness identification procedure may be conducted using an alternative method specified and approved by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission. Any alternative method must be carefully structured to achieve neutral administration and to prevent the administrator from knowing which photograph is being presented to the eyewitness during the identification procedure. Alternative methods may include any of the following:
- 1. Automated computer programs that can automatically administer the photo lineup directly to an eyewitness and prevent the lineup administrator from seeing which photo the witness is viewing until after the procedure is completed.
- 2. A procedure in which photographs are placed in folders, randomly numbered, and shuffled and then presented to an eyewitness such that the administrator cannot see or track which photograph is being presented to the witness until after the procedure is completed.
- 3. Any other procedure that achieves neutral administration and prevents the administrator from knowing which photograph is being presented to the eyewitness during the identification

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- (b) Before a lineup, the eyewitness shall be instructed that:
 - 1. The perpetrator might or might not be in the lineup;
- 2. The lineup administrator does not know the suspect's identity, except that this instruction need not be given when a specified and approved alternative method of neutral administration is utilized;
- 3. The eyewitness should not feel compelled to make an identification;
- 4. It is as important to exclude innocent persons as it is to identify the perpetrator; and
- 5. The investigation will continue with or without an identification.

The eyewitness shall acknowledge, in writing, having received a copy of the lineup instructions. If the eyewitness refuses to sign a document acknowledging receipt of the instructions, the lineup administrator shall document the refusal of the eyewitness to sign the writing and then sign the acknowledgement himself or herself.

- (4) REMEDIES.—All of the following remedies are available as consequence of a person not complying with the requirements of this section:
- (a) 1. A failure on the part of a person to comply with any requirement of this section shall be considered by the court when adjudicating motions to suppress eyewitness identification.
- 2. A failure on the part of a person to comply with any requirement of this section is admissible in support of claims

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of eyewitness misidentification, as long as such evidence is otherwise admissible.

- (b) When evidence of compliance or noncompliance with the requirements of this section has been presented at trial, the jury shall be instructed that it may consider credible evidence of compliance or noncompliance to determine the reliability of eyewitness identifications.
- (5) EDUCATION AND TRAINING.—The Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission, in consultation with the Department of Law Enforcement, shall create educational materials and conduct training programs on how to conduct lineups in compliance with this section.
- Section 26. (1) Sections 1 through 24 of this act shall take effect January 1, 2012.
- (2) Section 25 of this act shall take effect October 1, 2011.
- Section 27. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect October 1, 2011.