By Senator Negron

32-01273A-13 20131740

Senate Joint Resolution

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to Section 2 of Article V and the creation of a new section to Article XII of the State Constitution to prohibit a court from requiring or authorizing collateral or postconviction judicial review of a capital case except as provided for by general law and providing an effective date.

8 effective date

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

That the following amendment to Section 2 of Article V and the creation of a new section in Article XII of the State Constitution are agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of this state for approval or rejection at the next general election or at an earlier special election specifically authorized by law for that purpose:

ARTICLE V

JUDICIARY

SECTION 2. Administration; practice and procedure.-

(a) The supreme court shall adopt rules for the practice and procedure in all courts including the time for seeking appellate review, the administrative supervision of all courts, the transfer to the court having jurisdiction of any proceeding when the jurisdiction of another court has been improvidently invoked, and a requirement that no cause shall be dismissed because an improper remedy has been sought. The supreme court shall adopt rules to allow the court and the district courts of appeal to submit questions relating to military law to the

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federal Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces for an advisory opinion. Rules of court may be repealed by general law enacted by two-thirds vote of the membership of each house of the legislature.

- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), postconviction or collateral review of capital cases resulting in a sentence of death shall be governed exclusively by, and to the extent provided by, general law.
- (c) (b) The chief justice of the supreme court shall be chosen by a majority of the members of the court; shall be the chief administrative officer of the judicial system; and shall have the power to assign justices or judges, including consenting retired justices or judges, to temporary duty in any court for which the judge is qualified and to delegate to a chief judge of a judicial circuit the power to assign judges for duty in that circuit.
- (d) (e) A chief judge for each district court of appeal shall be chosen by a majority of the judges thereof or, if there is no majority, by the chief justice. The chief judge shall be responsible for the administrative supervision of the court.
- (e) (d) A chief judge in each circuit shall be chosen from among the circuit judges as provided by supreme court rule. The chief judge shall be responsible for the administrative supervision of the circuit courts and county courts in his circuit.

ARTICLE XII

SCHEDULE

SECTION 34. Postconviction or collateral review of capital cases resulting in a sentence of death.—The amendment to Section

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2 of Article V requiring postconviction or collateral review of capital cases resulting in a sentence of death to be governed exclusively by, and to the extent provided by, general law shall take effect July 1, 2015, and shall only apply to capital cases in which the conviction and sentence of death have been affirmed on direct appeal on or after July 1, 2015.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the following statement be placed on the ballot:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

ARTICLE V, SECTION 2

POSTCONVICTION DEATH PENALTY PROCEEDINGS.—Proposing an amendment to the State Constitution requiring postconviction or collateral review of capital cases resulting in a death sentence to be governed exclusively by, and to the extent provided by, general law.

Under the current constitution, only the Supreme Court can adopt rules relating to the practice and procedure in courts. This includes rules relating to the postconviction or collateral review of capital cases resulting in a death sentence. As such, the timeframes for filing motions in such cases are governed by Supreme Court rule.

By this amendment, postconviction or collateral review of capital cases resulting in a death sentence will be governed exclusively by, and to the extent provided by, general law.

A general law in Florida is enacted if passed by a majority

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then either signed by the Governor or, if vetoed by the Governor, passed by a two-thirds vote of the members voting in each of the two legislative chambers.

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The proposed amendment takes effect July 1, 2015, and applies to capital cases in which the conviction and sentence of death have been affirmed on direct appeal on or after July 1, 2015.

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