1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to the judiciary; repealing s. 25.051, 3 F.S., relating to regular terms of the Supreme Court; 4 repealing s. 26.21, F.S., relating to terms of the circuit 5 courts; repealing s. 26.22, F.S., relating to terms of the 6 First Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.23, F.S., relating 7 to terms of the Second Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 8 26.24, F.S., relating to terms of the Third Judicial 9 Circuit; repealing s. 26.25, F.S., relating to terms of 10 the Fourth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.26, F.S., 11 relating to terms of the Fifth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.27, F.S., relating to terms of the Sixth Judicial 12 Circuit; repealing s. 26.28, F.S., relating to terms of 13 14 the Seventh Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.29, F.S., 15 relating to terms of the Eighth Judicial Circuit; 16 repealing s. 26.30, F.S., relating to terms of the Ninth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.31, F.S., relating to 17 terms of the Tenth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.32, 18 F.S., relating to terms of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit; 19 repealing s. 26.33, F.S., relating to terms of the Twelfth 20 21 Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.34, F.S., relating to 22 terms of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 23 26.35, F.S., relating to terms of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.36, F.S., relating to terms of 24 25 the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.361, F.S., relating to terms of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit; 26 repealing s. 26.362, F.S., relating to terms of the 27 28 Seventeenth Judicial Circuit; repealing s. 26.363, F.S.,

Page 1 of 15

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

4142

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

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,

Page 2 of 15

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 state policy and legislative intent; requiring each pretrial release program established by ordinance of a county commission, by administrative order of a court, or by any other means in order to assist in the release of a defendant from pretrial custody to conform to the eligibility criteria set forth in the act; preempting any conflicting local ordinances, orders, or practices; requiring that the defendant satisfy certain eligibility criteria in order to be assigned to a pretrial release program; providing that the act does not prohibit a court from releasing a defendant on the defendant's own recognizance or imposing any other reasonable condition of release on the defendant; authorizing a county to reimburse a licensed surety agent for the premium costs of a bail bond for the pretrial release of an indigent defendant under certain circumstances; providing effective dates.

7778

57

58 59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

6970

71

72

73

74

75

76

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

7980

81

82

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.

Page 3 of 15

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

26.46 Jurisdiction of resident judge after assignment.—
When 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:

CS/CS/HB 1379 2011

113 30.12 Power to appoint sheriff.—Whenever any sheriff in 114 the state shall fail to attend, in person or by deputy, any term of the circuit court or county court of the county, from 115 116 sickness, death, or other cause, the judge attending said court 117 may appoint an interim a sheriff, who shall assume all the 118 responsibilities, perform all the duties, and receive the same 119 compensation as if he or she had been duly appointed sheriff, for only the said term of nonattendance court 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.
- Sheriffs, in their respective counties, in person or by deputy, shall:
- (c) Attend all sessions 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.-

120

121

122

123

124 125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

- 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.-
- A district court of appeal may designate other 139 140 locations within its district as branch headquarters for the

Page 5 of 15

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>Contempts</u> 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

Page 6 of 15

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 probation officers; death benefits.—
 - (1) Whenever used in this section, the term:

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

- "Law enforcement, correctional, or correctional (b) 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.-
- 196 (2) The clerks of the courts performing duties under the

Page 7 of 15

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

Page 8 of 15

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.-

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

(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

Page 9 of 15

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. Subsection (3) of section 905.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(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 extend the term of a grand jury impaneled under this chapter beyond the term of court in which it was originally impaneled. A

Page 10 of 15

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 attend 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 action is remanded, on the appellant's appearing before at the

Page 11 of 15

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. Effective October 1, 2011, the following section is created to read:

Eligibility criteria for government-funded pretrial
release.-

- who are indigent and therefore qualify for representation by the public defender are eligible for government-funded pretrial release. Further, it is the policy of this state that, to the greatest extent possible, the resources of the private sector be used to assist in the pretrial release of defendants. It is the intent of the Legislature that this section not be interpreted to limit the discretion of courts with respect to ordering reasonable conditions for pretrial release for any defendant. However, it is the intent of the Legislature that government-funded pretrial release be ordered only as an alternative to release on a defendant's own recognizance or release by the posting of a surety bond.
- (2) A pretrial release program established by an ordinance of the county commission, an administrative order of the court, or by any other means in order to assist in the release of

Page 12 of 15

defendants from pretrial custody is subject to the eligibility criteria set forth in this section. These eligibility criteria supersede and preempt all conflicting local ordinances, orders, or practices. Each pretrial release program shall certify annually, in writing, to the chief circuit court judge, that it has complied with the reporting requirements of s. 907.043(4), Florida Statutes.

- (3) A defendant is eligible to receive government-funded pretrial release only by order of the court after the court finds in writing upon consideration of the defendant's affidavit of indigence that the defendant is indigent or partially indigent as set forth in Rule 3.111, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, and that the defendant has not previously failed to appear at any required court proceeding. A defendant may not receive a government-funded pretrial release if the defendant's income is above 300 percent of the then-current federal poverty guidelines prescribed for the size of the household of the defendant by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, unless the defendant is receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families-Cash Assistance, poverty-related veterans' benefits, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), food stamps, or Medicaid.
- (4) If a defendant seeks to post a surety bond pursuant to a bond schedule established by administrative order as an alternative to government-funded pretrial release, the defendant shall be permitted to do so without any interference or restriction by a pretrial release program.
 - (5) This section does not prohibit a court from:

Page 13 of 15

(a) Releasing a defendant on the defendant's own recognizance.

- (b) Imposing upon the defendant any additional reasonable condition of release as part of release on the defendant's own recognizance or the posting of a surety bond upon a finding of need in the interest of public safety, including, but not limited to, electronic monitoring, drug testing, substance abuse treatment, or attending a batterers' intervention program.
- (6) In lieu of using a government-funded program to ensure the court appearance of any defendant, a county may reimburse a licensed surety agent for the premium costs of a surety bail bond that secures the appearance of an indigent defendant at all court proceedings if the court establishes a bail bond amount for the indigent defendant.
- (7) A defendant who is not otherwise eligible for government-funded pretrial release under subsection (3) is eligible for government-funded pretrial release 48 hours after the defendant's arrest.
- (8) The income eligibility limitations applicable to government-funded pretrial release programs apply only to those counties having a population equal to or greater than 350,000 persons.
- (9) This section does not prohibit a law enforcement officer or a code enforcement officer authorized under s.

 162.23, Florida Statutes, from issuing a notice to appear in lieu of jail.
- Section 26. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act and except for this section, which shall take effect upon

Page 14 of 15

393 this act becoming a law, this act shall take effect January 1, 394 2012.

Page 15 of 15