Bill No. <W>HB

Amendment No. ___ (for drafter's use only) CHAMBER ACTION <W>Senate</W> <W>House</W> 1 2 3 4 5 ORIGINAL STAMP BELOW 6 7 8 9 10 11 Representative(s) Cosgrove offered the following: 12 Amendment (with title amendment) 13 14 On page , 15 strike everything from the bill: 16 17 and insert in lieu thereof: 18 Section 1. Expedited trials. -- Upon the motion of any 19 party to a simplified civil proceeding or upon the joint 20 stipulation of the parties to any civil case, the court may conduct an expedited trial as provided herein. A simplified 21 civil proceeding is a case involving only two parties, no more 22 than two counts to the complaint or counter claim, and where 23 24 the court finds there would be no prejudice to any party in conducting an expedited trial. Where two or more plaintiffs or 25 defendants have a unity interest, such as a husband and wife, 26 27 they shall be considered one party for the purpose of this section. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to by 28 the parties with approval of the court, an expedited trial 29 30 shall be conducted as follows:

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1 within 60 days. 2 (2) All interrogatories and requests for production 3 will be served within 10 days and all responses will be served 4 within 20 days of receipt. 5 The court shall determine the number of (3) 6 depositions required. 7 The case may be tried to a jury. 8 (5) The trial of the case will be tried within 30 days 9 after the 60 day discovery cut-off. 10 (6) The trial will be limited to 1 day. The jury selection will be limited to 1 hour. 11 (7)12 (8) The plaintiff will have 3 hours to present its 13 case including opening, all testimony and evidence, and 14 closing. 15 (9) The defendant will have 3 hours to present its case including opening, all testimony and evidence, and 16 17 closing. 18 (10) The jury will be given "plain language" jury 19 instructions at the beginning of the trial as well as a "plain 20 language" jury verdict form. The jury instructions and verdict 21 form will be agreed to by the parties. (11) The parties will be permitted to introduce a 22 23 written report of any expert and the expert's curriculum vitae instead of calling the expert live at trial. 24 (12) At trial the parties may use excerpts from 25 26 depositions, including video depositions, regardless of where 27 the deponent lives or whether they are available to testify. 2.8 (13) Except as approved by the court, the Florida Evidence Code and the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure will 29 30 apply.

resolve the case. A vote of 5-1 is sufficient.

(15) There will be no continuances of the trial absent extraordinary circumstances.

Section 2. Section 40.50, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 40.50 Jury duty and instructions in civil cases.--
- (1) In any civil action immediately after the jury is sworn, the court shall instruct the jury concerning its duties, its conduct, the order of proceedings, the procedure for submitting written questions of witnesses, and the elementary legal principles that will govern the proceeding as provided herein.
- (2) Jurors shall be instructed that they will be permitted to discuss the evidence among themselves in the jury room during recesses from trial when all are present, as long as they reserve judgment about the outcome of the case until deliberations commence. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the jurors' discussion of the evidence among themselves during recesses may be limited or prohibited by the court for good cause.
- (3) The court shall instruct that the jurors may take notes regarding the evidence and keep the notes for the purpose of refreshing their memory for use during recesses, discussions, and deliberations. The court may provide materials suitable for this purpose. The confidentiality of the notes should be emphasized to the jurors. After the jury has rendered its verdict, the notes shall be collected by the bailiff or clerk who shall promptly destroy them.
- (4) The court shall provide a notebook for each juror. Notebooks shall contain:
 - (a) A copy of the preliminary jury instructions,

including special instructions on the issues to be tried.

- (b) Jurors' notes.
 - (c) Witnesses' names, photographs and/or biographies.
- (d) Copies of key documents admitted into evidence and an index of all exhibits in evidence.
 - (e) A glossary of technical terms.
 - (f) A copy of the court's final instructions.

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In its discretion, the court may authorize documents and exhibits in evidence to be included in notebooks for use by the jurors during trial to aid them in performing their duties. The preliminary jury instructions should be removed, discarded, and replaced by the final jury instructions before the latter are read to the jury by the court.

- (5) The court shall permit jurors to have access to their notes and notebooks during recesses, discussions, and deliberations.
- (6) The court shall permit jurors to submit to the court written questions directed to witnesses or to the court.

 Opportunity shall be given to counsel to object to such questions out of the presence of the jury. The court may, as appropriate, limit the submission of questions to witnesses.
- (7) The court shall instruct the jury that any questions directed to witnesses or the court must be in writing, unsigned, and given to the bailiff. The court may further instruct that, if a juror has a question for a witness or the court, the juror should hand it to the bailiff during a recess, or if the witness is about to leave the witness stand, the juror should signal to the bailiff. If the court determines that the juror's questions calls for admissible evidence, the question may be asked by court or counsel in the

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court's discretion. Such question may be answered by stipulation or other appropriate means, including, but not limited to, additional testimony upon such terms and limitations as the court prescribes. If the court determines that the juror's question calls for inadmissible evidence, the question shall not be read or answered. If a juror's question is rejected, the jury should be told that trial rules do not permit some questions to be asked and that the jurors should not attach any significance to the failure of having their question asked.

instructions to the jury before closing arguments of counsel instead of after, in order to enhance jurors' ability to apply the applicable law to the facts. In that event, the court may wish to withhold giving the necessary procedural and housekeeping instructions until after closing arguments.

Section 3. Section 44.1051, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

44.1051 Voluntary trial resolution. --

- (1) Two or more parties who are involved in a civil dispute may agree in writing to submit the controversy to voluntary trial resolution in lieu of litigation of the issues involved, prior to or after a lawsuit has been filed, provided that no constitutional issue is involved.
- (2) If the parties have entered into an agreement that provides for a method for appointment of a member of The Florida Bar in good standing for more than 5 years to act as trial resolution judge, the court shall proceed with the appointment as prescribed.
- (3) The trial resolution judge shall be compensated by the parties according to their agreement.

- (4) Within 10 days of the submission of the request for binding voluntary trial resolution, the court shall provide for the appointment of the trial resolution judge.

 Once appointed, the trial resolution judge shall notify the parties of the time and place for the hearing.
- (5) Application for voluntary trial resolution shall be filed and fees paid to the clerk of the court as if for complaints initiating civil actions. The clerk of the court shall handle and account for these matters in all respects as if they were civil actions except that the clerk of the court shall keep separate the records of the applications for voluntary binding trial resolution from all other civil actions.
- (6) Filing of the application for binding voluntary trial resolution will toll the running of the applicable statutes of limitation.
- (7) The appointed trial resolution judge shall have such power to administer oaths or affirmation and to conduct the proceedings as the rules of court shall provide. At the request of any party, the trial resolution judge shall issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and for the production of books, records, documents, and other evidence and may apply to the court for orders compelling attendance and production. Subpoenas shall be served and shall be enforceable as provided by law.
- (8) The hearing shall be conducted by the trial resolution judge, who may determine any question and render a final decision.
- (9) The Florida Evidence Code shall apply to all proceedings under this section.
 - (10) Any party may enforce a final decision rendered

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in a voluntary trial by filing a petition for final judgment in the circuit court in the circuit in which the voluntary trial took place. Upon entry of final judgment by the circuit court an appeal may be taken to the appropriate appellate court. The harmless error doctrine shall apply in all appeals. No further review shall be permitted unless a constitutional issue is raised. Factual findings determined in the voluntary trial shall not be subject to appeal.

- (11) If no appeal is taken within the time provided by rules promulgated by the Supreme Court, then the decision shall be referred to the presiding court judge in the case, or if one has not been assigned, then to the chief judge of the circuit for assignment to a circuit judge, who shall enter such orders and judgments as are required to carry out the terms of decision, which orders shall be enforceable by the contempt powers of the court and for which judgments executions shall issue on request of a party.
- involving child custody, visitation, or child support, or to any dispute that involves the rights of a third party not a party to the voluntary trial resolution.

Section 4. Section 57.071, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 57.071 Costs; what taxable.--
- (1) If costs are awarded to any party the following shall also be allowed:
- $\underline{(a)}$ (1) The reasonable premiums or expenses paid on all bonds or other security furnished by such party.
- $\underline{\text{(b)}(2)}$ The expense of the court reporter for per diem, transcribing proceedings and depositions, including opening statements and arguments by counsel.

- (c)(3) Any sales or use tax due on legal services
 provided to such party, notwithstanding any other provision of
 law to the contrary.

 (2) Expert witness fees shall not be awarded as
 taxable costs unless:

 (a) The party retaining the expert witness files a
 written notice with the court and each opposing party within
- written notice with the court and each opposing party within 30 days of the retention of the expert witness, which notice shall provide the expertise and experience of the expert, the rate of compensation of the expert witness, the subject matters or issues on which the expert is expected to render an opinion, and an estimate of the overall fee of the expert witness, including trial testimony; and
- (b) The party retaining the expert witness furnishes each opposing party with a written report signed by the expert witness which summarizes the expert witness's opinions, the factual basis of the opinions including documentary evidence, and the authorities relied upon in reaching the opinions, such report shall be filed at least 30 days prior to discovery cut-off, or 45 days prior to the trial, or as otherwise determined by the court.

Section 5. Section 57.105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 57.105 Attorney's fee: sanctions for raising unfounded claims or defenses; damages for delay of litigation.--
- (1) The court shall award a reasonable attorney's fee to be paid to the prevailing party in equal amounts by the losing party and the losing party's attorney on any claim or defense in any civil action in which the court finds that the losing party or the losing party's attorney knew or should have known at the time a claim or defense was presented:

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(a) That the claim or defense was not supported by the material facts necessary to establish the claim or defense; or

That the application of then existing law to the facts the losing party or losing party's attorney knew or should have known would not support the claim or defense. there was a complete absence of a justiciable issue of either law or fact raised by the complaint or defense of the losing party;

Provided, however, that the losing party's attorney is not personally responsible if he or she has acted in good faith, based on the representations of his or her client as to the existence of material facts. If the court awards fees to a claimant pursuant to this subsection finds that there was a complete absence of a justiciable issue of either law or fact raised by the defense, the court shall also award prejudgment interest.

- Subsection (1) shall not apply if the court determines that the claim or defense was presented as a good faith attempt to change the then existing law as it applied to the facts the losing party or losing party's attorney knew or should have known at the time the claim or defense was presented.
- (3) In any civil proceeding in which the moving party proves, by a preponderance of the evidence, that any action taken by the opposing party, including, but not limited to, the filing of any pleading or part thereof, the assertion of or response to any discovery demand, the assertion of any claim or defense, or the response to any request by any other party, was taken primarily for the purpose of delay, the court shall award damages to the moving party for the time

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necessitated by the conduct in question. The absence of a justiciable basis for the action taken shall be prima facie evidence of such a purpose; but such a purpose may also be proved, in proper cases, notwithstanding an objective justiciable basis for the action taken.

(4) If a contract contains a provision allowing attorney's fees to a party when he or she is required to take any action to enforce the contract, the court may also allow reasonable attorney's fees to the other party when that party prevails in any action, whether as plaintiff or defendant, with respect to the contract. This act shall take effect October 1, 1988, and shall apply to contracts entered into on said date or thereafter.

Section 6. Section 768.77, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

768.77 Itemized verdict.--

(1) In any action to which this part applies in which the trier of fact determines that liability exists on the part of the defendant, the trier of fact shall, as a part of the verdict, itemize the amounts to be awarded to the claimant into the following categories of damages:

- $\underline{\text{(1)}}$ (a) Amounts intended to compensate the claimant for economic losses;
- $\underline{\text{(2)}}\text{(b)}$ Amounts intended to compensate the claimant for noneconomic losses; and
- $\underline{(3)}$ (c) Amounts awarded to the claimant for punitive damages, if applicable.
- (2) Each category of damages, other than punitive damages, shall be further itemized into amounts intended to compensate for losses which have been incurred prior to the verdict and into amounts intended to compensate for losses to

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be incurred in the future. Future damages itemized under paragraph (1)(a) shall be computed before and after reduction to present value. Damages itemized under paragraph (1)(b) or paragraph (1)(c) shall not be reduced to present value. In itemizing amounts intended to compensate for future losses, the trier of fact shall set forth the period of years over which such amounts are intended to provide compensation.

Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 768.78, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

768.78 Alternative methods of payment of damage awards.--

- (1)(a) In any action to which this part applies in which the <u>court determines that trier of fact makes</u> an award to compensate the claimant <u>includes for future economic losses</u> which exceed \$250,000, payment of amounts intended to compensate the claimant for these losses shall be made by one of the following means, unless an alternative method of payment of damages is provided in this section:
- 1. The defendant may make a lump-sum payment for all damages so assessed, with future economic losses and expenses reduced to present value; or
- 2. Subject to the provisions of this subsection, the court shall, at the request of either party, unless the court determines that manifest injustice would result to any party, enter a judgment ordering future economic damages, as itemized pursuant to s. 768.77(1)(a), in excess of \$250,000 to be paid in whole or in part by periodic payments rather than by a lump-sum payment.

Section 8. Subsections (3), (5), and (7) of section 768.79, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

768.79 Offer of judgment and demand for judgment.--

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- (3) The offer shall be served upon the party to whom it is made, but it shall not be filed unless it is accepted or unless filing is necessary to enforce the provisions of this section. In any case involving multiple party plaintiffs or multiple party defendants, an offer shall specify its applicability to each party. Each individual party may thereafter accept or reject the offer as the offer applies to such party. However, a plaintiff may make a global offer to all defendants without specifying amounts applicable to each defendant.
- (5) An offer may be withdrawn in writing which is served before the date a written acceptance is filed. Once withdrawn, an offer is void. A subsequent offer shall have the effect of voiding any previous offer.
- (7)(a) Prior to awarding costs and fees pursuant to this section the court shall determine whether the offer was reasonable under the circumstances known at the time the offer was made. If a party is entitled to costs and fees pursuant to the provisions of this section, the court may, in its discretion, determine that an offer was not made in good faith. In such case, the court may disallow an award of costs and attorney's fees.
- (b) When determining the <u>entitlement to and</u> reasonableness of an award of attorney's fees pursuant to this section, the court shall consider, along with all other relevant criteria, the following additional factors:
- 1. The then's apparent merit or lack's of merit in the claim.
- 2. The number and nature of offers made by the parties.
 - 3. The closeness of questions of fact and law at

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1 issue. Whether the proposal was reasonably rejected. 2 5.4. Whether the person making the offer had 3 4 unreasonable refused to furnish information necessary to 5 evaluate the reasonableness of such offer. 6 6.5. Whether the suit was in the nature of a test case 7 presenting questions of far-reaching's importance affecting 8 nonparties. 9 7.6. The amount of the additional delay cost and expense that the person making the offer reasonable would be 10 expected to incur if the litigation should be prolonged. 11 12 Section 9. If any provision of this act or the 13 application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or 14 15 applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the 16 17 provision of this act are declared severable. 18 Section 10. This act shall take effect October 1 of 19 the year in which enacted. 20 21 22 23 ======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========== And the title is amended as follows: 24 25 On page , 26 remove from the title of the bill: 27 2.8 and insert in lieu thereof: An act relating to litigation reform; providing 29 for expedited trials; providing timeframes for 30 31 the conduct of such trials; creating s. 40.50,

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F.S.; providing for instructions to juries 1 after the jury is sworn in; providing for the 2 discussion of evidence under certain 3 circumstances; providing for the taking of 4 notes under certain circumstances; providing 5 6 for notebooks; providing for written questions; 7 providing for final instructions; creating s. 8 44.1051, F.S.; providing for voluntary trial 9 resolution; providing for the appointment of a trial resolution judge; providing for 10 compensation; providing for fees; providing for 11 the tolling of applicable statutes of 12 13 limitation; providing for powers of trial resolution judges; providing for hearings and 14 15 evidence; providing for appeal; providing for application; amending s. 57.071, F.S.; 16 17 providing criteria under which expert witness 18 fees may be awarded as taxable costs; amending s. 57.105, F.S.; providing sanctions for 19 20 raising unfounded claims or defenses; providing exceptions; providing for damages in certain 21 circumstances; amending s. 768.77, F.S.; 22 23 revising language with respect to itemized verdicts to delete reference to future damages; 24 amending s. 768.78, F.S.; conforming to the 25 26 act; correcting a cross reference; amending s. 27 768.79, F.S.; providing for the applicability 28 of offers of judgment and demand of judgment in 29 cases involving multiple plaintiffs; providing that subsequent offers shall void previous 30 31 offers; providing that prior to awarding costs

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and fees the court shall determine whether the offer was reasonable under the circumstances known at the time the offer was made; authorizing the court to consider whether or not a proposal was reasonably rejected when considering entitlement to and the amount of an award of attorneys' fees; providing severability; providing an effective date.