

HB 1441 2003

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to jurors; providing a popular name; creating s. 40.010, F.S.; providing state policy that all qualified citizens have an obligation to serve on petit juries when called; creating s. 40.012, F.S.; providing requirements with respect to postponement of petit jury participation; amending s. 40.013, F.S.; revising language with respect to persons disqualified or excused from jury services; creating s. 40.014, F.S.; providing for excuses from petit jury service; amending s. 40.23, F.S.; revising language with respect to summoning jurors; creating s. 40.255, F.S.; providing for a Lengthy Trial Fund; amending s. 40.271, F.S.; providing for employment protection while on jury service; providing for severability; providing an effective date.

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known by the popular name the "Florida Jury Patriotism Act."
- Section 2. Section 40.010, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 40.010 Full participation on petit juries of all citizens.--It is the policy of this state that all qualified citizens have an obligation to serve on petit juries when summoned by the courts of this state, unless excused.
- Section 3. Section 40.012, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 40.012 Postponement of petit jury participation.--
  - (1) Individuals scheduled to appear for jury service have

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the right to postpone the date of their initial appearance for jury service one time only. When requested, postponements shall be granted, provided that:

- (a) The juror has not previously been granted a postponement;
- (b) The prospective juror appears in person or contacts the clerk of the court by telephone, electronic mail, or in writing to request a postponement; and
- (c) Prior to the grant of a postponement with the concurrence of the clerk of the court, the prospective juror specifies a date certain on which he or she will appear for jury service that is not more than 6 months after the date on which the prospective juror originally was called to serve and on which date the court will be in session.
- approved by a judicial officer only in the event of an extreme emergency, such as a death in the family, sudden grave illness, a natural disaster, or a national emergency in which the prospective juror is personally involved, that could not have been anticipated at the time the initial postponement was granted. Prior to the grant of a second postponement, the prospective juror must specify a date certain on which the individual will appear for jury service within 6 months after the postponement on a date when the court will be in session.

  Section 4. Section 40.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to
- Section 4. Section 40.013, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 40.013 Persons disqualified or excused from jury service.--
- (1) No person who is under prosecution for any crime, or who has been convicted in this state, any federal court, or any



other state, territory, or country of bribery, forgery, perjury, larceny, or any other offense that is a felony in this state or which if it had been committed in this state would be a felony, unless restored to civil rights, shall be qualified to serve as a juror.

- (2)(a) Neither the Governor, nor Lieutenant Governor, nor any Cabinet officer, nor clerk of court, or judge shall be qualified to be a juror.
- (b) Any full-time federal, state, or local law enforcement officer or such entities' investigative personnel shall be excused from jury service unless such persons choose to serve.
- (2)(3) No person interested in any issue to be tried therein shall be a juror in any cause; but no person shall be disqualified from sitting in the trial of any suit in which the state or any county or municipal corporation is a party by reason of the fact that such person is a resident or taxpayer within the state or such county or municipal corporation.
- (4) Any expectant mother and any parent who is not employed full time and who has custody of a child under 6 years of age, upon request, shall be excused from jury service.
- (3)(5) A presiding judge may, in his or her discretion, excuse a practicing attorney, a practicing physician, or a person who is physically infirm from jury service, except that No person shall be excused from service on a civil trial jury solely on the basis that the person is deaf or hearing impaired, if that person wishes to serve, unless the presiding judge makes a finding that consideration of the evidence to be presented requires auditory discrimination or that the timely progression of the trial will be considerably affected thereby. However,



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nothing in this subsection shall affect a litigant's right to exercise a peremptory challenge.

- (6) A person may be excused from jury service upon a showing of hardship, extreme inconvenience, or public necessity.
- (4)(7) A person who was summoned and who reported as a prospective juror in any court in that person's county of residence within 1 year before the first day for which the person is being considered for jury service is exempt from jury service for 1 year from the last day of service.
- (5)(8) A person 70 years of age or older shall be excused from jury service upon request. A person 70 years of age or older may also be permanently excused from jury service upon written request. A person who is permanently excused from jury service may subsequently request, in writing, to be included in future jury lists provided such person meets the qualifications required by this chapter.
- (9) Any person who is responsible for the care of a person who, because of mental illness, mental retardation, senility, or other physical or mental incapacity, is incapable of caring for himself or herself shall be excused from jury service upon request.
- Section 5. Section 40.014, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 40.014 Excuses from petit jury service.--
- (1) An individual may apply to be excused from jury service for a period of up to 24 months, instead of seeking a postponement, when either:
- (a) The prospective juror has a mental or physical condition that causes him or her to be incapable of performing jury service. The juror, or the juror's personal



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representative, must provide the court with documentation from a physician licensed to practice medicine verifying that a mental or physical condition renders him or her unfit for jury service for a period of up to 24 months; or

- (b) Jury service would cause undue or extreme physical or financial hardship to the prospective juror or a person under his or her care or supervision.
- 1. A judge of the court for which the individual was called to jury service shall make undue or extreme physical or financial hardship determinations. The authority to make these determinations is delegable only to court officials or personnel who are authorized by the laws of this state to function as members of the judiciary.
- 2. A person asking to be excused based on a finding of undue or extreme physical or financial hardship must take all actions necessary to have obtained a ruling on that request by no later than the date on which the individual is scheduled to appear for jury duty.
- (2) For purposes of this section, "undue or extreme physical or financial hardship" is limited to circumstances in which an individual would:
- (a) Be required to abandon a person under his or her personal care or supervision due to the impossibility of obtaining an appropriate substitute caregiver during the period of participation in the jury pool or on the jury;
- (b) Incur costs that would have a substantial adverse impact on the payment of the individual's necessary daily living expenses or on those for whom he or she provides the principle means of support; or



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(c) Suffer physical hardship that would result in illness or disease.

- (3) Undue or extreme physical or financial hardship does not exist solely based on the fact that a prospective juror will be required to be absent from his or her place of employment.
- (4) A person asking a judge to grant an excuse based on undue or extreme physical or financial hardship shall be required to provide the judge with documentation, such as, but not limited to, federal and state income tax returns, medical statements from licensed physicians, proof of dependency or guardianship, and similar documents, which the judge finds to clearly support the request to be excused. Failure to provide satisfactory documentation shall result in a denial of the request to be excused.
- (5) After 24 months, a person excused from jury service shall become eligible once again for qualification as a juror unless the person was excused from service permanently. A person is excused from jury service permanently only when the deciding judge determines that the underlying grounds for being excused are of a permanent nature.
- Section 6. Section 40.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 40.23 Summoning jurors.--
- (1) The clerk of the court shall generate a venire as prescribed in s. 40.221 and shall summon the persons named in such venire to attend court as jurors at least 14 days prior to the sitting of such court by mailing to each person so named in the venire a written notice, addressed to his or her place of residence, and placing such notice in the United States mail



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with sufficient postage to carry the same. Upon order of the court, jurors may be summoned with less than 14 days' notice.

- (2) The jury service of any person who has been summoned may be postponed for a period not to exceed 6 months upon written or oral request. The request may specify a date or period of time to which service is to be postponed and, if so, shall be given consideration when the assignment of the postponed date of jury service is made.
- Section 7. Section 40.255, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 40.255 Lengthy Trial Fund. -- The Supreme Court of Florida shall promulgate rules to establish a Lengthy Trial Fund that shall be used to provide full or partial wage replacement or wage supplementation to jurors who serve as petit jurors for more than 10 days.
  - (1) The court rules shall provide for the following:
- (a) The selection and appointment of an administrator for the fund.
- (b) Procedures for the administration of the fund, including payments of salaries of the administrator and other necessary personnel.

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(c) Procedures for the accounting, auditing, and investment of money in the Lengthy Trial Fund.

- (d) A report by the Supreme Court of Florida on the administration of the Lengthy Trial Fund in its annual report on the judicial branch, setting forth the money collected for and disbursed from the fund.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other fees collected under state law, each trial court in the state shall collect from each attorney who files a civil case, unless otherwise exempted under the provisions of this section, a fee of \$20 per case to be paid into the Lengthy Trial Fund. A lawyer will be deemed to have filed a case at the time the first pleading or other filing on which an individual lawyer's name appears is submitted to the court for filing and opens a new case. All such fees shall be forwarded to the administrator of the Lengthy Trial Fund for deposit.
- (3) The administrator shall use the fees deposited in the Lengthy Trial Fund to pay full or partial wage replacement or wage supplementation to jurors whose employers pay less than full regular wages when the period of jury service lasts more than 10 days.
- (4) The court may pay replacement or supplemental wages of up to \$300 per day per juror beginning on the 11th day of jury service. In addition, for any jurors who qualify for payment by virtue of having served on a jury for more than 10 days, the court may, upon finding that such service posed a significant financial hardship to a juror, even in light of payments made with respect to jury service after the 10th day, award replacement or supplemental wages of up to \$100 per day from the 4th through the 10th day of jury service.



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(5) Any juror who is serving or has served on a jury that qualifies for payment from the Lengthy Trial Fund, provided the service commenced on or after the effective date of this act, may submit a request for payment from the Lengthy Trial Fund on a form that the administrator provides. Payment shall be limited to the difference between the state paid jury fee and the actual amount of wages a juror earns, up to the maximum level payable, minus any amount the juror actually receives from the employer during the same time period. This payment shall be paid in addition to any other compensation that a juror may receive according to the laws of this state.

- (a) The form shall disclose the juror's regular wages, the amount the employer will pay during the term of jury service starting on the 11th day and thereafter, the amount of replacement or supplemental wages requested, and any other information the administrator deems necessary for proper payment.
- (b) The juror also shall be required to submit verification from the employer as to the wage information provided to the administrator, for example, the employee's most recent earnings statement or similar document, prior to initiation of payment from the fund.
- (c) If an individual is self-employed or receives compensation other than wages, the individual may provide a sworn affidavit attesting to his or her approximate gross weekly income, together with such other information as the administrator may require, in order to verify weekly income.
- (6) The following attorneys and causes of action are exempt from payment of the Lengthy Trial Fund fee:
  - (a) Government attorneys entering appearances in the



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- (b) Pro se litigants.;
- (c) Cases in small claims court or the state equivalent thereof.
- (d) Claims seeking social security disability determinations; individual veterans' compensation or disability determinations; recoupment actions for government backed educational loans or mortgages; child custody and support cases; actions brought in forma pauperis; and any other filings designated by rule that involve minimal use of court resources and that customarily are not afforded the opportunity for a trial by jury.
- Section 8. Section 40.271, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 40.271 Jury service; employment protection .--
- (1) No person summoned to serve on any grand or petit jury in this state, or accepted to serve on any grand or petit jury in this state, shall be dismissed from employment for any cause or otherwise be subject to any adverse employment action because of the nature or length of service upon such jury.
- (2) Threats of dismissal from employment for any cause, by an employer or his or her agent to any person summoned for jury service in this state, because of the nature or length of service upon such jury may be deemed a contempt of the court from which the summons issued.
- (3) A civil action by the individual who has been dismissed may be brought in the courts of this state for any violation of this section, and said individual shall be entitled to collect not only compensatory damages, but, in addition

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thereto, punitive damages and reasonable attorney fees for violation of this act.

- (4) An employee may not be required or requested to use annual, vacation, or sick leave for time spent responding to a summons for jury service, time spent participating in the jury selection process, or time spent actually serving on a jury.

  Nothing in this provision shall be construed to require an employer to provide annual, vacation, or sick leave to employees under the provisions of this subsection who otherwise are not entitled to such benefits under company policies.
- (5) A court shall automatically postpone and reschedule the service of a summoned juror of an employer with five of fewer full-time employees, or their equivalent, if another employee of that employer is summoned to appear during the same period. Such postponement will not affect an individual's right to one automatic postponement under s. 40.012.
- Section 9. The provisions of this act are severable. If any portion of this act is declared unconstitutional or the application of any part of this act to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remaining portions of the act and their applicability to any person or circumstance shall remain valid and enforceable.
  - Section 10. This act shall take effect October 1, 2003.

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