By Senators Smith and Villalobos

## 14-1527B-04

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the judicial system; amending s. 25.241, F.S.; establishing a fee to be paid by counsel appearing pro hac vice before the Supreme Court; amending s. 25.383, F.S.; providing for compensation of court reporters; amending s. 27.02, F.S.; revising the authority of the state attorney to enter into contracts with local governments for prosecution of local ordinances; amending s. 27.34, F.S.; revising the authority of counties or municipalities to contract with state attorneys for prosecution of local ordinances; amending s. 27.40, F.S.; providing minimum qualifications for court-appointed counsel in certain cases; requiring each circuit Article V indigent services committee to develop procedures for periodic review of each conflict counsel's qualifications and competency; requiring a report; amending s. 27.42, F.S.; clarifying when a circuit Article V indigent services committee must maintain a registry of counsel; amending s. 27.51, F.S.; clarifying public defender's duties of representation in certain cases; amending s. 27.52, F.S.; clarifying other services to be provided to indigents; requiring clerk to provide assistance to indigents under certain circumstances; providing for court notification; clarifying fees to be charged; amending s. 27.5303, F.S.; providing uniform

1 standards for determining counsel's conflict of 2 interest in certain cases; amending s. 27.5304, 3 F.S.; providing compensation for certain court-appointed counsel in certain cases; 4 5 amending s. 27.54, F.S.; revising the authority 6 of the public defender to contract with local 7 government for defense in local ordinance violations; amending s. 28.24, F.S.; clarifying 8 9 access to public records by court personnel, 10 state attorneys, and public defenders; amending 11 s. 28.2401, F.S.; authorizing a county to impose a surcharge on court fees and charges if 12 13 it had previously imposed increased fees and charges to pay principal and interest on bonds 14 issued to finance state court facilities; 15 authorizing the use of surcharge revenue to 16 17 refund existing bonds under specified conditions; amending s. 28.2402, F.S.; reducing 18 19 the filing fee for a county or municipality to 20 file a code or ordinance violation in court; providing a court cost to be assessed against 21 the nonprevailing party; providing for deposit 22 of the court cost; amending s. 28.241, F.S.; 23 24 authorizing a county to impose a surcharge on 25 court fees and charges if it had previously imposed increased fees and charges to pay 26 27 principal and interest on bonds issued to 28 finance state court facilities; authorizing the 29 use of surcharge revenue to refund existing bonds under specified conditions; revising 30 31 payment and distribution of filing fees for

1 trial and appellate proceedings; establishing a 2 fee to be paid by counsel appearing pro hac 3 vice before the circuit court; amending s. 28.246, F.S.; limiting the amount that may be 4 5 paid in fees and costs for collection services 6 to collect unpaid court fees, fines, court 7 costs, and other costs; amending s. 28.345, F.S.; adding judges to the list of those exempt 8 9 from all fees and charges assessed by the clerk 10 of the circuit court; amending s. 28.35, F.S.; 11 deleting requirement that the Clerk of Court Operations Conference publish a schedule of 12 fines, fees, and other costs; amending s. 13 28.36, F.S.; revising what may be included as 14 revenue in budgets of clerks of court for 15 court-related functions; providing for 16 17 discretionary certification; clarifying that the budget is a revenue budget; specifying a 18 19 time for transmission of revenue deficit certifications; providing for estimated 20 expenditures in lieu of actual expenditures 21 under certain circumstances; amending s. 28.37, 22 F.S.; changing the date for remittance of 23 24 revenue by the clerk of the court; revising 25 payment procedure; deleting Department of Revenue authority to adopt rules providing for 26 27 penalties for failure to comply with 28 remittance; amending s. 29.005, F.S.; 29 clarifying witnesses to be paid from state revenue when summoned by a state attorney; 30 amending s. 29.006, F.S.; clarifying witnesses 31

1 to be paid from state revenue when summoned by 2 a public defender; amending s. 29.008, F.S.; 3 clarifying county funding requirements for certain equipment and support staff; amending 4 5 s. 34.01, F.S.; revising a cross-reference to 6 court rules; deleting redundant material; 7 amending s. 34.041, F.S.; modifying filing fees in county court; providing for disposition of 8 9 certain filing fees; providing a filing fee for 10 court education; authorizing a county to impose 11 a surcharge on court fees and charges if it had previously imposed increased fees and charges 12 13 to pay principal and interest on bonds issued to finance state court facilities; authorizing 14 15 the use of surcharge revenue to refund existing bonds under specified conditions; providing a 16 17 fee for reopening a case; establishing a fee to be paid by counsel appearing pro hac vice in 18 19 county court; amending s. 34.191, F.S.; 20 providing for collection of fees, fines, court costs, and other costs in cases tried in county 21 court; limiting the amount that may be paid in 22 fees and costs in such collection; amending s. 23 24 35.22, F.S.; establishing a fee to be paid by 25 counsel appearing pro hac vice before a district court of appeal; amending s. 40.30, 26 F.S.; clarifying that payment is made by the 27 28 state; amending s. 44.108, F.S.; clarifying 29 that the filing fee for funding of mediation and arbitration is an additional fee; amending 30 31 s. 45.031, F.S.; increasing the clerk's service

1 charge for services relating to judicial sales; 2 amending s. 55.10, F.S.; clarifying that money 3 paid to clerk is service charge and not fee; amending s. 55.141, F.S.; revising a 4 5 cross-reference; clarifying the activity for 6 which a service charge is paid; clarifying that 7 money paid to clerk is service charge and not 8 fee; creating s. 55.312, F.S.; imposing a 9 service charge on certain money judgments and 10 settlement agreements in excess of a specified 11 amount, except for dissolution of marriage and breaches of contract; providing for disposition 12 13 of the proceeds of the charge; providing for the service charge to be paid by any party or 14 allocated to more than one party; requiring the 15 Department of Revenue to adopt rules to provide 16 17 for remitting such charge to the department for 18 deposition; prohibiting an attorney from 19 disbursing certain proceeds until service 20 charge is paid; requiring the Department of 21 Revenue to report to the Legislature each year on the amount received in the prior calendar 22 year; amending s. 57.085, F.S.; revising 23 24 terminology; amending s. 61.14, F.S.; 25 increasing the fee for a delinquent payment; amending s. 125.69, F.S.; deleting a provision 26 27 authorizing certain persons to prosecute 28 special laws and county ordinances; authorizing 29 a county to contract with the public defender 30 for representation in certain cases; amending 31 s. 129.02, F.S.; deleting a cross-reference;

1 amending s. 142.01, F.S.; clarifying deposits 2 into the fine and forfeiture fund; amending s. 3 166.0415, F.S.; providing for prosecution of a municipal ordinance violation in county court 4 5 under certain circumstances; amending s. 6 218.245, F.S.; providing for distribution of 7 revenues to a municipality under certain 8 circumstances; amending s. 318.14, F.S.; 9 clarifying deposits into the fine and 10 forfeiture fund; amending s. 318.15, F.S.; 11 increasing service charges in certain traffic infraction cases; providing for remittance; 12 providing an additional fee for deposit into 13 the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund; 14 amending s. 318.18, F.S.; increasing civil 15 penalties for failure to comply in traffic 16 17 infraction cases; providing for distribution of court cost; authorizing a county to impose a 18 19 surcharge on traffic fines and forfeitures if 20 it had previously imposed increased fees or charges to pay principal and interest on bonds 21 issued to finance state court facilities; 22 authorizing the use of surcharge revenue to 23 24 refund existing bonds under specified conditions; amending s. 318.21, F.S.; deleting 25 a distribution of funds to certain county 26 27 programs; amending s. 321.05, F.S.; providing a 28 cross-reference; amending s. 327.73, F.S.; 29 increasing dismissal fees and maximum court costs that may be imposed in noncriminal 30 31 infraction cases; amending s. 372.72, F.S.;

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providing a cross-reference; amending s. 382.023, F.S.; clarifying that the clerk retains a service charge relating to dissolution of marriage records; amending s. 384.288, F.S.; deleting specification of source of payment by county of certain court costs; amending s. 392.68, F.S.; deleting specification of source of payment by county of certain court costs; amending s. 394.473, F.S.; providing for state payment of certain attorney's and witness' fees; amending s. 395.3025, F.S.; deleting cross-references; amending s. 588.20, F.S.; removing authority for the county to pay deficits incurred in the sale of certain livestock from fine and forfeiture fund; amending s. 713.24, F.S.; clarifying that money paid to clerk is service charge and not fee; amending s. 721.83, F.S.; clarifying filing fees and service charges to be paid by plaintiff in time-share property consolidated actions for foreclosure; amending s. 766.104, F.S.; increasing filing fees in medical negligence cases; amending s. 849.19, F.S.; adding a cross-reference; amending s. 849.22, F.S.; removing authority for county to pay clerk and sheriff fees out of fine and forfeiture fund; amending s. 849.44, F.S.; adding a cross-reference; amending s. 903.26, F.S.; adding a cross-reference; amending s. 925.09, F.S.; revising the source of funds used to pay for physician autopsies; amending s.

1 938.17, F.S.; authorizing a board of county 2 commissioners to adopt an ordinance that 3 incorporates the provisions of the act; 4 providing funding for a teen court through the 5 assessment of an additional court cost against 6 each person who pleads quilty or nolo 7 contendere to, or is convicted of, a violation of a criminal law, an ordinance, or a traffic 8 9 offense in the county; providing for 10 administration by the clerk of the circuit 11 court; authorizing the clerk of the court to retain a specified percentage of the 12 13 assessments collected as income to the clerk of the court; requiring the teen court to account 14 for all funds deposited into the teen court 15 account; requiring a report to the board of 16 17 county commissioners by a specified date; authorizing specified organizations to operate 18 19 and administer a teen court program; amending 20 s. 938.29, F.S.; reducing the permissible contingent fee for collecting fees and costs 21 arising from use of public defender, or 22 similar, services; amending s. 938.35, F.S.; 23 24 providing for collection of court-ordered financial obligations; limiting the amount that 25 may be paid in fees and costs in such 26 collection; requesting the Division of 27 28 Statutory Revision to redesignate the title of 29 chapter 40, F.S.; providing for payment of certain financial obligations in implementing 30 31 revised Section 14 of Article V of the State

1 Constitution; repealing s. 11.75, F.S., 2 relating to the Joint Legislative Committee on 3 Article V; repealing s. 939.18, F.S., relating 4 to assessment of additional court costs for 5 court facilities; providing an effective date. 6 7 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 8 9 Section 1. Subsection (3) of section 25.241, Florida 10 Statutes, is amended to read: 11 25.241 Clerk of Supreme Court; compensation; assistants; filing fees, etc.--12 13 (3) The Clerk of the Supreme Court is hereby required 14 to collect, upon the filing of a certified copy of a notice of appeal or petition, \$250 for each case docketed, and for 15 copying, certifying, or furnishing opinions, records, papers, 16 17 or other instruments, except as otherwise herein provided, the same fees that are allowed clerks of the circuit court; 18 19 however, no fee shall be less than \$1. The State of Florida 20 or its agencies, when appearing as appellant or petitioner, is exempt from the filing fees required in this subsection. From 21 22 each attorney appearing pro hac vice, the Clerk of the Supreme Court shall collect a fee of \$100 for deposit into the General 23 24 Revenue Fund. 25 Section 2. Section 25.383, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 2 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is 26 27 amended to read: 28 25.383 Standards for court reporters; procedures; 29 rules of professional conduct, discipline, and training, and 30 compensation. --

- (1) The Supreme Court shall establish minimum standards and procedures for qualifications, certification, discipline, and training for court reporters. The Supreme Court may appoint or employ such personnel as are necessary to assist the court in exercising its powers and performing its duties under this section.
- (2) The circuit Article V indigent services committee shall establish the method for compensating court reporters in the circuit and the fees a court reporter may charge.
- Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 27.02, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 6 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:
  - 27.02 Duties before court.--
- (1) (a) The state attorney shall appear in the circuit and county courts within his or her judicial circuit and prosecute or defend on behalf of the state all suits, applications, or motions, civil or criminal, in which the state is a party, except as provided in chapters 39, 984, and 985. The intake procedures of chapters 39, 984, and 985 shall apply as provided therein.
- (b) The state attorney shall not appear in the circuit and county courts within his or her judicial circuit for the purpose of prosecuting violations of special laws, unless expressly authorized, or violations of county or municipal ordinances if the prosecution is, unless ancillary to a state prosecution or if the state attorney has contracted for full reimbursement, or for reimbursement as the parties otherwise agree, to be the county's or municipality's prosecuting attorney, as provided in s. 125.69 and authorized by the prosecuting attorney of the county.

Section 4. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 27.34, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 10 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, are amended to read:

- 27.34 Limitations on payment of salaries and other related costs of state attorneys' offices other than by the state.--
- state attorney of the judicial circuit in which the county or municipality is located, or appropriate or contribute funds to the operation of, the various state attorneys for the prosecution of violations of special laws, unless expressly authorized, or ordinances of the county or municipality. The contract must provide for full reimbursement, or as the parties otherwise agree regarding reimbursement, unless ancillary to a state prosecution. Persons employed by the county or municipality may be provided to the state attorney to serve as special investigators pursuant to the provisions of s. 27.251.
- (2)  $\underline{A}$  It is hereby prohibited for any state attorney or assistant state attorney may not to receive from any county or municipality any supplemental salary, except as provided in this section.

Section 5. Subsections (4), (8), and (9) of section 27.40, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 27.40 Court-appointed counsel; circuit registries; minimum requirements; appointment by court.--
- (4) Except when a circuit Article V indigent services committee establishes higher qualifications, the minimum qualifications for court-appointed counsel for the following types of cases are as follows:

- 1 (a) Criminal cases.--Before the time of appointment,
  2 the attorney must:
  3 1. Be a member in good standing of The Florida Bar.
  4 2. Have attended within the previous 12 months a
  5 minimum of 10 hours of continuing legal education approved by
  6 The Florida Bar and devoted to criminal law.
  - 3. Meet the following experience requirements:
  - a. In misdemeanor cases, have been a member of The Florida Bar for at least 1 year and an experienced and active trial practitioner with no fewer than three state or federal jury or nonjury trials.
  - b. In juvenile cases, have been a member of The
    Florida Bar for at least 1 year and an experienced and active
    trial practitioner with no fewer than three delinquency
    dispositions or three state or federal jury or nonjury trials.
  - c. In third-degree felony cases, have been a member of The Florida Bar for at least 2 years and an experienced and active trial practitioner with no fewer than three state or federal jury or nonjury trials.
  - d. In second-degree felony cases, have been a member of The Florida Bar for at least 2 years and an experienced and active trial practitioner with no fewer than seven state or federal jury trials.
  - e. In first-degree felony cases, life felony cases, capital felony cases, capital sexual battery cases, and cases under part V of chapter 394, involuntary civil commitment of sexually violent predators, have been a member of The Florida Bar for at least 5 years and an experienced and active trial practitioner with no fewer than 10 state or federal jury trials.

1	f. In capital death penalty cases, have the
2	qualifications as provided in Florida Rules of Criminal
3	Procedure 3.112(f) and (g).
4	(b) Criminal appellate cases Before the time of
5	appointment, the attorney must:
6	1. Be a member in good standing of The Florida Bar.
7	2. Have attended within the previous 12 months a
8	minimum of 10 hours of continuing legal education approved by
9	The Florida Bar and devoted to appellate law.
10	3. Meet the following experience requirements:
11	a. In misdemeanor and third-degree felony appeals,
12	have been a member of The Florida Bar for at least 2 years and
13	be an experienced and active trial or appellate practitioner
14	in the field of criminal law or have experience in the appeal
15	of at least three criminal cases.
16	b. In noncapital felony appeals and appeals from a
17	case under part V of chapter 394, involuntary civil commitment
18	of sexually violent predators, have been a member of The
19	Florida Bar for at least 3 years and be an experienced and
20	active practitioner in the field of appellate criminal law or
21	have experience in the appeal of at least five criminal cases.
22	c. In capital death penalty appeals, have the
23	qualifications as provided in Florida Rule of Criminal
24	Procedure 3.112(h).
25	(c) Dependency cases Before the time of appointment,
26	the attorney must:
27	1. Be a member in good standing of The Florida Bar.
28	2. Meet the following experience requirements:
29	a. In dependency cases, have observed a total of 30

30 hours of hearings, including six shelter hearings, three

31 dependency hearings, and one termination-of-parental-rights

hearing and have attended at least 3 hours of continuing legal education at the Dependency Court Improvement Project

Conference, or an equivalent in the 12 months before appointment.

- <u>b. In termination-of-parental-rights cases, have tried</u> at least 10 cases or have 1 year of dependency experience.
- c. In appellate cases, have at least 3 years'
  experience in dependency or appellate law and must have been
  lead counsel in at least three contested dependency trials and
  three contested termination-of-parental-rights trials or
  demonstrate knowledge through experience in the practice of
  family law. To be eligible for court appointment, an attorney
  must be a member in good standing of The Florida Bar in
  addition to any other qualifications specified by general law.
- (8) Subject to the attorney-client <u>and</u>,work-product privilege, an attorney who withdraws or is removed from representation shall deliver all files, notes, documents, and research to the successor attorney within 15 days after receiving notice from the successor attorney. The successor attorney shall bear the cost of transmitting all files, notes, documents, and research.
- (9) A circuit Article V indigent services committee or any interested person may advise the court of any circumstance affecting the quality of representation, including, but not limited to, false or fraudulent billing, misconduct, failure to meet continuing legal education requirements, solicitation to receive compensation from the defendant or other client the attorney is appointed to represent, or failure to file appropriate motions in a timely manner. By January 1, 2005, each circuit Article V indigent services committee must develop and report to the President of the Senate and the

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Speaker of the House of Representatives procedures for periodic review of each conflict counsel's qualifications and 2 3 competency in representing defendants or other clients the 4 attorney is appointed to represent. 5 Section 6. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 6 27.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 7 27.42 Circuit Article V indigent services committees; 8 composition; staff; responsibilities; funding .--9 (2) 10 (b) The circuit Article V indigent services committee 11 shall maintain a registry pursuant to s. 27.40, even when unless procuring counsel through a competitive bidding 12 process. The committee shall apply the eligibility and 13 performance standards set by the Legislature, if any, after 14 receiving recommendations from the Article V Indigent Services 15 Advisory Board, for the appropriate category of case. 16 17 Section 7. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 27.51, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 15 of chapter 18 19 2003-402, Laws of Florida, are amended to read: 27.51 Duties of public defender.--20 (1) The public defender shall represent, without 21 22 additional compensation, any person who is determined to be 23 indigent as provided in s. 27.52 and who is: 24 (a) Under arrest for, or is charged with, a felony;

(b) Under arrest for, or is charged with, a misdemeanor authorized for prosecution by the state attorney, a violation of chapter 316 which is punishable by imprisonment, or criminal contempt, or a violation of a

municipal or county ordinance in the county court if the prosecution is ancillary to a state prosecution, unless the

31 court, prior to trial, files in the cause an order of no

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imprisonment as provided in s. 27.512 which states that the defendant will not be imprisoned if he or she is convicted;

- (c) Alleged to be a delinquent child pursuant to a petition filed before a circuit court;
- (d) Sought by petition filed in such court to be involuntarily placed as a mentally ill person or sexually violent predator or involuntarily admitted to residential services as a person with developmental disabilities. However, a public defender does not have the authority to represent any person who is a plaintiff in a civil action brought under the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, or the federal statutes, or who is a petitioner in an administrative proceeding challenging a rule under chapter 120, unless specifically authorized by statute; or
- (e) Convicted and sentenced to death, for purposes of a direct prosecuting an appeal to the Supreme Court; or.
- (4) The public defender for a judicial circuit enumerated in this subsection shall, after the record on appeal is transmitted to the appellate court by the office of the public defender which handled the trial and if requested by any public defender within the indicated appellate district, handle all felony appeals to the state and federal courts required of the official making such request:
- (a) Public defender of the second judicial circuit, on behalf of any public defender within the district comprising the First District Court of Appeal.
- (b) Public defender of the tenth judicial circuit, on behalf of any public defender within the district comprising the Second District Court of Appeal.

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(c) Public defender of the eleventh judicial circuit, on behalf of any public defender within the district comprising the Third District Court of Appeal.

- (d) Public defender of the fifteenth judicial circuit, on behalf of any public defender within the district comprising the Fourth District Court of Appeal.
- (e) Public defender of the seventh judicial circuit, on behalf of any public defender within the district comprising the Fifth District Court of Appeal.
- Section 8. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 27.52, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 16 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, are amended to read:
  - 27.52 Determination of indigence.--
- (1) The clerk of the circuit court shall determine the indigence of each person applying for appointment of a public defender or private attorney or any other <u>due-process</u> court-related services based on indigence. This determination may be made at any stage of the proceedings. Before appointing the public defender or a private attorney, or providing any other due-process court-related service based on indigence, the court shall receive the determination of indigence from the clerk. If the clerk has not made this determination at the time a person requests appointment of a public defender or private attorney or provision of any other due-process court-related services, the court shall make a preliminary determination of indigence, pending verification by the clerk. The applicant may seek review of the clerk's determination denying indigence in the court having jurisdiction over the matter at the next scheduled hearing.
- (2)(a) Any person applying for appointment of a public 31 defender or private attorney or any other due-process

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court-related services based on indigence shall pay a \$40 application fee to the clerk of court and submit a completed affidavit containing the financial information required under paragraph (f). The clerk of court must assist a person who requests assistance in completing the affidavit containing financial information, and the clerk must notify the court if a person is unable to complete the affidavit after the clerk has provided assistance. Only one fee may be charged for a clerk's determination of indigence, regardless of whether the request is for court-appointed counsel or other due-process services.

- The person shall pay the application fee at the time the financial affidavit is filed or within 7 days thereafter. If not paid within 7 days, the applicant shall be enrolled by the clerk in a payment program to recover unpaid fees, in full, with periodic payment amounts corresponding to the applicant's ability to pay.
- (c) A defendant found to be indigent may not be refused counsel or any other due-process court-related services based on indigence for failure to pay the application fee. The defendant shall pay a separate application fee for each affidavit filed.
- (d) If the court finds that the accused person applying for representation appears to be indigent based upon the financial affidavit required under paragraph (f), the court shall appoint the public defender or a private attorney to provide representation. If the application fee is not paid prior to the disposition of the case, the clerk shall advise the sentencing judge of this fact and the court shall:
- 1. Assess the application fee as part of the sentence 31 or as a condition of probation; or

2. Assess the application fee pursuant to s. 938.29.

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If the clerk finds discrepancies between the financial affidavit and his or her investigation of assets, the clerk shall submit the information to the court and the court shall determine whether the public defender or private attorney shall continue representation. The defendant may be heard regarding the information discovered by the clerk. If the court, based on the information provided, determines that the defendant is not indigent, the court shall order the public defender or private attorney to discontinue representation. Notwithstanding any provision of law or local order to the contrary, the clerk of the court shall assign the first \$40 of any fees or costs paid by an indigent defendant as payment of the application fee. In no event may should a person found to be indigent be refused counsel or other due-process services for failure to pay the fee.

- (e) All application fees shall be transferred monthly by the clerk of the court to the Department of Revenue for deposit to the Indigent Criminal Defense Trust Fund, administered by the Justice Administrative Commission, to be used to supplement the general revenue funds appropriated by the Legislature to the public defenders. The clerk of the court may retain 2 percent of application fees collected monthly for administrative costs prior to remitting the remainder to the Department of Revenue.
- (f) The affidavit must contain the following financial information and calculations as to the applicant's income:
- 1. Net income.--Total salary and wages, minus deductions required by law, including court-ordered support payments.

- 2. Other income.--Including, but not limited to,
  social security benefits, union funds, veterans' benefits,
  workers' compensation, other regular support from absent
  family members, public or private employee pensions,
  unemployment compensation, dividends, interest, rent, trusts,
  and gifts.
  - 3. Assets.--Including, but not limited to, cash, savings accounts, bank accounts, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, equity in real estate, and equity in a boat or a motor vehicle or in other tangible property.
  - (g) The income of an applicant who is a minor or an adult tax-dependent person who is substantially supported by a parent or parents or by a guardian, or who continues to be claimed as a dependent for tax purposes, shall include the income of that dependent person's parent or parents or guardian, except a parent or guardian who has an adverse interest in the proceeding.
  - (h) In addition to the financial information, the affidavit must contain the following statement: "I, ... (name of applicant)..., agree to report any change in my financial situation to the court."

Section 9. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 27.5303, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

27.5303 Public defenders; conflict of interest.--

(1)

(d) In determining whether or not there is a conflict of interest, the public defender and the court shall apply the uniform standards for use in conflict of interest cases found in appendix B of the final report of the Article V Indigent Services Advisory Board dated January 6, 2004 standards

adopted by the Legislature after receiving recommendations from the Article V Indigent Services Advisory Board.

Section 10. Section 27.5304, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

27.5304 Private court-appointed counsel; compensation.--

- (1) Private court-appointed counsel shall be compensated by the Justice Administrative Commission as provided in this section in accordance with standards adopted by the Legislature after receiving recommendations from the Article V Indigent Services Advisory Board. However, compensation shall not exceed the maximum fee limits established by this section. The attorney also shall be reimbursed for reasonable and necessary expenses in accordance with s. 29.007. If the attorney is representing a defendant charged with more than one offense in the same case, the attorney shall be compensated at the rate provided for the most serious offense for which he or she represented the defendant. This section does not allow stacking of the fee limits established by this section.
- (2) Prior to filing a motion for an order approving payment of attorney's fees, costs, or related expenses, the private court-appointed counsel shall deliver a copy of the intended billing, together with supporting affidavits and all other necessary documentation, to the Justice Administrative Commission. The Justice Administrative Commission shall review the billings, affidavit, and documentation for completeness and compliance with contractual and statutory requirements. If the Justice Administrative Commission objects to any portion of the proposed billing, the objection and reasons therefor shall be communicated to the private court-appointed counsel.

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The private court-appointed counsel may thereafter file his or her motion for order approving payment of attorney's fees, costs, or related expenses together with supporting affidavits and all other necessary documentation. The motion must specify whether the Justice Administrative Commission objects to any portion of the billing or the sufficiency of documentation and, if so, the reasons therefor. A copy of the motion and attachments shall be served on the Justice Administrative Commission. The Justice Administrative Commission shall have standing to appear before the court to contest any motion for order approving payment of attorney's fees, costs, or related expenses. The Justice Administrative Commission may contract with other public or private entities or individuals to appear before the court for the purpose of contesting any motion for order approving payment of attorney's fees, costs, or related expenses. The fact that the Justice Administrative Commission has not objected to any portion of the billing or to the sufficiency of the documentation is not binding on the court. The court retains primary authority and responsibility for determining the reasonableness of all billings for fees, costs, and related expenses, subject to statutory limitations.

(3) The compensation for representation in a criminal proceeding; an appeal from a criminal proceeding, other than a capital appeal; a dependency proceeding; and an appeal from a dependency proceeding must be established by a circuit Article V indigent services committee.proceeding shall not exceed the following:

(a)1. For misdemeanors and juveniles represented at the trial level: \$1,000.

2. For noncapital, nonlife felonies represented at the trial level: \$2,500.

1 3. For life felonies represented at the trial level: <del>\$3,000.</del> 2 3 4. For capital cases represented at the trial level: 4 <del>\$3,500.</del> 5 5. For representation on appeal: \$2,000. 6 (b) If a death sentence is imposed and affirmed on 7 appeal to the Supreme Court, the appointed attorney shall be allowed compensation, not to exceed \$1,000, for attorney's fees and costs incurred in representing the defendant as to an 9 10 application for executive clemency, with compensation to be 11 paid out of general revenue from funds budgeted to the Department of Corrections. 12 (4) Private counsel appointed by the court to 13 14 represent a defendant in a capital death penalty case must be compensated at a reasonable hourly rate established by the 15 16 circuit Article V indigent services committee commensurate 17 with the difficulty of the case and approved by the court, but the minimum compensation for the attorney in a death penalty 18 19 case is \$10,000. By January 1, 2004, the Article V Indigent 20 Services Advisory Board shall recommend to the Legislature any 21 adjustments to existing compensation schedules for criminal proceedings and any proposed compensation standards for 22 private attorneys providing representation in civil 23 24 proceedings in which private court-appointed counsel is 25 required. 26 (5) If counsel is entitled to receive compensation for 27 representation pursuant to court appointment in a termination of parental rights proceeding under s. 39.0134, such 28 29 compensation shall not exceed \$1,000 at the trial level and 30 \$2,500 at the appellate level. 31

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(5)<del>(6)</del> A private attorney appointed in lieu of the public defender to represent an indigent defendant may not reassign or subcontract the case to another attorney or allow another attorney to appear at a critical stage of a case who does not meet standards adopted by the Legislature after any recommendations from the Article V Indigent Services Advisory Board.

Section 11. Section 27.54, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 21 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

- 27.54 Limitation on payment of expenditures for public defender's office other than by the state .--
- (1) All payments for the salary of the public defender and the necessary expenses of office, including salaries of assistants and staff, shall be considered as being for a valid public purpose. Travel expenses shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of s. 112.061.
- (2) A county or municipality may not contract with the public defender of the judicial circuit in which the county or municipality is located, or appropriate or contribute funds to, the operation of the offices of the various public defenders for the purpose of defending persons determined to be indigent under s. 27.52 indigents charged with violations of special laws, unless expressly authorized, or with violations of ordinances of the county or municipality, unless ancillary to a state prosecution. The contract must provide for full reimbursement or as the parties otherwise agree regarding reimbursement.
- (3) A No public defender or assistant public defender may not shall receive from any county or municipality any supplemental salary, except as provided in this section.

1 Section 12. Section 28.24, Florida Statutes, as 2 amended by section 28 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is 3 amended to read: 28.24 Service charges by clerk of the circuit 4 5 court. -- The clerk of the circuit court may charge for services 6 rendered by the clerk's office in recording documents and 7 instruments and in performing the duties enumerated in amounts not to exceed those specified in this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the clerk of the circuit 9 10 court shall provide without charge to any justice or judge, 11 state attorney, public defender, and capital collateral regional counsel, and to the authorized staff acting on behalf 12 13 of each, to any court staff acting on behalf of any justice or 14 judge, and to any state attorney or public access to and a 15 copy copies of any public record records, if the requesting party is entitled by law to review the record notwithstanding 16 17 the exempt or confidential nature of such public records, as 18 maintained by and in the custody of the clerk of the circuit 19 court as provided in general law and the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration. 20 (1) For examining, comparing, correcting, verifying, 21 and certifying transcripts of record in appellate proceedings, 22 prepared by attorney for appellant or someone else other than 23 24 clerk per page......4.50 (2) For preparing, numbering, and indexing an original 25 record of appellate proceedings, per instrument......3.00 26 (3) For certifying copies of any instrument in the 27 28 29 (4) For verifying any instrument presented for 30 certification prepared by someone other than clerk, per page 31

1	(5)(a) For making copies by photographic process of
2	any instrument in the public records consisting of pages of
3	not more than 14 inches by 8 1/2 inches, per page1.00
4	(b) For making copies by photographic process of any
5	instrument in the public records of more than 14 inches by 8
6	1/2 inches, per page
7	(6) For making microfilm copies of any public records:
8	(a) 16 mm 100' microfilm roll
9	(b) 35 mm 100' microfilm roll52.50
10	(c) Microfiche, per fiche3.00
11	(7) For copying any instrument in the public records
12	by other than photographic process, per page6.00
13	(8) For writing any paper other than herein
14	specifically mentioned, same as for copying, including signing
15	and sealing6.00
16	(9) For indexing each entry not recorded1.00
17	(10) For receiving money into the registry of court:
18	(a)1. First \$500, percent3
19	2. Each subsequent \$100, percent
20	(b) Eminent domain actions, per deposit\$150.00
21	(11) For examining, certifying, and recording plats
22	and for recording condominium exhibits larger than 14 inches
23	by 8 1/2 inches:
24	(a) First page
25	(b) Each additional page15.00
26	(12) For recording, indexing, and filing any
27	instrument not more than 14 inches by 8 1/2 inches, including
28	required notice to property appraiser where applicable:
29	(a) First page or fraction thereof5.00
30	(b) Each additional page or fraction thereof4.00
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1	(c) For indexing instruments recorded in the official
2	records which contain more than four names, per additional
3	name1.00
4	(d) An additional service charge shall be paid to the
5	clerk of the circuit court to be deposited in the Public
6	Records Modernization Trust Fund for each instrument listed in
7	s. 28.222, except judgments received from the courts and
8	notices of lis pendens, recorded in the official records:
9	1. First page
10	2. Each additional page
11	
12	Such Said fund shall be held in trust by the clerk and used
13	exclusively for equipment and maintenance of equipment,
14	personnel training, and technical assistance in modernizing
15	the public records system of the office. In a county where the
16	duty of maintaining official records exists in an office other
17	than the office of the clerk of the circuit court, the clerk
18	of the circuit court is entitled to 25 percent of the moneys
19	deposited into the trust fund for equipment, maintenance of
20	equipment, training, and technical assistance in modernizing
21	the system for storing records in the office of the clerk of
22	the circuit court. The fund may not be used for the payment of
23	travel expenses, membership dues, bank charges,
24	staff-recruitment costs, salaries or benefits of employees,
25	construction costs, general operating expenses, or other costs
26	not directly related to obtaining and maintaining equipment
27	for public records systems or for the purchase of furniture or
28	office supplies and equipment not related to the storage of
29	records. On or before December 1, 1995, and on or before
30	December 1 of each year immediately preceding each year during
31	which the trust fund is scheduled for legislative review under

s. 19(f)(2), Art. III of the State Constitution, each clerk of 2 the circuit court shall file a report on the Public Records 3 Modernization Trust Fund with the President of the Senate and 4 the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The report must 5 itemize each expenditure made from the trust fund since the 6 last report was filed; each obligation payable from the trust 7 fund on that date; and the percentage of funds expended for 8 each of the following: equipment, maintenance of equipment, personnel training, and technical assistance. The report must 9 10 indicate the nature of the system each clerk uses to store, 11 maintain, and retrieve public records and the degree to which the system has been upgraded since the creation of the trust 12 13 fund. 14 (13)Oath, administering, attesting, and sealing, not 15 (14) For validating certificates, any authorized 16 17 18 For preparing affidavit of domicile........5.00 (15)19 For exemplified certificates, including signing 20 21 (17) For authenticated certificates, including signing 22 23 (18)(a) For issuing and filing a subpoena for a 24 witness, not otherwise provided for herein (includes writing, 25 preparing, signing, and sealing)......6.00 (b) For signing and sealing only......1.50 26 27 28 (20) For searching of records, for each year's search 29 30 (21) For processing an application for a tax deed sale 31 (includes application, sale, issuance, and preparation of tax

1	deed, and disbursement of proceeds of sale), other than excess
2	proceeds60.00
3	(22) For disbursement of excess proceeds of tax deed
4	sale, first \$100 or fraction thereof
5	(23) Upon receipt of an application for a marriage
6	license, for preparing and administering of oath; issuing,
7	sealing, and recording of the marriage license; and providing
8	a certified copy30.00
9	(24) For solemnizing matrimony30.00
10	(25) For sealing any court file or expungement of any
11	record
12	(26) For receiving and disbursing all restitution
13	payments, per payment
14	(27) Postal charges incurred by the clerk of the
15	circuit court in any mailing by certified or registered mail
16	shall be paid by the party at whose instance the mailing is
17	made.
18	(28) For furnishing an electronic copy of information
19	contained in a computer database: a fee as provided for in
20	chapter 119.
21	Section 13. Present subsection (4) of section 28.2401,
22	Florida Statutes, as amended by section 29 of chapter
23	2003-402, Laws of Florida, is redesignated as subsection (5),
24	and a new subsection (4) is added to that section to read:
25	28.2401 Service charges in probate matters
26	(4) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a board
27	of county commissioners that imposed by ordinance increased
28	fees or service charges under this section, s. 28.241, or s.
29	34.041 for the purpose of securing payment of the principal of
30	and interest on bonds issued by the county before July 1,
31	2003, to finance state court facilities may impose by

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ordinance a surcharge of up to \$15 in excess of the fees or service charges set forth in this section. Revenue from the surcharge shall be used to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds until the date of stated maturity. The bonds may be refunded only if:

- 1. Savings will be realized on payments of debt service; and
- 2. The refunding bonds are scheduled to mature on the same date or before the bonds being refunded.

Section 14. Section 28.2402, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

28.2402 Additional costs for performance of clerk court-related functions.--A filing fee of \$10 The sum of \$200 shall be assessed to a county or municipality when filing a county or municipal code or ordinance violation in court. The 16 \$200 fee shall be paid to the clerk of the circuit and county court for performing court-related functions. No other filing fee may be assessed for filing the violation in court. When a person contests the violation in court, the court must assess \$40 in court costs against the nonprevailing party for deposit into the clerk's fine and forfeiture fund established pursuant to s. 142.01.

Section 15. Section 28.241, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 32 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

28.241 Filing fees and appearance fee for trial and appellate proceedings. --

(1)(a) The party instituting any civil action, suit, or proceeding in the circuit court shall pay to the clerk of that court a filing fee of up to \$250 in all cases in which there are not more than five defendants and an additional

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filing fee of up to \$2 for each defendant in excess of five. Of the first\$55<del>\$57.50</del> in filing fees, \$50 must be remitted 2 3 by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the 4 General Revenue Fund and +\$5 must be remitted to the Clerk of 5 Court Operations Conference; and \$2.50 shall be paid to the 6 clerk for each civil action brought in circuit or county 7 court, to be remitted by the clerk to the Department of 8 Revenue for deposit into the Court Education Trust Fund. 9 One-third of any filing fees collected by the clerk of the 10 circuit court in excess of the first \$55<del>\$57.50</del> shall be 11 remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Department of Revenue Clerks of the Court Trust Fund. An 12 additional filing fee of \$2.50 shall be paid to the clerk, who 13 shall transfer the \$2.50 to the Department of Revenue for 14 deposit into the Court Education Trust Fund. An additional 15 filing fee of up to \$15 shall be paid by the party seeking 16 17 each severance that is granted. The clerk may impose an 18 additional filing fee of up to \$75 for all proceedings of 19 garnishment, attachment, replevin, and distress. Postal charges incurred by the clerk of the circuit court in making 20 21 service by certified or registered mail on defendants or other parties shall be paid by the party at whose instance service 22 is made. No additional fees, charges, or costs shall be added 23 24 to the filing fees imposed under this section, except as 25 authorized by general law. (b) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a board 26 27 of county commissioners that imposed by ordinance increased

fees or service charges under s. 28.2401, this section, or s.

34.041 for the purpose of securing payment of the principal of

and interest on bonds issued by the county before July 1,

2003, to finance state court facilities may impose by

ordinance a surcharge of up to \$15 in excess of the fees or service charges set forth in this section. Revenue from the surcharge shall be used to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds until the date of stated maturity. The bonds may be refunded only if:

- 1. Savings will be realized on payments of debt service; and
- 2. The refunding bonds are scheduled to mature on the same date or before the bonds being refunded.

(c)(b) Except as prohibited in s. 28.345, a party reopening any civil action, suit, or proceeding in the circuit court shall pay to the clerk of court a filing fee set by the clerk in an amount not to exceed \$50. For purposes of this section, a case is reopened when a case previously reported as disposed of is resubmitted to a court and includes petitions for modification of a final judgment of dissolution.

- from any <u>lower inferior</u> court to the circuit court of any such county, <u>including appeals filed by a county or municipality as provided in s. 34.041(6)</u>, or from the circuit court to an appellate court of the state, the clerk shall charge and collect from the party or parties instituting such appellate proceedings a <u>filing fee not to exceed service charge of up to \$250</u> for filing a notice of appeal from <u>a lower an inferior</u> court or for filing a notice of appeal to a higher court. <u>From the filing fee</u>, \$50 must be remitted by the clerk to the <u>Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue</u>
- (3) A filing fee may not be imposed upon a party for responding by pleading, motion, or other paper to a civil or

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criminal action, suit, proceeding, or appeal in a circuit court.

- (4) The fees prescribed in this section do not include the service charges required by law for the clerk as provided in s. 28.24 or by other sections of the Florida Statutes. Filing fees authorized by this section may not be added to any civil penalty imposed by chapter 316 or chapter 318.
- (5) Filing fees for the institution or reopening of any civil action, suit, or proceeding in county court shall be charged and collected as provided in s. 34.041.
- (6) From each attorney appearing pro hac vice, the clerk of the circuit court must collect a fee of \$100 for deposit into the General Revenue Fund.

Section 16. Subsection (6) of section 28.246, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 28.246 Payment of court-related fees, charges, and costs; partial payments; distribution of funds.--
- (6) A clerk of court may pursue the collection of any fees, fines, court costs, or other costs imposed by the court which remain unpaid for 90 days or more, or refer such collection to a private attorney who is a member in good standing of The Florida Bar or collection agent who is registered and in good standing pursuant to chapter 559. In pursuing the collection of such unpaid financial obligations through a private attorney or collection agent, the clerk of the court must determine this is cost-effective and follow applicable procurement practices. The cost of collection, including a reasonable attorney's fee, may be recovered by adding the cost and fee to the balance owed, except that such fee and cost may not exceed 40 percent of the balance owed.

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Section 17. Section 28.345, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

28.345 Exemption from fees and charges. -- Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter or law to the contrary, state attorneys, and public defenders, and judges are exempt from all fees and charges assessed by the clerks of the circuit courts.

Section 18. Subsection (2) of section 28.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

28.35 Clerk of Court Operations Conference. --

- (2) The duties of the conference shall include:
- Periodically recommending to the Legislature changes in the various court-related fines, fees, service charges, and cost schedules established by law to ensure reasonable and adequate funding of the clerks of the court in the performance of their court-related functions.
- (b) Establishing a process for the review and approval of court-related proposed budgets submitted by clerks of the court pursuant to s. 28.36.
- (c) Certifying to the Legislature, the Governor, the Chief Financial Officer, and the Department of Revenue which clerks of court will have court-related revenues insufficient to fund the anticipated court-related functions of their offices and the actions taken to resolve any deficits pursuant to s. 28.36.
- (d) Developing and approving a system of performance accountability measurements and performance standards for each clerk of the court. These measures must assess the fiscal management, efficient operations, and effective collection of fines, fees, service charges, and costs using data reported in 31 s. 28.246 as well as other data.

 amended to read:

(e) Publishing a schedule of maximum fines, fees, service charges, and costs that may be charged by a clerk of the court for court-related functions pursuant to general law that reflects any adjustments based on changes in the Consumer Price Index. Effective July 1, 2004, the schedule shall reflect the maximum fines, fees, service charges, and costs established by general law. The schedule may be adjusted on or after October 1, 2005, and no more frequently than annually thereafter, by the average percentage change in the Consumer Price Index issued by the United States Department of Labor since the last adjustment by the conference. Any adjustment to the schedule authorized in this paragraph must be affirmatively approved by a majority of the clerks of the circuit courts before such adjustments may take effect.

Section 19. Section 28.36, Florida Statutes, is

- 28.36 Budget review and approval procedure.--There is established a budget procedure for the court-related functions of the clerks of the court.
- (1) For the period July 1, 2004, through September 30, 2004, and for each county fiscal year ending September 30 thereafter, each clerk of the court shall prepare a budget relating solely to the performance of the court-related functions.
- (2) Each proposed budget shall conform to the following requirements:
- (a) On May 1, 2004, for the fiscal period of July 1, 2004, through September 30, 2004, and on or before August 1 for each fiscal year thereafter, the proposed budget shall be prepared, summarized, and submitted by the clerk in each county to the Clerk of Court Operations Conference in the

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manner and form prescribed by the conference. The proposed budget must provide detailed information on the anticipated revenues available and expenditures necessary for the performance of the court-related functions of the clerk's office for the county fiscal year beginning the following October 1.

- (b) The proposed budget must be balanced, such that the total of the estimated revenues available must equal or exceed the total of the anticipated expenditures. These revenues include the following: cash balances brought forward from the prior fiscal period; revenue projected to be received from fines, fees, service charges, and costs for court-related services during the fiscal period covered by the budget; and supplemental revenue that may be requested pursuant to subsection (3); and the contingency reserve authorized in paragraph (c). The anticipated expenditures must be itemized as required by the Clerk of Court Operations Conference.
- (c) The proposed budget may include a contingency reserve not to exceed 10 percent of the total budget.
- (3) If a clerk of the court estimates that available funds plus projected revenues from fines, fees, service charges, and costs for court-related services are insufficient to meet the anticipated expenditures for the court-related functions performed by his or her office, the clerk must report the revenue budget deficit to the Clerk of Court Operations Conference in the manner and form prescribed by the conference. The conference shall determine whether the clerk is meeting his or her performance standards for the current year relating to fiscal management, efficient operations, and the effective collection of fines, fees, service charges, and costs.

1 (a) If the conference determines that a clerk is 2 meeting his or her performance standards for fiscal 3 management; efficient operations; and effective collection of 4 fines, fees, service charges, and coststand a revenue deficit 5 is projected, that clerk shall increase all fines, fees, 6 service charges, and costs to the maximum amounts specified by 7 law or the amount necessary to resolve the deficit, whichever is less. If, after increasing such fines, fees, service 8 9 charges, and costs, a revenue budget deficit is still 10 projected, the conference may shall certify a revenue deficit 11 pursuant to paragraph (b) and notify the Department of Revenue that that clerk is authorized to retain revenues, in an amount 12 necessary to fully fund the projected revenue deficit, which 13 he or she would otherwise be required to remit to the 14 Department of Revenue for deposit into the Department of 15 Revenue Clerks of the Court Trust Fund pursuant to s. 28.37. 16 17 If a revenue budget deficit is projected after retaining all of the collections from court-related fines, fees, service 18 19 charges, and costs, the conference may shall certify the 20 revenue deficit amount to the Chief Financial Officer, 21 pursuant to paragraph (b). An amount equal to the revenue deficit is hereby appropriated each year from the Department 22 of Revenue Clerks of the Court Trust Fund, without further 23 24 legislative action, period after period, until altered or 25 revoked by the Legislature. The Department of Revenue is directed to make a monthly distribution of equal amounts to 26 each clerk certified to have a revenue deficit until the Clerk 27 28 of Court Operations Conference certifies a different amount to 29 be distributed pursuant to paragraph (b). 30 The Clerk of Court Operations Conference shall

make the revenue deficit certifications authorized in

 paragraph (a) to the Department of Revenue no later than

September 15 of each year for the county fiscal year beginning
on the following October 1. Changes to the certifications may
be made by the Clerk of Court Operations Conference as needed
during any county fiscal year when revenues supporting a
clerk's budget are projected to be less than the amount
previously assumed by the conference in approving a clerk's
budget.

(c)(b) The Clerk of Court Operations Conference shall notify the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives prior to taking actions specified in this subsection. The notification <u>must shall</u> include a certification by the conference that all of the conditions in this subsection have been met.

- (4) The Clerk of Court Operations Conference must approve the court-related budget for each clerk in the state, and shall certify to the Legislature by October 15 of each year, the proposed budget amount approved for each clerk's budget; the revenue projection supporting each clerk's budget; each clerk who must retain some or all of the state's share of fines, fees, service charges, and costs; the amount to be paid from the Department of Revenue Clerks of the Court Trust Fund to each clerk; and the performance measures and standards approved by the conference for each clerk.
- (5)(a) For the county fiscal year October 1, 2004, through September 30, 2005, the maximum annual budget amount that may be authorized by the Clerk of Court Operations Conference for each clerk may not exceed 103 percent of the clerk's <u>estimated</u> actual expenditures for the prior county fiscal year for court-related functions that are required by law effective July 1, 2004, plus the estimated reasonable and

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necessary costs of new functions required by law which are not reflected in prior-year expenditures. The conference shall use the clerk's actual expenditures for the prior county fiscal year for court-related functions as reported by the Chief Financial Officer based on the county financial reporting required under s. 218.32.

- (b) For the county fiscal year 2005-2006, the maximum budget amount that may be authorized by the conference for each clerk budget shall be the approved budget for county fiscal year 2004-2005 adjusted by the projected percentage change in revenue from fines, fees, service charges, and costs for court-related services between the county fiscal years 2004-2005 and 2005-2006.
- (c) For the county fiscal years 2006-2007 and thereafter, the maximum budget amount that may be authorized by the conference for each clerk shall be established by first rebasing the prior fiscal year budget to reflect the actual percentage change in the prior fiscal year revenue from fines, fees, service charges, and costs for court-related services and then adjusting the rebased prior fiscal year budget by the projected percentage change in revenue from fines, fees, service charges, and costs for court-related services for the proposed budget year. The rebasing calculations and maximum annual budget calculations shall be as follows:
- 1. For county fiscal year 2006-2007, the approved budget for county fiscal year 2004-2005 shall be adjusted for the actual percentage change in revenue from fines, fees, service charges, and costs for court-related services between the two 12-month periods ending June 30, 2005, and June 30, 2006. This result is the rebased budget for the county fiscal 31 year 2005-2006. Then the rebased budget for the county fiscal

 year 2005-2006 shall be adjusted by the projected percentage change in revenue <u>from fines</u>, <u>fees</u>, <u>service charges</u>, <u>and costs</u> <u>for court-related services</u> between the county fiscal years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007. This result shall be the maximum annual budget amount that may be authorized by the conference for each clerk for the county fiscal year 2006-2007.

- 2. For county fiscal year 2007-2008, the rebased budget for county fiscal year 2005-2006 shall be adjusted for the actual percentage change in revenue from fines, fees, service charges, and costs for court-related services between the two 12-month periods ending June 30, 2006, and June 30, 2007. This result is the rebased budget for the county fiscal year 2006-2007. The rebased budget for county fiscal year 2006-2007 shall be adjusted by the projected percentage change in revenue from fines, fees, service charges, and costs for court-related services between the county fiscal years 2006-2007 and 2007-2008. This result shall be the maximum annual budget amount that may be authorized by the conference for each clerk budget for county fiscal year 2007-2008.
- 3. For county fiscal years 2008-2009 and thereafter, the maximum budget amount that may be authorized by the conference for each clerk budget shall be calculated as the rebased budget for the prior county fiscal year adjusted by the projected percentage change in revenues from fines, fees, service charges, and costs for court-related services between the prior county fiscal year and the county fiscal year for which the maximum budget amount is being authorized. The rebased budget for the prior county fiscal year shall always be calculated by adjusting the rebased budget for the year preceding the prior county fiscal year by the actual percentage change in revenues from fines, fees, service

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charges, and costs for court-related services between the 12-month period ending June 30 of the year preceding the prior county fiscal year and the 12-month period ending June 30 of the prior county fiscal year.

(6) The Clerk of Court Operations Conference may submit proposed legislation to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives no later than November 1 in any year for approval of clerk budget request amounts exceeding the restrictions in this section for the following October 1. If proposed legislation is recommended, the conference shall also submit supporting justification with sufficient detail to identify the specific proposed expenditures that would cause the limitations to be exceeded for each affected clerk and the estimated fiscal impact on state revenues.

Section 20. Section 28.37, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 28.37 Fines, fees, service charges, and costs remitted to the state. --
- (1) Pursuant to s. 14(b), Art. V of the State Constitution, selected salaries, costs, and expenses of the state courts system and court-related functions shall be funded from a portion of the revenues derived from statutory fines, fees, service charges, and costs collected by the clerks of the court.
- (2) Beginning August 1, 2004, except as otherwise provided in ss. 28.241 and 34.041, one-third of all fines, fees, service charges, and costs collected by the clerks of the court during the prior month for the performance of court-related functions shall be remitted to the Department of 31 Revenue for deposit in the Department of Revenue Clerks of the

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Court Trust Fund. These collections do not include funding received for the operation of the Title IV-D child support collections and disbursement program. The clerk of the court shall remit the revenues collected during the prior month due to the state on or before the 20th 5th day of each month. The Department of Revenue shall make a monthly transfer of the funds in the Department of Revenue Clerks of the Court Trust Fund which that are not needed to resolve clerk of the court budget deficits, as specified in s. 28.36, to the General Revenue Fund.

(3) For the period of October 1, 2003, to June 30, 2004, those clerks operating as fee officers for court-related services shall determine the amount of fees collected and expenses generated for court-related services. Any excess fees generated during this period shall be remitted to the county. Any deficit experienced by the clerk for court-related services during the period from October 1, 2003, to June 30, 2004, shall be funded by the county.

(4) (4) (3) Beginning January 1, 2005, for the period July 1, 2004, through September 30, 2004, and each January 1 thereafter for the preceding county fiscal year of October 1 through September 30, the clerk of the court must remit to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the General Revenue Fund the cumulative excess of all statutory fines, fees, service charges, and costs collected for the clerk's court-related functions over the amount needed to meet the approved budget amounts established under s. 28.36.

(5)<del>(4)</del> The Department of Revenue shall adopt rules governing the remittance of the funds to be transferred to the General Revenue Fund under this section and the required 31 forms and procedures, and penalties for failure to comply. The

 department shall collect any funds that the Clerk of Court Operations Conference determines upon investigation were due on January 1 but not remitted to the department.

Section 21. Section 29.005, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 41 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

- 29.005 State attorneys' offices and prosecution expenses.—For purposes of implementing s. 14, Art. V of the State Constitution, the elements of the state attorneys' offices to be provided from state revenues appropriated by general law are as follows:
- (1) The state attorney of each judicial circuit and assistant state attorneys and other staff as determined by general law.
- (2) Reasonable court reporting and transcription services necessary to meet constitutional or statutory requirements, including the cost of transcribing and copying depositions of witnesses and the cost of foreign language and sign-language interpreters and translators.
- (3) Witnesses, including expert witnesses, summoned to appear for an investigation, preliminary hearing, or trial in any a criminal case when the witnesses are summoned by a state attorney, and any other expert witnesses required in a court hearing by law or whom the state attorney deems necessary for the performance of his or her duties.
- (4) Mental health professionals appointed pursuant to s. 394.473 and required in a court hearing involving an indigent, and mental health professionals appointed pursuant to s. 916.115(2) and required in a court hearing involving an indigent.

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- (4) (4) (5) Reasonable transportation services in the performance of constitutional and statutory responsibilities.
- (5)<del>(6)</del> Travel expenses reimbursable under s. 112.061 reasonably necessary in the performance of constitutional and statutory responsibilities.
- (6) Reasonable library and electronic legal research services, other than a public law library.
- (7) Reasonable pretrial consultation fees and costs.
- Section 22. Section 29.006, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 42 of chapter 2003-403, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:
- 29.006 Public defenders and indigent defense costs. -- For purposes of implementing s. 14, Art. V of the State Constitution, the elements of the public defenders' offices to be provided from state revenues appropriated by general law are as follows:
- (1) The public defender of each judicial circuit and assistant public defenders and other staff as determined by general law.
- (2) Reasonable court reporting and transcription services necessary to meet constitutional or statutory requirements, including the cost of transcribing and copying depositions of witnesses and the cost of foreign language and sign-language interpreters and translators.
- (3) Witnesses, including expert witnesses, summoned to appear for an investigation, preliminary hearing, or trial in any a criminal case when the witnesses are summoned on behalf of an indigent defendant, and any other expert witnesses required in a court hearing by law or whomever the public

defender deems necessary for the performance of his or her
duties approved by the court.

Health professionals appointed pursuant

- (4) Mental health professionals appointed pursuant to s. 394.473 and required in a court hearing involving an indigent, and mental health professionals appointed pursuant to s. 916.115(2) and required in a court hearing involving an indigent.
- $\underline{(4)}$  (5) Reasonable transportation services in the performance of constitutional and statutory responsibilities.
- (5) (6) Travel expenses reimbursable under s. 112.061 reasonably necessary in the performance of constitutional and statutory responsibilities.
- $\underline{(6)}$  (7) Reasonable library and electronic legal research services, other than a public law library.
- (7) (8) Reasonable pretrial consultation fees and costs.
- Section 23. Subsection (1) of section 29.008, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 45 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:
  - 29.008 County funding of court-related functions.--
- (1) Counties are required by s. 14, Art. V of the State Constitution to fund the cost of communications services, existing radio systems, existing multiagency criminal justice information systems, and the cost of construction or lease, maintenance, utilities, and security of facilities for the circuit and county courts, public defenders' offices, state attorneys' offices, and the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts performing court-related functions. For purposes of implementing these requirements, the term:

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"Facility" means reasonable and necessary buildings and space, structures, real estate, easements, and related interests in real estate, including, but not limited to, those for the purpose of housing personnel, equipment, or functions of the circuit or county courts, public defenders' offices, state attorneys' offices, and court-related functions of the office of the clerks of the circuit and county courts and all storage. The term also includes access to parking for such facilities in connection with such court-related functions that may be available free or from a private provider or a local government for a fee. The office space provided by a county may not be less than the standards for space allotment adopted by the Department of Management Services. County funding must include physical modifications and improvements to all facilities as are required for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Upon mutual agreement of a county and the affected entity in this paragraph, the office space provided by the county may vary from the standards for space allotment adopted by the Department of Management Services. This section applies only to facilities that are leased, or on which construction commences, after June 30, 2003.

(b)1. "Construction or lease" includes, but is not limited to, all reasonable and necessary costs of the acquisition or lease of facilities, equipment, and furnishings for all judicial officers, staff, jurors, volunteers of a tenant agency, and the public for the circuit and county courts, the public defenders' offices, state attorneys' offices, and for performing the court-related functions of the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts. This includes expenses related to financing such facilities and the

existing and future cost and bonded indebtedness associated with placing the facilities in use.

- 2. As of July 1, 2005, equipment and furnishings shall be limited to that appropriate and customary for courtrooms, jury facilities, and other public areas in courthouses.
- 3. Equipment and furnishings under this paragraph in existence and owned by counties on July 1, 2005, for areas other than courtrooms, jury facilities, and other public areas in courthouses, and the offices of the clerk of the court, shall be transferred to the state at no charge. This provision does not apply to any telecommunications infrastructure, computer systems, and equipment, including computer hardware and software, modems, printers, wiring, networks, and network connections provided by the county.
- (c) "Maintenance" includes, but is not limited to, all reasonable and necessary costs of custodial and groundskeeping services and renovation and reconstruction as needed to accommodate functions for the circuit and county courts, the public defenders' offices, and state attorneys' offices and for performing the court-related functions of the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county court and for maintaining the facilities in a condition appropriate and safe for the use intended.
- (d) "Utilities" means all electricity services for light, heat, and or power; natural or manufactured gas services for light, heat, and or power; water and wastewater services and systems, stormwater or runoff services and systems, sewer services and systems, all costs or fees associated with these services and systems, and any costs or fees associated with the mitigation of environmental impacts directly related to the facility.

- (e) "Security" includes but is not limited to, all reasonable and necessary costs of services of law enforcement officers or licensed security guards and all electronic, cellular, or digital monitoring and screening devices necessary to ensure the safety and security of all persons visiting or working in a facility; to provide for security of the facility, including protection of property owned by the county or the state; and for security of prisoners brought to any facility. This includes bailiffs while providing courtroom and other security for each judge and other quasi-judicial officers.
- (f) "Communications services" are defined as any reasonable and necessary transmission, emission, and reception of signs, signals, writings, images, and sounds of intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical, or other electromagnetic systems and includes all facilities and equipment owned, leased, or used by judges, clerks, public defenders, state attorneys, and all staff of the state courts system, state attorneys' offices, public defenders' offices, and clerks of the circuit and county courts performing court-related functions. Such system or services shall include, but not be limited to:
- 1. Telephone system infrastructure, including computer lines, telephone switching equipment, and maintenance. Each county shall continue to provide access to a local carrier for local and long distance service and shall pay for the local service. Telephone equipment, not defined as telephone infrastructure, including facsimile and video teleconferencing equipment, owned by the counties shall be transferred to the state at no charge, effective July 1, 2004.

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- 2. All computer systems and equipment, including computer hardware and software, modems, printers, multi-task equipment that can be used as printers, wiring, networks, network connections, maintenance, support staff or services, including any county-funded support staff located in the offices of the circuit and county courts, state attorneys, and public defenders, training, supplies, and line charges necessary for an integrated computer system to support the operations and management of the state courts system, the offices of the public defenders, the offices of the state attorneys, and the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts and the capability to connect those entities and reporting data to the state as required for the transmission of revenue, performance accountability, case management, data collection, budgeting, and auditing purposes. The integrated computer system shall be operational by January 1, 2006, and, at a minimum, must be able to electronically exchange judicial case background, sentencing guidelines and scoresheets, and video evidence information stored in integrated case management systems over secure networks.
  - 3. Courier messenger and subpoena services.
- 4. Auxiliary aids and services for qualified individuals with a disability which are necessary to ensure access to the courts. Such auxiliary aids and services include, but are not limited to, real-time transcription services for individuals who are hearing impaired, and assistive listening devices and the equipment necessary to implement such accommodations.
- (g) "Existing radio systems" includes, but is not limited to, law enforcement radio systems that are used by the circuit and county courts, the offices of the public

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defenders, the offices of the state attorneys, and for court-related functions of the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts. This includes radio systems that were operational or under contract at the time Revision No. 7, 1998, to Art. V of the State Constitution was adopted and any enhancements made thereafter, the maintenance of those systems, and the personnel and supplies necessary for operation.

(h) "Existing multiagency criminal justice information systems" includes, but is not limited to, those components of the multiagency criminal justice information system as defined in s. 943.045, supporting the offices of the circuit or county courts, the public defenders' offices, the state attorneys' offices, or those portions of the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts performing court-related functions that are used to carry out the court-related activities of those entities. This includes upgrades and maintenance of the current equipment, maintenance and upgrades of supporting technology infrastructure and associated staff, and services and expenses to assure continued information sharing and reporting of information to the state. The counties shall also provide additional information technology services, hardware, and software as needed for new judges and staff of the state courts system, state attorneys' offices, public defenders' offices, and the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts performing court-related functions.

Section 24. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 34.01, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 34.01 Jurisdiction of county court.--
- (1) County courts shall have original jurisdiction:

- (a) In all misdemeanor cases not cognizable by the circuit courts;
- (b) Of all violations of municipal and county ordinances; and
- (c) Of all actions at law in which the matter in controversy does not exceed the sum of \$15,000, exclusive of interest, costs, and attorney's fees, except those within the exclusive jurisdiction of the circuit courts. The party instituting any civil action, suit, or proceeding pursuant to this paragraph where the amount in controversy is in excess of \$5,000 shall pay to the clerk of the county court the filing fees and service charges in the same amounts and in the same manner as provided in s. 28.241.
- (2) The county courts shall have jurisdiction previously exercised by county judges' courts other than that vested in the circuit court by s. 26.012, except that county court judges may hear matters involving dissolution of marriage under the simplified dissolution procedure pursuant to the Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure Rule 1.611(c), Florida Rules of Civil Procedure or may issue a final order for dissolution in cases where the matter is uncontested, and the jurisdiction previously exercised by county courts, the claims court, small claims courts, small claims magistrates courts, magistrates courts, justice of the peace courts, municipal courts, and courts of chartered counties, including but not limited to the counties referred to in ss. 9, 10, 11, and 24, Art. VIII of the State Constitution of 1885.

Section 25. Section 34.041, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 52 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

34.041 Filing and appearance fees.--

1	(1) $(a)$ Upon the institution of any civil action, suit,
2	or proceeding in county court, the party shall clerk of court
3	may require the plaintiff, when filing an action or
4	proceeding, to pay the following filing fee, not to exceed:
5	$\underline{1.(a)}$ For all claims less than \$100\$50.
6	2.(b) For all claims of \$100 or more but not more than
7	\$500\$75.
8	3.(c) For all claims of more than \$500 but not more
9	than \$2,500\$150.
10	4. For all claims of more than \$2,500 but not more
11	than \$5,000\$200.
12	5.(d) For all claims of more than \$5,000 \$2,500\$250.
13	6.(e) In addition, for all proceedings of garnishment,
14	attachment, replevin, and distress\$75.
15	7.(f) For removal of tenant action\$75.
16	$\underline{\text{(b)}}$ The first \$50 of the filing fee collected under
17	subparagraph (1)(a)5.paragraph (d)shall be remitted to the
18	Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue
19	Fund. One-third of any filing fees collected by the clerk
20	under this section paragraph (d) in excess of the first \$50
21	collected under subparagraph (1)(a)5.shall be remitted to the
22	Department of Revenue for deposit into the Department of
23	Revenue Clerks of the Court Trust Fund. An additional filing
24	fee of \$2.50 shall be paid to the clerk, who shall transfer
25	the \$2.50 to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the
26	Court Education Trust Fund.
27	(c) Postal charges incurred by the clerk of the county
28	court in making service by mail on defendants or other parties
29	shall be paid by the party at whose instance service is made.
30	Except as provided herein, filing fees and service charges for
31	performing duties of the clerk relating to the county court

 shall be as provided in <u>s.ss. 28.24 and</u> 28.241. Except as otherwise provided herein, all filing fees shall be retained as fee income of the office of the clerk of circuit court. Filing fees imposed by this section may not be added to any penalty imposed by chapter 316 or chapter 318.

- (2) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a board of county commissioners that imposed by ordinance increased fees or service charges under s. 28.2401, s. 28.241, or this section for the purpose of securing payment of the principal of and interest on bonds issued by the county before July 1, 2003, to finance state court facilities may impose by ordinance a surcharge of up to \$15 in excess of the fees or service charges set forth in this section. Revenue from the surcharge shall be used to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds until the date of stated maturity. The bonds may be refunded only if:
- 1. Savings will be realized on payments of debt service; and
- 2. The refunding bonds are scheduled to mature on the same date or before the bonds being refunded.
- (3) Except as provided in s. 28.345, a party reopening any civil action, suit, or proceeding in the county court shall pay to the clerk of court a filing fee set by the clerk in an amount not to exceed \$50. For purposes of this section, a case is reopened when a case previously reported as disposed of is resubmitted to a court and includes petitions for modification of a final judgment of dissolution.
- $\underline{(4)(2)}$  If a party  $\underline{\text{fails}}$   $\underline{\text{shall fail}}$  to pay accrued costs, though able to do so, the judge  $\underline{\text{may}}$   $\underline{\text{shall have power to}}$  deny that party the right to file any new case while such

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costs remain unpaid and, likewise, to deny such litigant the right to proceed further in any case pending.

(5) In criminal proceedings in county courts, costs shall be taxed against a person in county court upon conviction or estreature pursuant to chapter 939.

(6) (4) Upon the institution of any appellate proceeding from the county court to the circuit court, including appeals filed by a county or municipality, the clerk shall charge and collect there shall be charged and collected from the party or parties instituting the such appellate proceedings, including appeals filed by a county or municipality, filing fees as provided in s. 28.241 chapter 28.

(7) (5) A charge or a fee may not be imposed upon a party for responding by pleading, motion, or other paper to a civil or criminal action, suit, or proceeding in a county court or to an appeal to the circuit court.

- (8)(6) For purposes of this section, the term "party" 'plaintiff"includes a county or municipality filing any civil action.
- (9) From each attorney appearing pro hac vice, the clerk must collect a fee of \$100 for deposit into the General Revenue Fund.

Section 26. Section 34.191, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 56 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

34.191 Fines and forfeitures.--All fines and forfeitures arising from offenses tried in the county court shall be collected and accounted for by the clerk of the court. All fines and forfeitures received from violations of municipal ordinances committed within a municipality within 31 the territorial jurisdiction of the county court shall be paid

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monthly to the municipality except as provided in s. 318.21 or 2 s. 943.25. All other fines and forfeitures collected by the 3 clerk shall be considered income of the office of the clerk for use in performing court-related duties of the office. The 4 5 clerk of court or the governing body of the municipality, as 6 appropriate, may pursue the collection of any of the unpaid 7 financial obligations to which it is entitled which remain 8 unpaid for 90 days or more, or refer such collection to a private attorney who is a member in good standing of The 9 10 Florida Bar or collection agent who is registered and in good 11 standing pursuant to chapter 559. In pursuing the collection of such unpaid financial obligations through a private 12 attorney or collection agent, the clerk of court or the 13 14 governing body of the municipality, as appropriate, must determine this is cost-effective and follow applicable 15 procurement practices. The cost of collection, including a 16 17 reasonable attorney's fee, may be recovered by adding the cost and fee to the balance owed, except that such fee and cost may 18 19 not exceed 40 percent of the balance owed.

Section 27. Section 35.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 35.22 Clerk of district court; appointment; compensation; assistants; filing and appearance fees; teleconferencing. --
- (1) Each district court of appeal shall appoint a clerk who shall be paid an annual salary to be determined in accordance with s. 25.382.
- (2) The clerk is authorized to employ such deputies and clerical assistants as may be necessary. Their number and compensation shall be approved by the court, and paid from the 31 annual appropriation for the district courts of appeal.

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- The clerk, upon the filing of a certified copy of a notice of appeal or petition, shall charge and collect a service charge of \$250 for each case docketed, and for copying, certifying or furnishing opinions, records, papers or other instruments and for other services the same service charges as provided in s. 28.24. The State of Florida or its agencies, when appearing as appellant or petitioner, is exempt from the filing fee required in this subsection. From each attorney appearance pro hac vice, the clerk must collect a fee of \$100 for deposit as provided in this section.
- (4) The opinions of the district court of appeal shall not be recorded, but the original as filed shall be preserved with the record in each case.
- (5) The clerk is authorized immediately after a case is disposed of, to supply the judge who tried the case and from whose order, judgment, or decree, appeal or other review is taken, a copy of all opinions, orders, or judgments filed in such case. Copies of opinions, orders, and decrees shall be furnished in all cases to each attorney of record and for publication in Florida reports to the authorized publisher without charge, and copies furnished to other law book publishers at one-half the regular statutory fee.
- (6) The clerk of each district court of appeal is required to deposit all fees collected in the State Treasury to the credit of the General Revenue Fund. The clerk shall retain an accounting of each such remittance.
- (7) The clerk of the district court of appeal is authorized to collect a fee from the parties to an appeal reflecting the actual cost of conducting the proceeding through teleconferencing where the parties have requested that 31 | an oral argument or mediation be conducted through

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teleconferencing. The fee collected for this purpose shall be used to offset the expenses associated with scheduling the teleconference and shall be deposited in the Mediation/Arbitration Trust Fund.

Section 28. Section 40.30, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 63 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

40.30 Requisition endorsed by Justice Administrative Commission or designee. -- Upon receipt of such estimate and the requisition from the clerk of the court pursuant to s. 40.29, the Justice Administrative Commission or designee shall endorse the amount deemed necessary for payment by to the state during the quarterly fiscal period and shall submit a request for payment to the Chief Financial Officer.

Section 29. Section 44.108, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 66 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

44.108 Funding of mediation and arbitration. -- Mediation should be accessible to all parties regardless of financial status. In addition to other fees, fines, service charges, and costs levied by law, a filing fee of \$1 is levied on all proceedings in the circuit or county courts to fund mediation and arbitration services which are the responsibility of the Supreme Court pursuant to the provisions of s. 44.106. The clerk of the court shall forward the moneys collected to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the state courts' Mediation and Arbitration Trust Fund.

Section 30. Subsection (1) of section 45.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

45.031 Judicial sales procedure. -- In any sale of real 31 or personal property under an order or judgment, the following procedure may be followed as an alternative to any other sale procedure if so ordered by the court:

- (1) SALE BY CLERK. -- In the order or final judgment, the court shall direct the clerk to sell the property at public sale on a specified day that shall be not less than 20 days or more than 35 days after the date thereof, on terms and conditions specified in the order or judgment. A sale may be held more than 35 days after the date of final judgment or order if the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney consents to such time. Any sale held more than 35 days after the final judgment or order shall not affect the validity or finality of the final judgment or order or any sale held pursuant thereto. Notice of sale shall be published once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation, as defined in chapter 50, published in the county where the sale is to be held. The second publication shall be at least 5 days before the sale. The notice shall contain:
  - (a) A description of the property to be sold.
  - The time and place of sale.
- (c) A statement that the sale will be made pursuant to the order or final judgment.
  - (d) The caption of the action.
  - The name of the clerk making the sale. (e)

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The clerk shall receive a service charge of up to \$60\$services in making, recording, and certifying the sale and title that shall be assessed as costs. The court, in its discretion, may enlarge the time of the sale. Notice of the changed time of sale shall be published as provided herein.

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Section 31. Subsection (5) of section 55.10, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 68 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

55.10 Judgments, orders, and decrees; lien of all, generally; extension of liens; transfer of liens to other security.--

(5) Any lien claimed under this section may be transferred, by any person having an interest in the real property upon which the lien is imposed or the contract under which the lien is claimed, from such real property to other security by either depositing in the clerk's office a sum of money or filing in the clerk's office a bond executed as surety by a surety insurer licensed to do business in this state. Such deposit or bond shall be in an amount equal to the amount demanded in such claim of lien plus interest thereon at the legal rate for 3 years plus \$500 to apply on any court costs which may be taxed in any proceeding to enforce said lien. Such deposit or bond shall be conditioned to pay any judgment, order, or decree which may be rendered for the satisfaction of the lien for which such claim of lien was recorded and costs plus \$500 for court costs. Upon such deposit being made or such bond being filed, the clerk shall make and record a certificate showing the transfer of the lien from the real property to the security and mail a copy thereof by registered or certified mail to the lienor named in the claim of lien so transferred, at the address stated therein. Upon the filing of the certificate of transfer, the real property shall thereupon be released from the lien claimed, and such lien shall be transferred to said security. The clerk shall be entitled to a service charge fee of up to \$15 for 31 | making and serving the certificate. If the transaction

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involves the transfer of multiple liens, an additional charge of up to \$7.50 for each additional lien shall be charged. Any number of liens may be transferred to one such security.

Section 32. Subsection (2) of section 55.141, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 69 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

55.141 Satisfaction of judgments and decrees; duties of clerk and judge.--

(2) Upon such payment, the clerk, or the judge if there is no clerk, shall issue his or her receipt therefor and shall record a satisfaction of judgment, provided by the judgment holder, upon payment of the recording charge prescribed in s. 28.24(15)s. 28.24(12)plus the necessary costs of mailing to the clerk or judge. The clerk or judge shall formally notify the owner of record of such judgment or decree, if such person and his or her address are known to the clerk or judge receiving such payment, and, upon request therefor, shall pay over to the person entitled, or to his or her order, the full amount of the payment so received, less his or her service charge fees for providing a receipt upon the court issuing a writ of execution on such judgment or decree, if any has been issued, and less his or her service charge fees for receiving into and paying out of the registry of the court such payment, together with the service charge fees of the clerk for receiving into and paying such money out of the registry of the court.

Section 33. Section 55.312, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

55.312 Service charge on certain money judgments and settlement agreements.--

(1)(a) A service charge equal to one-tenth of 1
percent of the amount of each money judgment or settlement
agreement in excess of \$100,000 entered by a circuit court in
this state in any civil action for damages, other than an
action for dissolution of marriage or breach of contract,
shall be collected by and paid to the clerk of the court in
the circuit where the action was filed. The service charge
shall not apply to settlements reached at or before final
pretrial conference.

- (b) By agreement of the parties, the service charge may be paid by any party or allocated to more than one party; however, if there is no agreement among the parties as to which party shall pay the service charge, the responsibility to pay it falls equally on each party to the action pro rata. The payment of the service charge shall be made at the time the payment or settlement is paid. If the parties enter into a confidential settlement, the amount of the settlement may be disclosed by the parties to the court, in camera, in order for the service charge to be assessed.
- (2) The service charge imposed by this section shall be used to offset the general expense of the Florida Access to Civil Legal Assistance Act, ss. 68.094-68.105. The service charge does not apply if the paying party is a state or local governmental agency.
- charge receipts collected under this section to the Department of Revenue. The Department of Revenue shall deposit the first stand of the Department of Community Affairs to fund access to civil legal assistance as provided in subsection

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- (2), and the Department of Revenue shall deposit any excess into the General Revenue Fund.
- (4) The Department of Revenue shall adopt rules governing the assessment, collection, and periodic remittance of the service charge to the department, and the required forms and procedures. The department shall collect any service charge if the department determines, upon investigation, that the charge was due but not timely remitted to the department. The rules shall require that remittance be made to the department within 30 days after the charge is collected by the clerk.
- (5) An attorney licensed to practice in this state may not disburse any proceeds to a client in a civil case, mediation, or arbitration to which the service charge applies unless the attorney or the trial court provides for the assessment, allocation, and remittance of the applicable pro rata share of the service charge.
- Any party who fails to remit the service charge (6) assessed pursuant to this section within 90 days after the date of the assessment commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (7) Before February 1 of each year, the Department of Revenue shall report in writing to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives the dollar amount of remittances received by the department in the prior calendar year, by county.
- Section 34. Section 57.085, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 72 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:
- 57.085 Deferral Waiver of prepayment of court costs 31 and fees for indigent prisoners.--

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- (1) For the purposes of this section, the term "prisoner" means a person who has been convicted of a crime and is incarcerated for that crime or who is being held in custody pending extradition or sentencing.
- (2) When a prisoner who is intervening in or initiating a judicial proceeding seeks to defer the prepayment of court costs and fees because of indigence, the prisoner must file an affidavit of indigence with the appropriate clerk of the court. The affidavit must contain complete information about the prisoner's identity; the nature and amount of the prisoner's income; all real property owned by the prisoner; all tangible and intangible property worth more than \$100 which is owned by the prisoner; the amount of cash held by the prisoner; the balance of any checking, savings, or money market account held by the prisoner; the prisoner's dependents, including their names and ages; the prisoner's debts, including the name of each creditor and the amount owed to each creditor; and the prisoner's monthly expenses. The prisoner must certify in the affidavit whether the prisoner has been adjudicated indigent under this section, certified indigent under s. 57.081, or authorized to proceed as an indigent under 28 U.S.C. s. 1915 by a federal court. The prisoner must attach to the affidavit a photocopy of the prisoner's trust account records for the preceding 6 months or for the length of the prisoner's incarceration, whichever period is shorter. The affidavit must contain the following statements: "I am unable to pay court costs and fees. Under penalty of perjury, I swear or affirm that all statements in this affidavit are true and complete."
- (3) Before a prisoner may receive a deferral of 31 prepayment of any court costs and fees for an action brought

under this section, the clerk of court must review the affidavit and certify the prisoner is indigent.

- (4) When the clerk has issued a certificate of indigence under this section but concludes the prisoner is able to pay part of the court costs and fees required by law, the court shall order the prisoner to make, prior to service of process, an initial partial payment of those court costs and fees. The initial partial payment must total at least 20 percent of the average monthly balance of the prisoner's trust account for the preceding 6 months or for the length of the prisoner's incarceration, whichever period is shorter.
- (5) When the clerk has issued a certificate of indigence under this section, the court shall order the prisoner to make monthly payments of no less than 20 percent of the balance of the prisoner's trust account as payment of court costs and fees. When a court orders such payment, the Department of Corrections or the local detention facility shall place a lien on the inmate's trust account for the full amount of the court costs and fees, and shall withdraw money maintained in that trust account and forward the money, when the balance exceeds \$10, to the appropriate clerk of the court until the prisoner's court costs and fees are paid in full.
- (6) Before an indigent prisoner may intervene in or initiate any judicial proceeding, the court must review the prisoner's claim to determine whether it is legally sufficient to state a cause of action for which the court has jurisdiction and may grant relief. The court shall dismiss all or part of an indigent prisoner's claim which:
- (a) Fails to state a claim for which relief may be granted;

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- 1 Seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is 2 immune from such relief;
  - Seeks relief for mental or emotional injury where (c) there has been no related allegation of a physical injury; or
  - Is frivolous or, malicious, or reasonably appears to be intended to harass one or more named defendants.
  - (7) A prisoner who has twice in the preceding 3 years been adjudicated indigent under this section, certified indigent under s. 57.081, or authorized to proceed as an indigent under 28 U.S.C. s. 1915 by a federal court may not be adjudicated indigent to pursue a new suit, action, claim, proceeding, or appeal without first obtaining leave of court. In a request for leave of court, the prisoner must provide a complete listing of each suit, action, claim, proceeding, or appeal brought by the prisoner or intervened in by the prisoner in any court or other adjudicatory forum in the preceding 5 years. The prisoner must attach to a request for leave of court a copy of each complaint, petition, or other document purporting to commence a lawsuit and a record of disposition of the proceeding.
  - (8) In any judicial proceeding in which a certificate of indigence has been issued to a prisoner, the court may at any time dismiss the prisoner's action, in whole or in part, upon a finding that:
  - (a) The prisoner's claim of indigence is false or misleading;
  - The prisoner provided false or misleading information regarding another judicial or administrative proceeding in which the prisoner was a party;
- (c) The prisoner failed to pay court costs and fees 31 under this section despite having the ability to pay; or

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- 1 The prisoner's action or a portion of the action 2 is frivolous or malicious. 3 (9) In determining whether an action is frivolous or 4 malicious, the court may consider whether: 5 The prisoner's claim has no arguable basis in law 6 or fact; 7 The prisoner's claim reasonably appears intended 8 solely to harass a party filed against; 9 The prisoner's claim is substantially similar to a 10 previous claim in that it involves the same parties or arises 11 from the same operative facts as a previous claim; (d) The prisoner's claim has little likelihood of 12 13 success on its merits; or The allegations of fact in the prisoner's claim 14 (e) are fanciful or not credible. 15 (10) This section does not apply to a criminal 16 17 proceeding or a collateral criminal proceeding. 18 Section 35. Paragraph (b) of subsection (6) of section 19 61.14, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 73 of chapter 20 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read: 21 61.14 Enforcement and modification of support, 22 maintenance, or alimony agreements or orders. --23 (6) 24 (b)1. When an obligor is 15 days delinquent in making 25 a payment or installment of support and the amount of the
  - The delinquency and its amount. а.

on the obligor informing him or her of:

An impending judgment by operation of law against 31 him or her in the amount of the delinquency and all other

ordered by the court, the local depository shall serve notice

delinquency is greater than the periodic payment amount

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amounts which thereafter become due and are unpaid, together with costs and a fee of up to 7.50, for failure to pay the amount of the delinquency.

- The obligor's right to contest the impending judgment and the ground upon which such contest can be made.
- The local depository's authority to release information regarding the delinquency to one or more credit reporting agencies.
- The local depository shall serve the notice by mailing it by first class mail to the obligor at his or her last address of record with the local depository. If the obligor has no address of record with the local depository, service shall be by publication as provided in chapter 49.
- When service of the notice is made by mail, service is complete on the date of mailing.

Section 36. Section 125.69, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 80 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

125.69 Penalties; enforcement by code inspectors.--

(1) Violations of county ordinances shall be prosecuted in the same manner as misdemeanors are prosecuted. Such violations shall be prosecuted in the name of the county in a court having jurisdiction of misdemeanors by the prosecuting attorney thereof and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 60 days or by both such fine and imprisonment. However, a county may specify, by ordinance, a violation of a county ordinance which is punishable by a fine in an amount exceeding \$500, but not exceeding \$2,000 a day, if the county must have authority to punish a violation of that ordinance by a fine in an amount greater than \$500 in

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order for the county to carry out a federally mandated

(2) For the purpose of prosecuting violations of special laws and county ordinances notwithstanding the prosecutorial authority of the state attorney pursuant to s. 27.02(1), the board of county commissioners of each county and the governing board of each charter county may designate as the county's prosecuting attorney an attorney employed by the county or a contract attorney. Subject to the control and oversight of the appointing authority, such attorney may employ assistants as necessary. Such person shall have all powers exercisable by the state attorney in the prosecution of violations of county ordinances under this section as of June 30, 2004. Such person shall be subject to suspension and removal by the Governor and Senate from the exercise of prosecutorial powers in the same manner as state attorneys.

(2)<del>(3)</del> Each county is authorized and required to pay any attorney appointed by the court to represent a defendant prosecuted under this section if the provision of an attorney at public expense is required by the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Florida and if the party is indigent as established pursuant to s. 27.52. In such cases, the court shall appoint counsel to represent the defendant in accordance with s. 27.40, and shall order the county to pay the reasonable fees, expenses, and costs of such defense. The county may contract with the public defender of the judicial circuit in which the county is located to provide representation under this subsection.

(3) (4) The county shall bear all court fees and costs of any prosecution under this section, and may, if it 31 prevails, recover the court fees and costs paid by it and the

 fees and expenses paid to court-appointed counsel as part of its judgment. The state shall bear no expense of actions brought under this section except those that it would bear in an ordinary civil action between private parties in county court.

- (4)(5) The board of county commissioners of each county may designate its agents or employees as code inspectors whose duty it is to assure code compliance. Any person designated as a code inspector may issue citations for violations of county codes and ordinances, respectively, or subsequent amendments thereto, when such code inspector has actual knowledge that a violation has been committed.
- (a) Prior to issuing a citation, a code inspector shall provide notice to the violator that the violator has committed a violation of a code or ordinance and shall establish a reasonable time period within which the violator must correct the violation. Such time period shall be no more than 30 days. If, upon personal investigation, a code inspector finds that the violator has not corrected the violation within the time period, a code inspector may issue a citation to the violator. A code inspector does not have to provide the violator with a reasonable time period to correct the violation prior to issuing a citation and may immediately issue a citation if the code inspector has reason to believe that the violation presents a serious threat to the public health, safety, or welfare, or if the violation is irreparable or irreversible.
- (b) A citation issued by a code inspector shall state the date and time of issuance, name and address of the person in violation, date of the violation, section of the codes or ordinances, or subsequent amendments thereto, violated, name

of the code inspector, and date and time when the violator shall appear in county court.

- (c) If a repeat violation is found subsequent to the issuance of a citation, the code inspector is not required to give the violator a reasonable time to correct the violation and may immediately issue a citation. For purposes of this subsection, the term "repeat violation" means a violation of a provision of a code or ordinance by a person who has previously been found to have violated the same provision within 5 years prior to the violation, notwithstanding the violations occurred at different locations.
- (d) If the owner of property which is subject to an enforcement proceeding before county court transfers ownership of such property between the time the initial citation or citations are issued and the date the violator has been summoned to appear in county court, such owner shall:
- 1. Disclose, in writing, the existence and the nature of the proceeding to the prospective transferee.
- 2. Deliver to the prospective transferee a copy of the pleadings, notices, and other materials relating to the county court proceeding received by the transferor.
- 3. Disclose, in writing, to the prospective transferee that the new owner will be responsible for compliance with the applicable code and with orders issued in the county court proceeding.
- 4. File a notice with the code enforcement official of the transfer of the property, with the identity and address of the new owner and copies of the disclosures made to the new owner, within 5 days after the date of the transfer.

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30 31 A failure to make the disclosure described in subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3. before the transfer creates a rebuttable presumption of fraud. If the property is transferred before the date the violator has been summoned to appear in county court, the proceeding shall not be dismissed but the new owner will be substituted as the party of record and thereafter provided a reasonable period of time to correct the violation before the continuation of proceedings in county court.

- (e) If the code inspector has reason to believe a violation or the condition causing the violation presents a serious threat to the public health, safety, and welfare or if the violation is irreparable or irreversible in nature, or if after attempts under this section to bring a repeat violation into compliance with a provision of a code or ordinance prove unsuccessful, the local governing body may make all reasonable repairs which are required to bring the property into compliance and charge the owner with the reasonable cost of the repairs along with the fine imposed pursuant to this section. Making such repairs does not create a continuing obligation on the part of the local governing body to make further repairs or to maintain the property and does not create any liability against the local governing body for any damages to the property if such repairs were completed in good faith.
- (f) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize any person designated as a code inspector to perform any function or duties of a law enforcement officer other than as specified in this subsection. A code inspector shall not make physical arrests or take any person into custody and shall be exempt from requirements relating to the Special Risk Class of the Florida Retirement System, bonding, and the

Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission, as defined and provided by general law.

- (g) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the enforcement pursuant to ss. 553.79 and 553.80 of the Florida Building Code adopted pursuant to s. 553.73 as applied to construction, provided that a building permit is either not required or has been issued by the county.
- (h) The provisions of this subsection may be used by a county in lieu of the provisions of part II of chapter 162.
- (i) The provisions of this subsection are additional or supplemental means of enforcing county codes and ordinances. Except as provided in paragraph (h), nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a county from enforcing its codes or ordinances by any other means.

Section 37. Subsection (3) of section 129.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

129.02 Requisites of budgets.--Each budget shall conform to the following specific directions and requirements:

(3) The fine and forfeiture fund budget shall contain an estimate of receipts by source and balances as provided herein, and an itemized estimate of expenditures that need to be incurred to carry on all criminal prosecution as provided in s. 142.01, and all other law enforcement functions and activities of the county now or hereafter authorized by law, and of indebtedness of the fine and forfeiture fund; also of the reserve for contingencies and the balance, as hereinbefore provided, which should be carried forward at the end of the year.

Section 38. Section 142.01, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 81 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

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142.01 Fine and forfeiture fund. -- There shall be established by the clerk of the circuit court in each county of this state a separate fund to be known as the fine and forfeiture fund for use by the clerk of the circuit court in performing court-related functions. The fund shall consist of all fines and forfeitures collected by the clerk of the court for violations of the penal or traffic laws of the state, including criminal traffic violations, except those fines imposed under s. 775.0835(1); allocations of court costs and civil penalties pursuant to s.ss.318.18 not otherwise provided for in s. 318.18(11)(a) and s.318.21; assessments imposed under ss. 938.21, 938.23, and 938.25; and all costs refunded to the county. Section 39. Subsection (3) of section 166.0415,

Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

166.0415 Enforcement by code inspectors; citations.--

(3) A citation issued by a code inspector shall state the date and time of issuance; name and address of the person in violation; date of the violation; section of the codes or ordinances, or subsequent amendments thereto, violated; name of the code inspector; and date and time when the violator shall appear in county court if the municipality has a contract or other agreement with a state attorney for representation.

Section 40. Subsection (3) is added to section 218.245, Florida Statutes, to read:

218.245 Revenue sharing; apportionment.--

(3) Revenues attributed to the increase in distribution to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities pursuant to s. 212.20(6)(d)6. from 1.0715 to 1.3409 percent as provided in chapter 2003-402, Laws of

 Florida, shall be distributed as follows: each eligible municipality's allocation will be based on the amount it received from the half-cent sales tax under s. 218.61 in the prior state fiscal year divided by the total receipts under s. 218.61 in the prior state fiscal year for all eligible municipalities. For eligible municipalities that began participating in the allocation of half-cent sales tax under s. 218.61 in the previous state fiscal year, their annual receipts will be calculated by dividing their actual receipts by the number of months they participated, and the result multiplied by 12.

Section 41. Subsection (10) of section 318.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

318.14 Noncriminal traffic infractions; exception; procedures.--

(10)(a) Any person cited for an offense listed under this subsection may, in lieu of payment of fine or court appearance, elect to enter a plea of nolo contendere and provide proof of compliance to the clerk of the court or authorized operator of a traffic violations bureau. In such case, adjudication shall be withheld; however, no election shall be made under this subsection if such person has made an election under this subsection in the 12 months preceding election hereunder. No person may make more than three elections under this subsection. This subsection applies to the following offenses:

Operating a motor vehicle without a valid driver's license in violation of the provisions of s. 322.03, s.
 322.065, or s. 322.15(1), or operating a motor vehicle with a license that which has been suspended for failure to appear,

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30 31 failure to pay civil penalty, or failure to attend a driver improvement course pursuant to s. 322.291.

- Operating a motor vehicle without a valid registration in violation of s. 320.0605, s. 320.07, or s. 320.131.
- 3. Operating a motor vehicle in violation of s. 316.646.
- (b) Any person cited for an offense listed in this subsection shall present proof of compliance prior to the scheduled court appearance date. For the purposes of this subsection, proof of compliance shall consist of a valid, renewed, or reinstated driver's license or registration certificate and proper proof of maintenance of security as required by s. 316.646. Notwithstanding waiver of fine, any person establishing proof of compliance shall be assessed court costs of \$22, except that a person charged with violation of s. 316.646(1)-(3) may be assessed court costs of \$7. One dollar of such costs shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Child Welfare Training Trust Fund of the Department of Children and Family Services. One dollar of such costs shall be distributed to the Department of Juvenile Justice for deposit into the Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund. Twelve dollars of such costs shall be distributed to the municipality and \$8 shall be deposited by the clerk into the fine and forfeiture fund established pursuant to s. 142.01 retained by the county, if the offense was committed within the municipality. If the offense was committed in an unincorporated area of a county or if the citation was for a violation of s. 316.646(1)-(3), the county shall retain the entire amount shall be deposited by the clerk into the fine and forfeiture fund established

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pursuant to s. 142.01, except for the moneys to be deposited into the Child Welfare Training Trust Fund and the Juvenile Justice Training Trust Fund. This subsection shall not be construed to authorize the operation of a vehicle without a valid driver's license, without a valid vehicle tag and registration, or without the maintenance of required security.

Section 42. Subsection (2) of section 318.15, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 98 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

318.15 Failure to comply with civil penalty or to appear; penalty.--

(2) After suspension of the driver's license and privilege to drive of a person under subsection (1), the license and privilege may not be reinstated until the person complies with all obligations and penalties imposed on him or her under s. 318.18 and presents to a driver license office a certificate of compliance issued by the court, together with a nonrefundable service charge fee of up to\$47.50\$37.50 imposed under s. 322.29, or presents the certificate of compliance and pays the aforementioned service charge fee of up to  $$47.50 \div 37.50$  to the clerk of the court or tax collector clearing such suspension. Ten dollars of the fee collected by the clerk of the court or tax collector shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue to be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund. Such person must shall also be in compliance with requirements of chapter 322 prior to reinstatement.

Section 43. Subsections (8) and (11) of section 318.18, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 99 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, are amended, and subsection (13) is 31 added to that section, to read:

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30 31 318.18 Amount of civil penalties.--The penalties required for a noncriminal disposition pursuant to s. 318.14 are as follows:

(8)(a) Any person who fails to comply with the court's requirements or who fails to pay the civil penalties specified in this section within the 30-day period provided for in s. 318.14 must pay an additional civil penalty of up to \$18 \$12, \$2.50 of which must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the General Revenue Fund, and \$9.50 of which must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund. The department shall contract with the Florida Association of Court Clerks, Inc., to design, establish, operate, upgrade, and maintain an automated statewide Uniform Traffic Citation Accounting System to be operated by the clerks of the court which shall include, but not be limited to, the accounting for traffic infractions by type, a record of the disposition of the citations, and an accounting system for the fines assessed and the subsequent fine amounts paid to the clerks of the court. On or before December 1, 2001, the clerks of the court must provide the information required by this chapter to be transmitted to the department by electronic transmission pursuant to the contract.

(b) Any person who fails to comply with the court's requirements as to civil penalties specified in this section due to demonstrable financial hardship shall be authorized to satisfy such civil penalties by public works or community service. Each hour of such service shall be applied, at the rate of the minimum wage, toward payment of the person's civil penalties; provided, however, that if the person has a trade or profession for which there is a community service need and

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application, the rate for each hour of such service shall be the average standard wage for such trade or profession. Any person who fails to comply with the court's requirements as to such civil penalties who does not demonstrate financial hardship may also, at the discretion of the court, be authorized to satisfy such civil penalties by public works or community service in the same manner. (c) If the noncriminal infraction has caused or resulted in the death of another, the person who committed the infraction may perform 120 community service hours under s. 316.027(4), in addition to any other penalties. (11)(a) Court costs that are to be in addition to the stated fine must be paid in an amount not less than the following and shall be deposited by the clerk into the fine 14 and forfeiture fund established pursuant to s. 142.01: For pedestrian infractions.....\$ 3. For nonmoving traffic infractions.....\$ 16. For moving traffic infractions.....\$ 30. (b) Of the funds collected under paragraph (a), \$3 for each infraction shall be distributed by the clerk to the county to help pay for local or regional criminal justice selection centers or criminal justice access and assessment centers or to help pay for criminal justice education and training programs pursuant to s. 938.15. Funds from the \$3 not directed by the county to fund these centers or programs shall be retained by the clerk and used for funding the court-related services of the clerk. (c) (b) In addition to the court cost required under paragraph (a), a \$3 court cost must be paid for each

court cost as provided in s. 938.15 when assessed by a municipality or county.

- of county commissioners that imposed by ordinance increased fees or service charges under s. 28.2401, s. 28.241, or s. 34.041 for the purpose of securing payment of the principal of and interest on bonds issued by the county before July 1, 2003, to finance state court facilities may impose by ordinance a surcharge of up to \$10 on any fine or forfeiture collected by the county for the violation of a traffic ordinance. Revenue from the surcharge shall be used to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds until the date of stated maturity. The bonds may be refunded only if:
- 1. Savings will be realized on payments of debt service; and
- 2. The refunding bonds are scheduled to mature on the same date or before the bonds being refunded.

Section 44. Subsections (3) and (11) of section 318.21, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 100 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, are amended to read:

318.21 Disposition of civil penalties by county courts.—All civil penalties received by a county court pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be distributed and paid monthly as follows:

(3)(a) Moneys paid to a municipality or special improvement district under subparagraph (2)(g)1. must be used to fund local criminal justice training as provided in s. 938.15 when such a program is established by ordinance; to fund a municipal school crossing guard training program; and for any other lawful purpose.

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(b) Moneys paid to a county under subparagraph (2)(q)2. shall be used to fund local criminal justice training as provided in s. 938.15 when such a program is established by ordinance, to fund a county school crossing guard training program, and for any other lawful purpose.

- (11)(a) A <del>county or</del> municipality may, by majority vote of its the governing board of the respective county or municipality, impose a surcharge on parking fines for the sole purpose of funding school crossing guard programs; however, the governing body may set aside funds from this surcharge to pay for startup costs and recurring administrative costs related to printing new tickets or other means of implementing the program. The surcharge must be authorized by ordinance requiring public hearings.
- (b) The proceeds of this surcharge must be placed in a trust fund established by the governing body of the county or municipality called the School Crossing Guard Trust Fund. Funds collected from this surcharge must be distributed quarterly to fund the school crossing guard programs provided in subsection (3).
- (c) If a county government is operating a school crossing guard program in the exercise of its municipal responsibilities, the county may, by majority vote of its governing board, impose a countywide surcharge on parking fines for the sole purpose of funding municipal school crossing guard programs throughout the county; however, the governing body may set aside funds from this surcharge to pay for startup costs and recurring administrative costs related to printing new tickets or other means of implementing the program. The surcharge must be authorized by an ordinance requiring public hearings. This surcharge, established by the

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30 31 governing body of the county, must be placed in a trust fund called the School Crossing Guard Trust Fund. Funds collected from this surcharge must be distributed quarterly to jurisdictions to fund school crossing guard programs based on each jurisdiction's percentage of the school crossing guards in the county school district.

Section 45. Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 321.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

321.05 Duties, functions, and powers of patrol officers. -- The members of the Florida Highway Patrol are hereby declared to be conservators of the peace and law enforcement officers of the state, with the common-law right to arrest a person who, in the presence of the arresting officer, commits a felony or commits an affray or breach of the peace constituting a misdemeanor, with full power to bear arms; and they shall apprehend, without warrant, any person in the unlawful commission of any of the acts over which the members of the Florida Highway Patrol are given jurisdiction as hereinafter set out and deliver him or her to the sheriff of the county that further proceedings may be had against him or her according to law. In the performance of any of the powers, duties, and functions authorized by law, members of the Florida Highway Patrol shall have the same protections and immunities afforded other peace officers, which shall be recognized by all courts having jurisdiction over offenses against the laws of this state, and shall have authority to apply for, serve, and execute search warrants, arrest warrants, capias, and other process of the court in those matters in which patrol officers have primary responsibility as set forth in subsection (1). The patrol officers under the direction and supervision of the Department of Highway Safety

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and Motor Vehicles shall perform and exercise throughout the state the following duties, functions, and powers:

(4)(a) All fines and costs and the proceeds of the forfeiture of bail bonds and recognizances resulting from the enforcement of this chapter by patrol officers shall be paid into the fine and forfeiture fund established pursuant to s. 142.01 of the county where the offense is committed. cases of arrest by patrol officers, the person arrested shall be delivered forthwith by the said officer to the sheriff of the county, or he or she shall obtain from such person arrested a recognizance or, if deemed necessary, a cash bond or other sufficient security conditioned for his or her appearance before the proper tribunal of such county to answer the charge for which he or she has been arrested; and all fees accruing shall be taxed against the party arrested, which fees are hereby declared to be part of the compensation of such said sheriffs authorized to be fixed by the Legislature under s. 5(c), Art. II of the State Constitution, to be paid such sheriffs in the same manner as fees are paid for like services in other criminal cases. All patrol officers are hereby directed to deliver all bonds accepted and approved by them to the sheriff of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed. However, no sheriff shall be paid any arrest fee for the arrest of a person for violation of any section of chapter 316 when the arresting officer was transported in a Florida Highway Patrol car to the vicinity where the arrest was made; and no sheriff shall be paid any fee for mileage for himself or herself or a prisoner for miles traveled in a Florida Highway Patrol car. No patrol officer shall be entitled to any fee or mileage cost except when responding to a subpoena in a civil cause or except when such

patrol officer is appearing as an official witness to testify at any hearing or law action in any court of this state as a direct result of his or her employment as a patrol officer during time not compensated as a part of his or her normal duties. Nothing herein shall be construed as limiting the power to locate and to take from any person under arrest or about to be arrested deadly weapons. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as a limitation upon existing powers and duties of sheriffs or police officers.

Section 46. Subsections (4) and (11) of section 327.73, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 103 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, are amended to read:

327.73 Noncriminal infractions.--

- (4) Any person charged with a noncriminal infraction under this section may:
- Pay the civil penalty, either by mail or in person, within 30 days of the date of receiving the citation; or,
- (b) If he or she has posted bond, forfeit bond by not appearing at the designated time and location.

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If the person cited follows either of the above procedures, he or she shall be deemed to have admitted the noncriminal infraction and to have waived the right to a hearing on the issue of commission of the infraction. Such admission shall not be used as evidence in any other proceedings. If a person who is cited for a violation of s. 327.395 can show a boating safety identification card issued to that person and valid at the time of the citation, the clerk of the court may dismiss the case and may assess  $a\frac{$5}{}$  dismissal fee of up to \$7.50. If 31 a person who is cited for a violation of s. 328.72(13) can

show proof of having a registration for that vessel which was valid at the time of the citation, the clerk may dismiss the case and may assess  $a$^{$5}$$  dismissal fee of up to \$7.50.

- (11)(a) Court costs that are to be in addition to the stated civil penalty shall be imposed by the court in an amount not less than the following:
  - 1. For swimming or diving infractions, up to  $$4.50 $\frac{$3}{$}$ .
  - For nonmoving boating infractions, up to \$9\$%.
- For boating infractions listed in s. 327.731(1), up to \$15<del>\$10</del>.
- (b) In addition to the court cost required assessed under paragraph (a), the court shall impose a \$3 court cost must be paid for each noncriminal infraction, to be distributed as provided in s. 938.01, and  $a\frac{$2}{}$  court cost as provided in s. 938.15 when assessed by a municipality or county.

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Court costs imposed under this subsection may not exceed \$45 19 \$30. A criminal justice selection center or both local criminal justice access and assessment centers may be funded from these court costs.

Section 47. Subsection (1) of section 372.72, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

372.72 Disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures.--

(1) All moneys collected from fines, penalties, or forfeitures of bail of persons convicted under this chapter shall be deposited in the fine and forfeiture fund established pursuant to s. 142.01 of the county where such convictions are had, except for the disposition of moneys as provided in 31 subsection (2).

1 Section 48. Section 382.023, Florida Statutes, as 2 amended by section 104 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, 3 is amended to read: 382.023 Department to receive dissolution-of-marriage 4 5 records; fees. -- Clerks of the circuit courts shall collect for 6 their services at the time of the filing of a final judgment 7 of dissolution of marriage a fee of up to \$10.50, of which 43 percent shall be retained by the clerk of the circuit court as 9 a part of the cost in the cause in which the judgment is 10 granted. The remaining 57 percent shall be remitted to the 11 Department of Revenue for deposit to the Department of Health to defray part of the cost of maintaining the 12 13 dissolution-of-marriage records. A record of each and every judgment of dissolution of marriage granted by the court 14 15 during the preceding calendar month, giving names of parties and such other data as required by forms prescribed by the 16 17 department, shall be transmitted to the department, on or before the 10th day of each month, along with an accounting of 18 19 the funds remitted to the Department of Revenue pursuant to 20 this section. Section 49. Subsection (2) of section 384.288, Florida 21 22 Statutes, is amended to read: 23 384.288 Fees and other compensation; payment by board 24 of county commissioners. --25 (2) All court-related fees, mileage, and charges shall be taxed by the court as costs in each proceeding and shall be 26 27 paid by the board of county commissioners out of the general 28 fund or fine and forfeiture fund of the county. 29 Section 50. Subsection (2) of section 392.68, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 30

392.68 Fees and other compensation. --

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(2) All fees, mileage, and charges shall be taxed by the court as costs in each proceeding and shall be paid by the board of county commissioners out of the general funds or the fine and forfeiture funds of the county.

Section 51. Section 394.473, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 107 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

394.473 Attorney's fee; expert witness fee.--

- (1) In case of the indigence of any person for whom an attorney is appointed pursuant to the provisions of this part, the attorney shall be entitled to a reasonable fee to be determined by the court and paid pursuant to chapter 29 from the general fund of the county from which the patient was involuntarily detained. In case of the indigence of any such person, the court may appoint a public defender. The public defender shall receive no additional compensation other than that usually paid his or her office.
- In case of the indigence of any person for whom (2) expert testimony is required in a court hearing pursuant to the provisions of this act, the expert, except one who is classified as a full-time employee of the state or who is receiving remuneration from the state for his or her time in attendance at the hearing, shall be entitled to a reasonable fee to be determined by the court and paid pursuant to chapter 29 from the general fund of the county from which the patient was involuntarily detained.

Section 52. Subsection (1) of section 395.3025, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 108 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

395.3025 Patient and personnel records; copies; 31 examination.--

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(1) Any licensed facility shall, upon written request, and only after discharge of the patient, furnish, in a timely manner, without delays for legal review, to any person admitted therein for care and treatment or treated thereat, or to any such person's guardian, curator, or personal representative, or in the absence of one of those persons, to the next of kin of a decedent or the parent of a minor, or to anyone designated by such person in writing, a true and correct copy of all patient records, including X rays, and insurance information concerning such person, which records are in the possession of the licensed facility, provided the person requesting such records agrees to pay a charge. The exclusive charge for copies of patient records may include sales tax and actual postage, and, except for nonpaper records that which are subject to a charge not to exceed \$2 as provided in s. 28.24(6)(c), may not exceed \$1 per page, as provided in s. 28.24(5)(a). A fee of up to \$1 may be charged for each year of records requested. These charges shall apply to all records furnished, whether directly from the facility or from a copy service providing these services on behalf of the facility. However, a patient whose records are copied or searched for the purpose of continuing to receive medical care is not required to pay a charge for copying or for the search. The licensed facility shall further allow any such person to examine the original records in its possession, or microforms or other suitable reproductions of the records, upon such reasonable terms as shall be imposed to assure that the records will not be damaged, destroyed, or altered. Section 53. Subsection (4) of section 588.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

588.20 Report of sale and disposition of proceeds. --

1 (4) If the amount realized from the sale or other 2 disposition of the animal is insufficient to pay all fees, 3 costs and expenses as provided in ss. 588.12-588.25, the 4 deficit shall be paid by the county from its fine and 5 forfeiture fund. 6

Section 54. Subsection (1) of section 713.24, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 111 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

713.24 Transfer of liens to security.--

- (1) Any lien claimed under this part may be transferred, by any person having an interest in the real property upon which the lien is imposed or the contract under which the lien is claimed, from such real property to other security by either:
- (a) Depositing in the clerk's office a sum of money, or
- (b) Filing in the clerk's office a bond executed as surety by a surety insurer licensed to do business in this state,

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either to be in an amount equal to the amount demanded in such claim of lien, plus interest thereon at the legal rate for 3 years, plus \$1,000 or 25 percent of the amount demanded in the claim of lien, whichever is greater, to apply on any attorney's fees and court costs that may be taxed in any proceeding to enforce said lien. Such deposit or bond shall be conditioned to pay any judgment or decree which may be rendered for the satisfaction of the lien for which such claim of lien was recorded. Upon making such deposit or filing such bond, the clerk shall make and record a certificate showing 31 the transfer of the lien from the real property to the

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security and shall mail a copy thereof by registered or certified mail to the lienor named in the claim of lien so transferred, at the address stated therein. Upon filing the certificate of transfer, the real property shall thereupon be released from the lien claimed, and such lien shall be transferred to said security. In the absence of allegations of privity between the lienor and the owner, and subject to any order of the court increasing the amount required for the lien transfer deposit or bond, no other judgment or decree to pay money may be entered by the court against the owner. The clerk shall be entitled to a service charge fee for making and serving the certificate, in the sum of \$10. If the transaction involves the transfer of multiple liens, an additional charge of \$5 for each additional lien shall be charged. For recording the certificate and approving the bond, the clerk shall receive her or his usual statutory service charges as prescribed in s. 28.24. Any number of liens may be transferred to one such security.

Section 55. Section 721.83, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 112 of chapter 2003-402, Laws of Florida, is amended to read:

721.83 Consolidation of foreclosure actions.--

- (1) A complaint in a foreclosure proceeding involving timeshare estates may join in the same action multiple defendant obligors and junior interestholders of separate timeshare estates, provided:
- (a) The foreclosure proceeding involves a single timeshare property;
- (b) The foreclosure proceeding is filed by a single plaintiff;

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- (c) The default and remedy provisions in the written instruments on which the foreclosure proceeding is based are substantially the same for each defendant; and
- (d) The nature of the defaults alleged is the same for each defendant.
- (2) In any foreclosure proceeding involving multiple defendants filed under subsection (1), the court shall sever for separate trial any count of the complaint in which a defense or counterclaim is timely raised by a defendant.
- (3) The clerk of court shall require a plaintiff to pay separate filing fees and service charges as provided by general law for each single timeshare property defendant in a consolidated foreclosure action filed pursuant to this section.
- Section 56. Subsection (2) of section 766.104, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 766.104 Pleading in medical negligence cases; claim for punitive damages; authorization for release of records for investigation . --
- (2) Upon petition to the clerk of the court where the suit will be filed and payment to the clerk of a filing fee, not to exceed\$37.50<del>\$25</del>, established by the chief judge, an automatic 90-day extension of the statute of limitations shall be granted to allow the reasonable investigation required by subsection (1). This period shall be in addition to other tolling periods. No court order is required for the extension to be effective. The provisions of this subsection shall not be deemed to revive a cause of action on which the statute of limitations has run.
- Section 57. Section 849.19, Florida Statutes, is 31 amended to read:

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849.19 Property rights in confiscated machine. -- The right of property in and to any machine, apparatus or device as defined in s. 849.16 and to all money and other things of value therein, is declared not to exist in any person, and the same shall be forfeited and such money or other things of value shall be forfeited to the county in which the seizure was made and shall be delivered forthwith to the clerk of the circuit court and shall by her or him be placed in the fine and forfeiture fund established pursuant to s. 142.01 of said county.

Section 58. Section 849.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

849.22 Fees of clerk of circuit court and sheriff. -- The clerks of the courts and the sheriffs performing duties under the provisions of ss. 849.15-849.23 shall receive the same fees as prescribed by general law for the performance of similar duties, and such fees shall be paid by out of the fine and forfeiture fund of the county as costs are paid upon conviction of an insolvent person.

Section 59. Section 849.44, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

849.44 Disposition of proceeds of forfeiture.--All sums received from a sale or other disposition of the seized property shall be paid into the county fine and forfeiture fund established pursuant to s. 142.01 and shall become a part thereof; provided, however, that in instances where the seizure is by a municipal police officer within the limits of any municipality having an ordinance requiring such vehicles, vessels or conveyances to be forfeited, the city attorney shall act in behalf of the city in lieu of the state attorney 31 and shall proceed to forfeit the property as herein provided,

and all sums received therefrom shall go into the general operating fund of the city.

Section 60. Subsection (3) of section 903.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

903.26 Forfeiture of the bond; when and how directed; discharge; how and when made; effect of payment.--

- (3) Sixty days after the forfeiture notice has been mailed:
- (a) State and county officials having custody of forfeited money shall deposit the money in the county fine and forfeiture fund established pursuant to s. 142.01;
- (b) Municipal officials having custody of forfeited money shall deposit the money in a designated municipal fund;
- (c) Officials having custody of bonds as authorized by s. 903.16 shall transmit the bonds to the clerk of the circuit court who shall sell them at market value and disburse the proceeds as provided in paragraphs (a) and (b).

Section 61. Section 925.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

925.09 Authority of state attorney to order autopsies.—The state attorney may have an autopsy performed, before or after interment, on a dead body found in the county when she or he decides it is necessary in determining whether or not death was the result of a crime. Physicians performing the autopsy shall be paid reasonable fees by from the county fine and forfeiture fund upon the approval of the county commission and the state attorney ordering the autopsy.

Section 62. Section 938.17, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

938.17 County delinquency prevention.--

## (1) JUVENILE ASSESSMENT CENTERS AND SCHOOL BOARD SUSPENSION PROGRAMS.--

(a)(1) A county may adopt a mandatory cost to be assessed in specific cases by incorporating by reference the provisions of this subsection section in a county ordinance. Prior to the adoption of the county ordinance, the sheriff's office of the county must be a partner in a written agreement with the Department of Juvenile Justice to participate in a juvenile assessment center or with the district school board to participate in a suspension program.

(b)(2) In counties in which the sheriff's office is a partner in a juvenile assessment center under pursuant to s. 985.209, or a partner in a suspension program developed in conjunction with the district school board in the county of the sheriff's jurisdiction, the court shall assess court costs of \$3 per case, in addition to any other authorized cost or fine, on every person who, with respect to a charge, indictment, prosecution commenced, or petition of delinquency filed in that county or circuit, pleads guilty, nolo contendere to, or is convicted of, or adjudicated delinquent for, or has an adjudication withheld for, a felony or misdemeanor, or a criminal traffic offense or handicapped parking violation under state law, or a violation constitutes a misdemeanor under state law.

(c)1.(3)(a) The clerks of the county and circuit court, in a county where the sheriff's office is a partner in an assessment center or suspension program as specified in paragraph (a) subsection (1), shall collect and deposit the assessments collected under pursuant to this subsection section in an appropriate, designated account established by

the clerk of the court, for disbursement to the sheriff as needed for the implementation and operation of an assessment center or suspension program.

<u>2.(b)</u> The clerk of the circuit and county court shall withhold 5 percent of the assessments each court collects under pursuant to this subsection section, for the costs of administering the collection of assessments under this section.

3.(c) Assessments collected by clerks of the circuit courts comprised of more than one county shall remit the funds collected <u>under pursuant to</u> this <u>subsection section</u> to the county in which the offense at issue was committed for deposit and disbursement according to this subsection <u>section</u>.

 $\frac{4.(d)}{d}$  Any other funds the sheriff's office obtains for the implementation or operation of an assessment center or suspension program may be deposited into the designated account for disbursement to the sheriff as needed.

(d)(4) A sheriff's office that receives the cost assessments established in paragraph (a) subsection (1)shall account for all funds that have been deposited into the designated account by August 1 annually in a written report to the juvenile justice county council if funds are used for assessment centers, and to the district school board if funds are used for suspension programs.

- (2) TEEN COURTS; OPERATION AND ADMINISTRATION. --
- (a) Notwithstanding s. 318.121, in each county in which a teen court has been created, the board of county commissioners may adopt a mandatory cost to be assessed in specific cases by incorporating by reference the provisions of this subsection in a county ordinance. Assessments collected by the clerk of the circuit court under this subsection shall

be deposited into an account specifically for the operation and administration of the teen court.

- (b) A sum of \$3 shall be assessed as a court cost in the circuit and county court in the county against each person who pleads guilty or nolo contendere to, or is convicted of, regardless of adjudication, a violation of a criminal law or a municipal ordinance or county ordinance or who pays a fine or civil penalty for any violation of chapter 316. Any person whose adjudication is withheld under s. 318.14(9) or (10) shall also be assessed the cost.
- (c) The \$3 assessment for court costs shall be assessed in addition to any fine or civil penalty or other court cost and may not be deducted from the proceeds of that portion of any fine or civil penalty which is received by a municipality in the county or by the county in accordance with ss. 316.660 and 318.21. The \$3 assessment shall be specifically added to any civil penalty paid for a violation of chapter 316, regardless of whether the penalty is paid by mail, paid in person without request for a hearing, or paid after hearing and determination by the court. However, the \$3 assessment may not be made against a person for a violation of any state law, county ordinance, or municipal ordinance relating to the parking of vehicles, with the exception of a violation of the handicapped parking laws.
- (d)1. The clerk of the circuit court shall collect the \$3 assessments for court costs established in this subsection and shall remit the assessments to the teen court monthly.
- 2. The clerk of the circuit court shall withhold 5 percent of the assessments collected, which shall be retained as fee income of the office of the clerk of the circuit court.

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- established by the adopted county ordinance must account for all funds that have been deposited into the designated account in a written report to the board of county commissioners. The report must be given to the commissioners by August 1 of each year or by a date required by the commissioners.
- (f) A teen court may be administered by a nonprofit organization, a law enforcement agency, the court administrator, the clerk of the court, or another similar agency authorized by the board of county commissioners.

Section 63. Subsection (4) of section 938.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

938.29 Legal assistance; lien for payment of attorney's fees or costs.--

(4) The clerk of the circuit court of the county claiming such debt or lien may pursue collection on the debt or lien remaining unpaid for 90 days or more or refer such collection to a private attorney who is a member in good standing of The Florida Bar or a collection agent who in registered and in good standing pursuant to chapter 559. In pursuing the collection of such unpaid financial obligations through a private attorney or collection agent, the clerk of the circuit court must determine this is cost-effective and follow applicable procurement practices. The cost of collection, including a reasonable attorney's fee, may be recovered by adding the cost and fee to the balance owed, except that such fee and cost may not exceed 40 percent of the balance owed. The clerk of the county claiming such lien is authorized to contract with a private attorney or collection agency for collection of such debts or liens, provided the fee for such collection shall be on a contingent basis not to

exceed 50 percent of the recovery. However, no fee shall be 2 paid to any collection agency by reason of foreclosure 3 proceedings against real property or from the proceeds from 4 the sale or other disposition of real property. 5 Section 64. Section 938.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 6 7 938.35 Collection of court-related financial 8 obligations .-- The board of county commissioners may pursue the collection of any fines, court costs, or other costs to which 9 10 it is entitled which remain unpaid for 90 days or more, or 11 refer such collection to a private attorney who is a member in good standing of The Florida Bar or collection agent who is 12 registered and in good standing pursuant to chapter 559. In 13 pursuing the collection of such unpaid financial obligations 14 through a private attorney or collection agent, the board of 15 county commissioners must determine this is cost-effective and 16 17 follow applicable procurement practices. The cost of collection, including a reasonable attorney's fee, may be 18 19 recovered by adding the cost and fee to the balance owed, 20 except that such fee and cost may not exceed 40 percent of the 21 balance owed. Section 65. The Division of Statutory Revision of the 22 Office of Legislative Services is requested to redesignate, in 23 24 the next edition of the Florida Statutes, the title of chapter 25 40, Florida Statutes, from "Jurors and Payment of Jurors and Witnesses" to "Juries; Payment of Jurors and Due Process 26 27 Costs." 28 Section 66. Billing submitted for payment of due 29 process services, including, but not limited to, court 30 reporter services, court interpreter services, expert witness

services, mental health evaluations, and court appointed

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counsel services must be paid by the counties if the services
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    were rendered before July 1, 2004. Counties must also pay for
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    the entire cost of any flat-fee-per-case payment pursuant to a
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    contract or professional services agreement with
    court-appointed counsel for appointments made before July 1,
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    2004, regardless of whether work on the case is actually
    concluded prior to July 1, 2004. Except for the flat-fee
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    contracts with court-appointed counsel, billings for services
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    on any case that commenced prior to July 1, 2004, but
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    continues past July 1, 2004, must be submitted with an
    itemized listing of payment due for services rendered before
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    July 1, 2004, and on or after July 1, 2004. The county shall
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    pay the portion of the bill for services rendered before July
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    1, 2004, and provide a copy of the itemized bill to the
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    Justice Administrative Commission or the Office of State
    Courts Administrator as appropriate for payment of the portion
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    of the bill for services provided on or after July 1, 2004.
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                           Sections 11.75 and 939.18, Florida
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            Section 67.
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    Statutes, are repealed.
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            Section 68. This act shall take effect July 1, 2004.
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                                SENATE SUMMARY
      Revises a variety of provisions relating to: powers and duties of state attorneys, public defenders, and clerks of court; court costs and fees; services for indigent defendants; and budgetary and financial matters of entities within the judicial system. (See bill for
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      details.)
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