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CHAMBER ACTION

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	<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>
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11	The Committee on Judiciary (Campbell) recommended the
12	following amendment:
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14	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
15	On page 7, between lines 5 and 6,
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17	insert:
18	Section 4. Section 44.104, Florida Statutes, is
19	amended to read:
20	44.104 Voluntary binding arbitration and voluntary
21	trial resolution
22	(1) Two or more opposing parties who are involved in a
23	civil dispute may agree in writing to submit the controversy
24	to voluntary binding arbitration, or voluntary trial
25	resolution, in lieu of litigation of the issues involved,
26	prior to or after a lawsuit has been filed, provided no
27	constitutional issue is involved.
28	(2) If the parties have entered into an agreement
29	which provides in voluntary binding arbitration for a method
30	for appointing of one or more arbitrators, or which provides
31	in voluntary trial resolution a method for appointing a member
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of The Florida Bar in good standing for more than 5 years to act as trial resolution judge, the court shall proceed with the appointment as prescribed. However, in voluntary binding arbitration at least one of the arbitrators, who shall serve as the chief arbitrator, shall meet the qualifications and training requirements adopted pursuant to s. 44.106. In the absence of an agreement, or if the agreement method fails or for any reason cannot be followed, the court, on application of a party, shall appoint one or more qualified arbitrators, or the trial resolution judge, as the case requires.

- (3) The arbitrators or trial resolution judge shall be compensated by the parties according to their agreement.
- (4) Within 10 days after the submission of the request for binding arbitration, or voluntary trial resolution, the court shall provide for the appointment of the arbitrator or arbitrators, or trial resolution judge, as the case requires.

 Once appointed, the arbitrators or trial resolution judge shall notify the parties of the time and place for the hearing.
- voluntary trial resolution shall be filed and fees paid to the clerk of the court as if for complaints initiating civil actions. The clerk of the court shall handle and account for these matters in all respects as if they were civil actions, except that the clerk of court shall keep separate the records of the applications for voluntary binding arbitration and the records of the applications for voluntary trial resolution from all other civil actions.
- (6) Filing of the application for binding arbitration or voluntary trial resolution will toll the running of the applicable statutes of limitation.

- administer oaths or affirmations and conduct the proceedings as the rules of court shall provide. At the request of any party, the chief arbitrator or trial resolution judge shall issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and for the production of books, records, documents, and other evidence and may apply to the court for orders compelling attendance and production. Subpoenas shall be served and shall be enforceable in the manner provided by law.
- (8) The A voluntary binding arbitration hearing shall be conducted by all of the arbitrators, but a majority may determine any question and render a final decision. A trial resolution judge shall conduct a voluntary trial resolution hearing. The trial resolution judge may determine any question and render a final decision.
- (9) The Florida Evidence Code shall apply to all proceedings under this section.
- (10) An appeal of a voluntary binding arbitration decision shall be taken to the circuit court and shall be limited to review on the record and not de novo, of:
- (a) Any alleged failure of the arbitrators to comply with the applicable rules of procedure or evidence.
- (b) Any alleged partiality or misconduct by an arbitrator prejudicing the rights of any party.
- (c) Whether the decision reaches a result contrary to the Constitution of the United States or of the State of Florida.
- (11) Any party may enforce a final decision rendered in a voluntary trial by filing a petition for final judgment in the circuit court in the circuit in which the voluntary trial took place. Upon entry of final judgment by the circuit 3

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court, any party may appeal to the appropriate appellate court. Factual findings determined in the voluntary trial are 2. not subject to appeal. 3 (12) The harmless error doctrine shall apply in all appeals. No further review shall be permitted unless a 5 constitutional issue is raised. 6 7 $(12)\frac{(13)}{(13)}$ If no appeal is taken within the time provided by rules promulgated by the Supreme Court, then the 8 decision shall be referred to the presiding judge in the case, 10 or if one has not been assigned, then to the chief judge of 11 the circuit for assignment to a circuit judge, who shall enter such orders and judgments as are required to carry out the 12 13 terms of the decision, which orders shall be enforceable by the contempt powers of the court and for which judgments 14 15 execution shall issue on request of a party. 16 (13)(14) This section shall not apply to any dispute involving child custody, visitation, or child support, or to 17 any dispute which involves the rights of a third party not a 18 19 party to the arbitration or voluntary trial resolution when the third party would be an indispensable party if the dispute 20 were resolved in court or when the third party notifies the 21 22 chief arbitrator or the trial resolution judge that the third 23 party would be a proper party if the dispute were resolved in 2.4 court, that the third party intends to intervene in the action in court, and that the third party does not agree to proceed 25 under this section. 26 Section 5. Section 44.1041, Florida Statutes, is 27 created to read: 28 29 44.1041 Voluntary trial resolution. --30 (1) Two or more opposing parties who are involved in a civil dispute may agree in writing to submit the controversy

1	to voluntary trial resolution in lieu of litigation of the
2	issues involved, before or after a lawsuit has been filed, if
3	no constitutional issue is involved.
4	(2) If application for voluntary trial resolution is
5	made before a lawsuit is filed, such application shall be
6	filed and fees paid to the clerk of the court as if for
7	complaints initiating civil actions. The clerk of the court
8	shall handle and account for these matters in all respects as
9	if they were civil actions, except that the clerk of the court
10	shall keep separate the records of the applications for
11	voluntary trial resolution from all other civil actions. If
12	application for voluntary trial resolution is made after a
13	lawsuit has been filed, such application shall be filed in the
14	corresponding civil action.
15	(3) The filing of a presuit application for voluntary
16	trial resolution tolls the running of the applicable statutes
17	of limitation.
18	(4) If the parties have entered into an agreement that
19	provides a method for appointing a member of The Florida Bar
20	in good standing for more than 5 years to act as
21	trial-resolution judge, the court shall proceed with the
22	appointment as prescribed. In the absence of an agreement, or
23	if the agreement method fails or for any reason cannot be
24	followed, the court, on application of a party, shall appoint
25	the trial-resolution judge.
26	(5) The trial-resolution judge shall be compensated by
27	the parties according to their agreement.
28	(6) Once appointed, the trial-resolution judge shall
29	notify the parties of the time and place for any hearings.
30	(7) The trial-resolution judge may administer oaths or
31	affirmations and conduct the proceedings as the rules of court
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Bill No. <u>SB 2188</u>

1	provides. At the request of any party, the trial-resolution
2	judge shall issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses
3	and for the production of books, records, documents, and other
4	evidence and may apply to the court for orders compelling
5	attendance and production. Subpoenas are served and are
6	enforceable in the manner provided by law.
7	(8) A trial-resolution judge shall conduct the
8	voluntary trial-resolution hearing. The trial-resolution judge
9	may determine any question and render a final decision.
10	(9) The Florida Evidence Code applies to all
11	proceedings under this section.
12	(10) Any party may enforce a final decision rendered
13	in a voluntary trial by filing a petition for final judgment
14	in the circuit court in the circuit in which the voluntary
15	trial took place. Upon entry of final judgment by the circuit
16	court, any party may appeal to the appropriate appellate court
17	any factual findings and rulings on questions of law made by
18	the trial-resolution judge.
19	(11) The harmless-error doctrine applies in all
20	appeals.
21	(12) If a final decision rendered in a voluntary trial
22	has not been incorporated into a final judgment, the decision
23	shall be referred to the presiding judge in the case, or if
24	one has not been assigned, the decision shall be referred to
25	the chief judge of the circuit for assignment to a circuit
26	judge who shall enter such orders and judgments as are
27	required to carry out the terms of the decision. Any orders
28	issued are enforceable by the contempt powers of the court and
29	for which judgments of execution shall issue upon the request
30	of a party.
31	(13) This section does not apply to any dispute
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Bill No. <u>SB 2188</u>

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1	involving child custody, visitation, or child support, or to
2	any dispute that involves the rights of a third party who is
3	not a party to the voluntary trial resolution when the third
4	party would be an indispensable party if the dispute were
5	resolved in court, or if the third party notifies the
6	trial-resolution judge that the third party would be a proper
7	party if the dispute were resolved in court, that the third
8	party intends to intervene in the action in court, and that
9	the third party does not agree to proceed under this section.
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11	(Redesignate subsequent sections.)
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14	======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========
15	And the title is amended as follows:
16	On page 1, line 12, after the first semicolon,
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18	insert:
19	amending s. 44.104, F.S.; deleting all
20	references to voluntary trial resolution;
21	creating s. 44.1041, F.S.; providing for
22	voluntary trial resolution upon agreement of
23	the parties to a civil dispute; providing for
24	the appointment and compensation of a
25	trial-resolution judge; providing guidelines
26	for conducting a voluntary trial-resolution
27	hearing; providing for enforcement and appeal;
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