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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to tobacco settlement agreements; expressing legislative intent to amend s. 569.23, F.S., relating to appeal bond requirements for certain cigarette manufacturers; expressing legislative intent relating to security necessary to stay execution of judgments in actions by certain former class action members, the form of the security, the level of appeals to which the security is applicable, the amount of the security based on the number of appeals, changes in the amount of security based on changes in the number of appeals, claims against the security, and maintenance of the security by the clerk of the Supreme Court; expressing legislative intent to authorize a court to increase the security if assets are dissipated; expressing the legislative intent to provide for the future expiration of s. 569.23, F.S.; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. (1) It is the intent of the Legislature to amend s. 569.23, Florida Statutes, to prescribe the security required to be provided to stay the execution of a judgment in a civil action against a signatory, or successor, parent, or affiliate of a signatory, to a tobacco settlement agreement brought by or on behalf of persons who claim or have been determined to be members of a former class action that was decertified in whole or in part.

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- (2) It is further the intent of the Legislature that:
- (a) The security shall be provided through the posting with or payment into the registry of the clerk of the Supreme Court of a supersedeas bond, other surety, or cash.
- (b) The security shall apply during the pendency of all appeals or discretionary appellate reviews in Florida courts.
- (c) The total amount of security that must be provided by all appellants collectively in a single judgment is based upon the total number of judgments by circuit courts of this state on appeal at the time the security is provided. In cases having multiple appellants, an individual appellant shall provide security with respect to the percent or amount of liability specifically allocated against that appellant in the judgment, or, if liability is not specifically allocated in the judgment, for a share of the unallocated portion of the judgment determined by dividing the judgment equally among all appellants. A judgment may not be stayed until the entire amount of security required by all appellants collectively is provided.
- (d) The amount of security shall be tiered using the following number ranges of judgments on appeal:

		AMOUNT OF	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
51	<u>NUMBER</u>	SECURITY	TOTAL	TOTAL
52	OF JUDGMENTS	PER JUDGMENT	ALL SECURITY	ALL SECURITY
53	1-80	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$200,000,000

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55	81-100	\$2,000,000	\$162,000,000	\$200,000,000
	101-150	\$1,333,333	\$134,666,633	\$199,999,950
56	151-200	\$1,000,000	\$151,000,000	\$200,000,000
57	201-300	\$666 , 667	\$134,000,067	\$200,000,000
58	301-500	\$400,000	\$120,000,000	\$200,000,000
59	501-1000	\$200 , 000	\$100,000,000	<u>\$200,000,000</u>
60	1001-2000	\$100 , 000	\$100,000,000	\$200,000,000
61	2001-3000	\$66 , 667	\$133,334,000	\$200,000,001

- (e) When the number of judgments on appeal changes so that the total is within a larger or smaller range, a party may petition the court to change the security amount consistent with the statutory appeal bond rights prescribed in this act. If the amount of security on deposit is changed by the court, the security shall be modified as follows:
- 1. If the security on deposit is in the form of a supersedeas bond or other surety, the appellant shall replace that supersedeas bond or other surety with security in the new amount as required by this act.
- 2. If the security on deposit is in the form of cash, the clerk of the Supreme Court shall, as appropriate:
 - a. Refund to the appellant the difference between the

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amount of security on deposit and the reduced amount of security
required;

- b. Hold the difference for future judgments against that appellant; or
- c. Record any additional cash provided by the appellant consistent with a court order.
- (f) Any security provided by an appellant for any single judgment is intended to secure the collection of that judgment against the appellant in cases covered by this act. A claim may not be made against such security unless an appellant fails to pay a judgment in a case covered by this act within 30 days after the judgment becomes final. For purposes of this act, a judgment is "final" following the completion of all appeals or discretionary appellate reviews, including reviews by the United States Supreme Court. If an appellant fails to pay a judgment within such time period:
- 1. Any stay of execution required in favor of the appellant under this act shall be immediately lifted by operation of law, unless a stay is provided pursuant to some other provision of law, rule of court, or judicial order; or
- 2. Any appellee against whom a stay of execution of any single judgment against the appellant was in effect under this act may petition the trial court or the Supreme Court for an order directing the clerk of the Supreme Court to make equitable distribution of such security to the appellee whose judgment against such appellant was secured by operation of this act.
- (g) The clerk of the Supreme Court shall collect fees for receipt of deposits under this act as authorized by ss. 28.231 and 28.24(10)(a). In addition, for as long as any cash remains

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on deposit with the clerk, the clerk of the Supreme Court is entitled to regularly receive as an additional fee, the net investment income earned thereon. The clerk shall use the services of the Chief Financial Officer, as needed, for the custody and management of all bonds, other surety, or cash posted or deposited with the clerk. All fees collected under this act shall be deposited into the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund for use as specified by law.

- (3) It is further the intent of the Legislature to allow a court to order a specific defendant that dissipates assets in order to avoid payment of a judgment to increase the surety for that defendant.
- (4) It is further the intent of the Legislature that s. 569.23, Florida Statutes, expire on December 31, 2012.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, and applies to all judgments entered on or after that date.