

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House

Floor: WD/2R 03/30/2010 04:57 PM

Senator Deutch moved the following:

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Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Subsection (5) of section 25.241, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 25.241 Clerk of Supreme Court; compensation; assistants; filing fees, etc.-
- (5) The Clerk of the Supreme Court is hereby required to prepare a statement of all fees collected each month and remit such statement, together with all fees collected by him or her, to the Chief Financial Officer. The Chief Financial Officer shall deposit \$250 of each \$300 filing fee and all other fees

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collected into the General Revenue Fund. The Chief Financial Officer shall deposit \$50 of each filing fee collected into the State Courts Revenue state court's Operating Trust Fund to fund court operations improvement projects as authorized in the General Appropriations Act.

Section 2. Section 25.3844, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 25.3844 Administrative Operating Trust Fund.-
- (1) The Administrative Operating Trust Fund is created within the state courts system.
- (2) The fund is established for use as a depository of fees and related revenue for the purpose of supporting the program operations of the judicial branch and for such other purposes as may be appropriate, and shall be expended only pursuant to legislative appropriation or an approved amendment to the agency's operating budget pursuant to the provisions of chapter 216.

Section 3. Section 25.386, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

25.386 Foreign language court interpreters.-The Supreme Court shall establish minimum standards and procedures for qualifications, certification, professional conduct, discipline, and training of foreign language court interpreters who are appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction. The Supreme Court shall set fees to be charged to applicants for certification and renewal of certification as a foreign language court interpreter. The revenues generated from such fees shall be used to offset the costs of administration of the certification program and shall be deposited into the

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Administrative Operating Trust Fund within the state courts system. The Supreme Court may appoint or employ such personnel as are necessary to assist the court in administering this section.

Section 4. Section 27.366, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

27.366 Legislative intent and policy in cases meeting criteria of s. 775.087(2) and (3); report.

(1) It is the intent of the Legislature that convicted criminal offenders who meet the criteria in s. 775.087(2) and (3) be sentenced to the minimum mandatory prison terms provided herein. It is the intent of the Legislature to establish zero tolerance of criminals who use, threaten to use, or avail themselves of firearms in order to commit crimes and thereby demonstrate their lack of value for human life. It is also the intent of the Legislature that prosecutors should appropriately exercise their discretion in those cases in which the offenders' possession of the firearm is incidental to the commission of a crime and not used in furtherance of the crime, used in order to commit the crime, or used in preparation to commit the crime. For every case in which the offender meets the criteria in this act and does not receive the mandatory minimum prison sentence, the state attorney must explain the sentencing deviation in writing and place such explanation in the case file maintained by the state attorney. On a quarterly basis, each state attorney shall submit copies of deviation memoranda regarding offenses committed on or after the effective date of this act to the President of the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Inc. The association must maintain such information and make such

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information available to the public upon request for at least a 10-year period.

(2) Effective July 1, 2000, each state attorney shall annually report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Executive Office of the Governor regarding the prosecution and sentencing of offenders who met the criteria in s. 775.087(2) and (3). The report must categorize the defendants by age, gender, race, and ethnicity. Cases in which a final disposition has not yet been reached shall be reported in a subsequent annual report.

Section 5. Subsection (7) of section 27.40, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 27.40 Court-appointed counsel; circuit registries; minimum requirements; appointment by court.-
- (7) (a) A private attorney appointed by the court from the registry to represent a client is entitled to payment as provided in s. 27.5304. An attorney appointed by the court who is not on the registry list may be compensated under s. 27.5304 if the court finds in the order of appointment that there were no registry attorneys available for representation for that case.
- (b) 1. The attorney shall maintain appropriate documentation, including contemporaneous and detailed hourly accounting of time spent representing the client. If the attorney fails to maintain such contemporaneous and detailed hourly records, the attorney waives the right to seek compensation in excess of the flat fee established in s. 27.5304 and the General Appropriations Act. These records and documents are subject to review by the Justice Administrative Commission,

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subject to the attorney-client privilege and work-product privilege. The attorney shall maintain the records and documents in a manner that enables the attorney to redact information subject to a privilege in order to facilitate and not impede the commission's review of the records and documents. The attorney may redact information from the records and documents only to the extent necessary to comply with the privilege.

- 2. If an attorney fails, refuses, or declines to permit the commission to review documentation for a case as provided in this paragraph, the attorney waives the right to seek, and the commission may not pay, compensation in excess of the flat fee established in s. 27.5304 and the General Appropriations Act for that case.
- 3. A finding by the commission that an attorney waives the right to seek compensation in excess of the flat fee established in s. 27.5304 and the General Appropriations Act, as provided in this paragraph, is presumed to be valid, unless a court concludes that the commission's finding is not supported by competent and substantial evidence.

Section 6. Section 27.425, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 27.425 Due process service rates; responsibilities of chief judge.-
- (1) The maximum chief judge of each circuit shall recommend compensation rates for state-funded due process service providers in cases in which the court has appointed private counsel or declared a person indigent for costs shall be specified annually in the General Appropriations Act. For purposes of this section, due process compensation rates do not

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include attorney's fees for legal representation of the client.

- (2) Annually, the chief judge shall submit proposed due process compensation rates to the Office of the State Courts Administrator for inclusion in the legislative budget request for the state courts system.
- (3) The maximum rates shall be specified annually in the General Appropriations Act. For the 2007-2008 fiscal year, the maximum rates shall be the rates in effect on June 30, 2007.
- (2) (4) The total amount expended for providers of due process services in eligible cases may not exceed the amount budgeted in the General Appropriations Act for the particular due process service.
- (3) The Justice Administrative Commission shall approve uniform contract forms for use in procuring due process services and uniform procedures for use by a due process provider, or a private attorney on behalf of a due process provider, in support of billing for due process services to demonstrate completion of the specified services.

Section 7. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 27.511, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 27.511 Offices of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel; legislative intent; qualifications; appointment; duties.-
- (5) Effective October 1, 2007, When the Office of the Public Defender, at any time during the representation of two or more defendants, determines that the interests of those accused are so adverse or hostile that they cannot all be counseled by the public defender or his or her staff without a conflict of interest, or that none can be counseled by the public defender

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or his or her staff because of a conflict of interest, and the court grants the public defender's motion to withdraw, the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel shall be appointed and shall provide legal services, without additional compensation, to any person determined to be indigent under s. 27.52, who is:

- (a) Under arrest for, or charged with, a felony;
- (b) Under arrest for, or charged with:
- 1. A misdemeanor authorized for prosecution by the state attorney;
 - 2. A violation of chapter 316 punishable by imprisonment;
 - 3. Criminal contempt; or
- 4. A violation of a special law or county or municipal ordinance ancillary to a state charge or, if not ancillary to a state charge, only if the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel contracts with the county or municipality to provide representation pursuant to ss. 27.54 and 125.69.

The office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel may not provide representation pursuant to this paragraph if the court, prior to trial, files in the cause an order of no imprisonment as provided in s. 27.512;

- (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 under part I of chapter 394, involuntarily committed as a sexually violent predator under part V of chapter 394, or involuntarily admitted to residential services as a person with developmental



disabilities under chapter 393;

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- (e) Convicted and sentenced to death, for purposes of handling an appeal to the Supreme Court; or
- (f) Is Appealing a matter in a case arising under paragraphs (a) - (d); or -
- (g) Seeking correction, reduction, or modification of a sentence under Rule 3.800 or seeking postconviction relief under Rule 3.850 of the Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure if, in either case, the court determines that appointment of counsel is necessary to protect a person's due process rights.
- (6)(a) Effective October 1, 2007, The office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel has primary responsibility for representing persons entitled to court-appointed counsel under the Federal or State Constitution or as authorized by general law in civil proceedings, including, but not limited to, proceedings under s. 393.12 and chapters 39, 390, 392, 397, 415, 743, 744, and 984 and proceedings to terminate parental rights under chapter 63. Private court-appointed counsel eligible under s. 27.40 have primary responsibility for representing minors who request counsel under s. 390.01114, the Parental Notice of Abortion Act. The office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel may represent a minor under that section if the court finds that no private court-appointed attorney is available.
- (b) If constitutional principles or general law provide for court-appointed counsel in civil proceedings, the court shall first appoint the regional counsel unless general law specifically provides for appointment of the public defender, in which case the court shall appoint the regional counsel if the public defender has a conflict of interest.

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- (c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b) or any provision of chapter 744 to the contrary, when chapter 744 provides for appointment of counsel, the court, in consultation with the clerk of court and prior to appointing counsel, shall determine, if possible, whether the person entitled to representation is indigent, using the best available evidence.
- 1. If the person is indigent, the court shall appoint the regional counsel. If at any time after appointment the regional counsel determines that the person is not indigent and that there are sufficient assets available for the payment of legal representation under s. 744.108, the regional counsel shall move the court to reassign the case to a private attorney.
- 2. If the person is not indigent or if the court and the clerk are not able to determine whether the person is indigent at the time of appointment, the court shall appoint a private attorney. If at any time after appointment the private attorney determines that the person is indigent and that there are not sufficient assets available for the payment of legal representation under s. 744.108, the private attorney shall move the court to reassign the case to the regional counsel. When a case is reassigned, the private attorney may seek compensation from the Justice Administrative Commission for representation not recoverable from any assets of the person in an amount approved by the court as a pro rata portion of the compensation limits prescribed in the General Appropriations Act.
- (d) The regional counsel may not represent any plaintiff in a civil action brought under the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, or federal statutes, and may not represent a petitioner in a rule challenge



under chapter 120, unless specifically authorized by law.

Section 8. Section 27.52, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 27.52 Determination of indigent status.-
- (1) APPLICATION TO THE CLERK.—A person seeking appointment of a public defender under s. 27.51 based upon an inability to pay must apply to the clerk of the court for a determination of indigent status using an application form developed by the Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation with final approval by the Supreme Court.
- (a) The application must include, at a minimum, the following financial information:
- 1. Net income, consisting of 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.
 - 4. All liabilities and debts.
- 5. If applicable, the amount of any bail paid for the applicant's release from incarceration and the source of the funds.

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The application must include a signature by the applicant which attests to the truthfulness of the information provided. The application form developed by the corporation must include notice that the applicant may seek court review of a clerk's determination that the applicant is not indigent, as provided in this section.

- (b) An applicant shall pay a \$50 application fee to the clerk for each application for court-appointed counsel filed. The applicant shall pay the fee within 7 days after submitting the application. If the applicant does not pay the fee prior to the disposition of the case, the clerk shall notify the court, and the court shall:
- 1. Assess the application fee as part of the sentence or as a condition of probation; or
 - 2. Assess the application fee pursuant to s. 938.29.
- (c) Notwithstanding any provision of law, court rule, or administrative order, the clerk shall assign the first \$50 of any fees or costs paid by an indigent person as payment of the application fee. A person found to be indigent may not be refused counsel or other required due process services for failure to pay the fee.
- (d) All application fees collected by the clerk under this section shall be transferred monthly by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the Indigent Criminal Defense Trust Fund administered by the Justice Administrative Commission, to be used to as appropriated by the Legislature. The clerk may retain 2 percent of application fees collected monthly for administrative costs prior to remitting the remainder to the Department of Revenue.

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- (e)1. The clerk shall assist a person who appears before the clerk and requests assistance in completing the application, and the clerk shall notify the court if a person is unable to complete the application after the clerk has provided assistance.
- 2. If the person seeking appointment of a public defender is incarcerated, the public defender is responsible for providing the application to the person and assisting him or her in its completion and is responsible for submitting the application to the clerk on the person's behalf. The public defender may enter into an agreement for jail employees, pretrial services employees, or employees of other criminal justice agencies to assist the public defender in performing functions assigned to the public defender under this subparagraph.
- (2) DETERMINATION BY THE CLERK.-The clerk of the court shall determine whether an applicant seeking appointment of a public defender is indigent based upon the information provided in the application and the criteria prescribed in this subsection.
- (a) 1. An applicant, including an applicant who is a minor or an adult tax-dependent person, is indigent if the applicant's income is equal to or below 200 percent of the then-current federal poverty guidelines prescribed for the size of the household of the applicant by the United States Department of Health and Human Services or if the person is receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families-Cash Assistance, poverty-related veterans' benefits, or Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

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- 2.a. There is a presumption that the applicant is not indigent if the applicant owns, or has equity in, any intangible or tangible personal property or real property or the expectancy of an interest in any such property having a net equity value of \$2,500 or more, excluding the value of the person's homestead and one vehicle having a net value not exceeding \$5,000.
- b. Notwithstanding the information that the applicant provides, the clerk shall conduct a review of the property records for the county in which the applicant resides and the motor vehicle title records of the state to identify any property interests of the applicant under this subparagraph. The clerk shall evaluate and consider the results of the review in making its determination under this subsection. The clerk shall maintain the results of the review in a file with the application and provide the file to the court if the applicant seeks review under subsection (4) of the clerk's determination of indigent status.
- (b) Based upon its review, the clerk shall make one of the following determinations:
 - 1. The applicant is not indigent.
 - 2. The applicant is indigent.
- (c) 1. If the clerk determines that the applicant is indigent, the clerk shall submit the determination to the office of the public defender and immediately file the determination in the case file.
- 2. If the public defender is unable to provide representation due to a conflict pursuant to s. 27.5303, the public defender shall move the court for withdrawal from representation and appointment of the office of criminal



conflict and civil regional counsel.

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- (d) The duty of the clerk in determining whether an applicant is indigent shall be limited to receiving the application and comparing the information provided in the application to the criteria prescribed in this subsection. The determination of indigent status is a ministerial act of the clerk and not a decision based on further investigation or the exercise of independent judgment by the clerk. The clerk may contract with third parties to perform functions assigned to the clerk under this section.
- (e) The applicant may seek review of the clerk's determination that the applicant is not indigent in the court having jurisdiction over the matter at the next scheduled hearing. If the applicant seeks review of the clerk's determination of indigent status, the court shall make a final determination as provided in subsection (4).
- (3) APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL ON INTERIM BASIS.-If the clerk of the court has not made a determination of indigent status at the time a person requests appointment of a public defender, the court shall make a preliminary determination of indigent status, pending further review by the clerk, and may, by court order, appoint a public defender, the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, or private counsel on an interim basis.
 - (4) REVIEW OF CLERK'S DETERMINATION. -
- (a) If the clerk of the court determines that the applicant is not indigent, and the applicant seeks review of the clerk's determination, the court shall make a final determination of indigent status by reviewing the information provided in the application against the criteria prescribed in subsection (2)

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and by considering the following additional factors:

- 1. Whether the applicant has been released on bail in an amount of \$5,000 or more.
- 2. Whether a bond has been posted, the type of bond, and who paid the bond.
- 3. Whether paying for private counsel in an amount that exceeds the limitations in s. 27.5304, or other due process services creates a substantial hardship for the applicant or the applicant's family.
- 4. Any other relevant financial circumstances of the applicant or the applicant's family.
- (b) Based upon its review, the court shall make one of the following determinations and, if the applicant is indigent, shall appoint a public defender, the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, or, if appropriate, private counsel:
 - 1. The applicant is not indigent.
 - 2. The applicant is indigent.
- (5) INDIGENT FOR COSTS.—A person who is eligible to be represented by a public defender under s. 27.51 but who is represented by private counsel not appointed by the court for a reasonable fee as approved by the court, or on a pro bono basis, or who is proceeding pro se, may move the court for a determination that he or she is indigent for costs and eligible for the provision of due process services, as prescribed by ss. 29.006 and 29.007, funded by the state.
- (a) The person must file a written motion with the court and submit to the court:
 - 1. The completed application prescribed in subsection (1).
 - 2. In the case of a person represented by counsel, an

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affidavit attesting to the estimated amount of attorney's fees and the source of payment for these fees.

- (b) The person shall arrange for service of a copy of the motion and attachments on the Justice Administrative Commission. The commission has standing to appear before the court to contest any motion to declare a person indigent for costs and may participate in a hearing on the motion by use of telephonic or other communication equipment.
- (c) If the person did not apply for a determination of indigent status under subsection (1) in the same case and is not already liable for the application fee required under that subsection, he or she becomes liable for payment of the fee upon filing the motion with the court.
 - (d) (b) In reviewing the motion, the court shall consider:
- 1. Whether the applicant applied for a determination of indigent status under subsection (1) and the outcome of such application.
- 2. The extent to which the person's income equals or exceeds the income criteria prescribed in subsection (2).
 - 3. The additional factors prescribed in subsection (4).
 - 4. Whether the applicant is proceeding pro se.
 - 5. When the applicant retained private counsel.
- 6. The amount of any attorney's fees and who is paying the fees. There is a presumption that the applicant is not indigent for costs if the amount of attorney's fees exceeds \$5,000 for a noncapital case or \$25,000 for a capital case in which the state is seeking the death penalty. To overcome this presumption, the applicant has the burden to show through clear and convincing evidence that the fees are reasonable based on the nature and

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complexity of the case. In determining the reasonableness of the fees, the court shall consider the amount that a private courtappointed attorney paid by the state would receive for providing representation for the type of case.

(e) (c) Based upon its review, the court shall make one of the following determinations:

- 1. The applicant is not indigent for costs.
- 2. The applicant is indigent for costs.

(f) (d) The provision of due process services based upon a determination that a person is indigent for costs under this subsection must be effectuated pursuant to a court order, a copy of which the clerk shall provide to counsel representing the person, or to the person directly if he or she is proceeding pro se, for use in requesting payment of due process expenses through the Justice Administrative Commission. Private counsel representing a person declared indigent for costs shall execute the Justice Administrative Commission's contract for counsel representing persons determined to be indigent for costs. Private counsel representing a person declared indigent for costs may not receive state funds, either directly or on behalf of due process providers, unless the attorney has executed the contract required under this paragraph.

(g) Costs shall be reimbursed at the rates established under ss. 27.425 and 27.5305. To receive reimbursement of costs, either directly or on behalf of due process providers, private counsel representing a person declared indigent for costs shall comply with the procedures and requirements under this chapter governing billings by and compensation of private courtappointed counsel.

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- (h) The court may not appoint an attorney paid by the state based on a finding that the defendant is indigent for costs if the defendant has privately retained and <u>paid counsel</u>.
- (i) A defendant who is found quilty of a criminal act by a court or jury or enters a plea of guilty or nolo contendere and who received due process services after being found indigent for costs under this subsection is liable for payment of due process costs expended by the state.
- 1. The attorney representing the defendant, or the defendant if he or she is proceeding pro se, shall provide an accounting to the court delineating all costs paid or to be paid by the state within 90 days after disposition of the case notwithstanding any appeals.
- 2. The court shall issue an order determining the amount of all costs paid by the state and any costs for which prepayment was waived under this section or s. 57.081. The clerk shall cause a certified copy of the order to be recorded in the official records of the county, at no cost. The recording constitutes a lien against the person in favor of the state in the county in which the order is recorded. The lien may be enforced in the same manner prescribed in s. 938.29.
- 3. If the attorney or the pro se defendant fails to provide a complete accounting of costs expended by the state and consequently costs are omitted from the lien, the attorney or pro se defendant may not receive reimbursement or any other form of direct or indirect payment for those costs if the state has not paid the costs. The attorney or pro se defendant shall repay the state for those costs if the state has already paid the costs. The clerk of the court may establish a payment plan under

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- s. 28.246 and may charge the attorney or pro se defendant a onetime administrative processing charge under s. 28.24(26)(c).
- (6) DUTIES OF PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN. A nonindigent parent or legal quardian of an applicant who is a minor or an adult tax-dependent person shall furnish the minor or adult taxdependent person with the necessary legal services and costs incident to a delinquency proceeding or, upon transfer of such person for criminal prosecution as an adult pursuant to chapter 985, a criminal prosecution in which the person has a right to legal counsel under the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Florida. The failure of a parent or legal guardian to furnish legal services and costs under this section does not bar the appointment of legal counsel pursuant to this section, s. 27.40, or s. 27.5303. When the public defender, the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, a private court-appointed conflict counsel, or a private attorney is appointed to represent a minor or an adult tax-dependent person in any proceeding in circuit court or in a criminal proceeding in any other court, the parents or the legal guardian shall be liable for payment of the fees, charges, and costs of the representation even if the person is a minor being tried as an adult. Liability for the fees, charges, and costs of the representation shall be imposed in the form of a lien against the property of the nonindigent parents or legal guardian of the minor or adult tax-dependent person. The lien is enforceable as provided in s. 27.561 or s. 938.29.
 - (7) FINANCIAL DISCREPANCIES; FRAUD; FALSE INFORMATION.-
- (a) If the court learns of discrepancies between the application or motion and the actual financial status of the

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person found to be indigent or indigent for costs, the court shall determine whether the public defender, office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, or private attorney shall continue representation or whether the authorization for any other due process services previously authorized shall be revoked. The person may be heard regarding the information learned by the court. If the court, based on the information, determines that the person is not indigent or indigent for costs, the court shall order the public defender, office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, or private attorney to discontinue representation and revoke the provision of any other authorized due process services.

- (b) If the court has reason to believe that any applicant, through fraud or misrepresentation, was improperly determined to be indigent or indigent for costs, the matter shall be referred to the state attorney. Twenty-five percent of any amount recovered by the state attorney as reasonable value of the services rendered, including fees, charges, and costs paid by the state on the person's behalf, shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund within the Justice Administrative Commission. Seventy-five percent of any amount recovered shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund.
- (c) A person who knowingly provides false information to the clerk or the court in seeking a determination of indigent status under this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
 - Section 9. Subsection (4) of section 27.5304, Florida



Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 27.5304 Private court-appointed counsel; compensation.-
- (4)(a) The attorney shall submit a bill for attorney's fees, costs, and related expenses within 90 days after the disposition of the case at the lower court level, notwithstanding any appeals. The Justice Administrative Commission shall provide by contract with the attorney for imposition of a penalty of:
- 1. Fifteen 15 percent of the allowable attorney's fees, costs, and related expenses for a bill that is submitted more than 90 days after the disposition of the case at the lower court level, notwithstanding any appeals; -
- 2. For cases for which disposition occurs on or after July 1, 2010, 50 percent of the allowable attorney's fees, costs, and related expenses for a bill that is submitted more than 1 year after the disposition of the case at the lower court level, notwithstanding any appeals; and
- 3. For cases for which disposition occurs on or after July 1, 2010, 75 percent of the allowable attorney's fees, costs, and related expenses for a bill that is submitted more than 2 years after the disposition of the case at the lower court level, notwithstanding any appeals.
- (b) For purposes of this subsection, the term "disposition" means:
- 1. At the trial court level, that the court has entered a final appealable judgment, unless rendition of judgment is stayed by the filing of a timely motion for rehearing. The filing of a notice of appeal does not stay the time for submission of an intended billing; and

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2. At the appellate court level, that the court has issued its mandate.

Section 10. Section 27.5305, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 27.5305 Attorney or provider compensation; conditions; requirements.—The provisions of this section apply to the payment by the state through the Justice Administrative Commission of legal fees and due process costs in an eligible criminal or civil matter when a person receives the services of a private court-appointed attorney or is declared indigent for costs under s. 27.52 or s. 57.082.
- (1) ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER.—A person, as defined in s. 1.01, requesting compensation from the state through the Justice Administrative Commission for the provision of criminal or civil legal representation or other due process services must, as a condition for compensation, participate in a direct-deposit program under which the person authorizes the transfer of funds electronically to an account in the person's name at a federalor state-chartered financial institution.
- (a) The Justice Administrative Commission may exempt a person from compliance with this section if the commission finds that participation in a direct-deposit program creates a financial hardship for the person.
- (b) This subsection applies to compensation for services that are provided on or after January 1, 2011.
 - (2) TRANSCRIPTS.—
- (a) The state may pay for the cost of preparing a transcript of a deposition only if the private court-appointed attorney secures an order from the court finding that

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preparation of the transcript is necessary, in which case the state may pay for one original and one copy only.

- (b) The state may pay for the cost of one original transcript of any deposition, hearing, or other proceeding. Any other payment for a transcript of that same deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, regardless of whether the transcript is an additional original transcript or a copy, shall be at the rate paid for a copy of a transcript. This paragraph applies regardless of which state agency pays for the first original transcript.
- (3) COURT REPORTERS; INVESTIGATORS.—Beginning with the 2010-2011 fiscal year, and applicable to services performed starting in that year, uniform statewide rates shall be prescribed annually in the General Appropriations Act for the payment of:
- (a) Court reporting services that are not provided through the state courts system; and
 - (b) Private investigation services.
- (4) EXPERT WITNESSES; MITIGATION SPECIALISTS.—A private court-appointed attorney must obtain authorization from the court to employ an out-of-state expert or mitigation specialist upon a showing that an expert or mitigation specialist who has appropriate skills or expertise is not available from within the county in which the case was filed or from elsewhere in the state. An order authorizing the employment must be in writing and contain specific findings regarding the unavailability of a qualified in-state expert or mitigation specialist. The attorney shall submit a copy of the order to the Justice Administrative Commission.



(5) RIGHT TO DISCOVERY.—The Justice Administrative Commission has a right to engage in discovery in accordance with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure on a motion to the court seeking payment of attorney's fees, costs, or other expenses. This right includes a reasonable opportunity to obtain discovery prior to a hearing on the motion.

Section 11. Subsection (12) of section 28.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

28.24 Service charges by clerk of the circuit court.-The clerk of the circuit court shall charge for services rendered by the clerk's office in recording documents and 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 court shall provide without charge to the state attorney, public defender, guardian ad litem, public quardian, attorney ad litem, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, and private court-appointed counsel paid by the state, and to the authorized staff acting on behalf of each, access to and a copy of any public record, if the requesting party is entitled by law to view the exempt or confidential record, as maintained by and in the custody of the clerk of the circuit court as provided in general law and the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration. The clerk of the circuit court may provide the requested public record in an electronic format in lieu of a paper format when capable of being accessed by the requesting entity.

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Charges

(12) For recording, indexing, and filing any instrument not



681	more than 14 inches by 8 1/2 inches, including required notice
682	to property appraiser where applicable:
683	(a) First page or fraction thereof5.00
684	(b) Each additional page or fraction thereof4.00
685	(c) For indexing instruments recorded in the official
686	records which contain more than four names, per additional
687	name1.00
688	(d) An additional service charge shall be paid to the clerk
689	of the circuit court to be deposited in the Public Records
690	Modernization Trust Fund for each instrument listed in s.
691	28.222, except judgments received from the courts and notices of
692	lis pendens, recorded in the official records:
693	1. First page
694	2. Each additional page0.50
695	
695 696	Said fund shall be held in trust by the clerk and used
	Said fund shall be held in trust by the clerk and used exclusively for equipment and maintenance of equipment,
696	-
696 697	exclusively for equipment and maintenance of equipment,
696 697 698	exclusively for equipment and maintenance of equipment, personnel training, and technical assistance in modernizing the
696 697 698 699	exclusively for equipment and maintenance of equipment, personnel training, and technical assistance in modernizing the public records system of the office. In a county where the duty
696 697 698 699 700	exclusively for equipment and maintenance of equipment, personnel training, and technical assistance in modernizing the public records system of the office. In a county where the duty of maintaining official records exists in an office other than
696 697 698 699 700 701	exclusively for equipment and maintenance of equipment, personnel training, and technical assistance in modernizing the public records system of the office. In a county where the duty of maintaining official records exists in an office other than the office of the clerk of the circuit court, the clerk of the
696 697 698 699 700 701 702	exclusively for equipment and maintenance of equipment, personnel training, and technical assistance in modernizing the public records system of the office. In a county where the duty of maintaining official records exists in an office other than the office of the clerk of the circuit court, the clerk of the circuit court is entitled to 25 percent of the moneys deposited
696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703	exclusively for equipment and maintenance of equipment, personnel training, and technical assistance in modernizing the public records system of the office. In a county where the duty of maintaining official records exists in an office other than the office of the clerk of the circuit court, the clerk of the circuit court is entitled to 25 percent of the moneys deposited into the trust fund for equipment, maintenance of equipment,
696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704	exclusively for equipment and maintenance of equipment, personnel training, and technical assistance in modernizing the public records system of the office. In a county where the duty of maintaining official records exists in an office other than the office of the clerk of the circuit court, the clerk of the circuit court is entitled to 25 percent of the moneys deposited into the trust fund for equipment, maintenance of equipment, training, and technical assistance in modernizing the system for
696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705	exclusively for equipment and maintenance of equipment, personnel training, and technical assistance in modernizing the public records system of the office. In a county where the duty of maintaining official records exists in an office other than the office of the clerk of the circuit court, the clerk of the circuit court is entitled to 25 percent of the moneys deposited into the trust fund for equipment, maintenance of equipment, training, and technical assistance in modernizing the system for storing records in the office of the clerk of the circuit court.

expenses, or other costs not directly related to obtaining and

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maintaining equipment for public records systems or for the purchase of furniture or office supplies and equipment not related to the storage of records. On or before December 1, 1995, and on or before December 1 of each year immediately preceding each year during which the trust fund is scheduled for legislative review under s. 19(f)(2), Art. III of the State Constitution, each clerk of the circuit court shall file a report on the Public Records Modernization Trust Fund with the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The report must itemize each expenditure made from the trust fund since the last report was filed; each obligation payable from the trust fund on that date; and the percentage of funds expended for each of the following: equipment, maintenance of equipment, personnel training, and technical assistance. The report must indicate the nature of the system each clerk uses to store, maintain, and retrieve public records and the degree to which the system has been upgraded since the creation of the trust fund.

- (e) An additional service charge of \$4 per page shall be paid to the clerk of the circuit court for each instrument listed in s. 28.222, except judgments received from the courts and notices of lis pendens, recorded in the official records. From the additional \$4 service charge collected:
- 1. If the counties maintain legal responsibility for the costs of the court-related technology needs as defined in s. 29.008(1)(f)2. and (h), 10 cents shall be distributed to the Florida Association of Court Clerks and Comptroller, Inc., for the cost of development, implementation, operation, and maintenance of the clerks' Comprehensive Case Information

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System, in which system all clerks shall participate on or before January 1, 2006; \$1.90 shall be retained by the clerk to be deposited in the Public Records Modernization Trust Fund and used exclusively for funding court-related technology needs of the clerk as defined in s. 29.008(1)(f)2. and (h); and \$2 shall be distributed to the board of county commissioners to be used exclusively to fund court-related technology, and court technology needs as defined in s. 29.008(1)(f)2. and (h) for the state trial courts, state attorney, public defender, and, at the board's discretion, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel in that county. If the counties maintain legal responsibility for the costs of the court-related technology needs as defined in s. 29.008(1)(f)2. and (h), notwithstanding any other provision of law, the county is not required to provide additional funding beyond that provided herein for the courtrelated technology needs of the clerk as defined in s. 29.008(1)(f)2. and (h). All court records and official records are the property of the State of Florida, including any records generated as part of the Comprehensive Case Information System funded pursuant to this paragraph and the clerk of court is designated as the custodian of such records, except in a county where the duty of maintaining official records exists in a county office other than the clerk of court or comptroller, such county office is designated the custodian of all official records, and the clerk of court is designated the custodian of all court records. The clerk of court or any entity acting on behalf of the clerk of court, including an association, shall not charge a fee to any agency as defined in s. 119.011, the Legislature, or the State Court System for copies of records

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generated by the Comprehensive Case Information System or held by the clerk of court or any entity acting on behalf of the clerk of court, including an association.

2. If the state becomes legally responsible for the costs of court-related technology needs as defined in s. 29.008(1)(f)2. and (h), whether by operation of general law or by court order, \$4 shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund.

Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 28.241, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:

28.241 Filing fees for trial and appellate proceedings.-

(1)(a)1.a. Except as provided in sub-subparagraph b. and subparagraph 2., 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 \$395 in all cases in which there are not more than five defendants and an additional filing fee of up to \$2.50 for each defendant in excess of five. Of the first \$265 in filing fees, \$80 must be remitted by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund, \$180 must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund, \$3.50 must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Clerks of the Court Trust Fund within the Justice Administrative Commission and used to fund the Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation created in s. 28.35, and \$1.50 shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Administrative Trust Fund within the Department of Financial Services to fund clerk budget reviews conducted by the

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Department of Financial Services. The next \$15 of the filing fee collected shall be deposited in the state courts' Mediation and Arbitration Trust Fund. One third of any filing fees collected by the clerk of the circuit court in excess of \$100 shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Clerks of the Court Trust Fund within the Justice Administrative Commission.

- b. Except where the assessment of a filing fee is otherwise prohibited by law, the party instituting any civil action, suit, or proceeding in the circuit court under chapter 39, chapter 61, chapter 741, chapter 742, chapter 747, chapter 752, or chapter 753 shall pay to the clerk of that court a filing fee of up to \$295 in all cases in which there are not more than five defendants and an additional filing fee of up to \$2.50 for each defendant in excess of five. Of the first \$165 in filing fees, \$80 must be remitted by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund, \$80 must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund, \$3.50 must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Clerks of the Court Trust Fund within the Justice Administrative Commission and used to fund the Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation created in s. 28.35, and \$1.50 shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Administrative Trust Fund within the Department of Financial Services to fund clerk budget reviews conducted by the Department of Financial Services. The next \$15 of the filing fee collected shall be deposited in the state courts' Mediation and Arbitration Trust Fund.
 - c. An additional filing fee of \$4 shall be paid to the

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clerk. The clerk shall remit \$3.50 to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Court Education Trust Fund and shall remit 50 cents to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Clerks of the Court Trust Fund within the Justice Administrative Commission to fund clerk education. An additional filing fee of up to \$18 shall be paid by the party seeking each severance that is granted. The clerk may impose an additional filing fee of up to \$85 for all proceedings of garnishment, attachment, replevin, and distress. Postal charges incurred by the clerk of the circuit court in making service by certified or registered mail on defendants or other parties shall be paid by the party at whose instance service is made. No additional fees, charges, or costs shall be added to the filing fees imposed under this section, except as authorized in this section or by general law.

- 2.a. Notwithstanding the fees prescribed in subparagraph 1., a party instituting a civil action in circuit court relating to real property or mortgage foreclosure shall pay a graduated filing fee based on the value of the claim.
- b. A party shall estimate in writing the amount in controversy of the claim upon filing the action. For purposes of this subparagraph, the value of a mortgage foreclosure action is based upon the principal due on the note secured by the mortgage, plus interest owed on the note and any moneys advanced by the lender for property taxes, insurance, and other advances secured by the mortgage, at the time of filing the foreclosure. The value shall also include the value of any tax certificates related to the property. In stating the value of a mortgage foreclosure claim, a party shall declare in writing the total value of the claim, as well as the individual elements of the

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value as prescribed in this sub-subparagraph.

- c. In its order providing for the final disposition of the matter, the court shall identify the actual value of the claim. The clerk shall adjust the filing fee if there is a difference between the estimated amount in controversy and the actual value of the claim and collect any additional filing fee owed or provide a refund of excess filing fee paid.
 - d. The party shall pay a filing fee of:
- (I) Three hundred and ninety-five dollars in all cases in which the value of the claim is \$50,000 or less and in which there are not more than five defendants. The party shall pay an additional filing fee of up to \$2.50 for each defendant in excess of five. Of the first \$265 in filing fees, \$80 must be remitted by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund, \$180 must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund, \$3.50 must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Clerks of the Court Trust Fund within the Justice Administrative Commission and used to fund the Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation created in s. 28.35, and \$1.50 shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Administrative Trust Fund within the Department of Financial Services to fund clerk budget reviews conducted by the Department of Financial Services. The next \$15 of the filing fee collected shall be deposited in the state courts' Mediation and Arbitration Trust Fund;
- (II) Nine hundred dollars in all cases in which the value of the claim is more than \$50,000 but less than \$250,000 and in which there are not more than five defendants. The party shall

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pay an additional filing fee of up to \$2.50 for each defendant in excess of five. Of the first \$770 in filing fees, \$80 must be remitted by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund, \$685 must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund, \$3.50 must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Clerks of the Court Trust Fund within the Justice Administrative Commission and used to fund the Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation described in s. 28.35, and \$1.50 shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Administrative Trust Fund within the Department of Financial Services to fund clerk budget reviews conducted by the Department of Financial Services. The next \$15 of the filing fee collected shall be deposited in the state courts' Mediation and Arbitration Trust Fund; or

(III) One thousand nine hundred dollars in all cases in which the value of the claim is \$250,000 or more and in which there are not more than five defendants. The party shall pay an additional filing fee of up to \$2.50 for each defendant in excess of five. Of the first \$1,770 in filing fees, \$80 must be remitted by the clerk to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund, \$1,685 must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund, \$3.50 must be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Clerks of the Court Trust Fund within the Justice Administrative Commission to fund the Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation created in s. 28.35, and \$1.50 shall be remitted to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Administrative Trust Fund within the Department of Financial

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Services to fund clerk budget reviews conducted by the Department of Financial Services. The next \$15 of the filing fee collected shall be deposited in the state courts' Mediation and Arbitration Trust Fund.

- e. An additional filing fee of \$4 shall be paid to the clerk. The clerk shall remit \$3.50 to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Court Education Trust Fund and shall remit 50 cents to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Clerks of the Court Trust Fund within the Justice Administrative Commission to fund clerk education. An additional filing fee of up to \$18 shall be paid by the party seeking each severance that is granted. The clerk may impose an additional filing fee of up to \$85 for all proceedings of garnishment, attachment, replevin, and distress. Postal charges incurred by the clerk of the circuit court in making service by certified or registered mail on defendants or other parties shall be paid by the party at whose instance service is made. No additional fees, charges, or costs shall be added to the filing fees imposed under this section, except as authorized in this section or by general law.
- (7) Nothing in this section or in the revisions made to it by chapters 2009-61 and 2009-204, Laws of Florida, authorizes the assessment of a filing fee if the assessment is otherwise prohibited by law.

Section 13. Subsection (10) of section 28.36, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 28.36 Budget procedure.—There is established a budget procedure for preparing budget requests for funding for the court-related functions of the clerks of the court.
 - (10) For the 2010-2011 $\frac{2009-2010}{1}$ fiscal year, the

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corporation shall release appropriations in an amount equal to one-twelfth of each clerk's approved budget each month. The statewide total appropriation for the 2010-2011 2009-2010 fiscal year shall be set in the General Appropriations Act. The corporation shall determine the amount of each clerk of court budget, but the statewide total of such amounts may not exceed the amount listed in the General Appropriations Act. Beginning in the 2011-2012 2010-2011 fiscal year, the corporation shall release appropriations to each clerk quarterly. The amount of the release shall be based on the prior quarter's performance of service units identified in the four core services and the established unit costs for each clerk.

Section 14. Subsection (1) of section 29.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 29.001 State courts system elements and definitions.-
- (1) For the purpose of implementing s. 14, Art. V of the State Constitution, the state courts system is defined to include the enumerated elements of the Supreme Court, district courts of appeal, circuit courts, county courts, and certain supports thereto. The offices of public defenders and state attorneys are defined to include the enumerated elements of the 20 state attorneys' offices and the enumerated elements of the 20 public defenders' offices and five offices of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel. Court-appointed counsel are defined to include the enumerated elements for counsel appointed to ensure due process in criminal and civil proceedings in accordance with state and federal constitutional guarantees. Funding for the state courts system, the state attorneys' offices, the public defenders' offices, the offices of criminal

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conflict and civil regional counsel, and other court-appointed counsel shall be provided from state revenues appropriated by general law.

Section 15. Section 29.008, Florida Statutes, 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, guardian ad litem offices, and the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts performing courtrelated functions. For purposes of this section, the term "circuit and county courts" includes the offices and staffing of the guardian ad litem programs, and the term "public defenders' offices" includes the offices of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel. The county designated under s. 35.05(1) as the headquarters for each appellate district shall fund these costs for the appellate division of the public defender's office in that county. For purposes of implementing these requirements, the term:
- (a) "Facility" means reasonable and necessary buildings and office space and appurtenant equipment and furnishings, structures, real estate, easements, and related interests in real estate, including, but not limited to, those for the purpose of housing legal materials for use by the general public and personnel, equipment, or functions of the circuit or county

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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 "facility" includes all wiring necessary for court reporting services. 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, except this requirement applies only to facilities that are leased, or on which construction commences, after June 30, 2003. 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.

- 1. As of July 1, 2005, equipment and furnishings shall be limited to that appropriate and customary for courtrooms, hearing rooms, jury facilities, and other public areas in courthouses and any other facility occupied by the courts, state attorneys, public defenders, and guardians ad litem, and criminal conflict and civil regional counsel. Court reporting equipment in these areas or facilities is not a responsibility of the county.
- 2. Equipment and furnishings under this paragraph in existence and owned by counties on July 1, 2005, except for that in the possession of the clerks, for areas other than

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courtrooms, hearing rooms, jury facilities, and other public areas in courthouses and any other facility occupied by the courts, state attorneys, and public defenders, shall be transferred to the state at no charge. This provision does not apply to any communications services as defined in paragraph (f).

- (b) "Construction or lease" includes, but is not limited to, all reasonable and necessary costs of the acquisition or lease of facilities 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.
- (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 power; natural or manufactured gas services for light, heat, and power; water and wastewater services and systems, stormwater or runoff services and systems, sewer services and

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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, audio equipment, or other electromagnetic systems and includes all facilities and equipment owned, leased, or used by judges, clerks, public defenders, state attorneys, guardians ad litem, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, 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, and facsimile equipment, wireless communications, cellular telephones, pagers, and video teleconferencing equipment and

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line charges. Each county shall continue to provide access to a local carrier for local and long distance service and shall pay toll charges for local and long distance service.

2. All computer networks, systems and equipment, including computer hardware and software, modems, printers, wiring, network connections, maintenance, support staff or services including any county-funded support staff located in the offices of the circuit court, county courts, state attorneys, public defenders, and quardians ad litem, and criminal conflict and civil regional counsel; 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, the guardian ad litem offices, the offices of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, 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 July 1, 2006, and, at a minimum, permit the exchange of financial, performance accountability, case management, case disposition, and other data across multiple state and county information systems involving multiple users at both the state level and within each judicial circuit and be able to electronically exchange judicial case background data, sentencing scoresheets, and video evidence information stored in integrated case management systems over secure networks. Once the integrated system becomes operational, counties may reject

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requests to purchase communications services included in this subparagraph not in compliance with standards, protocols, or processes adopted by the board established pursuant to former s. 29.0086.

- 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, sign language interpretation services required under the federal Americans with Disabilities Act other than services required to satisfy due-process requirements and identified as a state funding responsibility pursuant to ss. 29.004, 29.005, 29.006, and 29.007, 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 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

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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, guardian ad litem offices, and the offices of the clerks of the circuit and county courts performing court-related functions.

- (2) Counties shall pay reasonable and necessary salaries, costs, and expenses of the state courts system, including associated staff and expenses, to meet local requirements.
- (a) Local requirements are those specialized programs, nonjudicial staff, and other expenses associated with specialized court programs, specialized prosecution needs, specialized defense needs, or resources required of a local jurisdiction as a result of special factors or circumstances. Local requirements exist:
- 1. When imposed pursuant to an express statutory directive, based on such factors as provided in paragraph (b); or
 - 2. When:
- a. The county has enacted an ordinance, adopted a local program, or funded activities with a financial or operational

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impact on the circuit or a county within the circuit; or

- b. Circumstances in a given circuit or county result in or necessitate implementation of specialized programs, the provision of nonjudicial staff and expenses to specialized court programs, special prosecution needs, specialized defense needs, or the commitment of resources to the court's jurisdiction.
- (b) Factors and circumstances resulting in the establishment of a local requirement include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Geographic factors;
 - 2. Demographic factors;
 - 3. Labor market forces;
 - 4. The number and location of court facilities; or
 - 5. The volume, severity, complexity, or mix of court cases.
- (c) Local requirements under subparagraph (a) 2. must be determined by the following method:
- 1. The chief judge of the circuit, in conjunction with the state attorney and, the public defender, and the criminal conflict and civil regional counsel only on matters that impact only their offices, shall identify all local requirements within the circuit or within each county in the circuit and shall identify the reasonable and necessary salaries, costs, and expenses to meet these local requirements.
- 2. On or before June 1 of each year, the chief judge shall submit to the board of county commissioners a tentative budget request for local requirements for the ensuing fiscal year. The tentative budget must certify a listing of all local requirements and the reasonable and necessary salaries, costs, and expenses for each local requirement. The board of county

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commissioners may, by resolution, require the certification to be submitted earlier.

- 3. The board of county commissioners shall thereafter treat the certification in accordance with the county's budgetary procedures. A board of county commissioners may:
- a. Determine whether to provide funding, and to what extent it will provide funding, for salaries, costs, and expenses under this section;
- b. Require a county finance officer to conduct a preaudit review of any county funds provided under this section prior to disbursement;
- c. Require review or audit of funds expended under this section by the appropriate county office; and
- d. Provide additional financial support for the courts system, state attorneys, public defenders, or criminal conflict and civil regional counsel.
- (d) Counties may satisfy these requirements by entering into interlocal agreements for the collective funding of these reasonable and necessary salaries, costs, and expenses.
- (3) The following shall be considered a local requirement pursuant to subparagraph (2) (a) 1.:
- (a) Legal aid programs, which shall be funded at a level equal to or greater than the amount provided from filing fees and surcharges to legal aid programs from October 1, 2002, to September 30, 2003.
- (b) Alternative sanctions coordinators pursuant to ss. 984.09 and 985.037.
- (4)(a) The Department of Financial Services shall review county expenditure reports required under s. 29.0085 for the

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purpose of ensuring that counties fulfill the responsibilities of this section. The department shall compare county fiscal reports to determine if expenditures for the items specified in paragraphs (1)(a)-(h) and subsection (3) have increased by 1.5 percent over the prior county fiscal year. The initial review must compare county fiscal year 2005-2006 to county fiscal year 2004-2005. If the department finds that expenditures for the items specified in paragraphs (1) (a) -(h) and subsection (3) have not increased by 1.5 percent over the prior county fiscal year, the department shall notify the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the respective county. The Legislature may determine that a county has met its obligations for items specified in this section if the prior county fiscal year included nonrecurring expenditures for facilities or information technology that is not needed in the next county fiscal year or expenditures or actions that enable a county to attain efficiencies in providing services to the court system. The Legislature may direct the Department of Revenue to withhold revenue-sharing receipts distributed pursuant to part II of chapter 218, except for revenues used for paying the principal or interest on bonds, tax anticipation certificates, or any other form of indebtedness allowed under s. 218.25(1), (2), or (4), from any county that is not in compliance with the funding obligations in this section by an amount equal to the difference between the amount spent and the amount that would have been spent had the county increased expenditures by 1.5 percent per year.

(b) The department shall transfer the withheld payments to the General Revenue Fund by March 31 of each year for the

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previous county fiscal year. These payments are appropriated to the Department of Revenue to pay for these responsibilities on behalf of the county.

Section 16. Section 29.0095, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 17. Section 29.0195, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

29.0195 Recovery of expenditures for state-funded services.—The trial court administrator of each circuit shall recover expenditures for state-funded services when those services have been furnished to a user of the state court system who possesses the present ability to pay. The rate of compensation for such services shall be the actual cost of the services, including the cost of recovery. The trial court administrator shall deposit moneys recovered under this section in the Administrative Operating Trust Fund within the state courts court system. The trial court administrator shall recover the costs of court reporter services and transcription; court interpreter services, including translation; and any other service for which state funds were used to provide a product or service within the circuit. This section does not authorize cost recovery from entities described in ss. 29.005, 29.006, and 29.007.

Section 18. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 34.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

34.041 Filing fees.-

- (1)(a) Upon the institution of any civil action, suit, or proceeding in county court, the party shall pay the following filing fee, not to exceed:
 - 1. For all claims less than \$100.....



1290	2. For all claims of \$100 or more but not more than \$500\$75.
1291	3. For all claims of more than \$500 but not more than
1292	\$2,500\$170.
1293	4. For all claims of more than \$2,500\$295.
1294	5. In addition, for all proceedings of garnishment,
1295	attachment, replevin, and distress\$85.
1296	6. Notwithstanding subparagraphs 3. and 5., for all claims
1297	of not more than \$1,000 filed simultaneously with an action for
1298	replevin of property that is the subject of the claim\$125.
1299	7. For removal of tenant action\$180.
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1301	The filing fee prescribed in subparagraph 6. is the total fee
1302	due under this paragraph for that type of filing. No other
1303	filing fee under this paragraph shall be assessed against such a
1304	filing.
1305	Section 19. Subsection (6) of section 35.22, Florida
1306	Statutes, is amended to read:
1307	35.22 Clerk of district court; appointment; compensation;
1308	assistants; filing fees; teleconferencing
1309	(6) The clerk of each district court of appeal is required
1310	to deposit all fees collected in the State Treasury to the
1311	credit of the General Revenue Fund, except that \$50 of each \$300
1312	filing fee collected shall be deposited into the State Courts
1313	Revenue state court's Operating Trust Fund to fund court
1314	operations improvement projects as authorized in the General
1315	Appropriations Act. The clerk shall retain an accounting of each
1316	such remittance.
1317	Section 20. Section 39.0134, Florida Statutes, is amended
1318	to read:

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39.0134 Appointed counsel; compensation.-

- (1) If counsel is entitled to receive compensation for representation pursuant to a court appointment in a dependency proceeding or a termination of parental rights proceeding pursuant to this chapter, compensation shall be paid in accordance with s. 27.5304. The state may acquire and enforce a lien upon court-ordered payment of attorney's fees and costs in the same manner prescribed in s. 938.29 accordance with s. 984.08.
- (2) (a) A parent whose child is dependent, whether or not adjudication was withheld, or whose parental rights are terminated and who has received the assistance of the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, or any other court-appointed attorney, or who has received due process services after being found indigent for costs under s. 57.082, shall be liable for payment of the assessed application fee under s. 57.082, together with reasonable attorney's fees and costs as determined by the court.
- (b) If reasonable attorney's fees or costs are assessed, the court, at its discretion, may make payment of the fees or costs part of any case plan in dependency proceedings. However, a case plan may not remain open for the sole issue of payment of attorney's fees or costs. At the court's discretion, a lien upon court-ordered payment of attorney's fees and costs may be ordered by the court and enforced in the same manner prescribed in s. 938.29.
- (c) The clerk of the court shall transfer monthly all attorney's fees and costs collected under this subsection to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Indigent Civil

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Defense Trust Fund, to be used as appropriated by the Legislature and consistent with s. 27.5111.

Section 21. Subsection (1) of section 39.821, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.821 Qualifications of quardians ad litem.-

(1) Because of the special trust or responsibility placed in a guardian ad litem, the Guardian Ad Litem Program may use any private funds collected by the program, or any state funds so designated, to conduct a security background investigation before certifying a volunteer to serve. A security background investigation must include, but need not be limited to, employment history checks, checks of references, local criminal records checks through local law enforcement agencies, and statewide criminal records checks through the Department of Law Enforcement. Upon request, an employer shall furnish a copy of the personnel record for the employee or former employee who is the subject of a security background investigation conducted under this section. The information contained in the personnel record may include, but need not be limited to, disciplinary matters and the reason why the employee was terminated from employment. An employer who releases a personnel record for purposes of a security background investigation is presumed to have acted in good faith and is not liable for information contained in the record without a showing that the employer maliciously falsified the record. A security background investigation conducted under this section must ensure that a person is not certified as a guardian ad litem if the person has been convicted of, regardless of adjudication, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, any offense prohibited under

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the provisions listed in s. 435.04 of the Florida Statutes specified in s. 435.04(2) or under any similar law in another jurisdiction. Effective July 1, 2010, all applicants must undergo a level 2 background screening pursuant to chapter 435 before being certified Before certifying an applicant to serve as a guardian ad litem, and the Guardian Ad Litem Program may request a federal criminal records check of the applicant through the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In analyzing and evaluating the information obtained in the security background investigation, the program must give particular emphasis to past activities involving children, including, but not limited to, child-related criminal offenses or child abuse. The program has the sole discretion in determining whether to certify a person based on his or her security background investigation. The information collected pursuant to the security background investigation is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1). Section 22. Subsections (1) and (5) of section 57.082,

Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 57.082 Determination of civil indigent status.-
- (1) APPLICATION TO THE CLERK.—A person seeking appointment of an attorney in a civil case eligible for court-appointed counsel, or seeking relief from payment of filing fees and prepayment of costs under s. 57.081, based upon an inability to pay must apply to the clerk of the court for a determination of civil indigent status using an application form developed by the Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation with final approval by the Supreme Court.
- (a) The application must include, at a minimum, the following financial information:

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- 1. Net income, consisting of 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.
 - 4. All liabilities and debts.

The application must include a signature by the applicant which attests to the truthfulness of the information provided. The application form developed by the corporation must include notice that the applicant may seek court review of a clerk's determination that the applicant is not indigent, as provided in this section.

- (b) The clerk shall assist a person who appears before the clerk and requests assistance in completing the application, and the clerk shall notify the court if a person is unable to complete the application after the clerk has provided assistance.
- (c) The clerk shall accept an application that is signed by the applicant and submitted on his or her behalf by a private attorney who is representing the applicant in the applicable matter.

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(d) A person who seeks appointment of an attorney in a proceeding case under chapter 39, at shelter hearings or during the adjudicatory process, during the judicial review process, upon the filing of a petition to terminate parental rights, or upon the filing of any appeal, or if the person seeks appointment of an attorney in a reopened proceeding the trial or appellate level, for which an indigent person is eligible for court-appointed representation must, shall pay a \$50 application fee to the clerk for each application filed. A person is not required to pay more than one application fee per case. However, an appeal or the reopening of a proceeding shall be deemed to be a distinct case. The applicant must shall pay the fee within 7 days after submitting the application. If the applicant has not paid the fee within 7 days, the court shall enter an order requiring payment, and the clerk shall pursue collection under s. 28.246. The clerk shall transfer monthly all application fees collected under this paragraph to the Department of Revenue for deposit into the Indigent Civil Defense Trust Fund, to be used as appropriated by the Legislature. The clerk may retain 10 percent of application fees collected monthly for administrative costs prior to remitting the remainder to the Department of Revenue. A person found to be indigent may not be refused counsel. If the person cannot pay the application fee, the clerk shall enroll the person in a payment plan pursuant to s. 28.246.

(5) APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL.-In appointing counsel after a determination that a person is indigent under this section, the court shall first appoint the office of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, as provided in s. 27.511, unless specific provision is made in law for the appointment of the

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public defender in the particular civil proceeding. The court shall also order the person to pay the application fee under subsection (1), or enroll in a payment plan if he or she is unable to pay the fee, if the fee remains unpaid or if the person has not enrolled in a payment plan at the time the court appoints counsel. However, a person who is found to be indigent may not be refused counsel.

Section 23. Subsection (2) of section 316.192, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.192 Reckless driving.

- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), any person convicted of reckless driving shall be punished:
- (a) Upon a first conviction, by imprisonment for a period of not more than 90 days or by fine of not less than \$100 \$25nor more than \$500, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- (b) On a second or subsequent conviction, by imprisonment for not more than 6 months or by a fine of not less than \$200 \$50 nor more than \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 24. Effective October 1, 2010, subsection (4) of section 320.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 320.02 Registration required; application for registration; forms.-
- (4) The owner of any motor vehicle registered in the state shall notify the department in writing of any change of address within 60 $\frac{20}{10}$ days after $\frac{1}{100}$ such change. The notification shall include the registration license plate number, the vehicle identification number (VIN) or title certificate number, year of vehicle make, and the owner's full name.

Section 25. Effective October 1, 2010, section 320.061,



Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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320.061 Unlawful to alter motor vehicle registration certificates, license plates, mobile home stickers, or validation stickers or to obscure license plates; penalty.-No person shall alter the original appearance of any registration license plate, mobile home sticker, validation sticker, or vehicle registration certificate issued for and assigned to any motor vehicle or mobile home, whether by mutilation, alteration, defacement, or change of color or in any other manner. No person shall apply or attach any substance, reflective matter, illuminated device, spray, coating, covering, or other material onto or around any license plate that interferes with the legibility, angular visibility, or detectability of any feature or detail on the license plate or interferes with the ability to record any feature or detail on the license plate. Any person who violates this section commits a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as a moving violation as provided in chapter 318 misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 26. Effective October 1, 2010, subsection (3) of section 320.131, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.131 Temporary tags.-

(3) Any person or corporation who unlawfully issues or uses a temporary tag or violates this section or any rule adopted by the department to implement this section is guilty of a noncriminal infraction, punishable as a moving violation as provided in chapter 318 misdemeanor of the second degree punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083 in addition to other administrative action by the department., except that

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Using a temporary tag that has been expired for a period of 7 days or less is a noncriminal infraction, and is a nonmoving violation punishable as provided for in chapter 318.

Section 27. Effective October 1, 2010, section 320.38, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

320.38 When nonresident exemption not allowed.—The provisions of s. 320.37 authorizing the operation of motor vehicles over the roads of this state by nonresidents of this state when such vehicles are duly registered or licensed under the laws of some other state or foreign country do not apply to any nonresident who accepts employment or engages in any trade, profession, or occupation in this state, except a nonresident migrant or seasonal farm worker as defined in s. 316.003(61). In every case in which a nonresident, except a nonresident migrant or seasonal farm worker as defined in s. 316.003(61), accepts employment or engages in any trade, profession, or occupation in this state or enters his or her children to be educated in the public schools of this state, such nonresident shall, within 60 10 days after the commencement of such employment or education, register his or her motor vehicles in this state if such motor vehicles are proposed to be operated on the roads of this state. Any person who is enrolled as a student in a college or university and who is a nonresident but who is in this state for a period of up to 6 months engaged in a work-study program for which academic credits are earned from a college whose credits or degrees are accepted for credit by at least three accredited institutions of higher learning, as defined in s. 1005.02, is not required to have a Florida registration for the duration of the work-study program if the person's vehicle is properly

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registered in another jurisdiction. Any nonresident who is enrolled as a full-time student in such institution of higher learning is also exempt for the duration of such enrollment.

Section 28. Effective October 1, 2010, subsections (1) and (5) of section 322.03, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 322.03 Drivers must be licensed; penalties.-

- (1) Except as otherwise authorized in this chapter, a person may not drive any motor vehicle upon a highway in this state unless such person has a valid driver's license issued under this chapter.
- (a) A person who drives a commercial motor vehicle may not receive a driver's license unless and until he or she surrenders to the department all driver's licenses in his or her possession issued to him or her by any other jurisdiction or makes an affidavit that he or she does not possess a driver's license. Any such person who fails to surrender such licenses commits a noncriminal infraction punishable as a moving violation as set forth in chapter 318. Any such person or who makes a false affidavit concerning such licenses commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) All surrendered licenses may be returned by the department to the issuing jurisdiction together with information that the licensee is now licensed in a new jurisdiction or may be destroyed by the department, which shall notify the issuing jurisdiction of such destruction. A person may not have more than one valid driver's license at any time.
- (c) Part-time residents of this state issued a license that is valid within this state only under paragraph (b) as that

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paragraph existed before November 1, 2009, may continue to hold such license until the next issuance of a Florida driver's license or identification card. Licenses that are identified as "Valid in Florida Only" may not be issued or renewed effective November 1, 2009. This paragraph expires June 30, 2017.

(5) It is a violation of this section for any person whose driver's license has been expired for more than 6 4 months to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of this state.

Section 29. Effective October 1, 2010, subsections (5) and (6) of section 322.16, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 322.16 License restrictions.-

(5) It is a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, for any person to operate a motor vehicle in any manner in violation of the restrictions imposed in a license issued to him or her except for a violation of paragraph (1)(d), subsection (2), or subsection (3).

(5) (6) Any person who operates a motor vehicle in violation of the restrictions imposed in this section subsection (2) or subsection (3) will be charged with a moving violation and fined in accordance with chapter 318.

Section 30. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 394.4599, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4599 Notice.-

- (2) INVOLUNTARY PATIENTS.—
- (a) Whenever notice is required to be given under this part, such notice shall be given to the patient and the patient's quardian, quardian advocate, attorney, and representative.
 - 1. When notice is required to be given to a patient, it

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shall be given both orally and in writing, in the language and terminology that the patient can understand, and, if needed, the facility shall provide an interpreter for the patient.

2. Notice to a patient's quardian, quardian advocate, attorney, and representative shall be given by United States mail and by registered or certified mail with the receipts attached to the patient's clinical record. Hand delivery by a facility employee may be used as an alternative, with delivery documented in the clinical record. If notice is given by a state attorney or an attorney for the department, a certificate of service shall be sufficient to document service.

Section 31. Subsection (3) of section 394.4615, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.4615 Clinical records; confidentiality.-

- (3) Information from the clinical record may be released in the following circumstances:
- (a) When a patient has declared an intention to harm other persons. When such declaration has been made, the administrator may authorize the release of sufficient information to provide adequate warning to the person threatened with harm by the patient.
- (b) When the administrator of the facility or secretary of the department deems release to a qualified researcher as defined in administrative rule, an aftercare treatment provider, or an employee or agent of the department is necessary for treatment of the patient, maintenance of adequate records, compilation of treatment data, aftercare planning, or evaluation of programs.

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For the purpose of determining whether a person meets the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement or for preparing the proposed treatment plan pursuant to s. 394.4655, the clinical record may be released to the state attorney, the public defender or the patient's private legal counsel, the court, and to the appropriate mental health professionals, including the service provider identified in s. 394.4655(6)(b)2., in accordance with state and federal law.

Section 32. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (6), and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 394.4655, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

394.4655 Involuntary outpatient placement.-

- (3) PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT PLACEMENT.—
- (c) The petition for involuntary outpatient placement must be filed in the county where the patient is located, unless the patient is being placed from a state treatment facility, in which case the petition must be filed in the county where the patient will reside. When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the petition and the proposed treatment plan to the department, the patient, the patient's quardian or representative, the state attorney, and the public defender or the patient's private counsel. A fee may not be charged for filing a petition under this subsection.
 - (6) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT PLACEMENT.-
- (a)1. The court shall hold the hearing on involuntary outpatient placement within 5 working days after the filing of the petition, unless a continuance is granted. The hearing shall be held in the county where the petition is filed, shall be as convenient to the patient as is consistent with orderly

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procedure, and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the patient's condition. If the court finds that the patient's attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the best interests of the patient and if the patient's counsel does not object, the court may waive the presence of the patient from all or any portion of the hearing. The state attorney for the circuit in which the patient is located shall represent the state, rather than the petitioner, as the real party in interest in the proceeding.

- 2. The court may appoint a master to preside at the hearing. One of the professionals who executed the involuntary outpatient placement certificate shall be a witness. The patient and the patient's quardian or representative shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent expert examination. If the patient cannot afford such an examination, the court shall provide for one. The independent expert's report shall be confidential and not discoverable, unless the expert is to be called as a witness for the patient at the hearing. The court shall allow testimony from individuals, including family members, deemed by the court to be relevant under state law, regarding the person's prior history and how that prior history relates to the person's current condition. The testimony in the hearing must be given under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded. The patient may refuse to testify at the hearing.
- (7) PROCEDURE FOR CONTINUED INVOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT PLACEMENT.-
- (a)1. If the person continues to meet the criteria for involuntary outpatient placement, the service provider shall, before the expiration of the period during which the treatment

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is ordered for the person, file in the circuit court a petition for continued involuntary outpatient placement.

- 2. The existing involuntary outpatient placement order remains in effect until disposition on the petition for continued involuntary outpatient placement.
- 3. A certificate shall be attached to the petition which includes a statement from the person's physician or clinical psychologist justifying the request, a brief description of the patient's treatment during the time he or she was involuntarily placed, and an individualized plan of continued treatment.
- 4. The service provider shall develop the individualized plan of continued treatment in consultation with the patient or the patient's guardian advocate, if appointed. When the petition has been filed, the clerk of the court shall provide copies of the certificate and the individualized plan of continued treatment to the department, the patient, the patient's guardian advocate, the state attorney, and the patient's private counsel or the public defender.

Section 33. Subsection (3) and paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 394.467, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 394.467 Involuntary inpatient placement.-

(3) PETITION FOR INVOLUNTARY INPATIENT PLACEMENT. - The administrator of the facility shall file a petition for involuntary inpatient placement in the court in the county where the patient is located. Upon filing, the clerk of the court shall provide copies to the department, the patient, the patient's quardian or representative, and the state attorney and public defender of the judicial circuit in which the patient is located. No fee shall be charged for the filing of a petition



under this subsection.

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- (6) HEARING ON INVOLUNTARY INPATIENT PLACEMENT.-
- (a) 1. The court shall hold the hearing on involuntary inpatient placement within 5 days, unless a continuance is granted. The hearing shall be held in the county where the patient is located and shall be as convenient to the patient as may be consistent with orderly procedure and shall be conducted in physical settings not likely to be injurious to the patient's condition. If the court finds that the patient's attendance at the hearing is not consistent with the best interests of the patient, and the patient's counsel does not object, the court may waive the presence of the patient from all or any portion of the hearing. The state attorney for the circuit in which the patient is located shall represent the state, rather than the petitioning facility administrator, as the real party in interest in the proceeding.
- 2. The court may appoint a general or special magistrate to preside at the hearing. One of the professionals who executed the involuntary inpatient placement certificate shall be a witness. The patient and the patient's guardian or representative shall be informed by the court of the right to an independent expert examination. If the patient cannot afford such an examination, the court shall provide for one. The independent expert's report shall be confidential and not discoverable, unless the expert is to be called as a witness for the patient at the hearing. The testimony in the hearing must be given under oath, and the proceedings must be recorded. The patient may refuse to testify at the hearing.

Section 34. Paragraph (d) of subsection (9) of section



1754 775.082, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

> 775.082 Penalties; applicability of sentencing structures; mandatory minimum sentences for certain reoffenders previously released from prison.-

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(d) 1. It is the intent of the Legislature that offenders previously released from prison who meet the criteria in paragraph (a) be punished to the fullest extent of the law and as provided in this subsection, unless the state attorney determines that extenuating circumstances exist which preclude the just prosecution of the offender, including whether the victim recommends that the offender not be sentenced as provided in this subsection.

2. For every case in which the offender meets the criteria in paragraph (a) and does not receive the mandatory minimum prison sentence, the state attorney must explain the sentencing deviation in writing and place such explanation in the case file maintained by the state attorney. On an annual basis, each state attorney shall submit copies of deviation memoranda regarding offenses committed on or after the effective date of this subsection, to the president of the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Inc. The association must maintain such information, and make such information available to the public upon request, for at least a 10-year period.

Section 35. Subsection (1) of section 775.083, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.083 Fines.-

(1) A person who has been convicted of an offense other than a capital felony may be sentenced to pay a fine in addition

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to any punishment described in s. 775.082; when specifically authorized by statute, he or she may be sentenced to pay a fine in lieu of any punishment described in s. 775.082. A person who has been convicted of a noncriminal violation may be sentenced to pay a fine. Fines for designated crimes and for noncriminal violations shall not exceed:

- (a) \$15,000, when the conviction is of a life felony.
- (b) \$10,000, when the conviction is of a felony of the first or second degree.
- (c) \$5,000, when the conviction is of a felony of the third degree.
- (d) \$1,000, when the conviction is of a misdemeanor of the first degree.
- (e) \$500, when the conviction is of a misdemeanor of the second degree or a noncriminal violation.
- (f) Any higher amount equal to double the pecuniary gain derived from the offense by the offender or double the pecuniary loss suffered by the victim.
 - (g) Any higher amount specifically authorized by statute.

Fines imposed in this subsection shall be deposited by the clerk of the court in the fine and forfeiture fund established pursuant to s. 142.01, except that the clerk shall remit fines imposed when adjudication is withheld to the Department of Revenue for deposit shall be deposited in the General Revenue Fund State Courts Revenue Trust Fund, and such fines imposed when adjudication is withheld are not revenue for purposes of s. 28.36 and may not be used in establishing the budget of the clerk of the court under that section or s. 28.35. If a

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defendant is unable to pay a fine, the court may defer payment of the fine to a date certain. As used in this subsection, the term "convicted" or "conviction" means a determination of guilt which is the result of a trial or the entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, regardless of whether adjudication is withheld.

Section 36. Section 775.08401, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 37. Subsection (5) of section 775.087, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 38. Subsection (5) of section 775.0843, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

775.0843 Policies to be adopted for career criminal cases.-

(5) Each career criminal apprehension program shall concentrate on the identification and arrest of career criminals and the support of subsequent prosecution. The determination of which suspected felony offenders shall be the subject of career criminal apprehension efforts shall be made in accordance with written target selection criteria selected by the individual law enforcement agency and state attorney consistent with the provisions of this section and s. ss. 775.08401 and 775.0842.

Section 39. Section 938.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

938.06 Additional Cost for crime stoppers programs.-

(1) In addition to any fine prescribed by law, when a person is convicted of for any criminal offense, the county or circuit court shall assess there is hereby assessed as a court cost an additional surcharge of \$20 on such fine, which shall be imposed by all county and circuit courts and collected by the

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clerks of the courts together with such fine.

- (2) The clerk of the court shall collect and forward, on a monthly basis, all costs assessed under this section, less \$3 per assessment as a service charge to be retained by the clerk, to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the Crime Stoppers Trust Fund, to be used as provided in s. 16.555.
- (3) As used in this section, the term "convicted" means a determination of guilt which is the result of a trial or the entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, regardless of whether adjudication is withheld.

Section 40. Section 939.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

939.08 Costs to be certified before audit.-In all cases wherein is claimed the payment of applicable bills of costs, fees, or expenses of the state courts system as provided in s. 29.004, other than juror and witness fees, in the adjudication of any case payable by the state, the trial court administrator or the administrator's designee shall review the itemized bill. The bill shall not be paid until the trial court administrator or the administrator's designee has approved it and certified that it is just, correct, and reasonable and contains no unnecessary or illegal item.

Section 41. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 939.185, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 939.185 Assessment of additional court costs and surcharges.-
- (1)(a) The board of county commissioners may adopt by ordinance an additional court cost, not to exceed \$65, to be imposed by the court when a person pleads guilty or nolo

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contendere to, or is found guilty of, or adjudicated delinquent for, any felony, misdemeanor, delinquent act, or criminal traffic offense under the laws of this state. Such additional assessment shall be accounted for separately by the county in which the offense occurred and be used only in the county imposing this cost, to be allocated as follows:

- 1. Twenty-five percent of the amount collected shall be allocated to fund innovations, as determined by the chief judge of the circuit, to supplement state funding for the elements of the state courts system identified in s. 29.004 and county funding for local requirements under s. 29.008(2)(a)2.
- 2. Twenty-five percent of the amount collected shall be allocated to assist counties in providing legal aid programs required under s. 29.008(3)(a).
- 3. Twenty-five percent of the amount collected shall be allocated to fund personnel and legal materials for the public as part of a law library.
- 4. Twenty-five percent of the amount collected shall be used as determined by the board of county commissioners to support teen court programs, except as provided in s. 938.19(7), juvenile assessment centers, and other juvenile alternative programs.

Each county receiving funds under this section shall report the amount of funds collected pursuant to this section and an itemized list of expenditures for all authorized programs and activities. The report shall be submitted in a format developed by the Supreme Court to the Governor, the Chief Financial Officer, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the

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House of Representatives on a quarterly basis beginning with the quarter ending September 30, 2004. Quarterly reports shall be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of the quarter. Any unspent funds at the close of the county fiscal year allocated under subparagraphs 2., 3., and 4., shall be transferred for use pursuant to subparagraph 1.

Section 42. Subsection (15) is added to section 943.03, Florida Statutes, to read:

943.03 Department of Law Enforcement.-

- (15) The Department of Law Enforcement, in consultation with the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council established in s. 943.06, shall modify the existing statewide uniform statute table in its criminal history system to meet the business requirements of state and local criminal justice and law enforcement agencies. In order to accomplish this objective, the department shall:
- (a) Define the minimum business requirements necessary for successful implementation;
- (b) Consider the charging and booking requirements of sheriffs' offices and police departments and the business requirements of state attorneys, public defenders, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, clerks of court, judges, and state law enforcement agencies; and
- (c) Adopt rules establishing the necessary technical and business process standards required to implement, operate, and ensure uniform system use and compliance.

The required system modifications and adopted rules shall be implemented by December 31, 2011.



Section 43. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 943.053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.053 Dissemination of criminal justice information; fees.-

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(b) The fee per record for criminal history information provided pursuant to this subsection and s. 943.0542 is \$24 per name submitted, except that the fee for the quardian ad litem program and vendors of the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Juvenile Justice, and the Department of Elderly Affairs shall be \$8 for each name submitted; the fee for a state criminal history provided for application processing as required by law to be performed by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall be \$15 for each name submitted; and the fee for requests under s. 943.0542, which implements the National Child Protection Act, shall be \$18 for each volunteer name submitted. The state offices of the Public Defender shall not be assessed a fee for Florida criminal history information or wanted person information.

Section 44. Subsection (2) of section 943.0585, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.0585 Court-ordered expunction of criminal history records.-The courts of this state have jurisdiction over their own procedures, including the maintenance, expunction, and correction of judicial records containing criminal history information to the extent such procedures are not inconsistent with the conditions, responsibilities, and duties established by this section. Any court of competent jurisdiction may order a criminal justice agency to expunge the criminal history record

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of a minor or an adult who complies with the requirements of this section. The court shall not order a criminal justice agency to expunge a criminal history record until the person seeking to expunge a criminal history record has applied for and received a certificate of eligibility for expunction pursuant to subsection (2). A criminal history record that relates to a violation of s. 393.135, s. 394.4593, s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 810.14, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, s. 916.1075, a violation enumerated in s. 907.041, or any violation specified as a predicate offense for registration as a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21, without regard to whether that offense alone is sufficient to require such registration, or for registration as a sexual offender pursuant to s. 943.0435, may not be expunded, without regard to whether adjudication was withheld, if the defendant was found guilty of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to the offense, or if the defendant, as a minor, was found to have committed, or pled quilty or nolo contendere to committing, the offense as a delinquent act. The court may only order expunction of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity, except as provided in this section. The court may, at its sole discretion, order the expunction of a criminal history record pertaining to more than one arrest if the additional arrests directly relate to the original arrest. If the court intends to order the expunction of records pertaining to such additional arrests, such intent must be specified in the order. A criminal justice agency may not expunge any record pertaining to such additional arrests if the

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order to expunge does not articulate the intention of the court to expunge a record pertaining to more than one arrest. This section does not prevent the court from ordering the expunction of only a portion of a criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a criminal justice agency may comply with laws, court orders, and official requests of other jurisdictions relating to expunction, correction, or confidential handling of criminal history records or information derived therefrom. This section does not confer any right to the expunction of any criminal history record, and any request for expunction of a criminal history record may be denied at the sole discretion of the court.

(2) CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY FOR EXPUNCTION.-Prior to petitioning the court to expunge a criminal history record, a person seeking to expunge a criminal history record shall apply to the department for a certificate of eligibility for expunction. The department shall, by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 120, establish procedures pertaining to the application for and issuance of certificates of eligibility for expunction. A certificate of eligibility for expunction is valid for 12 months after the date stamped on the certificate when issued by the department. After that time, the petitioner must reapply to the department for a new certificate of eligibility. Eligibility for a renewed certification of eligibility must be based on the status of the applicant and the law in effect at the time of the renewal application. The department shall issue a certificate of eligibility for expunction to a person who is the subject of a criminal history record if that person:

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- (a) Provides a written, certified documentation of the following Has obtained, and submitted to the department, a written, certified statement from the appropriate state attorney or statewide prosecutor which indicates:
- 1. That an indictment, information, or other charging document was not filed or issued in the case.
- 2. That an indictment, information, or other charging document, if filed or issued in the case, was dismissed or nolle prosequi by the state attorney or statewide prosecutor, or was dismissed by a court of competent jurisdiction, and that none of the charges related to the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to expunge pertains resulted in a trial, without regard to whether the outcome of the trial was other than an adjudication of guilt.
- 3. That the criminal history record does not relate to a violation of s. 393.135, s. 394.4593, s. 787.025, chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 810.14, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, s. 916.1075, a violation enumerated in s. 907.041, or any violation specified as a predicate offense for registration as a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21, without regard to whether that offense alone is sufficient to require such registration, or for registration as a sexual offender pursuant to s. 943.0435, where the defendant was found guilty of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to any such offense, or that the defendant, as a minor, was found to have committed, or pled quilty or nolo contendere to committing, such an offense as a delinquent act, without regard to whether adjudication was withheld.

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- (b) Remits a \$75 processing fee to the department for placement in the Department of Law Enforcement Operating Trust Fund, unless such fee is waived by the executive director.
- (c) Has submitted to the department a certified copy of the disposition of the charge to which the petition to expunge pertains.
- (d) Has never, prior to the date on which the application for a certificate of eligibility is filed, been adjudicated quilty of a criminal offense or comparable ordinance violation, or been adjudicated delinquent for committing any felony or a misdemeanor specified in s. 943.051(3)(b).
- (e) Has not been adjudicated quilty of, or adjudicated delinquent for committing, any of the acts stemming from the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to expunge pertains.
- (f) Has never secured a prior sealing or expunction of a criminal history record under this section, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058, unless expunction is sought of a criminal history record previously sealed for 10 years pursuant to paragraph (h) and the record is otherwise eligible for expunction.
- (g) Is no longer under court supervision applicable to the disposition of the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to expunge pertains.
- (h) Has previously obtained a court order sealing the record under this section, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058 for a minimum of 10 years because adjudication was withheld or because all charges related to the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to

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expunge pertains were not dismissed prior to trial, without regard to whether the outcome of the trial was other than an adjudication of guilt. The requirement for the record to have previously been sealed for a minimum of 10 years does not apply when a plea was not entered or all charges related to the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to expunge pertains were dismissed prior to trial.

Section 45. Subsection (4) of section 985.557, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 46. The unexpended funds in the Operating Trust Fund from revenues collected pursuant to ss. 25.241 and 35.22, Florida Statutes, are transferred to the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund. All other unexpended funds in the Operating Trust Fund are transferred to the Administrative Trust Fund within the state courts system.

Section 47. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========== And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the state judicial system; amending s. 25.241, F.S.; requiring that \$50 from the Supreme Court filing fee be deposited into the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund; amending s. 25.3844, F.S.; renaming the Operating Trust Fund in the state courts system as the "Administrative Trust Fund"; amending s.

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25.386, F.S.; directing that fees from the foreign language court interpreters program be deposited into the Administrative Trust Fund within the state courts system; amending s. 27.366, F.S.; deleting a provision requiring that each state attorney report to the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Inc., why a defendant did not receive the mandatory minimum prison sentence in cases involving possession or use of a weapon; deleting a provision requiring a report to the Governor and Legislature regarding the prosecution and sentencing of such offenders; amending s. 27.40, F.S.; requiring private court-appointed counsel compensated by the state to maintain records and documents in a prescribed manner; providing for waiver of the right to seek fees in excess of prescribed limits if the attorney refuses to allow the Justice Administrative Commission to review the documentation; providing that the commission's finding of a valid waiver of fees may be overcome by competent and substantial evidence; amending s. 27.425, F.S.; eliminating a requirement for the chief judge of the judicial circuit to recommend and submit compensation rates for statefunded due process service providers; requiring the Justice Administrative Commission to approve forms and procedures governing billings for the provision of due process services; amending s. 27.511, F.S.; providing for the appointment of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel in certain proceedings under the Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure and in certain

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adoption proceedings; providing for private courtappointed counsel, rather than criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, to have primary responsibility for representing minors in proceedings under the Parental Notice of Abortion Act; amending s. 27.52, F.S.; requiring the clerk of the court to review certain property records in evaluating an application from a criminal defendant for a determination of indigency; providing that the Justice Administrative Commission has standing in a motion seeking to have a person declared indigent for purposes of state payment of due process costs; providing a presumption that a person is not indigent for costs if the person's attorney's fees are being paid from private funds at a specified level; providing that the presumption may be overcome through clear and convincing evidence; providing requirements and rates for reimbursement of due process costs; providing that a person who receives state-funded due process services after being deemed indigent for costs is liable for repayment to the state; requiring the person to submit an accounting to the court of state-paid costs; providing for the court to issue an order determining the amount of the costs; providing for creation and enforcement of a repayment lien; amending s. 27.5304, F.S.; providing for a reduction in the amount paid for an attorney's fees, costs, and related expenses as increased penalties for submitting a bill to the state after prescribed periods; creating s. 27.5305, F.S.;

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prescribing conditions and requirements related to payment by the state of legal fees and the costs of due process services in certain criminal and civil cases; prescribing conditions and requirements governing electronic funds transfer, transcripts, court reporters and investigators, expert witnesses and mitigation specialists, and discovery; amending s. 28.24, F.S.; clarifying that counties are not required to spend certain funds on court-related technology for the criminal conflict and civil regional counsel; amending s. 28.241, F.S.; providing an exception to the imposition of filing fees in certain family law cases; amending s. 28.36, F.S.; delaying the implementation date of unit-cost budgeting for the clerks of court; amending s. 29.001, F.S.; eliminating the offices of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel from inclusion in the defined elements of the "offices of public defenders" for purposes of certain state courts system funding; amending s. 29.008, F.S.; removing criminal conflict and civil regional counsel from the definition of the term "public defender offices" in the context of county responsibility for funding court-related functions; eliminating requirements for county funding of criminal conflict and civil regional counsel; repealing s. 29.0095, F.S., relating to a requirement for chief judges, state attorneys, and public defenders to submit budget expenditure reports; amending s. 29.0195, F.S.; providing for moneys from the recovery of expenditures

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for state-funded services to be deposited into the Administrative Trust Fund within the state courts system; amending s. 34.041, F.S.; specifying that the prescribed filing fee for an action involving claims of not more than \$1,000 filed along with an action for replevin is the total filing fee; amending s. 35.22, F.S.; requiring that \$50 from the District Court of Appeals filing fee be deposited into the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund; amending s. 39.0134, F.S.; providing that certain parents in proceedings related to children are liable for fees and costs after receiving legal representation or due process services funded by the state; authorizing the court to make payment of attorney's fees and costs part of a case plan in dependency proceedings; authorizing and providing for enforcement of a lien upon court-ordered payment of fees and costs; providing for deposit of fees and costs into the Indigent Civil Defense Trust Fund; amending s. 39.821, F.S.; requiring certain background screenings for persons certified as a guardian ad litem; amending s. 57.082, F.S.; prescribing circumstances for payment of an application fee when a person seeks to be determined indigent and eligible for appointment of counsel in proceedings relating to children; providing for the court to order payment of the fee and the clerk of the court to pursue collection of the fee; amending s. 316.192, F.S.; increasing the minimum fine for reckless driving; amending s. 320.02, F.S.; extending

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the time within which the owner of a motor vehicle registered within the state is required to notify the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles of a change of address; amending s. 320.061, F.S.; creating a noncriminal infraction for altering or obscuring a license plate or mobile home sticker; deleting the second-degree misdemeanor penalty imposed for the offense; amending s. 320.131, F.S.; creating a noncriminal traffic infraction for the unlawful use of a temporary tag; deleting the second-degree misdemeanor penalty imposed for the offense; amending s. 320.38, F.S.; extending the time within which a nonresident of the state is required to register his or her motor vehicle with the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles after commencing employment or education in the state; amending s. 322.03, F.S.; creating a noncriminal traffic infraction for a commercial motor vehicle driver who fails to surrender driver's licenses from other jurisdictions prior to issuance of a license by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; extending the period allowed for operating a motor vehicle following expiration of a driver's license; amending s. 322.16, F.S.; creating a noncriminal traffic infraction for persons who fail to abide by driver's license restrictions; deleting the second-degree misdemeanor penalty imposed for the offense; amending s. 394.4599, F.S., relating to the notice given to various parties upon a person's involuntary admission to a mental

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health facility; removing reference to the state attorney providing notice; amending s. 394.4615, F.S., relating to clinical records in cases of involuntary placement; removing the state attorney from the list of parties who are entitled to receive clinical records; amending s. 394.4655, F.S., relating to involuntary outpatient placement; removing the requirement for the clerk to provide a copy of the petition for involuntary outpatient placement to the state attorney; removing the requirement for the state attorney for the circuit in which the patient is located to represent the state in the proceeding; removing the requirement for the clerk of the court to provide copies of the certificate and treatment plan to the state attorney; amending s. 394.467, F.S., relating to involuntary inpatient placement; removing the requirement for the clerk of the court to provide a copy of the petition for involuntary inpatient placement to the state attorney; removing the requirement for the state attorney for the circuit in which the patient is located to represent the state at the hearing; amending s. 775.082, F.S.; deleting a provision requiring each state attorney to report to the Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Inc., certain deviations in the sentencing of reoffenders; amending s. 775.083, F.S.; redirecting revenues from certain criminal fines from the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund into the General Revenue Fund; repealing s. 775.08401, F.S., relating to criteria to be used by

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state attorneys when pursuing sanctions against habitual felony offenders and habitual violent felony offenders; repealing s. 775.087(5), F.S., relating to a provision requiring each state attorney to place in the court file a report explaining why a defendant did not receive the mandatory minimum prison sentence in cases involving certain specified offenses; amending s. 775.0843, F.S.; removing a cross-reference to conform to the repeal of the referenced statute; amending s. 938.06, F.S.; requiring the assessment of a court cost following conviction of a criminal offense; defining the term "convicted" for purposes of the assessed cost; amending s. 939.08, F.S.; authorizing a designee of the trial court administrator to review, approve, and certify certain bills related to costs, fees, or expenses of the state courts system; amending s. 939.185, F.S.; authorizing the chief judge of the circuit to determine innovations eligible for funding from a countyassessed court cost; amending s. 943.03, F.S.; requiring the Department of Law Enforcement to modify the statewide uniform statute table in its criminal history system; amending s. 943.053, F.S.; providing for a discounted fee for criminal history record checks for the guardian ad litem program; amending s. 943.0585, F.S., relating to court-ordered expunction of criminal history records; removing the requirement for the state attorney or statewide prosecutor to provide written certified documentation to a person

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seeking a certificate of eligibility to expunge a criminal record; repealing s. 985.557(4), F.S., relating to a requirement for state attorneys to develop direct-file policies and guidelines for juveniles and report to the Governor and Legislature; transferring certain funds from the Operating Trust Fund to the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund and the Administrative Trust Fund within the state courts system; providing effective dates.