

By Senator Braynon

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1 A bill to be entitled

2 An act for the relief of Brian Pitts; directing the  
3 Division of Administrative Hearings to appoint an  
4 administrative law judge or special master to  
5 determine a basis for equitable relief for the purpose  
6 of compensating Mr. Pitts for the wrongful acts or  
7 omissions of the State of Florida or officials  
8 thereof; requiring a report to the Legislature;  
9 authorizing compensation to Mr. Pitts upon a  
10 determination by an administrative law judge;  
11 providing an appropriation to compensate Mr. Pitts for  
12 injuries and damages sustained; providing a limitation  
13 on attorney fees and costs; directing that certain  
14 court orders and judgments be declared null and void;  
15 specifying the limited circumstances under which Mr.  
16 Pitts may represent himself or others in judicial or  
17 administrative proceedings; directing the Department  
18 of Law Enforcement to investigate certain illegal acts  
19 committed by certain persons; authorizing the  
20 Governor, the President of the Senate, or the Speaker  
21 of the House of Representatives to sever portions of  
22 this act under certain circumstances; providing an  
23 effective date.

24  
25 WHEREAS, this state has clearly recognized the practice of  
26 law by lay persons since at least 1980 as declared in *The*  
27 *Florida Bar v. Moses*, 380 So. 2d 412, 416-418 (Fla. 1980), and  
28 in *The Florida Bar re Advisory Opinion on Nonlawyer*  
29 *Representation in Securities Arbitration*, 696 So. 2d 1178, 1180-

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30 1181, 1183-1184 (Fla. 1997), the Legislature and judiciary  
31 having concurrent jurisdiction to regulate such, and

32 WHEREAS, Mr. Pitts has exercised this privilege since 2001  
33 in Pinellas County, and his practice was later enjoined by the  
34 Florida Supreme Court in case number SC02-247, in a final order  
35 dated November 6, 2003. As stated in the order, "respondent  
36 Brian Pitts is enjoined from engaging in the practice of law in  
37 the State of Florida as specified in the referee's report.  
38 Specifically, respondent is hereby enjoined from engaging in any  
39 of the following activities: (1) appearing in any Florida court  
40 as a representative of a party, giving legal advice in a Florida  
41 case, or otherwise participating in any Florida litigation on  
42 behalf of any party unless otherwise authorized by Florida  
43 statutes, court rule, case law, administrative rule, or the  
44 Rules Regulating The Florida Bar . . . ." See *The Florida Bar v.*  
45 *Pitts*, 861 So. 2d 432 (Fla. 2003) (No. SC02-247, November 6,  
46 2003), [www.floridasupremecourt.org](http://www.floridasupremecourt.org), and

47 WHEREAS, since the inception of Mr. Pitts' practice, Mr.  
48 Pitts contends that the Second District Court of Appeal, the  
49 Sixth Judicial Circuit of Florida serving Pasco and Pinellas  
50 Counties, the State Attorney's Office for the Sixth Judicial  
51 Circuit of Florida, and The Florida Bar have, without cause,  
52 continued to deprive Mr. Pitts of the privilege of practicing  
53 law as prescribed by the Legislature and Florida Supreme Court,  
54 subjecting him to civil and criminal proceedings and penalties  
55 on an ongoing basis, and

56 WHEREAS, Mr. Pitts opines that the Florida Supreme Court,  
57 in its 2003 final order in case number SC02-247, has subjected  
58 him to entrapment and needlessly and unjustly avoided and failed

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59 to exercise its constitutional duty upon his many requests to  
60 clarify or amend the final order or to promulgate court rules  
61 through The Florida Bar following original proceedings brought  
62 or suggested by Mr. Pitts to correct the matter, and

63 WHEREAS, Mr. Pitts believes that the courts, The Florida  
64 Bar, and the State Attorney's Office for the Sixth Judicial  
65 Circuit of Florida have engaged in a course of misconduct and  
66 colluded against Mr. Pitts in cases SC02-247, SC06-1279, CRCAB-  
67 65835CFANO, CRCAB-90407CFANO, CRC07-12964CFANO, CTC07-03965  
68 MMANO, CTC03-01885MMANO, CTC03-01887MMANO, and CTC03-09855MMANO  
69 from 2001 to 2012 and that such misconduct has resulted in his  
70 wrongful and unlawful incarceration in the Pinellas County Jail  
71 for a total of nearly 1 year, and

72 WHEREAS, the purpose of this course of misconduct was, in  
73 Mr. Pitts' opinion, to retaliate against him for not being a  
74 member of The Florida Bar despite being lawfully otherwise  
75 authorized to represent third persons he assisted in legitimate  
76 legal matters and, by way of his detainment, to thwart his  
77 pending pro se actions for relief from the collusion by civil,  
78 appellate, or original proceedings directed to or from the above  
79 criminal cases, and

80 WHEREAS, appearing pro se in many of his cases, Mr. Pitts  
81 was complimented by several judges of the Sixth Judicial Circuit  
82 for his exceptional degree of technical and performance  
83 competence that would be expected of any trained and experienced  
84 member of The Florida Bar, yet he was informed by express or  
85 implied communication that he would not receive the relief  
86 requested in any given proceeding unless represented by a member  
87 of The Florida Bar, as matter of camaraderie, and

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88 WHEREAS, although Mr. Pitts appeared pro se in said cases  
89 and other actions seeking relief from said collusion, he was at  
90 times represented by appointed counsel; however, such  
91 proceedings proved to be futile because, Mr. Pitts contends, the  
92 proceedings were staged by the courts and the State Attorney's  
93 Office for the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Florida to be illusory,  
94 and

95 WHEREAS, Mr. Pitts contends that the courts failed to abide  
96 by binding precedent and stare decisis, where applicable, as  
97 well as Florida Rules of Court, as evidenced by the series of  
98 filings in each case by Mr. Pitts, or his court-appointed  
99 counsel, hence depriving Mr. Pitts of procedural and substantive  
100 due process, equal protection of the law, self-representation,  
101 and representation by counsel under the United States  
102 Constitution, and

103 WHEREAS, the Second District Court of Appeal declared in  
104 *Denson v. State*, 711 So. 2d 1225, 1230 (Fla. 2d DCA 1998) that  
105 "appellate judges take an oath to uphold the law and the  
106 constitution of this state. The citizens of this state properly  
107 expect these judges to protect their rights. When reviewing an  
108 appeal with a preserved issue, if we discover that a person has  
109 been subjected to a patently illegal sentence to which no  
110 objection was lodged in the trial court, neither the  
111 constitution nor our own consciences will allow us to remain  
112 silent and hope that the prisoner, untrained in the law, will  
113 somehow discover the error and request its correction. If three  
114 appellate judges, like a statue of the 'see no evil, hear no  
115 evil, speak no evil' monkeys, declined to consider such serious,  
116 patent errors, we would jeopardize the public's trust and

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117 confidence in the institution of courts of law." *Compare,*  
118 *Bedford v. State*, 633 So. 2d 13, 14 (Fla. 1994), and

119 WHEREAS, Mr. Pitts contends that the judges who presided in  
120 his cases have deliberately and intentionally, in concert with  
121 the Florida Supreme Court justices, failed to abide by these  
122 rules of law as to Mr. Pitts' cases on appeal or by original  
123 proceedings brought and maintained by him or his counsel, and

124 WHEREAS, it has become evident, in Mr. Pitts' opinion, that  
125 The Florida Bar, State Attorney's Office for the Sixth Judicial  
126 Circuit of Florida, and the judges and justices involved at each  
127 level of Mr. Pitts' cases all have a personal and private,  
128 rather than public, interest at issue in deterring Mr. Pitts  
129 from engaging in the authorized practice of law as prescribed in  
130 this state, and

131 WHEREAS, Mr. Pitts believes that such deterrent is due to a  
132 matter of camaraderie among those of the legal profession and an  
133 interest in protecting it by any means from lawful competition,  
134 where applicable, and

135 WHEREAS, this deterrent demonstrates a lack of neutrality,  
136 proper motives, and discretion which deprives Mr. Pitts of the  
137 required process and means of justice or resolution as normally  
138 expected of esteemed persons in their official capacities, and

139 WHEREAS, Mr. Pitts believes that the Pinellas County  
140 Sheriff's Office further participated in the concerted effort of  
141 the courts, The Florida Bar, and the State Attorney's Office for  
142 the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Florida by illegally incarcerating  
143 him in the Pinellas County Jail during the time periods of  
144 January 2003 through April 2004 and March 12, 2010 through July  
145 4, 2010, refusing him administrative alternative sentencing

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146 without cause, and subjecting him to living conditions and  
147 circumstances in violation of Florida Model Jail Standards  
148 (2.15) (c); (4.12); (4.13); (4.15); (5.08) (a), (c) (1)-(8), and  
149 (j); (6.02); (9.06) (b); (9.08); (9.10); (10.01); (11.12);  
150 (11.16); (12.03) (d)-(g), (i); (12.06); Appendix A; and ss.  
151 951.03 and 951.033(3), Florida Statutes, and

152 WHEREAS, Mr. Pitts also contends that the Pinellas County  
153 Sheriff's Office further participated in the concerted effort of  
154 the courts, The Florida Bar, and the State Attorney's Office for  
155 the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Florida by extending his sentence  
156 an additional 50 days of detention in violation of Inmate  
157 Handbook XI. A., Florida Model Jail Standard (4.16), and ss.  
158 951.21(1) and 921.16(1), Florida Statutes, which subjected him  
159 to cruel and unusual punishment, false imprisonment, and a  
160 denial of due process and equal protection of the law. See  
161 *Miller v. Carson*, 599 F.2d 742 (5th Cir. 1979); *Miller v.*  
162 *Carson*, 563 F.2d 757 (5th Cir. 1977); *Miller v. Carson*, 563 F.2d  
163 741 (5th Cir. 1977); *Miller v. Carson*, 401 F. Supp. 835 (M.D.  
164 Fla. 1975); *Miller v. Carson*, 392 F. Supp. 515 (M.D. Fla. 1975);  
165 *Solomos v. Jenne*, 776 So. 2d 953 (Fla. 4th DCA 2000); *Douthit v.*  
166 *Jones*, 619 F.2d 527 (5th Cir. 1980), and

167 WHEREAS, such conditions and circumstances of the jail are  
168 reflected in a *St. Petersburg Times* article dated July 5, 2010,  
169 and titled "Thousands of Pinellas jail inmates released without  
170 a judge ever setting bail," which is complemented by a series of  
171 articles released by the *Orlando Sentinel*, including "Florida's  
172 suspect jails: The state's hands-off approach to inspecting  
173 jails leaves them vulnerable," dated April 8, 2010; "Jail-  
174 standards chief defends system of checks," dated May 15, 2010;

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175 "If all Central Florida jails rate an A, is it deserved?" dated  
176 May 15, 2010; "Beef up jail oversight: Florida jails need tough  
177 oversight, not coddling," dated May 18, 2010; and other  
178 articles, and

179 WHEREAS, Mr. Pitts contends that such conduct was a clear  
180 abuse of judicial, executive, and administrative authority as to  
181 the state court system and local government, including the State  
182 Attorney's Office for the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Florida and  
183 the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office, which resulted in a public  
184 embarrassment to this state because such authorities knew that  
185 there was not any basis in fact or law for their unlawful acts  
186 against him, and

187 WHEREAS, Mr. Pitts believes that his good name and  
188 reputation have been damaged; he has been deprived of due  
189 process, the ability to conduct a lawful business, freedom of  
190 speech, property, liberty, and equal protection of the law; he  
191 has not benefited from constitutional protections against  
192 unlawful trusts by public officers and employees under oath of  
193 office and double jeopardy protections as to criminal  
194 proceedings and sanctions; and he has suffered mental anguish  
195 and emotional distress as the result of the intentional  
196 misconduct and gross negligence of the courts, the State  
197 Attorney's Office for the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Florida, The  
198 Florida Bar, and the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office relating  
199 to his practice of law as a nonlawyer in this state, and,  
200 further, there is no state-action exception to federal anti-  
201 trust laws, which were violated in the subject cases, and

202 WHEREAS, Mr. Pitts has suffered, and continues to suffer,  
203 significant monetary damage by virtue of lost income, property,

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204 and time, expenses, fees, fines, costs, and restitution  
205 resulting from the civil and criminal proceedings relating to  
206 his alleged unauthorized or unlicensed practice of law, and  
207       WHEREAS, Mr. Pitts frequently appears before the  
208 Legislature to instruct, advise, inform, and advocate for or  
209 against proposed legislation covering a broad spectrum of topics  
210 and subject matter in fact and law with an exceptional degree of  
211 technical competence that would be expected of any trained and  
212 experienced member of The Florida Bar, and

213       WHEREAS, the Legislature recognizes that no system of  
214 justice is impervious to human error, and

215       WHEREAS, the Legislature acknowledges that any system of  
216 justice may sometimes yield imperfect results that may have  
217 tragic consequences, and

218       WHEREAS, this claim is based on a moral and legal  
219 obligation of the Legislature to acknowledge its actions and act  
220 on its authority to correct a wrong when those actions have  
221 resulted in a manifest injustice or disregard for the law, and

222       WHEREAS, the filing of this claim bill is in accord with  
223 the holdings of the Florida Supreme Court regarding legislative  
224 claim bills. *See Circuit Court of Twelfth Judicial Circuit v.*  
225 *Dep't of Natural Res.*, 339 So. 2d 1113, 1116-1117 (Fla.  
226 1976) ("Absent legislation waiving the state's sovereign immunity  
227 . . . this Court cannot authorize relief through the judicial  
228 process"); *Gerard v. Dep't of Transp.*, 472 So. 2d 1170, 1172  
229 (Fla. 1985) ("[W]e agree with the Department of Transportation's  
230 assertion that a judgment in this case was not a prerequisite to  
231 Gerard's filing a claims bill in the legislature."), and  
232       WHEREAS, the First District Court of Appeal in *Jetton v.*



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233 *Jacksonville Electric Authority*, 399 So. 2d 396, 397 (Fla. 1st  
234 DCA 1981), stated that although the Legislature has placed  
235 limits on recovery, "claimants remain free to seek legislative  
236 relief bills, as they did during days of complete sovereign  
237 immunity," and

238 WHEREAS, the Florida Supreme Court in *Dickinson v. Bradley*,  
239 298 So. 2d 352, 354 (Fla. 1974), held that "any claim bill is  
240 restricted to less than the general public and its purpose is to  
241 discharge the state's moral obligation to any individual or  
242 other entity whom or which the legislature recognizes as being  
243 entitled to such. . . . The legislature may enact a claim bill  
244 for what would be a tort if a private party was involved just as  
245 effectively as for what would constitute a contractual debt,"  
246 and

247 WHEREAS, the Legislature intends that any compensation made  
248 pursuant to this act be the sole compensation provided by the  
249 state for any and all present and future claims arising out of  
250 the facts presented in this act, NOW, THEREFORE,

251

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

253

254 Section 1. The facts stated in the preamble to this act are  
255 found and declared to be true, and all judicial and  
256 administrative remedies were exhausted as of September 9, 2003-  
257 April 30, 2004; September 30, 2005; May 21, 2007; September 7,  
258 2007; December 12, 2008; September 14, 2009; February 22, 2010;  
259 March 11-July 4, 2010; and March 30, 2012, respectively.

260 Section 2. The Division of Administrative Hearings shall  
261 appoint an administrative law judge, or a special master shall

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262 be appointed, to conduct a hearing to determine a basis for  
263 equitable relief for the purpose of compensating Mr. Pitts for  
264 any wrongful act or omission of the State of Florida, the State  
265 Attorney's Office for the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Florida, and  
266 the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office regarding investigations  
267 involving Mr. Pitts, the civil and criminal proceedings relating  
268 to Mr. Pitts' alleged unlicensed or unauthorized practice of  
269 law, and his incarcerations totaling nearly 12 months from 2001  
270 to 2012, if not longer.

271 Section 3. (1) The administrative law judge or special  
272 master shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence  
273 whether the State of Florida, the State Attorney's Office for  
274 the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Florida, or the Pinellas County  
275 Sheriff's Office committed a wrongful act or omission and  
276 whether a basis for equitable relief exists, and if it so finds,  
277 the administrative law judge or special master shall award Mr.  
278 Pitts an amount of up to \$7 million, but not less than \$1  
279 million, to be paid proportionately by the parties that wronged  
280 him and to be paid in lump sum or in payments over a period of  
281 no more than 10 years.

282 (2) The administrative law judge or special master shall  
283 report his or her determination to the President of the Senate  
284 and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by July 1, 2015.  
285 The Chief Financial Officer is directed to draw a warrant in  
286 satisfaction of the relief awarded by the administrative law  
287 judge, special master, or Legislature, as provided in this act,  
288 and to pay the warrant out of the Administrative Trust Fund or  
289 State Courts Revenue Trust Fund within the state courts system  
290 and the State Attorneys Revenue Trust Fund to Brian Pitts.

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291 Pinellas County shall pay the warrant out of its general revenue  
292 fund or by other means it has provided to pay valid claims  
293 against it relating to the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office and  
294 as to its share of the total award to Mr. Pitts.

295 (3) This award is intended to provide the sole compensation  
296 for all present and future claims arising out of the factual  
297 situation described in this act which resulted in unlawful or  
298 unconstitutional acts committed against Mr. Pitts in connection  
299 with allegations, judgments, and convictions of the unlicensed  
300 or unauthorized practice of law and his incarcerations totaling  
301 nearly 12 months, if not longer, from 2001 through 2012. The  
302 total amount paid for attorney fees, lobbying fees, costs, and  
303 other similar expenses relating to this claim may not exceed 25  
304 percent of the amount awarded under this act.

305 (4) All final orders, judgments, decrees, and convictions,  
306 and orders or liens pertaining to fees, fines, costs, and  
307 restitution, rendered in cases SC06-1279, SC09-195 and SC09-  
308 2243, CRCAB-90407CFANO, CRCAB-65835CFANO, CRC07-12964CFANO,  
309 CTC07-03965MMANO, CTC03-09855MMANO, CTC03-01885MMANO, and CTC03-  
310 01887MMANO, in which Mr. Pitts is the respondent or defendant  
311 are null and void by this act by virtue of the doctrine of  
312 separation of powers because the courts failed to recognize the  
313 Legislature's lawful and valid enactments, in addition to the  
314 courts' own lawful and valid case precedent, rules, and orders,  
315 authorizing lay representation as expressed in *The Florida Bar*  
316 *v. Moses*, 380 So. 2d 412, 416-418 (Fla. 1980); by virtue of  
317 inherent authority of this Legislature as expressed in *Florida*  
318 *House of Representatives v. Crist*, 999 So. 2d 601, 611 (Fla.  
319 2008), *Trianon Park Condominium Ass'n v. City of Hialeah*, 468

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320 So. 2d 912, 918, 919 (Fla. 1985); by virtue of checks and  
321 balances exercised by this Legislature as expressed in *State Ex*  
322 *Rel. Young v. Duval County*, 79 So. 692, 697 (Fla. 1918), in  
323 which the court found, "[a] clear violation of the  
324 constitutional provisions dividing the powers of government into  
325 departments should be checked and remedied." As the court found  
326 in *State v. City of Stuart*, 120 So. 335, 346 (Fla. 1929), "[t]he  
327 general rule is that the Legislature is supreme in the  
328 legislative field, which is the most powerful branch of  
329 government, so long as it does not violate any of the provisions  
330 of the organic law. There is to our minds no justifiable  
331 exception of any class of legislation from this all-pervasive  
332 and fundamental principle." Finally, by virtue of the cases  
333 involving Mr. Pitts, the courts failed to comply with the  
334 mandates of s. 20.02(1), Florida Statutes, which states that  
335 "[t]he judicial branch has the purpose of determining the  
336 constitutional propriety of the policies and programs and of  
337 adjudicating any conflicts arising from the interpretation or  
338 application of the laws."

339 (5) The clerk of the court for the Florida Supreme Court,  
340 as to cases SC06-1279, SC09-195, and SC09-2243 and the clerk of  
341 the court for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, as to cases CRCAB-  
342 90407CFANO, CRCAB-65835CFANO, CRC07-12964CFANO, CTC07-  
343 03965MMANO, CTC03-09855MMANO, CTC03-01885MMANO, and CTC03-  
344 01887MMANO, all pertaining to Mr. Pitts, are hereby directed to  
345 remove from public and private access all dockets, records,  
346 documents, and recorded orders or liens related to those cases  
347 and transmit them to the Department of Law Enforcement to  
348 fulfill the duties required under section 6 of this act. The

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349 Department of Law Enforcement is hereby directed to remove from  
350 public and private access all record history and information of  
351 a criminal nature concerning Mr. Pitts. This record history and  
352 information include, but are not limited to, fingerprints, felon  
353 registration, and all other matters concerning the case numbers  
354 cited in this subsection. These records, information, or  
355 documents may not be used by or accessed for any purpose by  
356 anyone unless access to those records is required by federal  
357 authorities or for investigations conducted under section 6 of  
358 this act.

359 (6) The Department of Law Enforcement is directed to ensure  
360 the compliance, execution, and enforcement of subsections (4)  
361 and (5) of this section and section 6, and shall provide  
362 protective services to Mr. Pitts ensuring his rights,  
363 privileges, and safety under sections 4, 5, and 6 of this act.

364 Section 4. In accordance with the Florida Supreme Court's  
365 final order in case number SC02-247 and the exception contained  
366 in clause (1) of that order, unless otherwise authorized by  
367 Florida Statutes, court rule, case law, administrative rule, or  
368 the rules regulating The Florida Bar, thereby authorizing Mr.  
369 Pitts to practice law in this state, the Legislature authorizes  
370 Mr. Pitts to practice law in this state under the following  
371 designations, titles, rules, decisions, or acts in the capacity  
372 as a lay counselor or lay representative:

373 (1) Chapter 120, Florida Statutes, relating to a qualified  
374 representative.

375 (2) Chapter 44, Florida Statutes, relating to a designated  
376 representative.

377 (3) Chapter 709, Florida Statutes, relating to an attorney-

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378 in-fact under a durable power of attorney, when coupled with an  
379 interest in any personal or property claim, election, right, or  
380 interest.

381 (4) Decisions or rules of the Florida Supreme Court  
382 relating to representation in real property management.

383 (5) Decisions or rules of the Florida Supreme Court  
384 relating to a nonlawyer using approved forms.

385 (6) Decisions or rules of the Florida Supreme Court  
386 relating to representation in county or small claims civil  
387 proceedings.

388 (7) Decisions or rules of the Florida Supreme Court  
389 relating to third-party standing representation.

390 (8) Rule 5-15, Rules Relating to Admission to The Florida  
391 Bar.

392 (9) Judicial discretion under the inherent authority  
393 doctrine.

394 (10) Federal law, state law, local rule, statute, local  
395 law, or any other court or administrative decision or order  
396 under federal, state, or local law and authority.

397 Section 5. Any appearance or public testimony given by Mr.  
398 Pitts on bills or matters before the Legislature, wherever held  
399 or convened throughout this state, does not constitute the  
400 practice of law. In all circumstances Mr. Pitts retains the  
401 right to represent himself at any time he has valid standing  
402 supported by law. If Mr. Pitts is the subject of civil,  
403 administrative, or criminal proceedings, he retains the right to  
404 represent himself without a lawyer in court and in  
405 administrative actions or cases.

406 Section 6. Due to the ongoing conduct from 2001 to 2012

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407 against Mr. Pitts as described in the preamble of this act, the  
408 Legislature directs the Department of Law Enforcement, assisted  
409 by Mr. Pitts, to investigate these acts committed by:

410 (1) The Florida Supreme Court justices involved for  
411 violations of ss. 914.22(2)(f) or (4)(f), Florida Statutes, and  
412 18 U.S.C. 1512, relating to their final ruling rendered on  
413 February 22, 2010, in case SC06-1279, which resulted in the  
414 incarceration of Mr. Pitts on the eve of the 2010 Legislative  
415 Session while proceedings on SB 58 were pending, and in Mr.  
416 Pitts' cases relating to motions, reviews, and original  
417 proceedings for violations of ss. 542.21(2), 775.15(12)(b),  
418 777.04(2) and (3), 836.05, 838.015, 838.016, 838.022, 839.13(1),  
419 839.24, 843.03, 843.0855(2) and (3), 876.10, 895.03, and 918.13,  
420 Florida Statutes; 15 U.S.C. 1, 2, and 3; and 18 U.S.C. 201, 241,  
421 242, 1951, and 1962.

422 (2) The Second District Court of Appeal judges assigned to  
423 Mr. Pitts' cases on motions, reviews, and original proceedings;  
424 the Sixth Judicial Circuit judges; and the state attorneys  
425 involved in violations of ss. 542.21(2), 775.15(12)(b),  
426 777.04(2) and (3), 836.05, 838.015, 838.016, 838.022, 839.13(1),  
427 839.24, 843.03, 843.0855(2) and (3), 876.10, 895.03, and 918.13,  
428 Florida Statutes; 15 U.S.C. 1, 2, and 3; and 18 U.S.C. 201, 241,  
429 242, 1951, and 1962.

430 (3) The Florida Bar and its representatives, who pursued  
431 charges of unlicensed practice of law against Mr. Pitts, for  
432 violations of ss. 542.21(2), 777.04(2) and (3), 836.05, 838.015,  
433 838.016, 839.13(1), 895.03, and 918.13, Florida Statutes; 15  
434 U.S.C. 1, 2, and 3; and 18 U.S.C. 201, 241, 242, 1951, and 1962.

435 (4) The Pinellas County Sheriff's Office for violations of

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436 ss. 775.15(12)(b), 839.13(1), 843.03, 843.0855(2) and (3),  
437 876.10, 950.09, and 951.14, Florida Statutes, and 18 U.S.C. 201,  
438 241, or 242.

439  
440 The Department of Law Enforcement shall exercise all authority  
441 granted to it under general law to investigate criminal  
442 violations under this act and shall refer any evidence of such  
443 crimes to the appropriate state attorney for prosecution.

444 Failure of the Department to Law Enforcement to investigate  
445 these criminal violations and refer any evidence of such  
446 violations to the appropriate officials is a misdemeanor of the  
447 first degree under s. 775.15(12)(b). Charges arising out of the  
448 criminal investigation shall be brought before a grand jury  
449 impaneled in Leon County within 1 year after passage of this  
450 act.

451 Section 7. The Governor, the President of the Senate, or  
452 the Speaker of the House of Representatives may sever in whole  
453 or in part any section of this act, excluding this section,  
454 which remaining parts shall be in full force and effect upon  
455 becoming law. Notwithstanding severance, Brian Pitts shall  
456 retain the right or privilege during future legislative sessions  
457 to request the relief severed in whole or in part by virtue of  
458 this section until fully remedied.

459 Section 8. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.