Florida’s court system consists of the following entities: two appellate-level courts (the supreme court and five district courts of appeal) and two trial-level courts (20 circuit courts and 67 county courts). The chief justice (who may serve successive two-year terms, not to exceed a total of eight years) presides as the chief administrative officer of the judicial branch.

On July 1, 1972, the Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA) was created with initial emphasis on developing a uniform case reporting system in order to provide information about activities of the judiciary. Additional responsibilities include preparing the operating budget for the judicial branch, projecting the need for new judges, and serving as the liaison between the court system and the auxiliary agencies of the court, national court research and planning agencies, the legislative branch, the executive branch, and the public, business community, and media.

**Florida’s Court Structure**

**Appellate Courts**

**Supreme Court**
- Seven justices, six-year terms
- Sits in Tallahassee
- Five justices constitute a quorum

**District Courts of Appeal**
- 64 judges, six-year terms
- Five districts:
  - 1st District: Tallahassee, 15 judges
  - 2nd District: Lakeland, 16 judges
  - 3rd District: Miami, 10 judges
  - 4th District: West Palm Beach, 12 judges
  - 5th District: Daytona Beach, 11 judges
- Cases generally reviewed by three-judge panels

**Trial Courts**

**Circuit Courts**
- 599 judges, six-year terms
- 20 judicial circuits
- Number of judges in each circuit based on caseload
- Judges preside individually, not on panels

**County Courts**
- 322 judges, six-year terms
- At least one judge in each of the 67 counties
- Judges preside individually, not on panels
**Florida’s Court Structure**

**Supreme Court of Florida**

The supreme court is the highest court in Florida. To constitute a quorum to conduct business, five of the seven justices must be present, and four justices must agree on a decision in each case.

Mandatory jurisdiction includes death penalty cases, district court decisions declaring a state statute or provision of the state constitution invalid, bond validations, rules of court procedure, and statewide agency actions relating to public utilities. The court also has exclusive authority to regulate the admission and discipline of lawyers in Florida as well as the authority to discipline and remove judges.

**District Courts of Appeal**

The majority of trial court decisions that are appealed are reviewed by three-judge panels of the district courts of appeal (DCAs). In each district court, a chief judge, who is selected by the body of district court judges, is responsible for the administrative duties of the court.

The district courts decide most appeals from circuit court cases and many administrative law appeals from actions by the executive branch. In addition, the district courts of appeal must review county court decisions invalidating a provision of Florida’s constitution or statutes, and they may review an order or judgment of a county court that is certified by the county court to be of great public importance.

**Circuit Courts**

The majority of jury trials in Florida take place before circuit court judges. The circuit courts are referred to as the courts of general jurisdiction. Circuit courts hear all criminal and civil matters not within the jurisdiction of county courts, including family law, juvenile delinquency and dependency, mental health, probate, guardianship, and civil matters over $15,000. They also hear some appeals from county court rulings and from administrative action if provided by general law. Finally, they have the power to issue extraordinary writs necessary to the complete exercise of their jurisdiction.

**County Courts**

Each of Florida’s 67 counties has at least one county court judge. The number of judges in each county court varies with the population and caseload of the county. County courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, which is established by statute. The county courts are sometimes referred to as “the people’s courts” because a large part of their work involves citizen disputes such as violations of municipal and county ordinances, traffic offenses, landlord-tenant disputes, misdemeanor criminal matters, and monetary disputes up to and including $15,000. In addition, county court judges may hear simplified dissolution of marriage cases.