Since mid-August, I have been traveling the state with a team from the Office of the State Courts Administrator, visiting each circuit to meet with judges and court staff, talking about priorities and issues that concern Florida’s State Courts System. I have learned much from my travels and am eager to continue my visits until late Fall. But, because I will be unable to meet with each and every member of our team, I want to share my thoughts about the future challenges of the branch.

**Improving Diversity in the Court System**

As a priority, I am dedicated to diversity in our court system. There is no bedrock principle with which I am more committed than that each person who comes into contact with our courts is deserving of being treated with dignity, courtesy, respect, and competence. And in many ways we make this happen by diversity in the courts.

We are assessing our performance in this area by conducting a ten-year retrospect of the report of the Racial and Ethnic Bias Study Commission. We are also going to be proactive in efforts to ensure that the court system’s workforce reflects the diversity of the people whom we serve. In August, changes were instituted to court personnel rules proposed by our Equal Employment Opportunity Committee which are designed to effect the goal of diversifying court staff.

**ACCEPTING THE CHALLENGE:**

Steering Florida’s Courts into the 21st Century

by Chief Justice Charles T. Wells

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**In this issue . . .**

- Family Courts Summit page 3
- Trial Court Budget Commission Created page 4
- Racial and Ethnic Bias Study Commission page 5
- Commission on Fairness page 6
- Personnel Matters page 8
- Juvenile Justice Practices page 9
- Eleventh Circuit Grant page 10
Improving the Processing of Cases

I am determined that Florida's courts be good stewards of the public resources we receive and are accountable for the effective use of those resources. I strongly believe and am committed to timeliness in decision-making as a priority goal and am well aware of the reality that we have 360 inmates on this state's death row, 100 of them have been there since before 1985. I am dedicated to having those individuals' cases moved to a fair and final resolution.

In recent years there have been a number of initiatives directed at improving the court system's handling of death cases. The State Courts System now requires all judges hearing capital cases to attend a course taught by judges experienced in trying death cases. Lawyers who prepare capital cases must also meet minimum standards of competency. In addition, the Supreme Court has taken a very proactive role in monitoring the status of death penalty cases.

The trial courts are required to file quarterly status reports on the status of all pending post-conviction proceedings. The branch has implemented an automated case management system that allows for tracking of all inmates on death row, even when their cases are pending in the federal courts. Phone calls are placed by Supreme Court staff to follow up on all deadlines, from the filing of the notice of appeal, to the preparation of the transcript, to court hearings. The Supreme Court is also considering additional improvements to the rules of court concerning the processing of death penalty cases.

We will also be working hard over the next two years to improve the processing of cases involving juveniles. More and more of Florida's children and families are becoming involved in the juvenile delinquency and dependency systems. In 1999 there were more than 81,000 new criminal delinquency cases filed for children in Florida courts. It is our obligation to ensure that these cases are given adequate and appropriate attention by Florida courts; thereby protecting our most valuable resource--our children.

In 1995, the federal government provided funds to the highest court in every state of the nation to improve the court system for abused and neglected children. For the past five years, we have been working diligently with our executive and legislative branch partners to improve the judicial administration of dependency cases and to assure abused and neglected children of a permanent placement as quickly as possible. The initiative has already resulted in significant and meaningful revisions to our child protection statutes.

Over the next two years, we will not only continue our efforts in dependency, but also expand the scope of court improvement initiatives into the area of juvenile delinquency. The trial court performance and accountability committee will conduct a general overview of delinquency case processing, including jurisdiction, case process, timeliness, and disposition. That work will be further refined by the Children's Court Improvement Committee, which will design and recommend strategies to enhance the court processing of dependency and delinquency cases based upon an assessment of current practices.

Eventually, our efforts to improve the processing of cases will extend beyond the juvenile division and reach every division and level of the courts. Performance and accountability committees, at both the trial and appellate levels, are already working on objective ways to measure and report on the performance of the courts to the chief justice and the public. This will help identify problems in need of correction and provide a meaningful way of demonstrating when improvements in performance are made. The work of these committees is an integral part of the work by the judicial branch to satisfy the requirements established by the Florida Constitution and the Legislature in regard to planning and budgeting.

Implementing Revision 7

A third priority challenge is the transition to state funding of the courts. Presently more than half of the money that permits the trial courts to function comes from the counties. By July 1, 2004, that is supposed to largely be changed to state funding. There are many complications associated with this funding shift—from funding conflict counsel in criminal cases, to how budgets are created and purchasing is to be handled. We are continuously working on the nuts and bolts of this transition.
But this change also means that the judicial branch will have a direct and important working relationship with the legislative branch, for funding. This raises issues of judicial independence. There has been a lot of comment about the recent relationship between our Court and the legislative and executive branches. I do feel positive about my relationship with the legislative leadership and the Governor. They have gone out of their way to be helpful. Obviously there is always tension between the branches as we carry out our roles of checks and balances.

Thus, as we proceed in this funding transition, we do so with an awareness that judicial independence must be safeguarded, and I will be vigilant in this guard. I also recognize that we must not mistake independence for isolation. We are accountable, and we must perform the judicial function with competence and with the discipline of self restraint in honoring the role of each branch. For in the end, the three branches of government are joined in the goal of providing optimum government service to the citizens of Florida.

More than 350 judges, family and juvenile law attorneys, guardian ad litem directors, court administrators, family and juvenile case managers, Department of Children and Families and Department of Juvenile Justice administrators, and community leaders gathered to learn and share ideas at a Summit on Redefining Florida’s Family Courts, held on September 25 - 28, 2000 in Orlando, Florida. Sponsored by the Family Court Steering Committee (FCSC), the Summit was organized as an opportunity for dialogue among stakeholders in Florida’s family courts, and to receive input into the Model Family Court recommendations made by the Committee. In his opening remarks, Judge Raymond T. McNeal, Chair of the Family Court Steering Committee, said, “We want to foster collaboration and build consensus on the proposed recommendations...we believe that conducting this outreach now will encourage dialogue that may be helpful to the Court in considering the Model Court recommendations.”

The Summit was also an opportunity for circuits to learn about funding opportunities available through the Family Court Trust Fund, which is authorized to spend $500,000 on family court pilot projects. “To take advantage of this opportunity,” said Judge McNeal, “the Family Court Steering Committee needed to host the Summit in order to give the potential circuit applicants a better understanding of the principles we are hoping to implement.”

Some of the country’s leading experts in families and the courts spoke at the summit regarding case coordination and management, therapeutic jurisprudence, mediation, and best practices from other jurisdictions.
On August 31, 2000, the Supreme Court released an opinion and proposed rule on the formation of a Trial Court Budget Commission (TCBC). Interested parties were invited to submit comments and suggestions on or before October 16, 2000, with the rule set to be effective December 1, 2000.

“I was very pleased to see that the Court, with a few modifications, accepted the rule as proposed by the Article V Funding Steering Committee,” said Chief Judge Susan Schaeffer of the 6th Circuit, who serves as chair of that committee. “We worked very hard on the rule, which was also endorsed by the unanimous vote of the trial court chief judges.”

The proposed rule creates a commission made up of 14 trial court judges and 7 court administrators that has as its principal duties establishing budgeting and funding policies and procedures for the trial courts; making recommendations to the Supreme Court on the trial court component of the annual judicial branch budget request; advocating for the trial court component of annual judicial branch budget request; making recommendations to the Supreme Court on funding allocation formulas and budget implementation once legislative appropriations have been made; and making recommendations to the Supreme Court on legislative pay issues for trial court personnel, excluding judges.

The Article V Funding Steering Committee was created in January, 1999, by then Chief Justice Harding to recommend policies and strategies for the implementation of Revision 7. This amendment to Article V of the Florida Constitution will shift a significant portion of the responsibility for funding the trial courts from the counties to the state. In addition to crafting the proposed rule, the Steering Committee was also instrumental in developing proposals for Revision 7 implementation, many of which ultimately were addressed by the legislature in Senate Bill 1212, which was passed earlier this year. The Steering Committee has also conducted a comprehensive trial court cost inventory and is in the process of conducting a second, has completed extensive research on transitions to state funding in other states and is developing proposals for transitioning personnel from county to state payrolls. The Committee expires on October 31, 2000.
The opinion that accompanied the TCBC rule speaks to the purpose of the Commission:

The TCBC will offer a forum that gives trial court judges and court administrators a strong voice in the development of budgetary policies but also enables them to reach consensus on funding interests and priorities for the branch so that they can support a unified legislative budget proposal. The TCBC will provide opportunities for chief judges and trial court representatives to articulate the state budgetary needs for their court functions and programs. Most importantly, however, it is our expectation that TCBC members will strive to serve the interest of justice and make decisions that promote equity and fairness in the allocation of State Courts System resources.

“I think that the Court did an excellent job in explaining why this rule and Commission are essential in the shift to state funding,” says Judge Schaeffer. “It is very clear when you read the opinion that creating a forum in which individual circuit needs can be transformed into budget decisions that serve the interests of the branch, as a whole, is the best way to ensure the chief judges and court administrators can secure the resources they need for their courts, once the state takes on a greater share of the trial court budgets.”

You can read the Supreme Court opinion and proposed rule (No. SC00-429) in its entirety at http://www.flcourts.org. For more information on Article V funding, please go to http://www.flcourts.org and select Judicial Administration and then Article V/Revision 7 under the headings.

Any trial court judge or court administrator interested in serving on the Trial Court Budget Commission should correspond with Debbie Howells, Executive Assistant to the State Courts Administrator at 500 S. Duval Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1900.

A Look Back on the Work of the Racial and Ethnic Bias Study Commission

The Florida State Courts System will conduct a Ten-Year Retrospect on the Report and Recommendations of the Florida Supreme Court Racial and Ethnic Bias Study Commission. The purpose of the project is to ensure the continuing progress in the equitable treatment of and full participation by racial and ethnic minorities in the Florida State Courts System.

A preliminary meeting will be held on September 29, 2000, in Tampa, Florida. Meeting participants will begin assessing what has been accomplished over the past decade and identifying those recommendations that have not yet been appropriately addressed. They will also propose strategies for accomplishing the Ten-Year Retrospect.
By administrative order of September 1, 1999, then Chief Justice Major B. Harding charged the Supreme Court Commission on Fairness with investigating and reporting on various models for guardianship monitoring, including the use of professional investigators and volunteers. The Commission subsequently established the Committee on Guardianship Monitoring to oversee the project.

Guardianship is the process by which the court finds an individual’s ability to make decisions so impaired that another party is given the ability to make decisions on the person’s behalf. A guardian is a surrogate decision-maker appointed by the court to make either personal and/or financial decisions for a minor or for an adult with mental or physical disabilities who has been adjudicated incapacitated. Once so adjudicated, such a person is termed a “ward.” Wards are, by definition, unable to care for themselves. In reality, the court is the guardian; an individual who is given the title of guardian is acting as an agent of the court in carrying out that responsibility. Florida law allows both plenary and limited guardianship.

When the courts remove an individual’s rights to order their own affairs, there is an accompanying duty to protect the individual. One of the court’s duties is to appoint a guardian. The legal authority for guardianship in Florida is found in Chapter 744, Florida Statutes. The court rules that control the relationship between the court, a guardian and a ward are found in Part III, Probate Rules, Florida Rules of Court. Together, these statutes and rules describe the duties and obligations of guardians as well as the court to ensure that they act in the interests of the ward or person who is alleged incapacitated.

Guardianship is a distinct and unique type of case. Unlike other cases, guardianships may remain open for decades. Guardianship is also different because although it begins with an adversarial hearing, once incapacity has been determined, there are usually no “adversaries” to bring disputes to the court’s attention. Thus, the court must be proactive to discover and respond to concerns and issues.

The role of a guardian is highly complex, involving legal, social, financial, and psychological dimensions. Many guardians are family members of the wards and have no experience with guardianship. These family guardians may work and have children to care for, while simultaneously serving as guardians for their aging parents or other incapacitated family members. Most guardians and attorneys do an admirable job protecting the interests of the wards, but some need more guidance and oversight. A guardianship monitor assists guardians and attorneys in correcting minor problems. Such guidance by the guardianship monitor can often alleviate the need for a hearing, thereby saving judicial resources for those few instances in which guardians are misusing their authority.

Guardianship requires ongoing court involvement and supervision. In 1986, the National Conference of the Judiciary on Guardianship Proceedings for the Elderly said that “given the loss of liberties involved, the vulnerability of elderly wards, and the need to ensure the least restrictive alternative, it is essential that the court receive and review information about...
the status and well-being of the ward, and actions the

Guardianship monitoring is a mechanism Florida courts can use to review a guardian’s activities, assess the well-being of the ward, and protect the ward’s assets.

Guardianship monitoring by Florida courts may involve one or more of the following major service areas:

• Initial and on-going screening and reviewing of guardians;
• Reporting on the well-being of the ward;
• Reporting on the protection of the ward’s assets; and
• Case administration.

The Committee on Guardianship Monitoring has preliminarily identified the following issues for further study:

Judicial Administration
• Appropriate role of the court
• Due process issues
• Identity of guardianship monitors
• Checks and balances
• Development of a manual
• Development of case indicators
• Public records issues
• Financial audits
• Obligation of judges and lawyers to report violations of the respective codes of conduct.

Legal Representation
• Qualified and experienced lawyers
• Interdisciplinary training for lawyers
• Attracting lawyers to guardianship
• Pro bono
• Self-represented litigants
• Appropriate role of attorneys

Guardians
• Professional vs. non-professional (family) guardians
• Court expectations of guardians
• Discipline of guardians
• Other consequences of guardianship monitoring

Addressing the Unique Needs of Individual Wards
• Welfare of the ward
• Income level/socioeconomic status
• Minor guardianship
• Different types of court oversight for different populations

The Committee on Guardianship Monitoring is seeking testimony and information about these issues, as well as any other issues relating to court oversight and monitoring of guardianship cases. Attorneys, guardians, family members, and other interested persons are encouraged to participate in three public hearings, which are scheduled as follows:

September 22, 2000  Sheraton Ft. Lauderdale Airport Hotel
2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.  1825 Griffin Road
Dania, Florida

October 20, 2000  Leon County Public Library
2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.  200 W. Park Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida

November 3, 2000  Eckerd College
2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.  4200 54th Avenue South
St. Petersburg, Florida

Individuals will be allowed 3-5 minutes to address the committee. Organizations may be allowed additional time, upon request. To submit written comments or sign up to speak at a public hearing, please contact staff via e-mail at guardian@flcourts.org or send mail to Committee on Guardianship Monitoring, c/o Ms. Debbie Howells, Office of the State Courts Administrator, 500 South Duval Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1900.

For future updates about the work of the committee, please visit the Supreme Court website at www.flcourts.org.
Recruitment regulations proposed by the State Courts System Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Committee were adopted by the Supreme Court on August 22, 2000. The EEO Committee was appointed by Justice Major Harding in July 1998, to fully implement the requirements of § 25.382(4), F.S. This statute requires the Supreme Court to establish policies, procedures, and goals to enhance the recruitment, selection, promotion, and retention of minorities throughout all levels of the judicial system. It further requires that a report be provided to the Chief Justice annually to gauge the State Courts System’s success in this effort.

Chaired by Circuit Judge Richard Orfinger of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, the EEO Committee was comprised of members from all levels of the State Courts System, including three judges, an appellate Clerk of Court, an appellate Marshal, three Trial Court Administrators, two human resource managers from the trial courts, the Supreme Court’s Inspector General, a Deputy State Courts Administrator, and senior attorney of the Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA). Justice Leander J. Shaw, Jr. served as the Supreme Court’s liaison, and Margie Howard, OSCA Chief of Personnel Services, provided staff support.

The adopted regulations amend Section 1 of the State Courts System Personnel Regulations and provide for the following:

• Requires court employers to use recruitment measures that assist in the development of diverse pools of qualified applicants in the available labor market.

• Requires that job vacancies be advertised using appropriate sources to reach a diverse group of qualified applicants in the available labor market. The employer may also authorize vacancies to be advertised as promotional job opportunities for qualified SCS employees.

• Requires court employers to establish job related selection criteria and procedures which must be applied uniformly to all applicants to determine their qualifications for employment.

• Acknowledges that Justices and judges are solely responsible for establishing training and experience requirements for their personal staff, but encourages them to utilize recruitment and selection procedures adopted for all other State Courts System employers.

• Requires verification of applicants’ qualifications for employment (education and training, work experience and performance, professional licensure) prior to an offer of employment. After an employment offer has been accepted, a criminal history record check must also be conducted.

• Requires that applicant files be maintained for a period of two years from date of application.

• Allows court employers to approve 90 day emergency appointments without following recommended selection process if emergency coverage is needed.

• Requires all courts to submit an annual report to the Chief Justice concerning the previous year recruitment and selection activities within their courts on a prescribed form.

The Office of the State Courts Administrator has been delegated the responsibility of publicizing and implementing the newly adopted recruitment regulations, as well as the task of monitoring the reporting and compliance by each court.

An educational program will be developed by the Office of the State Courts Administrator that will serve as a model for court administrators and human resource professionals in training managers in all courts on the newly adopted recruitment regulations.

For more information about the new regulations, contact Margie Howard, Chief of Personnel Services at (850) 922-7033 (Suncom 292-7033) or howardm@flcourts.org.
OPEN ENROLLMENT 2000

Open enrollment is currently underway. It began on September 11 and will end on October 11. During this time, employees have an opportunity to enroll or make changes to any of the State of Florida’s health, life, supplemental, or flexible reimbursement account plans. All changes made during the open enrollment period will become effective January 1, 2001. No action is required if employees wish to keep their current benefits. These will roll over to the new plan year.

Look for a new benefit this year: the new Optional Term Life Insurance post tax benefit that provides participants the opportunity to purchase up to 5 times their annual salary in coverage without medical insurability, as long as they apply during open enrollment or within 60 days of employment. Employees will receive details in the enrollment materials being mailed to their home addresses.

The Division of State Group Insurance (DSGI) has expanded its website this year, making it easier to enroll or make changes online. A personal identification number (PIN) will be included in the materials received at home that allows participants to access information regarding their coverage and make changes if desired. The website is located at www.dsgi.state.fl.us.

Juvenile Justice Practices to be Examined

by Harry Dodd, Senior Court Analyst II

Chief Justice Wells recently announced the reconstitution of the Dependancy Court Improvement Committee and has broadened the scope of its responsibilities to examine Florida’s juvenile courts. In announcing the initiative, Justice Wells provided focus for the committee in three areas where recommendations for improvement are anticipated.

First, the juvenile justice initiative will develop factual information regarding how each juvenile court in Florida performs its respective roles. The committees’ examination of current practices will be key to gaining a complete understanding of juvenile court issues which confront Florida’s juvenile judges on a daily basis.

Second will be an examination of the roles played by principal stakeholders in the operation of juvenile justice practices. Like criminal circuit responsibilities, various entities have critical issues confronting the daily administration of justice. An examination of the various roles is vital in gaining insight in to existing processes and possible improvements.

The third area of focus is the examination of other jurisdictions and the determination of possible best practices being obtained from such an examination. As has been noted in other court improvement efforts, Florida has benefitted from the review of other jurisdictions.

In beginning the effort, Justice Wells has emphasized the need to provide a court initiative in this critical area of judicial administration. Driven by demographics, public interest and changing attitudes, the administration of juvenile justice has become an area of interest and concern to many. As in other court improvement initiatives, the court has continued in a leadership role by objectively examining Florida’s administration of justice, noting that public confidence in Florida’s courts is critical to a thriving democracy.

Harry Dodd is a Senior Court Analyst II responsible for the Delinquency Court Improvement Initiative. Mr. Dodd is new to the OSCA, coming to the courts from the Department of Corrections. He can be reached at (850) 414-1507 or doddh@flcourts.org.
The Juvenile Division of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit received $670,000 through a two-year Safe Start Initiative grant award to seek new and effective means to prevent children’s exposure to violence, adopt innovative interventions, and find better ways to hold persons accountable for violent behavior. This increases the amount of funding to the Court for children and families who are victimized by violence to approximately $4 million. Administrative Judge of the Juvenile Division Cindy S. Lederman’s past initiatives, including the Dependency Court Intervention Program for Family Violence, funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, was instrumental in obtaining funding for the project.

The Safe Start Initiative builds on the work currently being done by Judge Lederman and her colleagues in the Dependency Court Intervention Program for Family Violence and includes numerous agencies and individuals from our community with expertise in family violence issues. Together, the collaborative will focus on expanding the community’s capacity to provide services to the high-risk population of families with children 0-6 years old who have witnessed or been victims of violence. By improving early assessment and referral procedures, the Safe Start Initiative can help prevent some cases from requiring court intervention and can reduce the length of time cases filed with the court required supervision.

Judge Lederman will provide judicial oversight for the project. Lynne Katz, Ed.D., Executive Director of the Linda Ray Intervention Center and ongoing collaborator from the field of early childhood intervention, will serve as Project Director. Dr. Katz is a faculty member of the University of Miami. Michael Lindsay, M.A., City of Miami Police Department, will serve as the Law Enforcement Coordinator in the Safe Start Initiative.

The Two-Year Safe Start Initiative is funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, for collaborative community project.

Employees from the Supreme Court came together mainly to have fun this summer by playing together on a softball team - and in the process also won the Florida State League Summer Championship.

The team, coached by John Dew, went 8-2, winning their last 6 games! Championship team members include John Dew, Teresa Farley, Clint Farley, Steve Henley, Richard Cox, Charlie Dlabik, Lynn Wells, Brenda Johnson Smith, Michael Ufferman (assistant coach), Greg Cowan, Greg Ramsey, Tammy Galey, Patty Harris, Wade McDaniel, Aaron Gerson, and Gerardo Castano.
State Courts Administrator Receives Award of Excellence

Kenneth R. Palmer, Florida State Courts Administrator, is the 2000 recipient of the Ernest C. Friesen Award of Excellence. The Friesen Award, presented by the Justice Management Institute (JMI), is made annually to an individual who has demonstrated vision, leadership, and sustained commitment to the achievement of excellence in the administration of justice.

Barry Mahoney, JMI’s President, presented Mr. Palmer the award at the annual conference of the National Association for Court Management, held in Atlanta. Dr. Mahoney noted that Mr. Palmer is widely recognized for his effective leadership in the Florida court system and history of developing and implementing model programs in a number of areas, including information technology, alternative dispute resolution, performance measurement, and family courts. According to Dr. Mahoney, Mr. Palmer has evidenced a “clear dedication to the improvement of court services for the public.”

The Friesen Award, named for one of the nation’s leading figures in court improvement, is JMI’s most prestigious award.

Deputy State Courts Administrator Named to National Board

Dee Beranek, Deputy State Courts Administrator was recently elected to the Board of Trustees of the National Judicial College. The Judicial College is a Nevada not-for-profit educational corporation governed by a 15-member Board of Trustees elected by the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association.

Benchmarks

New Judicial Placements Since June 2000:

**Circuit Court**
- Marva L. Crenshaw 13th Circuit
- Edward Hedstrom 7th Circuit
- Daryl E. Trawick 11th Circuit

**County Court**
- T. Mitchell Barlow, Jr. Brevard County
- Patti A. Christensen St. Johns County
- Steven P. Deluca Broward County
- James P. Nilon Alachua County
- Orlando Alberto Prescott Miami-Dade County
- Sandra Sue Robbins Marion County
- Dava J. Tunis Dade County
- Alberta Elanora Sabino Widman Saint Lucie County
- Karla Foreman Wright Polk County

Any judge wishing to place his or her photograph on file with Full Court Press should send it to Kelly Sciba, Supreme Court of Florida, 500 S. Duval Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1900.
**October**

12    Supreme Court Committee on Mediation and Arbitration Training, conference call
12-14 County Mediation Training, Daytona
19    Family Court Coordinators Meeting
20-21 Supreme Court’s Standard Jury Instructon Committee - Civil Meeting, St. Petersburg
25-27 Florida Conference of County Court Judges Fall Board Meeting, Sarasota
27-28 Supreme Court Committee on Standard Jury Instructions - Civil, Tallahassee
28    Mediator Ethics Advisory Committee, conference call
29-31 DCA Marshals’ Meeting, St. Augustine
29-11/1 Annual Education Meeting of District Court of Appeal Judges, St. Augustine

**November**

1-7    Mediation Week
3      Public Hearing on Guardianship Monitoring, St. Petersburg

Note: The Supreme Court will hear oral arguments from 10/2-10/6, and 11/6-11/9, and 11/28-11/30.

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Full Court Press is published bi-monthly by Florida’s Office of the State Courts Administrator. Readers may submit articles about the courts system or letters regarding the newsletter’s coverage of court-related issues. All rights are reserved to edit or decline any material submitted for publication. Send your correspondence to Full Court Press, Supreme Court of Florida, 500 S. Duval Street, Tallahassee FL 32399-1900.

This issue of Full Court Press was printed on recycled paper at a cost of approximately $1.50 per copy. Please pass it along to others who might find the information interesting.

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