

Supreme Court of Florida

No. 90,635

**IN RE: AMENDMENT TO FLORIDA RULES OF CRIMINAL
PROCEDURE--RULE 3.112 MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR
ATTORNEYS IN CAPITAL CASES.¹**

[October 28, 1999]

ANSTEAD, J.

This matter originally came before the Court for consideration of a proposed rule concerning the competency and qualifications of lawyers appointed to represent indigent defendants in capital cases where the services of the public defender are not available. In 1998 we deferred consideration of this issue pending legislative study. See In re Amendment to Fla. Rules of Judicial Admin., 711 So. 2d 1148, 1149-50 (Fla. 1998). We now address the issue after receipt of a unanimous recommendation by a legislative study commission that this Court,

¹This proceeding was originally styled as a proposed amendment to the Rules of Judicial Administration and the minimum standards were initially entitled: "Minimum Standards for Appointed Counsel in Capital Cases." We agree with the suggestion that the standards be made a part of the Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, and therefore the Minimum Standards for Attorneys in Capital Cases shall be located at Florida Rule of Criminal Procedure 3.112.

rather than the legislature, adopt standards for lawyers in capital cases.² Today we take an important step in ensuring the integrity of the judicial process in capital cases by adopting a rule of criminal procedure to help ensure that competent representation will be provided to indigent capital defendants in all cases.

In its formal report, the Commission on Legislative Reform of Judicial Administration declared:

Competent counsel to represent defendants in cases where the death penalty may be imposed is essential to assure that the death penalty is imposed fairly and without undue delay. In 1989 the American Bar Association promulgated minimum standards for counsel in death penalty cases, urging states to adopt similar rules or standards. To date, of the 40 states with death penalty statutes, 19 have instituted some form of minimum guidelines or standards or have created an agency to promulgate standards of the appointment and representation of counsel at either the trial or appellate level or both in capital cases. Florida is the largest state without any rule or legislation imposing minimum standards on counsel appointed to represent defendants in death penalty cases.

Commission Report at 4. This Court has a continuing obligation to ensure the integrity of the judicial process in all cases. Our overview is especially important in death penalty cases. Hopefully, few would disagree that capital cases are

²See Report of the Commission on Legislative Reform of Judicial Administration (hereinafter Commission Report). The Commission "unanimously recommends to the Legislature that the matter of standards be left to the court to adopt." Commission Report at 6.

among the most intricate and complex cases in the legal system today. As one commentator notes: "They involve a unique separate sentencing phase, a complex body of law that is specific to death cases, and complicated and convoluted doctrines that limit appellate review for errors committed at trial." Michael D. Moore, Note, Tinkering with the Machinery of Death: An Examination and Analysis of State Indigent Defense Systems and Their Application to Death-Eligible Defendants, 37 Wm. & Mary L. Rev. 1617, 1639 (1996). Recently, in recognition of our responsibility, we addressed a concern over the qualifications of judges handling death penalty cases. See In re Amendment to Fla. Rules of Judicial Admin., Rule 2.050(b)(10), 688 So. 2d 320 (Fla. 1997). There, we added a new rule to the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration to ensure that judges presiding over capital cases would possess "the experience and training necessary to handle the unique demands of such proceedings." Id. at 320. Today, we act on the same concerns that prompted our earlier action.

Based on our ongoing concerns as to the quality of the judicial process in capital cases, this Court in 1997 appointed a select committee of highly qualified and experienced judges and lawyers to study and recommend for our review minimum standards to ensure the competency of court-appointed lawyers in

capital cases.³ The committee provided us with an initial set of proposed standards which we identified in an opinion, In re Proposed Amendment to Florida Rules of Judicial Administration--Minimum Standards for Appointed Counsel in Capital Cases, 22 Fla. L. Weekly S407 (Fla. July 3, 1997), wherein we directed that the proposed standards be published in The Florida Bar News. Numerous constructive comments and concerns were subsequently received and were duly forwarded to the committee. The committee then redrafted the proposed minimum standards in a constructive effort to address the comments. After exhaustive work, and based largely upon standards already in place around the country and within the various judicial circuits in this State, the committee produced a rule which responds to the competing concerns of high standards and practicality in application. This Court then heard oral arguments in which interested persons were again provided an opportunity to address the proposed standards.

Today we accept the committee's recommendations, with two minor exceptions. The majority of comments focused on standard (d), which, as initially proposed by the committee, mandated the appointment of two lawyers during the

³The Court wishes to express its appreciation to those who submitted comments and advice concerning the rule adopted today. We are especially appreciative of the work of the distinguished members who researched and prepared the proposed standards: Judge Philip J. Padovano, Judge Susan Schaeffer, Judge Joseph P. Farina, State Attorney Jerry Hill, Public Defender Marion Moorman, Carey Haughwout, Esq., and Professor John F. Yetter.

trial proceedings.⁴ Although we are in agreement with the committee's legitimate concerns in recommending this provision to ensure adequate and competent representation for capital defendants, we also agree with the views expressed by others that the trial court should retain some supervisory authority over the decision to appoint cocounsel.⁵ Therefore, while the standards we adopt today provide that two lawyers should ordinarily be appointed, we leave the ultimate decision to the discretion of the trial court.⁶

⁴As initially proposed by the committee, this standard was identified as Minimum Standard G, which required trial courts to appoint both lead counsel and cocounsel in all cases in which the death penalty was sought. See In re Proposed Amend. to Rules of Judicial Admin., 22 Fla. L. Weekly at S407. In conforming the standards to the rules of criminal procedure, however, Minimum Standard G has been renumbered as paragraph (d).

⁵For example, the Commission on Legislative Reform of Judicial Administration recommended that two counsel be appointed upon a showing of good cause. The Commission Report states:

There is at present no requirement that two counsel be afforded to defendants facing the imposition of the death penalty. Public Defenders who appeared before the commission and the Capital Collateral Crimes Representative who addressed the commission all explained that the complex nature of the sentencing phase of a death penalty case made appointment of two counsel, one to handle the guilt phase and one to handle sentencing, a matter of effective representation of the defendant. The Deputy Attorney General also indicated that a two-lawyer requirement was appropriate and would be in the state's interest. Judge Belvin Perry, commission member and Chief Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, told the commission that not all cases required two counsel, although most of the testimony indicated that if a case were going to trial, two counsel were essential.

Commission Report at 6.

⁶In determining whether appointment of cocounsel is needed, trial courts should consider all relevant circumstances of the particular case, as well as the practices of the public defender and state attorney's offices in allocating resources to capital cases. In exercising discretion, trial courts should consider, for example, whether a defendant, if represented by the public defender's

We also recognize that it is possible that some counties in the state may not have enough lawyers available who meet the technical requirements of the standards. Therefore, we are adding to the proposed standards a provision which permits trial courts in exceptional circumstances to appoint attorneys who may not satisfy the technical requirements of the standards, but in whom the appointing trial court has complete and unqualified confidence as to the quality of representation.⁷

Under our procedural and adversarial system of justice, the quality of lawyering is critical. For that reason, trial judges responsible for the appointment of counsel in cases where the very life of the defendant is at risk must take care to appoint well-qualified lawyers. As Justice Ehrlich has earlier noted with respect to appellate counsel in capital cases:

Appointment of appellate counsel for indigent defendants is the responsibility of the trial court. We strongly urge trial judges not to take this responsibility lightly or to appoint appellate counsel without due recognition of the skills and attitudes necessary for effective appellate representation. A perfunctory

office, would have the same resources available. Capital defendants, who by virtue of conflict or other reason, must be represented by appointed private counsel, should, of course, receive no less resources for their defense than those defendants represented by the public defender.

⁷See American Bar Association Guidelines for the Appointment and Performance of Counsel in Death Penalty Cases 57, 63 (1989) ("These attorneys should receive appointments if the appointing authority is satisfied the defendant or inmate will be provided with the same quality of representation as clients represented by attorneys who met the experiential criteria.").

appointment of counsel without consideration of counsel's ability to fully, fairly, and zealously advocate the defendant's cause is a denial of meaningful representation which will not be tolerated. The gravity of the charge, the attorney's skill and experience and counsel's positive appreciation of his role and its significance are all factors which must be in the court's mind when an appointment is made.

Wilson v. Wainwright, 474 So. 2d 1162, 1164-65 (Fla. 1985). This Court has an inherent and fundamental obligation to ensure that lawyers are appointed to represent indigent capital defendants who possess the experience and training necessary to handle the complex and difficult issues inherent in death penalty cases. This Court, over the years, has reviewed countless ineffective assistance of counsel claims alleging incompetence of counsel at both the trial and appellate levels. This experience demonstrates that we cannot ignore the compelling need to focus attention on the initial process whereby private counsel are appointed, in order to improve the quality of the process and minimize later claims of incompetency.

While we would be naive in believing we could completely eliminate the problem by enacting a rule, we can at least act constructively in formulating a process that gives special attention to our concerns. We do so today to ensure that the appointive process is specifically designed to provide for the appointment of competent counsel. The responsibility of the trial court to ensure that only well

qualified counsel are appointed is central to this process. The integrity of the process and our society's confidence in the outcome of capital proceedings rests on our allegiance and commitment to the highest standards of our justice system. We call upon all judges and lawyers, prosecutors and defense counsel alike, to apply the highest standards of professionalism and ethics to their roles and responsibilities in capital litigation.

We have also determined, preliminarily, and in accordance with the views expressed by Justice Lewis in his concurring opinion, that these standards should be extended to lawyers practicing law within the offices of the public defenders in order to ensure that competent counsel is provided to all indigent capital defendants. However, we recognize that we have not previously announced our consideration of this issue or asked for comments on such an extension of the rule from those who will be affected, including the public defenders of Florida. For this reason, we direct all interested persons to file comments on this issue by December 31, 1999, so that we may consider this issue and determine the need for any oral presentations well in advance of the July 1, 2000, effective date of this rule.⁸

⁸We recognize that extending the minimum standards to the public defenders will require appropriate revision of the standards announced herein. The necessity and extent of the changes will depend, in large part, on the comments and input we receive by the date specified in this opinion.

Accordingly, together with the changes discussed and specified herein, the Court hereby adopts Florida Rule of Criminal Procedure 3.112, Minimum Standards for Attorneys in Capital Cases.⁹ The new rule setting forth the Minimum Standards as revised by this Court is attached as an appendix to this opinion along with the comments of the committee. This rule shall become effective and apply to the appointment of counsel made after July 1, 2000. This delay in implementation is necessary in order to give the circuit courts a fair opportunity to prepare for and comply with the rule and to give attorneys a fair opportunity to meet the educational requirements of the rule. We urge The Florida Bar and other organizations involved in criminal justice to accept the responsibility for making educational opportunities available in order to qualify attorneys for capital litigation. Of course, we emphasize that these standards only apply to capital cases in which the State is seeking the imposition of the death penalty. They need not be applied in cases where the State has formally renounced any intention to seek that penalty.

⁹We also concur in the views expressed by Justice Lewis in his separate opinion that we have an obligation to investigate and consider establishing standards for all counsel, including public defenders, privately retained counsel, and others who represent capital defendants during any phase of the proceedings. For that reason we are requesting the select committee previously appointed to assist us to reconvene, and after appropriate investigation and study, to make recommendations to this Court as to whether we should adopt additional standards as suggested by Justice Lewis. All persons having an interest in this issue should be in contact with the select committee.

It is so ordered.

HARDING, C.J., and SHAW, PARIENTE and QUINCE, JJ., concur.
LEWIS, J., concurs specially with an opinion, in which SHAW, ANSTEAD,
PARIENTE and QUINCE, JJ., concur.
WELLS, J., concurs in result only.

THE FILING OF A MOTION FOR REHEARING SHALL NOT ALTER THE
EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS RULE.

LEWIS, J., specially concurring.

I concur with the majority's establishment of minimum standards for conflict counsel in death penalty cases as well as our announced intention to extend these standards to public counsel. These standards are essential prerequisites if we are to ensure a fundamentally fair adversarial process in this most serious class of criminal cases. However, for the reasons expressed below, I believe that the time has arrived for further consideration of expanding the net of protection if our underlying purpose is truly to ensure that competent representation is provided to capital defendants in all cases.

First, I wholeheartedly agree that we cannot exclude public defenders and capital collateral representatives from these meaningful requirements. Although all of these categories are within those provided by the government, if we exclude those lawyers, we would be left with only history and continued good faith to assure us that the majority of capital defendants, i.e., those represented by public

defenders and some later by capital collateral representatives, would have counsel with credentials that meet the minimum standards established today. Further, I believe we have an obligation to the public to continue to analyze, through either this type of rule or rules of professional responsibility, whether privately retained counsel should be included where death may be imposed. It may be time for us to further consider expansion of the protective measures where the ultimate sanction for the losing defendant is a death sentence.

We should also take note of the commendable practices of other states. Notably, several other jurisdictions that have adopted minimum standards for counsel in capital cases draw no distinction between appointed private attorneys and public defenders. See Ind. R. Crim. P. 24 (1999);¹⁰ Tenn. Sup. Ct. R. 13(3)

¹⁰According to one commentator's research, an interesting, if unintended, effect of rule 24 has been a decrease in death penalty case filings since the rule's enactment on January 1, 1992. See Norman Lefstein, Reform of Defense Representation in Capital Cases: The Indiana Experience and its Implications for the Nation, 29 Ind. L. Rev. 495 (1996). Interviews of prosecutors by Professor Lefstein, a former chairman of the Indiana Public Defender Commission, reveal that rule 24 has "put some economic judgment" into death penalty filing decisions because of the increased costs incurred by counties in capital cases. Further, prosecutors and defense attorneys agree that other factors attributable to rule 24 also account for this decline in filings, including the increased time defense attorneys devote to capital cases; the greater resources at their disposal, such as expert witnesses; and the resulting pressure on prosecuting offices to devote more of their scarce resources to capital cases. Id. at 511. Based on subject interviews and the analysis of empirical information, Professor Lefstein concludes:

By improving the quality of defense services in Indiana capital cases, some of the factors that influence prosecutors in exercising their unfettered discretion to seek or not to seek the death penalty have become more evident. Both the objective and interview data presented in this Article strongly suggest that in deciding upon the death penalty prosecutors evaluate more than just the aggravating

(1998); Va. Code Ann. § 19.2-163.8(B.) (Michie 1998). Indeed, the Indiana rule specifically provides that "[s]alaried or contractual public defenders may be appointed as trial counsel in a capital case" so long as the public defender's caseload does not exceed a set maximum and other trial dates are not too close in time to the capital trial. See Ind. R. Crim. P. 24(B)(3)(c). The reference to public defenders is included under the subsection titled, "Appointment of Qualified Trial Counsel," and thus necessarily carries the same experience requirements for that class of attorneys as well as private attorneys appointed to represent capital defendants. In the same vein, the only caveat in the Tennessee rule regarding public defenders concerns the schedule of compensation which is inapplicable to employees, such as the public defenders, already paid by the state. See Tenn. Sup. Ct. R. 13(3)(i).¹¹ It is now time for further exploration of whether sufficient reasons exist which prevent Florida from joining these states in instituting some form of blanket minimum standards for any lawyer representing an indigent

and mitigating factors specified for the jury's consideration. The ability of defense counsel, the cost of the prosecution, and the burden on the prosecutor's staff, are among the extra-legal factors that prosecutors take into account. These findings, in turn, raise significant and enduring questions about the basic fairness of the scheme for capital punishment in Indiana and other states.

Id. at 533 (footnotes omitted) (emphasis added).

¹¹Similar to the Indiana rule, the reference to public defenders in the Tennessee rule is included within a subsection titled "Minimum Qualifications and Compensation of Counsel in Capital Cases." Tenn. Sup. Ct. R. 13(3).

defendant in a capital case. Our consideration of the problems in this area should not terminate simply upon the adoption of these provisions, but the discussion and self-analysis must continue. This is one aspect of capital case litigation to which this Court must be ever vigilant with the momentous consequences involved.¹²

As a final note, I certainly agree with the majority's comment concerning the numerous claims of ineffective assistance of counsel brought before this Court and the corresponding need "to focus attention on the initial process whereby private counsel are appointed, in order to improve the quality of the process and minimize later claims of incompetency." Majority op. at 7. We must also come to an understanding that the issue of counsel competency is a theme that dominates all involved in capital case litigation. In a recent symposium, former Pennsylvania Attorney General Ernest D. Preate, Jr., made the following observation:

I am a prosecutor, of course, and I believe in the death penalty. But, let me just add quickly, that on the subject before us this morning, counsel competency, my position is a bit different than the stereotypes. [The several other prosecutors present and I] agree that there is a problem with counsel competency in death penalty cases. I think we all have to do something about it if we

¹²I recognize the valid constitutional concerns voiced at oral argument regarding application of these standards to public defenders. See Art. V, § 18, Fla. Const. (providing that "[i]n each judicial circuit a public defender shall be elected for a term of four years, who shall perform duties prescribed by general law"). However, the public defender's status as an elected public official should not command abandonment of this Court's constitutional duty to ensure the due process rights of capital defendants, guard against the imposition of excessive punishments, and adopt rules of practice and procedure. See Art. I, §§ 9, 17; art. V, § 2, Fla. Const.

are to achieve justice for all. We need to have better qualified defense counsel and you've already heard the arguments put forward that suggest and demand that that be the standard. But we need to have better qualified prosecutors, too. I believe that in too many of our capital cases, there is ineffective assistance of counsel on both sides . . . If you examine the cases as I have, you'll see—and this is anecdotal evidence but there is, in my view, a sufficient ground to make the statement—that the defense counsel's ineffective assistance of counsel is not necessarily a mistake that the defense counsel originally made, but a mistake by the prosecutor. The prosecutor did something he or she shouldn't have done and the defense counsel failed to object or failed to take advantage of it. So the defendant is convicted and put on death row for years before he wins a new trial or a new sentencing proceeding based upon the claim of ineffective assistance of counsel. You see, that's not fair. It's not fair to the defendant; not fair to the people that the prosecutor represents or the surviving members of the victim's family.

Ernest D. Preate, Jr., in The Death of Fairness? Counsel Competency and Due Process in Death Penalty Cases, 31 Hous. L. Rev. 1105, 1120-21 (1994) (emphasis added). This intellectually honest and candid assessment rings true in Florida, as this Court has previously addressed circumstances of prosecutorial misconduct which it has described as serious and which was neither challenged nor rebutted by defense counsel. See, e.g., Ruiz v. State, 24 Fla. L. Weekly S157, S158 (Fla. Apr. 1, 1999) (condemning two instances of unobjected to prosecutorial misconduct as "cross[ing] the line of acceptable advocacy by a wide margin" and

as a "blatant appeal to jurors' emotions"); Urbin v. State, 714 So. 2d 411, 418 n.8, 419-22 (Fla. 1998) (noting that defense counsel registered no objections to prosecutor's penalty phase argument and detailing numerous, egregious examples of prosecutorial misconduct). Accordingly, I wholeheartedly concur with the majority opinion's admonition for "all judges and lawyers, prosecutors and defense counsel alike, to apply the highest standards of professionalism and ethics to their roles and responsibilities in capital litigation." Majority op. at 8 (emphasis added). We must also be ever vigilant to continue monitoring and evaluating our system and levels of education, experience, examination, and trial practice for counsel to assure our citizens a judicial process that truly renders justice by its conduct and not simply by eloquent words.

SHAW, ANSTEAD, PARIENTE and QUINCE, JJ., concur.

APPENDIX

Rule 3.112 Minimum Standards for Attorneys in Capital Cases

(a) Statement of Purpose. The purpose of these rules is to set minimum standards for conflict attorneys to help ensure that competent representation will be provided to indigent capital defendants in all cases. Minimum standards that have been promulgated concerning representation for defendants in criminal cases generally and the level of adherence to such standards required for noncapital cases should not be adopted as sufficient for death penalty cases. Counsel in death penalty cases should be required to perform at the level of an attorney reasonably skilled in the specialized practice of capital representation, zealously committed to the capital case, who has had adequate time and resources for preparation. These minimum standards for capital cases are not intended to preclude any circuit from adopting or maintaining standards having greater requirements.

(b) Definitions. A capital trial case is defined as any first-degree murder case in which the State has not formally waived the death penalty on the record. A capital appeal case is any appeal in which the death penalty has been imposed. A capital postconviction case is any case where the defendant is still under a

sentence of death.

(c) List of Qualified Counsel.

(1) Every circuit shall maintain a list of counsel qualified for appointment in capital cases in each of three categories:

(A) lead trial counsel;

(B) trial cocounsel; and

(C) appellate counsel.

No attorney may be appointed to handle a capital trial or appeal unless duly qualified on the appropriate list.

(2) The conflict committee for each circuit is responsible for approving and removing attorneys from the list pursuant to section 925.037, Florida Statutes.

Each circuit committee is encouraged to obtain additional input from experienced capital defense counsel.

(3) No attorney may be qualified on any of the capital lists unless he or she has attended within the last year a continuing legal education program of at least ten hours' duration devoted specifically to the defense of capital cases. Continuing legal education programs meeting the requirements of this rule shall be offered by the Florida Bar or another recognized provider and should be approved for continuing legal education credit by the Florida Bar. The failure to comply with

this requirement shall be cause for removal from the list until the requirement is fulfilled.

(d) Appointment of Counsel. A court must appoint lead counsel and, upon written application and a showing of need by lead counsel, should appoint cocounsel to handle every capital trial in which the defendant is not represented by retained counsel or the Public Defender. Lead counsel shall have the right to select cocounsel from attorneys on the lead counsel or cocounsel list. Both attorneys shall be reasonably compensated for the trial and sentencing phase. Except under extraordinary circumstances, only one attorney may be compensated for other proceedings.

(e) Lead Counsel. Lead trial counsel assignments should be given to attorneys who:

- (1) are members of the bar admitted to practice in the jurisdiction or admitted to practice pro hac vice; and
- (2) are experienced and active trial practitioners with at least five years of litigation experience in the field of criminal law; and
- (3) have prior experience as lead counsel in no fewer than nine jury trials of serious and complex cases which were tried to completion, as well as prior experience as lead defense counsel or cocounsel in at least two cases tried to

completion in which the death penalty was sought. In addition, of the nine jury trials which were tried to completion, the attorney should have been lead counsel in at least three cases in which the charge was murder; or alternatively, of the nine jury trials, at least one was a murder trial and an additional five were felony jury trials; and

(4) are familiar with the practice and procedure of the criminal courts of the jurisdiction; and

(5) are familiar with and experienced in the utilization of expert witnesses and evidence, including but not limited to psychiatric and forensic evidence; and

(6) have demonstrated the necessary proficiency and commitment which exemplify the quality of representation appropriate to capital cases.

(f) Cocounsel. Trial cocounsel assignments should be given to attorneys who:

(1) are members of the bar admitted to practice in the jurisdiction or admitted to practice pro hac vice; and

(2) who qualify as lead counsel under paragraph (e) of these standards or meet the following requirements:

(A) are experienced and active trial practitioners with at least three years of litigation experience in the field of criminal law; and

(B) have prior experience as lead counsel or cocounsel in no fewer than three jury trials of serious and complex cases which were tried to completion, at least two of which were trials in which the charge was murder; or alternatively, of the three jury trials, at least one was a murder trial and one was a felony jury trial; and

(C) are familiar with the practice and procedure of the criminal courts of the jurisdiction; and

(D) have demonstrated the necessary proficiency and commitment which exemplify the quality of representation appropriate to capital cases.

(g) Appellate Counsel. Appellate counsel assignments should be given to attorneys who:

(1) are members of the bar admitted to practice in the jurisdiction or admitted to practice pro hac vice; and

(2) are experienced and active trial or appellate practitioners with at least five years of experience in the field of criminal law; and

(3) have prior experience in the appeal of at least one case where a sentence of death was imposed, as well as prior experience as lead counsel in the appeal of no fewer than three felony convictions in federal or state court, at least one of

which was an appeal of a murder conviction; or alternatively, have prior experience as lead counsel in the appeal of no fewer than six felony convictions in federal or state court, at least two of which were appeals of a murder conviction; and

(4) are familiar with the practice and procedure of the appellate courts of the jurisdiction; and

(5) have demonstrated the necessary proficiency and commitment which exemplify the quality of representation appropriate to capital cases.

(h) Exceptional Circumstances. In the event that the trial court determines that counsel meeting the technical requirements of this rule is not available and that exceptional circumstances require appointment of other counsel, the trial court shall enter an order specifying, in writing, the exceptional circumstances requiring deviation from the rule and the court's explicit determination that counsel chosen will provide competent representation in accord with the policy concerns of the rule.

Comments

Introductory Statement. These standards are based on the general premise that the defense of a capital case requires specialized skill and expertise. The Supreme Court has not only the authority, but the constitutional responsibility to

ensure that indigent defendants are provided with competent counsel, especially in capital cases where the State seeks to take the life of the indigent defendant. The Supreme Court also has exclusive jurisdiction under Article V section 15 of the Florida Constitution to "[r]egulate the admission of persons to the practice of law and the discipline of persons admitted." Implied in this grant of authority is the power to set the minimum requirements for the admission to practice law, see In re Florida Board of Bar Examiners, 353 So. 2d 98 (Fla. 1977), as well as the minimum requirements for certain kinds of specialized legal work. The Supreme Court has adopted minimum educational and experience requirements for board certification in other specialized fields of the law.

The experience and continuing educational requirements in these standards are based on existing local standards in effect throughout the state as well as comparable standards in effect in other states. Specifically, the committee considered the standards for the appointment of counsel in capital cases in the Second, Sixth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Circuits, the statewide standards for appointing counsel in capital cases in California, Indiana, Louisiana, Ohio, and New York, and the American Bar Association standards for appointment of counsel in capital cases.

These standards are intended to apply only in those cases in which the court

is appointing a lawyer in place of the public defender. Nothing expressed herein should be interpreted as an infringement of the defendant's right to select retained counsel.

Furthermore, these standards are not intended to establish any independent legal rights. For example, the failure to appoint cocounsel, standing alone, has not been recognized as a ground for relief from a conviction or sentence. See Ferrell v. State, 653 So. 2d 367 (Fla. 1995); Lowe v. State, 650 So. 2d 969 (Fla. 1994); Armstrong v. State, 642 So. 2d 730 (Fla. 1994). Rather, these cases stand for the proposition that a showing of inadequacy of representation in the particular case is required. See Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 (1984). These rulings are not affected by the adoption of these standards. Any claims of ineffective assistance of counsel will be controlled by Strickland.

(d) Appointment of Counsel. At the time of appointment of qualified counsel, the trial court should conduct an inquiry relating to counsel's availability to provide effective assistance of counsel to the defendant. In assessing the availability of prospective counsel, the court should consider the number of capital or other cases then being handled by the attorney and any other circumstances bearing on the attorney's readiness to provide effective assistance of counsel to the defendant in a timely fashion.

The American Bar Association Standards and many other state standards require the appointment of two lawyers at the trial level in every prosecution that could result in the imposition of the death penalty. The committee has modified this requirement by eliminating certain provisions that may be unnecessary or economically unfeasible. Paragraph (d) minimizes the potential duplication of expenses by limiting the compensable participation of cocounsel. In addition, the standard adopted herein requires an initial showing by lead counsel of the need for cocounsel and, while the standard suggests that cocounsel should ordinarily be appointed, the ultimate decision is left to the discretion of the trial court.

The committee emphasizes that the right to appointed counsel is not enlarged by the application of these standards. The court should appoint conflict counsel only if there is a conflict and the defendant otherwise qualifies for representation by the Public Defender. A defendant who is represented by retained counsel is not entitled to the appointment of a second lawyer at public expense merely because that defendant is unable to bear the cost of retaining two lawyers. As previously noted, these standards apply only to those cases in which the defendant is indigent and unrepresented and not to a case in which the defendant has retained private counsel.

Original Proceeding - Florida Rules of Judicial Administration

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for Petitioners

The Honorable Marguerite H. Davis, Former Chair, Rules of Judicial Administration Committee, Judge, First District Court of Appeal, Tallahassee, Florida; Robert A. Butterworth, Attorney General, and Richard B. Martell, Chief, Capital Appeals, and Carolyn M. Snurkowski, Assistant Attorney General, Tallahassee, Florida; Sheryl G. Wood, Chair, West Palm Beach, Florida, on behalf of The Florida Bar Government Lawyer Section; John J. Copelan, Jr., County Attorney for Broward County, Anthony C. Musto, Chief Appellate Counsel, Robert E. Hone and Edward G. Labrador, Assistant County Attorneys, Fort Lauderdale, Florida; George L. Dorsett, Assistant County Attorney, Orange County, Orlando, Florida; Linda W. Chapin, Orange County Chairman, Orange County Board of County Commissioners, Orlando, Florida; Daniel P. Hyndman, Assistant County Attorney, Palm Beach County, West Palm Beach, Florida; David De La Paz, House Justice Council Attorney, Tallahassee, Florida; The Honorable Victor D. Crist, Representative District 60, Temple Terrace, Florida; Peter Warren Kenny, Capital Collateral Regional Counsel and Martin J. McClain, Litigation Director, Capital Collateral Regional Counsel-South, Miami, Florida; J. Michael Shea, Tampa, Florida; Ira D. Karmelin, West Palm Beach, Florida; The Honorable Randy Ball, State Representative, District 29, Tallahassee, Florida; Herbert W. A. Thiele, County Attorney and Patrick T. Kinni, Assistant County Attorney, Leon County, Tallahassee, Florida; The Honorable Judy M. Pittman, Chief Judge, The Honorable Don T. Sirmons, Administrative Judge of Criminal Division, and The Honorable Dedee S. Costello, Circuit Judge, Fourteenth Circuit, Panama City, Florida; Philip J. Massa, West Palm Beach, Florida; Katherine Fernandez Rundle, State Attorney, and Penny H. Brill, Assistant State Attorney, Eleventh Judicial Circuit, Miami, Florida; Claire K. Luten, Chair, Criminal Law Section of The Florida Bar, Clearwater, Florida; Robert A. Ginsberg and Jason Bloch,

Assistant County Attorneys, Dade County, Miami, Florida; Steven M. Potolsky, Past President of the Florida Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers/Miami, Miami, Florida; Eddie J. Lewis, Chairman, Bradford County Board of County Commissioners, Starke, Florida; James L. Ley, County Administrator, Sarasota Board of County Commissioners, Sarasota, Florida; Lonnie N. Groot, Deputy County Attorney, Board of County Commissioners of Seminole County, Sanford, Florida; Betty Strifler, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Citrus County Board of County Commissioners, Inverness, Florida; Ira Mae Hewatt, Chairman, Board of County Commissioners, Santa Rosa County, Milton, Florida; The Honorable Alfred Lawson, Jr., Florida House of Representatives, Tallahassee, Florida; Eddy Hillhouse, Chairman, Suwannee County Board of County Commissioners, Live Oak, Florida; Rick Crews, Chairman, Holmes County Board of County Commissioners, Bonifay, Florida; Patricia M. Glass, Manatee County Board of County Commissioners, Bradenton, Florida; Barry R. Evans, County Administrator, Board of County Commissioners, Escambia County, Pensacola, Florida; The Honorable Pat Thomas, 3rd District, The Florida Senate, Tallahassee, Florida; Raymond Williams, Board of County Commissioners, Franklin County, Apalachicola, Florida; John L. Driggers, Chairman, Board of County Commissioners, Dixie County, Cross City, Florida; Walter B. Olliff, Jr., Chairman, Board of County Commissioners, Hardee County, Wauchula, Florida; Richard Swartz, Jr., Vice Chair, Board of County Commissioners, Lake County, Tavares, Florida; Gary D. Charles, Sr., Chairman, Board of County Commissioners, St. Lucie County, Fort Pierce, Florida; Gary K. Oldehoff, County Attorney, Board of County Commissioner, Martin County, Stuart, Florida; and James S. Benjamin, President, Broward Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, Fort Lauderdale, Florida,

Responding