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In re: Amendments to the Rules Regulating The Florida Bar

MARSHAL: PLEASE RISE . HEAR YE.HEAR YE.HEAR YE.THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA IS NOW IN SESSION.ALL WHO HAVE CAUSE TO PLEA , DRAW NEAR, GIVE ATTENTION AND YOU SHALL BE HEARD. GOD SAVE THESE UNITED STATES , THE GREAT STATE OF FLORIDA AND THIS HONORABLE COURT. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THE FLORIDA SUPREME COURT.PLEASE BE SEATED.

CHIEF JUSTICE: GOOD MORNING, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND WELCOME TO THE FLORIDA SUPREME COURT . I WANT TO, FIRST , BEFORE I CALL THE FIRST CASE , WELCOME OUR AUDIENCE TODAY. I UNDERSTAND THAT WE HAVE GOT 88 STUDENTS FROM THE FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE OF LAW , WHO ARE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, PARTICIPATING IN THE FSU LAW SCHOOL PROGRAM , AND WE HOPE THAT YOU ENJOY YOUR VISIT TO THE COURT , AND ENJOY YOUR EXPERIENCE THIS SUMMER. THE FIRST CASE ON THIS MORNING'S DOCKET IS IN RE AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES REGULATING THE FLORIDA BAR , AND WHAT WE ARE GOING TO DO , AS I UNDERSTAND IT, AND I WANT TO MAKE SURE WE HAVE , MS. STONE, ARE YOU GOING TO BE ARGUING FOR , IN FAVOR OF THE AMENDMENTS ? ALL RIGHT . WE ARE GOING TO PUT A LIGHT ON AT 15 MINUTES, AND THEN , AS I UNDERSTAND IT , THE, THOSE THAT ARE MAKING COMMENTS , THERE IS FOUR MINUTES EACH, AND JUST FOR MAINTENANCE TIME, WE ARE GOING TO PUT THE RED LIGHT ON AT THE END OF FOUR MINUTES, SO IF YOU USE INTO THE NEXT PERSON'S MINUTES , YOU CAN , THE NEXT PERSON CAN GRAB THAT PERSON OFF THE PODIUM. ALL RIGHT. MS. STONE , IF YOU WOULD PROCEED.

THANK YOU. I AM A DELE STONE WITH THE LAW FIRM OF ATKINSON , DONER, STONE, MANKUTA AND PLOUCHA IN FORT LAUDERDALE , AND I AM THE SPECIAL CHAIR OF THE COMMITTEE, APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT TOD ARONOVITZ IN 2002. I ALSO HAVE MS. ELIZABETH TARBERT FROM THE FLORIDA BAR AND MR. TONY BOGGS FROM THE FLORIDA BAR , ANTICIPATING YOUR QUESTIONS. BEFORE WE START, IF IT IS ALL RIGHT WITH THE COURT , I WOULD LIKE TO GIVE YOU ABOUT A MINUTE CAPSIZATION OF THE PROCESS.THIS HAS BEEN GOING ON SINCE 2001, IN TERMS OF WHERE WE ARE AND WHY WE ARE HERE TODAY. IN 2001 RUSSELL APPOINTED ME AS CHAIR TO THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO REVIEW PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE ABA MODEL RULES. WE HAD A COMMITTEE AT THAT TIME I WAS APPOINTED IN 2001 AND SUBSEQUENTLY THE ABA CHANGED THEIR RULES IN 2002 AND I WAS, AGAIN , APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT ARONOVITZ , TO THE COMMITTEE TO REVIEW THE MODEL RULES WHICH WERE ADOPTED BY THE ABA SINCE 2002, AND OVER A PERIOD OF ABOUT TWO YEARS, WE HAD NO LESS THAN 15 CONFERENCES WITH THIS COMMITTEE, TELEPHONIC AND PERSONAL CONFERENCES.IN ORDER TO REVIEW THESE RULES, I BROKE THE COMMITTEE OUT INTO SUBCOMMITTEES. IT WAS REVIEWED VERY CAREFULLY.WE HAD AN INTERIM REPORT IN 2003 WHICH WAS PUBLISHED , AND BASED UPON THAT INTERIM REPORT, WE RECEIVED A LOT OF COMMENTS. THAT REPORT WAS NOT ONLY PUBLISHED.IT WAS SENT AND WE INVITED COMMENTS FROM ALL OF THE BAR COMMITTEES AND THE BAR SECTION, SO WE HAVE HAD A VERY FAIR AND OPEN PROCESS . FROM THAT POINT, WE DEVELOPED A FINAL REPORT, WHICH WAS SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS, THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS HEARD THAT FINAL REPORT IN DECEMBER OF 2003 , AT THEIR MEETING.AGAIN , IT WAS PUBLISHED FROM A FINAL REPORT TO HAVE THE ENTIRE ETHICS RULES REVIEWED COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE ETHICS RULES, AND IT WAS PUBLISHED NO LESS THAN THREE TIMES IN 2004 , AND WE HAD A FEW OTHER COMMENTS. WE REVIEWED IT AGAIN , AND IT GOT TO THIS POINT WHERE WE HAVE THE PETITION, WHICH WAS FILED IN DECEMBER 2004 , AND WE ARE BEFORE YOU TODAY , TO, ON A PETITION TO THE RULES.WE FEEL IT WAS A

VERY FAIR AND OPEN PROCESS IN TERMS OF THE METHODOLOGY OF WHAT THE COMMITTEE USED, WE REVIEWED THE ACTUAL CHANGES THAT THE ABA MADE AND LOOKED AT THE ABA MODEL RULES VERSUS THE FLORIDA RULES, WHERE POSSIBLE AND WHERE WE FELT IT WAS APPROPRIATE, GIVEN OUR HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND THE POLICY THAT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY THIS COURT, WE WANTED TO STICK AS CLOSELY TO THE MODEL RULES AS POSSIBLE. IN INSTANCES WHERE WE DIDN'T, MOST OF THE TIME IT WAS BECAUSE FLORIDA IS MORE RESTRICTIVE IN THEIR RULES, AND WE WOULD NOT DEVIATE FROM THAT, BUT WE WERE, ALSO, AWARE, AND WE MADE A POINT OF UNDERSTANDING THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF WHY PREVIOUS RULES CHANGES HAD BEEN MADE. SO THE CHANGES THAT YOU SEE BEFORE YOU, HAVE BEEN DONE IN THAT CONTEXT.

CHIEF JUSTICE: WELL, IT DOES SOUND LIKE THEY WERE CERTAINLY STUDIED AND WE APPRECIATE ALL YOUR SERVICE IN DOING THAT. I WONDER IN TERMS OF HOW YOU WANT TO DO, THIS YOU KNOW THERE ARE SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO SPECIFIC RULES. OBVIOUSLY WE ARE NOT GOING TO BE ABLE TO GO THROUGH ALL OF THEM. DO YOU WANT TO SAVE YOUR TIME AND LET US HEAR FROM THOSE THAT ARE OPPOSING CERTAIN RULES. FIRST I AM GOING TO ASK WHETHER THE JUSTICES HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OF YOU, OF ANY SPECIFIC RULES, AND THEN IF NOT, WE CAN GO SPECIFICALLY TO THE, THOSE THAT HAVE CONCERN.

THAT IS WHAT WE WERE GOING TO SUGGEST. ANY QUESTIONS YOU HAVE, AND THEN WE WILL SAVE YOUR TIME, WHATEVER IS -- SAVE OUR TIME, WHATEVER IT LEFT OVER, FOR ANY REBUTTAL.

I HAVE ONE WITH REGARD TO WORKING WITH PUBLIC DEFENDERS AND STATE ATTORNEYS WITH REGARD TO THOSE COMMENTS. THEY SEEMED TO REALLY POINT OUT AND TO SOLIDIFY THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CONTEXTS WHERE THE LAWYERS MAY BE APPEARING. WHAT IS THE RESULT OF ANY OF THAT? ARE WE GOING TO BE DISCUSSING ALL OF THOSE THIS MORNING?

I WOULD LIKE ELIZABETH TARBERT TO ANSWER THAT QUESTION FOR YOU.

YES. WE CAN CERTAINLY DISCUSS THAT THIS MORNING. WE DID RECEIVE SOME COMMENTS EARLY FROM SOME PROSECUTORS AND SOME PUBLIC DEFENDERS AND THOSE WERE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED, AND SOMETIMES WE MADE CHANGES AND SOMETIMES THE BAR DID NOT. SOME OF THE PROSECUTORS ARE A LITTLE LATE COMING TO THE TABLE AND DID NOT FILE COMMENTS UNTIL AFTER THE PETITION WAS ACTUALLY FILED. SO WE WOULD CERTAINLY BE OPEN, WE WOULD LOVE TO ADDRESS WHATEVER YOU WOULD, SPECIFICALLY HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS MORNING.

I AM MORE CONCERNED ABOUT THE PROCESS OF WORKING OUT SOME OF THESE DIFFERENCES, RATHER THAN, BECAUSE THERE CERTAINLY ARE DIFFERENCES. I THINK EVERYONE RECOGNIZES BETWEEN THE TWO KINDS OF PRACTICES. THAT WAS REALLY THE POINT, AND WE STILL ARE AT A POINT THAT WE DON'T HAVE AGREEMENT IN A LOT OF AREAS, THEN.

THAT'S RIGHT. WE DON'T HAVE AGREEMENT IN A COUPLE OF AREAS, AND THE PROCESS THAT WE WENT THROUGH IN WORKING IT OUT WAS TO ISSUE THE INTERIM REPORT AND INVITE COMMENTS AND THEN DEAL WITH THOSE, AND WE INVITED PEOPLE TO ATTEND OUR MEETINGS AND ADDRESS WHATEVER COMMENTS THEY HAD TO THE COMMITTEE AS WELL AND TO THE BOARD.

I HAVE SOME SPECIFIC QUESTIONS. REALLY, THERE ARE A DISCREET NUMBER OF AREAS WHERE THERE ARE COMMENTS AND OPPOSITION TO THE RULES, OF ALL OF THE MYRIAD CHANGE THAT IS YOU PROPOSE, AND, REALLY, MOST OF THEM ARE GOVERNMENT LAWYER TYPE OF COMMENTS. PROSECUTORS, DEFENSE COUNSEL AND GOVERNMENT LAWYERS, AND I WOULD LIKE YOU TO ADDRESS THOSE RELATED TO THOSE KINDS OF RULES. FOR EXAMPLE, 4-1.7, THE COMMENT WAS ABOUT WHETHER A LAWYER, A GOVERNMENT LAWYER CAN REPRESENT MORE THAN ONE ENTITY WITHOUT HAVING TO GET WRITTEN CONSENT FROM DIFFERENT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. AND 4-3.3, THE LAWYERS COMMENTED THAT THE RULE AND THE COMMENTS SEEM CONTRADICTORY,

BECAUSE THE DEFENSE LAWYER CANNOT , WHEN HE REASONABLY BELIEVES THAT TESTIMONY IS FALSE, CANNOT WITHDRAW, SO THE COMMENTS SAY BUT THE RULES SEEM TO SAY OTHERWISE IN 4-3.6 - - OTHERWISE . IN 4-3.6, THE RULE REQUIRES THE PROSECUTOR TO REPEAT, WHEN MAKING PUBLIC STATEMENTS THAT THE DEFENDANT IS INNOCENT UNTIL PROVEN GUILTY. 4-3.8 SEEMS TO SIGNIFICANTLY REPRESENT A CHANGE TO A PROSECUTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES. AND 4-3.8 PARENTHESIS , SEEMS TO CHANGE THE RULE REGARDING THE LAWYER AS WITNESS AND REQUIRE MORE THAN IS CURRENTLY REQUIRED, IN ORDER TO SUBPOENA A LAWYER FOR TESTIMONY. THOSE ARE REALLY THE BROAD, REALLY, WHAT I WOULD CALL CONTROVERSIAL KINDS OF PROPOSALS THAT REALLY GENERATED A LOT OF COMMENTS. I DON'T KNOW IF PEOPLE ARE GOING TO HAVE OPPOSITION IN OTHER RULES, BUT THOSE ARE THE ONES THAT STOOD OUT TO ME AS, REALLY , REQUIRING A RESPONSE. IF YOU COULD RESPOND TO THOSE COMMENTS .

JUSTICE CANTERO , DO YOU WANT TO HAVE THOSE THAT ARE COMMENTS, BECAUSE IT MIGHT BE EASIER , OTHERWISE WE WILL CONSUME THE REST OF YOUR TIME. HOWEVER YOU WANT TO DO IT IS FINE.

I CAN ANSWER FOR 4 - 1.7 , AND I AM GOING TO ALLOW , I AM A TRANSACTIONAL ATTORNEY, SO WHEN IT COMES TO CRIMINAL DEFENSE OR CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS, I AM LESS COMFORTABLE WITH THAT PROCESS SO I WOULD ASK MS. TARBERT TO DO THAT. BUT THE GOVERNMENT WAS VERY CONCERNED THAT WE ADDED THE PROVISION THAT SAID GOVERNMENT LAWYERS ARE SUBJECT TO 4-1.7 AND 4-1.9. THOSE ARE THE CONFLICT OF INTEREST RULES. IN FACT, IT WAS ALREADY IN THE COMMENT. WE DID TRY WORK WITH THE GOVERNMENT LAWYERS ON THIS. IN FACT, THEY WERE THE ONES THAT AFTER WE PRESENTED IT TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS , WE TRIED TO HAVE A SPECIAL CONFERENCE WITH THEM TO WORK OUT THE DIFFERENCES FOR WHICH WE DON'T FEEL THERE IS ANY SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE TO THAT RULE. WE ADDED IT TO THE RULE BECAUSE WE WANT IT TO BE CLEAR AND NOT JUST BE EQUIVOCAL AS A COMMENT .

YOU ARE SAYING IT IS EQUIVOCAL --

ACTUALLY THE COMMENT.

REGARDING 4-1.7 , THERE IS NO GOVERNMENT LAWYERS IN THE COMMENT AND 4-1.9 SAYS THAT GOVERNMENT LAWYERS ARE SUBJECT TO THE GENERAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST RULES. IN ADDITION TO THE SPECIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST RULE , WHICH IS IN THE CURRENT 4-1.11, WHICH TALKS ABOUT THE SPECIAL SITUATION WHEN A LAWYER MOVES FROM GOVERNMENT PRACTICE TO PRIVATE PRACTICE , SO THE RULES THEMSELVES , DO NOT HAVE ANY EXCEPTIONS. THE GENERAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST RULES DO NOT HAVE ANY EXCEPTIONS FOR GOVERNMENT LAWYERS. THE ONE THING, I THINK , AND THEY WILL HAVE TO SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES, THAT THEY ARE MOST CONCERNED ABOUT, IS WE DID ADD A PROVISION IN RULE 4-1.7 THAT APPLIES TO ALL LAWYERS, WHETHER THEY ARE GOVERNMENT LAWYERS OR NOT, WHICH IS THAT IF YOU HAVE A CURRENT CONFLICT OF INTEREST THAT REQUIRES A CLIENT'S CONSENT, IT MUST BE CONFIRMED IN WRITING, NOT THAT THE CLIENT HAS TO SIGN OFF ON IT OR CONSENT -- CONSTITUENT OR CLIENT , OR LAWYER ON BEHALF OF THE CLIENT, BUT THE CLIENT , SOMETHING MUST BE PUT IN WRITING TO THE CLIENT TO CONFIRM THAT THEY HAD THE APPROPRIATE CONSULTATION AND THE CLIENT HAS IN FACT , CONSENTED TO THE CONFLICT OF INTEREST.

I ALSO WANT TO POINT OUT THAT ONE OF THE ISSUES THAT, IN THE NARRATIVE WHEN THE GOVERNMENT LAWYERS EXPLAINED THEIR CONCERNS, AND I NOTICED IT AND ELIZABETH AND I HAD , BOTH , DISCUSSED WITH THEM , IS THAT THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF WHO THEIR CLIENT IS , IS A LITTLE MURKY, AND I THINK THAT IS AN ISSUE THAT THEY NEEDED TO ADDRESS , BUT WHEN THEY TALK ABOUT THE FACT THAT THEY REPRESENT A CITY AND YET THEY HAVE TO, ALSO, REPRESENT SOME OF THE CITY STAFF AND THE CITY COMMITTEES UNDER THEM, THAT MAY BE ONE CLIENT OR IT MAY NOT BE, BUT ONE OF THE ISSUES THAT WE FEEL THAT THEY HAVE A

PROBLEM WITH , IS UNDERSTANDING WHO THE CLIENT IS. IS IT THE ORGANIZATION , IS IT THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE ORGANIZATION, AND THAT IS REALLY NOT SOMETHING THAT WE THINK NEEDS TO BE ADDRESSED WITHIN THE RULES, IN TERMS OF THE SPECIFICS OF THAT.

WHAT ABOUT THE , THE GOVERNMENT BAR'S COMMENT CONCERNING THE PREAMBLE. THEY WANTED A STATEMENT IN THE PREAMBLE THAT TALKS ABOUT THE DIFFERING REPRESENTATION THAT IS A GOVERNMENT LAWYER MIGHT HAVE , AND SO WHY IS THAT NOT A GOOD THING TO PUT INTO THE RULES IN THE PREAMBLE ?

WELL , THERE ARE TWO PARTS OF THE PARAGRAPH THAT THEY WANT TO ADD INTO THE PREAMBLE, ONE OF WHICH SAYS THAT A GOVERNMENT LAWYER MAY BE ABLE TO REPRESENT MULTIPLE GOVERNMENT CLIENTS IN A SITUATION WHERE A PRIVATE LAWYER COULD NOT . THE BAR IS OPPOSED TO THE NOTION THAT GOVERNMENT CLIENTS SHOULD RECEIVE A LESSER PROTECTION THAN PRIVATE CLIENTS, AND IN ADDITION TO THE FACT THAT IT REALLY DOESN'T HAVE THAT MUCH EFFECT, FIRST BECAUSE IT IS IN THE PREAMBLE AND SECOND BECAUSE IT JUST SAYS "MAY". IT DOESN'T SAY WILL BE, IT SAYS THEY MAY BE. THE SECOND PART HAS TO DO WITH THE AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENT LAWYERS, AND WHETHER OR NOT THEY ARE GIVEN SOME FORM OF AUTHORITY TO MAKE DECISION ON BEHALF OF CLIENTS , IS , REALLY, NOT A MATTER OF THE RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT. IT IS A MATTER OF OUTSIDE LAW, AND, AGAIN , THAT IS NOT REALLY AN ISSUE THAT NECESSARILY BELONGS IN THESE RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT .

MAY I ASK A QUESTION ON THE PUBLIC DEFENDERS' CONCERN ABOUT THE WRITTEN CONFIRMATION. AND WHETHER OR NOT THE RECORDING OF IT DURING THE HEARING AND BEFORE A COURT WITH A COURT REPORTER , IS THAT SUFFICIENT, AND THE RESPONSE WAS THAT IT MIGHT SATISFY THE CONFIRMING IN WRITING REQUIREMENT. CAN YOU SPEAK TO THAT.

WELL , IT MIGHT OR IT MIGHT NOT, BUT I HAVE TO SAY THE ISSUE OF WHETHER OR NOT A COURT RECORDING SATISFIES AS A WRITTEN REQUIREMENT, I THINK, DOES NOT ACTUALLY GO TO THE HEART OF THE ISSUE, WHICH IS, IS IT THE LAWYER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO MAKE SURE THE CLIENT UNDERSTANDS WHAT THE NATURE OF THE CONFLICT IT IS AND WHETHER OR NOT THEY SHOULD BE CONSENTING TO IT, AND I DON'T THINK AN ENTRY BY THE COURT CAN TAKE THE PLACE OF THAT , AND THE BAR ALSO DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT IT IS EXTRAORDINARILY BURDENSOME IN THE RARE INSTANCE IN WHICH THERE IS A CONFLICT FOR THE CLIENT TO CONSENT, BY THE LAWYER HAVING A CONFIRMING DOCUMENT CREATED BY HIM OR HERSELF, THAT GOES TO THE CLIENT.

IN YOUR COMMITTEE OPINION, THIS WAS THERE ANYONE THAT WAS AN EXPERIENCED PUBLIC DEFENDER OR PROSECUTOR?

WE DID HAVE A LAWYER THAT WAS A PRIVATE CRIMINAL DEFENSE LAWYER.

REALITY OF IT FROM MY EXPERIENCE AS A TRIAL JUDGE , THAT YOU ARE DOING A DOCKET DAY OR A PLEA DAY AND YOU HAVE 150 PEOPLE YOU ARE DOING LIKE THIS, AND THE ATTORNEY GETS UP AND SAYS , YOUR HONOR, I HAVE A CONFLICT WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, AND THE DISCUSSION IS HAD WITH COUNSEL , WITH THE DEFENDANT, WITH THE COURT, WITH THE COURT REPORTER. AND WHAT THE BAR IS SAYING, THAT IS NOT SUFFICIENT. YOU WANT IT FOLLOWED UP IN WRITING.

WELL, THE BAR'S POSITION, I THINK, IS THAT THAT CONVERSATION WITH THE CLIENT HAS TO HAPPEN BEFORE THEY EVER GET INTO THE COURT ROOM AND HAVE A SEPARATE CONVERSATION WITH THE COURT , AND THE BAR'S POSITION, ALSO , I THINK, IS THAT IT IS NOT EXTREMELY BURDENSOME IN THE RARE INSTANCE WHERE YOU WOULD HAVE THAT PROBLEM, FOR THE LAWYER TO FOLLOW UP WITH A CLIENT .

CHIEF JUSTICE: FOR EXAMPLE IN THAT SITUATION , IF THE LAWYER SAID , YOUR HONOR , I HAVE DISCUSSED THIS EXTENSIVELY WITH MY CLIENT. MY CLIENT AGREES, AND THE CLIENT SAYS I AGREE , AND IT IS RECORDED , I MEAN , THAT HAS BEEN A QUESTION THAT, THEN, BECOMES , WHAT YOU SAID WAS THAT YOU JUST WANT TO MAKE SURE THAT IT IS THE LAWYER FULFILLING THE OBLIGATION, RATHER THAN THE COURT.

YES. AND I WILL SAY THE COMMITTEE 'S OPINION WAS THAT THEY THOUGHT THAT THE ELECTRONIC RECORDING WOULD SUFFICE. TO BE HONEST , THOUGH, I AM NOT SO SURE , BECAUSE THE CLIENT DOESN'T RECEIVE A COPY OF THE ELECTRONIC RECORDING.

IT IS REALLY MORE OF THE CLIENT HAVING SOMETHING THAT THE CLIENT HAS , AND IT IS REALLY TO ENSURE THE INTEGRITY OF THE PROCESS. WE ARE GOING, TO I KNOW , USE UP A LOT OF YOUR TIME, AND JUSTICE CANTERO HAS SPECIFIC RULES. MY SUGGESTION IS GOING TO BE THAT WE LET THE COMMENTATORS MAKE THEIR ARGUMENT AND THEN , SINCE YOU SOUND LIKE YOU ARE VERY WELL VERSED IN ALL OF THESE CRIMINAL ISSUES, HAVE YOU COME UP AND THE REMAINING TIME . IF THAT IS SATISFACTORY. THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

THANK YOU. MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT. I AM JIM MURPHY AND IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT OF THE LAW SECTION OF THE FLORIDA BAR. WE FOUND CONCERN WITH ONLY ONE RULE , PROPOSED RULE 4-1.18, WHICH ADDRESSES POTENTIAL CONFLICTS BETWEEN CURRENT CLIENTS AND FORMER PERSPECTIVE CLIENTS WHO DISCUSS POSSIBLE REPRESENTATION WITH A LAWYER BUT DON'T END UP HIRING THE LAWYER. LET ME GIVE YOU A HYPOTHETICAL THAT WILL ILLUSTRATE OUR CONCERN. MEETING A CORPORATION IS LOOKING -- MEGA CORPORATION IS LOOKING TO HIRE NORTHEAST COUNSEL IN ALL OF ITS BANKING AND CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS. IT SENDS OUT A PROPOSAL TO 30 LAW FIRMS , 20 OF WHICH RESPOND. MEGA CORPORATION REVIEWS THE RESPONSES AND INTERVIEWS LAW FIRMS, INCLUDING SMITH AND SMITH WITH LAW OFFICES ALL OVER THE COUNTRY. MR. JONES , A PARTNER IN SMITH AND SMITH'S OFFICE , LEADS THE OFFICE IN MAKING A PRESENTATION. THERE ARE TWO ROUNDS OF INTERVIEWS. THE MEGA CORPORATION DURING THE INTERVIEWS, REVEALS A GOOD BIT OF ITS STRUCTURE , IN INTERVIEWS , ITS POLICIES TOWARDS VENDORS AND LITIGATION STRATEGIES , BECAUSE THEY ARE TRYING TO FIND A FIRM THAT HAS PARTICULAR FEE STRUCTURES AND EXPERTISE TO MEET ITS NEEDS. AFTER THE FINAL ROUND OF INTERVIEWS, MEGA CORPORATION DOES NOT PICK SMITH AND SMITH BUT AN OTHER LAW FIRM . NOW TWO YEARS LATER , MEGA FINDS ITSELF IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS. BIG BANG HAPPENS TO BE SMITH AND SMITH'S LARGEST AND OLDEST CLIENT IN FLORIDA . GENERAL COUNSEL OF BIG BANG , APPROACHES JOHN SMITH , THE ENGAGEMENT PARTNER AT SMITH AND SMITH'S MIAMI OFFICE , ABOUT REPRESENTING BIG BANG IN THE CHAPTER 11 PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING MEGA CORPORATION. UNDER THE FLORIDA BAR PROPOSED RULE, SMITH AND SMITH LIKELY COULD NOT TAKE THE CASE, EVEN THOUGH BIG BANG IS ITS LARGEST AND OLDEST CLIENT IN FLORIDA. SMITH AND SMITH NEVER REPRESENTED MEGA CORPORATION AND NEITHER MR. JONES OR ANY OF THE OTHER NEW YORK LAWYERS INVOLVED IN THE REFERENCE AND INTERVIEW PROCESS WITH MEGA CORPORATION, WOULD HAVE ANY INVOLVEMENT IN THE BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS HANDLED ON BEHALF OF BIG BANG. FURTHERMORE , SMITH AND SMITH TOOK THE CASE , SO THE FLORIDA COURT ALIENING THE NEW RULE 4-1.18 PROPOSED BY THE BAR, LIKELY WOULD BE DISQUALIFIED FROM CONTINUING TO REPRESENT BIG BANG IN THE PROCEEDINGS , AND THE LAWYERS WHO REPRESENTED BIG BANG IN THE BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS, IF THEY TOOK THE CASE , WOULD BE SUBJECT TO DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS . YOUR HONORS , THE LEGAL LANDSCAPE IS CHANGED DRAMATICALLY IN RECENT YEARS AND MANY LAWYERS , INCLUDING MYSELF AND OTHER BUSINESS LAW SECTION MEMBERS , TODAY PRACTICE IN LAW FIRMS OF OVER 100 , 500 OR 1,000 LAWYERS IN -- OVER 100 , 500 OR 1,000 LAWYERS IN MANY DIFFERENT CITIES ACROSS THE UNITED STATES. IT HAPPENS ALL THE TIME AND THE ABABA'S POSITION FOR THE LAST 15 YEARS, BEGINNING FORMAL OPINION 90-358 , IN SCREENING PROSPECTIVE CLIENTS, IS PERMISSIBLE TO AVOID DISCLAIMERS IN GENERAL TIRE LAW FIRMS. FLORIDA COURTS HAVEN'T CONSIDERED THE ISSUE BUT BY THE WAY , COURTS IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS HAVE AND THE VAST MAJORITY HELD THAT LAW

FIRMS CAN A VOID DISQUALIFICATION BY SCREENING INDIVIDUAL LAWYERS WHO ARE INVOLVED IN CONTACTS WITH PERSPECTIVE CLIENTS. SCREENING HAS ALSO BEEN ADOPTED FOR CONFLICTS INVOLVING PERSPECTIVE CLIENTS BY 13, 13 OF THE 15 STATES WHICH, TO DATE, HAVE REVISED THEIR ETHICS RULES FOLLOWING THE ABA REVISED MODEL RULES. ONLY ONE STATE FOLLOWS WHAT FLORIDA PROPOSES TO DO. IDAHO, WHICH REFUSES TO ALLOW SCREENING WITH RESPECT TO PERSPECTIVE CLIENTS. IN FACT, FLORIDA, THE FLORIDA RULES HAVE NEVER ADDRESSED THIS ISSUE BEFORE PREVIOUSLY, CONCERNING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST INVOLVING PERSPECTIVE CLIENTS. NEITHER HAVE FLORIDA COURTS, TO MY KNOWLEDGE, AND I AM UNAWARE OF ANY OPINIONS BY THE FLORIDA BAR PROFESSIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE, BUT BY THE WAY, THE FLORIDA RULES CURRENTLY PROVIDE THAT FORMER GOVERNMENT LAWYERS AS WELL AS JUDGES AND LAW CLERKS WHO MOVE INTO PRIVATE PRACTICE, CAN BE SCREENED, SO THAT THEIR LAW FIRMS ARE NOT DISQUALIFIED. THE NEW RULES OF THE BAR ADD SCREENING TO BE PERMISSIBLE WHEN LAW FIRMS HIRED MEDIATORS OR THIRD PARTY NEUTRALS, AS WELL AS PARALEGALS AND OTHER NONLAWYERS.

CHIEF JUSTICE: DID YOU EXPRESS, THE BUSINESS LAW SECTION EXPRESS THIS CONCERN TO MS. STONE'S COMMITTEE?

WE DID.

CHIEF JUSTICE: I NOTICE A COMMENT, FORMAL COMMENT WAS NOT FILED.

AT AENDIX E, PAGE 67 TO THE FLORIDA BAR'S PETITION ARE THE COMMENTS THAT WAS PRESENTED BY THE BUSINESS LAW SECTION. WE ALSO HAD A COMMITTEE THAT LOOKED INTO -- WE APPOINTED A COMMITTEE THAT LOOKED INTO THE ENTIRE RULES, AND WE HAD SERIOUS CONCERNS CONCERNING 4-1.8. IT IS ATTACHED TO THE FLORIDA BAR'S PETITION.

DO YOU HAVE A PROPOSED SUGGESTION?

OUR SUGGESTION IS TO DO EXACTLY WHAT THE ABA DID AND NOT INCLUDE THE PROVISION THAT THE FLORIDA BAR HAS INSERTED IN 4-1.18 THAT IT PUTS DISQUALIFICATION TO THE ENTIRE -- THAT IMPUTES DISQUALIFICATION TO THE ENTIRE FIRM, BASED ON CONTEXT THAT INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE FIRM MAY HAVE HAD WITH PERSPECTIVE CLIENTS. YOUR HONORS, WE THINK IF THAT IS NOT ALLOWED, IF THE RULES DO NOT PROVIDE LAW FIRMS WITH THE ABILITY TO SCREEN INDIVIDUAL LAWYERS FROM CONFLICTS INVOLVING PERSPECTIVE CLIENTS WHO DON'T HIRE THE FIRM, IT WILL, IN MANY INSTANCES, OPERATE UNFAIRLY AND UNNECESSARILY TO DEPRIVE CLIENTS IN THE PUBLIC IN FLORIDA, WITH THE RIGHT TO ENGAGE LAWYERS OF THEIR CHOOSING. IT WILL CAUSE LAW FIRMS --

CHIEF JUSTICE: YOU ARE OUT OF YOUR TIME. I JUST WANT TO MAKE SURE IF ANYONE HAS, BECAUSE THIS IS A SIGNIFICANT ISSUE. ANY QUESTIONS FOR YOU.

THANK YOU.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT. I AM JOE LANG FROM CARLTON FIELDS IN TAMPA, AND I AM HERE REPRESENTING PETER WINDERS, WHO IS OUR GENERAL COUNSEL, AND ALSO THE LAW FIRM OF CARLTON FIELDS. AS YOU SAW IN OUR COMMENT ON PAGE 2, WE, ALSO, HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO REPRESENT SHUTTS AND BOWEN AND TRENUM AND KEMPER IN OUR POSITION. I FIRST, WOULD WELCOME ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE COMMENT, BUT WE BELIEVE THAT --

WHICH RULE ARE YOU ON?

4-1.10. IT IS ABOUT LATERAL SCREENING. AND OUR THINGS -- OUR POSITION --

YOU ARE GOING BEYOND WHAT THE BUSINESS LAW SECTION WANTS IN REGARDS TO

PERSPECTIVE CLIENTS AND SAY YOU CAN SCREEN WHEN LAWYERS TRANSFER FROM FIRM TO FIRM, CORRECT?

YES, YOUR HONOR.

WOULD THAT BE A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE FROM THE CURRENT FLORIDA LAW?

IT WOULD BE A CHANGE FROM THE CURRENT LAW, BUT IT HAS BEEN EMBRACED BY THE ETHICS COMMISSION, THE ABA ETHICS COMMISSION 2000, AND YOU CAN SEE ON PAGE 12 OF OUR COMMENT, WHAT THE ETHICS COMMISSION 2000 RECOMMENDED. THE ABA HOUSE OF DELEGATES DID NOT ACCEPT THAT RECOMMENDATION, ON A FAIRLY CLOSE VOTE. IT WAS 176-TO-130, BUT THE ETHICS COMMISSION, ITSELF, RECOMMENDED CHANGING THE MODEL RULE 1.10, AND ALLOWING LATERAL SCREENING, BUT WITH SOME FAIRLY PROTECTIVE CAVEATS, AND YOU CAN SEE ON PAGE 12 THAT THE ABA -- THAT A PERSONALLY DISQUALIFIED LAWYER AND NO PART OF THE FEE ATTRIBUTED TO THE MATTER AND WRITTEN NOTICE PROMPTLY GIVEN TO ANY AFFECTED FORMER CLIENTS, TO ENABLE IT TO ASCERTAIN CLIENTS WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS RULE, SO FAIRLY PROTECTIVE CAVEATS. THIS WAS NOT ACCEPTED BY THE ABA HOUSE OF DELEGATES, AS I SAID, BUT IT HAS BEEN ACCEPTED IN VARIOUS VARIATIONS.

AS FAR AS NOT BEING AND ON,ED ANY PART -- NOT BEING ALLOCATED ANY PART OF THE FEE, AS FAR AS SOME LAWYERS' INSTRUCTIONS, THAT WOULD BE IMPRACTICAL, WOULDN'T IT, WHERE THE FIRM POOLS ALL THE FEES AND THEN DISTRIBUTES IT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS?

THERE WOULD CERTAINLY NEED TO BE SOME LOGISTICAL CHANGES IN THE WAY LAW FIRMS WORK, IF THIS RULE OR SOME VERSION OF THIS RULE GETS ADOPTED BY THE COURT. AND THERE MAY BE SOME PRACTICAL PROBLEMS WITH THAT, BUT WE DO, THAT IS ONE ASPECT OF THE MODEL RULE THAT COULD CREATE SOME PRACTICAL PROBLEMS, BUT WE CERTAINLY HAVE SCREENING, AND THIS IS WHERE I WANTED TO GO BEFORE I RUN OUT OF TIME. WE HAVE SCREENING FOR GOVERNMENT LAWYERS, FORMER LAW CLERKS, FORMER JUDGES, AND IN A FIRM LIKE CARLTON FIELDS, WE HAVE ABOUT 200 SCREENS CURRENTLY IN PLACE, AND THEY WORK JUST FINE. THE FILES ARE LABELED, SO THAT THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS WHO ARE SCREENED, RIGHT ON THE FILE -- A RIGHT ON THE FILE LABELS, AND WE HAVEN'T EXPERIENCED ANY PROBLEMS WITH THOSE 200 SCREENS TO SPEAK OF, AND I WANT TO REFER YOU TO THEROBERT KRAMER -

CHIEF JUSTICE: THOSE SITUATIONS ARE NONBUSINESS SITUATIONS. HERE YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT SOMEBODY THAT COULD HAVE BEEN REPRESENTING THE OPPOSING SIDE IN LITIGATION AND COMES OVER TO YOUR FIRM, AND YOU ARE SUGGESTING THAT THAT KIND OF SITUATION, THAT YOU COULD DEAL WITH ANY CONFLICT OF INTEREST THROUGH SCREENING, WITHOUT EVEN HAVING TO ADVISE THE NEW CLIENT THAT THAT LAWYER WAS ON THE OTHER SIDE?

OH, NO. THERE WOULD BE WRITTEN NOTICE. WE, THE RULE THAT WE ARE PROMOTING WOULD GIVE WRITTEN NOTICE TO THE CLIENT. WHAT IT TAKES AWAY IS THE VETO POWER OF THE FORMER CLIENT. GENERALLY, THE REASON WE HAVE ABOUT 200 SCREENS AT CARLTON FIELDS, IS GENERALLY FORMER CLIENTS CONSENT TO THIS. AND THEY JUST SAY PUT UP A SCREEN AND DON'T LET THAT ATTORNEY WORK, SO WE PUT UP A SCREEN

CHIEF JUSTICE: ISN'T THAT REALLY FOR THE INTEGRITY OF THE SYSTEM? IF THEY USUALLY CONSENT, THEN, ISN'T THAT, REALLY, THE BETTER WAY TO KEEP IT?

AND GIVING WRITTEN NOTICE WOULD STILL GIVE THEM THE ABILITY TO CONSENT. WHAT IT TAKES AWAY -- TO CONSENT. WHAT IT TAKES AWAY IS THE VETO POWER AND INCREASES THE ABILITY OF ATTORNEYS TO MOVE FROM FIRM TO FIRM, IN A VERY CHANGED LEGAL ENVIRONMENT FROM WHEN THIS RULE WAS ORIGINALLY PUT IN PLACE. I AM OUT OF TIME, BUT I WOULD BE HAPPY --

CHIEF JUSTICE: JUSTICE BELLS HAS A QUICK.

JUST ONE, AND HELP ME OUT BECAUSE I DON'T KNOW THE ANSWER TO IT, BUT IF IT BECOMES THE SITUATION WHERE A CLIENT OBJECTS, DO YOU EVER GO BEFORE THE TRIAL JUDGE AND ASK THEM ON THE DISQUALIFICATION QUESTION, OR DOES THE RULE TRUMP A DECISION BY THE TRIAL COURT?

I BELIEVE THE RULE CURRENTLY WOULD TRUMP THAT. I BELIEVE CURRENTLY, THAT CONFLICT IS IMPUTED TO THE WHOLE NEW FIRM, WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT, AND THAT IS WHY WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE THIS RULE CHANGED. THANK YOU.

CHIEF JUSTICE: NEXT GROUP UP. MR. RADSON FOR THE GOVERNMENT LAW SECTION.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT. MY NAME IS MARION RADSON, AND I AM MAKING THIS ORAL ARGUMENT ON BEHALF OF THE CITY, COUNTY AND LOCAL LAW SECTION OF GOVERNMENT LAW.

CHIEF JUSTICE: YOU HAVE HEARD THEIR RESPONSE TO YOUR CONCERNS THAT, IS THAT IT IS ALREADY IN THERE, IT IS ALREADY THERE. YOU HAVE ALWAYS BEEN SUBJECT TO IT.

YES. I WOULD LIKE TO COMMENT ON THAT, MADAM JUSTICE, PLEASE. FIRST OF ALL, RULE 4-1.11, WHICH IS THE RULE AT ISSUE, WHICH INCORPORATES NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME, BY REFERENCE 4-1.7 AND IN FACT REPUBLISHES IT IN 4-1.11. THAT RULE NEVER APPLIED TO CURRENT GOVERNMENT LAWYERS AND CONCURRENT CONFLICTS, SO THE COMMENT THAT THE BAR HAS MADE REFERENCE TO, MS. TARBERT HAS STATED, DOESN'T APPLY TO CURRENT GOVERNMENT LAWYERS THAT HAVE CONCURRENT CONFLICTS. NOW, I DON'T SUBMIT, AND THE SECTION DOESN'T TAKE THE POSITION THAT WE ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT. THAT HAS BEEN ARGUED IN OTHER STATES COURTS NOT IN FLORIDA. OUR POSITION IS THAT WE ARE DIFFERENT, AND WHAT WE ARE ASKING THE COURT TO DO, IS ADOPT PARAGRAPH 18 FROM THE ABA'S STANDARD RECOMMENDED PARAGRAPH SCOPE SECTION OF THE RULES, THAT HAS BEEN USED BY OTHER STATE COURTS AS GROUNDS FOR ALLOWING GOVERNMENT LAWYERS TO REPRESENT MULTIPLE CLIENTS, PUBLIC CLIENTS, IN INTRA-GOVERNMENTAL LEGAL CONTROVERSIES IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE PRIVATE LAWYERS CANNOT REPRESENT MULTIPLE WILL PRIVATE CLIENTS. -- MULTIPLE PRIVATE CLIENTS.

CHIEF JUSTICE: CAN YOU GIVE US AN EXAMPLE OF THAT.

YES, I CAN. A POLICE OFFICER IS TERMINATED FOR A PARTICULAR ACTION. THE CITY ATTORNEY REPRESENTS THE MANAGEMENT IN THAT TERMINATION PROCEEDING. THE POLICE OFFICER IS, THEN, SUED IN A 1983 ACTION, WHILE THE CITY AND THE POLICE OFFICER, ARE SUEING OUT OF THE SAME CIRCUMSTANCES, AND THE CITY ATTORNEY IS NOW ASKED TO PROVIDE DEFENSE TO THE CITY AND THE POLICE OFFICER, SO ON ONE INSTANCE, THEY ARE ADVISING MANAGEMENT IN THE TERMINATION OF THAT OFFICER, AND IN ANOTHER INSTANCE THEY ARE DEFENDING THAT OFFICER IN A LAWSUIT AGAINST THE CITY. ANOTHER EXAMPLE, A COUNTY ATTORNEY IN ALACHUA COUNTY, FOR EXAMPLE --

CHIEF JUSTICE: UNDER THAT CIRCUMSTANCE, THE POLICE OFFICER WOULD HAVE TO CONSENT TO THE GOVERNMENT LAWYER'S CONTINUED REPRESENTATION.

THAT IS CORRECT, AND ALL WE ARE ASKING --

CHIEF JUSTICE: WHAT IS WRONG WITH THAT?

THERE IS NOTHING WRONG WITH THAT, AND ALL WE ARE ASKING IS THE ABILITY TO CONTINUE TO DO THAT.

CHIEF JUSTICE: BUT THE POLICE OFFICERS NEED TO BE ADVISED OF THE CONFLICT.

YES, MA'AM, AND ALL WE WANT TO DO IS THE ABILITY, AGAIN, TO CONTINUE TO PROVIDE THAT COUNSEL. WE ARE CONCERNED THAT, WITHOUT PARAGRAPH 18, OTHER LAWYERS REPRESENTING CLIENTS, WILL LOOK AT THE RULE AND SAY THERE MUST BE A REASON, NOW, WHY THE FLORIDA BAR, FOR THE FIRST TIME, EXPRESSLY DECIDED, A SUPREME COURT DECIDED, TO APPLY THE CONCURRENT CONFLICT RULES TO GOVERNMENT LAWYERS. THERE MUST BE A REASON. AND WHAT IS MISSING IN THE FLORIDA BAR RULES, IS THE VERY PARAGRAPH THAT HAS BEEN CITED BY OTHER STATE SUPREME COURTS AS THE GROUNDS FOR ALLOWING THOSE GOVERNMENT LAWYERS TO CONTINUE TO REPRESENT MULTIPLE CLIENTS AND INTRA-GOVERNMENTAL LEGAL CONTROVERSIES. THAT IS WHAT WE ARE ASKING FOR. WE DON'T THINK THE INCLUSION OF THAT RULE, WILL MAKE US ABOVE THE LAW OR BE HALF-THE RULES, BUT WE RELY ACKNOWLEDGE THAT WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND ABILITY TO DO THAT. THE OTHER EXAMPLE I WOULD USE, THE ALACHUA COUNTY ATTORNEY, REPRESENTING NUMEROUS CONSTITUENTS, THE COUNTY COMMISSION, THE COUNTY MANAGER, THE VARIOUS CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS WHO HE IS IN LITIGATION WITH AT THE SAME TIME, BUT PROVIDING THEM COUNSEL AT THE TABLE. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL REPRESENTING THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, AND THEN LATER, HAVING TO SUE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR SOME ACTION THAT THEY MAY HAVE TAKEN, WE ARE JUST MERELY ASKING TO DO WHAT WE HAVE DONE FOR MANY YEARS, WITHOUT COMPLAINT. OUR CONCERN IS, IF THIS COURT DOES NOT ADOPT PARAGRAPH 18, WE, GOVERNMENT LAWYERS WILL, ONE, HAVE TO START DECIDING IF THEY ARE INTENTIONALLY CONFLICTED OUT BY THE RULES, WHETHER THE GOVERNMENTS ARE GOING TO HAVE TO HIRE MORE LAWYERS FOR THAT PURPOSE AS AN IN-EFFECT UNFUNDED MANDATE - -

CHIEF JUSTICE: YOU ARE OUT OF TIME. DO ANY OF THE JUSTICES HAVE A SPECIFIC QUESTION OF MR. MADZONE?

-- OF MR. RADSON? UNFORTUNATELY THIS PROCESS DOESN'T ALLOW US TO FULLY DEVELOP EACH OF THESE, BUT WE, OF COURSE, HAVE YOUR COMMENTS AND THE RESPONSES, SO THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

CHIEF JUSTICE: I SAW MR. JACOBS WORRYING ABOUT HIS.

YOU COULD TELL.

CHIEF JUSTICE: I COULD.

GOOD MORNING AND MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT. MY NAME IS BUDDY JACOBS AND I AM COUNSEL FOR THE FLORIDA PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION. FOR 35 YEARS I HAVE REPRESENTED 20 STATE ATTORNEYS OF FLORIDA AND THEIR 1800 ASSISTANTS. WE ARE QUITE CONCERNED ABOUT THE FLORIDA BAR'S PROPOSED RULE CHANGE 4-3.8-B AND 4-3.8-E, WHICH IS AN ADDITION. OUR CONCERNS ARE THAT, PARTICULARLY IN 4-3.8-B, WHAT WE HAVE DONE IS THEY HAVE TAKEN THE COMMENT FROM THAT RULE AND MOVED IT UP TO THE RULE STATUS. IT HAS BEEN A COMMENT FOR MANY YEARS AND NOW THEY HAVE MOVED IT UP TO A RULE STATUS. WE HAVE COMMENTED ON THESE MATTERS TO THE FLORIDA BAR, BEGINNING WITH OUR FIRST WRITTEN COMMENT BY STATE ATTORNEY BERNIE McCABE, WAS MARCH 2004, SO IT IS NOT NEW TO OUR CONCERNS. INTERESTINGLY ENOUGH, THE SENTENCE THAT DID MOVE UP FROM THE COMMENT, THE COMMENT ADDS TO WHAT THEY HAVE PROPOSED IN B. IT SAYS MAKE REASONABLE EFFORTS TO ASSURE THAT THE ACCUSED HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE RIGHT TO AND THE PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING COUNSEL AND HAS BEEN GIVEN REASONABLE COURT UNITY TO OBTAIN COUNSEL. THE NEXT SENTENCE IN THE COMMENT THAT THEY DIDN'T MOVE UP, SAYS PRECISELY HOW FAR THE PROSECUTOR IS REQUIRED TO GO IN THIS DIRECTION IS A MA

TTER OF DEBATE, AND AS LONG AS IT IS A COMMENT, WE HAVEN'T HAD A LOT OF PROBLEM WITH IT, BECAUSE OF JUDGES GENERALLY HANDLING THAT SORT OF THING AND WE ASSIST THEM, BUT THIS MAKES IT A RULE, WHICH IS SUBJECT TO A GRIEVANCE, AND I DEFEND ASSISTANT STATE ATTORNEYS IN GRIEVANCE MATTERS ALL THESE YEARS FORM THE MOST EGREGIOUS ONE THAT I HAVE HAD TO BRING TO THIS COURT A FEW YEARS AGO BECAUSE OF A CONTACT WITH A PROSECUTOR WITH AN ACCUSED. I THINK YOU ARE GETTING INTO DANGEROUS TERRITORY. THE CASE BECAUSE FLORIDA BAR VERSUS FEINBERG, SO I SUBMIT TO YOU THAT THIS IS NOT A GOOD WAY TO GO, TO PLACE THIS BURDEN ON A PROSECUTOR. WE HAVE SIXTH AMENDMENT RIGHTS TO COUNSEL, OF THOSE PEOPLE CHARGED WITH CRIMES AND WHY SHOULD THE PROSECUTOR BE INVOLVED IN GIVING ADVICE TO AN ACCUSED OR ANYBODY, IN THIS PROCESS? I THINK THAT IS AN UNADVISED -- AN UNWISSE MOVE. THE SECOND, IN 4-32, IF WE ARE PRESENTING A FACTOBASED, AND WE WANT THE LAWYER PRESENTING RELEVANT, FACTUAL EVIDENCE ABOUT A PREVIOUS CLIENT, IT HAS TO BE ESSENTIAL TO THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF AN ONGOING INVESTIGATION OF A PROSECUTION. I THINK THIS ELEVATES THE LEGAL FIELD BEYOND ANY OTHER PROFESSION. WE ARE SEEKING TO GET EVIDENCE. WE HAVE NO CRYSTAL BALL AND IN THE EVIDENCE GATHERING PROCESS, WE DON'T KNOW WHAT WE ARE GOING TO FIND. WE ARE TRYING TO GET TO THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

ISN'T THAT REALLY DESIGNED AS SUAVE A LIMITATION, SO THAT WE DON'T HAVE -- DESIGNED AS SOMEWHAT OF A LIMITATION, SO THAT WE DON'T HAVE ABUSE OF AN INVESTIGATION. IT IS NOT AN ATTEMPT IN THAT CONTEXT, TO FORCE SOMEBODY TO PROVE THEIR CASE OR TO KNOW THE WHOLE CASE, BUT ISN'T THAT WHAT IT IS DESIGNED FOR, NOT TO BE ABUSED?

IT BECAME AS GRIEVANCE AGAINST A PROSECUTOR AND HOW DO YOU GOVERN THAT GRIEVANCE. I THINK THE THING THAT CONCERNS US IS WHAT IS THE PROBLEM. WE DON'T KNOW OF ANY ANECDOTAL EVIDENCE NOR IMPERICAL EVIDENCE IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA. WE HAVE NOT HEARD OF ANY. WE DON'T KNOW IF YOU HAVE HEARD OF SOME AND WE HAVE NOT. SO I DON'T KNOW WHY THIS COMES FORWARD AT THIS TIME.

CHIEF JUSTICE: YOU ARE TALKING BOTH THE ABA MODELS UNDER THE RULE. UNDER E, IT SEEMS A LITTLE MORE LENIENT, BECAUSE IT DOESN'T INCLUDE THE REQUIREMENT THAT THERE IS ANOTHER METHOD TO OBTAIN THE INFORMATION.

RIGHT. RIGHT.

CHIEF JUSTICE: DID YOU, THERE WAS, THE U. S. ATTORNEYS SEEMED TO BE CONCERNED ABOUT AN OTHER RULE THAT YOU DIDN'T COMMENT ON.

AND THEY ARE COMING BEHIND ME, AND THEY ARE VERY WELL REPRESENTED TO DAY, TOO, I ASSURE YOU.

CHIEF JUSTICE: BUT YOU CHOSE, THOSE ARE THE ONLY TWO ASPECTS.

WE JOIN HER COMMENTS ABOUT THOSE, BUT WE THOUGHT WE WOULD LIMIT OUR COMMENTS TO THOSE TWO, AND THAT IS WHERE WE ARE. I GUESS A BIG CONCERN IS THAT I AM HANDLING GRIEVANCES ALL THE WHILE. WE HAVE AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT 12 A MONTH THAT WE DEAL THAT NEVER GET HERE. WE THRESH THEM OUT, BEFORE WE ARRIVE, BUT WHENEVER YOU START MAKING THESE GRIEFABLE ACTIONS BY PROSECUTORS, I THINK IT IS A VERY DANGEROUS PLACE IN WHICH WE FIND OURSELVES, WITH NO IMPERICAL DATA AND NO INDICATION THAT THIS IS A PROBLEM OR ABUSE.

IS THIS A WHOLESALE RULE OF ALL ATTORNEYS, OR IS THIS INTENDED TO GET TO ATTORNEYS WHO ARE ACTUALLY REPRESENTING THE DEFENDANT?

IT IS A WHOLESALE RULE, LOOKS LIKE TO ME. I AM SO RRY, MA'AM. I AM OUT OF TIME. THANK

YOU VERY MUCH.

CHIEF JUSTICE: THANK YOU. LAST APPEARANCE, MS. MILLER.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT. I AM ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY CAROLINE HECK MILLER. AND SPEAKING FOR THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS FOR THE THREE DISTRICTS OF FLORIDA, WE ASK YOU ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, NOT TO APPROVE A RULE WE ARE PARTICULARLY CONCERNED ABOUT 4-3.8 NEW PROVISION E, A RULE THAT WILL HAVE THE EFFECT OF MAKING INACCESSIBLE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT, LAWFUL, RELEVANT, NONPRIVILEGED EVIDENCE.

CHIEF JUSTICE: HOW MANY STATES HAVE ADOPTED THIS MODEL RULE?

SO FAR, 19 STATES HAVE ADOPTED THAT PARTICULAR PROVISION. IT IS FAIRLY NEW. IT IS WORKING ITS WAY THROUGH THE STATES. SOME OF THE STATES THAT HAVE NOT ADOPTED IT HAVE REJECTED IT. -- THROUGH THE STATES. SOME OF THE STATES THAT HAVE NOT ADOPTED IT HAVE REJECTED IT. OTHERS HAVE IT UNDER CONSIDERATION.

CHIEF JUSTICE: HOW MANY STATES HAVE REJECTED IT?

I COULDN'T TELL YOU. THAT 19 HAVE ADOPTED IT AND I CAN TELL FROM THE PRINTOUT THAT SOME HAVE CONSIDERED AND REJECTED IT. MARYLAND WAS ONE THAT REJECTED IT AND MINNESOTA WAS ANOTHER ONE WHERE THE U.S. ATTORNEYS COMMENTED IN DETAIL TO THE SUPREME COURT AND THE RULE WAS REJECTED. THIS RULE IS HIGHLY UNDESIRABLE FOR THREE REASONS. IT IS SUBSTANTIVELY BAD, BECAUSE IT INSULATES RELEVANT, NONPRIVILEGED EVIDENCE IN A WAY THAT NO OTHER TYPE OF RELEVANT NONPRIVILEGED EVIDENCE IS INSULATED FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT. NUMBER TWO, IT IS UNENFORCEABLE. THIS IS NOT A RULE THAT THE FLORIDA BAR IS INCAPABLE OF ENFORCING WITHOUT BECOMING EMBROILED IN ISSUES THAT WILL PIERCE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS IN A WAY THAT IS UNFEASIBLE, AND THAT THIS COURT HAS REJECTED IN OTHER BAR RULE MATTERS. NOT RELATING TO THIS TYPE OF RULE, BUT JUSTICE WELLS FOR INSTANCE, COMMENTED WITH REGARD TO ADVERTISING RULES, THAT THE RULES MUST BE ENFORCED OR THEY SHOULD NOT BE ENACTED. THEY SHOULD NOT BE THERE JUST TO SHIELD SCRUPULOUS PRACTITIONERS AND IN A PREVIOUS CASE INVOLVING EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION RULES, THIS COURT REJECTED A REGIMEN OF MAKING EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION RULES UNRELATED TO ETHICS DISCRIMINATION RULES BECAUSE OF UNENFORCEABILITY, AND THOSE CASES ARE CITED IN MY COMMENT. THE THIRD REASON, YOUR HONOR, IS THIS IS NOT REALLY AN ETHICS RULE. THIS IS AN EFFORT TO REBALANCE ANSWER SUBSTANTIVE CRIMINAL LAW IN THE ONGOING DEBATE BETWEEN PROSECUTORS AND THE DEFENSE. NOW, THAT DEBATE, YOUR HONORS, IS A HONORABLE DEBATE, AND A LEGITIMATE DEBATE, BUT IT IS PROPERLY ADDRESSED IN OUR LEGISLATURES, THROUGH OUR SUBSTANTIVE CRIMINAL LAW, AND IN OUR COURTS AS THEY ADJUDICATE ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS, CASE LAW CONCERNING THE LAW OF PRIVILEGE AND THE LAW OF THE SIXTH AMENDMENT. IT IS NOT PROPERLY DONE THROUGH THE VEHICLE OF A BAR RULE THAT SEEKS TO SUBSTANTIVELY MODULATE THE PRACTICE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND GRAND JURY PRACTICE, THROUGH A CONDUCT RULE FOR PROSECUTORS.

CHIEF JUSTICE: THE ISSUE HERE, IS WHETHER THE, UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD THE STATE OR THE GOVERNMENT BE ABLE TO SUBPOENA A LAWYER TO PRESENT EVIDENCE ABOUT A CLIENT THAT IS, AND SO CLEARLY, WAS THERE, ARE YOU SAYING THAT THIS ISN'T A DIFFICULT SITUATION WHERE YOU HAVE GOT, MAYBE, PROSECUTORS THAT ARE SUBJECTING DEFENSE LAWYERS TO BEING CALLED BEFORE A GRAND JURY? IS THAT NOT, I MEAN, IS THAT SOMETHING

--

IT CERTAINLY IS A DIFFICULT SITUATION, YOUR HONOR, AND I DON'T QUARREL WITH THAT. THAT IS WHY WE HAVE A WHOLE JURISPRUDENCE OF PRIVILEGE LAW AND OF SIXTH AMENDMENT LAW,

AND I WOULD SUBMIT TO THE COURT THAT THAT IS THE APPROPRIATE FORUM FOR THOSE DIFFICULTIES TO BE ADDRESSED. THERE IS NOT A HISTORY OF ABUSES HERE THAT ANYONE IS CITING, AND JUSTICE LEWIS, IN YOUR QUESTION ABOUT, WELL, ISN'T THIS REALLY ONLY MEANT TO CURB ABUSES, THE PROBLEM IS THIS WILL HAVE A TREMENDOUS CHILLING EFFECT, BECAUSE I CAN ASSURE YOU I SERVE AS A PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY OFFICER, ALSO, FOR THE U.S. ATTORNEYS OFFICE IN MIAMI THE VERY ATTORNEYS OFFICE HAS THIS. ATTORNEYS COME TO MY OFFICE EVERYDAY WITH ETHICS PROBLEMS. WE FOLLOW THESE RULES, AND THE IMPACT WILL BE THAT THERE WILL BE A TREMENDOUS CHILLING THAT NOBODY WILL EVER SEE, OF EVIDENCE THAT WE DO NOT SEEK BECAUSE WE FEEL THAT IT WILL BE RUNNING AFOUL OF THIS RULE, SO THE PROBLEM IS NOT WOULDN'T IT BE GOOD TO JUST CURE ABUSES. THE PROBLEM IS THAT WE ARE CHILLING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SEQUESTERING LAWFUL, NONPRIVILEGED EVIDENCE FROM APPROPRIATE PROCESS.

BUT IT DOESN'T SEEM THAT THE ARGUMENT FOLLOWS, BECAUSE WE HAVE SUBSTANTIVE LAW IN THE AREA. THAT STATEMENT COULD BE MADE WITH REGARD TO INAPPROPRIATE ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL, BEHAVIOR OF COUNSEL IN MANY DIFFERENT WAYS, SO I WILL NOT BE SURE THAT JUST BECAUSE -- SO I AM NOT SURE THAT, JUST BECAUSE WE HAVE SUBSTANTIVE LAW, THAT IS THE BE ALL, END YOU WILL -- END ALL, AND ANSWERS THE QUESTION WITH REGARD TO MATERIALS THAT ARE NOT USED, AND THAT DOESN'T PROTECT THE LAWYER. IT PROTECTS THE CLIENT.

I AGREE IT IS NOT THE BE ALL AND END ALL BUT IT IS ESSENTIALLY WORTH KEEPING, BAY BECAUSE THIS IS A REGIMEN THAT APPLIES IN A VERY LIMITED SETTING. PROSECUTORS IN THE SETTING OF CRIMINAL CASES. THAT IS ALSO WHAT TELEGRAPHS TO US THAT THIS IS NOT A CONTENT NEUTRAL ETHICS RULE AND THAT IT REAL REALLY IS DRIVEN BY SOME OF THE ONGOING DEBATES AND TENSION THAT IS ALWAYS EXIST BETWEEN PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE SUBSTANTIVELY.

CHIEF JUSTICE: BUT IF IT WAS LIMITED TO GRAND JURY, IT WOULD CERTAINLY BE, IT WOULD HAVE TO BE, THE ONLY THE PROSECUTORS ARE CALLING WITNESSES TO GRAND JURIES.

YES, BUT THE RULE FAILS SUBSTANTIVELY, BOTH FOR GRAND JURY AND PROPOSED GRAND JURY, WHERE THE STANDARD IS ONLY SUBPOENA FOR RELEVANCE AND NOT ESSENTIALITY FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE CASE.

I HAD ASSUMED THAT YOU WERE GOING TO SPEAK ABOUT 4-3.6, PRETRIAL PUBLICITY. I THOUGHT YOU HAD FILED COMMENTS ON THAT YOU HAVE NO PROBLEMS WITH THAT?

WE DID, YOUR HONOR, AND ALTHOUGH WE CONSIDER THAT AN IMPORTANT POINT, WE CONSIDERED THIS ONE SO MUCH MORE CRITICAL THAT I WAS INTENDING TO RELY ON MY BRIEF FOR THAT. I CERTAINLY AM AVAILABLE TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION THAT THE COURT MIGHT HAVE IN THAT REGARD, BECAUSE THAT IS A ONEROUS RULE FOR US AS WELL, THE PROPOSAL. THANK YOU.

CHIEF JUSTICE: THANK YOU VERY MUCH. ALL RIGHT. WE WILL HAVE REBUTTAL NOW, AND HOW DO YOU WANT, MS. TALBERT, ARE YOU GOING, I THINK THAT WHAT MIGHT BE BEST IS FOR YOU TO -- WHAT MIGHT BE BEST IS FOR YOU TO RESPOND SPECIFICALLY TO RULES D AND E THAT WERE JUST BROUGHT UP AND THEN, MS. STONE, IF YOU WANT TO TALK ABOUT THE LATERAL SCREENING ISSUES. I DON'T MEAN TO LIMIT YOU BUT I THINK, FROM WHAT YOU SAID, THAT WOULD BE A BETTER ALLOCATION.

THANK. I JUST WANT TO MAKE A COUPLE OF BRIEF POINTS REGARDING THAT, AND, OF COURSE, I AM AVAILABLE TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS THAT YOU HAVE. AS JUSTICE LEWIS POINTED OUT, THERE ARE MANY SITUATIONS IN WHICH SOMETHING IS LEGAL BUT IT IS NOT ETHICAL. THE ETHICS RULES ARE DESIGNED TO GET AT WHAT A LAWYER CAN BE DISCIPLINED FOR NOT

NECESSARILY WHAT IS PERMISSIBLE BY THE LAW. ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THAT IS THE LAWYERS , THE CLIENT 'S SIXTH AMENDMENT RIGHT TO AN ATTORNEY. THAT, LAW ENFORCEMENT CAN OFTEN TALK TO A PERSON, WHERE A LAWYER COULD NOT. RULE 4-4.2 PRECLUDES A LAWYER FROM COMMUNICATING WITH SOME ONE WHO IS REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL UNLESS THEY HAVE CONSENT OF THE COUNSEL.

BUT AREN'T A LOT , JUST AS THE U.S. ATTORNEY STATED , AREN'T SO MANY OF THESE SITUATIONS , FACT SPECIFIC , IN WHICH THEY ARE GOING TO HAVE TO BE HANDLED BY THE PRESIDING JUDGE ON THE GROUND, RATHER THAN TRYING TO DEAL WITH THIS AS A RULE YOU , WHICH IS GOING TO COVER THE WATERFRONT , WITHOUT TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION SPECIFIC FACTS.

WELL , THE FLORIDA BAR HAS A GENERAL POLICY OF DEFERRING , MANY TIMES, IF THERE IS A PENDING PROCEEDING, SUCH AS A CRIMINAL CASE OR A CIVIL CASE, TO LET THAT COURT MAKE ITS DECISION. FOR EXAMPLE ABOUT THE RELEVANCE OF THE EVIDENCE THAT IS BEING SOUGHT , IN WHICH CASE THE BAR WOULD USUALLY ONLY TAKE ACTION AFTER THAT COURT HAS MADE THE DETERMINATION. SO THE COURT WILL ACTUALLY BE IN THE POSITION TO MAKE THOSE SPECIFIC FACTO SPECIFIC DETERMINATIONS, AFTER WHICH THE BAR WOULD TAKE ACTION IF IT WERE APPROPRIATE .

HOW ARE YOU GOING TO ENFORCE A STANDARD THAT PROHIBITS A PROSECUTOR FROM SUBPOENAING A LAWYER , UNLESS IT IS ESSENTIAL TO THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OR INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE, AND HOW ARE YOU GOING TO DETERMINE IN A PARTICULAR CASE, WHETHER SUBPOENAING THE LAWYER IS ESSENTIAL TO THE PROSECUTION OF THE CASE?

WELL, IF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE LAWYER DOES NOT LEAD TO SOME INFORMATION THAT OR EVIDENCE THAT WOULD BE ADMISSIBLE OR IMPORTANT IN THE CASE , THEN IT WOULDNOT BE ESSENTIAL.

HOW DOES A PROSECUTOR KNOW, BEFORE THEY SUBPOENA THE LAWYER , WHAT THE LAWYER IS GOING TO TESTIFY TO?

YOU WOULDN'T KNOW , BUT YOU WOULD KNOW WHETHER ORNOT THE INFORMATION THAT YOU ARE SEEKING WOULD BE ESSENTIAL TO PROVING YOUR CASE. IT IS NOT NECESSARILY THAT IT ACTUALLY PRODUCED SOMETHING BUT WHETHER OR NOTWHAT YOU ARE SEEKING WOULD BE IMPORTANT IN PRESENTING CASE.

YOUR PREVIOUS ANSWER SUGGESTED OTHERWISE. YOU SAID THAT, IF THE LAWYER BE ANSWERS, WOULD KNOW, WITH NO INFORMATION OR NO RELEVANT EVIDENCE , THEN ITWOULD NOT BE ESSENTIAL , BUT IT SEEMS YOU CAN'T HAVE A POST HOC RESOLUTION OF WHAT THE PROSECUTOR DID .

IT WOULD LOOK AT IT ATTHE TIME THAT THE PROSECUTOR WAS SEEKING THE EVIDENCE. SORRY. I MISSPOKE ON MY EARLIER ANSWER. THE BAR WOULD HAVE TO LOOK AT IT FROM THE PERSPECTIVE AT THE TIME THAT THE PROSECUTOR WERE SEEKING THE SUBPOENA , WAS THE INFORMATION BEING SOUGHT , ESSENTIAL TO PROVING THEIRCASE.

BUT YOU WOULD HAVE TO AGREE THAT SO MUCH OF THAT IS JUST A JUDGEMENT CALL , AS THE MATTER IS DEVELOPING IN THE CASE .

THAT IS TRUE OF MANY ISSUES THAT RELATE TO THE RULES .

WHY IS IT, WHY DO YOU NEED, THAT TERM IS, REALLY , VERY IMPORTANT THERE. WHY DO YOU, WHY WOULD A LAWYER GET , INFORMATION WOULD HAVE TO BE ESSENTIAL , WHERE ANY OTHER WITNESS , MAYBE IT WOULD LEAD TO , IT MIGHT LEAD TO SOME OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION.

THE RATIONAL --

WHY THE WORD "ESSENTIAL"?

THE RATIONALE IS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE ATTORNEY/CLIENT RELATIONSHIP , AND THERE ARE MANY THINGS IN THE RULES THAT DO EXACTLY THAT, FOR EXAMPLE 4-4 .. 2 , THE ATTORNEY/CLIENT RELATIONSHIP PRESERVATION AND AVOID TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE REPRESENTED CLIENT. THIS IS A SIMILAR SITUATION. PROSECUTORS WIELD AN EXTRAORDINARY AMOUNT OF POWER AND THERE ARE VERY FEW LIMITS ON THAT POWER AND ALTHOUGH WE HOPE AND UNDERSTAND THAT THE VAST MAJORITY OF PROSECUTORS WIELD THEIR POWER APPROPRIATELY, THERE ARE VERY FEW CHECKS ON THAT POWER . THEY CARRY A BIG STICK , AS TONY WOULD SAY.

DO WE HAVE ANY INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO BACKGROUND AND STANDARDS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED TO DISCUSS , AND CONSIDERED , RATHER THAN ESSENTIAL TO THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION , BAD FAITH STANDARDS, ANY OTHER KINDS? BECAUSE THAT IS REALLY WHAT WE'RE TALKING ABOUT IN THIS AREA , THE ABUSIVENESS , THE OPPRESSIVENESS AND USING IT FOR THE WEALTHY -- FOR ILLICIT PURPOSES IS WHAT IT WOULD SEEM TO ME IF YOU ARE TRYING TO USE IT, WHY NOT SAY SO?

THANK YOU FRANKLY WE CONSIDERED THE STANDARDS -- FRANKLY WE CONSIDERED STANDARDS THAT THE ABA PRESENTED AND THERE COULD BE OTHER SITUATIONS, FOR EXAMPLE THE RULE THAT REQUIRES YOUR MOTIONS AND PRESENTATIONS NOT BE FRIVOLOUS, AND THERE IS ALSO A RULE THAT SAYS THAT YOU CAN'T TAKE ACTION AGAINST SOMEONE ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF HARASSMENT. OR TO EMBARRASS OR HUMILIATE A THIRD PARTY. THOSE RULES WOULD ADDITIONALLY BE IN THE ORDER, AVAILABLE HERE.

BEFORE YOU SIT DOWN , I KNOW YOUR TIME IS UP. WOULD YOU RESPOND TO THE BUSINESS LAW SECTION'S PERSPECTIVE ON THIS ISSUE.

SURE . I WOULD LIKE TO YIELD TO MS. STONE TO DO THAT .

THIS IS NEAR AND DEAR TO MY HEART, HAVING BEEN THE VICTIM OF A DRIVE-BY CLIENT A COUPLE OF YEARS AGO , WHERE MY LAW FIRM WAS DISCONFIDED, CLEARLY THERE WAS A BEAUTY -- KISS QUALIFIED. CLEARLY THERE WAS A BEAUTY CON -- WAS DISQUALIFIED. CLEARLY THERE IS A BEAUTY CONTEST HERE AND WE DON'T HAVE GUIDANCE. I WOULD HAVE TO REMIND YOU THAT SCREENING HAS NOT BEEN A POLICY THAT THIS COURT HAS ACCEPTED, EXCEPT WITH RESPECT TO THE GOVERNMENT LAWYERS, AND THERE IS A POLICY REASON THERE.

WE ALSO SCREEN LAW CLERKS , JUDGES, MEDIATORS .

O KAY . THANK YOU.

SO WE HAVE EXPANDED BEYOND GOVERNMENT LAWYERS.

IN THE CONTEXT OF WHERE YOU WERE REFERRING TO PREVIOUSLY, LAWYERS MOVING BETWEEN FIRMS , ETCETERA, THE POLICY HAS BEEN , OVERALL , TO PROTECT THE CLIENT.

BUT MY CONCERN IS THAT WE , SINCE, TRADITIONALLY , WE HAD IN FLORIDA , VERY FEW -- VERY FEW LAW FIRMS THAT WERE IN EVERY CITY IN THE STATE. NOW WE HAVE GOT LAW FIRMS IN EVERY STATE -- LAW FIRMS THAT ARE IN EVERY STATE AND INTERNATIONAL, AND IT JUST SEEMS TO ME THAT THE RULES HAVE TO CONFORM TO WHAT IS IN REALITY, PRACTICE .

AND I UNDERSTAND , WE UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU ARE REFERRING TO. WE PROVIDED AN ALTERNATIVE, AND WE DID IT , AS I REMIND YOU AGAIN EARLIER , WE TRIED TO STAY CONSISTENT WITH THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE COURT AND WE DIDN'T THINK THAT SCREENING RULES WAS SOMETHING WE WANT TO INTRODUCE HERE, BUT WE DID PROVIDE THAT THE CLIENT AND PERSPECTIVE ATTORNEY COULD PROVIDE, AT THE TIME THAT THEY WERE HAVING THE INITIAL CONSULTATION, THAT THEY WOULD NOT BE PRECLUDED FROM REPRESENTING A FUTURE ADVERSE PARTY, SO THAT -- FROM REPRESENTING A FUTURE ADVERSE PARTY, SO THAT CAN BE TAKEN CARE OF THAT WAY. THERE IS A LITTLE MORE BURDEN ON THE ATTORNEY BUT IT IS TO PROTECT THE CLIENT AND NOT NECESSARILY TO MAKE IT EASY ON THE ATTORNEY . I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS JUSTICE WELL'S POINT THAT THE REALITY IS THAT THE TRUTH IS ONES WHO HAVE CHOSEN TO MOVE INTO MULTIPLE CITIES AND MULTIPLE JURISDICTIONS, THE PURPOSE OF THESE RULES IS TO PROTECT CLIENTS. HOWEVER, THE REALITY OF PRACTICE TO DAY IS ALSO IN THE INFORMATION AGE, IT IS EASIER THAN EVER BEFORE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION AND IT IS HARDER THAN EVER BEFORE TO TRULY SCREEN SOMEBODY, WHERE THEY DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO INFORMATION THAT RELATES TO A PARTICULAR CLIENT FILE .

CHIEF JUSTICE: THANK YOU VERY MUCH . MS. STONE AND MS. TALBERT , AND, ALSO, ALL OF THOSE THAT CAME HERE TODAY , WE THANK YOU FOR YOUR INTEREST IN THIS.