**Welcome**

**Presenter Information**

**Purpose**

*Increasing public awareness of how the government and courts work*

*An informed public is the best defense of the rule of law and a fair and impartial judiciary.*
SORTING OUT THE COURTS

STATE EDITION

Images linked for citations
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
Important to emphasize that typical average citizens, unless they have had an encounter with the law, often don’t understand the true importance of the judicial branch. And even then, often only have a working knowledge of this branch from the federal lens. Today we will dive into the structure of the court system here in Florida, and also examine the role of judges and juries.

Images linked for citations
"IGNORANCE OF U.S. HISTORY SHOWN BY COLLEGE FRESHMEN," proclaims The New York Times headline. Providing support for the earlier claim made by historian Allan Nevins that "young people are all too ignorant of American history," the survey showed that a scant 6 percent of the 7,000 college freshmen could identify the 13 original colonies, while only 15 percent could place William McKinley as president during the Spanish-American War. Less than a quarter could name two contributions of Thomas Jefferson. Mostly, students were flummoxed. Abraham Lincoln “emaciated the slaves” and, as first president, was father of the Constitution. A graduate of an Eastern high school, responding to a question about the system of checks and balances, claimed that Congress “has the right to veto bills that the President wishes to be passed.” According to students, The United States expanded territorially by purchasing Alaska from the Dutch, the Philippines from Great Britain, Louisiana from Sweden, and Hawaii from Norway. A Times editorial excoriated those “appallingly ignorant” youths.

**Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:**
This is a New York Times headline
The date and source is intentionally left off from the excerpt so participants can guess when this was written.

*Images linked for citations*
“Ignorance of U.S. History Shown by College Freshmen,” proclaimed The New York Times headline on April 4, 1943, a day when the main story reported that George Patton’s troops had overrun those of Erwin Rommel at El Guettar. Providing support for the earlier claim made by historian Allan Nevins that “young people are all too ignorant of American history,” the survey showed that a scant 6 percent of the 7,000 college freshmen could identify the 13 original colonies, while only 15 percent could place William McKinley as president during the Spanish-American War. Less than a quarter could name two contributions of Thomas Jefferson. Mostly, students were flummoxed. Abraham Lincoln “emaciated the slaves” and, as first president, was father of the Constitution. A graduate of an Eastern high school, responding to a question about the system of checks and balances, claimed that Congress “has the right to veto bills that the President wishes to be passed.” According to students, the United States expanded territorially by purchasing Alaska from the Dutch, the Philippines from Great Britain, Louisiana from Sweden, and Hawaii from Norway. A Times editorial excoriated those “appallingly ignorant” youths.”

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
Note that in 1917 the responses to this sort of survey were just as bad!!!

Source: Why Learn History (When It’s Already On Your Phone) By Sam Wineburg (2018)

Images linked for citations
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
The U.S. Constitution is comprised of seven articles, each of which concerns a power of government. The first three articles deal with the three branches of government in the order that the Founders intended would reflect the amount of power that each branch would have under the new system. The legislative power, being the most powerful, is listed first, while the executive power is listed second. The judiciary power is listed third (the power of the courts to overturn laws was not established until Marbury v. Madison in 1803, and is not found in the U.S. Constitution). It was the Founders’ intention that the courts would not be powerful.

Legislature
~The U.S. Congress was created as a bicameral, or two-house, legislature.
~The House of Representatives provides for representation based on the population in each state. Each state is guaranteed a minimum of one Representative regardless of size. The U.S. Senate is comprised of two Senators per state.
~Terms are two years for House members; six years for Senators. There are no term limits for Congress members.
~The powers of Congress includes making laws (legislating), the power to tax, declare war, raise and support armies, and regulate commerce, & a few other powers

Executive
~The president and vice-president are selected through an elaborate mechanism called the Electoral College which grants each state the same number of votes as it has seats in Congress.
~The president has five constitutional powers including serving as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and chief executive. The president also has the power to nominate
persons for high office such as Cabinet secretaries, ambassadors, Supreme Court justices, and other offices, and negotiate treaties. Finally, the president has the power to pardon.

**Judicial**

The judiciary branch is outlined in Article III, the shortest of the first three articles. Similar to Articles I and II, Article III begins with an identification of the judicial power (the Supreme Court, and all inferior courts) along with the term of office (life with good behavior) in Section 1. Section 2 outlines the role of the office that includes the circumstances in which the Supreme Court is the court of “original jurisdiction” (the first place that the case is heard); otherwise, the Supreme Court is the highest appeals court in the United States. Section 3 defines treason.

*Images linked for citations*
CHECKS AND BALANCES

- Remember that each branch can ‘check’ and ‘balance’ the power of the other!
  
  - Example: The president nominates federal judges, but the Senate has the right to approve or reject the nomination. Meanwhile, if that same judge is appointed, they can rule an action of the President or a law passed by Congress unconstitutional. And judges, like executive branch officials, can be impeached and removed by Congress.

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

- The founding fathers were deeply concerned about government abusing its power. It was reasoned that when a government abused its power, it deprived the citizens of their liberty. As liberty was a fundamental God given right, assurances had to be put in place to protect the people from government abusing its power.
- Heavy influence from John Locke & Baron de Montesquieu
- **Separation of Powers**: the structure of the federal government, according to the U.S. Constitution, that sets up three branches with their own distinct powers and responsibilities
- **Checks & Balances**: a principle of the federal government, according to the U.S. Constitution, that allows each branch of government to limit the power of the other branches

*Images linked for citations*
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
Now that you have reviewed and everyone has a basic understanding of the three branches, their structure, function, and roles, you are going to look more specifically at the state court system!

*Images linked for citations*
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
This activity will help see what we know (or don’t know) about the state court system already. Also will help address any misconceptions.

*See presenter answer key for the worksheet activity

*Images linked for citations
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
Ask: How does our state constitution differ from the federal constitution when it comes to establishing the court system?
Answer: Answers should address the level of detail. Federal constitution Article III is sparse on details.

*Images linked for citations*
ARTICLE III OF THE US CONSTITUTION PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF THE FEDERAL COURT SYSTEM, BUT IT IS VERY LIMITED. FOR EXAMPLE, THE SYSTEM ITSELF:

“THE JUDICIAL POWER OF THE UNITED STATES, SHALL BE VESTED IN ONE SUPREME COURT, AND IN SUCH INFERIOR COURTS AS THE CONGRESS MAY FROM TIME TO TIME ORDAIN AND ESTABLISH. THE JUDGES, BOTH OF THE SUPREME AND INFERIOR COURTS, SHALL HOLD THEIR OFFICES DURING GOOD BEHAVIOUR, AND SHALL, AT STATED TIMES, RECEIVE FOR THEIR SERVICES, A COMPENSATION, WHICH SHALL NOT BE DIMINISHED DURING THEIR CONTINUANCE IN OFFICE.”

FLORIDA’S STATE CONSTITUTION PROVIDES FAR MORE GUIDANCE FOR THE STATE COURT SYSTEM

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
The US court system as we know it today was primarily established by the Judiciary Act of 1789, because the Constitution is very vague on much of the court structure and function.

Images linked for citations
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
Ask: Why might a court choose NOT to review a case?
Answer: Answers will vary (examples may include: the ruling has been consistent in lower courts, the legal question is too “new”, there is pending legislation that might resolve the issue, it feels it is outside its scope as a judicial branch…etc.)

*Images linked for citations*
**Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:**
Now that we have an overview and some necessary vocabulary, let’s dive deeper into the various levels as established by the Florida Constitution.
Ask: Which aspect of the state judicial system is the one that citizens are most likely to deal with in their everyday life?
Answer: County Courts

*Images linked for citations*
THE COUNTY COURTS

THE COUNTY LEVEL COURTS ARE WHERE IT ALL BEGINS, AND WHERE MOST OF US WILL HAVE THE MOST CONTACT WITH THE FLORIDA COURT SYSTEM.

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
Ask: How many county courts are established by law in the Florida Constitution?
Answer: 67

Images linked for citations
**THE COUNTY COURTS**

**THE PEOPLE’S COURT**

*The Florida Constitution states that every county will have their own court...so if we get a new county, we get a new court!*

**Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:**

The county courts are the ones closest to the daily lives of citizens, so of course a new county gets its own court.

*Images linked for citations*
THE COUNTY COURTS:
JURISDICTION

Established by state statute
-Civil disputes involving $30,000 or less ($50,000 or less starting in 2023)
-Generally involved citizen disputes (so “The People’s Courts”)
  -Traffic offense
  -Misdemeanors not dealt with by circuit courts
  -Small monetary disputes
  -Homeowners association claims
  -Divorce cases
-Mostly non-jury trials occur in county courts in front of a county judge

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
The trial jurisdiction of county courts is established by statute. The jurisdiction of county courts extends to civil disputes involving $30,000 or less ($50,000 in 2023, tied to Consumer Price Index starting in 2030). Most non-jury trials in Florida take place before one judge sitting as a judge of the county court. The county courts are sometimes referred to as “the people’s courts,” probably because a large part of the courts' work involves citizen disputes, such as traffic offenses, less serious criminal matters (misdemeanors), and relatively small monetary disputes.

Images linked for citations
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

*Images linked for citations*
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
Remind folks/preview for folks difference between trial courts and appellate courts

What is the difference between “trial” and “appeal”?
An appeal is not a retrial or a new trial of the case. The appeals courts do not usually consider new witnesses or new evidence. Appeals in either civil or criminal cases are usually based on arguments that there were errors in the trial’s procedure or errors in the judge's interpretation of the law. (ABA)

_images linked for citations_
CIRCUIT (TRIAL) COURTS

20 ‘CIRCUITS’

OFTEN WHAT MOST PEOPLE THINK OF WHEN THEY THINK OF THE STATE COURT SYSTEM

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

*Images linked for citations*
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

Circuit courts have general trial jurisdiction over matters not assigned by statute to the county courts and also hear appeals from county court cases. Thus, circuit courts are simultaneously the highest trial courts and the lowest appellate courts in Florida's judicial system.

1) Circuit courts shall have jurisdiction of appeals from final administrative orders of local government code enforcement boards and of reviews and appeals as otherwise expressly provided by law.

(2) Circuit courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction:
(a) In all actions at law not cognizable by the county courts;
(b) Of proceedings relating to the settlement of the estates of decedents and minors, the granting of letters testamentary, guardianship, involuntary hospitalization, the determination of incompetency, and other jurisdiction usually pertaining to courts of probate;
(c) In all cases in equity including all cases relating to juveniles except traffic offenses as provided in chapters 316 and 985;
(d) Of all felonies and of all misdemeanors arising out of the same circumstances as a felony which is also charged;
(e) In all cases involving legality of any tax assessment or toll or denial of refund, except as provided in s. 72.011;
(f) In actions of ejectment; and
(g) In all actions involving the title and boundaries of real property.

(3) The circuit court may issue injunctions.

(4) The chief judge of a circuit may authorize a county court judge to order emergency
hospitalizations pursuant to part I of chapter 394 in the absence from the county of the circuit judge; and the county court judge shall have the power to issue all temporary orders and temporary injunctions necessary or proper to the complete exercise of such jurisdiction.

(5) A circuit court is a trial court

*Images linked for citations*
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
Answers will vary (just ensure there are no misconceptions based on the previous slides)

Images linked for citations
WHAT CAN YOU DO IF YOU LOSE IN CIRCUIT COURT?
YOU MIGHT BE ABLE TO APPEAL!

**Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:**
Ask: Who do you think can appeal? Why?
Answer: Answers will vary. Don’t worry about incorrect answers…you are about to reveal the information

*Images linked for citations*
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
DCAs hear appeals from final judgments and review certain non-final orders. District courts have the power to review final actions taken by state agencies in carrying out the duties of the executive branch. District courts are granted constitutional authority to issue the extraordinary writs of certiorari, prohibition, mandamus, quo warranto, and habeas corpus, as well as all other writs necessary to the complete exercise of their jurisdiction. District court decisions represent the final appellate review of litigated cases. A person displeased with a district court's decision may ask for a Florida Supreme Court review and, if still displeased, a U.S. Supreme Court review, though most such requests are denied.

Most trial cases that are appealed are reviewed by three-judge panels of the District Courts of Appeal (DCA). The Constitution provides that the Legislature divides the State into appellate court districts with a DCA serving each district. The five DCA districts are headquartered in Tallahassee, Lakeland, Miami, West Palm Beach, and Daytona Beach. In each district court, a chief judge, who is selected by the district court judges within the district, is responsible for the administrative duties of the court

*Images linked for citations*
STATE DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL

STATE CONSTITUTION SETS FIVE APPELLATE DISTRICTS

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

*Images linked for citations*
APPEAL COURTS: JURISDICTION

- APPEALS ON JUDGEMENTS FROM LOWER COURTS
- REVIEW EXECUTIVE BRANCH/AGENCY ACTIONS
- ISSUE WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS AND CERTIORARI, AMONG OTHERS

REMEMBER THAT COURTS OF APPEAL ARE NOT TRIAL COURTS!

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

Images linked for citations
MORE ABOUT HOW APPEALS WORK

• THERE IS NO JURY AT THE APPELLATE LEVEL
• THESE COURTS GENERATE ONLY ADDRESS QUESTIONS OF ERROR IN PROCEDURE OR IN A JUDGE’S INTERPRETATION OF THE LAW.
• THERE ARE USUALLY NO NEW WITNESSES OR EVIDENCE INTRODUCED, AND THE COURT MAY DECIDE ONLY ON WRITTEN BRIEFS.
• WHILE BOTH SIDES MAY APPEAL THE VERDICT IN A CIVIL TRIAL, ONLY DEFENDANTS MAY APPEAL THE VERDICT IN A CRIMINAL TRIAL (WITH SOME SIGNIFICANT EXCEPTIONS DEPENDING ON THE STATE!).
• CHECKS AND BALANCES WITHIN FEDERALISM: CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS THAT EXHAUST APPEALS AT THE STATE LEVEL MAY FILE A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL IF THEY BELIEVE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS WERE VIOLATED.

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

Images linked for citations
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
This constitutional principle ensures that in most circumstances, only defendants in a criminal case may appeal a verdict, rather than both sides.

Images linked for citations
Lose at the state appellate level? Only one option left…

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

Images linked for citations
**FLORIDA SUPREME COURT**

The highest court in the state, but NOT a trial court

**Final state court of appeal**

You CAN potentially appeal to the US Supreme Court if you lose in this court.

**Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:**
The Court's official headquarters is the Supreme Court Building in Tallahassee

*Images linked for citations*
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
The highest Court in Florida is the Supreme Court, which is composed of seven Justices. At least five Justices must participate in every case and at least four must agree for a decision to be reached. The Court creates rules governing the practice and procedure in all Florida courts.

Images linked for citations
FL SUPREME COURT: JURISDICTION

JURISDICTION IS SET BY THE STATE CONSTITUTION, THOUGH THE STATE LEGISLATURE CAN MODIFY IT

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

*Images linked for citations*
The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is set out in the Constitution with some degree of flexibility extended to the Legislature. The Court must review final orders imposing death sentences and district court decisions declaring a State statute or provision of the State Constitution invalid.

Ask: Are there ‘discretionary jurisdiction’ cases that should be mandatory? Why or why not?
Answers will vary – nothing incorrect as really opinions

*Images linked for citations*
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
Final Overview
So we know how they are organized, and we know what kinds of cases they take, but how do they actually function? Let’s address some two other important components of the state judicial system: judges and juries!

Images linked for citations
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

*Images linked for citations*
THE FINDER OF FACT

• The jury serves as the ‘finder of fact’.

• Looks at the evidence (admitted by the finder of law) to determine whether a given fact exists based on the persuasive burden that must be met.

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

Images linked for citations
THE FINDER OF LAW

- The judge serves as the ‘finder of law’
- Legal rulings concerning what sort of evidence is admissible and to be considered by the ‘finder of fact’

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

Images linked for citations
FINDER OF FACT AND FINDER OF LAW?

If it is a trial without a jury, the judge may play both roles, which is also the case in some types of administrative hearings!

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

Images linked for citations
JURY SELECTION

JURY SELECTION CAN HAVE A HUGE IMPACT ON THE OUTCOME OF A CASE, SO HOW DO LAWYERS ON BOTH SIDES OF A CASE ATTEMPT TO SHAPE THE MAKEUP OF THE JURY?

VOIR DIRE
• FRENCH FOR ‘TO SPEAK THE TRUTH’
• THE PROCESS BY WHICH LAWYERS DETERMINE WHO WILL AND WILL NOT SERVE AS A ‘FINDER OF FACT’.

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

Images linked for citations
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
To be legally qualified for jury service, an individual must:
• be a United States citizen;
• be at least 18 years of age;
• reside primarily in the judicial district for one year;
• be adequately proficient in English to satisfactorily complete the juror qualification form;
• have no disqualifying mental or physical condition;
• not currently be subject to felony charges punishable by imprisonment for more than one year; and
• never have been convicted of a felony (unless civil rights have been legally restored)

*Images linked for citations*
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
In its interpretation of the Sixth Amendment, the Supreme Court in Taylor v. Louisiana (1975) stated that jury selection must be “from a representative cross-section of the community” A framework for determining what a cross-section looks like was later established in Duren v. Missouri (1979). However, these rulings only apply to the larger jury pool (jury venire) and not the final selected jury members.

*Images linked for citations*
PEREMPTORY CHALLENGES IN A CRIMINAL CASE

**They are not unlimited!** From Florida statute:

**913.08  NUMBER OF PEREMPTORY CHALLENGES.—**

1. The state and the defendant shall each be allowed the following number of peremptory challenges:
   
   (a) **Ten**, if the offense charged is punishable by death or imprisonment for life;
   
   (b) **Six**, if the offense charged is punishable by imprisonment for more than 12 months but is not punishable by death or imprisonment for life;
   
   (c) **Three**, for all other offenses.

2. If two or more defendants are tried jointly, each defendant shall be allowed the number of peremptory challenges specified in subsection (1), and the state shall be allowed as many challenges as are allowed to all of the defendants.

**Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:**

Ask: Why might some types of offense allow more challenges than others?

Answer: Answers will vary (Examples might include: gives the appearance of being more fair, cuts down on discrimination)

Important to share that this is in Florida. Not all states or the federal level follow this unequal pattern.

Ask: Do you like this method or do you think there should just be a set number or peremptory challenges for both the defense and prosecution and irregardless of offense?

Answers will vary (opinions)

Images linked for citations
CHALLENGES FOR CAUSE (BY FLORIDA STATUTE 913.03)

(1) **The juror does not have the qualifications required by law;**

(2) **The juror is of unsound mind or has a bodily defect that renders him or her incapable of performing the duties of a juror, except that, in a civil action, deafness or hearing impairment shall not be the sole basis of a challenge for cause of an individual juror;**

(3) **The juror has conscientious beliefs that would preclude him or her from finding the defendant guilty;**

(4) **The juror served on the grand jury that found the indictment or on a coroner’s jury that inquired into the death of a person whose death is the subject of the indictment or information;**

(5) **The juror served on a jury formerly sworn to try the defendant for the same offense;**

(6) **The juror served on a jury that tried another person for the offense charged in the indictment, information, or affidavit;**

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**Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:**

Note: The red ones are not significant but are highlighted because of a Nearpod question/activity

*Images linked for citations*
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
Note: The red ones are not significant but are highlighted because of a Nearpod question/activity

Ask: What concern can sometimes arise about the prosecution's use of preemptory challenges?
Answer: Answers should hopefully get to the idea that they could be trying to create bias in a jury by eliminating all one race or gender…etc.

Images linked for citations
THE BATSON CHALLENGE

Did the prosecution in a criminal case unfairly discriminate against a juror and thus violate the defendant’s right to equal protection under the 14th Amendment?

- Derives from a 1986 case, Batson v. Kentucky, where the US Supreme Court found that using peremptory challenges to remove a juror based on race, where that discrimination can be proven, violates equal protection.

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

Images linked for citations
THE BATSON CHALLENGE

- The defendant must present evidence that race, sex, ethnicity, or religion was the main reason for using a peremptory challenge on a potential juror.
- The state/prosecutor must prove that the exclusion was race neutral.
- A judge must determine whether to uphold the Batson challenge. If it is upheld, then a new trial must be granted!

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

Images linked for citations
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

Images linked for citations
COUNTY COURT
JUDGES

Elected to 6 year terms in non-partisan elections, then must run for re-election

Qualifications:
• Qualified elector
• 5 years of practicing law in Florida (if the county has more than 40,000 residents; this is waived if it has 40,000 or less but must go through a training program)
• State resident
• Under the age of 75

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

Images linked for citations
CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES

Elected to 6 Year Terms in Non-Partisan Elections, Then Must Run for Re-Election

Qualifications:
- Qualified Elector
- 5 Years of Practicing Law in Florida
- State Resident
- Under the Age of 75

Circuit Courts Have a Chief Judge, Selected by Peers, for a Two Year Term!

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

Images linked for citations
APPELLATE COURT JUDGES

Selected by a judicial nominating commission

The commission submits 3-6 names to the governor, who chooses from the list.

Newly appointed judges serve for at least one year, then must be retained through election on the next general election ballot for a six year term.

Qualifications:
- Qualified elector
- 10 years of practicing law in Florida
- State resident
- Under the age of 75

Appellate courts have a Chief Justice, selected by peers, for a two year term!

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

Images linked for citations
FLORIDA SUPREME COURT JUDGES

SELECTED BY A JUDICIAL NOMINATING COMMISSION

The commission submits 3-6 names to the governor, who chooses from the list.

Newly appointed judges serve for at least one year, then must be retained through election on the next general election ballot for a six year term.

Qualifications:
- Qualified elector
- 10 years of practicing law in Florida
- State resident
- Under the age of 75

The State Supreme Court has a chief justice, selected by peers, for a two year term!

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

Images linked for citations
STATE VS. FEDERAL JUDGES

DISCUSSION

UNLIKE FLORIDA'S JUDICIAL SYSTEM, FEDERAL JUDGES ARE APPOINTED RATHER THAN ELECTED, USUALLY TO LIFE TIME TERMS. IN YOUR OPINION, SHOULD JUDGES BE ELECTED, APPOINTED, OR SOME COMBINATION THEREOF? WHY?

Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

*Images linked for citations*
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:

~This is an excellent time to draw a connection with your audience in terms of what they learned today, and an important responsibility they have as citizens which is voting and jury duty!

~How often do we as voters research the judges we are voting for on our ballots?

The Florida Bar “Guide For Florida’s Voters”:
https://www.floridabar.org/public/faircts/votes010/#voterguide

Ballotpedia - Has information on most candidates in most elections and provides an unbiased ‘just the facts’ overview of candidates

Often times our friends and family may talk negatively about jury duty, or think of ways to get out of it. But when someone has a better understanding of the state and federal constitution and the make-up and role of the judicial branch and its players, hopefully you see just how important of a civic obligation jury duty is.

*Images linked for citations*
Presenter Notes/Background Knowledge:
The Lou Frey Institute promotes the development of enlightened, responsible, and actively engaged citizens.
The Institute works to accomplish its mission:
• Through civic education programs that encourage thoughtful debate and discussion about current policy issues;
• Through experiential learning programs that encourage the development of civic and political skills;
• By working to help strengthen the civic education capacity of Florida’s K-12 education system; and
• Through research, policy analysis, and advocacy
THANK YOU!!