IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND
FOR ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN AND
FOR PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Plaintiff,

v.

CASEY MARIE ANTHONY,

Defendant.
_____/

CASE NO.: 48-2008-CF-015606-AO

ORDER GRANTING IN PART MOTION TO INTERVENE
FOR THE LIMITED PURPOSE OF SEEKING RELEASE
OF JUROR INFORMATION ONCE JURY IS DISCHARGED

This matter came before the Court upon motion made by various media entities[1] (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Media") requesting to intervene in this case in order to obtain release of juror information once the jury was discharged. Counsels' arguments concerning the motion were heard at hearing on July 7, 2011.

This criminal case was an extremely high profile event both for the media and the public. The trial was broadcast in its entirety and was of nationwide interest. Jury selection occurred in Pinellas County because of the possibility the Defendant could not receive a fair trial in Orange County due to the extensive pre-trial publicity. Seventeen jurors were selected, brought to

[1] The entities are: Orlando Sentinel Communications Company, WFTV, Inc., Media General Operations, Inc., Times Publishing Company, and The Associated Press.

Orange County, and sequestered during the entire trial. During jury selection, the Court entered an Order barring the release of juror information, including for those jurors not selected for service, and on June 20, 2011, the Court issued an Amended Order specifically barring the release of seated juror information until further order.

The trial in this case is now over. The seventeen individuals selected for the jury performed their civic duties. They stayed attentive and worked hard over the six weeks of actual trial, including Saturdays, one Sunday and on the Fourth of July. After considering the evidence, the jury returned a verdict which was not viewed in a popular light by a large segment of the public.

This Court has considered counsels' arguments, read the cited case law, and further researched this issue. It is especially important to note that at the hearing on this matter, the jurors themselves were essentially voiceless. No one appeared at the hearing on this matter on their behalf. Neither the State nor the defense appeared at the hearing. No one spoke for the jurors and no one provided evidence concerning the jurors' safety or privacy concerns. No one argued the public policy consequences of releasing juror information. This Court, consequently, based on its inherent duty to protect court participants, especially those participating because of civic duty rather than voluntarily, has the absolute responsibility and obligation to ensure all arguments are considered and that the safety and integrity of the jurors and the jury system as a whole is safeguarded. Subsequently, this Court has taken judicial notice of information gleaned from public sources such as the media along with the Internet and the comments from the jurors themselves given outside of this particular hearing.

The case law and rule 2.420 of the Rules of Judicial Administration seem to give this Court no choice but to release the jurors' names. No exemption was found in the Florida Constitution, statutes or rule by which to keep such information confidential.[2] Nevertheless, this Court has the inherent authority, based upon the unique and alarming circumstances surrounding this case, to protect the safety and well-being of the jurors by imposing a "cooling-off" period before the names are released. "[C]ourts have the inherent power to . . . protect the rights of the parties and witnesses and to further the administration of justice." Sentinel Commc'ns Co. v. Watson, 615 So. 2d 768, 770 (Fla. 5th DCA 1993). Releasing the names of the jurors after such a "cooling-off" period fairly balances the public's access to information and the jurors' safety.

Jurors' Safety

This Court finds the well-reasoned and thorough opinion issued by the Court of Appeals of Michigan in In re Disclosure of Juror Names and Addresses, 592 N.W.2d 798 (Mich. Ct App. 1999), particularly instructive and relevant. In a case involving issues quite similar to the issues faced herein, the court stated (quoted here at length):

> [W]hile we recognize that media access to jurors' names advances the cause of confidence in our system of justice by maintaining openness of judicial proceedings, we also recognize that unlimited access could undermine our justice system. Uninhibited and frank jury deliberations are essential to our system of justice. That frankness would be jeopardized if jurors refrained from speaking freely because they fear for their safety should their names and comments become public knowledge. To ensure conscientious and thorough deliberations, trial courts need some discretion to ameliorate jurors' legitimate fears by imposing suitable restrictions on media access to jurors' names and addresses. By allowing the trial court this discretion, we further protect the integrity of the jury system by building public confidence that the courts will shield jurors from danger and abuse. Therefore, to accommodate all interests of justice, we hold that the trial court retains the discretion to formulate restrictions on the time and manner of

[2] This matter does not involve a closure of court proceedings or prior restraint issues.

> disclosure of jurors' names or, in some cases, perhaps, deny disclosure, providing that the trial court's order is appropriately tailored to the particular circumstances.
>
> In restricting media access to jurors' names and addresses, our greatest concern, of course, is juror safety. In the vast majority of trials, there are no safety implications for jurors and the media has no interest in reporting the names or comments of jurors. Therefore, as a practical matter, there is rarely a realistic threat to juror safety arising from media access to jurors' names. We are concerned, however, with the exceptional cases, especially organized crime trials, and trials involving an unusually violent offender, such as a serial rapist/murderer. These are the cases most likely to draw media attention and to involve a risk or at least a fear of violent retaliation for an unwelcome verdict.
>
> We are not satisfied that any of the cited authorities adequately addresses juror safety concerns. We disagree with the Antar court's requirement that the trial court make "particularized findings" that jurors would be endangered if their names were released before restricting media access to the names. Only rarely will a trial court have concrete evidence of a potential risk of harm to a juror. We also doubt that the brief moratorium allowed by Sullivan, Indianapolis Newspapers, and Doherty would have any efficacy in protecting jurors from violent retaliation. We believe jurors' own expressions of safety concerns are entitled to serious consideration by the trial court. On the other hand, the media's right of access would be unduly and unreasonably limited if the trial court could refuse to disclose jurors' names merely because jurors subjectively feared harassment without any realistic basis. We therefore hold that the trial court cannot deny media access to jurors' names and addresses without first making a determination that concerns for jurors' safety are legitimate and reasonable. The trial court's findings of safety concerns and articulation of the reasons will also allow for appropriate appellate review.

Id. at 809 (footnotes and citations omitted).

Turning to the particular concerns involved in this case, immediately after the verdict was read, a large crowd gathered at the courthouse complex. Many, if not all, were outraged and distressed by the verdict, and were not hesitant to show their contempt for the jurors. Many held hand-written signs indicating their displeasure with the verdict, including those that read, "Juror 1-12 Guilty of Murder!!!"; "Somewhere a Village is Missing 12 Idiots"; "Arrest the Jury!! No Balls." A restaurant from the jurors' home county posted a sign which read "Pinellas County

jurors NOT welcome." See attached copy of a news article entitled "Clearwater chili restaurant tells Casey Anthony jurors they are not welcome" authored by Brad Davis posted on abcactionnews.com. More importantly, it was publically reported that one juror had been forced to quit work and leave the state because of threats she had received. See attached copy of article entitled, "Casey Anthony juror, 60, quits work and flees town in fear of her life," posted by the Daily Mail Reporter at www.dailymail.co.uk. This Court, via court staff, confirmed with the juror involved that she had left the state and has remained out of state since the verdict was rendered. She confirmed that some people at her place of employment had been upset with the verdict and were upset with her. She had planned to retire in September but because of these factors, she moved her retirement date forward and did not return to her employment and left the state to avoid the animosity shown to her and the other jurors. Other jurors have reported threats to the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office which has investigated those threats. Many have reported to court staff that they feel like prisoners in their own homes.

Even in Florida, where the public records laws are some of the most broad and liberal in the nation, the Supreme Court of Florida has recognized that information can be made confidential for a period of time in order "to avoid substantial injury to innocent third parties." Barron v. Florida Freedom Newspapers, Inc., 531 So. 2d 113, 118 (Fla. 1988). Here, it is clear, the jurors in this case face the possibility of substantial injury if their names are immediately made public. With the advent of instant and substantial information available via the Internet, any person intent on harm, could find a juror simply by name.[3]

[3] An example of such readily available information, interestingly, is based on the Court's own experience in this case. The Court's law student intern, mentioned only by first name on Twitter by one of the media outlets covering the trial, was found and contacted by several

Accordingly, the Court specifically finds fears concerning the jurors' safety are legitimate and reasonable and hence, measures are required to protect the jurors as much as possible. Therefore, although the jurors' names are public record, those names will not be made public until sufficient time has passed to allow those enraged by the verdict and who might instinctively react with violence to compose and restrain themselves. Only time will heal those upset by the verdict and will allow public interest to subside sufficiently that violence may be avoided.

Other Considerations

While the Court finds that juror safety is the first and foremost concern, the Court feels compelled to discuss other public policy issues surrounding the release of the jurors' names.

Chilling Effect on People Willing to Serve as Jurors

Jury service can be unpleasant. Lengthy questionnaires, background investigations, media exposure, and personal intrusion are occupational hazards. Inquiries regarding medication, religious practices, and personal improprieties can be fair game. One court observed that voir dire "compels jurors to recall their darkest moments, which they may have struggled for years to forget, and then be required to recount them in public." Bellas v. Superior Court, 102 Cal. Rptr. 2d 380, 391 (Cal. Ct. App. 2000). Worse, venire persons are powerless against this privacy invasion. See Brandborg v. Lucas, 891 F. Supp. 352, 360–61 (E.D. Tex. 1995) (overturning contempt conviction of venire person who refused to answer certain questions on juror questionnaire because state trial court ignored juror privacy).

In a democracy, criminal trials should not, as a rule, be decided by anonymous persons. However, anonymity, at least from the media and the public, relieves pressure on jurors and

---

unknown people via Facebook during the trial.

protects impartiality. U.S. v. Barnes, 604 F. 2d 121, 140-41 (2d Cir. 1979). Anonymity alleviates jurors' fears of retaliation. While it is true that instances of courts withholding jurors' names appear to be very rare before the 1970s, it is also true that technology has progressed at such an incredible speed that information is disseminated to almost every person on the planet instantaneously. Courts and governments must make every attempt to keep pace with our ever changing world by addressing gaps in procedure caused by the progress in technology.

There are, without a doubt, cases where the interests of justice so require extraordinary measures to preserve the safety and sanctity of the jury. Protecting jurors from intimidation, tampering, and media intrusion is imperative. Withholding jurors names from the media and the public is not about personal preference of the jurors, but rather assuring juror privacy, safety and well-being.

An axiom of the adversarial system is a neutral fact finder. But if that neutrality cannot be ensured, this tenet is undermined. Anonymous juries are a *sine qua non* of high profile trials. Courts have correctly concluded that thrusting jurors into the spotlight simply for doing their civic duty is a legitimate basis for anonymity. Anonymity was used in the trials of O.J. Simpson, Oliver North, the Branch Davidians, and John Gotti. See Adam Liptak, "Nameless Juries Are on the Rise in Crime Cases", N.Y. Times, Nov. 18, 2002, at A1.

The jurors' identities were hidden in United States v. DeLorean. See Robert M. Takasugi, Jury Selection in a High Profile Case: U.S. v. DeLorean, 40 Am. U. L. Rev. 837, 840 (1991)(describing the method by which members of the media obtained jurors' telephone numbers for interview purposes). Yet reporters used the license plate numbers of jurors' cars to uncover their identities.

"If the risks of personal humiliation, damage to reputation, and personal embarrassment are minimized by protecting prospective jurors' privacy . . . the task of compiling a competent and conscientious jury may be easier." Michael R. Glover, Comment, The Right to Privacy of Prospective Jurors During Voir Dire, 70 Cal. L. Rev. 708, 712–13 (1982); see also United States v. Padilla-Valenzuela, 896 F. Supp. 968, 972 (D. Ariz. 1995)(determining that proposed questionnaire was so invasive as to violate right of privacy of prospective jurors). "Jurors who are self-conscious and anxious are more likely to give dishonest answers at voir dire." See generally Nancy J. King, Nameless Justice: The Case for the Routine Use of Anonymous Juries in Criminal Trials, 49 Vand. L. Rev. 123 (1996)(encouraging judges and legislators to consider the use of anonymous juries in criminal cases, especially in urban areas where anonymity is feasible). A voir dire in which individuals are anonymous is more open, leading to a less biased jury. Simply put, potential jurors will not be candid in their responses during jury selection if they think their statements might be reported.

Jurors who acquitted the police officers in the Rodney King case endured threatening phone calls. Jurors in the trial of Dan White, charged with the murder of San Francisco Mayor George Moscone and City Supervisor Harvey Milk, were threatened with death. Id. In fact, post-verdict interviews can invade juror privacy more than voir dire because the media's questioning is not limited by court rules. See Abraham S. Goldstein, Jury Secrecy and the Media: The Problem of Postverdict Interviews, 1993 U. Ill. L. Rev. 295, 307 (1993).

Jurors are not so much willing participants in the process, but rather are compelled to perform their civic duty. Without the discretion to prevent the release of jurors' names to the media and the public, the chilling effect on the decision making ability of any jury would be

detrimental to our system of justice. Additionally, the chilling effect on people willing to serve on juries would be extreme. Many people, knowing that a high profile case may occur when they are called to jury service, may simply ignore their summons. Those that at least obey their summons, may intentionally lie during voir dire in order to avoid participating in a high profile case.

Consequently, there must be a public records exception for the withholding of jurors' names from the media and the public in certain rare cases. Such an exception would not prevent anyone from obtaining the names of jurors from independent sources, would not prevent jurors from releasing their own names, and, would create only a limited waiting period and not a permanent ban on contact.

News Versus Entertainment - Florida's Open Records

Journalists themselves have recognized the line between news and entertainment - fact and fiction has become blurred. See "News As Entertainment and Entertainment as News - Forum Summary", Committee of Concerned Journalists, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, at www.concernedjournalists.org (summary of the sixth forum of the Committee of Concerned Journalists). The Committee identified a shift towards news as entertainment. The Committee recognized some issues with this trend such as "that news as entertainment was worrisome not because it threatened journalism but because it threatened society's sense of distinction between fact and fiction - of the real and unreal." Id. It added that the difference now seems to be "the sense that journalism is simply another commodity, a product, whose purpose is profit. That was not true of publishers of the past." Id.

This issue has even been observed by the courts. In Sarasota Herald-Tribune v. State, 916 So. 2d 904, 907 (Fla. 2d DCA 2005)(emphasis added), one of the primary cases relied upon by the Media, the court recognized that "the cable television industry has come to realize that the public, including people far from Sarasota County, Florida, will view a trial not merely to assure that both sides receive a fair trial, but as a form of informative entertainment." Indeed, in the instant case, it was just not the cable media profiting from broadcasting the trial from start to finish, as most of the network news stations pre-empted their regular programming to broadcast the trial proceedings in minute detail including hiring so-called legal experts to analyze every sidebar, every motion, and every objection made throughout the trial. It was reported that the television ratings for the trial were extraordinary. Clearly, the broadcast of an official and serious court proceeding such as this trial where a young girl was dead and her mother faced the death penalty devolved into cheap, soap opera-like entertainment.[4]

Basically, court proceedings are no longer news but entertainment. Florida's public records laws were never intended to further the media's (as opposed to now old-fashioned news organizations) bottom line. Here, as recognized in Sarasota Herald-Tribune, "the jurors did not come to the courthouse to be celebrity guests on a realty TV show. Because they are adults with drivers licenses, they received an order of court compelling them to appear. They [were] obeying the law and performing a valuable public service that many others shirk." Id.

After the verdict was rendered in this case, this Court met with the jurors in their deliberation room. Most of the jurors were adamant about their desire not to contact the media or

---

[4] Some members of the public obtaining entrance to the trial were even overheard exclaiming that they just could not miss an "episode."

appear on TV shows even though they could have received handsome payment for their time and effort. They were offered the opportunity to appear in a post-verdict press conference, but all declined. As evidenced in voir dire, most felt it was simply their civic duty to serve on the jury.

Unquestionably, use of Florida public records laws by the media (in general and not just the intervenors here) has become simply a tool to sell a story. It is time that Florida's public records laws recognize this fact and steps be taken to examine whether the laws are too broad and whether the release of certain information is causing more harm or whether the public's and media's right to know outweighs that harm.

Constitutional Right to Privacy

Article 1, section 23, of the Florida Constitution states "[e]very natural person has the right to be let alone and free from governmental intrusion into the person's private life except as otherwise provided herein." Previous courts have recognized that private citizens simply performing their civic duty as a juror should be entitled to some degree of privacy especially in such a high profile case. The court in Sarasota Herald-Tribune v. State, 916 So. 2d 904, 907 (Fla. 2d DCA 2005), stated:

> Admittedly, we do not guarantee our citizens that they will be free from media intrusion into their lives, but citizens who are compelled to serve as jurors would seem to be entitled to some degree of protection when the government partners with the media to transform a courtroom into a live television show, supplemented by a large number of multimedia internet sites.

Releasing the names of jurors in cases such as this makes a mockery of the constitutional provision on the right to privacy and provides the provision with no weight or substance.

Laws need to be enacted addressing this serious issue. The Legislature must examine whether an exemption barring release of jurors' names, albeit limited to specific, rare cases, is

needed in order to protect the safety and well-being of those citizens willing to serve.

Ruling

Therefore, based on the foregoing, it is ORDERED AND ADJUDGED:

1. The Media's motions to intervene are granted.

2. Court Administration for the Ninth Judicial Circuit or the Honorable Ken Burke, Clerk of Court for Pinellas County, upon request, may release the names only of the fourteen seated jurors who have not already voluntarily released their names in this matter, on or after October 25, 2011. The following jurors have already voluntarily released their names: Jennifer Ford, Russell Huekler, and Dean-Edward Echstadt. No other information concerning the jurors shall be released.

DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers, at Orlando, Orange County, Florida, this 26th day of July, 2011.

Belvin Perry, Jr.
Chief Judge for the Ninth Circuit and
Temporary Circuit Judge for the Sixth
Circuit, Pinellas County, Concerning
Matters of Jury Selection

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that a copy of the foregoing Order was provided by U.S. mail on July 26, 2011, to:

1. Linda Drane Burdick, Jeffrey L. Ashton, and Frank George, Assistant State Attorneys, 415 North Orange Avenue, Orlando, Florida 32801;

2. Jose Baez, Esq., The Baez Law Firm, 522 Simpson Road, Kissimmee, Florida 34744;

3. J. Cheney Mason, Esq., J. Cheney Mason, P.A., 390 North Orange Avenue, Suite 2100, Orlando, Florida 32801;

4. Alison Steele, Attorney at Law, Rehdert, Steele, Reynolds & Driscoll, P.A., 535 Central Avenue, St. Petersburg, Florida 33701;

5. Gregg D. Thomas, Attorney at Law, Thomas & LoCicero PL, 400 N. Ashley Dr., Suite 1100, Tampa, Florida 33602;

6. The Honorable Ken Burke, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Pinellas County, 315 Court Street, 4th Floor, Clearwater, Florida 33756; and

7. The Honorable Lydia Gardner, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Orange County, 425 N. Orange Avenue, Suite 2110, Orlando, Florida 32801.

Robin A. Bell
General Counsel

Clearwater chili restaurant tells Casey Anthony jurors they are not welcome

Posted: 07/06/2011

- Brad Davis

CLEARWATER, Fla. - At the Skyline Chili in Clearwater, a simple hand-written note on the door is evidence of the controversy surrounding the Casey Anthony verdict.

It reads "Pinellas County jurors NOT welcome!!!"

"I put that sign on there to voice my opinion. They may come in here, but I might not know who they are," said John McClure, the owner of Skyline Chili.

McClure wants his customers to know where the restaurant stands regarding the not-guilty verdict.

"All of my employees felt the same way. When we heard the verdict, we were shocked," said McClure.

Customers during the lunch hour had their thoughts on the jurors too.

Customer Harold Isaac liked what he saw as he entered. "The sign says the jury's not welcome, that's perfectly okay with me," said Isaac.

But others, like Rick Justice -- yes, that's his name -- believe that the jurors are being unfairly targeted.

" I mean they're given a hard task. They're there to weigh the evidence of what they can and cannot hear. They do the best job that they can; they're people too," said Justice while he ate at the counter watching coverage of the verdict.

The twelve jurors from Pinellas County were faced with the civic duty of determining the fate of Casey Anthony.

"It's about life and it's about death. It's about assigning responsibility and sorting out who's to blame," said Stetson Law Professor Charles Rose.

Rose believes the jurors properly followed the evidence presented.

"You don't have anyone who is familiar with the way the legal system actually works, as opposed to the way it looks on television, saying that they got it wrong.

The moment justice becomes more involved with the story ending the way the audience wants it to end, that's the moment where we don't have any justice anymore," said Rose.

Click here to print

Mail Online

Casey Anthony juror, 60, quits work and flees town in fear of her life

By Daily Mail Reporter

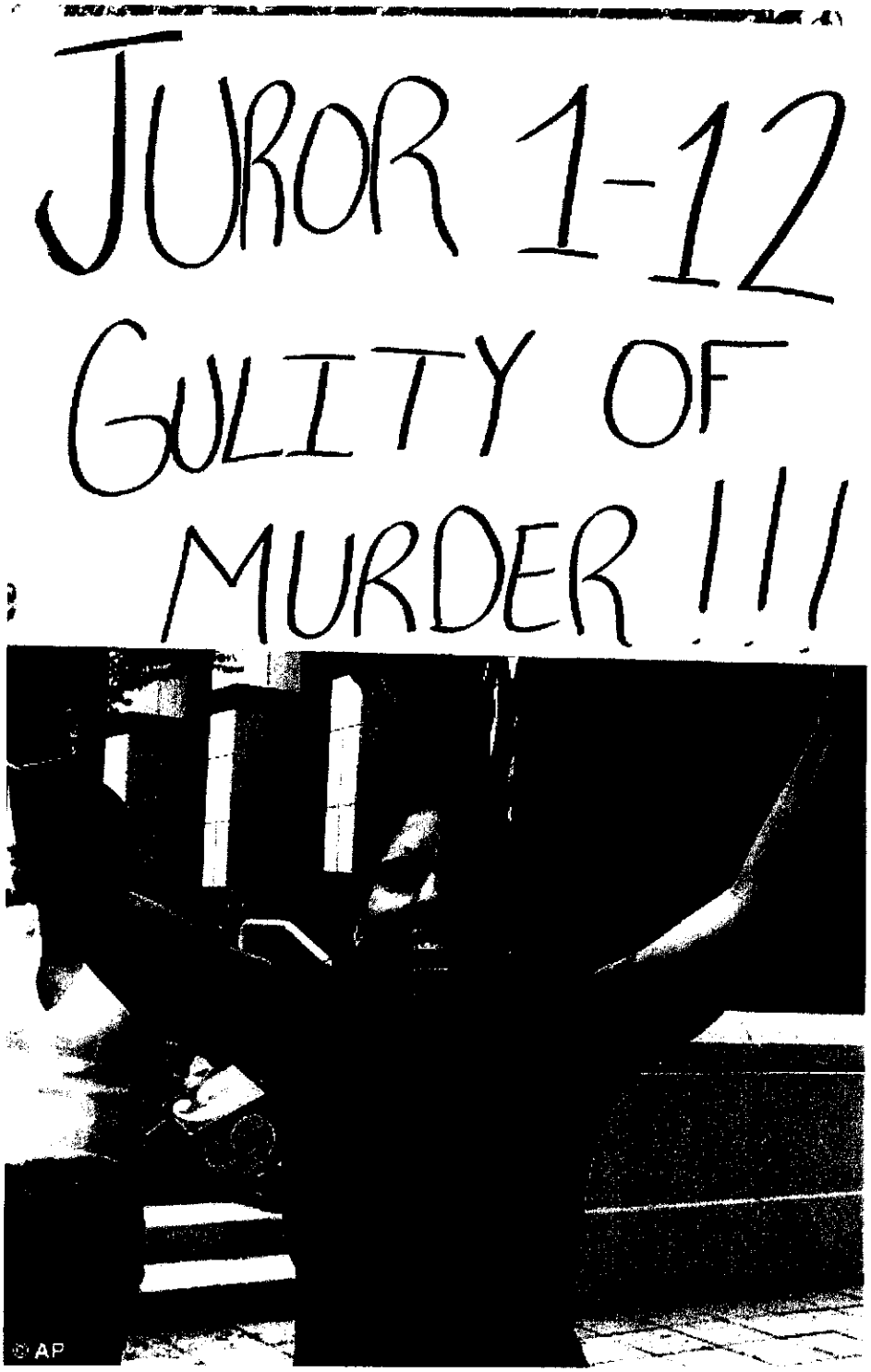
Last updated at 1:35 PM on 12th July 2011

- **'I'd rather go to jail than sit on another jury'**
- **Husband worried about her health**

A juror in the Casey Anthony trial has told how she received death threats and has been unable to work since she was cleared of murder.

The woman, known only as juror number 12, left her job and went into hiding fearing co-workers would 'want her head on a platter'.

Her husband said before leaving she told him: 'I'd rather go to jail than sit on a jury like this again.'



Protest: Anthony to four years for lying to investigators bt can go free in July or August because she has already served nearly three years in jail

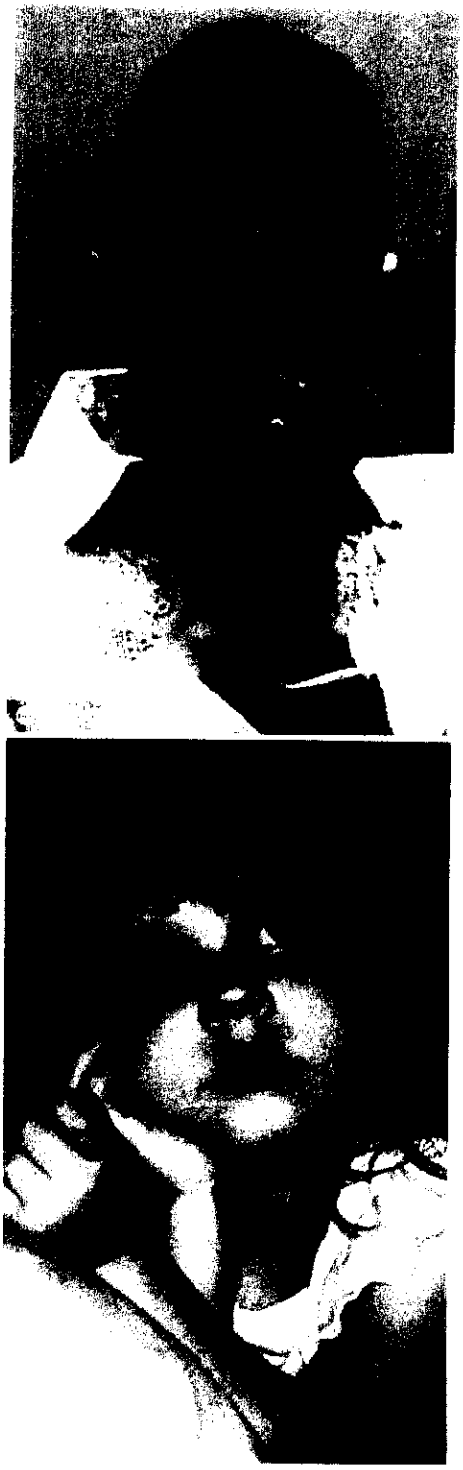
Controversial verdict: Anthony case has been compared to the controversial OJ Simpson trial

He told NBC News he was worried for her health and had his bags packed ready to leave if his 60-year-old wife's name gets released.

The woman, who moved to Florida from Michigan, fled the area, retiring from her job working at Publix Grocery over the phone because she didn't feel safe.

While the court record of all the jurors' names remains sealed, the couple who have been separated for 44 days said they face vitriol from those unwilling to accept the verdict.

The sensational trial of Casey Anthony sparked outrage across the U.S. when she was acquitted of murdering her two-year-old daughter Caylee.



Acquitted: Casey Anthony reacts as she approaches the podium to hear that she is not guilty on first degree murder charges of her daughter Caylee, right

She had been accused of drugging her young daughter, suffocating her and dumping her body in overgrown woodland.

A jury of seven woman and five men took ten hours to clear Anthony of charges of first-degree murder, aggravated child abuse and aggravated manslaughter of a child.

Terrorists 'shouldn't be tried in civilian court after Anthony case' according to Republican

Leader

The aquittal of Casey Anthony proves that the US civilian court system should not be trusted to try terror suspects, according to Senate Republican Leader Mitch McConnell

McConnell said: 'These are not American citizens. We just found with the Caylee Anthony case how difficult it is to get a conviction in a US court

'I don't think a foreigner is entitled to all the protection in the Bill of Rights. They should not be in US courts and before military commissions.'

McConnell and other Republicans were outraged this week after the Obama administration moved to charge a Somali terror suspect in civilian court in New York.

McConnell wants him and other terror suspects brought to Guantanamo Bay and tried in US military commissions.

She smiled as she was given the verdict at Orange County Courtroom in Orlando, Florida after one of the most controversial verdicts in recent history.

Furious spectators compared the verdict to that in the OJ Simpson case, however some jurors have publicly defended the decision.

One, Jennifer Ford, 32, said there was not evidence to convict the 25-year-old mother.

She said: 'I did not say she was innocent, I just said there was not enough evidence.

'If you cannot prove what the crime was, you cannot determine what the punishment should be.'

The nursing student told ABC news: "Everyone wonders why we didn't speak to the media right away.

'It was because we were sick to our stomach to get that verdict.

Another, Russell Huekler said the jury only saw evidence that Anthony was a good mother.

He said: "The first number of witnesses were Casey's friend and every time that they said they saw Casey with Caylee, it was a loving relationship and no one provided evidence to the contrary.'

People:
Casey Anthony,
Mitch McConnell
Places:
Orlando,
New York

Comments (91)

Newest
Oldest
Best rated
Worst rated

View all

Supreme Court of Florida

2011-79

WHEREAS, it officially has been made known to me that it is necessary to the dispatch of business of the NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF FLORIDA that the jury selection in the case of State v. Anthony, Case Number 48-2008-CF-15606-O, a criminal case arising in Orange County, Florida, will be held in a Circuit other than the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Florida which includes Orange County, pursuant to section 910.03(3) of the Florida Statutes.

WHEREAS, I have been informed that once a jury is selected in a location outside the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Florida, the jury and the case will be immediately returned to Orange County, Florida in the Ninth Judicial Circuit, for the trial of the matter.

WHEREAS, due to the venue change for jury selection, it is necessary that Judge Belvin Perry, Jr., the presiding Judge in the instant matter and a duly elected Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Florida, must be temporarily assigned as a Circuit Judge to duty in the Circuit Court in and for the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Florida in the case of: State v. Anthony, Case Number 48-2008-CF-15606-O.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CHARLES T. CANADY, under authority vested in me as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, under article V, section 2, of the Constitution of Florida and the rules of this Court promulgated thereunder, do hereby assign and designate THE HONORABLE BELVIN PERRY, JR., CHIEF JUDGE of the NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF FLORIDA, to proceed to the SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF FLORIDA to hear and conduct jury selection proceedings in the above cause, which shall be presented to the judge as a temporary judge of said court, and thereafter to dispose of all matters considered by the judge in said cause. JUDGE PERRY, under and by virtue of the authority hereof, is hereby

vested with all and singular the powers and prerogatives conferred by the Constitution and laws of the State of Florida upon a judge of the court to which the judge is hereby assigned.

DONE AND ORDERED at Tallahassee, Florida, on May 9, 2011.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHARLES T. CANADY
SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA

ATTEST:

DEPUTY CLERK