ΤN	THE	CTRCIITT	COURT	ΤN	AND	FOR	ESCAMBIA	COUNTY.	FLORIDA
T 1/		$C_{TI}/C_{OTI}$	COOI(1	T 1.1	$\Delta$ IVD	T. OI	DOCKIDIA	COUNTIL	LHOILTDY

STATE OF FLORIDA,

vs. CASE NO: 1996 CF 2517A

MICHAEL DUANE ZACK, III,

Defendant

Proceedings held in the above-styled cause before the Honorable Linda Nobles, Circuit Judge, on the 24th day of August, 2023, appearing remotely via videoconferencing at the M.C. Blanchard Judicial Building, 190 Governmental Center, Pensacola, Florida 32502.

MARIA ANNA BOWERS, RPR, RMR OFFICIAL CIRCUIT COURT REPORTER

## APPEARANCES:

FOR THE OFFICE OF CHARMAINE M. MILLSAPS, ESQUIRE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL: JASON WILLIAM RODRIGUEZ, ESQUIRE

Assistant State Attorneys

The Capitol, PL-01

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1059

FOR THE DEFENDANT: DAWN B. MACREADY, ESQUIRE STACY R. BIGGART, ESQUIRE

Capital Collateral Regional Counsel

1004 Desota Park Drive

Tallahassee, Florida 32301-4555

FOR THE STATE: JOHN MOLCHAN, ESQUIRE

> Assistant State Attorney 190 Governmental Center Pensacola, Florida 32502

JANINE D. ROBINSON, ESQUIRE FOR FDLE:

Assistant General Counsel - FDLE

P.O. Box 1489

Tallahassee, Florida 32302-1489

OF CORRECTIONS:

FOR THE DEPARTMENT PHILIP AUSTIN FOWLER, ESQUIRE CHRISTINA PORRELLO, ESQUIRE Office of General Counsel 501 South Calhoun Street Tallahassee, Florida 32502

FOR THE EOG: MEREDITH PARDO, ESQUIRE

Assistant General Counsel

400 S. Monroe Street

Tallahassee, Florida 32399

RANA WALLACE, ESQUIRE FOR FLORIDA

COMMISSION ON Office of General Counsel

4070 Esplanade Way OFFENDER REVIEW:

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-7033

ALSO PRESENT: ERIC BENSINGER, ESQUIRE

ADELE W. GIBSON, ESQUIRE

Staff Attorneys

## 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 THE COURT: All right. Let me place on the 3 record that we are here in State of Florida, Plaintiff, 4 versus Michael Duane Zack, III, the Defendant. This is Case No. 96-CF-2517, Division M. 5 6 This is in the matter of the death warrant 7 signed, execution set for October 3rd, 2023. And as far as role, let me note that I do have 8 9 from the Office of the Attorney General, it looks like 10 Ms. Millsaps --11 MS. MILLSAPS: Yes, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: -- and Mr. Rodriguez. 13 I also saw that Mr. Rodriguez filed the 14 response for the Eighth District Medical Examiner's 15 Office. 16 MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: For the Office of the State 17 18 Attorney, I have Mr. Molchan. 19 I don't believe that I have anybody from the 20 Escambia County Sheriff's Office.

21 For the Florida Department of Law Enforcement 22 I have Ms. Robinson.

23

24

25

MS. ROBINSON: Good morning, Judge.

THE COURT: For the Executive Office of the

Governor, I have Ms. -- is -- telephone number

(850)459-2226, who is that? Is that Ms. Macready? 1 2 MS. BIGGART: This is Ms. Biggart. 3 Ms. Macready is going to be on Zoom. 4 THE COURT: If whoever is on 9-2226 could 5 please tell me who they are? 6 MS. BIGGART: Yes. This is Stacy Biggart. 7 THE COURT: Well, let me continue because 8 apparently that person has got difficulties with their sound. 9 10 All right. So from the Executive Office of 11 the Governor, I think we have Ms. Pardo. 12 MS. PARDO: Yes. Good morning, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: For the Florida Commission on Offender Review, Office of Executive Clemency, we have 14 15 Ms. Wallace. 16 MS. WALLACE: Good morning, Your Honor. THE COURT: For the Florida Department of 17 Corrections we have Ms. -- Mr. Fowler and we have 18 19 Ms. Porrello. 20 MR. FOWLER: Yes. 21 MS. PORRELLO: Good morning, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Let's see. Ms. Fortune, I believe 23 she is the observer also for the Commission on Offender 24 Review. And I believe that (850)459-2226 is -- it's

either Ms. Macready or Ms. Biggart, but I do need to

```
make sure that you can hear or --
 1
 2
                   Oh, there is.
 3
                   MS. MACREADY: Judge, this is Dawn Macready.
 4
          I'm on Zoom.
 5
                   THE COURT: I can see your mouth moving.
 6
                   Will somebody else say something to me?
 7
                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: Judge Nobles, can you --
 8
                   THE COURT: I cannot hear any of you.
 9
                   Let me make sure.
10
                   MR. MOLECHAN: Judge, can you hear me?
11
                   MS. MILLSAPS: We can hear each other, Your
12
          Honor.
13
                   MR. MOLCHAN: You're not hearing me, Judge?
          We're not hearing you, Judge. You're on mute.
14
15
                   THE COURT: Let's try this again. I think
          I've got it. Can you hear me?
16
                   MR. MOLCHAN: I can hear you, Judge.
17
18
                   THE COURT: I can hear you, so we are good to
19
          go.
20
                   All right. And I see -- and who is now, once
21
          again, 459-2226?
22
                   MS. BIGGART: This is Stacy Biggart, Your
23
          Honor, with CCRC. I am calling in, but Ms. Macready is
24
          appearing by Zoom.
```

THE COURT: Okay. And I see that she is right

there.

 $\label{eq:soformal_model} \mbox{So for Mr. Zack we have Ms. Macready and we} \\ \mbox{have Ms. Biggart.}$ 

So I believe -- and I note that we have

Mr. Bensinger, who is one of my Staff Attorneys, on

Zoom. I also have Ms. Gibson, who is another one of my

Staff Attorneys, sitting in with me today.

I believe I saw the clerk. Mr. McLaughlin, are you on?

THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor, I'm here.

THE COURT: There you are.

I'm sorry. With so many pictures, it's hard to keep everybody straight. So now I believe -- and I see we have the court reporter, so I believe that we have everyone accounted for and we are prepared to go forward with the hearing today.

Mr. Zack's Counsel had filed various demands on various agencies. I have had the opportunity to review all of those demands. I believe there were eight in total.

We received, I believe, five objections, and I have had the opportunity to review all of those objections. I did receive a notice of compliance, I believe, by the Office of the State Attorney.

I haven't received anything from the Escambia

County Sheriff's Office, except for I did receive an e-mail yesterday. I guess it was from the Office of the Attorney General indicating that they had indicated that they have no additional records, but I have not been formally advised of that.

All right. So with that, I presume that

All right. So with that, I presume that
Ms. Macready, I don't know whether you want to go
forward and make your demands since they've already
been made, or do you just want to get straight to the
objections?

You're still on mute.

MS. MACREADY: Judge, would you just like to go through each agency demand and objection one by one?

THE COURT: That's fine.

MS. MACREADY: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: That is correct. That's fine.

MS. MACREADY: So I guess if we could start with the Attorney General, 3.852, this was under (h)(3), for any updated records since they were last produced. And, particularly, we're looking for any communications regarding clemency and the signing of the warrant. And I believe that's all laid out in paragraphs -- Paragraph 3 of our demand.

THE COURT: All right. I don't know whether it's going to be Ms. Millsaps or Mr. Rodriguez.

MS. MILLSAPS: I'm going to do it, Your Honor. Charmaine Millsaps appearing on behalf of the Attorney General.

I wrote the objection, and I'm going to condense it. But they really are -- what they're really doing is making demands for both clemency and communications regarding the signing of the warrant, so now they ask for other things as well.

First of all, all of those things are exempt from public records disclosure. Clemency records are confidential under both the rule and the statute. And I cited the rule and the statute and the case law in my objection, but I do want to talk about the ruling, quote that to you, because, unusually, the rule is controlling over even the statute. And the rule -- that's because clemency is a matter of our State Constitution as the Florida Supreme Court has explained.

So it literally says all records and documents generated and gathered in clemency are confidential and only the Governor has the discretion to release them.

That is the controlling law and that's what must be followed here.

Basically, if opposing counsel wants clemency records, she needs to ask the Governor's Office for

them, not either the Attorney General's Office or this Court.

So they're really making a demand on us to get around that and there is no getting around that because the law is, is even if somehow some third-party releases them, they're still confidential. It's brutally clear, only the Governor can do this. And that's pretty much equally true of any conversations regarding the signing of a warrant.

The Florida Supreme Court in both Henry, from 2014, and Daily, from 2019, says that the Governor has total discretion regarding which warrants to sign, and any conversations he has with his own staff, with the other members, the Attorney General is a member of the clemency board, but with the other members of the clemency board, any conversations he has are, once again, confidential. And neither one of those things can lead to a colorable claim because neither one of them or cognizable. And I explained that as well. For them to be reasonable demands they have to lead to a successive postconviction claim. And under Henry and Daily, nothing having to do with the signing of the warrant can lead to a valid claim.

And in <u>Muhammad</u>, the Florida Supreme Court made it clear that laws -- procedural laws and clemency

are not cognizable either. So not only are these exempt, but they can't lead anywhere.

Now, Your Honor, I also have a sort of bigger objection. According to our records, we have no prior requests from the -- from the -- from his postconviction counsel. We looked at both our records and at the docketing, and we do not have any first time requests.

The request for public records are supposed to be updates. They're not supposed to be first time during a warrant. And it's literally entitled "Demand for Additional Public Records." Even the rule that she relies on, which is 3.852(h)(3), talks about additional records. So these are not proper demands because they're not updates from prior requests. And the Florida Supreme Court has denied several of the --well, affirmed the trial court's denial of several of these when they are first-time requests during warrants. So we object to the fact that they are a first-time request as well.

We also think they're overbroad because, you know, they're the typical any and all. So they are overbroad under -- and I'm just going to talk about <a href="Jimenez">Jimenez</a>, because it's from 2018, and in an active warrant case, the Florida Supreme Court affirmed the

denial of public -- of a public records demand during -- as being overbroad, burdensome, and not related to a colorable claim because they did not specify -- specifically identify any record or even a category sort of record. So we object to the fact that these are first time.

Now, Your Honor, I had some more objections in my -- about fishing expeditions and dilatory tactic and Your Honor would certainly stand by that, but, Your Honor, I think those are our main objections. These are exempt from public records. They cannot lead anywhere because they are not cognizable and they are improper first requests instead of proper additional requests.

Now, public records, that's what our records show and that's what the trial court's docketing shows as well.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Macready.

MS. MACREADY: Judge, if I could just briefly respond as far as the first-time requests argument?

I would dispute that, Your Honor. I mean, certainly the Attorney General's Office is required to produce initial records at the beginning of every postconviction case, and so this isn't the first time where we'd be asking for records or receiving any

records from them. They certainly would have produced records to the repository in the past.

And as far as the clemency proceedings, I would just argue, Your Honor, if Florida is going to have this clemency process, it is going to be afforded to our client, including Mr. Zack, then it should be transparent and we should be able to find out what the communications are between the Governor's Office and the Attorney General's Office in deciding who they're going to sign the warrant on.

THE COURT: All right. All right.

Ms. Macready, would you like to go to your next demand?

MS. MACREADY: Sure. I guess sort of along those same lines, if you want to go to the demands to the Governor's Office, since we're already sort of talking about the clemency.

This is another request under 3.852. It's under (i) though, and it's just seeking any clemency records that the office might have concerning Mr. Zack.

And I would just say that, you know, all that we have, Your Honor, is we know that in 2014 there was a clemency proceeding, and then on the date that Governor DeSantis signed the warrant, we also received a letter dated that same date indicating that clemency had been denied, otherwise, we have no information

about the rest of the process or what goes on. And, again, what I stated just previously with Ms. Millsaps' argument, that if -- if Florida is going to execute Mr. Zack and have this process of clemency, then it should be transparent and we should be able to review these records.

THE COURT: Ms. Pardo.

MS. PARDO: Good morning, Your Honor.

Meredith Pardo on behalf of Governor DeSantis,

Executive Office of the Governor. Thank you for your time this morning.

I'll be brief because I'd like to rely primarily on our written response and objection. But we agree with what some of the Attorney General's Office said and, presumably, what Ms. Wallace will say from FCOR.

It's our position that all of the records that Mr. Zack requests from EOG are clemency related documents and, therefore, exempt under Florida statutes and the Executive Rules of Clemency. We've cited several cases from the Florida Supreme Court that make that point abundantly clear.

In addition, Mr. Zack is not entitled, because under the rule, under (i), they're for additional records, and good cause must be shown why they have not

been requested. Mr. Zack has not shown that he previously requested the records, nor has he alleged or demonstrated good cause. In addition, the requests are overbroad and do not relate to a colorable claim for relief.

So, finally, several similar requests have been made in the past for defendant's with active death warrants, and we've cited those Circuit Courts who have similarly denied those requests, and we respectfully ask for the same.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Macready.

MS. MACREADY: Judge, if I could just say a couple things in response?

I would argue these are not overly broad and they are sort of narrowly tailored to -- to just get the information, the communications we need, and the clemency process.

In addition, these were not requested before because we just found out on the day the warrant was signed that he had been denied clemency. So any of that would have been premature. And that's -- I don't have anything further on that.

But if you want to move on to FCOR, it's basically the same records that we are requesting related to the clemency proceedings. And I'll just

rely on my previous arguments made for the Governor's Office and the Attorney General's Office related to these records.

THE COURT: Just a moment to make a couple of notes.

All right. Ms. Macready, what is your next agency?

MS. MACREADY: Well, I don't know if Ms. Wallace had any response.

THE COURT: Well, that's correct. Let me get to the Office of the Offender Review. Hold on just a moment.

All right. The Office of Executive Clemency, Florida Commission on Offender Review, Ms. Wallace, do you have anything that you would like to state since we are talking about the same information?

MS. WALLACE: Good morning, Your Honor. The Commission who responds on behalf of itself and the Office of Executive Clemency and postconviction records demands, also filed a written response and objections. And, of course, we rely on a written response and objections and agree with everything that Ms. Pardo said from the Executive Office of the Governor. And our position in the law is that the defendant has to -- he's not entitled to any records if they're not

relevant to the subject matter of a postconviction proceeding or reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

And the Florida Supreme Court has considered and rejected every claim made, every clemency claim, and every claim made as to the Governor's authority or discretion to sign a death warrant. And so clemency is not a colorable claim for postconviction relief and cannot lead to the discovery of admissible evidence and so he cannot even overcome the first requirement to demonstrate he is entitled to the records he requested, and the inquiry we believe ends here.

And, Your Honor, I'm sure that you're familiar with the cases about clemency reposing exclusively in the executive, and the trial judge is ordered to disclose these clemency records would effectively overrule the rules of Executive Clemency and implicate a result in a violation of the separation of powers.

And so I'll be glad to discuss or provide the Court with any more information on any of the cases that we cited in our response or any other argument.

THE COURT: Ms. Macready, would you like to respond?

MS. MACREADY: Just briefly as to the colorable claim. I believe in Paragraph 3 of our

demand we stated that the colorable claim would be whether Florida's clemency procedure violates due process in the -- in violation of the Fifth and Fourteenth amendments. I think that might be Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, so that would be the colorable claim.

And, Your Honor, this is related to the lethal injection procedure and records that are kept in the course of the executions. We've asked for the records related to the last three executions, Darryl Barwick, Duane Owen and James Barnes. We've made a timely search. These are not located at the repository.

But if we can move on to the FDLE demand?

They would also go to an argument, a colorable claim as to whether Florida's lethal injection procedurally constitute cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments. And in Paragraph 4 we've listed specifically what we're asking for, and it's narrowly tailored to get to the information that would support that claim.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Robinson.

MS. ROBINSON: Good morning, Your Honor.

First, I want to correct an error, I believe, on Page 4 of our response. I referenced Subsection (h) of Rule 3.852, and this was exclusively a Subsection

(i) demand, so that was my scribner's error and I apologize.

A couple of things. In order to obtain records under Subsection (i), Counsel would have had to explain why a demand for the lethal injection records were not made before now and show good cause for that. They did not do so or address it in their demand.

Secondly, their mention of the Eighth and

Fourteenth Amendments do not rise to the level of

colorable claims. They must, per Asay, and we've

referred it as Asay six, there are specific things that

defendant must show to attack the lethal injection

protocols, and that is showing that the method of -
current method of execution poses a substantive or

imminent risk or is likely to cause serious illness or

a needless suffering, and identify a known alternative,

which they have not done.

And the -- between the United States Supreme

Court and the Florida Supreme Court holdings, Florida's

method of execution has withstood constitutional

challenges over and over. And we attached the most

recent Circuit Court orders finding the same and

denying such demands. Otherwise, we rely on our

written objection.

MS. MACREADY: Judge, if I could just say one

thing in response to that?

As far as why these demands have not been made before now, he's only been under warrant just recently, and any previous requests for such documents would be premature and not ripe for a claim at that time. So that's why they have not been filed until now.

MS. ROBINSON: Your Honor, may I respond to that?

THE COURT: Let me make sure that she doesn't have anything else and then -- because I know that that is -- I'm aware that that's in your memorandum. I hadn't heard her statement. I know that you hadn't heard the statement. I will give you an opportunity.

But is there anything else, Ms. Macready?
MS. MACREADY: No, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Then, Ms. Robinson, you can certainly respond to that.

MS. ROBINSON: Yes, ma'am.

There is no limitation of when a capital defendant may request those records. It is not mandated to wait until the warrant is signed. As a matter of fact, recently in other capital cases, we've received demands for lethal injection records under subsection (g), which is the norm. And defendant has had 27 years to request these records and has waited

until now.

But the bottom line is there is no colorable claim as Florida's lethal injection protocols and methods are constitutional.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Macready, you are always going to have the last say since these are your demands. Do you have anything further that you would like to add?

MS. MACREADY: Judge, I don't have anything further that I would like to add as far as argument, but I would like to put on the record, I did receive some records from Ms. Robinson from FDLE yesterday. I have not had a chance to review those yet. They are sort of separate from this demand, but I did want to let the Court know that I have received some records from FDLE.

MS. ROBINSON: Your Honor, if I can followup, if Ms. Macready is done, just followup on that briefly? Yeah, and I apologize. I meant to mention that to the Court.

Those records, when we did a diligent search, would have been submitted with the initial submission and had nothing to do with any demand for additional public records, which FDLE never received. So we just did that in an abundance of caution.

MS. MACREADY: That's correct, Your Honor.

If we could go to the -- the demand to the Medical Examiner's Office. And I believe Mr. Rodriguez had filed a response -- or, I'm sorry, an objection to this.

This is requesting the documents related to the autopsies of Mr. Barwick, Mr. Owen, and Mr. Barnes, who were the three most recent executions that were carried out by the State of Florida. And this is just any information, whether or not there might have been something that — to show that Florida's lethal injection procedure violates the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution. So that is what we are requesting. It's in Paragraph 4, and the colorable claims listed in Paragraph 3.

I don't have anything further on that.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Rodriguez.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes, Your Honor. Jason Rodriguez, Assistant Attorney General, but currently representing the Eighth Judicial District Medical Examiner. We have an agreement with them that, if warrant litigation, we step in and actually represent them.

They have reviewed the doctor in charge, reviewed the objection, and approved it, and I am here

on their -- representing them with their consent.

Really, our arguments parallel FDLE's and are identical regarding the lethal injection claim, so I don't want to belabor them. There was no allegation or explanation regarding good cause for not requesting these records earlier.

And I do want to point out that comparable records have been available since at least 2018, if not a little bit earlier than that. The current protocol Florida uses was approved in Asay in 2017, and it's been used to execute individuals such as Eric Branch of 2018 and Bobby Joe Long in 2019, to name a few.

So comparable records have existed. There's no excuse for waiting for them now during post warrant.

Like Ms. Robinson, I have a capital defendant,

Jesse Bell, who requested records like these under

3.852(g) recently and he's just moving into

postconviction. So they can and have, in fact,

requested these records in other cases before now.

The secondary argument is no demand doesn't relate to a colorable claim for relief, because the Florida Supreme Court has rejected repeatedly claims that the current execution protocol violates the Eighth Amendment. And once the Florida Supreme Court has rejected that claim, there is no -- it is no longer

attached to a colorable claim for relief. There are no more records that are required for the State to disclose, so -- or for the Medical Examiner to disclose. So for both of those reasons, in addition to the fact that no demand was made on the Eighth Judicial District until now, we'd request this Court sustain the Eighth Judicial District Medical Examiner's objection and deny the demand for public records.

THE COURT: Ms. Macready.

MS. MACREADY: Your Honor, just briefly. So the three individuals that we requested records on were only executed in 2023 and, therefore, we could not have requested those any sooner. These are the most relevant records.

I realize Mr. Rodriguez was saying earlier records are available, however, these are the most relevant. These are the closest in time to now and the ones that would be most important to such a claim. But I don't have any further argument on that.

And last, but not least, I believe we have DOC. These are also similar records asking for -- I'm sorry, lethal injection records related to the types of documents that are kept in the possession of and are in the possession of DOC regarding the drugs that are used and -- and any logs that are kept by DOC in the

process. And all of these are very specific and they are laid out in Paragraph 4. And, again, in Paragraph 3 we laid out that this would relate to a colorable claim that this procedure is in violation of the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments.

MS. PORRELLO: Your Honor, Christina Porrello for the record. May I respond?

THE COURT: You certainly may. And that would be Ms. Porrello.

MS. PORRELLO: Yes, on behalf of the Florida Department of Corrections.

As far as our position is that we would certainly rely on the arguments that have been made by FDLE, by Ms. Robinson, and also by Mr. Rodriguez on behalf of the Medical Examiner's Office. They have, you know, stated the most important and the most -- you know, the basis that covers this issue most succinctly. Lethal injection protocol has been found -- or the etomidate protocol has been found by the Florida Supreme Court to be constitutional. Because of that, records related to the protocol cannot be the basis of a valid claim for postconviction relief. Because of the Supreme Court's rulings, these records are no longer or don't constitute an avenue to pursue for a valid postconviction claim. This protocol, the

etomidate protocol has been in place since 2017, as has been the -- and has been litigated since the <u>Asay</u> case as well, and it's been litigated multiple times. All courts have rules that it is not -- that all courts have ruled that these records are not to be disclosed to counsel, that they are not related to a colorable claim.

The demands that they made, these are boilerplate demands. They do -- they don't specify any specific basis for -- for example, not showing good cause why they did wait. And as the other's stated, there have been requests for these demands -- for these records, pardon me, before the warrants had been signed. So they would not have made a showing of good cause.

And finally in this demand, they have not shown any reason to depart from this well-established case law and well-established precedent that the lethal injection protocol has been found constitutional and that these records do not lead to a colorable claim.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Macready.

MS. MACREADY: Judge, I'll just say again, I believe these are the most relevant records, as they are the last three executions that have taken place this year, and we were not able to obtain those prior

to that time. I would, again, just emphasize the fact that if the State of Florida is going to be executing Mr. Zack, then it should be more transparent in its procedures and processes regarding lethal injection and we should be entitled to those records.

And I don't have anything further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Macready, I do want to address though the Office of the State

Attorney. I presume, based upon their response, that you are satisfied?

MS. MACREADY: Yes, Judge. They've indicated that they've overnighted us records. I don't know whether we have gotten them yet. I'm hoping they were sent to the correct address and everything should be good. I don't have anything else on that.

THE COURT: Mr. Molchan, do you have anything that you want to say? I did review your document.

MR. MOLCHAN: Basically what we sent was a file, both electronically and paper, to them on some documents. I think most of them will be duplicates, but we just sent it in an abundance of caution.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Macready, from the Escambia County Sheriff's Office, I have not seen anything. Have you received anything from them?

MS. MACREADY: No, Your Honor. The only thing

I received was an e-mail. I think it was the same one you were referring to from the Attorney General's Office yesterday that they had no additional records and would file a notice with the Court, but they haven't done so at this time and I haven't heard anything other than that regarding those records.

MR. MOLCHAN: Judge, I had a conversation with Ms. Little last night informing her that they needed to file something. I, again, urged her to file something and that she needed to file something and she indicated she would do so.

But the crux of it was they were -- they do not have anything new. They were looking again, but that was the crux of the conversation.

THE COURT: Does anyone have anything else that they would like to add before I announce my ruling? There will be a forthcoming order that is in much more detailed form.

All right. And before we leave the meeting as well, I need to ask Mr. Fowler a separate question.

All right. As I said, I did have an opportunity to go through all of the demands. I went through all of the objections. I reviewed the pertinent case law, and based upon that, the objections are going to be sustained. The demands are going to be

denied as it relates to the five entities that filed objections.

At least at this point in time I believe that the State Attorney's Office has complied, the Escambia County Sheriff's Office, because I have received nothing, is ordered to comply with the demand unless they have no records for which to comply.

And, again, I am going to generate an order that I will have out this afternoon in a much more detailed format.

Mr. Fowler, what I wanted to ask you, and I touched on this yesterday briefly, and thank you. I did receive the proposed order to transport. I did not know whether that was something that you wanted me to file now and then -- would sign and file now, and then if it's unnecessary, let them know; or whether they understand this procedure and I am to wait until the -- after the second case management conference, if necessary, to enter it.

I started to enter it yesterday and then I believed that -- it's either Paragraph 3 or 4, it says upon receipt of this order, they should then take custody and deliver. So is -- am I supposed to wait until we make a determination whether an evidentiary hearing is necessary before I sign it and file it?

MR. FOWLER: Your Honor, we have been filing these orders this year in the various warrant cases. The prison officials have to work up operational plans, so they started doing that as soon as the scheduling order came out for having the defendant present in Court, if that is necessary. So it doesn't — the entry of the order is really literally irrelevant at this point, but the key factor is whether it's issued now or at the Huff Hearing. We could get word as soon as possible at the Huff hearing, whether the evidentiary hearing is going to take place or not. In other words, we are going to modify our objectives on the basis of the entry of the order or not.

THE COURT: And so from your perspective, it does not matter whether I enter it today or whether I wait until we make a determination next Wednesday?

MR. FOWLER: Correct, Your Honor. We are making operational plans to have the defendant present in court if a ruling -- if the evidentiary hearing is ruled necessary.

THE COURT: All right. Then based upon the language in the proposed order that says, Upon receipt of this order they will then deliver him, I will probably wait until we know whether that is necessary with the understanding that you are aware that they --

that that last late notice would not present a problem. MR. FOWLER: Understood. THE COURT: Okay? All right. If there is nothing else, then I believe that we have concluded this hearing and we will continue down the timeline. All right. Thank you, folks, very much. (Whereupon, the proceedings were concluded.) 

·	
1	
2	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
3	STATE OF FLORIDA
4	COUNTY OF ESCAMBIA
5	
6	I, MARIA ANNA BOWERS, RPR, RMR, Official Court
7	Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing, being pages
8	numbered 1 through 30, inclusive, is a true and correct
9	transcript of the proceedings held remotely via
10	videoconferencing in the case of STATE OF FLORIDA vs.
11	MICHAEL DUANE ZACK, III, Case No. 1996 CF 2517A, on the 24th
12	day of August, 2023, before the Honorable Linda Nobles,
13	Circuit Judge, at 190 Governmental Center, Pensacola,
14	Florida.
15	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand,
16	this the 24th day of August, 2023.
17	
18	
19	<u>Maria Anna Bowers</u> Maria Anna Bowers, RPR, RMR
20	Official Circuit Court Reporter
21	
22	