Florida Senate - 2003

By Senator Campbell

32-688A-03 See HB 1709 A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to statements by the accused; providing a popular name; providing intent; 3 4 providing for applicability; providing 5 definitions; providing that statements made 6 during custodial interrogations are presumed 7 inadmissible; providing exceptions; providing an effective date. 8 9 10 WHEREAS, the reputations of countless hard-working law enforcement officers are needlessly attacked by criminal 11 12 suspects who falsely claim that the officers have violated their constitutional rights, and 13 WHEREAS, limited trial court resources are squandered 14 15 in hearings on motions seeking to suppress statements made by criminal suspects who are given the opportunity to make such 16 17 claims because no recordings of their interrogations exist, 18 and 19 WHEREAS, further judicial resources are squandered when 20 criminal suspects, after having been convicted of their 21 crimes, file frivolous and unnecessary appeals, and 22 WHEREAS, this process is costing the taxpayers of Florida untold dollars each year, dollars which could be 23 better spent enhancing the administration of the criminal 24 25 justice system, and 26 WHEREAS, low cost technology is now available in every 27 jurisdiction to record each custodial interrogation of a 28 criminal suspect, eliminating this gross waste of resources and enhancing the reliability and reputation of law 29 30 enforcement, NOW, THEREFORE, 31 1

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

SB 2752

1	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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3	Section 1. (1) POPULAR NAMEThis act shall be known
4	by the popular name "The Brenton Butler Act."
5	(2) LEGISLATIVE INTENT The purpose of this act is to
6	enhance the quality of the prosecution of those who may be
7	guilty while affording protection to the innocent. It is
8	intended to create a verbatim record of the entire custodial
9	interrogation for the purpose of eliminating disputes in court
10	as to what factually occurred during the interrogation.
11	(3) APPLICABILITYThis act shall apply to custodial
12	interrogations in which the accused is suspected of a felony.
13	(4) DEFINITIONSAs used in this act:
14	(a) "Electronic recording" means the complete and
15	authentic reproduction of the entire custodial interrogation
16	of a criminal suspect, created by motion picture, videotape,
17	audiotape, or digital media.
18	(b) "Custodial interrogation" means the questioning by
19	law enforcement personnel or others acting in concert with or
20	on behalf of law enforcement personnel, which is conducted in
21	a police station, police vehicle, courthouse, correctional
22	facility, community correctional center, detention facility,
23	or other secure environment.
24	(5) PRESUMPTION OF INADMISSIBILITY
25	(a) An oral, written, or sign-language statement of a
26	defendant made during a custodial interrogation shall be
27	presumed inadmissible as evidence against a defendant in a
28	criminal proceeding unless:
29	1. The interrogation is electronically recorded in its
30	entirety.
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1	2. Prior to the statement, but during the recording,
2	the accused is given the requisite Miranda warnings and the
3	accused knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waives any
4	rights set out in the warning.
5	3. The recording device was capable of making an
6	accurate recording, the operator was competent, and the
7	recording was not altered.
8	4. All voices on the recording that are material to
9	the custodial interrogation are identified.
10	5. During discovery, but in no circumstances later
11	than the 20th day before the date of the proceeding in which
12	the prosecution intends to offer the statement, the attorney
13	representing the defendant is provided with a true, complete,
14	and accurate copy of all recordings of the defendant made
15	under this act.
16	(b) The state may rebut a presumption of
17	inadmissibility through clear and convincing evidence that:
18	1. The statement was both voluntary and reliable; and
19	2. The law enforcement officers had good cause not to
20	tape the entire interrogation. For the purpose of this
21	subparagraph, good cause includes, but is not limited to, the
22	following circumstances:
23	a. The interrogation took place at a location not
24	identified by paragraph (4)(b) and under exigent circumstances
25	where the requisite recording equipment was not readily
26	available and there was no opportunity to move the defendant
27	to a location identified by paragraph $(4)(b)$ or where the
28	requisite recording equipment was readily available;
29	b. The accused refused to have his or her
30	interrogation electronically recorded, and the refusal itself
31	was electronically recorded;

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1	c. The failure to electronically record an entire
2	interrogation was the result of equipment failure and
3	obtaining replacement equipment was not feasible; or
4	d. The statements were obtained in the course of
5	electronic eavesdropping which was being conducted pursuant to
6	a properly obtained and issued warrant.
7	(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this
8	subsection, a written, oral, or sign-language statement of the
9	accused made as a result of a custodial interrogation is
10	admissible against the accused in a criminal proceeding in
11	this state if:
12	1. The statement was obtained in another state and was
13	obtained by law enforcement personnel of that state, acting
14	independently of law enforcement personnel from Florida, in
15	compliance with the laws of that state; or
16	2. The statement was obtained by a federal law
17	enforcement officer in this state or another state during a
18	lawful federal criminal investigation and was obtained in
19	compliance with the laws of the United States.
20	(6) Every electronic recording made of a custodial
21	interrogation must be preserved until such time as the
22	defendant's conviction for any offense relating to the
23	interrogation is final and all direct and habeas corpus
24	appeals are exhausted, or the prosecution of such offenses is
25	barred by law.
26	(7) This act does not preclude the admission of a
27	statement made by the accused:
28	(a) At his or her trial or other hearing in open
29	<u>court;</u>
30	(b) Before a grand jury;
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1	(c) That is the res gestae of the arrest or the
2	offense; or
3	(d) That does not stem from custodial interrogation.
4	Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2003.
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