By Senator Geller

31-829-06 See HB 433

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to custodial interrogations in
3	cases involving capital felonies; creating s.
4	901.241, F.S.; providing definitions;
5	describing circumstances in which an oral,
6	written, or sign language statement made by a
7	capital interrogee during a custodial
8	interrogation is presumed inadmissible as
9	evidence against such person; describing
10	circumstances in which the prosecution may
11	rebut such presumption; describing
12	circumstances in which law enforcement officers
13	may have good cause not to electronically
14	record all or part of an interrogation;
15	providing for the admissibility of certain
16	statements of a capital interrogee when made in
17	certain proceedings or when obtained by federal
18	officers or officers from other states;
19	providing for the preservation of electronic
20	recordings; providing for admissibility of
21	certain statements of a capital interrogee;
22	providing a finding of important state
23	interest; providing application; providing an
24	effective date.
25	
26	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
27	
28	Section 1. Section 901.241, Florida Statutes, is
29	created to read:
30	901.241 Custodial interrogations in cases involving
31	capital felonies

1	(1) This section shall apply to custodial
2	interrogations in which the capital interrogee is suspected of
3	involvement in a capital felony.
4	(2) As used in this section, the term:
5	(a) "Capital interrogee" means a person who, at the
6	time of the interrogation and concerning any topic of the
7	<pre>interrogation, is:</pre>
8	1. Charged with a capital felony; or
9	2. Suspected by those conducting the interrogation or
10	investigating the capital felony of involvement in the capital
11	felony.
12	(b) "Custodial interrogation" or "interrogation" means
13	questioning of a capital interrogee in circumstances in which
14	a reasonable person placed in the same position would believe
15	that his or her freedom of action was curtailed to a degree
16	associated with actual arrest.
17	(c) "Electronic recording" means a true, complete, and
18	accurate reproduction of a custodial interrogation. An
19	electronic recording may be created by motion picture,
20	videotape, audiotape, or digital or other media.
21	(d) "Involvement" means participation in a crime as a
22	principal or an accessory.
23	(e) "Interrogation facility" means a law enforcement
24	facility, correctional facility, community correctional
25	center, detention facility, law enforcement vehicle,
26	courthouse, or other secure environment.
27	(3) An oral, written, or sign language statement made
28	by a capital interrogee during a custodial interrogation shall
29	be presumed to be inadmissible as evidence against such person
30	in a criminal proceeding unless:
31	

(a) The interrogation is reproduced in its entirety by 2 means of an electronic recording. 3 (b) Prior to the statement, but during the electronic 4 recording, the capital interrogee is given all 5 constitutionally required warnings and the capital interrogee 6 knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waives any rights set out in the warnings which would, absent such waiver, 8 otherwise preclude the admission of the statement. 9 (c) The electronic recording device was capable of 10 making a true, complete, and accurate recording of the interrogation, the operator of such device was competent, and 11 12 the electronic recording has not been altered. 13 (d) All persons recorded in the recording who are material to the custodial interrogation are identified on the 14 electronic recording. 15 (e) During discovery pursuant to Rule 3.220, Florida 16 Rules of Criminal Procedure, but in no circumstances later 18 than the 20th day before the date of the proceeding in which the prosecution intends to offer the statement, the attorney 19 representing a capital interrogee is provided with true, 2.0 21 complete, and accurate copies of all electronic recordings of 2.2 the capital interrogee made pursuant to this section. 23 (4)(a) In the absence of a true, complete, and accurate electronic recording, the prosecution may rebut a 2.4 presumption of inadmissibility through clear and convincing 2.5 evidence that: 2.6 27 1. The statement was both voluntary and reliable. 2.8 Law enforcement officers had good cause not to electronically record all or part of the interrogation. 29 30 (b) For purposes of paragraph (a), "good cause" includes, but is not limited to, the following: 31

Τ	1. The interrogation occurred in a location other than
2	an interrogation facility under exigent circumstances where
3	the requisite recording equipment was not readily available,
4	and there was no reasonable opportunity to move the capital
5	interrogee to an interrogation facility or to another location
6	at which the requisite recording equipment was readily
7	available;
8	2. The capital interrogee refused to have the
9	interrogation electronically recorded and such refusal was
10	electronically recorded;
11	3. The failure to electronically record an entire
12	interrogation was the result of equipment failure and
13	obtaining replacement equipment was not feasible; or
14	4. The statement of the capital interrogee was
15	obtained in the course of electronic eavesdropping that was
16	being conducted pursuant to a properly obtained and issued
17	warrant or that required no warrant and was otherwise legally
18	conducted.
19	(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this
20	section, a written, oral, or sign language statement of the
21	capital interrogee made as a result of a custodial
22	interrogation is admissible in a criminal proceeding against
23	the capital interrogee in this state if:
24	(a) The statement was obtained in another state by
25	investigative personnel of such state, acting independently of
26	law enforcement personnel of this state, in compliance with
27	the laws of such state; or
28	(b) The statement was obtained by a federal officer in
29	this state or another state during a lawful federal
30	investigation and was obtained in compliance with the laws of
31	the United States.

1	(6) Every electronic recording of a custodial
2	interrogation made pursuant to this section must be preserved
3	until the capital interrogee's conviction for any offense
4	relating to the interrogation is final and all direct appeals
5	and collateral challenges are exhausted, the prosecution of
6	such offenses is barred by law, or the state irrevocably
7	waives in writing any future prosecution of the capital
8	interrogee for any offense relating to the interrogation.
9	(7) This section does not preclude the admission into
10	evidence of a statement made by the capital interrogee:
11	(a) At his or her trial or other hearing held in open
12	court;
13	(b) Before a grand jury;
14	(c) Which is the res qestae of the arrest or the
15	offense; or
16	(d) Which does not arise from a custodial
17	interrogation, as defined in this section.
18	Section 2. The Legislature finds that the reputations
19	of countless hard-working law enforcement officers are
20	needlessly attacked by criminal suspects who falsely claim the
21	officers have violated the suspects' constitutional rights,
22	that limited trial court resources are squandered in hearings
23	on motions seeking to suppress statements made by criminal
24	suspects who are given the opportunity to make such claims
25	because no recordings of their interrogations exist, and,
26	further, that judicial resources are squandered when criminal
27	suspects, after having been convicted of their crimes, file
28	frivolous and unnecessary appeals. This process costs the
29	taxpayers of this state untold dollars each year, dollars that
30	could be better spent enhancing the administration of the
31	criminal justice system. Low-cost technology is now available

in every jurisdiction to record each custodial interrogation of a criminal suspect, eliminating this gross waste of resources and enhancing the reliability and reputation of law enforcement. Therefore, the Legislature determines and declares that this act fulfills an important state interest. Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2006, and shall apply to interrogations taking place on or after that date.