By Senator Bennett

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the Florida Evidence Code; amending s. 90.803, F.S.; providing that certain specified spontaneous statements relating to a call to an emergency operations center, such as police, fire, or emergency rescue personnel, is admissible as evidence if the call is for the immediate dispatch of personnel for emergency purposes; providing that an excited utterance made by a victim to an emergency responder, including police, fire, or emergency personnel, is admissible if the victim or witness is under the stress or excitement of the event while the statement is being made; providing an exception to the inadmissibility of a hearsay statement of the victim of domestic violence in a proceeding relating to criminal domestic violence; requiring that the court consider certain matters and make specific findings of fact to support the court's decision to admit the victim's statement into evidence; requiring that, in a criminal case, the defendant be notified of the victim's statement at least 10 days before the criminal trial or proceeding; providing for the content of the notice; amending s. 90.804, F.S.; providing that, in a criminal case, upon proof by a preponderance of the evidence that the accused, at any time, assaulted an unavailable witness, or threatened to inflict physical harm upon an unavailable witness

or any member of the witness's immediate family, the

court may presume forfeiture of any objection under

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the hearsay rule or the confrontation clause of the State Constitution; creating s. 90.807, F.S.; providing that a statement not specifically covered by any other hearsay exception, but having equivalent circumstantial guarantees of trustworthiness, is not excluded by the hearsay rule if the court determines that the interests of justice will be best served by admitting the statement into evidence; requiring a certain procedure be followed before that statement may be admitted; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 90.803, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (25) is added to that section, to read:

90.803 Hearsay exceptions; availability of declarant immaterial.—The provision of s. 90.802 to the contrary notwithstanding, the following are not inadmissible as evidence, even though the declarant is available as a witness:

(1) SPONTANEOUS STATEMENT.—A spontaneous statement describing or explaining an event or condition made while the declarant was perceiving the event or condition, or immediately thereafter, except when such statement is made under circumstances that indicate its lack of trustworthiness. A call to an emergency operations center, such as police, fire, or emergency rescue personnel, is admissible if the purpose of the call is for the immediate dispatch of personnel for emergency purposes and is not merely to report a crime or event or a call

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for assistance regarding an event occurring a substantial period of time in the past.

- (2) EXCITED UTTERANCE.—A statement or excited utterance relating to a startling event or condition made while the declarant was under the stress of excitement caused by the event or condition. In a criminal case, a statement made by the victim to an emergency responder, including police, fire, or emergency personnel, is admissible if, while the statement is made, the victim or witness is under the stress or excitement of the event.
- (25) HEARSAY EXCEPTION; STATEMENT OF A VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN A CRIMINAL PROCEEDING.—
- (a) Unless the source of information or the method or circumstances by which the statement is reported indicates a lack of trustworthiness, an out-of-court statement made by a victim of domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28, describing any act of domestic violence not otherwise admissible, is admissible in evidence in any criminal proceeding if:
- 1. The court finds in a hearing conducted outside the presence of the jury that the time, content, and circumstances of the statement provide sufficient safeguards of reliability. In making its determination, the court may consider the mental and physical age and maturity of the victim of domestic violence, the nature and duration of the act of domestic violence, the relationship of the victim to the offender, the reliability of the assertion, the reliability of the victim of domestic violence, and any other factor deemed appropriate; and
  - 2. The victim of domestic violence:
  - a. Testifies; or

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b. Is unavailable as a witness and there is corroborative evidence of the offense. Unavailability includes a finding by the court that the victim's participation in the criminal trial or proceeding would result in a substantial likelihood of severe emotional, mental, or physical harm, in addition to findings pursuant to s. 90.804(1).

- (b) In a criminal action, the defendant shall be notified at least 10 days before the trial that a statement that qualifies as a hearsay exception pursuant to this subsection will be offered as evidence at trial. The notice must include a written statement of the content of the victim's statement, the time at which the statement was made, the circumstances surrounding the statement which indicate its reliability, and such other particulars as necessary to provide full disclosure of the statement.
- (c) The court shall make specific findings of fact, on the record, as to the basis for its ruling under this subsection.

Section 2. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (2) of section 90.804, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 90.804 Hearsay exceptions; declarant unavailable.-
- (2) HEARSAY EXCEPTIONS.—The following are not excluded under s. 90.802, provided that the declarant is unavailable as a witness:
- (f) Forfeiture by wrongdoing.—A statement offered against a party that has engaged or acquiesced in wrongdoing that was intended to, and did, procure the unavailability of the declarant as a witness. In a criminal case, upon proof by a preponderance of the evidence that the accused, at any time, assaulted an unavailable witness, or threatened to inflict

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physical harm upon an unavailable witness or any member of the witness's immediate family, the court may presume forfeiture of any objection under the hearsay rule or the confrontation clause of the State Constitution. This presumption may be rebutted by proof by a preponderance of the evidence that the accused did not engage in, and did not acquiesce in, the wrongdoing intended to cause the witness not to testify.

Section 3. Section 90.807, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

90.807 Residual exception.—A statement that is not specifically covered by s. 90.803 or s. 90.804 but that has equivalent circumstantial guarantees of trustworthiness is not excluded by the hearsay rule if the court determines that the statement is offered as evidence of a material fact, the statement is more probative on the point for which it is offered than any other evidence that the proponent can procure through reasonable efforts, and the general purposes of these rules and the interests of justice will best be served by admission of the statement into evidence. However, a statement may not be admitted under this exception unless the party seeking admission makes known such intention, including the particulars of the statement and the declarant's name and address, to the adverse party sufficiently in advance of the trial or hearing to provide the adverse party with a fair opportunity to deny or explain the statement.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.