By Senator Richter

23-00955A-13 20131412

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to expert testimony; amending s. 90.702, F.S.; providing that a witness qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education may testify in the form of an opinion as to the facts at issue in a case under certain circumstances; requiring the courts of this state to interpret and apply the principles of expert testimony in conformity with specified United States Supreme Court decisions; subjecting pure opinion testimony to such requirements; amending s. 90.704, F.S.; providing that facts or data that are otherwise inadmissible in evidence may not be disclosed to the jury by the proponent of the opinion or inference unless the court determines that the probative value of the facts or data in assisting the jury to evaluate the expert's opinion substantially outweighs the prejudicial effect of the facts or data; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 90.702, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

90.702 Testimony by experts.—

(1) If scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact in understanding the evidence or in determining a fact in issue, a witness qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education may testify about it in the form of an opinion or

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otherwise, if:

- (a) The testimony is based upon sufficient facts or data;
- (b) The testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods; and
- (c) The witness has applied the principles and methods reliably to the facts of the case; however, the opinion is admissible only if it can be applied to evidence at trial.
- (2) The courts of this state shall interpret and apply the requirements of subsection (1) and s. 90.704 in accordance with Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 509 U.S. 579 (1993); General Electric Co. v. Joiner, 522 U.S. 136 (1997); and Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael, 526 U.S. 137 (1999). Frye v. United States, 293 F. 1013 (D.C. Cir. 1923) and subsequent Florida decisions applying or implementing Frye no longer apply to subsection (1) or s. 90.704. All proposed expert testimony, including pure opinion testimony as discussed in Marsh v. Valyou, 977 So. 2d 543 (Fla. 2007), is subject to subsection (1) and s. 90.704.

Section 2. Section 90.704, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

90.704 Basis of opinion testimony by experts.—The facts or data upon which an expert bases an opinion or inference may be those perceived by, or made known to, the expert at or before the trial. If the facts or data are of a type reasonably relied upon by experts in the subject to support the opinion expressed, the facts or data need not be admissible in evidence. Facts or data that are otherwise inadmissible shall not be disclosed to the jury by the proponent of the opinion or inference unless the court determines that their probative value in assisting the

20131412 23-00955A-13 59 jury to evaluate the expert's opinion substantially outweighs 60 their prejudicial effect. Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013. 61