1 A bill to be entitled

An act relating to sexual offense victim or witness testimony; amending s. 92.53, F.S.; authorizing a trial court to order the videotaping of the testimony of a victim of sexual battery under certain circumstances; expanding who may stipulate that the requirement for the presence of the judge at the videotaping of testimony may be waived; amending s. 92.54, F.S.; authorizing a trial court to order the use of closed circuit television in proceedings involving a victim of sexual battery under certain circumstances; permitting certain persons to be present in the room during the recording of testimony; amending s. 92.55, F.S.; redefining the term "sexual offense victim or witness"; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 92.53, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

92.53 Videotaping the testimony of <u>a victim of sexual</u> <u>battery</u>, a victim or witness under age 16, or <u>a victim or</u> witness who has an intellectual disability.—

(1) On motion and hearing in camera and a finding that there is a substantial likelihood that a victim of sexual

Page 1 of 6

battery or a victim or witness who is under the age of 16 or who has an intellectual disability as defined in s. 393.063 would suffer at least moderate emotional or mental harm due to the presence of the defendant if such victim or witness is required to testify in open court, or is unavailable as defined in s. 90.804(1), the trial court may order the videotaping of the testimony of the victim or witness in a case, whether civil or criminal in nature, in which videotaped testimony is to be used at trial in lieu of trial testimony in open court.

(2) The motion may be filed by:

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

4142

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

- (a) The victim or witness, or the victim's or witness's attorney, parent, legal guardian, or guardian ad litem;
 - (b) A trial judge on his or her own motion;
 - (c) Any party in a civil proceeding; or
- (d) The prosecuting attorney or the defendant, or the defendant's counsel.
- (3) The judge shall preside, or shall appoint a special master to preside, at the videotaping unless:
- (a) The child or the person who has the intellectual disability is represented by a guardian ad litem or counsel;
- (b) The <u>victim or a representative of the victim or</u> witness and the counsel for each party stipulate that the requirement for the presence of the judge or special master may be waived; and
- (c) The court finds at a hearing on the motion that the presence of a judge or special master is not necessary to

Page 2 of 6

protect the victim or witness.

- (4) The defendant and the defendant's counsel must be present at the videotaping unless the defendant has waived this right. The court may require the defendant to view the testimony from outside the presence of the victim of sexual battery, the child, or the person who has an intellectual disability by means of a two-way mirror or another similar method that ensures that the defendant can observe and hear the testimony of the victim or witness in person, but the victim or witness cannot hear or see the defendant. The defendant and the attorney for the defendant may communicate by any appropriate private method.
- (5) Any party, or the court on its own motion, may request the aid of an interpreter, as provided in s. 90.606, to aid the parties in formulating methods of questioning the child or person who has the intellectual disability and in interpreting the answers of the child or person during proceedings conducted under this section.
- (6) The motion referred to in subsection (1) may be made at any time with reasonable notice to each party to the cause, and videotaping of testimony may be made any time after the court grants the motion. The videotaped testimony is admissible as evidence in the trial of the cause; however, such testimony is not admissible in any trial or proceeding in which such witness testifies by use of closed circuit television pursuant to s. 92.54.
 - (7) The court shall make specific findings of fact, on the

Page 3 of 6

record, as to the basis for its ruling under this section.

Section 2. Section 92.54, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 92.54 Use of closed circuit television in proceedings involving a victim of sexual battery, a victim or witness under the age of 16, or a victim or witness who has an intellectual disability.—
- (1) Upon motion and hearing in camera and upon a finding that there is a substantial likelihood that a victim of sexual battery, a victim or witness under the age of 16, or a victim or witness who has an intellectual disability will suffer at least moderate emotional or mental harm due to the presence of the defendant if such victim or witness is required to testify in open court, or is unavailable as defined in s. 90.804(1), the trial court may order that the testimony of the victim or witness be taken outside of the courtroom and shown by means of closed circuit television.
- (2) The motion may be filed by the victim or witness; the attorney, parent, legal guardian, or guardian ad litem of the victim or witness; the prosecutor; the defendant or the defendant's counsel; or the trial judge on his or her own motion.
- (3) Only the judge, the prosecutor, the defendant, the attorney for the defendant, the operators of the videotape equipment, an interpreter, and some other person who, in the opinion of the court, contributes to the well-being of the

Page 4 of 6

victim, the child, or the person who has an intellectual
disability and who will not be a witness in the case may be in
the room during the recording of the testimony.

- (4) During the victim's or witness's testimony by closed circuit television, the court may require the defendant to view the testimony from the courtroom. In such a case, the court shall permit the defendant to observe and hear the testimony of the victim or witness, but must ensure that the victim or witness cannot hear or see the defendant. The defendant's right to assistance of counsel, which includes the right to immediate and direct communication with counsel conducting crossexamination, must be protected and, upon the defendant's request, such communication must be provided by any appropriate electronic method.
- (5) The court shall make specific findings of fact, on the record, as to the basis for its ruling under this section.
- Section 3. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 92.55, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 92.55 Judicial or other proceedings involving <u>a</u> victim or witness under the age of 16, a person who has an intellectual disability, or a sexual offense victim <u>of any age</u> or <u>a</u> witness <u>to a sexual offense</u>; special protections; use of registered service or therapy animals.—
 - (1) For purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "Sexual offense victim or witness" means a person who was under the age of 16 when he or she was the victim of or a

Page 5 of 6

131 witness to a sexual offense.

- (b) "Sexual offense" means any offense specified in s. 775.21(4) (a) 1. or s. 943.0435(1) (a) 1.a.(I).
 - (3) In ruling upon the motion, the court shall consider:
- (a) The age of the <u>victim or witness</u> child, the nature of the offense or act, the relationship of the <u>victim or witness</u> child to the parties in the case or to the defendant in a criminal action, the degree of emotional trauma that will result to the <u>victim or witness</u> child as a consequence of the defendant's presence, and any other fact that the court deems relevant;
- (b) The age of the person who has an intellectual disability, the functional capacity of such person, the nature of the offenses or act, the relationship of the person to the parties in the case or to the defendant in a criminal action, the degree of emotional trauma that will result to the person as a consequence of the defendant's presence, and any other fact that the court deems relevant; or
- (c) The age of the sexual offense victim or witness when the sexual offense occurred, the relationship of the sexual offense victim or witness to the parties in the case or to the defendant in a criminal action, the degree of emotional trauma that will result to the sexual offense victim or witness as a consequence of the defendant's presence, and any other fact that the court deems relevant.
 - Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

Page 6 of 6