By Senator Book

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to survivors of sexual offenses; providing a short title; creating s. 960.0013, F.S.; defining terms; providing for the attachment and duration of survivor rights; providing that a survivor has the right to consult with a sexual assault counselor during certain examinations and have such counselor present during certain interviews; providing for confidentiality of certain communications between the survivor and such counselor; prohibiting a medical provider from charging a survivor for certain incurred costs; requiring a medical provider to inform a survivor of specified information before commencing a certain medical examination; requiring a law enforcement officer, prosecutor, or defense attorney to inform a survivor of specified rights before commencing an interview; prohibiting a law enforcement officer, prosecutor, or defense attorney from discouraging a survivor from receiving a certain medical exam; providing that a survivor has the right to have counsel present and the right to prompt analysis of a sexual offense evidence kit; requiring a medical provider to notify the appropriate law enforcement agency within a certain time after collecting such kit; requiring the law enforcement agency to take specified actions after taking possession of such kit from the medical provider and to provide certain information to the survivor; providing requirements and periods of retention for a

crime laboratory; prohibiting the use of such kit under certain circumstances; providing requirements for law enforcement officers and medical providers upon initial contact with a survivor; requiring law enforcement officers and prosecutors to provide certain information to a survivor upon his or her written request; creating a cause of action; authorizing the Attorney General to bring an action for injunctive relief; providing a defense to such actions; authorizing a person to bring an action for injunctive relief or damages, or both; requiring the Attorney General, in consultation with the Department of Law Enforcement and by a certain date, to establish a system for tracking such kits; providing reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies and departments tasked with the collection, maintenance, storage, or preservation of such kits; providing reporting requirements for the Auditor General; providing annual reporting requirements for the Department of Law Enforcement, the Department of Health, and the Auditor General; amending s. 943.326, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; 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. This act may be cited as the "Sexual Assault Survivors' Bill of Rights."

Section 2. Section 960.0013, Florida Statutes, is created

59 to read:

960.0013 Sexual assault survivors' rights.—

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Crime laboratory" means the statewide criminal analysis laboratory system established in s. 943.32.
- (b) "Law enforcement officer" has the same meaning as in s. 943.10 and includes any person employed by the Department of Law Enforcement and any person employed by a private security service at an educational institution.
- (c) "Medical provider" means any qualified health care professional, a hospital, another facility that provides emergency medical services, or a facility that conducts a medical evidentiary or forensic physical examination of a survivor.
- (d) "Sexual assault counselor" has the same meaning as in s. 90.5035(1)(b) and includes a victim advocate working in a rape crisis center as defined in s. 794.055(2)(d).
- (e) "Sexual assault survivor" or "survivor" means a victim of sexual battery as that term is defined in s. 794.011(1).
- (f) "Sexual offense evidence kit" means any human biological specimen collected by a medical provider during a forensic physical examination from an alleged survivor, including, but not limited to, a toxicology kit.
 - (2) ATTACHMENT AND DURATION OF RIGHTS.-
- (a) The rights provided to survivors in this section attach whenever a survivor is subject to a medical evidentiary or forensic physical examination, as provided in s. 943.326, and during any interview conducted by a law enforcement officer, prosecutor, or defense attorney.

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(b) A survivor retains all rights under this section at all times regardless of whether the survivor agrees to participate in the legal or criminal justice systems or consents to a medical evidentiary or forensic physical examination to collect a sexual offense evidence kit.

- (3) RIGHT TO SEXUAL ASSAULT COUNSELOR AND SUPPORT PERSON; CONFIDENTIALITY.—
- (a) A survivor has the right to consult with a sexual assault counselor during a medical evidentiary or forensic physical examination, as provided in s. 943.326, and the right to have a support person of the survivor's choosing present during such examination.
- (b) A survivor has the right to have a sexual assault counselor present at all times during any interview conducted by a law enforcement officer, prosecutor, or defense attorney.
- (c) 1. Communications between a survivor and a sexual assault counselor are confidential and privileged, including information disclosed in the presence of any third persons during a medical evidentiary or forensic physical examination, or during any interview conducted by a law enforcement officer, prosecutor, or defense attorney.
- 2. The presence of a sexual assault counselor does not operate to defeat any existing privilege otherwise guaranteed by law.
- 3. A survivor's waiver of the right to a sexual assault counselor is privileged.
- 4. Notwithstanding any waiver of privilege, a survivor's communications with a sexual assault counselor or waiver of the right to a sexual assault counselor are not admissible into

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evidence for any purpose except with the consent of the survivor.

- (4) RIGHT TO EXAMINATION; COSTS; RIGHT TO SEXUAL ASSAULT COUNSELOR; WRITTEN NOTICE OF RIGHTS.—
- (a) Costs incurred by a medical provider for the medical evidentiary or forensic physical examination of a survivor may not be charged directly or indirectly to the survivor.
- (b) Before a medical provider commences a medical evidentiary or forensic physical examination of a survivor, the medical provider shall inform the survivor of the following:
- 1. His or her right to consult with a sexual assault counselor, to be summoned by the medical provider before the commencement of the medical evidentiary or forensic physical examination, and his or her right to have at least one support person of his or her choosing present during the medical evidentiary or forensic physical examination, unless a sexual assault counselor or support person cannot be summoned in a reasonably timely manner;
- 2. If a sexual assault counselor or support person cannot be summoned in a reasonably timely manner, the ramifications of delaying the medical evidentiary or forensic physical examination;
- 3. His or her right to shower at no cost upon completion of the medical evidentiary or forensic physical examination, unless showering facilities are not available; and
- 4. His or her rights pursuant to this section and other relevant law, which must be written in a document developed by the Attorney General and signed by the survivor to confirm receipt.

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- (5) RIGHT TO NOTICE BEFORE INTERVIEW.-
- (a) Before commencing an interview of a survivor, a law enforcement officer, prosecutor, or defense attorney shall inform the survivor of the following:
- 1. His or her rights pursuant to this section and other relevant law, which must be written in a document developed by the Attorney General and signed by the survivor to confirm receipt;
- 2. His or her right to consult with a sexual assault counselor during any interview conducted by a law enforcement officer, prosecutor, or defense attorney, to be summoned by the interviewer before the commencement of the interview, unless a sexual assault counselor cannot be summoned in a reasonably timely manner;
- 3. His or her right to have at least one support person of his or her choosing present during any interview conducted by a law enforcement officer, prosecutor, or defense attorney, unless the law enforcement officer, prosecutor, or defense attorney determines in his or her good faith professional judgment that the presence of a support person would be detrimental to the purpose of the interview; and
- 4. For interviews conducted by a law enforcement officer, his or her right to be interviewed by a law enforcement officer of the gender of his or her choosing. If such a law enforcement officer is not available, his or her right to refuse such interview.
- (b) A law enforcement officer, prosecutor, or defense attorney may not discourage a survivor from receiving a medical evidentiary or forensic physical examination.

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(6) RIGHT TO COUNSEL.—A survivor retains the right to have counsel present during all stages of any medical or physical examination, interview, investigation, or other interaction with any representative from the legal or criminal justice systems in this state. Treatment of the survivor may not be affected or altered in any way as a result of the survivor's decision to exercise such right.

- (7) RIGHT TO PROMPT ANALYSIS OF SEXUAL OFFENSE EVIDENCE KIT.—
- (a) A survivor has the right to the prompt analysis of a sexual offense evidence kit as provided in s. 943.326. A medical provider shall, upon conducting a medical evidentiary or forensic physical examination to collect a sexual offense evidence kit, inform the survivor that:
- 1. The sexual offense evidence kit must be transported to the crime laboratory and analyzed within 90 days unless the survivor requests, in writing, at any time before analysis, that the crime laboratory defer analysis of the sexual offense evidence kit.
- 2. The crime laboratory must retain the sexual offense evidence kit for a minimum of 20 years, or until the survivor reaches 40 years of age if the survivor was a minor when the sexual offense occurred, before it is destroyed.
- 3. If the survivor has requested deferred analysis under subparagraph 1., the survivor may request that the crime laboratory analyze the sexual offense evidence kit at a later date. However, such analysis must occur before the expiration of the required retention period in subparagraph 2.
 - (b) A medical provider shall, within 24 hours after

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collecting a sexual offense evidence kit, notify the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the alleged offense of such fact.

- (c) A law enforcement agency that receives notice under paragraph (b) shall take possession of the sexual offense evidence kit from the medical provider. Upon taking such possession, the law enforcement agency shall:
- 1. Submit the sexual offense evidence kit to the crime laboratory and assign a criminal complaint number to such kit within 5 days after receipt of notice; or
- 2. If the law enforcement agency determines that it does not have jurisdiction over the alleged sexual offense, notify the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over such offense within 5 days after taking possession of the sexual offense evidence kit. After receiving such notice, the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over such offense shall take possession of the sexual offense evidence kit and submit such kit to the crime laboratory within 5 days after receipt.
- (d) Any law enforcement agency that submits a sexual offense evidence kit to a crime laboratory shall, immediately after such submission, notify the survivor of the name, address, and telephone number of the crime laboratory and all of the information specified in paragraph (a).
- (e) A crime laboratory that receives a sexual offense evidence kit on or after July 1, 2020, shall analyze such kit and upload any available DNA profiles into the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) as provided in s. 943.325 within 60 days after receipt, unless the survivor requests in writing that the crime laboratory defer analysis of

such kit.

(f) The crime laboratory shall retain the sexual offense evidence kit for a minimum of 20 years, or until the survivor reaches 40 years of age if the survivor was a minor when the sexual offense occurred, before it is destroyed.

- (g) A survivor has the right to be informed, upon request, of the results of the analysis of his or her sexual offense evidence kit and whether the analysis yielded a DNA profile or DNA match with the named perpetrator or a suspect already in the CODIS as provided in s. 943.325. The survivor has the right to receive this information through a secure and confidential message in writing from the operator of the statewide DNA database, which must include the telephone number of the state forensic laboratory.
- (h)1. A defendant or person accused or convicted of a crime against a survivor has no standing to object to any failure to comply with this section, and the failure to provide a right or notice to a survivor under this section may not be used by a defendant to seek to have the conviction or sentence set aside under rule 3.850, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- 2. The failure of a law enforcement agency to take possession of a sexual offense evidence kit as provided in this section or to submit such kit to the crime laboratory for analysis within the time specified in this section does not alter the authority of a law enforcement agency to take such possession, submit such kit, or upload the DNA profile obtained from such kit into the CODIS as provided in s. 943.325. The failure to comply with this section does not constitute grounds in any criminal or civil proceeding for challenging the validity

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of a database match or any database information, and any
evidence obtained from such DNA profile may not be excluded by a
court on such grounds.

- (i) A sexual offense evidence kit may not be used:
- 1. To prosecute a survivor for any misdemeanor crime or any crime defined in chapter 893; or
- 2. As a basis to search for further evidence relating to any unrelated misdemeanor crime or any crime defined in chapter 893 which may have been committed by the survivor.
 - (8) NOTICE TO SURVIVORS.—
- (a) Upon initial interaction with a survivor, a law enforcement officer or a medical provider shall provide the survivor with a document, to be developed by the Attorney General and signed by the survivor to confirm receipt, which explains the rights of survivors pursuant to this section and other relevant law in clear language that is comprehensible to a person proficient in English at a fifth-grade level, accessible to persons with visual disabilities, and available in all widely used languages in this state. Such document must include, but is not limited to:
- 1. A clear statement that a survivor is not required to participate in the legal or criminal justice systems or receive a medical evidentiary or forensic physical examination in order to retain the rights provided in this section and other relevant law.
- 2. Telephone and Internet means of contacting nearby rape crisis centers and sexual assault counselors.
- 3. Law enforcement protection available to the survivor, including temporary protection orders, and the process to obtain

such protection.

4. Instructions for requesting the results of the analysis of the survivor's sexual offense evidence kit.

- 5. State and federal compensation funds for medical and other costs associated with the sexual offense, and information on any municipal, state, or federal right to restitution available to the survivor if there is a criminal trial.
- (b) A law enforcement officer shall, upon written request from a survivor, furnish, within 15 days after receipt of such request, a free, complete, and unaltered copy of all law enforcement reports concerning the sexual offense, regardless of whether the report has been closed by the law enforcement agency.
- (c) A prosecutor shall, upon written request from a survivor, provide:
- 1. Timely notice of any pretrial disposition of the case as provided in s. 16(b)(6)a., Art. I of the State Constitution.
- 2. Prompt and timely notice of the final disposition of the case, including the conviction, sentence, and location and time of incarceration as provided in s. 960.001(1)(a)7.
- 3. Timely notice when a convicted defendant receives a temporary, provisional, or final release from custody, escapes from custody, is moved from a secure facility to a less-secure facility, or reenters custody as provided in s. 16(b)(6)a., Art. I of the State Constitution.
- 4. A convicted defendant's information contained in a sexual offender registry, if any.
 - (9) CAUSE OF ACTION.-
 - (a) This subsection applies to all violations of this

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section, regardless of whether they are subject to any other law
of this state, and does not supersede, amend, or repeal any
other law of this state under which the Attorney General is
authorized to take any action or conduct any inquiry according
to law.

- (b) Each person, corporation, agency, officer, or employee who has a responsibility to survivors under this section and other relevant law shall make reasonable efforts to become informed of these rights and responsibilities to ensure that survivors and witnesses receive the information and services to which they are entitled under applicable law.
- (c) If the Attorney General believes from satisfactory evidence that any person, corporation, agency, officer, or employee has failed to make efforts as required under paragraph (7) (a) or has violated any of the rights in this section, the Attorney General may bring an action in the name and on behalf of the people of the state to enjoin such acts or practices, including proceeding for any survivors directly or indirectly affected by such act or omission.
- (d) If, after investigation, the Attorney General determines that there is a reasonable cause to proceed with an action, and before any violation of this section is sought to be enjoined, the Attorney General shall give notice by certified mail to the person against whom the proceeding is contemplated and allow such person an opportunity to demonstrate in writing within 5 business days after receipt of notice why proceedings should not be instituted against such person, unless the Attorney General finds, in any case in which he or she seeks preliminary relief, that giving the notice and opportunity is

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not in the public's best interest.

- (e) In any action under this subsection, it is a complete defense that the act or practice is subject to and complies with the rules and regulations of, and the laws administered by, any department, division, commission, or agency of the United States as such rules, regulations, or laws are interpreted by the department, division, commission, or agency of the federal courts.
- (f) In connection with any proposed proceeding under this section, the Attorney General may take evidence, make a determination of the relevant facts, and issue subpoenas in accordance with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure.
- Attorney General pursuant to this subsection, any person who has been injured by reason of any violation of this section or the rights provided in this section may bring an action in his or her own name to enjoin such unlawful act or practice, or to recover his or her actual damages or \$1,000, whichever is greater, or both actions. The court may increase the award of damages to an amount not to exceed three times the actual damages, up to \$6,000, if the court finds the defendant willfully or knowingly violated this section.
- (h) The court may award reasonable attorney fees to a prevailing plaintiff.
- (10) CREATION OF TRACKING SYSTEM FOR SEXUAL OFFENSE

 EVIDENCE KITS.—By July 1, 2020, the Department of Legal Affairs shall establish, in consultation with the Department of Law Enforcement, a system for tracking sexual offense evidence kits which allows a sexual assault survivor to track by telephone or

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Internet the location and status of the survivor's kit. Once
established, whoever administers a kit shall furnish the
survivor with written instructions, which must be developed by
the Department of Legal Affairs, regarding how to use and access
the tracking system.

- (a) Initial inventory report of unanalyzed sexual offense evidence kits.—
- 1. By October 1, 2020, each law enforcement agency and department tasked with the collection, maintenance, storage, or preservation of sexual offense evidence kits shall create and submit to the Auditor General an initial inventory report of all kits being stored by such agency or department which have not been submitted for analysis as of July 1, 2020.
- 2. By January 1, 2021, the Auditor General shall prepare and submit to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and post on its publicly accessible Internet website, a report identifying the number of unanalyzed sexual offense evidence kits being stored by each law enforcement agency or department, the date on which each kit was collected, the corresponding statute of limitations for prosecution of the crime associated with each kit, and a plan, developed in consultation with such agency or department, for analyzing such kits.
 - (b) Annual report.
- 1. After the submission of the initial inventory report described in subparagraph (a)1., the Department of Law Enforcement and the Department of Health shall annually obtain

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from each law enforcement agency and department tasked with the collection, maintenance, storage, and preservation of sexual offense evidence kits an updated inventory of the unanalyzed sexual offense evidence kits being stored by the agency or department, the number of kits collected by each law enforcement agency or department since the last inventory was created, the date each kit was collected, the number of kits analyzed and remaining unanalyzed by each agency or department, the amount of time taken for each kit to be analyzed, and the corresponding statute of limitations for prosecution of the crime associated with each kit.

- 2. By March 1, 2021, and each March 1 thereafter, the Auditor General shall compile all of the data obtained by the Department of Law Enforcement and the Department of Health into an annual report, which must be posted on its publicly accessible Internet website and submitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 - (12) LEGAL PROCEDURES.—
- (a) In a civil or criminal case relating to a sexual offense, a survivor has the right to be reasonably protected from the defendant and persons acting on behalf of the defendant as provided in s. 16(b)(3), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- (b) A survivor has the right to be free from intimidation, harassment, and abuse as provided in s. 16(b)(2), Art. I of the State Constitution. A court shall make reasonable efforts to provide the survivor and his or her family members, friends, witnesses, and attorneys with a secure waiting area that is separate from the waiting area of the defendant and the defendant's family members, friends, witnesses, and attorneys,

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and separate from the prosecutor's office.

- (c) A survivor has the right to be treated with fairness and respect for his or her privacy and dignity as provided in s. 960.001 and s. 16(b)(1), Art. I of the State Constitution. A court shall, upon the request of the survivor, clear the courtroom of all persons when the survivor is testifying regarding the sexual offense in any civil or criminal trial, except that parties to the case and their immediate family members or guardians, attorneys, and personnel working at the attorney's direction; officers of the court, jurors, newspaper reporters or broadcasters, and court reporters; and, with the consent of the survivor, witnesses designated by the prosecutor may remain in the courtroom.
- (d) A survivor may not be asked or required to submit to a polygraph examination as a prerequisite to filing an accusatory pleading, as provided in s. 960.001(1)(t), or to participating in any part of the legal or criminal justice systems.
- (e) A survivor has the right to be heard through a survivor impact statement at any proceeding involving a postarrest release decision, plea, sentencing, postconviction release decision, or any other proceeding in which a right of the survivor is at issue, as provided in s. 960.001(1)(k), and the right to provide a sentencing recommendation to the probation department official conducting a presentence investigation, as provided in s. 16(b)(6)d., Art. I of the State Constitution.

Section 3. Section 943.326, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.326 DNA evidence collected in sexual offense investigations.—

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(1) A sexual offense evidence kit, or other DNA evidence if a kit is not collected, must be submitted to a member of the statewide criminal analysis laboratory system under s. 943.32 for forensic testing within 5 30 days after receipt of the evidence by a law enforcement agency, regardless of whether the alleged victim has chosen to exercise his or her right to file a report of the sexual offense to the law enforcement agency, unless the victim requests in writing that the criminal analysis laboratory defer analysis of the sexual offense evidence kit:

- (a) Receipt of the evidence by a law enforcement agency if a report of the sexual offense is made to the law enforcement agency; or
- (b) A request to have the evidence tested is made to the medical provider or the law enforcement agency by:
 - 1. The alleged victim;
- 2. The alleged victim's parent, guardian, or legal representative, if the alleged victim is a minor; or
- 3. The alleged victim's personal representative, if the alleged victim is deceased.
- (2) An alleged victim or, <u>if the alleged victim is a minor,</u> his or her parent, guardian, or legal representative, unless <u>such person is the alleged assailant, if applicable, the person representing the alleged victim under subparagraph (1) (b) 2. or 3. must be informed of the purpose of submitting evidence for testing and the right to request testing under subsection (1) by:</u>
- (a) A medical provider conducting a forensic physical examination for purposes of a sexual offense evidence kit; or
 - (b) A law enforcement agency that collects other DNA

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evidence associated with the sexual offense if a kit is not collected under paragraph (a).

- (3) A collected sexual offense evidence kit must be retained in a secure, environmentally safe manner <u>for a minimum of 20 years</u>, or until the survivor reaches 40 years of age if the survivor was a minor when the sexual offense occurred, before it is destroyed until the prosecuting agency has approved its destruction.
- (4) By <u>July 1, 2021</u> January 1, 2017, the department and each laboratory within the statewide criminal analysis laboratory system, in coordination with the Florida Council Against Sexual Violence, shall adopt and disseminate guidelines and procedures for the collection, submission, and testing of DNA evidence that is obtained in connection with an alleged sexual offense. The timely submission and testing of sexual offense evidence kits is a core public safety issue. Testing of sexual offense evidence kits must be completed no later than <u>60</u> 120 days after submission to a member of the statewide criminal analysis laboratory system.
- (a) The guidelines and procedures must include the requirements of this section, standards for how evidence is to be packaged for submission, what evidence must be submitted to a member of the statewide criminal analysis laboratory system, and timeframes for when the evidence must be submitted, analyzed, and compared to DNA databases.
- (b) The testing requirements of this section are satisfied when a member of the statewide criminal analysis laboratory system tests the contents of the sexual offense evidence kit in an attempt to identify the foreign DNA attributable to a

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suspect. If a sexual offense evidence kit is not collected, the laboratory may receive and examine other items directly related to the crime scene, such as clothing or bedding or personal items left behind by the suspect. If probative information is obtained from the testing of the sexual offense evidence kit, the examination of other evidence should be based on the potential evidentiary value to the case and determined through cooperation among the investigating agency, the laboratory, and the prosecutor.

- (5) A violation of this section does not create:
- (a) A cause of action or a right to challenge the admission of evidence.
 - (b) A cause of action for damages or any other relief. Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.