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A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to criminal actions; providing 3 for the admissibility of a defendant's 4 confession or admission in specified sexual 5 abuse cases without proof of a corpus delicti of the crime under certain conditions; 6 7 providing for a court hearing; requiring 8 corroborating evidence of the trustworthiness of the defendant's confession or admission; 9 allowing hearsay evidence at such hearing; 10 11 requiring specific findings of fact by the 12 court on the record; providing an effective 13 date. 14 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 15 16 17 Admissibility of confession in sexual abuse Section 1. 18 cases.--19 20

(1) In any criminal action in which the defendant is charged with a crime against a victim under section 794.011, section 794.05, section 800.04, section 826.04, section 827.03, section 827.04, or section 827.071, Florida Statutes, or any other crime involving sexual abuse of another, or with any attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit any of these crimes, the defendant's confession or admission is admissible during trial without the state having to prove a corpus delicti of the crime if the court finds in a hearing conducted outside the presence of the jury that the defendant's confession or admission is trustworthy. Before the court admits the defendant's confession or admission, the state must prove by a preponderance of evidence that there is

sufficient corroborating evidence that tends to establish the trustworthiness of the statement by the defendant. Hearsay evidence is admissible during the presentation of evidence at the hearing. In making its determination, the court may consider all relevant corroborating evidence, including the defendant's statements. (2) The court shall make specific findings of fact, on the record, for the basis of its ruling. Section 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law. SENATE SUMMARY Provides that in specified criminal cases involving sexual abuse, a defendant's admission or confession may be admitted into evidence without proof of a corpus delicti under certain circumstances. Provides for a court hearing and corroborative evidence of the trustworthiness of the defendant's confession or admission. Allows hearsay evidence at such hearing. Requires the court to make specific findings of fact on the record of its