By Senator Wise

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to expert witnesses; amending s. 90.702, F.S.; revising requirements for admission of expert testimony; amending s. 90.704, F.S.; providing that facts or data that are otherwise inadmissible shall not be disclosed to a jury except in specified circumstances; amending s. 90.705, F.S.; providing for a pretrial hearing to determine whether an expert's proposed testimony satisfies specified requirements; providing a standard for appellate review of such determination; providing for interlocutory appeal of a ruling to admit or exclude expert testimony; providing a directive to the Division of Statutory Revision; creating s. 90.707, F.S.; requiring courts to interpret specified provisions consistently with specified Federal Rules of Evidence and United States Supreme Court opinions; providing severability; providing for applicability; 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:

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90.702 Testimony by experts.--

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(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 otherwise, if all of the following are true:

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(a) The testimony is based upon sufficient facts or data.

- (b) The testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods.
- (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) An expert may only offer expert testimony with respect to a particular field in which the expert is qualified.
- 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 in order for the opinion or inference to be admitted. Facts or data that are otherwise inadmissible shall not be disclosed to a 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 disclosing the facts or data.
- Section 3. Section 90.705, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 90.705 Disclosure of facts or data underlying expert opinion.--
- (1) Unless otherwise required by the court, an expert may testify in terms of opinion or inferences and give reasons without prior disclosure of the underlying facts or data. On

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cross-examination the expert shall be required to specify the facts or data.

- (2) Upon timely motion of a party, the court shall hold a hearing prior to trial to determine whether an expert's proposed testimony, including pure opinion testimony, satisfies the requirements of ss. 90.702 and 90.704. The trial court's ruling shall set forth the findings of fact and conclusions of law upon which the order to admit or exclude expert testimony is based. Prior to the witness giving the opinion, a party against whom the opinion or inference is offered may conduct a voir dire examination of the witness directed to the underlying facts or data for the witness's opinion. If the party establishes prima facie evidence that the expert does not have a sufficient basis for the opinion, the opinions and inferences of the expert are inadmissible unless the party offering the testimony establishes the underlying facts or data.
- (3) The trial court's ruling is a determination of law, which shall be reviewed de novo on appeal.
- (4) Interlocutory appeal of a ruling to admit or exclude expert testimony shall be available at the discretion of the appellate court. In deciding whether to grant such an appeal, the court shall consider whether:
- (a) The ruling involves a challenge to the constitutionality of this act;
- (b) The testimony would help prove or disprove criminal liability; or
- (c) The testimony would establish civil liability at or above \$75,000.

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Neither a party's failure to seek interlocutory appeal nor an appellate court's denial of a motion for interlocutory appeal shall affect a party's right to appeal a ruling to admit or exclude expert testimony after an entry of judgment in the case.

Section 4. The Division of Statutory Revision is directed to substitute the chapter law number in the Laws of Florida assigned to this act for the phrase "this act" wherever it occurs in s. 90.705, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, when preparing that section for publication in the next edition of the Florida Statutes.

Section 5. Section 90.707, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

90.707 Uniformity in interpretation.--The courts of this state shall interpret and apply the requirements of ss. 90.702 and 90.704 in a manner consistent with Rules 702 and 703, Federal Rules of Evidence, and with all United States Supreme Court case law interpreting those rules in effect at the time of enactment of this provision.

Section 6. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared severable and shall remain valid and enforceable.

Section 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008, and shall apply to all actions commenced on or after the effective date and to all pending actions in which trial has not been scheduled or in which trial commences more than 90 calendar days after that date.