Florida Senate - 2013 Bill No. CS for SB 1412

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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

| Senate              |   | House |
|---------------------|---|-------|
|                     |   |       |
|                     | • |       |
| Floor: WD/2R        |   |       |
| 04/25/2013 09:38 AM | • |       |
|                     |   |       |

Senators Negron, Benacquisto, and Galvano moved the following:

Senate Substitute for Amendment (871158) (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

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

8 90.702 Testimony by experts.—If scientific, technical, or 9 other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact in 10 understanding the evidence or in determining a fact in issue, a 11 witness qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, 12 training, or education may testify about it in the form of an 13 opinion or otherwise, if:

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| 14 | (1) The testimony is based upon sufficient facts or data;             |
| 15 | (2) The testimony is the product of reliable principles and           |
| 16 | methods; and  |
| 17 | (3) The witness has applied the principles and methods                |
| 18 | reliably to the facts of the case; however, the opinion is            |
| 19 | admissible only if it can be applied to evidence at trial.            |
| 20 | Section 2. Section 90.704, Florida Statutes, is amended to            |
| 21 | read:   |
| 22 | 90.704 Basis of opinion testimony by experts.—The facts or            |
| 23 | data upon which an expert bases an opinion or inference may be        |
| 24 | those perceived by, or made known to, the expert at or before         |
| 25 | the trial. If the facts or data are of a type reasonably relied       |
| 26 | upon by experts in the subject to support the opinion expressed,      |
| 27 | the facts or data need not be admissible in evidence. <u>Facts or</u> |
| 28 | data that are otherwise inadmissible may not be disclosed to the      |
| 29 | jury by the proponent of the opinion or inference unless the          |
| 30 | court determines that their probative value in assisting the          |
| 31 | jury to evaluate the expert's opinion substantially outweighs         |
| 32 | their prejudicial effect.   |
| 33 | Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.                   |
| 34 |   |
| 35 | ======================================                                |
| 36 | And the title is amended as follows:                                  |
| 37 | Delete everything before the enacting clause                          |
| 38 | and insert:   |
| 39 | A bill to be entitled   |
| 40 | An act relating to expert testimony; amending s.                      |
| 41 | 90.702, F.S.; providing that a witness qualified as an                |
| 42 | expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or                  |
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32-05147-13

SENATOR AMENDMENT

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43 education may testify in the form of an opinion as to the facts at issue in a case under certain 44 45 circumstances; requiring the courts of this state to interpret and apply the principles of expert testimony 46 47 in conformity with specified United States Supreme Court decisions; subjecting pure opinion testimony to 48 such requirements; amending s. 90.704, F.S.; providing 49 that facts or data that are otherwise inadmissible in 50 51 evidence may not be disclosed to the jury by the 52 proponent of the opinion or inference unless the court 53 determines that the probative value of the facts or 54 data in assisting the jury to evaluate the expert's 55 opinion substantially outweighs the prejudicial effect 56 of the facts or data; providing an effective date.

58 WHEREAS, the Supreme Court of the United States in Daubert 59 v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 509 U.S. 579 (1993) 60 replaced the standard for expert testimony in all federal courts 61 that was first articulated in Frye v. United States, 293 F.2d 62 1013 (D.C. Cir 1923) with a new standard that is known as the 63 Daubert standard, and

64 WHEREAS, the United States Supreme Court has subsequently 65 reaffirmed and refined the Daubert standard in the cases of 66 General Electric Co. v. Joiner, 522 U.S. 136 (1997) and Kumho 67 Tire Co. v. Carmichael, 526 U.S. 137 (1999), and 68 WHEREAS, Florida's Evidence Code is generally patterned 69 after the Federal Rules of Evidence, 60 Additional Content of Evidence, 61 Additional Content of Evidence, 62 Additional Content of Evidence, 63 Additional Content of Evidence, 64 Additional Content of Evidence, 65 Additional Content of Evidence, 66 Additional Content of Evidence, 67 Additional Content of Evidence, 68 Additional Content of Evidence, 69 Additional Content of Evidence, 60 Additional Content of Evidence, 60 Additional Content of Evidence, 61 Additional Content of Evidence, 62 Additional Content of Evidence, 63 Additional Content of Evidence, 64 Additional Content of Evidence, 65 Additional Content of Evidence, 66 Additional Content of Evidence, 67 Additional Content of Evidence, 68 Additional Content of Evidence, 69 Additional Content of Evidence, 60 Additional Content of Evidence, 61 Additional Content of Evidence, 62 Additional Content of Evidence, 63 Additional Content of Evidence, 64 Additional Content of Evidence, 64 Additional Content of Evidence, 64 Additional Content of Evidence, 65 Additional Content of Evidence, 64 Additional Content of Evidence, 65 Additional Content of Evidence, 65 Additional Content of Evidence, 65 Additional Content o

70 WHEREAS, Rule 702 of the Federal Rules of Evidence,
71 applicable to all federal courts, was amended in 2000 to reflect

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72 the holdings in Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 73 509 U.S. 579 (1993), General Electric Co. v. Joiner, 522 U.S. 74 136 (1997), and Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael, 526 U.S. 137 75 (1999), and 76 WHEREAS, as result of the 2000 amendment, Rule 702 of the 77 Federal Rules of Evidence provides that: 78 A witness who is qualified as an expert by knowledge, 79 skill, experience, training, or education may testify in the 80 form of an opinion or otherwise if: 81 (a) The expert's scientific, technical, or other 82 specialized knowledge will help the trier of fact to understand 83 the evidence or to determine a fact in issue; 84 (b) The testimony is based on sufficient facts or data; 85 (c) The testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods; and 86 (d) The expert has reliably applied the principles and 87 88 methods to the facts of the case, and 89 WHEREAS, by amending s. 90.702, Florida Statutes, to 90 pattern it after Rule 702 of the Federal Rules of Evidence as 91 amended in 2000, the Florida Legislature intends to adopt the 92 standards for expert testimony in the courts of this state as provided in Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 509 93 U.S. 579 (1993), General Electric Co. v. Joiner, 522 U.S. 136 94 95 (1997), and Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael, 526 U.S. 137 (1999), 96 and to no longer apply the standard in Frye v. United States, 97 293 F.2d 1013 (D.C. Cir 1923) in the courts of this state, and 98 WHEREAS, by amending s. 90.702, Florida Statutes, the Florida Legislature intends to prohibit in the courts of this 99 100 state pure opinion testimony as provided in Marsh v. Valyou, 977

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101 So.2d 543 (Fla. 2007), NOW, THEREFORE,