By Senator Stewart

17-01242-23 2023890

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to custodial interrogations of minors; creating s. 900.06, F.S.; defining terms; providing a presumption of inadmissibility for confessions of certain minors which are made as a result of a custodial interrogation at a place of detention if deceptive tactics are used; specifying circumstances under which the presumption may be overcome; providing that the state attorney has the burden of proving that such confessions were voluntary; requiring that certain objections be made in the trial court; 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 900.06, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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900.06 Deceptive tactics during custodial interrogations of minors prohibited; presumption of inadmissibility.—

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(1) As used in this section, the term:

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(a) "Custodial interrogation" means questioning or other conduct by a law enforcement officer which is reasonably likely to elicit an incriminating response from an individual and which occurs under circumstances in which a reasonable individual in the same circumstances would consider himself or herself to be in the custody of a law enforcement agency.

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(b) "Deception" means the knowing communication by a law enforcement officer to a subject of a custodial interrogation which includes false facts about evidence or unauthorized

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statements regarding leniency.

(c) "Place of detention" means a police station, sheriff's office, correctional facility, prisoner holding facility, county detention facility, or other governmental facility where a minor may be held in connection with a criminal charge or a petition for delinquency that has been or may be filed against the minor.

- (2) An oral, written, or sign language confession of an individual who was younger than 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense, which confession is made as a result of a custodial interrogation conducted at a place of detention, is presumed to be inadmissible as evidence against the minor making the confession in any criminal proceeding or any juvenile court proceeding if, during the custodial interrogation, a law enforcement officer engages in deception.
- (3) The presumption of inadmissibility of a confession under subsection (2) may be overcome by a preponderance of the evidence that the confession was voluntarily given, based on the totality of the circumstances.
- (4) The state attorney has the burden of proving that a confession was voluntary. Any objection to the failure of the state to call all material witnesses on the issue of whether the confession was voluntary must be made in the trial court.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.