FIRST REGULAR SESSION HOUSE BILL NO. 863

95TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVES DIXON (Sponsor), KUESSNER, LIPKE, GATSCHENBERGER, JONES (89), GRISAMORE, LAMPE, NIEVES, LEARA, RUESTMAN, ATKINS, PARKINSON, DAVIS, NORR, KOENIG, FRANZ, SANDER, WELLS, JONES (117), McGHEE AND COOPER (Co-sponsors). 1247L.02I D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To amend chapter 491, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to the child witness protection act.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Chapter 491, RSMo, is amended by adding thereto one new section, to be known as section 491.725, to read as follows: 2

491,725. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Child Witness **Protection Act''.**

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2. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:

4 (1) "Child", a person fourteen years of age or under who is a witness in any judicial proceeding under chapter 452 or 453, RSMo, or the alleged victim or witness in any 5 judicial proceeding under chapter 455, 565, 566, or 568, RSMo. "Victim" or "witness" 6 7 shall not include any child accused of committing a felony; however, these terms may, in the court's discretion, include: 8

9 (a) A child where such child's participation in a felony appears to have been 10 induced, coerced, or unwilling; or

11 (b) A child who has participated in the felony, but who has subsequently and voluntarily agreed to testify on behalf of the state; 12

13 (2) "Support person", an adult, designated by the court to serve as a support person, who is known to the child victim or witness and who has no direct legal or 14 15 pecuniary interest in the outcome of the judicial proceeding.

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

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16 3. In order to facilitate testimony that is fair and accurate, for the benefit of all 17 parties, and in order to protect all parties from the risks of a child becoming confused 18 while testifying in a judicial proceeding, the following child witness protection act shall 19 apply to all children testifying in court:

(1) Whether at a competency hearing or trial itself, the judge shall ensure that any
oath that is required of a child shall be administered in such a manner that the child may
fully understand his or her duty to tell the truth;

(2) The court shall take care to ensure that questions are stated in a form which is appropriate to the age of the child. The court shall explain to the child that if he or she does not understand a question, the child has the right to say that he or she does not understand the question and to have the question restated in a form that the child does understand;

(3) A child victim or witness has a right to testify at a time of day when such child
is best able to understand the questions and otherwise handle the stresses of testifying.
Accordingly, in the court's discretion, the taking of testimony may be limited in duration
or limited to normal school hours. The court may order a recess when the energy, comfort,
or attention span of the child warrants;

(4) Upon motion made by the child, his or her representative, or any party to the
judicial proceeding, at least thirty days in advance of the judicial proceeding, the court
may allow the child to have a toy, blanket, or similar item in his or her possession while
testifying, but such item shall only be allowed if:

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(a) All parties agree; or

(b) If the movant shows the court by a preponderance of evidence that:

a. The child in question cannot reliably testify without the item in his or herpossession; and

b. Allowing the item is not likely to prejudice the trier of fact in hearing and
evaluating the child's testimony;

(5) Upon motion made by the child, his or her representative, or any party to the
judicial proceeding, at least thirty days in advance of the judicial proceeding, the court
may designate a support person, who shall be present in the courtroom, in view of the child
witness. The court may allow the support person to remain in close proximity to the child
during the child's testimony, but such action shall only be allowed if:

- 48 (a) All parties agree; or
- 49 (b) If the movant shows the court by a preponderance of the evidence that:

a. The child in question cannot reliably testify without the support person in close
 proximity during the testimony; and

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52 b. Allowing the support person to be in close proximity to the child during 53 testimony is not likely to prejudice the trier of fact in hearing and evaluating the child's 54 testimony.

The support person shall not obscure the child from the view of the defendant or the trier 55 of fact. A support person shall not provide the child with an answer to any question 56 directed to the child during the course of the child's testimony or otherwise prompt the 57 child or otherwise influence the testimony of the child. If the support person attempts to 58 59 influence or affect in any manner the testimony of the child victim or witness during the giving of testimony or at any other time, the court shall exclude that support person, refer 60 61 the matter of misconduct of the support person to the prosecuting attorney, and designate an alternative support person; 62

63 (6) The court shall prevent intimidation or harassment of the child witness by the 64 parties or their attorneys. Insofar as it is consistent with the constitutional rights of the 65 parties to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses, the judge may rephrase any 66 questions in order to prevent any such intimidation or harassment; and

(7) Upon its own motion or the motion of any party to the judicial proceeding, at
least thirty days in advance of the judicial proceeding, the court may order such
accommodations as are appropriate under the circumstances to ensure the comfort of the
child victim or witness, including the following measures:

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(a) Adjusting the layout of the courtroom;

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(b) Conducting the proceedings outside the normal courtroom; or

(c) Relaxing the formalities of the proceedings; provided that, such measures are
 consistent with the rights of all parties under the constitution and laws of the United States
 and the State of Missouri.

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