

2023 South Dakota Legislature Senate Bill 70

Introduced by: Senator Reed

1 An Act to revise provisions related to courtroom modifications for child witnesses.

2 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:

3 Section 1. That § 26-8A-31 be AMENDED:

26-8A-31. At the taking of testimony pursuant to § 26-8A-30, the public shall
<u>must</u> be excluded from the room in which the <u>witness child</u> is testifying. The <u>court shall</u>
<u>determine those</u> persons permitted to be physically present shall be determined by the
court. The court, in its discretion, may permit in the room a person whose presence would
contribute to the well-being of the <u>witness child</u> or the reduction of apprehension of the
witness child during the testimony. Attorneys for the parties may not be excluded.

10 If the court makes a specific finding, outside the presence of the jury, that the presence of the defendant, or in a civil case, the presence of the respondent, in the same 11 12 room as the witnesschild, will cause substantial emotional distress to the child and that 13 such distress would impair the ability of the witness child to communicate, upon such finding the court may exclude the defendant from the room in which the witness child is 14 15 testifying. However, if the defendant is excluded, the testimony of the witness child shall 16 be by two-way, closed-_circuit television such that the testimony of the witness child is 17 televised in the courtroom and simultaneously thereto, a monitor in the room in which the witness child is testifying displays a view of the courtroom which view shall include the 18 19 defendant. The right to have the defendant's image televised in the room in which the 20 witness child is testifying is a right of the defendant which the defendant may waive. If 21 the defendant is excluded from the room in which the witness child is testifying, the court 22 shall must provide for instantaneous communication between the defendant and defense 23 counsel and grant reasonable court recesses during the testimony for consultation 24 between the defendant and defense counsel. The court may communicate by audio system 25 with attorneys outside of the courtroom.

1	If, on the motion of the prosecuting attorney and outside the presence of the jury,
2	the court makes a specific finding that the child will suffer substantial emotional distress
3	that will impair the ability of the child to communicate due to the presence of the jury, the
4	court may exclude the jury from the room in which the child is testifying. The testimony
5	of the child must be televised at the same time to the courtroom by closed circuit television
6	equipment.

7 Section 2. That chapter 26-8A be amended with a NEW SECTION:

8	In any proceeding in which a child under the age of sixteen is describing any act
9	of sexual contact or rape performed with or on the child by another, any act of physical
10	abuse or neglect of the child by another, any act of physical abuse or neglect of another
11	child, any act of human trafficking of the child by another, or any act constituting a crime
12	of violence as defined in § 22-1-2 committed against the child or another child, the court
13	may, on its own motion or by motion of an attorney in the proceeding, provide any of the
14	following accommodations to the child:
15	(1) To be addressed, asked questions, and read the oath or affirmation to testify
16	truthfully in an age-appropriate manner;
17	(2) To be free of nuisance or harassing tactics in the proceeding;
18	(3) To have a person who would contribute to the well-being of the child present,
19	clearly visible, and in close proximity, if the person is not a witness in the
20	proceeding;
21	(4) To have sufficient breaks in the proceedings to allow for the comfort of the child;
22	(5) To have a certified therapeutic dog as defined in § 23A-24-10, an item used to
23	provide psychological comfort, or both, present in the room with the child; or
24	(6) If the defendant has chosen to proceed pro se, to have the court appoint standby
25	counsel for the defendant for the sole purpose of questioning the child on behalf of
26	the defendant if the court finds that there is a substantial likelihood that the child
27	will suffer substantial emotional distress that will impair the ability of the child to
28	communicate if the defendant questions the child directly.

2