

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL OF FLORIDA

Eduardo Alfredo Medrano-Chavez v. State of Florida

Medrano-Chavez · No. 3D25-0800 · Decided May 6, 2026

SUMMARY

The Third District Court of Appeal of Florida reversed Eduardo Alfredo Medrano-Chavez’s convictions and sentences for sexual activity with a child by a person in familial or custodial authority and lewd or lascivious molestation. The court held that the trial court abused its discretion by admitting a police detective’s testimony that bolstered the alleged victim’s credibility and that the State failed to prove the error was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Third District Court of Appeal of Florida
WRITING FOR THE COURT	J. Logue; Chief Judge Scales; Judge Logue; Judge Lobree
JURISDICTION	Florida Third District Court of Appeal
DECIDED	May 6, 2026
DOCKET	3D25-0800
DISPOSITION	reversed_and_remanded
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Appeal from convictions and sentences for sexual activity with a child by a person in familial or custodial authority and lewd and lascivious molestation. The defendant challenged the admission of a detective's testimony bolstering the alleged victim's credibility.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	A trial court's ruling on the admissibility of evidence is reviewed for abuse of discretion. Whether an evidentiary error was harmless is reviewed under the harmless-error standard, placing the burden on the State to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the error did not contribute to the verdict.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published
PARTIES	Eduardo Alfredo Medrano-Chavez v. State of Florida

TOPICS

- evidence
- harmless error
- standard of review
- criminal procedure
- appellate procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

criminal law

criminal procedure

evidence

appellate procedure

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the trial court abused its discretion by overruling the defense objection to a police detective's testimony that the alleged victim's demeanor appeared genuine.
2. Whether the improper admission of the detective's credibility-bolstering testimony was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt.

HOLDINGS

1. The detective's testimony that, based on his experience, K.M.C.'s demeanor appeared genuine improperly bolstered her credibility and invaded the jury's exclusive province to determine witness credibility. The trial court therefore abused its discretion by overruling the defense objection.
2. The State failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the detective's improper credibility-bolstering testimony did not contribute to the verdict. The error was therefore not harmless.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"Thus, it is an invasion of the jury's exclusive province for one witness to offer his personal view on the credibility of a fellow witness." (at 4)

"Thus, based on the testimony and evidence presented at trial, the State failed to meet its burden of establishing that the trial court's improper admission of Detective Tabares' testimony bolstering K.M.C.'s credibility was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt." (at 6)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The alleged victim, K.M.C., testified that her father, Medrano-Chavez, sexually abused her in 2017 or 2018 when she was fourteen or fifteen years old. The State's detective testified that, after viewing a recorded interview in which K.M.C. identified Medrano-Chavez, her demeanor appeared genuine based on his experience. K.M.C. was the only witness to testify that the abuse occurred, there was no physical evidence supporting her account, and the defense argued that she fabricated the allegations to obtain a U-Visa. The jury found Medrano-Chavez guilty of both charged offenses.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The State charged Medrano-Chavez with two sexual offenses. A jury found him guilty as charged, and the circuit court sentenced him to life imprisonment on Count I and fifteen years' imprisonment on Count II. The trial court denied his motion and supplemental motion for new trial. He timely appealed, and the Third District Court of Appeal reversed and remanded for a new trial.

DISPOSITION

reversed_and_remanded

REMAND INSTRUCTIONS

Remand for a new trial.

CASES CITED

- Cochran v. State, 411 So. 3d 1278, 1280 (Fla. 6th DCA 2025)
- Barnes v. State, 93 So. 2d 863, 864 (Fla. 1957)
- Boatwright v. State, 452 So. 2d 666, 668 (Fla. 5th DCA 1984)
- Seibert v. State, 923 So. 2d 460, 472 (Fla. 2006)
- Knowles v. State, 632 So. 2d 62, 65-66 (Fla. 1993)
- Page v. State, 733 So. 2d 1079, 1081 (Fla. 4th DCA 1999)
- Tumblin v. State, 29 So. 3d 1093, 1101 (Fla. 2010)
- Bowles v. State, 381 So. 2d 326, 328 (Fla. 5th DCA 1980)
- Morris v. State, 233 So. 3d 438, 446 (Fla. 2018)

OPINION

Eduardo Alfredo Medrano-Chavez v. State of Florida

PER CURIAM.

Third District Court of Appeal State of Florida Opinion filed May 6, 2026. Not final until disposition of timely filed motion for rehearing. _____ No. 3D25-0800 Lower Tribunal No. F21-17488 _____ Eduardo Alfredo Medrano-Chavez, Appellant, vs. State of Florida, Appellee. An Appeal from the Circuit Court for Miami-Dade County, Christine Hernandez, Judge. Carlos J. Martinez, Public Defender, and Amy Weber, Assistant Public Defender, for appellant. James Uthmeier, Attorney General, and Liz Feliz, Assistant Attorney General, for appellee. Before SCALES, C.J., and LOGUE and LOBREE, JJ. LOGUE, J. Eduardo Alfredo Medrano-Chavez appeals his convictions and sentences for sexual activity with a child by a person in familial or custodial authority (Count I) and lewd and lascivious molestation on a child between 12 and 16 years of age (Count II). We reverse Medrano-Chavez's convictions and sentences and remand for a new trial because the trial court abused its discretion by overruling the defense's objection to Detective Tabares' testimony that improperly bolstered the alleged victim's credibility and because the State failed to meet its burden to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the error did not contribute to the verdict.

BACKGROUND

In 2021, the State charged Medrano-Chavez with one count of sexual activity with a child by a person in familial or custodial authority in violation of section 794.011(8)(b), Florida Statutes (2017) (Count I), and one count of lewd and lascivious molestation on a child between 12 and 16 years of age in violation of section 800.04(5)(c)2., Florida Statutes (2017) (Count II). The alleged victim in both counts, K.M.C., is Medrano-Chavez's biological daughter. Medrano-Chavez's trial defense was that he did not sexually abuse K.M.C. and that she fabricated the alleged sexual abuse

so that she could apply for a “U-Visa” based on Medrano-Chavez’s alleged sexual abuse. The State presented the testimony of Detective Humberto Tabares of the Miami-Dade Police Department Special Victims Unit. His testimony reflected that in 2021, K.M.C., while in Maryland, called the Miami-Dade Police Department to report that she had been sexually abused by Medrano-Chavez in 2017 or 2018 in Miami-Dade County, while she was fourteen or fifteen years old. Due to restrictions on travel as a result of COVID, he contacted a police department in Maryland to interview K.M.C. During the recorded interview, the Maryland detective presented a photograph of Medrano-Chavez to K.M.C., and she identified Medrano-Chavez as the perpetrator. The Maryland detective sent the video of the interview to Detective Tabares. During Detective Tabares’ testimony, the prosecutor asked him what he did next in his investigation after he received the video of the interview. In response, he testified that he viewed the video, and then stated: “I saw [K.M.C.’s] demeanor in the photograph [sic]. I you know, from my experience, it was genuine.” The defense objected based on bolstering, and the trial court overruled the objection. Detective Tabares then testified that he placed “a message in the system for [Medrano-Chavez’s] apprehension,” and he was arrested. The video was not shown to the jury. The State presented the testimony of K.M.C. and others. During K.M.C.’s testimony, she testified, among other things, that Medrano-Chavez had sexually abused her in 2017 or 2018 in Miami-Dade County, while she was fourteen or fifteen years old. The jury found Medrano-Chavez guilty as charged. Thereafter, Medrano-Chavez filed a motion and supplemental motion for new trial, which the trial court denied. The trial court sentenced Medrano-Chavez to life in prison as to Count I and fifteen years in prison as to Count II. Medrano-Chavez’s timely appeal followed.

ANALYSIS

Medrano-Chavez argues the trial court abused its discretion by overruling the defense’s objection to Detective Tabares’ testimony that, in light of his experience, K.M.C.’s demeanor in the video appeared “genuine.”¹ We agree. A jury is “the sole arbiter of the credibility of witnesses.” *Cochran v. State*, 411 So. 3d 1278, 1280 (Fla. 6th DCA 2025) (citing *Barnes v. State*, 93 So. 2d 863, 864 (Fla. 1957)). “Thus, it is an invasion of the jury’s exclusive province for one witness to offer his personal view on the credibility of a fellow witness.” *Cochran*, 411 So. 3d at 1280 (quoting *Boatwright v. State*, 452 So. 2d 666, 668 (Fla. 5th DCA 1984)); see also *Seibert v. State*, 923 So.

¹ “A trial court’s ruling on the admissibility of evidence is reviewed under an abuse of discretion standard.” *Morris v. State*, 233 So. 3d 438, 446 (Fla. 2018). ⁴ 2d 460, 472 (Fla. 2006) (“[A]llowing one witness to offer a personal view on the credibility of a fellow witness is an invasion of the province of the jury to determine a witness’s credibility.” (quoting *Knowles v. State*, 632 So. 2d 62, 65-66 (Fla. 1993))). “Moreover, ‘[i]t is especially harmful for a police witness to give his opinion of a witnesses’ [sic] credibility because of the great weight afforded an officer’s testimony.’” *Seibert*, 923 So. 2d at 472 (quoting *Page v. State*, 733 So. 2d 1079, 1081 (Fla. 4th DCA 1999)); see also *Tumblin v. State*, 29 So. 3d 1093, 1101 (Fla. 2010) (“Police

officers, by virtue of their positions, rightfully bring with their testimony an air of authority and legitimacy. A jury is inclined to give great weight to their opinions” (quoting *Bowles v. State*, 381 So. 2d 326, 328 (Fla. 5th DCA 1980))). The State challenges Medrano-Chavez’s argument on appeal that Detective Tabares offered his personal view of K.M.C.’s credibility. In doing so, the State asserts Detective Tabares was merely commenting as to the steps he took in investigating K.M.C.’s report that Medrano-Chavez sexually abused her. This argument does not completely reflect what occurred. Although Detective Tabares was testifying as to the steps he took in his investigation, his testimony also bolstered K.M.C.’s credibility by stating that, based on his experience, her demeanor was “genuine.” (emphasis added). This bolstered K.M.C.’s credibility, and it was an abuse of discretion to 5 overrule the defense’s objection in this regard. The State argues that even if the trial court abused its discretion by overruling the defense’s objection to Detective Tabares’ testimony, the error was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. Based on our review of the testimony and evidence presented at trial, we disagree. Here, K.M.C. was the only witness who testified that Medrano-Chavez sexually abused her and there was no physical evidence to support K.M.C.’s assertion as to the alleged sexual abuse. K.M.C.’s credibility played an important role in the State’s prosecution of the case because it was K.M.C.’s word versus Medrano-Chavez’s word. In addition, Medrano-Chavez presented a defense that also placed K.M.C.’s credibility at issue—that K.M.C. fabricated her accusations against Medrano-Chavez because she was illegally in the United States and the allegations as to Medrano-Chavez sexually assaulting her could assist her in obtaining a “U-Visa.” Finally, there was testimony at trial that during a custody proceeding between Medrano- Chavez and K.M.C.’s mother, the trial court appointed an investigator to conduct an assessment of the home where Medrano-Chavez lived with K.M.C. and two of her sisters and to make a recommendation to the trial court. During the assessment, the investigator spoke to K.M.C., but she did not disclose any sort of sexual abuse to the investigator even though 6 Medrano-Chavez had already allegedly sexually abused K.M.C. at that time.² Thus, based on the testimony and evidence presented at trial, the State failed to meet its burden of establishing that the trial court’s improper admission of Detective Tabares’ testimony bolstering K.M.C.’s credibility was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. See *Cochran*, 411 So. 3d at 1281 (“The harmless error test places the burden on the State to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the error did not contribute to the verdict.”). Accordingly, we reverse Medrano-Chavez’s convictions and sentences and remand for a new trial. Reversed and remanded. 2 K.M.C. testified at trial that she did not tell the investigator that Medrano- Chavez had sexually assaulted her because she was afraid of Medrano- Chavez’s reaction. 7