By Representatives Healey, Lippman, Cosgrove, Hill, Lawson, Bloom, Brennan, Bullard, D. Prewitt, Crist, Barreiro, Kelly, Rodriguez-Chomat, Crow, Posey, Culp, Murman, Wallace, Fasano, Arnold, Stabins, Geller, Rayson, Ritter, Brown, Miller, Frankel, Dawson-White and Jacobs

A bill to be entitled An act relating to law enforcement and correctional officers; amending s. 112.531, F.S.; redefining the terms "law enforcement officer" and "correctional officer" to include part-time officers; defining the term "willful and knowing"; amending s. 112.532, F.S.; revising language with respect to the rights of law enforcement and correctional officers; requiring certain officers in charge of an investigation to be certified; authorizing an officer to bring a civil action against an agency for a willful and knowing violation of part VI of chapter 112, F.S.; providing for costs and attorney's fees; amending s. 112.533, F.S.; authorizing officers to review complaints and all written or otherwise recorded statements made; authorizing an officer to review his or her personnel file under certain circumstances; authorizing the inclusion of certain statements; amending s. 112.534, F.S.; revising language with respect to the failure of an agency to comply with the provisions of part VI of chapter 112, F.S.; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Section 112.531, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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112.531 Definitions.--As used in this part, the term:

- (1) "Law enforcement officer" means any person, other than a chief of police, who is employed full time or part time by any municipality or the state or any political subdivision thereof and whose primary responsibility is the prevention and detection of crime or the enforcement of the penal, traffic, or highway laws of this state; and includes any person who is appointed by the sheriff as a deputy sheriff pursuant to s. 30.07.
- (2) "Correctional officer" means any person, other than a superintendent, who is appointed or employed full time or part time by the state or any political subdivision thereof whose primary responsibility is the supervision, protection, care, custody, or control of inmates within a correctional institution; and includes correctional probation officers, as defined in s. 943.10(3). However, the term "correctional officer" does not include any secretarial, clerical, or professionally trained personnel.
- (3) "Willful and knowing," when applied to a violation, means those circumstances in which a court determines that all three of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) An officer's rights under this part were violated.
- (b) The interrogating officer knew or should have known the conduct violated this part.
 - (c) The violation was substantive in nature.

Furthermore, when a person commits a willful and knowing violation of the rights of an officer under this part, there shall be a presumption that the violator did not act in good faith or use due care.

Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 112.532, Florida Statutes, is amended, paragraph (j) is added

to said subsection, and subsection (3) of said section is amended, to read:

112.532 Law enforcement officers' and correctional officers' rights.—All law enforcement officers and correctional officers employed by or appointed to a law enforcement agency or a correctional agency shall have the following rights and privileges:

- (1) RIGHTS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS WHILE UNDER INVESTIGATION. -- Whenever a law enforcement officer or correctional officer is under investigation and subject to interrogation by members of his or her agency for any reason which could lead to disciplinary action, demotion, or dismissal, such interrogation shall be conducted under the following conditions:
- officer under investigation shall be informed of the rank, name, and command of the officer in charge of the investigation, the interrogating officer, and all persons present during the interrogation. All questions directed to the officer under interrogation shall be asked by and through one interrogator at any one time. The officer in charge of the investigation and the interrogating officer must be actively certified officers as defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), or (3).
- (j) Notwithstanding the rights and privileges provided by this section, nothing in this section shall limit the right of an agency to discipline or to pursue criminal charges against an officer.
- (3) CIVIL SUITS BROUGHT BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OR CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS.--
- $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ Every law enforcement officer or correctional officer shall have the right to bring civil suit against any

person, group of persons, or organization or corporation, or the head of such organization or corporation, for damages, either pecuniary or otherwise, suffered during the performance of the officer's official duties or for abridgment of the officer's civil rights arising out of the officer's performance of official duties. Furthermore, subsequent to a court's decision that a willful and knowing violation has occurred, a law enforcement officer or correctional officer shall have the right to bring a civil suit against an agency for a willful and knowing violation of the officer's rights under this part.

- (b)1. If a civil action is filed against an agency for a willful and knowing violation of this part and the court determines that a willful and knowing violation did occur, the court shall assess and award, against the agency responsible, the reasonable costs of enforcement, including reasonable attorney's fees.
- 2. Whenever an agency appeals a court's decision that a willful and knowing violation of this part has occurred, and such decision is affirmed, the court shall assess a reasonable attorney's fee against the agency for such appellate action.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 112.533, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended, subsection (3) is renumbered as subsection (4), and a new subsection (3) is added to said section, to read:

112.533 Receipt and processing of complaints.--

(2)(a) A complaint filed against a law enforcement officer or correctional officer with a law enforcement agency or correctional agency and all information obtained pursuant to the investigation by the agency of such complaint shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1)

until the investigation ceases to be active, or until the agency head or the agency head's designee provides written notice to the officer who is the subject of the complaint, either personally or by mail, that the agency has either:

- 1. Concluded the investigation with a finding not to proceed with disciplinary action or to file charges; or
- 2. Concluded the investigation with a finding to proceed with disciplinary action or to file charges.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the officer who is the subject of the complaint may review the complaint and all written or otherwise recorded statements made by or on behalf of the complainant and witnesses immediately prior to the beginning of the investigative interview. If a witness to a complaint is incarcerated in a correctional facility and may be under the supervision of, or have contact with, the officer under investigation, only the names and written or otherwise recorded statements of the complainant and nonincarcerated witnesses may be reviewed by the officer under investigation immediately prior to the beginning of the investigative interview.

- (b) This subsection does not apply to any public record which is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to s. 119.07(3). For the purposes of this subsection, an investigation shall be considered active as long as it is continuing with a reasonable, good faith anticipation that an administrative finding will be made in the foreseeable future. An investigation <u>is</u> shall be presumed to be inactive if no finding is made within 45 days after the complaint is filed.
- (c) Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, the complaint and information shall be available to law

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enforcement agencies, correctional agencies, and state attorneys in the conduct of a lawful criminal investigation.

ersonnel file at reasonable times under the supervision of the designated records custodian. The officer may attach a concise statement in response to any item included in the file and shall be sent a copy of any derogatory material which is placed in the file. Furthermore, information pertaining to unfounded or unsubstantiated anonymous complaints shall not be put in an officer's personnel file or any complaint profile mechanism.

Section 4. Section 112.534, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

112.534 Failure to comply.--If any law enforcement agency or correctional agency fails to comply with the requirements of this part, a law enforcement officer or correctional officer employed by or appointed to such agency who is adversely affected personally injured by such failure to comply may apply directly to the circuit court of the county wherein such agency is headquartered and permanently resides for an injunction to restrain and enjoin such violation of the provisions of this part and to compel the performance of the duties imposed by this part and for a declaration as to whether the officer's rights under this part have been violated in a willful and knowing manner. An action brought under this section shall be handled expeditiously by the court so as to protect the rights of the officer bringing such action. Furthermore, a willful and knowing violation of this part shall constitute the offense of "misuse of official position" for purposes of consideration by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission; such conduct shall

be reported by the violator's agency to the commission; and the commission shall provide an appropriate penalty within the commission's disciplinary guidelines. Section 5. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law. HOUSE SUMMARY Revises the provisions of part VI of ch. 112, F.S., relating to law enforcement and correctional officers to:

1. Redefine the terms "law enforcement officer" and "correctional officer" to include part-time officers.

2. Define the term "willful and knowing" to mean a violation of the part under these girgumetances in which violation of the part under those circumstances in which a court determines that an officer's rights under the part were violated, the interrogating officer knew or should have known the conduct violated the part, and the should have known the conduct violated the part, and the violation was substantive in nature.

3. Provide that the officer in charge of the investigation under the part and the interrogating officer must be actively certified officers.

4. Provide that every law enforcement officer or correctional officer shall have the right to bring a civil action against an agency for a willful and knowing violation of the officer's rights under the part.

5. Provide that an officer has the right to review his or her personnel file at reasonable times under the supervision of a designated records custodian and the supervision of a designated records custodian and the officer may attach a concise statement in response to any item included in the file. Revise language with respect to failure to comply with the part. See bill for details. 2.6