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30 31 By the Committees on Utilities & Communications, Law Enforcement & Crime Prevention and Representative Futch

A bill to be entitled An act relating to communications security; amending s. 934.02, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 934.03, F.S.; prohibiting intentional disclosure of certain authorized interceptions of certain communications; providing a penalty; authorizing certain providers to intercept "electronic" communications for quality control purposes; authorizing service providers to provide technical assistance in emergency interceptions; revising misdemeanor interception offenses; amending s. 934.07, F.S.; removing prostitution from offenses which may be investigated using court-ordered intercepts; amending s. 934.09, F.S.; providing for emergency interceptions under specified circumstances; revising requirements for applications to intercept wire or electronic communications; amending s. 934.10, F.S.; including reliance on investigative or law enforcement officer requests for emergency intercepts as a complete defense to civil, criminal, or administrative liability; amending s. 934.23, F.S.; specifying required disclosures by service providers to investigative or law enforcement officers under certain circumstances; amending criteria for obtaining a court order for disclosure; requiring service providers to preserve records and evidence; holding providers harmless in

certain circumstances; providing for compensation for expenses; amending s. 934.27, F.S.; including reliance on investigative or law enforcement officer requests for emergency intercepts as a complete defense to civil or criminal liability; amending s. 934.31, F.S.; requiring investigative or law enforcement officers to use reasonably available restrictive technology to limit access to certain information in processing calls; amending s. 934.34, F.S.; requiring assistance of service providers in installing emergency pen register or trap and trace devices; creating s. 934.35, F.S.; providing for installation of emergency pen register and trap and trace devices; providing requirements; providing limitations; holding providers harmless under certain circumstances; providing for compensation for expenses; 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. Subsections (1), (4), and (12) of section 934.02, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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934.02 Definitions.--As used in this chapter:

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(1) "Wire communication" means any aural transfer made in whole or in part through the use of facilities for the transmission of communications by the aid of wire, cable, or other like connection between the point of origin and the

31 point of reception including the use of such connection in a

switching station furnished or operated by any person engaged in providing or operating such facilities for the transmission of intrastate, interstate, or foreign communications or communications affecting intrastate, interstate, or foreign commerce. Such term includes any electronic storage of such communication but does not include the radio portion of a cordless telephone communication that is transmitted between the cordless telephone handset and the base unit.

- (4) "Electronic, mechanical, or other device" means any device or apparatus which can be used to intercept a wire, electronic, or oral communication other than:
- (a) Any telephone or telegraph instrument, equipment, or facility, or any component thereof:
- 1. Furnished to the subscriber or user by a provider of wire or electronic communication service in the ordinary course of its business and being used by the subscriber or user in the ordinary course of its business or furnished by such subscriber or user for connection to the facilities of such service and used in the ordinary course of its business; or
- 2. Being used by a <u>provider of wire or electronic</u> communications <u>service</u> <u>common carrier</u> in the ordinary course of its business or by an investigative or law enforcement officer in the ordinary course of her or his duties.
- (b) A hearing aid or similar device being used to correct subnormal hearing to not better than normal.
- (12) "Electronic communication" means any transfer of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic, or photooptical

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system that affects intrastate, interstate, or foreign commerce, but does not include:

- (a) The radio portion of a cordless telephone communication that is transmitted between the cordless telephone handset and the base unit;
 - (a) (b) Any wire or oral communication;
- $\underline{\text{(b)}(c)}$ Any communication made through a tone-only paging device; $\overline{\text{or}}$
- $\underline{\text{(c)}(d)}$ Any communication from an electronic or mechanical device which permits the tracking of the movement of a person or an object; or
- (d) Electronic funds transfer information stored by a financial institution in a communications system used for the electronic storage and transfer of funds.
- Section 2. Subsection (1), paragraphs (a) and (e) of subsection (2), and paragraph (b) of subsection (4) of section 934.03, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 934.03 Interception and disclosure of wire, oral, or electronic communications prohibited.--
- (1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, any person who:
- (a) Intentionally intercepts, endeavors to intercept, or procures any other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept any wire, oral, or electronic communication;
- (b) Intentionally uses, endeavors to use, or procures any other person to use or endeavor to use any electronic, mechanical, or other device to intercept any oral communication when:
- 29 1. Such device is affixed to, or otherwise transmits a 30 signal through, a wire, cable, or other like connection used 31 in wire communication; or

- 2. Such device transmits communications by radio or interferes with the transmission of such communication;
- (c) Intentionally discloses, or endeavors to disclose, to any other person the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication in violation of this subsection; or
- (d) Intentionally uses, or endeavors to use, the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication in violation of this subsection; or
- (e) Intentionally discloses, or endeavors to disclose, to any other person the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication, intercepted by means authorized by subparagraph (2)(a)2., paragraph (2)(b), paragraph (2)(c), s. 934.07, or s. 934.09, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of such a communication in connection with a criminal investigation, having obtained or received the information in connection with a criminal investigation, and with intent to improperly obstruct, impede, or interfere with a duly authorized criminal investigation,

shall be punished as provided in subsection (4).

(2)(a)1. It is lawful under ss. 934.03-934.09 for an operator of a switchboard, or an officer, employee, or agent of a provider of wire or electronic communication service whose facilities are used in the transmission of a wire or electronic communication, to intercept, disclose, or use that

communication in the normal course of his or her employment while engaged in any activity which is a necessary incident to the rendition of his or her service or to the protection of the rights or property of the provider of that service, except that a provider of wire communication service to the public shall not utilize service observing or random monitoring except for mechanical or service quality control checks.

- Notwithstanding any other law, a provider of wire, oral, or electronic communication service, or an officer, employee, or agent thereof, or landlord, custodian, or other person, may provide information, facilities, or technical assistance to a person authorized by law to intercept wire, oral, or electronic communications if such provider, or an officer, employee, or agent thereof, or landlord, custodian, or other person, has been provided with:
- a. A court order directing such assistance signed by the authorizing judge; or
- b. A certification in writing by a person specified in s. 934.09(7) that no warrant or court order is required by law, that all statutory requirements have been met, and that the specified assistance is required,

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> setting forth the period of time during which the provision of the information, facilities, or technical assistance is authorized and specifying the information, facilities, or technical assistance required.

3. A provider of wire, oral, or electronic communication service, or an officer, employee, or agent thereof, or landlord, custodian, or other person may not disclose the existence of any interception or the device used 31 to accomplish the interception with respect to which the

person has been furnished an order under ss. 934.03-934.09, except as may otherwise be required by legal process and then only after prior notice to the Governor, the Attorney General, the statewide prosecutor, or a state attorney, as may be appropriate. Any such disclosure renders such person liable for the civil damages provided under s. 934.10 and such person may be prosecuted under s. 934.43. An action may not be brought against any provider of wire, oral, or electronic communication service, or an officer, employee, or agent thereof, or landlord, custodian, or other person for providing information, facilities, or assistance in accordance with the terms of a court order under ss. 934.03-934.09.

- (e) It is unlawful to intercept any <u>wire</u>, <u>oral</u>, <u>or</u> <u>electronic</u> communication for the purpose of committing any criminal act.
- (4)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), whoever violates subsection (1) is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, s. 775.084, or s. 934.41.
- (a) and is not for any tortious or illegal purpose or for purposes of direct or indirect commercial advantage or private commercial gain, and the wire or electronic communication with respect to which the offense under paragraph (a) was committed is a radio communication that is not scrambled, or transmitted using modulation techniques the essential parameters of which have been withheld from the public with the intention of preserving the privacy of such communication:
- 1. If the communication is not the radio portion of a cellular telephone communication, <u>a cordless telephone</u> communication that is transmitted between the cordless

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telephone handset and the base unit, a public land mobile radio service communication, or a paging service communication, and the conduct is not that described in subparagraph (2)(h)7., the person committing the offense is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

If the communication is the radio portion of a cellular telephone communication, a cordless telephone communication that is transmitted between the cordless telephone handset and the base unit, a public land mobile radio service communication, or a paging service communication, the person committing the offense is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 3. Section 934.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

934.07 Authorization for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications. -- The Governor, the Attorney General, the statewide prosecutor, or any state attorney may authorize an application to a judge of competent jurisdiction for, and such judge may grant in conformity with ss. 934.03-934.09, an order authorizing or approving the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications by the Department of Law Enforcement or any law enforcement agency as defined in s. 934.02 having responsibility for the investigation of the offense as to which the application is made when such interception may provide or has provided evidence of the commission of the offense of murder, kidnapping, arson, gambling, robbery, burglary, theft, dealing in stolen property, prostitution, criminal usury, bribery, or 31 extortion; any violation of chapter 893; any violation of the

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provisions of the Florida Anti-Fencing Act; any violation of chapter 895; any violation of chapter 896; any violation of chapter 815; any violation of chapter 847; any violation of s. 827.071; any violation of s. 944.40; or any conspiracy to commit any violation of the laws of this state relating to the crimes specifically enumerated above.

Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 943.09, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsections (7), (8), (9), (10), and (11) of said section are renumbered as subsections (8), (9), (10), (11), and (12), respectively, new subsection (7) is added to said section, and renumbered subsections (11) and (12) are amended, to read:

934.09 Procedure for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications. --

- (1) Each application for an order authorizing or approving the interception of a wire, oral, or electronic communication under ss. 934.03-934.09 shall be made in writing upon oath or affirmation to a judge of competent jurisdiction and shall state the applicant's authority to make such application. Each application shall include the following information:
- (b) A full and complete statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify his or her belief that an order should be issued, including:
- 1. Details as to the particular offense that has been, is being, or is about to be committed.
- 2. Except as provided in subsection(11)(10), a particular description of the nature and location of the facilities from which, or the place where, the communications 31 are to be intercepted.

- 3. A particular description of the type of communications sought to be intercepted.
- 4. The identity of the person, if known, committing the offense and whose communications are to be intercepted.
- (3) Upon such application, the judge may enter an ex parte order, as requested or as modified, authorizing or approving interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications within the territorial jurisdiction of the court in which the judge is sitting, and outside such jurisdiction but within the State of Florida in the case of a mobile interception device authorized by the judge within such jurisdiction, if the judge determines on the basis of the facts submitted by the applicant that:
- (d) Except as provided in subsection (11)(10), there is probable cause for belief that the facilities from which, or the place where, the wire, oral, or electronic communications are to be intercepted are being used, or are about to be used, in connection with the commission of such offense, or are leased to, listed in the name of, or commonly used by such person.
- (7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any investigative or law enforcement officer specially designated by the Governor, the Attorney General, the statewide prosecutor, or any state attorney acting pursuant to this chapter, who reasonably determines that:
 - (a)1. An emergency situation exists that involves:
- <u>a. Immediate danger of death or serious physical</u> injury to any person;
- <u>b. Conspiratorial activities characteristic of organized crime; or</u>
 - c. The danger of escape of a prisoner; and

2. Requires a wire, oral, or electronic communication 1 2 to be intercepted before an order authorizing such interception can, with due diligence, be obtained; and 3 4 (b) There are grounds upon which an order could be 5 entered under this chapter to authorize such interception, 6 7 may intercept such wire, oral, or electronic communication if an application for an order approving the interception is made 8 9 in accordance with this section within 48 hours after the interception has occurred or begins to occur. In the absence 10 of an order, such interception shall immediately terminate 11 12 when the communication sought is obtained or when the 13 application for the order is denied, whichever is earliest. 14 If such application for approval is denied, or in any other 15 case in which the interception is terminated without an order having been issued, the contents of any wire, oral, or 16 electronic communication intercepted shall be treated as 17 having been obtained in violation of s. 934.03(4), and an 18 19 inventory shall be served, as provided for in paragraph 20 (8)(e), on the person named in the application. $(11)\frac{(10)}{(10)}$ The requirements of subparagraph (1)(b)2. and 21 22 paragraph (3)(d) relating to the specification of the facilities from which, or the place where, the communication 23 24 is to be intercepted do not apply if: 25 (a) In the case of an application with respect to the 26 interception of an oral communication: 27 The application is by an agent or officer of a law 28 enforcement agency and is approved by the Governor, the 29 Attorney General, the statewide prosecutor, or a state

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- The application contains a full and complete 2. statement as to why such specification is not practical and identifies the person committing the offense and whose communications are to be intercepted.
- 3. The judge finds that such specification is not practical.
- (b) In the case of an application with respect to a wire or electronic communication:
- The application is by an agent or officer of a law enforcement agency and is approved by the Governor, the Attorney General, the statewide prosecutor, or a state attorney.
- The application identifies the person believed to be committing the offense and whose communications are to be intercepted and the applicant makes a showing that there is probable cause to believe that the person's actions could have the effect of thwarting interception from a specified facility and the applicant makes a showing of a purpose, on the part of that person, to thwart interception by changing facilities.
- The judge finds that such showing purpose has been adequately <u>made</u> shown.
- 4. The order authorizing or approving the interception is limited to interception only for such time as it is reasonable to presume that the person identified in the application is or was reasonably proximate to the instrument through which such communication will be or was transmitted.
- (12) (11) If an interception of a communication is to be carried out pursuant to paragraph (11)(a) subsection (10), such interception may not begin until the facilities from which, or the place where, the communication is to be 31 intercepted is ascertained by the person implementing the

interception order. A provider of wire or electronic communications service that has received an order as provided under paragraph(11) $\frac{(10)}{(b)}$ may petition the court to modify or quash the order on the ground that the interception cannot be performed in a timely or reasonable fashion. upon notice to the state, shall decide such a petition expeditiously.

Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 934.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

934.10 Civil remedies.--

- (2) A good faith reliance on:
- (a) A court order, subpoena, or legislative authorization as provided in ss. 934.03-934.09, or
- (b) A request of an investigative or law enforcement officer under s. 934.09(7), or

(c) (b) A good faith determination that federal or Florida law, or federal law other than 18 U.S.C. s. 2511(2)(d), permitted the conduct complained of

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shall constitute a complete defense to any civil or criminal, or administrative action arising out of such conduct under the laws of this state.

Section 6. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 934.23, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (7) and (8) are added to said section, to read:

934.23 Requirements for governmental access.--

(4)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service may disclose a record or other information pertaining to a subscriber or customer of such service, not including the 31 contents of communication covered by subsection (1) or

subsection (2), to any person other than an investigative or law enforcement officer.

(b) A provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service shall disclose a record or other information pertaining to a subscriber to or customer of such service, not including the contents of communications covered by subsection (1) or subsection (2), to an investigative or law enforcement officer only when the investigative or law enforcement officer:

1. Uses a subpoena;

- 1.2. Obtains a warrant issued by the judge of a court of competent jurisdiction;
- 2.3. Obtains a court order for such disclosure under subsection (5); or
- 3.4. Has the consent of the subscriber or customer to such disclosure.
- c) A provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service shall disclose to an investigative or law enforcement officer the name, address, telephone toll billing records, telephone number or other subscriber number of identity, length of service as a subscriber to or customer of such service, and the types of services the subscriber or customer used, whenever the governmental entity uses a subpoena.
- $\underline{(d)}$ An investigative or law enforcement officer who receives records or information under this subsection is not required to provide notice to a subscriber or customer.
- (5) A court order for disclosure under subsection (2), subsection (3), or subsection (4) shall issue only if the investigative or law enforcement officer offers specific and articulable facts showing that there are reasonable grounds

shows that there is reason to believe the contents of a wire or electronic communication or the records of other information sought are relevant and material to an ongoing criminal investigation a legitimate law enforcement inquiry. A court issuing an order pursuant to this section, on a motion made promptly by the service provider, may quash or modify such order on motion made promptly by the service provider if the information or records requested are unusually voluminous in nature or compliance with such order otherwise would cause an undue burden on such provider.

- (7)(a) A provider of wire or electronic communication services or a remote computing service, upon the request of an investigative or law enforcement officer, shall take all necessary steps to preserve records and other evidence in the provider's possession pending the issuance of a court order or other process.
- (b) Records described in paragraph (a) shall be retained for a period of 90 days, which shall be extended for an additional 90-day period upon a renewed request by an investigative or law enforcement officer.
- (8) A provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service or any other person who furnished assistance pursuant to this section shall be held harmless from any claims and civil liability resulting from the disclosure of information pursuant to this section and shall be reasonably compensated for reasonable expenses incurred in providing such assistance.

Section 7. Subsection (4) of section 934.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

934.27 Civil action: relief; damages; defenses.--

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- (4) A good faith reliance on any of the following is a complete defense to any civil or criminal action brought under ss. 934.21-934.28:
- (a) A court warrant or order, a subpoena, or a statutory authorization.
- (b) A request of an investigative or law enforcement officer under s. 934.09(7).
- (c) A good faith determination that s. 934.03(3) permitted the conduct complained of.
- Section 8. Subsection (4) is added to section 934.31, Florida Statutes, to read:
- 934.31 General prohibition on pen register and trap and trace device use; exception. --
- (4) An investigative or law enforcement officer authorized to install and use a pen register under ss. 934.31-934.34 shall use technology reasonably available to the officer that restricts the recording or decoding of electronic or other impulses to the dialing and signaling information used in call processing.
- Section 9. Subsection (2) of section 934.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 934.34 Assistance in installation and use of a pen register or a trap and trace device. --
- (2) Upon the request of the applicant specified in s. 934.32(1), a provider of a wire or electronic communication service, landlord, custodian, or other person shall install a trap and trace device forthwith on the appropriate line and shall furnish such investigative or law enforcement officer or other applicant all additional information, facilities, and technical assistance, including installation and operation of 31 the device unobtrusively and with a minimum of interference

with the services that the person so ordered by the court accords the party with respect to whom the installation and 3 use is to take place if such installation and assistance is directed by a court order as provided in s. 934.33(2)(b). 4 5 Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the results of the trap 6 and trace device shall be furnished, pursuant to s. 7 934.33(2)(b) or s. 934.35, to an officer of the law 8 enforcement agency designated in the court order at reasonable intervals during regular business hours for the duration of the order. The obligation of a provider of electronic 10 11 communication service under such an order, or under such 12 emergency pen register or trap and trace device installation, 13 may include, but is not limited to, conducting an in-progress 14 trace, or providing other assistance to support the investigation as may be specified in the order. 15 16 Section 10. Section 934.35, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 17 18 934.35 Emergency pen register and trap and trace 19 device installation. --20 (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any investigative or law enforcement officer 21 22 specially designated by the Governor, the Attorney General, 23 the statewide prosecutor, or any state attorney acting 24 pursuant to this chapter, who reasonably determines that: 25 (a)1. An emergency situation exists that involves: 26 a. Immediate danger of death or serious physical 27 injury to any person; 28 b. Conspiratorial activities characteristic of organized crime; or 29 30 The danger of escape of a prisoner; and

2. Requires the installation and use of a pen register 1 2 or a trap and trace device before an order authorizing such installation and use can, with due diligence, be obtained; and 3 4 (b) There are grounds upon which an order could be 5 entered under this chapter to authorize such interception, 6 7 may have installed and use a pen register or trap and trace 8 device if, within 48 hours after the installation has occurred 9 or begins to occur, an order approving the installation or use is issued in accordance with s. 934.33. 10 (2) In the absence of an authorizing order, such use 11 12 shall immediately terminate when the information sought is 13 obtained, when the application for the order is denied, or 14 when 48 hours have lapsed since the installation of the pen 15 register or trap and trace device, whichever is earlier. 16 (3) The knowing installation or use by any investigative or law enforcement officer of a pen register or 17 trap and trace device pursuant to subsection (1) without 18 19 applying for an authorizing order within 48 hours after such 20 installation is a violation of s. 934.31. (4) A provider of wire or electronic service, a 21 22 landlord, a custodian, or any other person who furnished facilities or technical assistance pursuant to this section 23 24 shall be held harmless from any claims and civil liability resulting from the disclosure of information pursuant to this 25 26 section and shall be reasonably compensated for reasonable 27 expenses incurred in providing such facilities and assistance. 28 Section 11. This act shall take effect October 1, 29 1999. 30