Bill No. SB 2252, 1st Eng.

Amendment No. ____

	CHAMBER ACTION
	Senate · House
1	
2	
3	
4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	Senator Brown-Waite moved the following amendment:
12	
13	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
14	On page 4, between lines 20 and 21,
15	
16	insert:
17	Section 3. Subsections (1), (4), and (12) of section
18	934.02, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
19	934.02 DefinitionsAs used in this chapter:
20	(1) "Wire communication" means any aural transfer made
21	in whole or in part through the use of facilities for the
22	transmission of communications by the aid of wire, cable, or
23	other like connection between the point of origin and the
24	point of reception including the use of such connection in a
25	switching station furnished or operated by any person engaged
26	in providing or operating such facilities for the transmission
27	of intrastate, interstate, or foreign communications or
28	communications affecting intrastate, interstate, or foreign
29	commerce. Such term includes any electronic storage of such
30	communication but does not include the radio portion of a
31	cordless telephone communication that is transmitted between
•	9:58 AM 05/05/00 s2252c-10k0a

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>

 <u>communications service</u> <u>communications 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 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;
 - (b)(c) Any communication made through a tone-only

paging device; or

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23 24

25

26 27

28

- (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 4. Subsection (1), paragraphs (a) and (e) of subsection (2), and 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:
- Such device is affixed to, or otherwise transmits a signal through, a wire, cable, or other like connection used in wire communication; or
- 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 31 | a wire, oral, or electronic communication in violation of this

subsection; or

1

2 3

4

5

6 7

8

9 10

11 12

13

14 15

16

(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 when that person knows or has reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of such a communication in connection with a criminal investigation, has obtained or received the information in connection with a criminal investigation, and intends to improperly obstruct, impede, or interfere with a duly authorized criminal investigation;

17 18 19

20

21

22

23 24

25

26 27

28

29 30 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 31 | except for mechanical or service quality control checks.

3

4

5

6 7

8

9 10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23 24

25

26 27

28

- 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, 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 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 31 | 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 encrypted or, 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, then:
- 1. If the communication is not 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, 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.
 - 2. If the communication is the radio portion of a

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2324

25

2627

28

2930

31

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 5. 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 extortion; any violation of chapter 893; any violation of the 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.

5

6 7

8 9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22 23

24

25

26

27

28

29 30 paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 934.09, Florida Statutes, are amended, present subsections (7) through (11) of that section are renumbered subsections (8) through (12), respectively, and amended, and a new subsection (7) is added to that section, 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.
- Except as provided in subsection(11) $\frac{(10)}{(10)}$, a particular description of the nature and location of the facilities from which, or the place where, the communications are to be intercepted.
- 3. A particular description of the type of communications sought to be intercepted.
- 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 31 communications within the territorial jurisdiction of the

2

3

5

6

7

8 9

10

11 12

13 14

15

16 17

18

19 20

21

22

23 24

25

26

27 28

29 30 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) $\frac{(10)}{(10)}$, 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 a state attorney acting under this chapter, who reasonably determines that:
 - (a) An emergency exists that:
- 1. Involves immediate danger of death or serious physical injury to any person or the danger of escape of a prisoner; and
- 2. Requires that a wire, oral, or electronic communication be intercepted before an order authorizing such interception can, with due diligence, be obtained; and
- There are grounds upon which an order could be entered under this chapter to authorize such interception

may intercept such wire, oral, or electronic communication if an application for an order approving $t\underline{he}$ interception is made in accordance with this section within 48 hours after the 31 | interception has occurred or begins to occur. In the absence

2

3

4

5

6 7

8

9 10

11 12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23 24

25

26 27

28

29 30

of an order, such interception shall immediately terminate when the communication sought is obtained or when the application for the order is denied, whichever is earlier. If such application for approval is denied, or in any other case in which the interception is terminated without an order having been issued, the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication intercepted shall be treated as having been obtained in violation of s. 934.03(4), and an inventory shall be served as provided for in paragraph (8)(e) on the person named in the application.

 $(8)(a)\frac{(7)(a)}{(7)(a)}$ The contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication intercepted by any means authorized by ss. 934.03-934.09 shall, if possible, be recorded on tape or wire or other comparable device. The recording of the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication under this subsection shall be kept in such a way as will protect the recording from editing or other alterations. Immediately upon the expiration of the period of the order, or extensions thereof, such recordings shall be made available to the judge issuing such order and sealed under his or her directions. Custody of the recordings shall be wherever the judge orders. They shall not be destroyed except upon an order of the issuing or denying judge, or that judge's successor in office, and in any event shall be kept for 10 years. Duplicate recordings may be made for use or disclosure pursuant to the provisions of s. 934.08(1) and (2) for investigations.

(b) The presence of the seal provided for by this subsection, or a satisfactory explanation for the absence thereof, shall be a prerequisite for the use or disclosure of the contents of any wire, oral, or electronic communication or 31 | evidence derived therefrom under s. 934.08(3), as required by

federal law.

1 2

3

4

5 6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23 24

25

26

27

28 29

30

- (c) Applications made and orders granted under ss. 934.03-934.09 shall be sealed by the judge. Custody of the applications and orders shall be wherever the judge directs. As required by federal law, such applications and orders shall be disclosed only upon a showing of good cause before a judge of competent jurisdiction and shall not be destroyed except on order of the issuing or denying judge, or that judge's successor in office, and in any event shall be kept for 10 years.
- Any violation of the provisions of this subsection may be punished as contempt of the issuing or denying judge.
- Within a reasonable time but not later than 90 days after the termination of the period of an order or extensions thereof, the issuing or denying judge shall cause to be served on the persons named in the order or the application, and such other parties to intercepted communications as the judge may determine in his or her discretion to be in the interest of justice, an inventory which shall include notice of:
- The fact of the entry of the order or the application.
- 2. The date of the entry and the period of authorized, approved, or disapproved interception, or the denial of the application.
- The fact that during the period wire, oral, or electronic communications were or were not intercepted.

The judge, upon the filing of a motion, may make available to such person or the person's counsel for inspection such 31 portions of the intercepted communications, applications, and

orders as the judge determines to be in the interest of justice. On an ex parte showing of good cause to a judge of competent jurisdiction, the serving of the inventory required by this paragraph may be postponed.

(9)(8) As required by federal law, the contents of any intercepted wire, oral, or electronic communication or evidence derived therefrom shall not be received in evidence or otherwise disclosed in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding unless each party, not less than 10 days before the trial, hearing, or proceeding, has been furnished with a copy of the court order and accompanying application under which the interception was authorized or approved. This 10-day period may be waived by the judge if he or she finds that it was not possible to furnish the party with the above information 10 days before the trial, hearing, or proceeding and that the party will not be prejudiced by the delay in receiving such information.

(10)(a)(9)(a) Any aggrieved person in any trial, hearing, or proceeding in or before any court, department, officer, agency, regulatory body, or other authority may move to suppress the contents of any intercepted wire, oral, or electronic communication, or evidence derived therefrom, on the grounds that:

- 1. The communication was unlawfully intercepted;
- 2. The order of authorization or approval under which it was intercepted is insufficient on its face; or
- 3. The interception was not made in conformity with the order of authorization or approval.

30 Such motion shall be made before the trial, hearing, or 31 proceeding unless there was no opportunity to make such motion

or the person was not aware of the grounds of the motion. If the motion is granted, the contents of the intercepted wire or oral communication, or evidence derived therefrom, shall be treated as having been obtained in violation of ss. 934.03-934.09. The judge, upon the filing of such motion by the aggrieved person, may make available to the aggrieved person or his or her counsel for inspection such portions of the intercepted communication or evidence derived therefrom as the judge determines to be in the interest of justice.

- (b) In addition to any other right to appeal, the state shall have the right to appeal from an order granting a motion to suppress made under paragraph (a) or the denial of an application for an order of approval if the attorney shall certify to the judge or other official granting such motion or denying such application that the appeal is not taken for purposes of delay. Such appeal shall be taken within 30 days after the date the order was entered and shall be diligently prosecuted.
- (c) The remedies and sanctions described in ss. 934.03-934.10 with respect to the interception of electronic communications are the only judicial remedies and sanctions for violations of those sections involving such communications.
- (11)(10) The requirements of subparagraph (1)(b)2. and paragraph (3)(d) relating to the specification of the facilities from which, or the place where, the communication is to be intercepted do not apply if:
- (a) In the case of an application with respect to the interception of an oral communication:
- 1. The application is by an agent or officer of a law enforcement agency and is approved by the Governor, the

3

4

5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

Attorney General, the statewide prosecutor, or a state attorney.

- 2. The application contains a full and complete statement as to why such specification is not practical and identifies the person committing the offense and whose communications are to be intercepted.
- 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 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 made 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 subsection(11) $\frac{(10)}{(10)}$, such 31 | interception may not begin until the facilities from which, or

the place where, the communication is to be intercepted is ascertained by the person implementing the interception order. 3 A provider of wire or electronic communications service that has received an order as provided under paragraph(11)(b) 5 (10)(b) may petition the court to modify or quash the order on the ground that the interception cannot be performed in a 6 7 timely or reasonable fashion. The court, upon notice to the state, shall decide such a petition expeditiously. 8 Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 934.10, Florida 10 Statutes, is amended to read: 11

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 or federal law, other than 18 U.S.C. s. 2511(2)(d), permitted the conduct complained of

19 20 21

22

23 24

25

26

27

28

29 30

9

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

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 8. Subsections (4) and (5) of section 934.23, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsections (7) and (8) are added to that 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 31 to a subscriber or customer of such service, not including the

 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;

- $\underline{1.2.}$ Obtains a warrant issued by the judge of a court of competent jurisdiction;
- $\underline{2.3.}$ 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 or identity, and length of service as a subscriber or customer of such service and the types of services the subscriber or customer used when the governmental entity uses a subpoena.
- $\underline{(d)(c)}$ 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 to 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 its possession pending the issuance of a court order or other process.
- (b) Records referred to in paragraph (a) shall be retained for a period of 90 days, which shall be extended for an additional 90 days upon a renewed request by an investigative or law enforcement officer.
- (8) A provider of electronic communication service, a remote computing service, or any other person who furnished assistance pursuant to this section shall be held harmless from any claim 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 9. Subsection (4) of section 934.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(4) A good faith reliance on any of the following is a

complete defense to any civil or criminal action brought under 2 ss. 934.21-934.28: 3 (a) A court warrant or order, a subpoena, or a 4 statutory authorization. 5 (b) A request of an investigative or law enforcement 6 officer under s. 934.09(7). 7 (c) $\frac{b}{a}$ A good faith determination that s. 934.03(3) permitted the conduct complained of. 8 9 Section 10. Present subsection (3) of section 934.31, 10 Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (5), and new subsections (3) and (4) are added to that section, to read: 11 12 934.31 General prohibition on pen register and trap 13 and trace device use; exception. --(3) An investigative or law enforcement officer 14 15 authorized to install and use a pen register under ss. 16 934.31-934.34 shall use technology reasonably available to him 17 or her which restricts the recording or decoding of electronic 18 or other impulses to the dialing and signaling information used in call processing. 19 (4)(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this 20 21 chapter, any investigative or law enforcement officer specially designated by the Governor, the Attorney General, 22 the statewide prosecutor, or a state attorney acting pursuant 23 24 to this chapter, who reasonably determines that: 25 1. An emergency exists which: a. Involves immediate danger of death or serious 26 27 physical injury to any person or the danger of escape of a 28 prisoner; and

or a trap and trace device before an order authorizing such 31 installation and use can, with due diligence, be obtained; and

b. Requires the installation and use of a pen register

29

2. There are grounds upon which an order could be 1 2 entered under this chapter to authorize such installation and 3 use, 4 5 may have installed and use a pen register or trap and trace 6 device if, within 48 hours after the installation has occurred 7 or begins to occur, an order approving the installation or use is issued in accordance with s. 934.33. 8 (b) In the absence of an authorizing order, such use 9 10 shall immediately terminate when the information sought is obtained, when the application for the order is denied, or 11 12 when 48 hours have lapsed since the installation of the pen

(c) The knowing installation or use by any investigative or law enforcement officer of a pen register or trap and trace device pursuant to paragraph (a) without application for the authorizing order within 48 hours after the installation constitutes a violation of s. 934.31.

register or trap and trace device, whichever is earlier.

(d) A provider of wire or electronic service, landlord, custodian, or other person who has furnished facilities or technical assistance pursuant to this subsection shall be held harmless from any claims and civil liability resulting from the disclosure of information pursuant to this subsection and shall be reasonably compensated for reasonable expenses incurred in providing such facilities and assistance.

Section 11. 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. 31 | 934.32(1), a provider of a wire or electronic communication

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23 24

25 26

27

28 29

```
service, landlord, custodian, or other person shall install a
 2
   trap and trace device forthwith on the appropriate line and
 3
   shall furnish such investigative or law enforcement officer or
   other applicant all additional information, facilities, and
 5
    technical assistance, including installation and operation of
    the device unobtrusively and with a minimum of interference
 6
 7
   with the services that the person so ordered by the court
 8
   accords the party with respect to whom the installation and
   use is to take place if such installation and assistance is
10
   directed by a court order as provided in s. 934.33(2)(b).
11
    Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the results of the trap
   and trace device shall be furnished, pursuant to s.
12
    934.33(2)(b) or s. 934.31(4), to an officer of the law
13
    enforcement agency designated in the court order at reasonable
14
15
    intervals during regular business hours for the duration of
16
    the order. The obligation of a provider of electronic
17
    communication service under such an order or under such
18
    emergency pen register or trap and trace device installation
   may include, but is not limited to, conducting an in-progress
19
20
    trace, or providing other assistance to support the
21
    investigation as may be specified in the order.
22
23
    (Redesignate subsequent sections.)
24
25
    ======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========
26
27
    And the title is amended as follows:
28
           On page 1, line 10, after the semicolon,
29
30
    insert:
           amending s. 934.02, F.S.; redefining the terms
31
```

1 2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19 20

21

22

2324

2526

27

28

2930

31

"wire communication," "electronic, mechanical, or other device, " and "electronic communication"; amending s. 934.03, F.S.; prohibiting certain disclosure or attempted disclosure of intercepted communications; providing penalties; amending s. 934.07, F.S.; deleting prostitution as an offense for which interception of communications may be authorized; amending s. 934.09, F.S.; providing for emergency interception of certain communications; providing exemptions from requirements for specification of facilities for certain interceptions; amending s. 934.10, F.S.; providing additional defense to civil liability; amending s. 934.23, F.S.; requiring a provider of electronic or remote computer service to provide certain information when subpoenaed; revising grounds for issuance of a court order for disclosure; requiring preservation of records; providing immunity from civil liability; providing for compensation; amending s. 934.27, F.S.; providing additional grounds for immunity from civil liability; amending s. 934.31, F.S.; requiring certain technology to be used in installation of pen registers and trap and trace devices; amending s. 934.34, F.S.; revising conditions under which assistance in installing or using pen registers or trap and trace devices must be provided; providing for emergency pen register and trap and trace

1	device installation;
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	
31	l l