HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 431 w/ CS Complaints Against Law Enforcement Officers

SPONSOR(S): Gibson, H. **TIED BILLS:** HB 433

IDEN./SIM. BILLS: SB 650

ALYST STAFF DIRECTOR
De La Paz
De La Paz
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SUMMARY ANALYSIS

HB 431 w/CS amends current law to make all internal investigatiors complete the interviews of all identifiable witnesses, whenever possible, prior to the officer being interviewed. This allows the officer to have a full and complete accounting of what he or she is being accused of prior to being required to answer questions in the internal investigation. This will also allow agencies to conduct a more thorough investigation prior to interviewing the officer. Nothing in this CS prevents the agency from going back and reinterviewing witnesses after the officer is interviewed or pursuing other witnesses and following up on what the investigators learn during the officer's interview. The CS does remove some of the discretionary authority agency investigators have, on when they interview witnesses and the accused officer.

There does not appear to be any fiscal impact to this CS.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives. STORAGE NAME: h0431c.ps.doc

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FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. DOES THE BILL:

1.	Reduce government?	Yes[]	No[]	N/A[X]
2.	Lower taxes?	Yes[]	No[]	N/A[X]
3.	Expand individual freedom?	Yes[]	No[]	N/A[X]
4.	Increase personal responsibility?	Yes[]	No[]	N/A[X]
5.	Empower families?	Yes[]	No[]	N/A[X]

For any principle that received a "no" above, please explain:

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Currently, officers who are the subject of internal investigations are allowed access to the complaint against them and copies of witness statements immediately prior to the investigative interview. The officer's legal counsel or other representative are also allowed access to these statements. Public employees, including law enforcement officers, are currently required to answer questions during an investigative interview by their agency or face discipline. The U.S. Supreme Court case of Garrity v. State excludes such compelled information from being considered in a criminal setting. If the officer is facing criminal charges, investigators must notify the officer of that fact and read them their Miranda Warnings. If the officer does not waive his Miranda rights, the Internal Affairs investigators usually cease the administrative interview and allow the criminal case to runs its course. If, on the other hand, the officer waives his rights, the internal investigation interview may proceed. It is a common practice, however, to avoid such Garrity issues altogether by simply delaying the internal investigative interview pending the outcome of probable criminal prosecution.

HB 431 w/CS would require that all identifiable witnesses be interviewed, whenever possible, prior to the interview of the accused officer. This change would allow the officer to be made aware of all statements by all identified witnesses before being required to testify in an interview of an internal investigation against him. Nothing in this CS prevents investigators from going back and reinterviewing the officer, any witnesses, or the complainant. This CS does remove some of the discretionary authority of agency investigators on when to interview the accused officer, however.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1: Amends S. 112.532(1)(d), F.S., relating to law enforcement officer complaint interviews.

Section 2: Provides an effective date.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None

2. Expenditures:

None

¹ Garrity v. New Jersey, 385 U.S. 493 (1967)

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B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None

2. Expenditures:

None

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

There does not appear to be any fiscal impact to this CS.

III. COMMENTS

- A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:
 - 1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

None

2. Other:

None

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES

A strike all amendment was adopted by the Criminal Justice subcommittee and the Public Safety & Crime Prevention Committee that placed the language of the bill into a new subsection of the statute.

A second amendment was adopted by the Criminal Justice subcommittee and the Public Safety & Crime Prevention Committee that added the language, "whenever possible" to the part of the bill requiring all witnesses to be interviewed prior to the investigative interview of the officer. This removes the absolute language that was previously in the bill which would have prevented an officer from ever being interviewed if a known witness was unavailable for whatever reason.

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