	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate	•	House
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Floor: WD/2R		
03/03/2018 06:13 PM		

Senator Bracy moved the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

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Delete lines 61 - 79

and insert:

Section 1. Section 406.136, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

406.136 A photograph or video or audio recording that depicts or records the killing of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties, or the killing of a victim of an incident of mass violence.-

(1) As used in this section, the term:

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- (a) "Killing of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties" means all acts or events that cause or otherwise relate to the death of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties, including any related acts or events immediately preceding or subsequent to the acts or events that were the proximate cause of death.
- (b) "Killing of a victim of an incident of mass violence" means an incident in which four or more people, not including the perpetrator, are severely injured or killed by an intentional and indiscriminate act of violence of another.
- (2) A photograph or video or audio recording that depicts or records the killing of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties, or the killing of a victim of an incident of mass violence, is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, except that a surviving spouse of the decedent may view and copy any such photograph or video recording or listen to or copy any such audio recording. If there is no surviving spouse, then the surviving parents shall have access to such records. If there is no surviving spouse or parent, the then an adult children child shall have access to such records.
- (3)(a) The deceased's surviving relative, with whom authority rests to obtain such records, may designate in writing an agent to obtain such records.
- (b) A local governmental entity, or a state or federal agency, in furtherance of its official duties, pursuant to a written request, may view or copy a photograph or video

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recording or may listen to or copy an audio recording of the killing of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties, or the killing of a victim of an incident of mass violence, and, unless otherwise required in the performance of its their duties, the identity of the deceased shall remain confidential and exempt.

- (c) The custodian of the record, or his or her designee, may not permit any other person to view or copy such photograph or video recording or listen to or copy such audio recording without a court order.
- (4)(a) The court, upon a showing of good cause, may issue an order authorizing any person to view or copy a photograph or video recording that depicts or records the killing of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties, or the killing of a victim of an incident of mass violence, or to listen to or copy an audio recording that depicts or records the killing of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties, or the killing of a victim of an incident of mass violence, and may prescribe any restrictions or stipulations that the court deems appropriate.
 - (b) In determining good cause, the court shall consider:
- 1. Whether such disclosure is necessary for the public evaluation of governmental performance;
- 2. The seriousness of the intrusion into the family's right to privacy and whether such disclosure is the least intrusive means available; and
- 3. The availability of similar information in other public records, regardless of form.

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- (c) In all cases, the viewing, copying, listening to, or other handling of a photograph or video or audio recording that depicts or records the killing of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties, or the killing of a victim of an incident of mass violence, must be under the direct supervision of the custodian of the record or his or her designee.
- (5) A surviving spouse shall be given reasonable notice of a petition filed with the court to view or copy a photograph or video recording that depicts or records the killing of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties, or the killing of a victim of an incident of mass violence, or to listen to or copy any such audio recording, a copy of such petition, and reasonable notice of the opportunity to be present and heard at any hearing on the matter. If there is no surviving spouse, then such notice must be given to the parents of the deceased and, if the deceased has no surviving living parent, then to the adult children of the deceased.
- (6) (a) Any custodian of a photograph or video or audio recording that depicts or records the killing of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties, or the killing of a victim of an incident of mass violence, who willfully and knowingly violates this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (b) Any person who willfully and knowingly violates a court order issued pursuant to this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083,



or s. 775.084.

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- (c) A criminal or administrative proceeding is exempt from this section but, unless otherwise exempted, is subject to all other provisions of chapter 119; provided, however, that this section does not prohibit a court in a criminal or administrative proceeding upon good cause shown from restricting or otherwise controlling the disclosure of a killing, crime scene, or similar photograph or video or audio recording recordings in the manner prescribed in this section herein.
- (7) The This exemption in this section shall be given retroactive application and shall apply to all photographs or video or audio recordings that depict or record the killing of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties, or the killing of a victim of an incident of mass violence, regardless of whether the killing of the person occurred before, on, or after July 1, 2015 2011. However, nothing in this section herein is intended to, nor may be construed to, overturn or abrogate or alter any existing orders duly entered into by any court of this state, as of the effective date of this act, which restrict or limit access to any photographs or video or audio recordings that depict or record the killing of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties, or the killing of a victim of an incident of mass violence.
- (8) This section only applies to such photographs and video and audio recordings held by an agency as defined in s. 119.011.
- (9) This section is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2023, unless reviewed and saved from repeal

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through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 2. (1) The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity that the address of victims of an incident of mass violence be made exempt from s. 119.07(1), Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Article I of the State Constitution. After an incident of mass violence has occurred, victims of such an incident are in a vulnerable state as they assist law enforcement with the investigation of the incident and try to recover from the events that occurred. In some instances, the victim may have been killed or injured leaving their families to deal with the aftermath of the crime. The public availability of such victim's address may be used to locate the victim or the victim's family. The availability of such information has allowed people to take advantage of the victims or their families by subjecting the victims or their families to media intrusions at their homes and other unwelcome intrusions into their privacy. Therefore, it is necessary that the address of victims of incidents of mass violence be protected to ensure that persons affected by such incidents are not harassed, taken advantage of, or otherwise subjected to additional pain and suffering.

(2) The Legislature also finds that it is a public necessity that photographs and video and audio recordings that depict or record the killing of a victim of an incident of mass violence, be made confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Article I of the State Constitution. The Legislature finds that photographs and video and audio recordings that depict or record the killing of a victim of an incident of mass violence render a graphic and often disturbing visual or aural representation of the deceased.

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Such photographs and video and audio recordings provide a view of the deceased in the final moments of life, often bruised, 159 bloodied, broken, with bullet wounds or other wounds, cut open, dismembered, or decapitated. As such, photographs and video and audio recordings that depict or record the killing of a victim of an incident of mass violence are highly sensitive representations of the deceased which, if heard, viewed, copied, or publicized, could result in trauma, sorrow, humiliation, or emotional injury to the immediate family of the deceased and detract from the memory of the deceased. The Legislature recognizes that the existence of the Internet and the proliferation of personal computers and cellular telephones 169 throughout the world encourages and promotes the wide dissemination of such photographs and video and audio recordings 24 hours a day and that widespread unauthorized dissemination of such photographs and video and audio recordings would subject the immediate family of the deceased to continuous injury. 173 (3) In addition to the emotional and mental injury that these photographs and recordings may cause family members, the Legislature is also concerned that dissemination of photographs and video and audio recordings that depict or record the killing of a victim of an incident of mass violence is harmful to the public. The Legislature is gravely concerned and saddened by the horrific mass killings perpetrated at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport, and Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School. The Legislature is 183 concerned that, if these photographs and recordings are 184 released, terrorists will use them to attract followers, bring 185 attention to their causes, and inspire others to kill. The



Legislature also finds that dissemination of these photographs and recordings may also educe violent acts by the mentally ill or morally corrupt.

(4) The Legislature further recognizes that there continues to be other types of available information, such as crime scene reports, which are less intrusive and injurious to the immediate family of the deceased and which continue to provide for public oversight. The Legislature further finds that the exemption provided in s. 406.136, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, should be given retroactive application because it is remedial in nature.

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========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ============== And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 10 - 11

201 and insert:

> criminal investigative information; amending s. 406.136, F.S.; expanding an exemption from public records requirements for a photograph or video or audio recording held by an agency that depicts or records the killing of a law enforcement officer to include a photograph or video or audio recording held by an agency that depicts or records the killing of a victim of an incident of mass violence; defining the term "killing of a victim of an incident of mass violence"; providing for retroactive application; providing for future legislative review and repeal of the exemption; providing statements of public necessity; providing an effective