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By the Committee on Criminal Justice; and Senator Brandes

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the search of the content, information, and communications of cellular phones, portable electronic communication devices, and microphone-enabled household devices; amending s. 934.01, F.S.; revising and providing legislative findings; amending s. 934.02, F.S.; redefining the term "oral communication"; defining the terms "microphone-enabled household device" and "portable electronic communication device"; amending s. 934.21, F.S.; providing criminal penalties for the intentional and unlawful accessing without authorization of certain devices and obtaining wire, oral, or electronic communications stored within those devices; conforming cross-references; amending s. 934.42, F.S.; authorizing an investigative or law enforcement officer to apply to a judge of competent jurisdiction for a warrant, rather than an order, authorizing the acquisition of cellular-site location data, precise global positioning satellite location data, or historical global positioning satellite location data; requiring an application for a warrant to include a statement of a reasonable period of time that a mobile tracking device may be used, not to exceed a specified limit; authorizing a court to grant extensions not individually exceeding a specified limit, for good cause; deleting a provision requiring a certification to be included in the application for an order; requiring the warrant to command the officer to

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complete an installation authorized by the warrant within a certain timeframe; providing requirements for the return of the warrant to the judge and service of a copy of the warrant on the person who was tracked or whose property was tracked; authorizing a court to delay the notice requirement for a certain time upon request by the law enforcement agency; requiring that the standards established by Florida courts for the installation, use, or monitoring of mobile tracking devices apply to the installation, use, or monitoring of certain devices; redefining the term "tracking device"; authorizing any investigative or law enforcement officer who is specially designated by certain persons and who makes specified determinations to install or use a mobile tracking device under certain circumstances; providing requirements for the installation and use of the mobile tracking devices; providing criminal penalties; 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. Section 934.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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934.01 Legislative findings.—On the basis of its own investigations and of published studies, the Legislature makes the following findings:

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(1) Wire communications are normally conducted through the use of facilities which form part of an intrastate network. The

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same facilities are used for interstate and intrastate communications.

- (2) In order to protect effectively the privacy of wire, and oral, and electronic communications, to protect the integrity of court and administrative proceedings, and to prevent the obstruction of intrastate commerce, it is necessary for the Legislature to define the circumstances and conditions under which the interception of wire, and oral, and electronic communications may be authorized and to prohibit any unauthorized interception of such communications and the use of the contents thereof in evidence in courts and administrative proceedings.
- (3) Organized criminals make extensive use of wire, and oral, and electronic communications in their criminal activities. The interception of such communications to obtain evidence of the commission of crimes or to prevent their commission is an indispensable aid to law enforcement and the administration of justice.
- (4) To safeguard the privacy of innocent persons, the interception of wire, or oral, or electronic communications when none of the parties to the communication has consented to the interception should be allowed only when authorized by a court of competent jurisdiction and should remain under the control and supervision of the authorizing court. Interception of wire, and oral, and electronic communications should further be limited to certain major types of offenses and specific categories of crime with assurance that the interception is justified and that the information obtained thereby will not be misused.

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(5) To safeguard the privacy of innocent persons, the Legislature recognizes that the subjective expectation of privacy in precision location data that society is now prepared to accept is objectively reasonable. As such, the law enforcement collection of the precise location of a person, cellular phone, or portable electronic communication device without the consent of the person or owner of the cellular phone or portable electronic communication device should be allowed only when authorized by a warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction and should remain under the control and supervision of the authorizing court.

- (6) The Legislature recognizes that the use of portable electronic communication devices is growing at a rapidly increasing rate. These devices can store, and encourage the storing of, an almost limitless amount of personal and private information. Often linked to the Internet, these devices are commonly used to access personal and business information and databases in computers and servers that can be located anywhere in the world. The user of a portable electronic communication device has a reasonable and justifiable expectation of privacy in the information that these devices contain.
- (7) The Legislature recognizes that the use of household electronic devices, including microphone-enabled household devices, is growing at a rapidly increasing rate. These devices often contain microphones that listen for and respond to environmental triggers. These household devices are generally connected to and communicate through the Internet, resulting in the storage of and accessibility to daily household information in a device itself or in a remote computing service. Persons

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should not have to choose between using household technological
enhancements and conveniences or preserving the right to privacy
in one's home.

Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 934.02, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsections (27) and (28) are added to that section, to read:

934.02 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

- (2) "Oral communication" means any oral communication uttered by a person exhibiting an expectation that such communication is not subject to interception under circumstances justifying such expectation, including the use of a microphone-enabled household device, and does not mean any public oral communication uttered at a public meeting or any electronic communication.
- (27) "Microphone-enabled household device" means a device, sensor, or other physical object within a residence:
- (a) Capable of connecting to the Internet, directly or indirectly, or to another connected device;
- (b) Capable of creating, receiving, accessing, processing, or storing electronic data or communications;
- (c) Which communicates with, by any means, another entity or individual; and
- (d) Which contains a microphone designed to listen for and respond to environmental cues.
- (28) "Portable electronic communication device" means an object capable of being easily transported or conveyed by a person which is capable of creating, receiving, accessing, or storing electronic data or communications and which communicates with, by any means, another device, entity, or individual.

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Section 3. Section 934.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

934.21 Unlawful access to stored communications; penalties.—

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (4)  $\frac{(3)}{(3)}$ , whoever:
- (a) Intentionally accesses without authorization a facility through which an electronic communication service is provided, or
- (b) Intentionally exceeds an authorization to access such facility,

and thereby obtains, alters, or prevents authorized access to a wire or electronic communication while it is in electronic storage in such system shall be punished as provided in subsection (3) (2).

- (2) Except as provided in subsection (4), whoever intentionally and unlawfully accesses without authorization a cellular phone, portable electronic communication device, or microphone-enabled household device and thereby obtains wire, oral, or electronic communications stored within the cellular phone, portable electronic communication device, or microphone-enabled household device shall be punished as provided in subsection (3).
- $\underline{(3)}$  The punishment for an offense under subsection (1) or subsection (2) is as follows:
- (a) If the offense is committed for purposes of commercial advantage, malicious destruction or damage, or private commercial gain, the person is:
  - 1. In the case of a first offense under this subsection,

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commits guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 934.41.

- 2. In the case of any subsequent offense under this subsection, <u>commits</u> 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.
- (b) In any other case, the person <u>commits</u> is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (4)(3) Subsections subsection (1) and (2) do does not apply with respect to conduct authorized:
- (a) By the person or entity providing a wire, oral, or electronic communications service, including through cellular phones, portable electronic communication devices, or microphone-enabled household devices;
- (b) By a user of a wire, oral, or electronic communications service, including through cellular phones, portable electronic communication devices, or microphone-enabled household devices, with respect to a communication of or intended for that user; or
  - (c) In s. 934.09, s. 934.23, or s. 934.24; or
- (d) For accessing for a legitimate business purpose information that is not personally identifiable or that has been collected in a way that prevents identification of the user of the device.
- Section 4. Section 934.42, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 934.42 Mobile tracking device <u>and location tracking</u> authorization.—
  - (1) An investigative or law enforcement officer may make

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application to a judge of competent jurisdiction for <u>a warrant</u> an order authorizing or approving the installation and use of a mobile tracking device <u>or the acquisition of cellular-site</u> <u>location data</u>, <u>precise global positioning satellite location</u> data, or historical global positioning satellite location data.

- (2) An application under subsection (1) of this section must include:
- (a) A statement of the identity of the applicant and the identity of the law enforcement agency conducting the investigation.
- (b) A statement setting forth a reasonable period of time that the device may be used or the location data may be obtained. The time must not exceed 45 days from the date the warrant is issued. The court may, for good cause, grant one or more extensions for a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 45 days each certification by the applicant that the information likely to be obtained is relevant to an ongoing criminal investigation being conducted by the investigating agency.
- (c) A statement of the offense to which the information likely to be obtained relates.
- (d) A statement whether it may be necessary to use and monitor the mobile tracking device outside the jurisdiction of the court from which authorization is being sought.
- (3) Upon application made as provided under subsection (2), the court, if it finds probable cause, that the certification and that the statements required by subsection (2) have been made in the application, shall grant a warrant enter an ex parte order authorizing the installation and use of a mobile tracking device. Such warrant order may authorize the use of the device

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within the jurisdiction of the court and outside that jurisdiction but within the State of Florida if the device is installed within the jurisdiction of the court. The warrant must command the officer to complete any installation authorized by the warrant within a specified period of time not to exceed 10 calendar days.

- (4) A court may not require greater specificity or additional information beyond that which is required by <u>law and</u> this section as a requisite for issuing a warrant <del>an order</del>.
- (5) Within 10 days after the time period specified in paragraph (2)(b) has ended, the officer executing a warrant must return the warrant to the issuing judge. The officer may do so by reliable electronic means.
- (6) Within 10 days after the time period specified in paragraph (2) (b) has ended, the officer executing a warrant must serve a copy of the warrant on the person who, or whose property, was tracked. Service may be accomplished by delivering a copy to the person who, or whose property, was tracked or by leaving a copy at the person's residence or usual place of abode with an individual of suitable age and discretion who resides at that location and by mailing a copy to the person's last known address. Upon request of the law enforcement agency, the court may delay notice for a period of 90 days as provided in s. 934.25.
- (7)(5) The standards established by Florida courts and the United States Supreme Court for the installation, use, or and monitoring of mobile tracking devices shall apply to the installation, use, or monitoring and use of any device as authorized by this section.

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(8) (6) As used in this section, the term "mobile tracking device" or a "tracking device" means an electronic or mechanical device, including a cellular phone or a portable electronic communication device, which permits the tracking of the movement of a person or object and may be used to access cellular-site location data, precise global positioning satellite location data.

- (9) (a) 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 pursuant to this chapter who reasonably determines that:
  - 1. An emergency exists which:
- a. Involves immediate danger of death or serious physical injury to any person or the danger of escape of a prisoner; and
- b. Requires the installation or use of a mobile tracking device before a warrant authorizing such installation or use can, with due diligence, be obtained; and
- 2. There are grounds upon which a warrant could be issued under this chapter to authorize such installation or use,
- may install or use a mobile tracking device if, within 48 hours after the installation or use has occurred or begins to occur, a warrant approving the installation or use is issued in accordance with this section.
- (b) In the absence of an authorizing warrant, such installation or use shall immediately terminate when the information sought is obtained, when the application for the warrant is denied, or when 48 hours have lapsed since the

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installation or use of the mobile tracking device began,

whichever is earlier.

(c) The knowing installation or use by any investigative or

law enforcement officer of a mobile tracking device pursuant to

paragraph (a) without application for the authorizing warrant

within 48 hours after the installation or use begins constitutes
a violation of this section.

Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2018.

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