- 1 HB6
- 2 207634-1
- 3 By Representatives Givan and Daniels
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 02-FEB-21
- 6 PFD: 07/17/2020

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8	SYNOPSIS: This bill would establish a procedure to
9	determine whether, to whom, and what portions of a
10	recording made by law enforcement may be disclosed
11	or a copy released.
12	This bill would establish the procedure for
13	contesting a refusal to disclose a recording or to
14	obtain a copy of a recording.
15	This bill would also direct state or local
16	law enforcement agencies to provide, upon request,
17	access to view and analyze recordings.
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19	A BILL
20	TO BE ENTITLED
21	AN ACT
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23	Relating to law enforcement; to establish a
24	procedure to determine whether, to whom, and what portions of
25	a recording made by law enforcement may be disclosed or a copy
26	released; to establish the procedure for contesting a refusal
27	to disclose a recording or to obtain a copy of a recording; to

direct state or local law enforcement agencies; to provide

2 access to view and analyze recordings under certain

3 conditions.

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. As used in this act, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- (1) BODY-WORN CAMERA. An operational video or digital camera or other electronic device, including a microphone or other mechanism, for allowing audio capture affixed to the uniform or person of law enforcement agency personnel and positioned in a way that allows the camera or device to capture interactions between the law enforcement agency personnel and other persons.
- (2) CUSTODIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY. A state or local law enforcement agency that owns, leases, or whose personnel operates the equipment that created a recording at the time the recording was made.
- (3) DASHBOARD CAMERA. A device or system installed or used in a law enforcement agency vehicle that electronically records images or audio depicting interaction with others by law enforcement agency personnel. This term does not include body-worn cameras.
- (4) DISCLOSE or DISCLOSURE. To make a recording available for viewing or listening to by the person requesting disclosure, at a time and location chosen by the custodial law enforcement agency. This term does not include the release of a recording.

(5) PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. A parent, court-appointed quardian, spouse, or attorney of a person whose image or voice is in the recording. If a person whose image or voice is in the recording is deceased, the term also means the personal representative of the estate of the deceased person; the surviving spouse, parent, or adult child of the deceased person; the attorney of the deceased person; or the parent or quardian of a surviving minor child of the

deceased person.

- (6) RECORDING. A visual, audio, or visual and audio recording captured by a body-worn camera, a dashboard camera, or any other video or audio recording device operated by or on behalf of a law enforcement agency or law enforcement agency personnel when carrying out law enforcement responsibilities. This term does not include any video or audio recordings of interviews regarding agency internal investigations or interviews or interrogations of suspects or witnesses.
- (7) RELEASE. To provide a copy of a recording.

 Section 2. Recordings are not personnel records of any person employed as a law enforcement officer by a municipality, sheriff's department, or any agency of the state.

Section 3. (a) A recording in the custody of a law enforcement agency shall be disclosed only as provided by this act. A person requesting disclosure of a recording shall make a written request to the head of the custodial law enforcement agency that states the date and approximate time of the

activity captured in the recording or otherwise identifies the
activity with reasonable particularity sufficient to identify
the recording to which the request refers. Nothing in this act
limits or restricts the application of the Alabama Rules of
Civil Procedure as they may be applied to the custodial law
enforcement agency, including, but not limited to, Rule 45,
nor Chapter 21 of Title 12, Code of Alabama 1975.

- (b) The custodial law enforcement agency may only disclose a recording to the following:
 - (1) A person whose image or voice is in the recording.

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- (2) A personal representative of an adult person whose image or voice is in the recording if the adult person has consented to the disclosure.
- (3) A personal representative of a minor or of an adult person under lawful guardianship whose image or voice is in the recording.
- (4) A personal representative of a deceased person whose image or voice is in the recording.
- (5) A personal representative of an adult person who is incapacitated and unable to provide consent to disclosure.
- (c) When disclosing the recording, the custodial law enforcement agency shall disclose only those portions of the recording that are relevant to the request of the person. A person who receives disclosure pursuant to this act may not record or copy the recording.

Section 4. (a) Upon receipt of the written request
for disclosure, as promptly as possible, the custodial law
enforcement agency shall either disclose the portion of the
recording relevant to the request of the person or notify the
requestor of the decision of the custodial law enforcement
agency not to disclose the recording to the requestor.

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- (b) The custodial law enforcement agency may consider any of the following factors in determining whether a recording should be disclosed:
- (1) If the person requesting disclosure of the recording is authorized to receive disclosure pursuant to Section 3.
- (2) If the recording contains information that is otherwise confidential or exempt from disclosure or release under state or federal law.
- (3) If disclosure would reveal information that is of a highly sensitive nature to a person.
- (4) If disclosure may harm the reputation or jeopardize the safety of a person.
- (5) If disclosure would create a serious threat to the fair, impartial, and orderly administration of justice.
- (6) If confidentiality is necessary to protect either an active or inactive internal or criminal investigation or potential internal or criminal investigation.

Section 5. (a) If a law enforcement agency denies disclosure pursuant to Section 4, or has failed to provide disclosure more than three business days after the request for

disclosure, a person authorized to receive disclosure or the custodial law enforcement agency may petition the circuit court in a county where a portion of the recording was made for an order releasing the recording to a person authorized to receive disclosure. There shall be no fee for filing the petition which shall be filed on a form approved by the Administrative Office of Courts and shall state the date and approximate time of the activity captured in the recording, or otherwise identify the activity with reasonable particularity sufficient to identify the recording.

- (b) If a petitioner is a person authorized to receive disclosure, notice and an opportunity to be heard shall be given to the head of the custodial law enforcement agency. Petitions filed pursuant to this section shall be set for a hearing as soon as practicable and shall be accorded priority by the court.
- (c) The court shall first determine if the person to whom release of the recording is requested is a person authorized to receive disclosure pursuant to this act. In making this determination, the court may conduct an in-camera review of the recording and may allow the petitioner to be present to assist in identifying the image or voice in the recording that authorizes disclosure to the person to whom release is requested. If the court determines that the person is not authorized to receive disclosure pursuant to this act, there shall be no right of appeal, and the petitioner may not file an action for release pursuant to Section 6.

(d) If the court determines that the person to whom release of the recording is requested is a person authorized to receive disclosure pursuant to this section, the court shall consider the standards set out in Section 6 and any other standards the court deems relevant in determining whether to order the release of all or a portion of the recording.

(e) The court may conduct an in-camera review of the recording. The court shall release only those portions of the recording that are relevant to the person's request and may place any conditions or restrictions on the release of the recording that the court, in its discretion, deems appropriate.

Section 6. (a) Any custodial law enforcement agency or any person requesting the release of a recording may file an action in the circuit court in any county where any portion of the recording was made for an order releasing the recording. The request for release shall state the date and approximate time of the activity captured in the recording, or otherwise identify the activity with reasonable particularity sufficient to identify the recording to which the action refers. The court may conduct an in-camera review of the recording. In determining whether to order the release of all or a portion of the recording, in addition to any other standards the court deems relevant, the court shall consider the applicability of all of the following standards:

- 1 (1) The release is necessary to advance a compelling 2 public interest.
 - (2) The recording contains information that is otherwise confidential or exempt from disclosure or release under state or federal law.

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- (3) The person requesting release is seeking to obtain evidence to determine legal issues in a current or potential court proceeding.
- (4) The release would reveal information that is of a highly sensitive nature to a person.
 - (5) The release may harm the reputation or jeopardize the safety of a person.
 - (6) The release would create a serious threat to the fair, impartial, and orderly administration of justice.
 - (7) Confidentiality is necessary to protect either an active or inactive internal or criminal investigation or potential internal or criminal investigation.
 - (8) There is good cause shown to release all portions of the recording.
 - (b) The court shall release only those portions of the recording that are relevant to the request of the person and may place any conditions or restrictions on the release of the recording that the court, in its discretion, deems appropriate. In any proceeding pursuant to this section, the following persons shall be notified, and those persons, or their designated representative, shall be given an opportunity to be heard at any proceeding:

- 1 (1) The head of the custodial law enforcement 2 agency.
- 3 (2) Any law enforcement agency personnel whose image 4 or voice is in the recording and the head of the employing law 5 enforcement agency of the person.
 - (3) The district attorney.

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(c) All actions brought pursuant to this section shall be set for a hearing as soon as practicable, and subsequent proceedings in the actions shall be accorded priority by the trial and appellate courts.

Section 7. (a) Notwithstanding the requirements of Sections 3, 5, and 6, a custodial law enforcement agency shall disclose or release a recording to a district attorney for any of the following:

- (1) Review of potential criminal charges.
- (2) To comply with discovery requirements in a criminal prosecution.
 - (3) For use in criminal proceedings in any court.
- (4) Other law enforcement purposes.
 - (b) A custodial law enforcement agency may disclose or release a recording for any of the following purposes:
 - (1) For law enforcement training purposes.
 - (2) Within the custodial law enforcement agency for any administrative, training, or law enforcement purpose.
- 25 (3) To another law enforcement agency for law enforcement purposes.

Section 8. Any recording subject to this act shall 1 2 be retained for at least the period of time required by the applicable records retention and disposition schedule 3 developed by the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency. 4 5 Section 9. Each law enforcement agency that uses 6 body-worn cameras or dashboard cameras shall adopt a policy 7 applicable to the use of those cameras. Section 10. No civil liability shall arise from compliance with this act if the acts or omissions are made in 9 10 good faith and do not constitute gross negligence, willful or 11 wanton misconduct, or intentional wrongdoing. 12 Section 11. The court may not award attorneys' fees 13 to any party in any action brought pursuant to this act. 14 Section 12. This act shall become effective on the 15 first day of the third month following its passage and

approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.