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## HOUSE BILL 2893

State of Washington 65th Legislature 2018 Regular Session

By Representatives Hansen, Klippert, and Pettigrew

Read first time 01/22/18. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

AN ACT Relating to body worn cameras, but only with respect to 1 2 making existing requirements and public records act provisions 3 governing body worn cameras permanent and applicable to all law 4 enforcement and corrections agencies deploying body worn cameras, 5 strengthening privacy protections for intimate images in body worn camera recordings, and clarifying records retention requirements for 6 7 body worn camera recordings; amending RCW 10.109.010 and 10.109.030; 8 and reenacting and amending RCW 42.56.240.

- 9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 10 **Sec. 1.** RCW 42.56.240 and 2017 c 261 s 7 and 2017 c 72 s 3 are 11 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- The following investigative, law enforcement, and crime victim information is exempt from public inspection and copying under this chapter:
- 15 (1) Specific intelligence information and specific investigative 16 records compiled by investigative, law enforcement, and penology 17 agencies, and state agencies vested with the responsibility to 18 discipline members of any profession, the nondisclosure of which is 19 essential to effective law enforcement or for the protection of any 20 person's right to privacy;

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(2) Information revealing the identity of persons who are witnesses to or victims of crime or who file complaints with investigative, law enforcement, or penology agencies, other than the commission, if disclosure would endanger any person's life, physical safety, or property. If at the time a complaint is filed the complainant, victim, or witness indicates a desire for disclosure or nondisclosure, such desire shall govern. However, all complaints filed with the commission about any elected official or candidate for public office must be made in writing and signed by the complainant under oath;

- (3) Any records of investigative reports prepared by any state, county, municipal, or other law enforcement agency pertaining to sex offenses contained in chapter 9A.44 RCW or sexually violent offenses as defined in RCW 71.09.020, which have been transferred to the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs for permanent electronic retention and retrieval pursuant to RCW 40.14.070(2)(b);
- (4) License applications under RCW 9.41.070; copies of license applications or information on the applications may be released to law enforcement or corrections agencies;
- (5) Information revealing the identity of child victims of sexual assault who are under age eighteen. Identifying information means the child victim's name, address, location, photograph, and in cases in which the child victim is a relative or stepchild of the alleged perpetrator, identification of the relationship between the child and the alleged perpetrator;
- (6) Information contained in a local or regionally maintained gang database as well as the statewide gang database referenced in RCW 43.43.762;
- 29 (7) Data from the electronic sales tracking system established in 30 RCW 69.43.165;
  - (8) Information submitted to the statewide unified sex offender notification and registration program under RCW 36.28A.040(6) by a person for the purpose of receiving notification regarding a registered sex offender, including the person's name, residential address, and email address;
  - (9) Personally identifying information collected by law enforcement agencies pursuant to local security alarm system programs and vacation crime watch programs. Nothing in this subsection shall be interpreted so as to prohibit the legal owner of a residence or

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- business from accessing information regarding his or her residence or
  business;
- 3 (10) The felony firearm offense conviction database of felony 4 firearm offenders established in RCW 43.43.822;
- 5 (11) The identity of a state employee or officer who has in good 6 faith filed a complaint with an ethics board, as provided in RCW 7 42.52.410, or who has in good faith reported improper governmental 8 action, as defined in RCW 42.40.020, to the auditor or other public 9 official, as defined in RCW 42.40.020;
- (12) The following security threat group information collected 10 and maintained by the department of corrections pursuant to RCW 11 12 72.09.745: (a) Information that could lead to the identification of a person's security threat group status, affiliation, or activities; 13 (b) information that reveals specific security threats associated 14 with the operation and activities of security threat groups; and (c) 15 16 information that identifies the number of security threat group 17 members, affiliates, or associates;
  - (13) The global positioning system data that would indicate the location of the residence of an employee or worker of a criminal justice agency as defined in RCW 10.97.030;

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- (14) Body worn camera recordings to the extent nondisclosure is essential for the protection of any person's right to privacy as described in RCW 42.56.050, including, but not limited to, the circumstances enumerated in (a) of this subsection. A law enforcement or corrections agency shall not disclose a body worn camera recording to the extent the recording is exempt under this subsection.
- 27 (a) Disclosure of a body worn camera recording is presumed to be 28 highly offensive to a reasonable person under RCW 42.56.050 to the 29 extent it depicts:
- 30 (i)(A) Any areas of a medical facility, counseling, or 31 therapeutic program office where:
- 32 (I) A patient is registered to receive treatment, receiving 33 treatment, waiting for treatment, or being transported in the course 34 of treatment; or
- 35 (II) Health care information is shared with patients, their 36 families, or among the care team; or
- 37 (B) Information that meets the definition of protected health 38 information for purposes of the health insurance portability and 39 accountability act of 1996 or health care information for purposes of 40 chapter 70.02 RCW;

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- 1 (ii) The interior of a place of residence where a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy;
- 3 (iii) An intimate image ((as defined in RCW 9A.86.010));
- 4 (iv) A minor;

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- 5 (v) The body of a deceased person;
- (vi) The identity of or communications from a victim or witness of an incident involving domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020 or sexual assault as defined in RCW 70.125.030, or disclosure of intimate images as defined in RCW 9A.86.010. If at the time of recording the victim or witness indicates a desire for disclosure or nondisclosure of the recorded identity or communications, such desire shall govern; or
- (vii) The identifiable location information of a community-based domestic violence program as defined in RCW 70.123.020, or emergency shelter as defined in RCW 70.123.020.
- 16 (b) The presumptions set out in (a) of this subsection may be 17 rebutted by specific evidence in individual cases.
  - (c) In a court action seeking the right to inspect or copy a body worn camera recording, a person who prevails against a law enforcement or corrections agency that withholds or discloses all or part of a body worn camera recording pursuant to (a) of this subsection is not entitled to fees, costs, or awards pursuant to RCW 42.56.550 unless it is shown that the law enforcement or corrections agency acted in bad faith or with gross negligence.
    - (d) A request for body worn camera recordings must:
- 26 (i) Specifically identify a name of a person or persons involved 27 in the incident;
  - (ii) Provide the incident or case number;
- 29 (iii) Provide the date, time, and location of the incident or 30 incidents; or
- 31 (iv) Identify a law enforcement or corrections officer involved 32 in the incident or incidents.
- (e)(i) A person directly involved in an incident recorded by the 33 requested body worn camera recording, an attorney representing a 34 person directly involved in an incident recorded by the requested 35 body worn camera recording, a person or his or her attorney who 36 requests a body worn camera recording relevant to a criminal case 37 involving that person, or the executive director from either the 38 39 Washington state commission on African-American affairs, Asian 40 Pacific American affairs, or Hispanic affairs, has the right to

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obtain the body worn camera recording, subject to any exemption under this chapter or any applicable law. In addition, an attorney who represents a person regarding a potential or existing civil cause of action involving the denial of civil rights under the federal or state Constitution, or a violation of a United States department of justice settlement agreement, has the right to obtain the body worn camera recording if relevant to the cause of action, subject to any exemption under this chapter or any applicable law. The attorney must explain the relevancy of the requested body worn camera recording to the cause of action and specify that he or she is seeking relief from redaction costs under this subsection (14)(e).

- (ii) A law enforcement or corrections agency responding to requests under this subsection (14)(e) may not require the requesting individual to pay costs of any redacting, altering, distorting, pixelating, suppressing, or otherwise obscuring any portion of a body worn camera recording.
- (iii) A law enforcement or corrections agency may require any person requesting a body worn camera recording pursuant to this subsection (14)(e) to identify himself or herself to ensure he or she is a person entitled to obtain the body worn camera recording under this subsection (14)(e).
- (f)(i) A law enforcement or corrections agency responding to a request to disclose body worn camera recordings may require any requester not listed in (e) of this subsection to pay the reasonable costs of redacting, altering, distorting, pixelating, suppressing, or otherwise obscuring any portion of the body worn camera recording prior to disclosure only to the extent necessary to comply with the exemptions in this chapter or any applicable law.
- (ii) An agency that charges redaction costs under this subsection (14)(f) must use redaction technology that provides the least costly commercially available method of redacting body worn camera recordings, to the extent possible and reasonable.
- (iii) In any case where an agency charges a requestor for the costs of redacting a body worn camera recording under this subsection (14)(f), the time spent on redaction of the recording shall not count towards the agency's allocation of, or limitation on, time or costs spent responding to public records requests under this chapter, as established pursuant to local ordinance, policy, procedure, or state law.
  - (q) For purposes of this subsection (14):

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(i) "Body worn camera recording" means a video and/or sound recording that is made by a body worn camera attached to the uniform or eyewear of a law enforcement or corrections officer ((from a covered jurisdiction)) while in the course of his or her official duties ((and that is made on or after June 9, 2016, and prior to July 1, 2019)); and

- (ii) (("Covered jurisdiction" means any jurisdiction that has deployed body worn cameras as of June 9, 2016, regardless of whether or not body worn cameras are being deployed in the jurisdiction on June 9, 2016, including, but not limited to, jurisdictions that have deployed body worn cameras on a pilot basis)) "Intimate image" means an individual or individuals engaged in sexual activity, including sexual intercourse as defined in RCW 9A.44.010 and masturbation, or an individual's intimate body parts, whether nude or visible through less than opaque clothing, including the genitals, pubic area, anus, or postpubescent female nipple.
- (h) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to restrict access to body worn camera recordings as otherwise permitted by law for official or recognized civilian and accountability bodies or pursuant to any court order.
- (i) Nothing in this section is intended to modify the obligations of prosecuting attorneys and law enforcement under *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83, 83 S. Ct. 1194, 10 L. Ed. 2d 215 (1963), *Kyles v. Whitley*, 541 U.S. 419, 115 S. Ct. 1555, 131 L. Ed.2d 490 (1995), and the relevant Washington court criminal rules and statutes.
- (j) A law enforcement or corrections agency must retain body worn camera recordings for at least sixty days and thereafter may destroy the records <u>in accordance with the applicable records retention</u> schedule;
- 30 (15) Any records and information contained within the statewide 31 sexual assault kit tracking system established in RCW 43.43.545; 32 ((and))
  - (16)(a) Survivor communications with, and survivor records maintained by, campus-affiliated advocates.
- 35 (b) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to restrict 36 access to records maintained by a campus-affiliated advocate in the 37 event that:
  - (i) The survivor consents to inspection or copying;
- 39 (ii) There is a clear, imminent risk of serious physical injury 40 or death of the survivor or another person;

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(iii) Inspection or copying is required by federal law; or

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- 2 (iv) A court of competent jurisdiction mandates that the record 3 be available for inspection or copying.
- 4 (c) "Campus-affiliated advocate" and "survivor" have the definitions in RCW 28B.112.030; and
- 6 (17) Information and records prepared, owned, used, or retained 7 by the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs and 8 information and records prepared, owned, used, or retained by the 9 Washington state patrol pursuant to chapter 261, Laws of 2017.
- 10 **Sec. 2.** RCW 10.109.010 and 2016 c 163 s 5 are each amended to 11 read as follows:
  - (1) A law enforcement or corrections agency that deploys body worn cameras must establish policies regarding the use of the cameras. The policies must, at a minimum, address:
  - (a) When a body worn camera must be activated and deactivated, and when a law enforcement or corrections officer has the discretion to activate and deactivate the body worn camera;
  - (b) How a law enforcement or corrections officer is to respond to circumstances when it would be reasonably anticipated that a person may be unwilling or less willing to communicate with an officer who is recording the communication with a body worn camera;
  - (c) How a law enforcement or corrections officer will document when and why a body worn camera was deactivated prior to the conclusion of an interaction with a member of the public while conducting official law enforcement or corrections business;
  - (d) How, and under what circumstances, a law enforcement or corrections officer is to inform a member of the public that he or she is being recorded, including in situations where the person is a non-English speaker or has limited English proficiency, or where the person is deaf or hard of hearing;
  - (e) How officers are to be trained on body worn camera usage and how frequently the training is to be reviewed or renewed; and
- 33 (f) Security rules to protect data collected and stored from body 34 worn cameras.
- 35 (2) A law enforcement or corrections agency that deploys body 36 worn cameras before June 9, 2016, must establish the policies within 37 one hundred twenty days of June 9, 2016. A law enforcement or 38 corrections agency that deploys body worn cameras on or after June 9, 39 2016, must establish the policies before deploying body worn cameras.

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1 (((3) This section expires July 1, 2019.))

2 Sec. 3. RCW 10.109.030 and 2016 c 163 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

4 (((1))) For state and local agencies, a body worn camera may only be used by officers employed by a general authority Washington law
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be used by officers employed by a general authority Washington law enforcement agency as defined in RCW 10.93.020, any officer employed by the department of corrections, and personnel for jails as defined in RCW 70.48.020 and detention facilities as defined in RCW 13.40.020.

10 (((2) This section expires July 1, 2019.))

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