SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS. In this [act]:
(1) "Custodial interrogation" means conduct or questioning of a detainee or other
conduct by a law enforcement officer which is reasonably likely to elicit an incriminating
response from an individual and occurs when a reasonable personindividual in the
position of the individual detainee would consider that the person individual is in custody.
and any The term includes a statement made by the individual detainee in response to the
questioning or conduct or questioning, from the time the individual detainee should have
been advised of the individual's Miranda rights until the conduct or questioning or
conduct and responses terminate.
(2) "Electronic recording" means an audio or <u>an</u> audio and video recording that
accurately records a custodial interrogation.
(3) "Law enforcement agency" means a governmental entity of this state or of a
political subdivision of this state whose responsibilities include responsible for
enforcement of criminal laws or the investigation of suspected criminal activity.
(4) "Law enforcement officer" means;
(A) an individual employed by a law enforcement agency and, or someone
acting at that individual's behest, where that individual's whose responsibilities include
enforcement of criminal laws or the investigation of suspected criminal activity; or
(B) someone acting at the direction of that individual.
(5) "Place of detention" means a fixed location under the control of a law

enforcement agency where an individual may be questioned about a criminal charge or

1	allegation of [insert the state's term for juvenile delinquency]. The term includes a jail,
2	police or sheriff's station, holding cell, and correctional or detention facility.
3	(6) "Record" used as a noun means information that is inscribed on a tangible
4	medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in
5	perceivable form.
6	(67) "Statement" means a communication, whether it is oral, in a record, written,
7	including, but not limited to, e-mail or other electronically transmitted verbal
8	communications; nonverbal,; or in sign language.
9	(7) "Qualified immunity" means immunity from civil suit because of the status of
10	the entity or individual, as determined by the facts and law applicable to the
11	<u>circumstances of the case.</u>
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13	SECTION 3. WHEN ELECTRONIC RECORDING ATION
14	REQUIREMENTD.
15	[(a)] Except as otherwise provided in Sections 4 through 9 Sections 5 through 10,
16	a custodial interrogation conducted at a place of detention, including administration of
17	any Miranda warnings to and waiver of Miranda rights by the individual being
18	questioned detainee, must be electronically recorded in its entirety by both audio and
19	visual means if the interrogation relates to a [felony][crime][delinquent act][offense]
20	described in].
21	[(b) A custodial interrogation or part of a custodial interrogation that relates to
22	[a][an] [felony][crime][delinquent act][offense] described in subsection (a) and takes
23	place outside a place of detention must be electronically recorded.]

1	SECTION 4. DISCLOSURE NOT REQUIRED.
2	(ea) A law enforcement officer conducting a custodial interrogation is not
3	required to inform the individual being interrogated detainee that an electronic recording
4	is being made of the interrogation.
5	(be) An electronic recording of a custodial interrogation is exempt from:
6	(1) requirements under [insert title and section numberscite statute] that
7	otherwise requires that an individual be informed of, or consent to, the recording of the
8	individual's conversations; and
9	(2) disclosure under [insert section numbers of cite the state's public
10	records disclosure act.]
11	SECTION 45. EXCEPTION FOR EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES. A
12	custodial interrogation to which Section 3 otherwise applies would apply need not be
13	electronically recorded if recording is not feasible because of exigent circumstances and a
14	law enforcement officer conducting the interrogation electronically records an
15	explanation of the exigent circumstances before conducting the interrogation, if feasible,
16	or as soon as practicable thereafter.
17	SECTION 56. EXCEPTION FOR SPONTANEOUS ORFOR RESPONSE
18	TO—ROUTINE BOOKING QUESTIONING. STATEMENT. A statement made
19	by an individual need not be electronically recorded if:
20	(1) it is a spontaneous statement made outside the course of a custodial
21	interrogation; or

1	(2) the statement it is made in response to questioning that is asked
2	routinely during the processing of the arrest of the individual detainee and is not expected
3	or intended to elicit an incriminating response.
4	SECTION 67. EXCEPTION FOR INDIVIDUAL'S REFUSAL TO BE
5	ELECTRONICALLY RECORDED. A custodial interrogation to which Section 3
6	otherwise would applies apply need not be electronically recorded to the extent that if,
7	before the interrogation the individual to be interrogated detainee indicates that the
8	individualdetainee will not participate in the interrogation or a portion of the interrogation
9	only-if it is not electronically recorded. and, iIf feasible, the agreementrefusal to
10	participate without recording is must be electronically recorded. If at any time during the
11	interrogation the detainee indicates that electronic recordation is permissible, recording
12	must begin or resume.
13	SECTION 7. EXCEPTION FOR INTERROGATIONS CONDUCTED BY
14	OTHER JURISDICTIONS
15	SECTION 8. EXCEPTION BASED ON ACTUAL OR REASONABLE
16	BELIEF OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. A custodial interrogation to which
17	Section 3 applies otherwise would apply need not be electronically recorded if:
18	(1) the interrogation occurs when thea individual being
19	interrogated detainee who is suspected only of a crime conduct that does not give rise to a
20	requirement for which an electronic recordingation is not required, but the individual
21	reveals facts giving a law enforcement officer conducting the interrogation reason to
22	believe that the detainee may have committed a [felony][crime][delinquent act][offense]
23	has been committee for which Section 3 requires that a custodial interrogation be

recorded; however, if feasible, continued custodial interrogation concerning the [felony][crime][delinquent act][offense] revealed must be electronically recorded; or (2) the interrogation occurs when no law enforcement officer conducting the interrogation has actual knowledge of facts and circumstances suggesting that the detained may have committed a [felony][crime][delinquent act][offense] has been committed for which Section 3 requires that a custodial interrogation be recorded.]; or SECTION 9. EXCEPTION FOR SAFETY OF INDIVIDUAL OR **PROTECTION OF IDENTITY.** A custodial interrogation to which Section 3 otherwise would apply need not be recorded if (3) the officer conducting the interrogation or the officer's superior reasonably believes that making an electronic recordingation might disclose the identity of a confidential informant or will jeopardize the safety of an officer, the individual being interrogated detainee, or another personindividual., or risk disclosure of the identity of a confidential informant, and, iIf feasible, an explanation of the basis of that belief ismust be electronically recorded at the time of the interrogation. If contemporaneous recording of the basis for the belief is not feasible, the recording must be made as soon as practicable after the interrogation is completed. SECTION 910. EXCEPTION FOR EQUIPMENT MALFUNCTION. (a) If both audio and video recordingation of a custodial interrogation are otherwise required by Section 3, recordingation may be by audio alone is acceptable if a technical problem in video recordingation occurs which prevents video recordation despite reasonable maintenance efforts on the available recording equipment, and timely

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repair or replacement is not feasible.

l	[(b) If both audio and video recordingation of a custodial interrogation are
	otherwise required by Section 3, recordingation may be by video alone is acceptable if a
	technical problem in audio recordingation occurs which prevents video recordation
	despite reasonable maintenance efforts on the available recording equipment, and timely
	repair or replacement is not feasible.]
	([b][c]) All or part of a custodial interrogation to which Section 3 otherwise
	would apply need not be recorded to the extent that if recordingation is not possible
	because the available electronic recording equipment fails, despite reasonable
	maintenance efforts, on the available recording equipment and timely repair or
	replacement is not feasible.
	SECTION 101. BURDEN OF PERSUASION. If the [state][prosecuting
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l	attorney] government relies on an exception in Sections 4 through 9Sections 5 through 10
	to justify a failure to make an electronic recording of a custodial interrogation, the
	to justify a failure to make an electronic recording of a custodial interrogation, the
	to justify a failure to make an electronic recording of a custodial interrogation, the [state][prosecuting attorney]government must prove by a preponderance of the evidence
	to justify a failure to make an electronic recording of a custodial interrogation, the [state][prosecuting attorney]government must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the exception applies.
	to justify a failure to make an electronic recording of a custodial interrogation, the [state][prosecuting attorney]government must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the exception applies. SECTION 142. OFFICER'S REPORT.
	to justify a failure to make an electronic recording of a custodial interrogation, the [state][prosecuting attorney]government must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the exception applies. SECTION 142. OFFICER'S REPORT. (a) When a law enforcement officer conducts a custodial interrogation [at a place

(b) A law enforcement officer shall prepare the [report][record] required by

subsection (a) as soon as practicable after completing the interrogation, even if the officer

1 has made a contemporaneous electronic recording explaining the reasons for not 2 complying with Section 3. 3 (c) The only sanction that may be imposed on a law enforcement officer for 4 failure to comply with subsection (a) or (b) is administrative discipline. 5 **SECTION 123. NOTICE OF INTENT TO RELY ON** 6 **EXCEPTION**INTRODUCE UNRECORDED STATEMENT. 7 (a) If the [state][prosecuting attorney] government intends to introduce in its 8 case-in-chief a statement made during a custodial interrogation that does not comply with 9 Section 3, and to rely on an exception in Sections 4 through 9 to justify a failure to make 10 an electronic recording of the interrogation, the [state][prosecuting attorney] government 11 shall serve on the defendant written notice of that intent and of any exception upon which 12 the government intends to rely not later than the time specified by [insert cite to appropriate law or rules of procedure other than this [act]. 13 14 **SECTION 143. REMEDIES** 15 (a) Unless the [appropriate court] court finds that an exception in Sections 4 16 thorough 9 applies, the court shall consider the failure to make an electronic recording of 17 all or part of a custodial interrogation to which Section 3 applies in determining whether 18 a statement made during the interrogation is inadmissible because it was not voluntarily 19 made [or was not reliable]. 20 21 (b) Unless the [appropriate court]court finds that an exception in Sections 4 22 through 9Sections 5 through 10 applies, if the court admits into evidence a statement

made during a custodial interrogation that was not electronically recorded in compliance

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with Section 3, the court shall, upon request of the defendant, give appropriate instructions to the jury-explaining that, although the law required the law enforcement officers to Those instruction must, at a minimum, explain to the jury that the police did not electronically record the entire interrogation process, though the law required them tothey did not do so, and, as a result, that the jury is therefore deprived of the most reliable and complete evidence of what was said and done by each of the participants during the interrogation.

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(c) Unless the [appropriate court] finds that an exception in Sections 4 through 9 applies, if the court admits into evidence a statement made during a custodial interrogation that was not electronically recorded in compliance with Section 3, the court, in an appropriate case, shall admit testimony about factors that may affect the voluntariness and reliability of a statement made during a custodial interrogation, if the defendant first offers evidence sufficient to permit a finding by a preponderance of the evidence of facts relevant to the weight of the statement the full significance of which may not be readily apparent to a layperson. In deciding whether to admit expert testimony, the court may consider: the vulnerability to suggestion of the individual who made the statement; the individual's youth, low intelligence, poor memory, or mental retardation; use by a law enforcement officer of sleep deprivation, fatigue, or drug or alcohol withdrawal as in interrogation technique; the failure of the statement to lead to the discovery of evidence previously unknown to a law enforcement agency or to include unusual elements of a crime that have not been made public previously or details of the crime not easily guessed and not made public previously; inconsistency between the

statement and the f acts of the crime whether an officer conducting the interrogation educated the individual about the facts of the crime rather than eliciting them or suggested to the individual that the individual had no choice except to confess; promises of leniency; and the absence of corroboration of the statement by objective evidence. The court shall permit appropriate expert testimony offered by the prosecution to rebut expert testimony introduced by the defendant. Noting in this subsection prohibits the court from admitting under law other than this [act] expert testimony about the voluntariness or reliability of the statement whether the testimony is offered by the defense or the prosecution.]

[(c) Unless the court finds that an exception in Sections 5 through 10 applies, if a statement made during a custodial interrogation that was not electronically recorded as required by Section 3 is admitted into evidence in the prosecution's case-in-chief, upon motion by the defendant and an offer of proof sufficient to permit a finding by a preponderance of the evidence of facts relevant to the weight of the statement, the full significance of which may not be readily apparent to a layperson, the court shall permit the defense to introduce expert testimony regarding factors that may affect the voluntariness and reliability of statements made during custodial interrogation. In deciding whether to admit expert testimony, the court shall consider whether evidence supports the existence in the case of factors that may affect voluntariness and reliability of statements, such as:

(1) the detainee's vulnerability to suggestion because of factors such as age, low intelligence, poor memory, or mental retardation;

1	(2) use by a law enforcement officer of interrogation techniques designed
2	to weaken the detainee's ability to resist coercion, such as sleep deprivation, fatigue,
3	[drug or alcohol withdrawal,] suggestion that the detainee had no choice except to
4	confess, or promises of leniency;
5	(3) the absence of facts disclosed in the detainee's statement that indicate
6	knowledge of the crime, such as evidence previously unknown to a law enforcement
7	agency or details or unusual elements of the crime that had not been made public, were
8	not suggested to the detainee by a law enforcement officer involved in the interrogation,
9	and were not easily guessed;
10	(4) any inconsistency between the statement and facts of the crime
11	derived from other sources; or
12	(5) the absence of corroboration of the statement by objective evidence.
13	(d) The court shall permit appropriate expert testimony offered by the
14	prosecution to rebut expert testimony introduced by the defendant under subsection (c).]
15	([c][e]) Nothing in this section affects the admissibility of testimony about the
16	voluntariness or reliability of a statement under law of this state other than this [act].
17	([d][f]) A law enforcement agency that has adopted and enforced rules
18	reasonably designed to ensure compliance with the terms of this [act] and a law
19	enforcement officer of the agency who has complied with those such rules have qualified
20	immunity from any civil suit liability for damages allegedly arising from a violation of
21	this Act[act].
22	([e][g]) AEach law enforcement agency in this state shall adopt and enforce
23	regulations providing for administrative discipline of a law enforcement officer found by

1	a court or by a supervisory official of the agency to have violated this [act]. [The rules
2	must provide a range of disciplinary sanctions reasonably designed to promote
3	compliance with this [act].
4	[SECTION 154. MONITORING REQUIREMENT. The [appropriate state
5	agency] shall monitor compliance with the requirement under Section 3 of electronic
6	recording of custodial interrogations].this [act]].
7	SECTION 165. HANDLING AND PRESERVATON OF ELECTRONIC
8	RECORDING. An electronic recording of a custodial interrogation must be identified,
9	accessed, and preserved in compliance with law of this state other than this [act].
10	SECTION 176. RULES GOVERNING MANNER OF ELECTRONIC
11	RECORDING ATION.
12	(a) [Each_L]aw enforcement agencies agency in this state][tThe state agency
13	charged with monitoring law enforcement's compliance with this [act] by law
14	enforcement agencies and officers] shall adopt and enforce rules governing the manner in
15	which electronic recordings of custodial interrogations are to be made.
16	(b) The rules adopted under subsection (a) must:
17	(1) encourage law enforcement officers investigating a
18	[feloniesy][crimes][delinquent acts][offenses] designated in Section 3[(a)] to conduct a
19	custodial interrogations only at a places of detention unless it is necessary to do
20	otherwisnot feasible to do soe;
21	(2) establish standards for the angle, focus, and field of vision of a camera
22	which reasonably promote accurate recording of a custodial interrogation at a place of
23	detention and reliable assessment of its accuracy and completeness; and

1	(3) provide, when a custodial interrogation occurs outside a place of
2	detention:
3	(A) for electronic recordingation at a place of detention of a
4	statement from the individual who was interrogated detainee; and
5	(B) that, as soon as practicable, a law enforcement officer
6	conducting the interrogation shall prepare a written record explaining the decision to
7	interrogate outside a place of detention and summarizing the custodial interrogation
8	process.
9	SECTION 187. IMPLEMENTING RULES. [AEach law enforcement agency
10	subject to his [act]in this state][tThe state agency charged with monitoring compliance
11	with this [act] by law enforcement agencies and officers] law enforcement's compliance
12	with this act] shall adopt and enforce rules that implement this [act]. The rules must
13	provide for:
14	[SECTION 189. SELF-AUTHENTICATION. Unless the defendant offers
15	evidence sufficient to permit a finding that the recording is not authentic, Fin any pretrial
16	or post-trial proceeding, an electronic recording of a custodial interrogations is self-
17	authenticating if it is accompanied by a certificate of authenticity by an appropriate law
18	enforcement officer sworn under oath, unless the defendant offers evidence sufficient to
19	permit a finding that the recording is not authentic.]
20	SECTION <u>20</u> 19. NO RIGHT TO ELECTRONIC RECORDING ATION
21	CREATED. This [act] does not create a right of a detained an individual being
22	interrogated to require electronic recordingation of a custodial interrogation.
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2 [No change in boilerplate provisions.]
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