**A** **BILL**

TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, TO ENACT THE “CONTRABAND CELL PHONE ACT” BY ADDING CHAPTER 4 TO TITLE 24 SO AS TO PROVIDE NECESSARY DEFINITIONS, TO ALLOW SUPERVISING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WITH REASONABLE SUSPICION TO BELIEVE THAT CONTRABAND CELL PHONES EXIST IN A PRISON OR LOCAL DETENTION FACILITY TO AUTHORIZE THE USE OF ANY ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO DETECT AND CONFIRM SUCH PRESENCE, TO ALLOW SUPERVISING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WHO CONFIRM THE PRESENCE OF CONTRABAND CELL PHONES TO APPLY FOR AN EX PARTE ORDER REQUESTING SUSPENSION OF SERVICE FOR SUCH CONTRABAND CELL PHONES, TO AUTHORIZE THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF THIS STATE TO ISSUE EX PARTE ORDERS REQUIRING CELLULAR SERVICE PROVIDERS TO SUSPEND CELLULAR SERVICE TO IDENTIFIED CONTRABAND CELL PHONES, TO REQUIRE CELLULAR SERVICE PROVIDERS TO DISCONTINUE CELLULAR SERVICE TO CONTRABAND CELL PHONES UPON RECEIPT OF ORDERS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THIS CHAPTER, TO ALLOW CELLULAR SERVICE SUBSCRIBERS AFFECTED BY ORDERS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THIS CHAPTER TO CHALLENGE THE SUSPENSION OF SERVICE, AND TO PROVIDE IMMUNITY FROM CIVIL LIABILITY TO CERTAIN PERSONS AND ENTITIES FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS CHAPTER.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. This act may be known and must be cited as the “Contraband Cell Phone Act”.

SECTION 2. Title 24 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“CHAPTER 4

Contraband Cell Phones

Section 24‑4‑10. As used in this chapter:

(1) ‘Cellular service provider’ meansany wireless telecommunication company providing service to cellular telephones in this State.

(2) ‘Contraband cell phone’ means a cellular telephone or device possessed or used by an incarcerated or detained individual in violation of any applicable law or policy governing a prison or local detention facility in the State of South Carolina.

(3) ‘ESN (electronic serial number)’ is a hexadecimal code that uniquely identifies mobile devices operating on CDMA networks.

(4) ‘GSMA device check database’ is a global database containing information on millions of mobile devices, including those reported as stolen or lost by participating operators.

(5) ‘IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity)’ is a decimal code that uniquely identifies mobile devices operating on GSM networks.

(6) ‘Local detention facility’ means any county, municipal, or multijurisdictional jail, prison camp, or overnight lockup used for the detention of persons charged with or convicted of a felony, misdemeanor, local ordinance, or violation of a court order.

(7) ‘MEID (Mobile Equipment Identifier)’ is a hexadecimal code that uniquely identifies mobile devices operating on CDMA networks.

(8) ‘Prison’ meansany South Carolina Department of Corrections facility used for the detention of persons charged with or convicted of a felony, misdemeanor, local ordinance, or violation of a court order.

(9) ‘Supervising law enforcement officer’ means a supervisor of any law enforcement agency in the State of South Carolina including, but not limited to, the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, the Police Services Division of the South Carolina Department of Corrections, or any other recognized state or federal law enforcement agency.

Section 24‑4‑20. When a supervising law enforcement officer has reasonable suspicion to believe that one or more contraband cell phones exists in a prison or local detention facility, the supervising law enforcement officer may authorize and approve the use of any electronic device, or other means, to detect and confirm the presence of contraband cell phones and to detect any and all identifiers associated with such contraband cell phones.

Section 24‑4‑30. When a supervising law enforcement officer has confirmed the presence of one or more contraband cell phones in a prison or detention facility by any means authorized by Section 24‑4‑30 or any other lawful means, the officer may apply or cause to be applied for an ex parte order from any circuit court in the State requesting the suspension or discontinuation of service for any and all contraband cell phones that the supervising law enforcement officer is able to identify. The application must set forth the probable cause grounds on which the application is based and must contain sufficient identifiers for the contraband cell phones.

Section 24‑4‑40. (A) Upon receipt of an application from a supervising law enforcement officer, the circuit courts of this State are authorized to issue an ex parteorder requiring cellular service providers to immediately suspend or discontinue the cellular service provided to the identified contraband cell phones. The supervising law enforcement officer shall maintain the original order.

(B) The court also may prohibit the disclosure of the existence of an order authorized by subsection (A) in any manner and under such circumstances deemed appropriate by the court; provided, however, a cellular service provider may disclose the existence of an order to a subscriber whose service was interrupted as a result of the order and who is inquiring about why service was interrupted.

(C) All circuit courts in this State have jurisdiction and venue to issue an order authorized by subsection (A).

Section 24‑4‑50. Upon receipt of an order to suspend or discontinue immediately the cellular service provided to an identified contraband cell phone from a circuit court in this State, a cellular service provider must discontinue the cellular service to any and all identified contraband cell phones in a time frame provided in the order, which shall include reporting phone identifiers to the GSMA device check database, or by any other reasonable means; provided, however, that if reporting a particular mobile device identifier (IMEI, MEID, ESN, or other) to the GSMA database may impact devices not identified as contraband, the cellular service provider will not be required to report that mobile device identifier to the GSMA database.

Section 24‑4‑60. (A) If the cellular service subscriber whose cellular service is affected by an order issued pursuant to this chapter determines it necessary to challenge the suspension or discontinuation of service, he personally must appear before the cellular service provider with the cell phone in question and with proof of identification that must contain a photograph and list a physical address. The subscriber must request reinstatement of the cellular service to the phone in question. Such request must contain the name and the physical and billing address of the person making the request.

(B) Upon receipt of a request for reinstatement that complies with subsection (A), the cellular service provider may reinstate service to that cell phone if it reasonably appears that the service was suspended or discontinued in error. In the event of reinstatement, the cellular service provider must provide the supervising law enforcement officer and the prison or local detention facility with written notice twenty‑four hours before reinstatement, which notice shall include the name and address of the requestor. If, after review of the request, the supervising law enforcement officer or anyone at the prison or local detention facility objects to such reinstatement, a subsequent order may be sought pursuant to Section 24‑4‑50.

(C) If the supervisory law enforcement officer receives a complaint regarding the suspension or discontinuance of cellular service to any cell phone identified as a contraband cell phone in connection with this chapter, the officer may conduct further investigation and confirmation of contraband devices in question and may seek an order reinstating the cellular service to the phone in question.

Section 24‑4‑70. (A) No cause of action lies in any court against any cellular service provider, its officers, employees, agents, or any other specified persons for discontinuing service or providing assistance in accordance with the terms of a court order under this chapter.

(B) An appointed or elected public official, public employee, public agency, or supervisory law enforcement officer is immune from civil liability for damages for any act or omission under this chapter.

(C) A good faith reliance on a court order issued under this chapter is a complete defense against any civil or criminal action brought under any provision of law.”

SECTION 3. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

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