

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Commerce Committee

BILL: CS/SB 1340

INTRODUCER: Commerce Committee and Senator Ring

SUBJECT: Public Records/Public Performing Arts Center Donations

DATE: April 7, 2010

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Wolfgang	Yeatman	CA	Favorable
2.	Hoyle	Cooper	CM	Fav/CS
3.			GO	
4.			RC	
5.				
6.				

Please see Section VIII. for Additional Information:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| A. COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE..... | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Statement of Substantial Changes |
| B. AMENDMENTS..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Technical amendments were recommended |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Amendments were recommended |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Significant amendments were recommended |

I. Summary:

The CS defines publicly owned performing arts center. The bill then creates an exemption from public-records requirements for information that identifies a donor or prospective donor of a donation made for the benefit of a publicly owned performing arts center if the donor desires to remain anonymous. The exemption is subject to legislative review and repeal under the provisions of the Open Government Sunset Review Act. The bill contains a statement of public necessity.

This CS creates two undesignated sections of law.

II. Present Situation:

Public Access

Florida has a long history of providing public access to the records of governmental and other public entities. The Legislature enacted its first law affording access to public records in 1892. In 1992, Florida voters approved an amendment to the State Constitution which raised the statutory right of access to public records to a constitutional level.

Section 24(a), Art. I, of the State Constitution reads:

(a) Every person has the right to inspect or copy any public records made or received in connection with the official business of any public body, officer, or employee of the state, or persons acting on their behalf, except with respect to records exempted pursuant to this section or specifically made confidential by this Constitution. This section specifically includes the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government and each agency or department created thereunder; counties, municipalities, and districts; and each constitutional officer, board, and commission, or entity created pursuant to law or this Constitution.

Florida's Public Records Law

Florida's public records law is contained in ch. 119, F.S., and specifies conditions under which the public must be given access to governmental records. Section 119.07(1)(a), F.S., provides that every person who has custody of a public record¹ must permit the record to be inspected and examined by any person, at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the custodian of the public record. Unless specifically exempted, all agency² records are to be available for public inspection.

The Florida Supreme Court has interpreted the definition of public records to encompass all materials made or received by an agency in connection with official business which are "intended to perpetuate, communicate, or formalize knowledge."³ All such materials, regardless of whether they are in final form, are open for public inspection unless made exempt.⁴

Only the Legislature is authorized to create exemptions to open government requirements.⁵ Exemptions must be created by general law and such law must specifically state the public necessity justifying the exemption. Further, the exemption must be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the law.⁶ A bill enacting an exemption⁷ may not contain other substantive provisions although it may contain multiple exemptions relating to one subject.⁸

There is a difference between records that the Legislature exempts from public inspection and those that the Legislature makes confidential and exempt from public inspection. If a record is

¹ Section 119.011(1), F.S., defines "public record" to include "all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, film, sound recordings, data processing software, or other material, regardless of the physical form, characteristics, or means of transmission, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any agency."

² Section 119.011(2), F.S., defines "agency" as "...any state, county, district, authority, or municipal officer, department, division, authority, or municipal officer, department, division, board, bureau, commission, or other separate unit of government created or established by law including, for the purposes of this chapter, the Commission on Ethics, the Public Service Commission, and the Office of Public Counsel, and any other public or private agency, person, partnership, corporation, or business entity acting on behalf of any public agency."

³ *Shevin v. Byron, Harless, Shafer, Reid, and Assocs., Inc.*, 379 So. 2d 633, 640(Fla. 1980).

⁴ *Wait v. Florida Power & Light Company*, 372 So.2d 420 (Fla. 1979).

⁵ Article I, s. 24(c), State Constitution.

⁶ *Memorial Hospital-West Volusia v. News-Journal Corporation*, 729 So.2d 373, 380 (Fla. 1999); *Halifax Hospital Medical Center v. News-Journal Corporation*, 724 So.2d 567 (Fla. 1999).

⁷ Section 119.15, F.S., provides that an existing exemption may be considered a new exemption if the exemption is expanded to cover additional records.

⁸ Article 1, s. 24(c), State Constitution.

made confidential with no provision for its release so that its confidential status will be maintained, such record may not be released by an agency to anyone other than the person or entities designated in the statute.⁹ If a record is simply exempt from mandatory disclosure requirements, an agency is not prohibited from disclosing the record in all circumstances.¹⁰

Open Government Sunset Review Act

The Open Government Sunset Review Act established in s. 119.15, F.S., provides a review and repeal process for public records exemptions. In the fifth year after enactment of a new exemption or in the fifth year after substantial amendment of an existing exemption, the exemption is repealed on October 2, unless reenacted by the Legislature. Each year, by June 1, the Division of Statutory Revision of the Joint Legislative Management Committee is required to certify to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives the language and statutory citation of each exemption scheduled for repeal the following year.

Some current exemptions for donors or prospective donors

<i>Entity</i>	<i>Exemption</i>	<i>Florida Statute</i>	<i>Status</i>
Enterprise Florida, Inc. (OTTED)	Identity of donor or prospective donor who desires to remain anonymous and all identifying information	11.45(3)(i)	Confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Art. I, State Constitution.
Florida Development Finance Corporation, Inc. (OTTED)	Identity of donor or prospective donor who desires to remain anonymous and all identifying information	11.45(3)(j)	Confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Art. I, State Constitution.
Cultural Endowment Program (Dept. of State)	Information which, if released, would identify donors and amounts contributed. Information which, if released, would identify prospective donors.	265.605(2)	Confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S.
Direct Support Organization (Univ. of West Florida)	Identity of donor or prospective donor of property to a DSO who desires to remain anonymous, and all identifying information.	267.1732(8)	Confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Art. I, State Constitution.
Citizen Support Organization (FWC)	Identity of donor or prospective donor to a CSO who desires to remain anonymous and all identifying information.	379.223(3)	Confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Art. I, State Constitution.
Florida Agricultural Museum (DACS)	Identity of donor or prospective donor who desires to remain anonymous and all identifying information.	570.903(6)	Confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Art. I, State Constitution.
	Information that would, if		Confidential and exempt

⁹ Attorney General Opinion 85-62, August 1, 1985.

¹⁰ *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So.2d 683, 687 (Fla. 5th DCA), review denied, 589 So.2d. 289 (Fla. 1991).

John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art Direct Support Organization (FSU)	released, identify donors who wish to remain anonymous or prospective donors who wish to remain anonymous when the DSO has identified the prospective donor and has not obtained the name in another manner.	1004.45(2)(h)	from s. 119.07(1), F.S.
Florida Prepaid College Board Direct Support Organization	Identity of donors who wish to remain anonymous. Any sensitive, personal information regarding contract beneficiaries, including identity.	1009.983(4)	Confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I, State Constitution.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 of the CS creates an undesignated section of law. The CS defines “publicly owned performing arts center” as a facility consisting of at least 200 seats, owned and operated by a county or municipality, which is used and occupied to promote development of any or all of the performing, visual or fine arts or any or all matters relating thereto, and to encourage and cultivate public and professional knowledge and appreciation of the arts. The CS makes the donor’s name, address, and telephone number confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Art. I, State Constitution, if the donor desires to remain anonymous. The exemption is subject to legislative review and repeal under the provisions of the Open Government Sunset Review Act.

Section 2 of the CS provides a statement that this exemption is a public necessity:

- to encourage private investment;
- to promote the giving of gifts; and
- to promote the raising of private funds for the acquisition, renovation, rehabilitation, and operation of publicly owned performing arts centers.

Section 3 of the CS provides an effective date.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

This CS creates a public records exemption for information that would identify a donor or a prospective donor of a donation made for the benefit of a publicly owned performing arts center should such donor or prospective donor wish to remain anonymous. In accordance with s. 24, Art. I, State Constitution, the bill requires a two-thirds vote of each house of the Legislature for enactment and state with specificity the public necessity

justifying the exemption and shall be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the law.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Donors or prospective donors of donations made for the benefit of a publicly owned performing arts center would have the option of requesting anonymity, which may encourage private entities to donate.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The state may see savings due to this exemption because it encourages donations.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Commerce on April 7, 2010:

- Limits the term publicly owned performing arts center to those facilities consisting of at least 200 seats, owned and operated by a county or municipality.

B. Amendments:

None.