

**STORAGE NAME:** h1037s1z.flc  
**DATE:** June 14, 2000

**\*\*AS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE\*\***  
**CHAPTER #:** 2000-219, Laws of Florida

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
COMMITTEE ON  
FAMILY LAW AND CHILDREN  
FINAL ANALYSIS**

**BILL #:** CS/HB 1037

**RELATING TO:** Public Records/Domestic Violence

**SPONSOR(S):** Committee on Family Law and Children, Representative Pruitt & others

**TIED BILL(S):** CS/HB 1039

**ORIGINATING COMMITTEE(S)/COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERENCE:**

- (1) FAMILY LAW AND CHILDREN YEAS 6 NAYS 0
- (2) LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION
- (3) GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
- (4) CRIMINAL JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS
- (5)

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**I. SUMMARY:**

The bill, which provides a public records exemption, is tied to CS/HB 1039, relating to domestic violence fatality review teams. The bill provides that records which are otherwise exempt from disclosure under public records law will not lose their exemption solely because the records are disclosed to a review team. Review teams are required to hold such records confidential. Proceedings and meetings conducted by a fatality review team are exempt from public meeting requirements, if the identity of a victim or the victim's children is discussed.

Pursuant to s. 24 of Article I of the State Constitution, the bill provides a statement of public necessity for the exemption which finds that victims of domestic violence, and those associated with the victim, and participants at team meetings must be able to disclose information without fear of reprisal. This statutory exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act of 1995, and will be repealed on October 2, 2005, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. This bill would take effect on the same date as CS/HB 1039 or similar legislation, if adopted by the legislature.

This bill should not have any fiscal impact.

II. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS:

A. DOES THE BILL SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

- |                                   |                              |                             |   |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>Less Government</u>         | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. <u>Lower Taxes</u>             | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. <u>Individual Freedom</u>      | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. <u>Personal Responsibility</u> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. <u>Family Empowerment</u>      | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

For any principle that received a "no" above, please explain:

B. PRESENT SITUATION:

**Public Records and Public Meeting Laws.**

Article I, s. 24, Florida Constitution, expresses Florida's public policy regarding access to government records in providing that:

(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.

Article I, s. 24, Florida Constitution, does, however, permit the Legislature to provide by general law for the exemption of records from the requirements of s. 24. The general law exempting the records must state with specificity the public necessity justifying the exemption and can be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the law.

Public policy regarding access to government records is also addressed in the Florida Statutes. Section 119.07, F.S., provides:

Every person who has custody of a public record shall permit the record to be inspected and examined by any person desiring to do so, at a reasonable time, under reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the custodian of the public record or the custodian's designee.

Access to government meetings is addressed in the Florida Statutes as well. Section 286.011, F.S., states:

All meetings of any board or commission of any state agency or authority or of any agency or authority of any county, municipal corporation, or political subdivision, except as otherwise provided in the Constitution, at which official acts are to be taken are declared to be public meetings open to the public at all times, and no resolution, rule, or formal action shall be considered binding except as taken or made at such meeting. The board or commission must provide reasonable notice of all such meetings.

Section 119.15, F.S., provides that an exemption to the public records and meeting requirements may be created or maintained only if it serves an identifiable public purpose and may be no broader than is necessary to meet the public purpose it serves. An identifiable public purpose is served if the exemption meets one of the following purposes and the Legislature finds that the purpose is sufficiently compelling to override the strong public policy of open government and cannot be accomplished without the exemption:

1. Allows the state or its political subdivisions to effectively and efficiently administer a governmental program, which administration would be significantly impaired without the exemption;
2. Protects information of a sensitive personal nature concerning individuals, the release of which information would be defamatory to such individuals or cause unwarranted damage to the good name or reputation of such individuals or would jeopardize the safety of such individuals. However, in exemptions under this subparagraph, only information that would identify the individuals may be exempted; or
3. Protects information of a confidential nature concerning entities, including, but not limited to, a formula, pattern, device, combination of devices, or compilation of information which is used to protect or further a business advantage over those who do not know or use it, the disclosure of which information would injure the affected entity in the marketplace.

### **Domestic Violence Fatality Review Teams**

Domestic violence fatality review teams are not addressed within the Florida Statutes. In 1997, through funding by the Violence Against Women Grants Office, of the U.S. Department of Justice, the Task Force selected four jurisdictions within Florida to create local Fatality Review Teams. The jurisdictions chosen were Miami/Dade County, Tampa/Hillsborough County, Palm Beach County, and Volusia/Putnam Counties. These teams have created operational guidelines, and constituted various subcommittees regarding matters such as the ethics of death reviews, data collection, working with family members of decedents, and effecting policy changes. The Task Force received additional federal funding to create six more local Fatality Review Teams. The funding pays for the creation of the team, and for training and travel expenses, but local funding is required for the administration of the Teams.

Training is available for fatality review teams in the form of national summits on the issue and training materials that have been created through the summits. According to the Governor's Task Force, all the fatality review team members in Florida have participated in training at a summit held in Orlando, in 1999. These teams do not have access to confidential information, but rely on sources of public information, such as newspaper articles

## CS/HB 1039

Committee Substitute for House Bill 1039 allows for the establishment of domestic violence fatality review teams, on a local, regional, or state level, to review fatal and near fatal incidents of domestic violence to evaluate both the incidents and ways to prevent such incidents. The bill provides a definition of domestic violence fatality review team, what information may be gathered by the teams, and the purpose of such teams. The review teams shall collect data, regarding incidents of domestic violence, in a manner consistent statewide and in a form determined by the Department of Law Enforcement. The Department of Law Enforcement will use the data to prepare an annual report on domestic violence fatalities, submitted to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by July 1, of each year. The Governor's Task Force on Domestic Violence shall provide information and technical assistance to local fatality review teams. Immunity from liability is conferred upon any person, acting within the scope of membership or functions of a team. The domestic violence fatality review teams shall be administratively placed within the Department of Children and Family Services. CS/HB 1039 has an effective date of July 1, 2000.

### C. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

This bill would allow for records, that are currently exempt from disclosure under public records laws, to retain their exemption status, even if the records are disclosed to a domestic violence fatality review team. The fatality review team would be required to keep such records confidential. Proceedings and meetings of any fatality review team regarding domestic violence fatalities and their prevention, in which the identity of a victim or the victim's children is discussed, would be exempt from public meeting requirements.

This bill would be repealed on October 2, 2005, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature prior to that date.

### D. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS:

**Section 1.** Creates s. 741.3165, F.S., relating to certain information exempt from disclosure. This section provides that any records currently exempt from disclosure under public records law, obtained by a domestic violence fatality review team do not lose their exemption status solely because the records are disclosed to the review team. The review teams must keep such records confidential. Proceedings and meetings conducted by a review team are exempt from public meeting requirements, if the identity of a victim or the victim's children is discussed. 2

This section provides that the exemptions are applicable only to records held by a domestic violence fatality review team, and are subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act of 1995. This section will be repealed on October 2, 2005, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature prior to that date.

**Section 2.** Provides a statement of public necessity for exempting records and proceedings of a domestic violence fatality review team from public disclosure, because victims of domestic violence, and those associated with the victim, must be able to disclose information without fear of reprisal. In addition, it is a public necessity that meetings of a fatality review team be closed to the public so that participants in the proceedings are not threatened with the fear of reprisal.

**Section 3.** Provides that this act shall take effect on the date that HB 1039, or similar legislation, takes effect.

III. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT:

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

IV. CONSEQUENCES OF ARTICLE VII, SECTION 18 OF THE FLORIDA CONSTITUTION:

A. APPLICABILITY OF THE MANDATES PROVISION:

This bill does not require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take an action requiring expenditures of funds.

B. REDUCTION OF REVENUE RAISING AUTHORITY:

This bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate.

C. REDUCTION OF STATE TAX SHARED WITH COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES:

This bill does not reduce the percentage of state sales tax shared with municipalities.

V. COMMENTS:

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

VI. AMENDMENTS OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES:

On March 22, 2000, the Committee on Family Law and Children adopted a strike-everything amendment to HB 1037. HB 1037 provided that all records obtained or produced by a domestic violence fatality prevention task force or fatality review team were exempt from public disclosure. Proceedings and meetings conducted by a fatality prevention task force or fatality review team were exempt from public meeting requirements. CS/HB 1037 clarified and limited these provisions. For further details on CS/HB 1037, please see "Section-by-Section Analysis."

VII. SIGNATURES:

**COMMITTEE ON FAMILY LAW AND CHILDREN:**

Prepared by:

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**FINAL ANALYSIS PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEE ON FAMILY LAW AND CHILDREN:**

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