

SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: Children and Families Committee

BILL: SB 1028

SPONSOR: Commerce and Consumer Services Committee

SUBJECT: Public Records

DATE: March 21, 2005

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Gordon</u>	<u>Cooper</u>	<u>CM</u>	Favorable
2.	<u>Sanford</u>	<u>Whiddon</u>	<u>CF</u>	Favorable
3.	_____	_____	<u>GO</u>	_____
4.	_____	_____	<u>RC</u>	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____

I. Summary:

Senate Bill 1028 expands the current public records exemption for school readiness records to shield from public disclosure all “personally identifiable records of children enrolled in school readiness programs ... and any personal information contained in those records,” thereby expanding the exemption to cover the entire contents of a child’s school readiness record. This bill extends the current exemption to school readiness records when held by a coalition’s fiscal agent, central agency, or other entity performing the coalition’s duties under contract with the coalition. This bill also extends the review period of the exemption by five years (from 2005 to 2010) and provides for the exemption’s repeal on October 2, 2010, unless reenacted after review by the Legislature under the Open Government Sunset Review Act (s. 119.15, F.S.).

This bill substantially amends section 411.011, Florida Statutes.

II. Present Situation:

Public Records Law

Florida has a long history of providing public access to the records of governmental and other public entities. In 1992, the electors of Florida 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 provides that:

Every person has the right to inspect or copy any public record 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.

The Public Records Law (ch. 119, F.S.), specifies conditions under which the public must be given access to governmental records. Section 119.011(11), F.S., defines the term “public records” to include:

all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, films, 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.

The Florida Supreme Court has interpreted this definition as including all materials made or received by an agency in connection with official business which are “intended to perpetuate, communicate, or formalize knowledge.”¹

Under s. 24(c), Art. I of the State Constitution, the Legislature may enact a law exempting records from the open government requirements if: (1) the law creating the exemption states with specificity the public necessity justifying the exemption; and (2) the exemption is no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the law.

Open Government Sunset Review Act

The Open Government Sunset Review Act of 1995 (s. 119.15, F.S.) establishes a review and repeal process for public records exemptions. In the fifth year after enactment of a new exemption or the substantial amendment of an existing exemption, the exemption is repealed on October 2, unless the Legislature reenacts the exemption. An “exemption is substantially amended if the amendment expands the scope of the exemption to include more records or information or to include meetings as well as records. An exemption is not substantially amended if the amendment narrows the scope of the exemption” (s. 119.15(3)(b), F.S.).

Section 119.15(4)(a), F.S., requires, as part of the review process, the consideration of the following questions:

- What specific records or meetings are affected by the exemption?
- Whom does the exemption uniquely affect, as opposed to the general public?
- What is the identifiable public purpose or goal of the exemption?
- Can the information contained in the records or discussed in the meeting be readily obtained by alternative means? If so, how?

An exemption may be maintained only if it serves an identifiable public purpose and only if the exemption is no broader than necessary to meet that purpose. An identifiable public purpose is

¹ *Shevin v. Byron, Harless, Schaffer, Reid & Assocs., Inc.*, 379 So. 2d 633, 640 (Fla. 1980).

served if the exemption meets one of the following purposes, the Legislature finds that the purpose is sufficiently compelling to override the strong public policy of open government, and the purpose cannot be accomplished without the exemption:

- The exemption “[a]llows the state or its political subdivisions to effectively and efficiently administer a governmental program, which administration would be significantly impaired without the exemption.”
- The exemption “[p]rotects 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.”
- The exemption “[p]rotects 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” (s. 119.15(4)(b), F.S.).

State-Funded Early Childhood Education and Child Care Programs

Before 1999, Florida’s state-funded early childhood education and child care programs were delivered through various independent programs, with administration of the programs divided principally between the Department of Education (DOE) and the Department of Children and Family Services (DCF):

- DOE formerly administered early childhood education programs, including the prekindergarten early intervention program; the Florida First Start Program; the migrant education program; and the federal Even Start Family Literacy Programs.
- DCF formerly administered the subsidized child care program, which funded child care services for at-risk and economically disadvantaged children younger than 13 years of age.

School Readiness Programs

In 1999, the Legislature enacted the School Readiness Act (s. 411.01, F.S.), which consolidated the state’s early childhood education and child care programs into one integrated program of school readiness services (ch. 99-357, L.O.F.). The act directed that school readiness programs would be administered by local school readiness coalitions at the county or multicounty level and would be coordinated by the Florida Partnership for School Readiness at the state level.

School readiness programs must contain, at a minimum, the following elements: developmentally appropriate curriculum, a character development program, an age-appropriate assessment of each child’s development, a pretest and posttest administered as children enter and leave the programs, an appropriate staff-to-children ratio, a healthful and safe environment, and a resource and referral network that assists parents in making an informed choice of child care providers (s. 411.01(5)(c)2., F.S.).

School readiness programs are funded through a mixture of state and federal funds. The combined budget of the system is approximately \$672.2 million, comprised of \$379.7 million

from the federal Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) block grant; \$112.5 million from the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant; \$177.9 million from the state's General Revenue Fund; and \$2.2 million from other funds, including \$500,000 from the federal Social Services Block Grant.²

Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program

In November 2002 the electors of Florida approved Amendment No. 8 to the State Constitution, which required the Legislature to establish, by the 2005 school year, a prekindergarten (Pre-K) program which is voluntary, high quality, free, and delivered according to professionally accepted standards for every four-year-old child in the state.

In December 2004 at its 2004 Special Session "A," the Legislature enacted House Bill 1-A, which created the Voluntary Prekindergarten Education Program (ch. 2004-484, L.O.F.). The bill directed that the Pre-K program be administered at the local level by school districts and school readiness coalitions, which the bill renamed as "early learning coalitions." At the state level, the bill specified that the Department of Education administers the accountability requirements of the Pre-K program and the Agency for Workforce Innovation (AWI) administers the operational requirements of the program.

In addition to establishing the Pre-K program, the bill enacted several reforms of the school readiness system. The bill abolished the Florida Partnership for School Readiness on January 2, 2005,³ and transferred the partnership's duties to AWI. The bill created an Office of Early Learning within AWI, directed by a Deputy Director for Learning, to administer the school readiness and Pre-K programs. Consequently, the bill established that, in addition to responsibility for the operational aspects of the Pre-K program, AWI's Office of Early Learning is directly responsible for state-level coordination of school readiness programs and of the early learning coalitions.

School Readiness Records

Administration of the school readiness programs requires the Agency for Workforce Innovation and the early learning coalitions to maintain detailed records about the individual children enrolled in the programs. These records generally include information used to determine the eligibility of children for the school readiness programs, to enroll children with child care providers, to verify the attendance of children, to pay providers based upon the enrollment and attendance of children, and to audit and report those payments.

School readiness programs are generally provided for children who are economically disadvantaged; who have disabilities; or who are at risk of abuse, neglect, or abandonment (s. 411.01(6) and (13), F.S.). School readiness records necessarily include documentation essential to support each child's eligibility for services, including, for example, the child's age (i.e., birth certificate), family income, the parent's employment information, referrals from other

² Specific Appropriations 2122A-2122R, *General Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2004-2005*, ch. 2004-268, L.O.F.

³ House Bill 1-A specified that the Florida Partnership for School Readiness was abolished when the bill became a law (ss. 16(1) and 20, ch. 2004-484, L.O.F.) The Governor approved HB 1-A on January 2, 2005.

agencies (e.g., Department of Children and Families), and, if the child is disabled, details about the child's disability. Because the facts underlying each child's eligibility for services must correspond to state and federal requirements for the various funding sources that support the school readiness program, payments made to child care providers must be tracked for each child back to one of these funding sources.

Each early learning coalition must operate a "resource and referral network to assist parents in making an informed choice" (ss. 411.01(5)(c)2.g. and 402.27, F.S.).⁴ A resource and referral network typically maintains detailed information about the particular services offered by child care providers. When a parent contacts the network, detailed information is collected from the parent about the child, the child's needs, and the child's potential eligibility for school readiness services. The network matches data collected about the child with data maintained about child care providers to give the parent options about the providers that could meet the child's needs.

School readiness programs are required to contain an "age-appropriate assessment of each child's development," a "pretest administered to children when they enter a program," and a "posttest administered to children when they leave the program" (s. 411.01(5)(c)2.c. and d., F.S.). Further, school readiness programs are intended to "prepare at-risk children for school, including health screening" (s. 411.01(2)(a), F.S.). School readiness coalitions routinely arrange for children enrolled in their school readiness programs to be administered various developmental screenings and other assessments. These screenings and assessments are used as diagnostic tools and to evaluate the progress of children receiving school readiness services. When diagnostic screenings reveal that a child has a disability, has other special needs, or has physical or mental health conditions, the child may be referred to other agencies for additional services.

In 2000, the Legislature declared that the "individual records of children enrolled in school readiness programs" are confidential and exempt from disclosure under the Public Records Law when those records are held in the possession of a school readiness coalition or the Florida Partnership for School Readiness (s. 3, ch. 2000-299, L.O.F.; s. 411.011, F.S.). These records include "assessment data, health data, records of teacher observations, and identifying data, including the child's social security number."⁵ This public records exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act and will stand repealed on October 2, 2005, unless the exemption is saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. The exemption was revised at the 2004 Special Session "A," reflecting that the records are confidential when held in the possession of the Agency for Workforce Innovation and the early learning coalitions in lieu of the Florida Partnership for School Readiness and the school readiness coalitions, respectively (s. 9, ch. 2004-484, L.O.F.).

Central Agencies

In the early 1970s, a movement in the state's child care industry sought the increased regulation of child care providers, which culminated in 1974 with the Legislature's statewide licensure or

⁴ See also s. 17, ch. 2001-170, L.O.F. (transferred child care and early childhood resource and referral to the Agency for Workforce Innovation from the Department of Children and Families).

⁵ *Id.*

registration of child care providers (ch. 74-113, L.O.F.). As part of this movement, many local communities formed community child care coordinating agencies (commonly cited as “central agencies”). These central agencies collected information about the child care providers operating in their communities and created resource and referral networks to inform parents about the relative quality of the providers.

In 1989, the Legislature created a statewide child care resource and referral network, formalizing the efforts of the central agencies throughout the state. The former Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services was directed to give preference to the “already established” central agencies when selecting local child care resource and referral agencies for the statewide network (s. 5, ch. 89-379, L.O.F.; s. 402.27, F.S.). In addition to the original central agencies formed in the 1970s, new central agencies proliferated to achieve statewide coverage for this statewide child care resource and referral network.

In 1996, the Legislature required the Department of Children and Families to contract with central agencies for monitoring the child care providers delivering the former subsidized child care program (s. 73, ch. 96-175, L.O.F.; former s. 402.3015, F.S. (2000)). The department also used central agencies for processing payments to child care providers under the former program. In 1999, the School Readiness Act’s consolidation of the state’s early childhood education and child care programs was accompanied by the creation of school readiness coalitions that would locally design, operate, and manage the school readiness programs, in effect replacing the duties of the central agencies under the former subsidized child care program.

Central agencies remain a part of the current school readiness system, several publicizing that they have operated in the state for more than 30 years. Central agencies exist today as businesses, privately organized corporate entities contracting with early learning readiness coalitions. When the early learning coalitions were originally established (as “school readiness coalitions”), the new coalitions initially contracted with the central agencies operating in their communities to provide many of the same services that the agencies had provided under the former subsidized child care program. These services generally included enrollment services, operating the coalition’s single point of entry and unified waiting list, performing eligibility determinations, serving as the coalition’s local resource and referral agency, processing payments to child care providers, conducting training of child care personnel, and carrying out other duties for the coalition. Many early learning coalitions continue to contract with a central agency, although, more recently, several coalitions have expanded their coalition staffs to provide these services directly. Other coalitions have divided these services into multiple contracts and sought alternative vendors for part of or all of these services.

Electronic Database of School Readiness Records

The former Florida Partnership for School Readiness established a statewide electronic database system for tracking information about the state’s school readiness programs.⁶ This system, cited as the Statewide Child Care Administration and Reporting System, has been continued by the Agency for Workforce Innovation’s Office of Early Learning and is composed of three integrated modules:

⁶ Covansys Corporation operates the database system under contract with the Florida Partnership for School Readiness.

- *Child Care Management System – Enhanced Field System (CCMS-EFS)*.—This module comprises data about children and child care providers for purposes of enrollment, eligibility determinations, attendance reporting, and payment of providers. This module serves as each coalition’s single point of entry and unified waiting list.
- *Statewide Reporting System (SRS)*.—This module is used to track state and federal funds, produce aggregated statewide data on the school readiness system, and generate federal reports.
- *Child Care Resource and Referral (CCRR)*.—This module maintains data about child care providers, including the market rates for their child care services, and about children referred by the resource and referral agency to these providers.

Early learning coalitions have access to this database system in their local communities. In addition, central agencies and other contractors assigned duties on behalf of a coalition are granted access to the system for purposes of performing those duties.

Senate Interim Project

During the 2004-2005 interim, the Senate Committee on Commerce and Consumer Services conducted a review of the school readiness records exemption and issued an interim project report.⁷ Evaluating the exemption against the criteria prescribed in the Open Government Sunset Review Act, the report found that school readiness records contain sensitive personal information about the children enrolled in school readiness programs and found that the public release of this information would invade the privacy of these children and jeopardize their safety. The report observed, however, that the current exemption is unclear as to whether all or part of these school readiness records are confidential and whether the school readiness records held in the possession of a central agency or other contractor of an early learning coalition are protected.⁸ The report recommended that the Legislature maintain the exemption, but consider revising it to clarify the exemption’s coverage.

III. Effect of Changes:

Expands the School Readiness Records Exemption

This bill expands the existing public records exemption for the “individual records of children enrolled in school readiness programs.” The current exemption applies to four specific classes of information listed in the exemption: “assessment data, health data, records of teacher observations, and identifying data, including the child’s social security number.” This bill removes from the exemption the specific listing of these four classes of information and expands the exemption to shield from public disclosure all “personally identifiable records of children enrolled in school readiness programs ... and any personal information contained in those records,” thereby expanding the exemption to cover the entire contents of a child’s school readiness record.

⁷ Florida Senate, *Open Government Sunset Review of the Public Records Exemption for the Individual Records of Children Enrolled in School Readiness Programs*, s. 411.01, F.S., Report No. 2005-204 (Nov. 2004).

⁸ The report found that “central agencies generally believe that they are not subject to the Public Records Law or that the public records exemption under review protects their school readiness records.” *Ibid.*, p. 6.

The public records exemption for school readiness records, if amended by this bill, would be similar to the public records exemption for educational records in s. 1002.22(3)(d), F.S.:

Right of privacy.—Every student shall have a right of privacy with respect to the educational records kept on him or her. ***Personally identifiable records or reports of a student, and any personal information contained therein, are confidential and exempt*** from the provisions of s. 119.07(1), F.S. [Emphasis added.]

In *Florida State University v. Hatton*,⁹ the First District Court of Appeal prohibited a hearing officer at the Division of Administrative Hearings from requiring a state university to disclose formal orders related to student conduct code cases where students' personally identifiable information had been redacted. In *Hatton*, the records contained information about the subject student and other students. In *WFTV, Inc. v. School Board of Seminole*,¹⁰ the Fifth District Court of Appeal, following *Hatton*, held that a school board could not release transportation student discipline forms and surveillance videotape, even with personally identifying information redacted. That case recognized a potential conflict with s. 119.07(1)(b), F.S., which specifies that:

[a] person who has custody of a public record who asserts that an exemption applies to a part of such record shall redact that portion of the record to which an exemption has been asserted and validly applies, and such person shall produce the remainder of such record for inspection and copying.

As a result, the *WFTV* Court certified the following question to the Florida Supreme Court as a question of great public importance:

Do[es the educational records exemption] create an exemption from the Public Records Law for the entire contents of a student's record within which there is a student's personally identifiable information or does it create an exemption only for such personally identifiable information within that record so that upon a proper request, the custodian must redact the personally identifiable information and produce the balance of the record for inspection ...?

In response, on December 23, 2004, the Florida Supreme Court refused to hear this question.¹¹ Therefore, it appears the rulings of the First and Fifth District Courts of Appeal remain the current law in Florida—educational records may not be disclosed even if personally identifiable information is redacted from the records.

Because this bill amends the school readiness records exemption in a manner that is substantially similar to the text of the educational records exemption, this bill would appear to extend the exemption to the entire contents of a child's school readiness record.

⁹ 672 So. 2d 576 (Fla. 1st DCA 1996).

¹⁰ 874 So. 2d 48 (Fla. 5th DCA 2004).

¹¹ *WFTV, Inc. v. School Board of Seminole County*, Case No. SC04-918 (Fla. Dec. 23, 2004).

Extends the Exemption to Contractors of Coalitions

Under current law, school readiness records are confidential when held in the possession of the Agency for Workforce Innovation or the early learning coalitions. This bill extends the exemption to school readiness records when held by a coalition's fiscal agent, central agency, or other entity performing the coalition's duties under contract with the coalition.

Extends Legislative Review of the Exemption

This bill provides that the public records exemption for school readiness records is repealed on October 2, 2010, unless reenacted after review by the Legislature under the Open Government Sunset Review Act (s. 119.15, F.S.), which, consequently, extends the review period of the exemption by five years (from 2005 to 2010).

Statement of Public Necessity

This bill provides a legislative statement of public necessity, generally expressing that the public records exemption for school readiness records is necessary to ensure the privacy and safety of children enrolled in school readiness programs.

This bill specifies that it takes effect upon becoming a law.

IV. Constitutional Issues:**A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

Section 24(c), Art. I of the State Constitution authorizes the Legislature to create exemptions to public records and meetings requirements by general law. These exemptions must be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the law. A law creating an exemption must contain only exemptions from the public records and meetings requirements and provisions governing enforcement and must relate to one subject. This bill appears to relate to one subject and contains only provisions creating exemptions and providing for enforcement.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Economic Impact and Fiscal Note:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The fiscal agents, central agencies, and other contractors of the early learning coalitions are currently responsible for maintaining the security of records generated through their administration of the respective coalition's school readiness program. This bill does not appear to create additional administrative costs associated with maintaining the confidentiality of these school readiness records. In addition, this bill does not appear to impose additional costs on school readiness providers.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Agency for Workforce Innovation and early learning coalitions are currently responsible for maintaining the security of records generated through their administration of school readiness programs. This bill does not appear to create additional administrative costs associated with maintaining the confidentiality of these school readiness records.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Summary of Amendments:

None.

This Senate staff analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's sponsor or the Florida Senate.
