Florida Senate - 2007 (PROPOSED COMMITTEE BILL)SPB 7012FOR CONSIDERATION By the Committee on Commerce

577-418A-07

An act relating to public records; amending s. 288.075, F.S.; defining the terms "proprietary confidential business information" and "trade secret"; extending the period of confidentiality for trade secrets; extending the period of confidentiality for a business's	
 4 confidential business information" and "trade 5 secret"; extending the period of 6 confidentiality for trade secrets; extending 	
<pre>5 secret"; extending the period of 6 confidentiality for trade secrets; extending</pre>	
6 confidentiality for trade secrets; extending	
7 the period of confidentiality for a business's	
8 federal employment identification number,	
9 unemployment compensation account number, and	
10 Florida sales tax registration number;	
11 providing for the confidentiality of	
12 information that would identify wages, taxes,	
13 and other employment information; providing for	
14 future legislative review and repeal under the	
15 Open Government Sunset Review Act; providing a	
16 statement of public necessity; repealing s.	
17 288.1067, F.S., relating to the confidentiality	
18 of records held by the Office of Tourism,	
19 Trade, and Economic Development, Enterprise	
20 Florida, Inc., or county or municipal	
21 governmental entities, and their employees or	
22 agents; providing an effective date.	
23	
24 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:	
25	
26 Section 1. Section 288.075, Florida Statutes, is	
27 amended to read:	
<pre>27 amended to read: 28 288.075 Confidentiality of records</pre>	
28 288.075 Confidentiality of records	

1

1 1.(a) The Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic 2 Development; 3 2.(b) Any industrial development authority created in 4 accordance with part III of chapter 159 or by special law; 5 3.(c) Space Florida created in part II of chapter 331; б 4.(d) The public economic development agency of a 7 county or municipality; 8 5.(e) Any research and development authority created in accordance with part V of chapter 159; or 9 10 6.(f) Any private agency, person, partnership, corporation, or business entity when authorized by the state, 11 12 a municipality, or a county to promote the general business 13 interests or industrial interests of the state or that municipality or county. 14 (b) "Proprietary confidential business information" 15 means information that is owned or controlled by the 16 17 corporation, partnership, or person requesting confidentiality under this section; that is intended to be and is treated by 18 the corporation, partnership, or person as private in that the 19 disclosure of the information would cause harm to the business 2.0 21 operations of the corporation, partnership, or person; that 22 has not been disclosed unless disclosed pursuant to a 23 statutory provision, an order of a court or administrative body, or a private agreement providing that the information 2.4 may be released to the public; and that is information 25 <u>concerning:</u> 26 27 1. Business plans. 2.8 2. Internal auditing controls and reports of internal 29 auditors. 30 3. Reports of external auditors for privately held companies. 31

2

1 (c) "Trade secret" has the same meaning as in s. 2 688.002. 3 (2) PLANS, INTENTIONS, AND INTERESTS. --4 (a) Upon written request from a private corporation, partnership, or person, information held by an economic 5 6 development agency concerning plans, intentions, or interests 7 of such private corporation, partnership, or person to locate, 8 relocate, or expand any of its business activities in this state is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 9 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution for 12 months after 10 the date an economic development agency receives a request for 11 12 confidentiality or until the information is otherwise 13 disclosed, whichever occurs first. (b)(3) An economic development agency may extend the 14 period of confidentiality specified in paragraph (a) 15 subsection (2) for up to an additional 12 months upon written 16 17 request from the private corporation, partnership, or person who originally requested confidentiality under this section 18 and upon a finding by the economic development agency that 19 such private corporation, partnership, or person is still 20 21 actively considering locating, relocating, or expanding its 2.2 business activities in this state. Such a request for an 23 extension in the period of confidentiality must be received prior to the expiration of any confidentiality originally 2.4 provided under this section. 25 (c) A public officer or employee may not enter into a 26 27 binding agreement with any corporation, partnership, or person 2.8 who has requested confidentiality of information under this subsection until 90 days after the information is made public 29 30 <u>unless:</u> 31

3

1 The public officer or employee is acting in an 2 official capacity; 3 2. The agreement does not accrue to the personal 4 benefit of such public officer or employee; and 5 3. In the professional judgment of the officer or 6 employee, the agreement is necessary to effectuate an economic 7 development project. (3)(4) TRADE SECRETS. -- Trade secrets held by, as 8 defined by s. 812.081, contained in the records of an economic 9 10 development agency relating to the plans, intentions, or interests of a corporation, partnership, or person who has 11 12 requested confidentiality pursuant to this section are 13 confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution for 10 years after the date an 14 15 economic development agency receives a request for 16 confidentiality or until otherwise disclosed, whichever occurs 17 first. (4) PROPRIETARY CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS 18 INFORMATION. -- Proprietary confidential business information 19 held by an economic development agency is confidential and 2.0 21 exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State 2.2 Constitution. (5) IDENTIFICATION, ACCOUNT, AND REGISTRATION 23 NUMBERS.--A federal employer identification number, 2.4 unemployment compensation account number, or Florida sales tax 25 registration number held by an economic development agency is 26 27 confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I 2.8 of the State Constitution. (6) ECONOMIC INCENTIVE PROGRAMS. --29 (a) The following information held by an economic 30 development agency pursuant to the administration of an 31

1 economic incentive program for qualified businesses is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. 2 I of the State Constitution, for a period not to exceed the 3 4 duration of the tax refund, tax credit, or incentive 5 agreement: б 1. The percentage of the business's sales occurring 7 outside this state and, for businesses applying under s. 8 288.1045, the percentage of the business's gross receipts derived from Department of Defense contracts during the 5 9 10 years immediately preceding the date the business's application is submitted. 11 12 The anticipated wages for the project jobs that the 2. 13 business plans to create, as reported on the application for certification. 14 3. The average wage actually paid by the business for 15 those jobs created by the project or an employee's personal 16 17 identifying information which is held as evidence of the 18 achievement or nonachievement of the wage requirements of the tax refund, tax credit, or incentive agreement programs or of 19 the job-creation requirements of such programs. 2.0 21 4. The amount of: 22 Taxes on sales, use, and other transactions which а. 23 are paid pursuant to chapter 212; b. Corporate income taxes paid pursuant to chapter 2.4 25 <u>220;</u> c. Intangible personal property taxes paid pursuant to 26 <u>chapter 199;</u> 27 2.8 d. Emergency excise taxes paid pursuant to chapter 29 <u>221;</u> 30 e. Insurance premium taxes paid pursuant to chapter <u>624;</u> 31

1 f. Excise taxes paid on documents pursuant to chapter 2 201; or 3 g. Ad valorem taxes paid, as defined in s. 220.03(1). 4 (b)1. An economic development agency may release: 5 a. Names of qualified businesses. 6 b. The total number of jobs each business expects to 7 <u>create.</u> c. The total number of jobs created by each business. 8 9 d. The amount of tax refunds, tax credits, or 10 incentives awarded to and claimed by each business. 2. For a business applying for certification under s. 11 12 288.1045 which is based on obtaining a new Department of Defense contract, the total number of jobs expected and the 13 amount of tax refunds claimed may not be released until the 14 new Department of Defense contract is awarded. 15 (c) An economic development agency may publish 16 17 statistics in the aggregate and classified so as to prevent the identification of a single qualified applicant. 18 19 (5) A public officer or employee may not enter into a 2.0 binding agreement with any corporation, partnership, or person 21 who has requested confidentiality of information pursuant to 2.2 this section until 90 days after the information is made 23 public unless: (a) The public officer or employee is acting in an 2.4 25 official capacity; 26 (b) The agreement does not accrue to the personal 27 benefit of such public officer or employee; and 28 (c) In the professional judgment of the officer or 29 employee, the agreement is necessary to effectuate an economic 30 development project. 31

6

 economic development agency who violates the provisions of this section commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. (8) OPEN GOVERNMENT SUNSET REVIEW ACTThis section is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2012, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. Section 2. The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity to provide confidentiality for certain information concerning businesses which is contained in records of an economic development agency or of a business participating in a state incentive program. The disclosure of information such as trade secrets, proprietary confidential business information, or other business information could injure a business in the marketplace by providing its competitors with detailed insights into the strategic plans of the business or with confidential personnel information, thereby diminishing the advantage that the business maintains over those that do not possess such information. Without these exemptions, private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not required to be open to the public, might refrain from participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the incentives available under the programs. If a business were unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to locate its business and other investment activities outside the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the potential economic benefits associated with such business 	1	<u>(7)(6)</u> <u>PENALTIES</u> Any person who is an employee of an
4punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.5(8) OPEN GOVERNMENT SUNSET REVIEW ACTThis section6is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in7accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October82, 2012, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through9reenactment by the Legislature.10Section 2. The Legislature finds that it is a public11necessity to provide confidentiality for certain information12concerning businesses which is contained in records of an13economic development agency or of a business participating in14a state incentive program. The disclosure of information such15as trade secrets, proprietary confidential business16information, or other business information could injure a17business in the marketplace by providing its competitors with18detailed insights into the strategic plans of the business or19with confidential personnel information, thereby diminishing20the advantage that the business maintains over those that do21pot possess such information. Without these exemptions.22participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit23or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the24incentives available under the programs. If a business were27unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to28locate its business and other investment activities outside29the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the<	2	economic development agency who violates the provisions of
5(8) OPEN GOVERNMENT SUNSET REVIEW ACTThis section6is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in7accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October82, 2012, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through7reenactment by the Legislature.10Section 2. The Legislature finds that it is a public11necessity to provide confidentiality for certain information12concerning businesses which is contained in records of an13economic development agency or of a business participating in14a state incentive program. The disclosure of information such15as trade secrets, proprietary confidential business16information, or other business information could iniure a17business in the marketplace by providing its competitors with18detailed insights into the strategic plans of the business or19with confidential personnel information, thereby diminishing20the advantage that the business maintains over those that do21not possess such information. Without these exemptions.22private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not23required to be open to the public, might refrain from24participating in economic-development programs. If a business were27unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to28locate its business and other investment activities outside29the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the	3	this section commits a misdemeanor of the second degree,
 is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2. 2012, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. Section 2. The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity to provide confidentiality for certain information concerning businesses which is contained in records of an economic development agency or of a business participating in a state incentive program. The disclosure of information such as trade secrets, proprietary confidential business information, or other business information could iniure a business in the marketplace by providing its competitors with detailed insights into the strategic plans of the business or with confidential personnel information, thereby diminishing the advantage that the business maintains over those that do not possess such information. Without these exemptions. private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not required to be open to the public, might refrain from participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the incentives available under the programs. If a business were unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to locate its business and other investment activities outside the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the 	4	punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
7accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October82. 2012, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through9reenactment by the Legislature.10Section 2. The Legislature finds that it is a public11necessity to provide confidentiality for certain information12concerning businesses which is contained in records of an13economic development agency or of a business participating in14a state incentive program. The disclosure of information such15as trade secrets, proprietary confidential business16information, or other business information could injure a17business in the marketplace by providing its competitors with18detailed insights into the strategic plans of the business or19with confidential personnel information, thereby diminishing20the advantage that the business maintains over those that do21not possess such information. Without these exemptions.22private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not23required to be open to the public, might refrain from24participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit25or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the26locate its business and other investment activities outside27unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to28locate, the which would deprive the state and the public of the29potential economic benefits associated with such business	5	(8) OPEN GOVERNMENT SUNSET REVIEW ACTThis section
 2, 2012, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. Section 2. The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity to provide confidentiality for certain information concerning businesses which is contained in records of an economic development agency or of a business participating in a state incentive program. The disclosure of information such as trade secrets, proprietary confidential business information, or other business information could iniure a business in the marketplace by providing its competitors with detailed insights into the strategic plans of the business or with confidential personnel information, thereby diminishing the advantage that the business maintains over those that do not possess such information. Without these exemptions. private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not required to be open to the public, might refrain from participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the incentives available under the programs. If a business were unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to locate its business and other investment activities outside the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the potential economic benefits associated with such business 	6	is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in
9reenactment by the Legislature.10Section 2. The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity to provide confidentiality for certain information concerning businesses which is contained in records of an economic development agency or of a business participating in a state incentive program. The disclosure of information such as trade secrets, proprietary confidential business information, or other business information could injure a business in the marketplace by providing its competitors with detailed insights into the strategic plans of the business or with confidential personnel information, thereby diminishing the advantage that the business maintains over those that do not possess such information. Without these exemptions, private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not required to be open to the public, might refrain from participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the incentives available under the programs. If a business were unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to locate its business and other investment activities outside the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the potential economic benefits associated with such business	7	accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October
10Section 2. The Legislature finds that it is a public11necessity to provide confidentiality for certain information12concerning businesses which is contained in records of an13economic development agency or of a business participating in14a state incentive program. The disclosure of information such15as trade secrets, proprietary confidential business16information, or other business information could injure a17business in the marketplace by providing its competitors with18detailed insights into the strategic plans of the business or19with confidential personnel information, thereby diminishing20the advantage that the business maintains over those that do21not possess such information. Without these exemptions.22private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not23required to be open to the public, might refrain from24participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit25or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the26locate its business and other investment activities outside27the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the28locate its business and other investment activities	8	2, 2012, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through
necessity to provide confidentiality for certain information concerning businesses which is contained in records of an economic development agency or of a business participating in a state incentive program. The disclosure of information such as trade secrets, proprietary confidential business information, or other business information could injure a business in the marketplace by providing its competitors with detailed insights into the strategic plans of the business or with confidential personnel information, thereby diminishing the advantage that the business maintains over those that do not possess such information. Without these exemptions, private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not required to be open to the public, might refrain from participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the incentives available under the programs. If a business were unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to locate its business and other investment activities outside the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the potential economic benefits associated with such business	9	reenactment by the Legislature.
12concerning businesses which is contained in records of an13economic development agency or of a business participating in14a state incentive program. The disclosure of information such15as trade secrets, proprietary confidential business16information, or other business information could injure a17business in the marketplace by providing its competitors with18detailed insights into the strategic plans of the business or19with confidential personnel information, thereby diminishing20the advantage that the business maintains over those that do21not possess such information. Without these exemptions,22private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not23required to be open to the public, might refrain from24participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit25or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the26incentives available under the programs. If a business were27unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to28locate its business and other investment activities outside29the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the30potential economic benefits associated with such business	10	Section 2. <u>The Legislature finds that it is a public</u>
<pre>economic development agency or of a business participating in a state incentive program. The disclosure of information such as trade secrets, proprietary confidential business information, or other business information could injure a business in the marketplace by providing its competitors with detailed insights into the strategic plans of the business or with confidential personnel information, thereby diminishing the advantage that the business maintains over those that do not possess such information. Without these exemptions, private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not required to be open to the public, might refrain from participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the incentives available under the programs. If a business were unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to locate its business and other investment activities outside the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the potential economic benefits associated with such business</pre>	11	necessity to provide confidentiality for certain information
14a state incentive program. The disclosure of information such15as trade secrets, proprietary confidential business16information, or other business information could injure a17business in the marketplace by providing its competitors with18detailed insights into the strategic plans of the business or19with confidential personnel information, thereby diminishing20the advantage that the business maintains over those that do21not possess such information. Without these exemptions,22private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not23required to be open to the public, might refrain from24participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit25or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the26incentives available under the programs. If a business were27unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to28locate its business and other investment activities outside29the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the30potential economic benefits associated with such business	12	concerning businesses which is contained in records of an
15as trade secrets, proprietary confidential business16information, or other business information could injure a17business in the marketplace by providing its competitors with18detailed insights into the strategic plans of the business or19with confidential personnel information, thereby diminishing20the advantage that the business maintains over those that do21not possess such information. Without these exemptions,22private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not23required to be open to the public, might refrain from24participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit25or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the26incentives available under the programs. If a business were27unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to28locate its business and other investment activities outside29the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the30potential economic benefits associated with such business	13	economic development agency or of a business participating in
 information, or other business information could injure a business in the marketplace by providing its competitors with detailed insights into the strategic plans of the business or with confidential personnel information, thereby diminishing the advantage that the business maintains over those that do not possess such information. Without these exemptions, private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not required to be open to the public, might refrain from participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the incentives available under the programs. If a business were unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to locate its business and other investment activities outside the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the potential economic benefits associated with such business 	14	a state incentive program. The disclosure of information such
 business in the marketplace by providing its competitors with detailed insights into the strategic plans of the business or with confidential personnel information, thereby diminishing the advantage that the business maintains over those that do not possess such information. Without these exemptions, private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not required to be open to the public, might refrain from participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the incentives available under the programs. If a business were unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to locate its business and other investment activities outside the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the potential economic benefits associated with such business 	15	as trade secrets, proprietary confidential business
18detailed insights into the strategic plans of the business or19with confidential personnel information, thereby diminishing20the advantage that the business maintains over those that do21not possess such information. Without these exemptions,22private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not23required to be open to the public, might refrain from24participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit25or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the26incentives available under the programs. If a business were27unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to28locate its business and other investment activities outside29the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the30potential economic benefits associated with such business	16	information, or other business information could injure a
 with confidential personnel information, thereby diminishing the advantage that the business maintains over those that do not possess such information. Without these exemptions, private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not required to be open to the public, might refrain from participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the incentives available under the programs. If a business were unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to locate its business and other investment activities outside the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the potential economic benefits associated with such business 	17	business in the marketplace by providing its competitors with
the advantage that the business maintains over those that do not possess such information. Without these exemptions, private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not required to be open to the public, might refrain from participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the incentives available under the programs. If a business were unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to locate its business and other investment activities outside the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the potential economic benefits associated with such business	18	detailed insights into the strategic plans of the business or
 not possess such information. Without these exemptions, private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not required to be open to the public, might refrain from participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the incentives available under the programs. If a business were unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to locate its business and other investment activities outside the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the potential economic benefits associated with such business 	19	with confidential personnel information, thereby diminishing
private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not required to be open to the public, might refrain from participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the incentives available under the programs. If a business were unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to locate its business and other investment activities outside the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the potential economic benefits associated with such business	20	the advantage that the business maintains over those that do
required to be open to the public, might refrain from participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the incentives available under the programs. If a business were unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to locate its business and other investment activities outside the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the potential economic benefits associated with such business	21	not possess such information. Without these exemptions,
participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the incentives available under the programs. If a business were unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to locate its business and other investment activities outside the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the potential economic benefits associated with such business	22	private-sector businesses, whose records generally are not
or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the incentives available under the programs. If a business were unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to locate its business and other investment activities outside the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the potential economic benefits associated with such business	23	required to be open to the public, might refrain from
26 incentives available under the programs. If a business were 27 unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to 28 locate its business and other investment activities outside 29 the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the 30 potential economic benefits associated with such business	24	participating in economic-development programs or tax-credit
27 unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to 28 locate its business and other investment activities outside 29 the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the 30 potential economic benefits associated with such business	25	or tax-refund programs and thus would not be able to use the
28 locate its business and other investment activities outside 29 the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the 30 potential economic benefits associated with such business	26	incentives available under the programs. If a business were
29 the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the 30 potential economic benefits associated with such business	27	unable to use the incentives, the business might choose to
30 potential economic benefits associated with such business	28	locate its business and other investment activities outside
	29	the state, which would deprive the state and the public of the
31 activities in this state. The harm to businesses in the	30	potential economic benefits associated with such business
	31	activities in this state. The harm to businesses in the

1 marketplace and to the effective administration of 2 economic-development and incentive programs caused by the 3 public disclosure of such information far outweighs the public 4 benefits derived from the release of the information. 5 Section 3. Section 288.1067, Florida Statutes, is б repealed. 7 Section 4. This act shall take effect October 1, 2007. 8 9 10 SENATE SUMMARY Extends for an unlimited duration the exemption from 11 public-records requirements which is provided for trade 12 secrets contained in records of an economic development agency. Extends the period of confidentiality provided 13 for certain information concerning a business that participates in a state incentive program. Provides that proprietary confidential business information contained 14 in records of an economic development agency is exempt from public-records requirements. Provides for future legislative review and repeal of the exemptions under the 15 Open Government Sunset Review Act. Provides a finding of 16 public necessity. 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 2.4 25 26 27 28 29 30 31