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By the Committee on Community Affairs; and Senator Dockery

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to public records and public meetings; creating s. 119.001, F.S.; creating the "Open Government Act"; creating s. 119.002, F.S.; requiring all elected and appointed public officials to undergo education and training on the requirements of the Open Government Act; creating s. 119.003, F.S.; defining terms; amending s. 119.07, F.S.; conforming a crossreference; requiring that the custodian of a public record furnish a copy or certified copy of the record to the person requesting the record after payment of a designated fee; providing that if the nature or volume of the public record requested to be inspected or copied requires less than 30 minutes, the agency may not charge the actual cost of duplication; providing for payment of the actual cost to duplicate a public records stored in an electronic format; authorizing an agency to charge a fee for converting a record into an electronic format; limiting the clerical cost of duplication of a record to the base hourly rate of the lowest paid personnel capable of providing such clerical or supervisory assistance; authorizing an agency to reduce or waive a fee pursuant to consistent policies; prohibiting an agency from charging a fee for the costs associated with redacting information from the record which the agency maintains is not subject to the public-records requirements; amending s. 119.071, F.S.; removing the definitions for the terms "security system plan," "commercial activity,"

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and "commercial entity"; creating s. 119.13, F.S.; directing the Division of Library and Information Services of the Department of State to adopt a rule to establish a model policy for providing public access to public records; amending s. 119.15, F.S.; providing that in the 10th year after reenactment of a statutory exemption, the exemption shall be repealed on October 2nd of that year, unless the Legislatures acts to reenact the exemption; creating s. 119.20, F.S.; providing that all meetings of any board or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 at which official acts are to be taken are declared to be public meetings that are open to the public at all times; requiring that the minutes of a meeting of any board or commission or any state agency or authority be promptly recorded and open to the public; prohibiting a person or entity subject the open-meetings requirements from holding meetings at any facility or location that discriminates on the basis of sex, age, race, creed, color, origin, or economic status or that operates in such a manner as to unreasonably restrict public access to such a facility; creating s. 119.201, F.S.; providing for certain specified exemptions from open-meeting requirements; setting forth the procedures by which the closed meeting must proceed; providing for future repeal of the exemption and review under the Open Government Sunset Review Act; creating s. 119.202,

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F.S.; prohibiting a member of a state, county, or municipal governmental board, commission, or agency who is present at a meeting at which an official decision, ruling, or other official act is to be taken or adopted from abstaining from voting in regard to any such decision; providing for procedures with respect to a possible conflict of interest of the member; creating s. 119.30, F.S.; providing penalties for violations of the Open Government Act; creating s. 119.31, F.S.; authorizing the circuit courts of this state to issue injunctions to enforce the act; authorizing any person to petition the court for an injunction; creating s. 119.32, F.S.; providing for attorney's fees under certain circumstances; repealing ss. 119.011, 119.10, 119.12, 286.011, 286.0113, and 286.012, F.S., relating to definitions, violations and penalties of public-records requirements, attorney's fees, public meetings, general exemptions from publicmeetings requirements, and voting requirements at meetings of governmental bodies, respectively; reenacting s. 27.02(2), F.S., relating to the duties of the state attorney before the circuit court; reenacting s. 119.01(2)(f), F.S., relating to state policy on public records; reenacting s. 119.0712(1)(d), F.S., relating to specific exemptions from inspection or copying of public records for executive branch agencies; reenacting s. 119.084(2)(a), F.S., relating to the copyright of data processing software created by governmental agencies;

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reenacting s. 455.219(6), F.S., relating to licensure fees charged by professional boards; reenacting s. 456.025(11), F.S., relating to costs of regulating health care professions and practitioners; reenacting ss. 458.3193(1)(c) and 459.0083(1)(c), F.S., relating to confidentiality of certain information contained in physician workforce surveys; reenacting s. 472.011(16), F.S., relating to fees the surveyors and mappers board may charge for application, examination, reexamination, and licensing; reenacting s. 1012.31(2)(e), F.S., relating to public school system employee personnel files, to incorporate the amendments made to s. 119.07, F.S., in references thereto; reenacting s. 17.076(5), F.S., relating to the direct deposit of funds for a person who is drawing a salary or retirement benefits from the state; reenacting s. 119.0714, F.S., relating to court files and court records; reenacting s. 1007.35(8)(b), F.S., relating to the Florida Partnership for Minority and Underrepresented Student Achievement Act, to incorporate the amendments made to s. 119.071, F.S., in references thereto; amending ss. 11.0431, 28.001, 28.24, 73.0155, 97.0585, 112.3188, 163.61, 257.34, 257.35, 281.301, 364.107, 382.0085, 383.402, 550.0251, 607.0505, 617.0503, 636.064, 668.50, 668.6076, 713.313, 787.03, 817.568, 817.569, 893.0551, 914.27, 943.031, 943.0313, 943.0314, and 943.032, F.S.; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.

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578-02709-10 20101598c1 117 118 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 119 Section 1. Section 119.001, Florida Statutes, is created to 120 121 read: 122 119.001 Short title.—This chapter may be cited as the "Open 123 Government Act." 124 Section 2. Section 119.002, Florida Statutes, is created to 125 read: 126 119.002 Education and training.—All elected and appointed 127 public officials must undergo education and training on the 128 requirements of the Open Government Act. 129 Section 3. Section 119.003, Florida Statutes, is created to 130 read: 131 119.003 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term: 132 (1) "Actual cost of duplication" means: 133 (a) The cost of the material and supplies used to duplicate 134 the public record; and 135 (b) Agency resources, including the cost of clerical or 136 supervisory assistance and costs incurred for the use of agency 137 information technology resources associated with such 138 duplication and actually incurred by the agency in complying 139 with a request for public records as authorized by s. 119.07(4). 140 The actual cost of duplication does not include overhead costs 141 associated with duplication of a public record. 142 (2) "Agency" means any state, county, district, authority, 143 or municipal officer, department, division, board, bureau,

established by law, including, for the purposes of this chapter,

commission, or other separate unit of government created or

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the Commission on Ethics, the Public Service Commission, 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) "Any electronic medium stored, maintained, or used by an agency" means any electronic format that the agency can reasonably provide as part of the standard operation of its electronic recordkeeping system.
- (4) "Commercial activity" means the permissible uses set forth in the federal Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994, 18 U.S.C. ss. 2721 et seq.; the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. ss. 1681 et seq.; or the Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999, 15 U.S.C. ss. 6801 et seq., or verification of the accuracy of personal information received by a commercial entity in the normal course of its business, including identification or prevention of fraud or matching, verifying, or retrieving information. The term does not include the display or bulk sale of social security numbers to the public or the distribution of such numbers to any customer that is not identifiable by the commercial entity.
- (5) "Commercial entity" means any corporation, partnership, limited partnership, proprietorship, sole proprietorship, firm, enterprise, franchise, or association that performs a commercial activity in this state.
- (6) (a) "Criminal intelligence information" means information with respect to an identifiable person or group of persons collected by a criminal justice agency in an effort to anticipate, prevent, or monitor possible criminal activity.
 - (b) "Criminal investigative information" means information

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with respect to an identifiable person or group of persons

compiled by a criminal justice agency in the course of

conducting a criminal investigation of a specific act or

omission, including, but not limited to, information derived

from laboratory tests, reports of investigators or informants,

or any type of surveillance.

- (c) "Criminal intelligence information" and "criminal investigative information" does not include:
- 1. The time, date, location, and nature of a reported crime.
- 2. The name, gender, age, and address of a person arrested or of the victim of a crime, except as provided in s. 119.071(2)(h).
- 3. The time, date, and location of the incident and of the arrest.
 - 4. The crime charged.
- 5. Documents given or required by law or agency rule to be given to the person arrested, except as provided in s.

 119.071(2)(h). However, the court in a criminal case may order that certain information required by law or agency rule to be given to the person arrested be maintained in a confidential manner and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) until released at trial if it is found that the release of such information would:
- <u>a. Be defamatory to the good name of a victim or witness or would jeopardize the safety of such victim or witness; and</u>
- <u>b. Impair the ability of a state attorney to locate or prosecute a codefendant.</u>
 - 6. Informations and indictments except as provided in s.

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(d) "Active" means:

- 1. Criminal intelligence information shall be considered active as long as it is related to intelligence gathering conducted with a reasonable, good faith belief that it will lead to detection of ongoing or reasonably anticipated criminal activities.
- 2. Criminal investigative information shall be considered active as long as it is related to an ongoing investigation that is continuing with a reasonable, good faith anticipation of securing an arrest or prosecution in the foreseeable future.

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- In addition, criminal intelligence and criminal investigative information shall be considered active while such information is directly related to pending prosecutions or appeals. The term "active" does not apply to information in cases that are barred from prosecution under the provisions of s. 775.15 or other statute of limitation.
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- (7) "Criminal justice agency" means:
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- (a) Any law enforcement agency, court, or prosecutor;(b) Any other agency charged by law with criminal law
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- 229 of active criminal investigation, or prosecution or for the
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- purpose of litigating civil actions under the Racketeer

 Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act, during the time that
 the agencies are in possession of criminal intelligence

purpose of assisting the law enforcement agencies in the conduct

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233 information or criminal investigative information pursuant to their criminal law enforcement duties; or

- (d) The Department of Corrections.
- (8) "Custodian of public records" means the elected or appointed state, county, or municipal officer charged with the responsibility of maintaining the office having public records, or his or her designee.
- (9) "Data processing software" means the programs and routines used to employ and control the capabilities of data processing hardware, including, but not limited to, operating systems, compilers, assemblers, utilities, library routines, maintenance routines, applications, and computer networking programs.
- (10) "Duplicated copies" means new copies produced by duplicating, as defined in s. 283.30.
- (11) "Exemption" means a provision of general law which provides that a specified record or meeting, or portion thereof, is not subject to the access requirements of s. 119.07(1), s. 286.011, or s. 24, Art. I of the State Constitution.
- (12) "Information technology resources" means data processing hardware and software and services, communications, supplies, personnel, facility resources, maintenance, and training.
- (13) "Paratransit" has the same meaning as provided in s. 427.011.
- (14) "Proprietary software" means data processing software that is protected by copyright or trade secret laws.
- (15) "Public records" means all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, films, sound recordings, data

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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.

- (16) "Redact" means to conceal from a copy of an original public record, or to conceal from an electronic image that is available for public viewing, that portion of the record containing exempt or confidential information.
 - (17) "Security system plan" means all:
- (a) Records, information, photographs, audio and visual presentations, schematic diagrams, surveys, recommendations, or consultations or portions thereof relating directly to the physical security of the facility or revealing security systems;
- (b) Threat assessments conducted by any agency or any private entity;
 - (c) Threat response plans;
 - (d) Emergency evacuation plans;
 - (e) Sheltering arrangements; or
- (f) Manuals for security personnel, emergency equipment, or security training.
- (18) "Sensitive," for purposes of defining agency-produced software, means only those portions of data processing software, including the specifications and documentation, which are used to:
- (a) Collect, process, store, and retrieve information that is exempt from s. 119.07(1);
- (b) Collect, process, store, and retrieve financial management information of the agency, such as payroll and accounting records; or

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(c) Control and direct access authorizations and security measures for automated systems.

- (19) "Trade secret" has the same meaning as provided in s. 688.002.
- Section 4. Section 119.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read
- 119.07 Inspection and copying of records; photographing public records; fees; exemptions.—
- (1) (a) Every person who has custody of a public record shall permit the record to be inspected and copied by any person desiring to do so, at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the custodian of the public records.
- (b) A custodian of public records or a person having custody of public records may designate another officer or employee of the agency to permit the inspection and copying of public records, but must disclose the identity of the designee to the person requesting to inspect or copy public records.
- (c) A custodian of public records and his or her designee must acknowledge requests to inspect or copy records promptly and respond to such requests in good faith. A good faith response includes making reasonable efforts to determine from other officers or employees within the agency whether such a record exists and, if so, the location at which the record can be accessed.
- (d) 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

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remainder of such record for inspection and copying.

- (e) If the person who has custody of a public record contends that all or part of the record is exempt from inspection and copying, he or she shall state the basis of the exemption that he or she contends is applicable to the record, including the statutory citation to an exemption created or afforded by statute.
- (f) If requested by the person seeking to inspect or copy the record, the custodian of public records shall state in writing and with particularity the reasons for the conclusion that the record is exempt or confidential.
- (g) In any civil action in which an exemption to this section is asserted, if the exemption is alleged to exist under or by virtue of s. 119.071(1)(d) or (f), (2)(d),(e), or (f), or (4)(c), the public record or part thereof in question shall be submitted to the court for an inspection in camera. If an exemption is alleged to exist under or by virtue of s. 119.071(2)(c), an inspection in camera is discretionary with the court. If the court finds that the asserted exemption is not applicable, it shall order the public record or part thereof in question to be immediately produced for inspection or copying as requested by the person seeking such access.
- (h) Even if an assertion is made by the custodian of public records that a requested record is not a public record subject to public inspection or copying under this subsection, the requested record shall, nevertheless, not be disposed of for a period of 30 days after the date on which a written request to inspect or copy the record was served on or otherwise made to the custodian of public records by the person seeking access to

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the record. If a civil action is instituted within the 30-day period to enforce the provisions of this section with respect to the requested record, the custodian of public records may not dispose of the record except by order of a court of competent jurisdiction after notice to all affected parties.

- (i) The absence of a civil action instituted for the purpose stated in paragraph (g) does not relieve the custodian of public records of the duty to maintain the record as a public record if the record is in fact a public record subject to public inspection and copying under this subsection and does not otherwise excuse or exonerate the custodian of public records from any unauthorized or unlawful disposition of such record.
- (2) (a) As an additional means of inspecting or copying public records, a custodian of public records may provide access to public records by remote electronic means, provided exempt or confidential information is not disclosed.
- (b) The custodian of public records shall provide safeguards to protect the contents of public records from unauthorized remote electronic access or alteration and to prevent the disclosure or modification of those portions of public records which are exempt or confidential from subsection (1) or s. 24, Art. I of the State Constitution.
- (c) Unless otherwise required by law, the custodian of public records may charge a fee for remote electronic access, granted under a contractual arrangement with a user, which fee may include the direct and indirect costs of providing such access. Fees for remote electronic access provided to the general public shall be in accordance with the provisions of this section.

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(3) (a) Any person shall have the right of access to public records for the purpose of making photographs of the record while such record is in the possession, custody, and control of the custodian of public records.

- (b) This subsection applies to the making of photographs in the conventional sense by use of a camera device to capture images of public records but excludes the duplication of microfilm in the possession of the clerk of the circuit court where a copy of the microfilm may be made available by the clerk.
- (c) Photographing public records shall be done under the supervision of the custodian of public records, who may adopt and enforce reasonable rules governing the photographing of such records.
- (d) Photographing of public records shall be done in the room where the public records are kept. If, in the judgment of the custodian of public records, this is impossible or impracticable, photographing shall be done in another room or place, as nearly adjacent as possible to the room where the public records are kept, to be determined by the custodian of public records. Where provision of another room or place for photographing is required, the expense of providing the same shall be paid by the person desiring to photograph the public record pursuant to paragraph (4)(h) (4)(e).
- (4) The custodian of public records shall furnish a copy or a certified copy of the record upon payment of the fee prescribed by law. If a fee is not prescribed by law, the following fees are authorized:
 - (a)1. Up to 15 cents per one-sided copy for duplicated

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copies of not more than 14 inches by 8 1/2 inches;

- 2. No more than an additional 5 cents for each two-sided copy; and
- 3. For all other copies, the actual cost of duplication of the public record.

If the nature or volume of the public records requested to be inspected or copied requires less than 30 minutes, the agency may not charge the actual cost of duplication.

- (b) 1. For a copy of a public record in any electronic medium stored, maintained, or used by an agency, the actual cost of duplication. However, if the volume of the public records requested to be copied requires less than 30 minutes, the agency shall not charge the actual cost of duplication.
- 2. If an agency is able to convert the record into the electronic format requested as a step in the process of copying or exporting the requested record, the agency must provide the record in the format requested and may charge a fee authorized by this subsection.
- (c) The cost of clerical or supervisory assistance may be no greater than the base hourly rate of the lowest paid personnel capable of providing such clerical or supervisory assistance.
- (d) (b) The charge for copies of county maps or aerial photographs supplied by county constitutional officers may also include a reasonable charge for the labor and overhead associated with their duplication.
- (e) (c) An agency may charge up to \$1 per copy for a certified copy of a public record.

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(f) All fees allowed pursuant to this subsection may be reduced or waived. Fee reductions and waivers must be uniformly applied among persons similarly situated.

- (g)1. An agency is not authorized to charge a fee for costs associated with redaction of information from a public record that the agency maintains is not subject to the requirements of s. 119.07(1) because such information is personal in nature and is thus not a public record as defined in s. 119.003.
- 2. After January 1, 2013, an agency may not charge a fee for costs associated with redaction of exempt or confidential and exempt information from a public record that has been requested to be inspected or copied.
- (d) If the nature or volume of public records requested to be inspected or copied pursuant to this subsection is such as to require extensive use of information technology resources or extensive clerical or supervisory assistance by personnel of the agency involved, or both, the agency may charge, in addition to the actual cost of duplication, a special service charge, which shall be reasonable and shall be based on the cost incurred for such extensive use of information technology resources or the labor cost of the personnel providing the service that is actually incurred by the agency or attributable to the agency for the clerical and supervisory assistance required, or both.
- $\underline{\text{(h)}}$ (e)1. Where provision of another room or place is necessary to photograph public records, the expense of providing the same shall be paid by the person desiring to photograph the public records.
- 2. The custodian of public records may charge the person making the photographs for supervision services at a rate of

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compensation to be agreed upon by the person desiring to make the photographs and the custodian of public records. If they fail to agree as to the appropriate charge, the charge shall be determined by the custodian of public records.

- (5) When ballots are produced under this section for inspection or examination, no persons other than the supervisor of elections or the supervisor's employees shall touch the ballots. If the ballots are being examined before the end of the contest period in s. 102.168, the supervisor of elections shall make a reasonable effort to notify all candidates by telephone or otherwise of the time and place of the inspection or examination. All such candidates, or their representatives, shall be allowed to be present during the inspection or examination.
- (6) An exemption contained in this chapter or in any other general or special law shall not limit the access of the Auditor General, the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability, or any state, county, municipal, university, board of community college, school district, or special district internal auditor to public records when such person states in writing that such records are needed for a properly authorized audit, examination, or investigation. Such person shall maintain the exempt or confidential status of that public record and shall be subject to the same penalties as the custodian of that record for public disclosure of such record.
- (7) An exemption from this section does not imply an exemption from $\underline{s.\ 119.20}\ \underline{s.\ 286.011}$. The exemption from $\underline{s.}\ \underline{119.20}\ \underline{s.\ 286.011}$ must be expressly provided.
 - (8) The provisions of this section are not intended to

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expand or limit the provisions of Rule 3.220, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, regarding the right and extent of discovery by the state or by a defendant in a criminal prosecution or in collateral postconviction proceedings. This section may not be used by any inmate as the basis for failing to timely litigate any postconviction action.

Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of section 119.071, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

119.071 General exemptions from inspection or copying of public records.-

- (3) SECURITY.-
- (a) 1. As used in this paragraph, the term "security system plan" includes all:
- a. Records, information, photographs, audio and visual presentations, schematic diagrams, surveys, recommendations, or consultations or portions thereof relating directly to the physical security of the facility or revealing security systems;
- b. Threat assessments conducted by any agency or any private entity;
 - c. Threat response plans;
 - d. Emergency evacuation plans;
 - e. Sheltering arrangements; or
- f. Manuals for security personnel, emergency equipment, or 518 security training.
 - (a) 1.2. A security system plan or portion thereof for:
 - a. Any property owned by or leased to the state or any of its political subdivisions; or
 - b. Any privately owned or leased property

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held by an agency is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. This exemption is remedial in nature, and it is the intent of the Legislature that this exemption apply to security system plans held by an agency before, on, or after the effective date of this paragraph.

- 2.3. Information made confidential and exempt by this paragraph may be disclosed by the custodian of public records to:
 - a. The property owner or leaseholder; or
- b. Another state or federal agency to prevent, detect, guard against, respond to, investigate, or manage the consequences of any attempted or actual act of terrorism, or to prosecute those persons who are responsible for such attempts or acts.
 - (5) OTHER PERSONAL INFORMATION. -
- (a)1.a. The Legislature acknowledges that the social security number was never intended to be used for business purposes but was intended to be used solely for the administration of the federal Social Security System. The Legislature is further aware that over time this unique numeric identifier has been used extensively for identity verification purposes and other legitimate consensual purposes.
- b. The Legislature recognizes that the social security number can be used as a tool to perpetuate fraud against an individual and to acquire sensitive personal, financial, medical, and familial information, the release of which could cause great financial or personal harm to an individual.

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c. The Legislature intends to monitor the use of social security numbers held by agencies in order to maintain a balanced public policy.

- 2.a. An agency may not collect an individual's social security number unless the agency has stated in writing the purpose for its collection and unless it is:
 - (I) Specifically authorized by law to do so; or
- (II) Imperative for the performance of that agency's duties and responsibilities as prescribed by law.
- b. An agency shall identify in writing the specific federal or state law governing the collection, use, or release of social security numbers for each purpose for which the agency collects the social security number, including any authorized exceptions that apply to such collection, use, or release. Each agency shall ensure that the collection, use, or release of social security numbers complies with the specific applicable federal or state law.
- c. Social security numbers collected by an agency may not be used by that agency for any purpose other than the purpose provided in the written statement.
- 3. An agency collecting an individual's social security number shall provide that individual with a copy of the written statement required in subparagraph 2. The written statement also shall state whether collection of the individual's social security number is authorized or mandatory under federal or state law.
- 4. Each agency shall review whether its collection of social security numbers is in compliance with subparagraph 2. If the agency determines that collection of a social security

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number is not in compliance with subparagraph 2., the agency shall immediately discontinue the collection of social security numbers for that purpose.

- 5. Social security numbers held by an agency are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. This exemption applies to social security numbers held by an agency before, on, or after the effective date of this exemption. This exemption does not supersede any federal law prohibiting the release of social security numbers or any other applicable public records exemption for social security numbers existing prior to May 13, 2002, or created thereafter.
- 6. Social security numbers held by an agency may be disclosed if any of the following apply:
- a. The disclosure of the social security number is expressly required by federal or state law or a court order.
- b. The disclosure of the social security number is necessary for the receiving agency or governmental entity to perform its duties and responsibilities.
- c. The individual expressly consents in writing to the disclosure of his or her social security number.
- d. The disclosure of the social security number is made to comply with the USA Patriot Act of 2001, Pub. L. No. 107-56, or Presidential Executive Order 13224.
- e. The disclosure of the social security number is made to a commercial entity for the permissible uses set forth in the federal Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994, 18 U.S.C. ss. 2721 et seq.; the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. ss. 1681 et seq.; or the Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999, 15

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U.S.C. ss. 6801 et seq., provided that the authorized commercial entity complies with the requirements of this paragraph.

- f. The disclosure of the social security number is for the purpose of the administration of health benefits for an agency employee or his or her dependents.
- g. The disclosure of the social security number is for the purpose of the administration of a pension fund administered for the agency employee's retirement fund, deferred compensation plan, or defined contribution plan.
- h. The disclosure of the social security number is for the purpose of the administration of the Uniform Commercial Code by the office of the Secretary of State.
 - 7.a. For purposes of this subsection, the term:
- (I) "Commercial activity" means the permissible uses set forth in the federal Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994, 18 U.S.C. ss. 2721 et seq.; the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. ss. 1681 et seq.; or the Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999, 15 U.S.C. ss. 6801 et seq., or verification of the accuracy of personal information received by a commercial entity in the normal course of its business, including identification or prevention of fraud or matching, verifying, or retrieving information. It does not include the display or bulk sale of social security numbers to the public or the distribution of such numbers to any customer that is not identifiable by the commercial entity.
- (II) "Commercial entity" means any corporation,
 partnership, limited partnership, proprietorship, sole
 proprietorship, firm, enterprise, franchise, or association that
 performs a commercial activity in this state.

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<u>a.b.</u> An agency may not deny a commercial entity engaged in the performance of a commercial activity access to social security numbers, provided the social security numbers will be used only in the performance of a commercial activity and provided the commercial entity makes a written request for the social security numbers. The written request must:

- (I) Be verified as provided in s. 92.525;
- (II) Be legibly signed by an authorized officer, employee, or agent of the commercial entity;
- (III) Contain the commercial entity's name, business mailing and location addresses, and business telephone number; and
- (IV) Contain a statement of the specific purposes for which it needs the social security numbers and how the social security numbers will be used in the performance of a commercial activity, including the identification of any specific federal or state law that permits such use.
- <u>b.c.</u> An agency may request any other information reasonably necessary to verify the identity of a commercial entity requesting the social security numbers and the specific purposes for which the numbers will be used.
- 8.a. Any person who makes a false representation in order to obtain a social security number pursuant to this paragraph, or any person who willfully and knowingly violates this paragraph, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- b. Any public officer who violates this paragraph commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500 per violation.

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9. Any affected person may petition the circuit court for an order directing compliance with this paragraph.

Section 6. Section 119.13, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

119.13 Model public access policy.—The Division of Library and Information Services of the Department of State shall adopt a rule to establish a model policy for providing public access to public records in accordance with this part.

Section 7. Section 119.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 119.15 Legislative review of exemptions from public meeting and public records requirements.—
- (1) This section may be cited as the "Open Government Sunset Review Act."
- (2) This section provides for the review and repeal or reenactment of an exemption from s. 24, Art. I of the State Constitution and s. 119.07(1) or $\underline{s.\ 119.20}\ \underline{s.\ 286.011}$. This act does not apply to an exemption that:
 - (a) Is required by federal law; or
- (3) (a) In the 5th year after enactment of a new exemption or substantial amendment of an existing exemption, the exemption shall be repealed on October 2nd of the 5th year, unless the Legislature acts to reenact the exemption.
- (b) In the 10th year after reenactment, the exemption shall be repealed on October 2nd of the 10th year, unless the Legislatures acts to reenact the exemption.
 - (4)(a) A law that enacts a new exemption or substantially

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amends an existing exemption must state that the record or meeting is:

- 1. Exempt from s. 24, Art. I of the State Constitution;
- 2. Exempt from s. 119.07(1) or s. 119.20 \pm 286.011; and
- 3. Repealed at the end of 5 years and that the exemption must be reviewed by the Legislature before the scheduled repeal date and every 10 years thereafter.
- (b) For purposes of this section, 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.
- (c) This section is not intended to repeal an exemption that has been amended following legislative review before the scheduled repeal of the exemption if the exemption is not substantially amended as a result of the review.
- (5)(a) By June 1 in the year before the repeal of an exemption under this section, the Division of Statutory Revision of the Office of Legislative Services shall 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.
- (b) Any exemption that is not identified and certified to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives is not subject to legislative review and repeal under this section. If the division fails to certify an exemption that it subsequently determines should have been certified, it shall include the exemption in the following year's certification after that determination.

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(6)(a) As part of the review process, the Legislature shall consider the following:

- 1. What specific records or meetings are affected by the exemption?
- 2. Whom does the exemption uniquely affect, as opposed to the general public?
- 3. What is the identifiable public purpose or goal of the exemption?
- 4. Can the information contained in the records or discussed in the meeting be readily obtained by alternative means? If so, how?
 - 5. Is the record or meeting protected by another exemption?
- 6. Are there multiple exemptions for the same type of record or meeting that it would be appropriate to merge?
- (b) An exemption may be created, revised, or maintained only if it serves an identifiable public purpose, and the exemption 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

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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.
- (7) Records made before the date of a repeal of an exemption under this section may not be made public unless otherwise provided by law. In deciding whether the records shall be made public, the Legislature shall consider whether the damage or loss to persons or entities uniquely affected by the exemption of the type specified in subparagraph (6)(b)2. or subparagraph (6)(b)3. would occur if the records were made public.
- (8) Notwithstanding s. 768.28 or any other law, neither the state or its political subdivisions nor any other public body shall be made party to any suit in any court or incur any liability for the repeal or revival and reenactment of an exemption under this section. The failure of the Legislature to comply strictly with this section does not invalidate an otherwise valid reenactment.

Section 8. Section 119.20, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

119.20 Public meetings and records; access to public meetings.—

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(1) 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 State 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.

- (2) The minutes of a meeting of any such board or commission of any such state agency or authority shall be promptly recorded, and such records shall be open to public inspection.
- (3) All persons subject to subsection (1) are prohibited from holding meetings at any facility or location that discriminates on the basis of sex, age, race, creed, color, origin, or economic status or that operates in such a manner as to unreasonably restrict public access to such a facility.

Section 9. Section 119.201, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 119.201 General exemptions from public meetings.
- (1) Any board or commission of any state agency or authority or any agency or authority of any county, municipal corporation, or political subdivision, and the chief administrative or executive officer of the governmental entity, may meet in private with the entity's attorney to discuss pending litigation to which the entity is presently a party before a court or administrative agency if the following conditions are met:

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(a) The entity's attorney shall advise the entity at a public meeting that he or she desires advice concerning the litigation.

- (b) The subject matter of the meeting shall be confined to settlement negotiations or strategy sessions related to litigation expenditures.
- (c) The entire session shall be recorded by a certified court reporter. The reporter shall record the times of commencement and termination of the session, all discussion and proceedings, the names of all persons present at any time, and the names of all persons speaking. No portion of the session shall be off the record. The court reporter's notes shall be fully transcribed and filed with the entity's clerk within a reasonable time after the meeting.
- (d) The entity shall give reasonable public notice of the time and date of the attorney-client session and the names of persons who will be attending the session. The session shall commence at an open meeting at which the persons chairing the meeting shall announce the commencement and estimated length of the attorney-client session and the names of the persons attending. At the conclusion of the attorney-client session, the meeting shall be reopened, and the person chairing the meeting shall announce the termination of the session.
- (e) The transcript shall be made part of the public record upon conclusion of the litigation.
- (2) That portion of a meeting that would reveal a security system plan or portion thereof made confidential and exempt by s. 119.071(3)(a) is exempt from s. 286.011 and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution.

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(3) (a) A meeting at which a negotiation with a vendor is conducted pursuant to s. 287.057(3) is exempt from s. 286.011 and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution.

- (b) 1. A complete recording shall be made of any meeting made exempt in paragraph (a). No portion of the meeting may be held off the record.
- 2. The recording required under subparagraph 1. is exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution until such time as the agency provides notice of a decision or intended decision pursuant to s. 120.57(3)(a) or until 20 days after the final competitive sealed replies are all opened, whichever occurs earlier.
- 3. If the agency rejects all sealed replies, the recording remains exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution until such time as the agency provides notice of a decision or intended decision pursuant to s. 120.57(3)(a) concerning the reissued invitation to negotiate or until the agency withdraws the reissued invitation to negotiate. A recording is not exempt for longer than 12 months after the initial agency notice rejecting all replies.
- (c) This subsection is subject to the Open Government
 Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand
 repealed on October 2, 2015, unless reviewed and saved from
 repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 10. Section 119.202, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

119.202 Voting requirement at meetings of governmental bodies.—A member of any state, county, or municipal governmental board, commission, or agency who is present at any meeting of

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any such body at which an official decision, ruling, or other official act is to be taken or adopted may not abstain from voting in regard to any such decision, ruling, or act; and a vote shall be recorded or counted for each such member present, except when, with respect to any such member, there is, or appears to be, a possible conflict of interest under the provisions of s. 112.311, s. 112.313, or s. 112.3143. In such case, the member shall comply with the disclosure requirements of s. 112.3143.

Section 11. Section 119.30, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 119.30 Violation of chapter; penalties.-
- (1) A violation of any law that relates to access to public records or meetings shall be considered a violation of this chapter.
- (2) A person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500.
- (3) A person who willfully and knowingly violates any of the provisions of this chapter commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (4) Conduct that occurs outside the state and that would constitute a knowing violation of this chapter is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
 - (5) If a court determines that an agency has:
 - (a) Violated s. 119.07(1) or s. 119.20;
 - (b) Shown intentional disregard for the public's

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on appeal.

578-02709-10 20101598c1 900 constitutional right of access as guaranteed by s. 24, Art. I of 901 the State Constitution; or 902 (c) Exhibited a pattern of abuse of the requirements of 903 this chapter, 904 905 the court may assess a penalty against the agency equal to twice 906 the amount awarded pursuant to this section. Section 12. Section 119.31, Florida Statutes, is created to 907 908 read: 909 119.31 Injunctions.—The circuit courts of this state have 910 jurisdiction to issue injunctions to enforce this chapter upon 911 application by any person. Section 13. Section 119.32, Florida Statutes, is created to 912 913 read: 914 119.32 Attorney's fees.-915 (1) If an action is filed against an agency to enforce the 916 provisions of this chapter or any other law that relates to 917 access to public records or meetings, including those laws that 918 limit public access to such records or meetings, and if the 919 court determines that the agency unlawfully refused to permit a 920 public record to be inspected or copied, or otherwise acted in 921 violation of this chapter, the court shall assess and award

(2) Fees assessed pursuant to subsection (1) may not be assessed against any individual acting on the advice of an agency attorney, but shall be assessed against the agency.

enforcement, including reasonable attorney's fees at trial and

against the agency responsible the reasonable costs of

(3) Whenever any individual is charged with a violation of

578-02709-10 20101598c1 929 this chapter and is subsequently acquitted, the agency may 930 reimburse the individual for any portion of his or her 931 reasonable attorney's fees. Section 14. Section 119.011, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 932 933 Section 15. Section 119.10, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 934 Section 16. Section 119.12, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 935 Section 17. Section 286.011, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 18. Section 286.0113, Florida Statutes, is 936 937 repealed. Section 19. Section 286.012, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 938 939 Section 20. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 940 made by this act to section 119.07, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (2) of section 27.02, Florida 941 942 Statutes, is reenacted to read: 943 27.02 Duties before court. 944 (2) The state attorney, when complying with the discovery 945 obligation pursuant to the applicable rule of procedure, may 946 charge the defendant fees as provided for in s. 119.07(4), not 947 to exceed 15 cents per page for a copy of a noncertified copy of 948 a public record. However, these fees may be deferred if the 949 defendant has been determined to be indigent as provided in s. 950 27.52. 951 Section 21. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 952 made by this act to section 119.07, Florida Statutes, in a 953 reference thereto, paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 954 119.01, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 955 119.01 General state policy on public records.-956 (2) 957 (f) Each agency that maintains a public record in an

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electronic recordkeeping system shall provide to any person, pursuant to this chapter, a copy of any public record in that system which is not exempted by law from public disclosure. An agency must provide a copy of the record in the medium requested if the agency maintains the record in that medium, and the agency may charge a fee in accordance with this chapter. For the purpose of satisfying a public records request, the fee to be charged by an agency if it elects to provide a copy of a public record in a medium not routinely used by the agency, or if it elects to compile information not routinely developed or maintained by the agency or that requires a substantial amount of manipulation or programming, must be in accordance with s. 119.07(4).

Section 22. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 119.07, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 119.0712, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

119.0712 Executive branch agency-specific exemptions from inspection or copying of public records.—

- (1) DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.—All personal identifying information contained in records relating to an individual's personal health or eligibility for health-related services held by the Department of Health is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, except as otherwise provided in this subsection. Information made confidential and exempt by this subsection shall be disclosed:
- (d) To a health research entity, if the entity seeks the records or data pursuant to a research protocol approved by the department, maintains the records or data in accordance with the

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approved protocol, and enters into a purchase and data-use agreement with the department, the fee provisions of which are consistent with s. 119.07(4). The department may deny a request for records or data if the protocol provides for intrusive follow-back contacts, has not been approved by a human studies institutional review board, does not plan for the destruction of confidential records after the research is concluded, is administratively burdensome, or does not have scientific merit. The agreement must restrict the release of any information that would permit the identification of persons, limit the use of records or data to the approved research protocol, and prohibit any other use of the records or data. Copies of records or data issued pursuant to this paragraph remain the property of the department.

Section 23. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 119.07, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 119.084, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 119.084 Copyright of data processing software created by governmental agencies; sale price and licensing fee.—
- (2) An agency is authorized to acquire and hold a copyright for data processing software created by the agency and to enforce its rights pertaining to such copyright, provided that the agency complies with the requirements of this subsection.
- (a) An agency that has acquired a copyright for data processing software created by the agency may sell or license the copyrighted data processing software to any public agency or private person. The agency may establish a price for the sale and a licensing fee for the use of such data processing software

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that may be based on market considerations. However, the prices or fees for the sale or licensing of copyrighted data processing software to an individual or entity solely for application to information maintained or generated by the agency that created the copyrighted data processing software shall be determined pursuant to s. 119.07(4).

Section 24. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 119.07, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (6) of section 455.219, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

455.219 Fees; receipts; disposition; periodic management reports.—

(6) The department or the appropriate board shall charge a fee not to exceed \$25 for the certification of a public record. The fee shall be determined by rule of the department. The department or the appropriate board shall assess a fee for duplication of a public record as provided in s. 119.07(4).

Section 25. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 119.07, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (11) of section 456.025, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

456.025 Fees; receipts; disposition.-

(11) The department or the appropriate board shall charge a fee not to exceed \$25 for the certification of a public record. The fee shall be determined by rule of the department. The department or the appropriate board shall assess a fee for duplicating a public record as provided in s. 119.07(4).

Section 26. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 119.07, Florida Statutes, in a

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reference thereto, paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 458.3193, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

458.3193 Confidentiality of certain information contained in physician workforce surveys.—

- (1) All personal identifying information contained in records provided by physicians licensed under this chapter or chapter 459 in response to physician workforce surveys required as a condition of license renewal and held by the Department of Health is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, except as otherwise provided in this subsection. Information made confidential and exempt by this subsection shall be disclosed:
- (c) To a research entity, if the entity seeks the records or data pursuant to a research protocol approved by the Department of Health, maintains the records or data in accordance with the approved protocol, and enters into a purchase and data-use agreement with the department, the fee provisions of which are consistent with s. 119.07(4). The department may deny a request for records or data if the protocol provides for intrusive follow-back contacts, does not plan for the destruction of confidential records after the research is concluded, is administratively burdensome, or does not have scientific merit. The agreement must restrict the release of information that would identify individuals, must limit the use of records or data to the approved research protocol, and must prohibit any other use of the records or data. Copies of records or data issued pursuant to this paragraph remain the property of the department.

Section 27. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment

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made by this act to section 119.07, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 459.0083, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

459.0083 Confidentiality of certain information contained in physician workforce surveys.—

- (1) All personal identifying information contained in records provided by physicians licensed under chapter 458 or this chapter in response to physician workforce surveys required as a condition of license renewal and held by the Department of Health is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, except as otherwise provided in this subsection. Information made confidential and exempt by this subsection shall be disclosed:
- (c) To a research entity, if the entity seeks the records or data pursuant to a research protocol approved by the Department of Health, maintains the records or data in accordance with the approved protocol, and enters into a purchase and data-use agreement with the department, the fee provisions of which are consistent with s. 119.07(4). The department may deny a request for records or data if the protocol provides for intrusive follow-back contacts, does not plan for the destruction of confidential records after the research is concluded, is administratively burdensome, or does not have scientific merit. The agreement must restrict the release of information that would identify individuals, must limit the use of records or data to the approved research protocol, and must prohibit any other use of the records or data. Copies of records or data issued pursuant to this paragraph remain the property of the department.

Section 28. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 119.07, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (16) of section 472.011, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

472.011 Fees.-

(16) The department or the board shall charge a fee not to exceed \$25 for the certification of a public record. The fee shall be determined by rule of the department. The department or the appropriate board shall assess a fee for duplication of a public record as provided in s. 119.07(4).

Section 29. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 119.07, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 1012.31, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

1012.31 Personnel files.—Public school system employee personnel files shall be maintained according to the following provisions:

(2)

(e) Upon request, an employee, or any person designated in writing by the employee, shall be permitted to examine the personnel file of such employee. The employee shall be permitted conveniently to reproduce any materials in the file, at a cost no greater than the fees prescribed in s. 119.07(4).

Section 30. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 119.071, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (5) of section 17.076, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read

- 17.076 Direct deposit of funds.-
- (5) All direct deposit records made prior to October 1,

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1986, are exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). With respect to direct deposit records made on or after October 1, 1986, the names of the authorized financial institutions and the account numbers of the beneficiaries are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. Notwithstanding this exemption and the provisions of s. 119.071(5)(b), the department may provide a state university, upon request, with that university's employee or vendor direct deposit authorization information on file with the department in order to accommodate the transition to the university accounting system. The state university shall maintain the confidentiality of all such information provided by the department.

Section 31. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 119.071, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, section 119.0714, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- (1) COURT FILES.—Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to exempt from s. 119.07(1) a public record that was made a part of a court file and that is not specifically closed by order of court, except:
- (a) A public record that was prepared by an agency attorney or prepared at the attorney's express direction as provided in s. 119.071(1)(d).
- (b) Data processing software as provided in s.
 119.071(1)(f).
- (c) Any information revealing surveillance techniques or procedures or personnel as provided in s. 119.071(2)(d).
 - (d) Any comprehensive inventory of state and local law

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enforcement resources, and any comprehensive policies or plans compiled by a criminal justice agency, as provided in s. 1163 119.071(2)(d).

- (e) Any information revealing the substance of a confession of a person arrested as provided in s. 119.071(2)(e).
- (f) Any information revealing the identity of a confidential informant or confidential source as provided in s. 119.071(2)(f).
- (g) Any information revealing undercover personnel of any criminal justice agency as provided in s. 119.071(4)(c).
- (h) Criminal intelligence information or criminal investigative information that is confidential and exempt as provided in s. 119.071(2)(h).
- (i) Social security numbers as provided in s.119.071(5)(a).
- (j) Bank account numbers and debit, charge, and credit card numbers as provided in s. 119.071(5)(b).
 - (2) COURT RECORDS.-
- (a) Until January 1, 2011, if a social security number or a bank account, debit, charge, or credit card number is included in a court file, such number may be included as part of the court record available for public inspection and copying unless redaction is requested by the holder of such number or by the holder's attorney or legal guardian.
- (b) A request for redaction must be a signed, legibly written request specifying the case name, case number, document heading, and page number. The request must be delivered by mail, facsimile, electronic transmission, or in person to the clerk of the court. The clerk of the court does not have a duty to

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inquire beyond the written request to verify the identity of a person requesting redaction.

- (c) A fee may not be charged for the redaction of a social security number or a bank account, debit, charge, or credit card number pursuant to such request.
- (d) The clerk of the court has no liability for the inadvertent release of social security numbers, or bank account, debit, charge, or credit card numbers, unknown to the clerk of the court in court records filed on or before January 1, 2011.
- (e)1. On January 1, 2011, and thereafter, the clerk of the court must keep social security numbers confidential and exempt as provided for in s. 119.071(5)(a), and bank account, debit, charge, and credit card numbers exempt as provided for in s. 119.071(5)(b), without any person having to request redaction.
- 2. Section 119.071(5)(a)7. and 8. does not apply to the clerks of the court with respect to court records.
 - (3) OFFICIAL RECORDS.—
- (a) Any person who prepares or files a record for recording in the official records as provided in chapter 28 may not include in that record a social security number or a bank account, debit, charge, or credit card number unless otherwise expressly required by law.
- (b)1. If a social security number or a bank account, debit, charge, or credit card number is included in an official record, such number may be made available as part of the official records available for public inspection and copying unless redaction is requested by the holder of such number or by the holder's attorney or legal guardian.
 - 2. If such record is in electronic format, on January 1,

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2011, and thereafter, the county recorder must use his or her best effort, as provided in paragraph (h), to keep social security numbers confidential and exempt as provided for in s. 1222 119.071(5)(a), and to keep complete bank account, debit, charge, and credit card numbers exempt as provided for in s.

- 119.071(5)(b), without any person having to request redaction.
- 3. Section 119.071(5)(a)7. and 8. does not apply to the county recorder with respect to official records.
- (c) The holder of a social security number or a bank account, debit, charge, or credit card number, or the holder's attorney or legal guardian, may request that a county recorder redact from an image or copy of an official record placed on a county recorder's publicly available Internet website or on a publicly available Internet website used by a county recorder to display public records, or otherwise made electronically available to the public, his or her social security number or bank account, debit, charge, or credit card number contained in that official record.
- (d) A request for redaction must be a signed, legibly written request and must be delivered by mail, facsimile, electronic transmission, or in person to the county recorder. The request must specify the identification page number of the record that contains the number to be redacted.
- (e) The county recorder does not have a duty to inquire beyond the written request to verify the identity of a person requesting redaction.
- (f) A fee may not be charged for redacting a social security number or a bank account, debit, charge, or credit card number.

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(g) A county recorder shall immediately and conspicuously post signs throughout his or her offices for public viewing, and shall immediately and conspicuously post on any Internet website or remote electronic site made available by the county recorder and used for the ordering or display of official records or images or copies of official records, a notice stating, in substantially similar form, the following:

- 1. On or after October 1, 2002, any person preparing or filing a record for recordation in the official records may not include a social security number or a bank account, debit, charge, or credit card number in such document unless required by law.
- 2. Any person has a right to request a county recorder to remove from an image or copy of an official record placed on a county recorder's publicly available Internet website or on a publicly available Internet website used by a county recorder to display public records, or otherwise made electronically available to the general public, any social security number contained in an official record. Such request must be made in writing and delivered by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission, or delivered in person, to the county recorder. The request must specify the identification page number that contains the social security number to be redacted. A fee may not be charged for the redaction of a social security number pursuant to such a request.
- (h) If the county recorder accepts or stores official records in an electronic format, the county recorder must use his or her best efforts to redact all social security numbers and bank account, debit, charge, or credit card numbers from

electronic copies of the official record. The use of an automated program for redaction shall be deemed to be the best effort in performing the redaction and shall be deemed in compliance with the requirements of this subsection.

(i) The county recorder is not liable for the inadvertent release of social security numbers, or bank account, debit, charge, or credit card numbers, filed with the county recorder.

Section 32. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 119.071, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (8) of section 1007.35, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

1007.35 Florida Partnership for Minority and Underrepresented Student Achievement.—

(8)

(b) The department shall contribute to the evaluation process by providing access, consistent with s. 119.071(5)(a), to student and teacher information necessary to match against databases containing teacher professional development data and databases containing assessment data for the PSAT/NMSQT, SAT, AP, and other appropriate measures. The department shall also provide student-level data on student progress from middle school through high school and into college and the workforce, if available, in order to support longitudinal studies. The partnership shall analyze and report student performance data in a manner that protects the rights of students and parents as required in 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g and s. 1002.22.

Section 33. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 11.0431, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

11.0431 Legislative records; intent of legislation;

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exemption from public disclosure.-

- (2) The following public records are exempt from inspection and copying:
- (a) Records, or information contained therein, held by the legislative branch of government which, if held by an agency as defined in $\underline{s.\ 119.003}\ \underline{s.\ 119.011}$, or any other unit of government, would be confidential or exempt from the provisions of $\underline{s.\ 119.07}(1)$, or otherwise exempt from public disclosure, and records or information of the same type held by the Legislature.

Section 34. Subsection (2) of section 28.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 28.001 Definitions.-As used in this chapter:
- (2) "Public records" has the same meaning as in $\underline{s. 119.003}$ $\underline{s. 119.011}$ and includes each official record.

Section 35. Paragraph (e) of subsection (12) of section 28.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

28.24 Service charges by clerk of the circuit court.—The clerk of the circuit court shall charge for services rendered by the clerk's office in recording documents and instruments and in performing the duties enumerated in amounts not to exceed those specified in this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the clerk of the circuit court shall provide without charge to the state attorney, public defender, guardian ad litem, public guardian, attorney ad litem, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, and private court-appointed counsel paid by the state, and to the authorized staff acting on behalf of each, access to and a copy of any public record, if the requesting party is entitled by law to view the exempt or confidential record, as maintained by and in the custody of the

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clerk of the circuit court as provided in general law and the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration. The clerk of the circuit court may provide the requested public record in an electronic format in lieu of a paper format when capable of being accessed by the requesting entity.

- 1343 (12) For recording, indexing, and filing any instrument not 1344 more than 14 inches by 8 1/2 inches, including required notice 1345 to property appraiser where applicable:
 - (e) An additional service charge of \$4 per page shall be paid to the clerk of the circuit court for each instrument listed in s. 28.222, except judgments received from the courts and notices of lis pendens, recorded in the official records. From the additional \$4 service charge collected:
 - 1. If the counties maintain legal responsibility for the costs of the court-related technology needs as defined in s. 29.008(1)(f)2. and (h), 10 cents shall be distributed to the Florida Association of Court Clerks and Comptroller, Inc., for the cost of development, implementation, operation, and maintenance of the clerks' Comprehensive Case Information System, in which system all clerks shall participate on or before January 1, 2006; \$1.90 shall be retained by the clerk to be deposited in the Public Records Modernization Trust Fund and used exclusively for funding court-related technology needs of the clerk as defined in s. 29.008(1)(f)2. and (h); and \$2 shall be distributed to the board of county commissioners to be used exclusively to fund court-related technology, and court

578-02709-10 20101598c1 1364 technology needs as defined in s. 29.008(1)(f)2. and (h) for the 1365 state trial courts, state attorney, public defender, and 1366 criminal conflict and civil regional counsel in that county. If 1367 the counties maintain legal responsibility for the costs of the 1368 court-related technology needs as defined in s. 29.008(1)(f)2. 1369 and (h), notwithstanding any other provision of law, the county 1370 is not required to provide additional funding beyond that 1371 provided herein for the court-related technology needs of the clerk as defined in s. 29.008(1)(f)2. and (h). All court records 1372 1373 and official records are the property of the State of Florida, 1374 including any records generated as part of the Comprehensive 1375 Case Information System funded pursuant to this paragraph and 1376 the clerk of court is designated as the custodian of such 1377 records, except in a county where the duty of maintaining 1378 official records exists in a county office other than the clerk 1379 of court or comptroller, such county office is designated the 1380 custodian of all official records, and the clerk of court is designated the custodian of all court records. The clerk of 1381 1382 court or any entity acting on behalf of the clerk of court, 1383 including an association, shall not charge a fee to any agency 1384 as defined in s. 119.003 s. 119.011, the Legislature, or the 1385 State Court System for copies of records generated by the 1386 Comprehensive Case Information System or held by the clerk of 1387 court or any entity acting on behalf of the clerk of court, 1388 including an association. 1389 2. If the state becomes legally responsible for the costs 1390 of court-related technology needs as defined in s.

29.008(1)(f)2. and (h), whether by operation of general law or

by court order, \$4 shall be remitted to the Department of

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1393 Revenue for deposit into the General Revenue Fund.

Section 36. Subsection (2) of section 73.0155, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 73.0155 Confidentiality; business information provided to a governmental condemning authority.—
- (2) An agency as defined in $\underline{s. 119.003}$ $\underline{s. 119.011}$ may inspect and copy the confidential and exempt business information exclusively for the transaction of official business by, or on behalf of, an agency.
- Section 37. Subsection (1) of section 97.0585, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 97.0585 Public records exemption; information regarding voters and voter registration; confidentiality.—
- (1) The following information concerning voters and voter registration held by an agency as defined in $\underline{s. 119.003} \ \underline{s.} \ \underline{119.011}$ is confidential and exempt from $\underline{s. 119.07} \ (1)$ and $\underline{s.} \ 24(\underline{a})$, Art. I of the State Constitution and may be used only for purposes of voter registration:
- (a) All declinations to register to vote made pursuant to ss. 97.057 and 97.058.
- (b) Information relating to the place where a person registered to vote or where a person updated a voter registration.
- (c) The social security number, driver's license number, and Florida identification number of a voter registration applicant or voter.
- Section 38. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 1420 112.3188, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 112.3188 Confidentiality of information given to the Chief

Inspector General, internal auditors, inspectors general, local chief executive officers, or other appropriate local officials.—

(2)

- (c) Information deemed confidential under this section may be disclosed by the Chief Inspector General, agency inspector general, local chief executive officer, or other appropriate local official receiving the information if the recipient determines that the disclosure of the information is absolutely necessary to prevent a substantial and specific danger to the public's health, safety, or welfare or to prevent the imminent commission of a crime. Information disclosed under this subsection may be disclosed only to persons who are in a position to prevent the danger to the public's health, safety, or welfare or to prevent the imminent commission of a crime based on the disclosed information.
 - 1. An investigation is active under this section if:
- a. It is an ongoing investigation or inquiry or collection of information and evidence and is continuing with a reasonable, good faith anticipation of resolution in the foreseeable future; or
- b. All or a portion of the matters under investigation or inquiry are active criminal intelligence information or active criminal investigative information as defined in $\underline{s.\ 119.003}\ \underline{s.\ 119.011}$.
- 2. Notwithstanding sub-subparagraph 1.a., an investigation ceases to be active when:
- a. The written report required under s. 112.3189(9) has been sent by the Chief Inspector General to the recipients named in s. 112.3189(9);

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b. It is determined that an investigation is not necessary under s. 112.3189(5); or

- c. A final decision has been rendered by the local government or by the Division of Administrative Hearings pursuant to s. 112.3187(8) (b).
- 3. Notwithstanding paragraphs (a), (b), and this paragraph, information or records received or produced under this section which are otherwise confidential under law or exempt from disclosure under chapter 119 retain their confidentiality or exemption.
- 4. Any person who willfully and knowingly discloses information or records made confidential under this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 39. Section 163.61, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.61 "Agency" defined.—For the purposes of ss. 163.61-163.65, the word "agency" has the meaning ascribed in $\underline{s.\ 119.003}$ $\underline{s.\ 119.011}$.

Section 40. Subsection (1) of section 257.34, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

257.34 Florida International Archive and Repository.-

(1) There is created within the Division of Library and Information Services of the Department of State the Florida International Archive and Repository for the preservation of those public records, as defined in $\underline{s.\ 119.003}\ \underline{s.\ 119.011}$, manuscripts, international judgments involving disputes between domestic and foreign businesses, and all other public matters that the department or the Florida Council of International

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Development deems relevant to international issues. It is the duty and responsibility of the division to:

- (a) Organize and administer the Florida International Archive and Repository.
- (b) Preserve and administer records that are transferred to its custody; accept, arrange, and preserve them, according to approved archival and repository practices; and permit them, at reasonable times and under the supervision of the division, to be inspected and copied. All public records transferred to the custody of the division are subject to the provisions of s. 119.07(1).
- (c) Assist the records and information management program in the determination of retention values for records.
- (d) Cooperate with and assist, insofar as practicable, state institutions, departments, agencies, counties, municipalities, and individuals engaged in internationally related activities.
- (e) Provide a public research room where, under rules established by the division, the materials in the international archive and repository may be studied.
- (f) Conduct, promote, and encourage research in international trade, government, and culture and maintain a program of information, assistance, coordination, and guidance for public officials, educational institutions, libraries, the scholarly community, and the general public engaged in such research.
- (g) Cooperate with and, insofar as practicable, assist agencies, libraries, institutions, and individuals in projects concerned with internationally related issues and preserve

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original materials relating to internationally related issues.

(h) Assist and cooperate with the records and information management program in the training and information program described in s. 257.36(1)(g).

Section 41. Subsection (1) of section 257.35, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

257.35 Florida State Archives.-

- (1) There is created within the Division of Library and Information Services of the Department of State the Florida State Archives for the preservation of those public records, as defined in $\underline{s.\ 119.003(15)}\ \underline{s.\ 119.011(12)}$, manuscripts, and other archival material that have been determined by the division to have sufficient historical or other value to warrant their continued preservation and have been accepted by the division for deposit in its custody. It is the duty and responsibility of the division to:
 - (a) Organize and administer the Florida State Archives.
- (b) Preserve and administer such records as shall be transferred to its custody; accept, arrange, and preserve them, according to approved archival practices; and permit them, at reasonable times and under the supervision of the division, to be inspected and copied.
- (c) Assist the records and information management program in the determination of retention values for records.
- (d) Cooperate with and assist insofar as practicable state institutions, departments, agencies, counties, municipalities, and individuals engaged in activities in the field of state archives, manuscripts, and history and accept from any person any paper, book, record, or similar material which in the

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judgment of the division warrants preservation in the state archives.

- (e) Provide a public research room where, under rules established by the division, the materials in the state archives may be studied.
- (f) Conduct, promote, and encourage research in Florida history, government, and culture and maintain a program of information, assistance, coordination, and guidance for public officials, educational institutions, libraries, the scholarly community, and the general public engaged in such research.
- (g) Cooperate with and, insofar as practicable, assist agencies, libraries, institutions, and individuals in projects designed to preserve original source materials relating to Florida history, government, and culture and prepare and publish handbooks, guides, indexes, and other literature directed toward encouraging the preservation and use of the state's documentary resources.
- (h) Encourage and initiate efforts to preserve, collect, process, transcribe, index, and research the oral history of Florida government.
- (i) Assist and cooperate with the records and information management program in the training and information program described in s. 257.36(1)(g).

Section 42. Section 281.301, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

281.301 Security systems; records and meetings exempt from public access or disclosure.—Information relating to the security systems for any property owned by or leased to the state or any of its political subdivisions, and information

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relating to the security systems for any privately owned or leased property which is in the possession of any agency as defined in <u>s. 119.003(2)</u> <u>s. 119.011(2)</u>, including all records, information, photographs, audio and visual presentations, schematic diagrams, surveys, recommendations, or consultations or portions thereof relating directly to or revealing such systems or information, and all meetings relating directly to or that would reveal such systems or information are confidential and exempt from ss. 119.07(1) and 286.011 and other laws and rules requiring public access or disclosure.

Section 43. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 364.107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

364.107 Public records exemption; Lifeline Assistance Plan participants.—

- (3) (a) An officer or employee of a telecommunications carrier shall not intentionally disclose information made confidential and exempt under subsection (1), except as:
 - 1. Authorized by the customer;
 - 2. Necessary for billing purposes;
- 3. Required by subpoena, court order, or other process of court;
- 4. Necessary to disclose to an agency as defined in \underline{s} . $\underline{119.003}$ \underline{s} . $\underline{119.011}$ or a governmental entity for purposes directly connected with implementing service for, or verifying eligibility of, a participant in a Lifeline Assistance Plan or auditing a Lifeline Assistance Plan; or
 - 5. Otherwise authorized by law.
- Section 44. Paragraph (d) of subsection (2) and subsection (5) of section 382.0085, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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382.0085 Stillbirth registration.-

- (2) The person who is required to file a fetal death certificate under this chapter shall advise the parent of a stillborn child:
- (d) That a copy of the original certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth is a document that is available as a public record when held by an agency as defined under \underline{s} . 119.003(2) \underline{s} . 119.011(2).
- (5) A certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth shall be a public record when held by an agency as defined under \underline{s} . $\underline{119.003(2)}$ \underline{s} . $\underline{119.011(2)}$. The Office of Vital Statistics must inform any parent who requests a certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth that a copy of the document is available as a public record.

Section 45. Subsection (9) of section 383.402, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 383.402 Child abuse death review; State Child Abuse Death Review Committee; local child abuse death review committees.—
- (9) The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee or a local committee shall have access to all information of a law enforcement agency which is not the subject of an active investigation and which pertains to the review of the death of a child. A committee may not disclose any information that is not subject to public disclosure by the law enforcement agency, and active criminal intelligence information or criminal investigative information, as defined in s.119.0036) s. 119.011(3), may not be made available for review or access under this section.

Section 46. Subsection (9) of section 550.0251, Florida

1625 Statutes, is amended to read:

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550.0251 The powers and duties of the Division of Parimutuel Wagering of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.—The division shall administer this chapter and regulate the pari-mutuel industry under this chapter and the rules adopted pursuant thereto, and:

(9) The division may conduct investigations in enforcing this chapter, except that all information obtained pursuant to an investigation by the division for an alleged violation of this chapter or rules of the division is exempt from s. 119.07(1) and from s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution until an administrative complaint is issued or the investigation is closed or ceases to be active. This subsection does not prohibit the division from providing such information to any law enforcement agency or to any other regulatory agency. For the purposes of this subsection, an investigation is considered to be active while it is being conducted with reasonable dispatch and with a reasonable, good faith belief that it could lead to an administrative, civil, or criminal action by the division or another administrative or law enforcement agency. Except for active criminal intelligence or criminal investigative information, as defined in s. 119.003 \pm . 119.011, and any other information that, if disclosed, would jeopardize the safety of an individual, all information, records, and transcriptions become public when the investigation is closed or ceases to be active.

Section 47. Subsection (6) of section 607.0505, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

607.0505 Registered agent; duties.-

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(6) Information provided to, and records and transcriptions of testimony obtained by, the Department of Legal Affairs pursuant to this section are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) while the investigation is active. For purposes of this section, an investigation shall be considered "active" while such investigation is being conducted with a reasonable, good faith belief that it may lead to the filing of an administrative, civil, or criminal proceeding. An investigation does not cease to be active so long as the department is proceeding with reasonable dispatch and there is a good faith belief that action may be initiated by the department or other administrative or law enforcement agency. Except for active criminal intelligence or criminal investigative information, as defined in s. 119.003 s. 119.011, and information which, if disclosed, would reveal a trade secret, as defined in s. 688.002, or would jeopardize the safety of an individual, all information, records, and transcriptions become public record when the investigation is completed or ceases to be active. The department shall not disclose confidential information, records, or transcriptions of testimony except pursuant to the authorization by the Attorney General in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) To a law enforcement agency participating in or conducting a civil investigation under chapter 895, or participating in or conducting a criminal investigation.
- (b) In the course of filing, participating in, or conducting a judicial proceeding instituted pursuant to this section or chapter 895.
 - (c) In the course of filing, participating in, or

conducting a judicial proceeding to enforce an order or judgment entered pursuant to this section or chapter 895.

(d) In the course of a criminal or civil proceeding.

A person or law enforcement agency which receives any information, record, or transcription of testimony that has been made confidential by this subsection shall maintain the confidentiality of such material and shall not disclose such information, record, or transcription of testimony except as provided for herein. Any person who willfully discloses any information, record, or transcription of testimony that has been made confidential by this subsection, except as provided for herein, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. If any information, record, or testimony obtained pursuant to subsection (2) is offered in evidence in any judicial proceeding, the court may, in its discretion, seal that portion of the record to further the policies of confidentiality set forth herein.

Section 48. Subsection (6) of section 617.0503, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

617.0503 Registered agent; duties; confidentiality of investigation records.—

(6) Information provided to, and records and transcriptions of testimony obtained by, the Department of Legal Affairs pursuant to this section are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution while the investigation is active. For purposes of this section, an investigation shall be considered "active"

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1712 while such investigation is being conducted with a reasonable, 1713 good faith belief that it may lead to the filing of an 1714 administrative, civil, or criminal proceeding. An investigation 1715 does not cease to be active so long as the department is 1716 proceeding with reasonable dispatch and there is a good faith 1717 belief that action may be initiated by the department or other 1718 administrative or law enforcement agency. Except for active 1719 criminal intelligence or criminal investigative information, as 1720 defined in s. 119.003 s. 119.011, and information which, if 1721 disclosed, would reveal a trade secret, as defined in s. 1722 688.002, or would jeopardize the safety of an individual, all 1723 information, records, and transcriptions become available to the 1724 public when the investigation is completed or ceases to be 1725 active. The department shall not disclose confidential 1726 information, records, or transcriptions of testimony except 1727 pursuant to authorization by the Attorney General in any of the 1728 following circumstances:

- (a) To a law enforcement agency participating in or conducting a civil investigation under chapter 895, or participating in or conducting a criminal investigation.
- (b) In the course of filing, participating in, or conducting a judicial proceeding instituted pursuant to this section or chapter 895.
- (c) In the course of filing, participating in, or conducting a judicial proceeding to enforce an order or judgment entered pursuant to this section or chapter 895.
 - (d) In the course of a criminal proceeding.

1740 A person or law enforcement agency that receives any

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information, record, or transcription of testimony that has been made confidential by this subsection shall maintain the confidentiality of such material and shall not disclose such information, record, or transcription of testimony except as provided for herein. Any person who willfully discloses any information, record, or transcription of testimony that has been made confidential by this subsection, except as provided for in this subsection, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. If any information, record, or testimony obtained pursuant to subsection (2) is offered in evidence in any judicial proceeding, the court may, in its discretion, seal that portion of the record to further the policies of confidentiality set forth in this subsection.

Section 49. Subsection (3) of section 636.064, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

636.064 Confidentiality.-

(3) Any information obtained or produced by the department or office pursuant to an examination or investigation is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution until the examination report has been filed pursuant to s. 624.319 or until such investigation is completed or ceases to be active. For purposes of this subsection, an investigation is considered "active" while such investigation is being conducted by the department or office with a reasonable, good faith belief that it may lead to the filing of administrative, civil, or criminal proceedings. An investigation does not cease to be active if the department or office is proceeding with reasonable dispatch and there is a

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good faith belief that action may be initiated by the department or office or other administrative or law enforcement agency. Except for active criminal intelligence or criminal investigative information, as defined in <u>s. 119.003</u> <u>s. 119.011</u>; personal financial and medical information; information that would defame or cause unwarranted damage to the good name or reputation of an individual; information that would impair the safety and financial soundness of the licensee or affiliated party; proprietary financial information; or information that would reveal the identity of a confidential source, all information obtained by the department or office pursuant to an examination or investigation shall be available after the examination report has been filed or the investigation is completed or ceases to be active.

Section 50. Paragraph (m) of subsection (2) of section 668.50, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

668.50 Uniform Electronic Transaction Act.-

- (2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:
- (m) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form, including public records as defined in $\underline{s.\ 119.003}\ \underline{s.\ 119.011}$.

Section 51. Section 668.6076, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

668.6076 Public records status of e-mail addresses; agency website notice.—Any agency, as defined in $\underline{s.\ 119.003}\ \underline{s.\ 119.011}$, or legislative entity that operates a website and uses electronic mail shall post the following statement in a conspicuous location on its website:

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Under Florida law, e-mail addresses are public records. If you do not want your e-mail address released in response to a public records request, do not send electronic mail to this entity. Instead, contact this office by phone or in writing.

Section 52. Paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 741.313, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

741.313 Unlawful action against employees seeking protection.—

(4)

- (c)1. A private employer must keep all information relating to the employee's leave under this section confidential.
- 2. An agency, as defined in $\underline{s. 119.003}$ $\underline{s. 119.011}$, must keep information relating to the employee's leave under this section confidential and exempt from disclosure to the extent authorized by subsection (7).

Section 53. Paragraph (c) of subsection (6) of section 787.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

787.03 Interference with custody.-

(6)

- (c)1. The current address and telephone number of the person and the minor or incompetent person which are contained in the report made to a sheriff or state attorney under paragraph (b) are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- 2. A sheriff or state attorney may allow an agency, as defined in $\underline{s.\ 119.003}\ \underline{s.\ 119.011}$, to inspect and copy records made confidential and exempt under this paragraph in the

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furtherance of that agency's duties and responsibilities.

3. This paragraph is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and is repealed on October 2, 2011, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 54. Subsection (5) of section 817.568, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

817.568 Criminal use of personal identification information.—

- (5) If an offense prohibited under this section was facilitated or furthered by the use of a public record, as defined in $\underline{s.\ 119.003}\ \underline{s.\ 119.011}$, the offense is reclassified to the next higher degree as follows:
- (a) A misdemeanor of the first degree is reclassified as a felony of the third degree.
- (b) A felony of the third degree is reclassified as a felony of the second degree.
- (c) A felony of the second degree is reclassified as a felony of the first degree.

For purposes of sentencing under chapter 921 and incentive gaintime eligibility under chapter 944, a felony offense that is reclassified under this subsection is ranked one level above the ranking under s. 921.0022 of the felony offense committed, and a misdemeanor offense that is reclassified under this subsection

is ranked in level 2 of the offense severity ranking chart in s.

1854 921.0022.

Section 55. Section 817.569, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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817.569 Criminal use of a public record or public records information; penalties.—A person who knowingly uses any public record, as defined in $\underline{s.\ 119.003}\ \underline{s.\ 119.011}$, or who knowingly uses information obtainable only through such public record, to facilitate or further the commission of:

- (1) A misdemeanor of the first degree, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (2) A felony, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 56. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (3) of section 893.0551, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 893.0551 Public records exemption for the prescription drug monitoring program.—
- (3) The department shall disclose such confidential and exempt information to the following entities after using a verification process to ensure the legitimacy of that person's or entity's request for the information:
- (a) The Attorney General and his or her designee when working on Medicaid fraud cases involving prescription drugs or when the Attorney General has initiated a review of specific identifiers of Medicaid fraud regarding prescription drugs. The Attorney General or his or her designee may disclose the confidential and exempt information received from the department to a criminal justice agency as defined in s.119.003 s.119.011 as part of an active investigation that is specific to a violation of prescription drug abuse or prescription drug diversion law as it relates to controlled substances. The Attorney General's Medicaid fraud investigators may not have

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direct access to the department's database.

(c) A law enforcement agency that has initiated an active investigation involving a specific violation of law regarding prescription drug abuse or diversion of prescribed controlled substances. The law enforcement agency may disclose the confidential and exempt information received from the department to a criminal justice agency as defined in s.119.011 as part of an active investigation that is specific to a violation of prescription drug abuse or prescription drug diversion law as it relates to controlled substances. A law enforcement agency may request information from the department but may not have direct access to its database.

Section 57. Subsection (5) of section 914.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

914.27 Confidentiality of victim and witness information.-

(5) For the purposes of effectively implementing s. 914.25, any state or local law enforcement agency, state attorney, or the statewide prosecutor may provide written notification to an agency as defined in s. 119.003 s. 119.011 or to a business entity operating under contract with, licensed by, or having any other business relationship with an agency, or providing services pursuant to s. 914.25, that information described in subsection (1) held by that agency or business is confidential and exempt from public disclosure. The state or local law enforcement agency, state attorney, or the statewide prosecutor providing such written notification shall also provide written notification to the agency or business as to when, in accordance with this section, identity and location information exempted pursuant to paragraphs (1) (a) and (b) can be made publicly

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Section 58. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (9) of section 943.031, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

943.031 Florida Violent Crime and Drug Control Council.-

- (9) CONFIDENTIALITY; EXEMPTED PORTIONS OF COUNCIL MEETINGS AND RECORDS.—
- (a) The Legislature finds that during limited portions of the meetings of the Florida Violent Crime and Drug Control Council it is necessary that the council be presented with and discuss details, information, and documents related to active criminal investigations or matters constituting active criminal intelligence, as those concepts are defined by s. 119.003 s. 119.011. These presentations and discussions are necessary for the council to make its funding decisions as required by the Legislature. The Legislature finds that to reveal the contents of documents containing active criminal investigative or intelligence information or to allow active criminal investigative or active criminal intelligence matters to be discussed in a meeting open to the public negatively impacts the ability of law enforcement agencies to efficiently continue their investigative or intelligence gathering activities. The Legislature finds that information coming before the council that pertains to active criminal investigations or intelligence should remain confidential and exempt from public disclosure. The Legislature finds that the Florida Violent Crime and Drug Control Council may, by declaring only those portions of council meetings in which active criminal investigative or active criminal intelligence information is to be presented or discussed closed to the public, assure an appropriate balance

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between the policy of this state that meetings be public and the policy of this state to facilitate efficient law enforcement efforts.

(b) The Florida Violent Crime and Drug Control Council shall be considered a "criminal justice agency" within the definition of s. 119.003(7) s. 119.011(4).

Section 59. Subsection (7) of section 943.0313, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.0313 Domestic Security Oversight Council.—The
Legislature finds that there exists a need to provide executive
direction and leadership with respect to terrorism prevention,
preparation, protection, response, and recovery efforts by state
and local agencies in this state. In recognition of this need,
the Domestic Security Oversight Council is hereby created. The
council shall serve as an advisory council pursuant to s.
20.03(7) to provide guidance to the state's regional domestic
security task forces and other domestic security working groups
and to make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature
regarding the expenditure of funds and allocation of resources
related to counter-terrorism and domestic security efforts.

(7) AGENCY DESIGNATION.—For purposes of this section, the Domestic Security Oversight Council shall be considered a criminal justice agency within the definition of $\underline{s.\ 119.003(7)}$ $\underline{s.\ 119.011(4)}$.

Section 60. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 943.0314, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.0314 Public records and public meetings exemptions; Domestic Security Oversight Council.—

(1) (a) That portion of a meeting of the Domestic Security

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Oversight Council at which the council will hear or discuss active criminal investigative information or active criminal intelligence information as defined in <u>s. 119.003</u> <u>s. 119.011</u> is exempt from s. 286.011 and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution, if:

- 1. The chair of the council announces at a public meeting that, in connection with the performance of the council's duties, it is necessary that active criminal investigative information or active criminal intelligence information be discussed.
- 2. The chair declares the specific reasons that it is necessary to close the meeting, or portion thereof, in a document that is a public record and filed with the official records of the council.
- 3. The entire closed meeting is recorded. The recording must include the times of commencement and termination of the closed meeting or portion thereof, all discussion and proceedings, and the names of the persons present. No portion of the closed meeting shall be off the record. The recording shall be maintained by the council.

Section 61. Subsection (2) of section 943.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

943.032 Financial Crime Analysis Center and Financial Transaction Database.—

(2) The department shall compile information and data available from financial transaction reports required to be submitted by state or federal law that are provided to the Department of Financial Services, to the Office of Financial Regulation of the Financial Services Commission, to the

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Department of Revenue, or to which the department otherwise has access. Information and data so received shall be utilized by the department in the Financial Transaction Database. The department shall implement a system utilizing the database that allows data review and processing to reveal patterns, trends, and correlations that are indicative of money laundering or other financial transactions indicative of criminal activity. The department shall, in consultation with the Department of Financial Services, the Office of Financial Regulation of the Financial Services Commission, and the Department of Revenue, establish the methods and parameters by which information and data received by such agencies are transferred to the department for inclusion in the database. Information developed in or through the use of the database shall be made available to law enforcement agencies and prosecutors in this state in a manner defined by the department and as allowed by state or federal law or regulation. All information contained in the database shall be considered "active criminal intelligence" or "active criminal investigative information" as defined in s. 119.003 s. 119.011.

Section 62. This act shall take effect October 1, 2010.

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