By the Committees on Governmental Oversight and Accountability; and Banking and Insurance; and Senator Richter

585-04923-10 20102070c2 A bill to be entitled

date.

An act relating to public records; creating s. 559.5558, F.S.; providing a public-records exemption

for information held by the Office of Financial Regulation pursuant to an investigation of consumer collection agencies; providing for future repeal and legislative review of the exemption under the Open Government Sunset Review Act; providing a statement of public necessity; providing a contingent effective

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 559.5558, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

559.5558 Public-records exemption.

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term "personal financial information" means:
- (a) Information relating to the existence, nature, source, or amount of a consumer's personal income, expenses, and debt;
- (b) Information relating to a consumer's financial transactions of any kind; or
- (c) Information relating to the existence, identification, nature, or value of a consumer's assets, liabilities, or net worth.
 - (2) INVESTIGATIONS.—
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, information held by the office pursuant to an investigation of a violation of this part is confidential and exempt from s.

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119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

However, information made confidential and exempt pursuant to
this section may be disclosed by the office to a law enforcement
agency or another administrative agency in the performance of
its official duties and responsibilities.

- (b) Such information is no longer confidential and exempt once the investigation is completed or ceases to be active unless disclosure of the information would:
- 1. Jeopardize the integrity of another active investigation;
- 2. Reveal the personal identifying information of a consumer, unless the consumer is also the complainant. In the case of a complainant, the complainant's personal identifying information is subject to disclosure after the investigation is completed or ceases to be active; however, the complainant's personal financial information remains confidential and exempt;
 - 3. Reveal the identity of a confidential source;
 - 4. Reveal investigative techniques or procedures; or
 - 5. Reveal trade secrets, as defined in s. 688.002.
- (c) For purposes of this section, an investigation shall be considered active if the investigation is proceeding with reasonable dispatch and the office has a reasonable good faith belief that the investigation may lead to the filing of an administrative, civil, or criminal proceeding or the denial or conditional grant of an application for registration or other approval required under this part.
- (3) REVIEW AND REPEAL.—This section 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

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saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 2. The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity that information held by the Office of Financial Regulation pursuant to an investigation conducted under part VI of chapter 559, Florida Statutes, be confidential and exempt from public-records requirements for the following reasons:

- (1) An investigation conducted by the Office of Financial Regulation may lead to the filing of an administrative, civil, or criminal proceeding or to the denial or conditional granting of a registration. The premature release of such information could frustrate or thwart the investigation and impair the ability of the office to effectively and efficiently administer part VI of chapter 559, Florida Statutes.
- (2) Information held by the Office of Financial Regulation which is provided to a law enforcement agency or another administration agency for further investigation needs to remain confidential and exempt until the investigation is completed or ceases to be active. Release of this information before the completion of that investigation would jeopardize the integrity of the investigation and impair the ability of other agencies to carry out their statutory duties.
- (3) Investigations frequently involve the gathering of sensitive personal information, including financial information, concerning complainants and consumers. The office may not otherwise have access to this sensitive personal information but for the investigation. Because of the sensitive personal nature of the information gathered, if the individuals who are the subject of such information are identifiable, the disclosure of this information to the public could cause unwarranted damage to

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the good name or reputation of the individuals, especially if information associated with the individual is inaccurate.

Furthermore, if the individuals who are the subject of such information are identifiable, public access to such information could jeopardize the financial safety of such individuals by placing them at risk of becoming the objects of identity theft.

- (4) Releasing information identifying a confidential source could jeopardize both the integrity of a current and future investigation as well as the safety of the confidential source.
- (5) Revealing investigative techniques and procedures could allow a person to hide or conceal violations of law that otherwise would have been discovered during an investigation.

 This exemption is necessary for the office, as well as law enforcement and other administrative agencies, in order for such agencies to effectively and efficiently carry out their statutory duties, which would be significantly impaired without this exemption.
- (6) A trade secret derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not readily ascertainable by, other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use. Without an exemption for a trade secret held by the office, that trade secret becomes a public record when received and must be divulged upon request. Divulging a trade secret under the public-records law would destroy the value of that property, causing a financial loss to the person or entity submitting the trade secret. Release of that information would give business competitors an unfair advantage and weaken the position of the person or entity supplying the trade secret in the marketplace.

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Section 3. This act shall take effect on the same date that CS for SB 1702 or similar legislation takes effect if such legislation is adopted in the same legislative session, or an extension thereof, and becomes law.