

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
FINAL BILL ANALYSIS**

<b>BILL #:</b>	CS/HB 649	<b>FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION:</b>	
<b>SPONSOR(S):</b>	Energy & Utilities Subcommittee; Cummings	109 Y's	8 N's
<b>COMPANION BILLS:</b>	(CS/SB 714)	<b>GOVERNOR'S ACTION:</b>	Approved

---

**SUMMARY ANALYSIS**

CS/HB 649 passed the House on April 17, 2013, and subsequently passed the Senate on April 26, 2013. The bill creates a new public record exemption for certain proprietary confidential business information held by an electric utility that is subject to chapter 119, F.S.

Specifically, the bill creates a new public record exemption for proprietary confidential business information held by an electric utility that is subject to chapter 119, F.S., in conjunction with a due diligence review of an electric project as defined in s. 163.01(3)(d), F.S., or a project to improve the delivery, cost, or diversification of fuel or renewable energy resources. The bill provides that such information is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. Further, the bill requires that such information be retained for one year after the due diligence review has been completed and the electric utility has decided whether or not to participate in the project.

The bill provides that the public record exemption created by the bill is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15, F.S., and shall be repealed on October 2, 2018, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

The bill also provides a statement of public necessity for the exemption. The statement provides that:

- The purpose for the public record exemption is to remove an impediment to the opportunities for electric utilities to find cost-effective or strategic solutions for providing electric service or improving the delivery, cost, or diversification of fuel or renewable energy.
- An electric utility, in performing a due diligence review of such projects, may need to obtain proprietary confidential business information, which may consist of trade secrets; internal auditing controls and reports; security measures, systems, or procedures; or other information relating to competitive interests.
- The disclosure of this information could injure the provider of the information in the marketplace, thus discouraging the provider from doing business with the electric utility and limiting the utility's opportunities to identify cost-effective projects, which may also impact costs to customers.

The bill is not expected to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments.

The bill was approved by the Governor on June 7, 2013, ch. 2013-143, L.O.F., and will become effective on July 1, 2013.

## I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

### A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

#### **Present Situation**

##### *Public Records Law*

Article I, s. 24(a) of the State Constitution, sets forth the state's public policy regarding access to government records. The State Constitution guarantees every person a right to inspect or copy any public record of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government. The Legislature, however, may provide by general law for the exemption of records from the requirements of Article I, s. 24(a) of the State Constitution. The general law must state with specificity the public necessity justifying the exemption (public necessity statement) and must be no broader than necessary to accomplish its purpose.<sup>1</sup>

Public policy regarding access to government records is addressed further in the Florida Statutes. Section 119.07(1), F.S., guarantees every person a right to inspect and copy any state, county, or municipal record. Furthermore, the Open Government Sunset Review Act<sup>2</sup> provides that a public record or public meeting exemption may be created or maintained only if it serves an identifiable public purpose. In addition, it may be no broader than is necessary to meet one of the following purposes:

- Allows the state or its political subdivisions to effectively and efficiently administer a governmental program, which administration would be significantly impaired without the exemption.
- Protects sensitive personal information that, if released, would be defamatory or would jeopardize an individual's safety; however, only the identity of an individual may be exempted under this provision.
- Protects trade or business secrets.

##### *Information Provided to Electric Utilities Subject to the Public Records Law*

Electric utilities, from time to time, seek or receive proposals from business entities concerning the development of projects related to the provision of electric service. Information received from these business entities by municipal electric utilities, which are subject to the requirements of Florida's public records law, is available to the public for inspection and copying. According to municipal electric utilities, this discourages some providers of new technologies from sharing information about opportunities to participate in projects for fear of harming their business by exposing competitively sensitive information.

Section 119.071, F.S., provides a list of general exemptions from the inspection and copying requirements of s. 119.07(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. Section 119.0713, F.S., provides a list of exemptions specific to local governments. There is no current exemption for proprietary confidential business information held by a municipal electric utility in conjunction with a due diligence review of projects related to the provision of electric service.

#### **Effect of Changes**

The bill creates a new public record exemption for proprietary confidential business information held by an electric utility that is subject to chapter 119, F.S., in conjunction with a due diligence review of an

---

<sup>1</sup> Article I, s. 24(c) of the State Constitution.

<sup>2</sup> Section 119.15, F.S.

electric project as defined in s. 163.01(3)(d), F.S.,<sup>3</sup> or a project to improve the delivery, cost, or diversification of fuel or renewable energy resources. The bill provides that such information is confidential and exempt<sup>4</sup> from s. 119.07(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. Further, the bill requires that such information be retained for one year after the due diligence review has been completed and the electric utility has decided whether or not to participate in the project.

The bill defines “proprietary confidential business information” as:

[I]nformation, regardless of form or characteristics, which is owned or controlled by an electric utility that is subject to chapter 119, is intended to be and is treated by the entity that provided the information to the electric utility as private in that the disclosure of the information would cause harm to the providing entity or its business operations, and has not been disclosed unless disclosed pursuant to a statutory provision, an order of a court or administrative body, or private agreement that provides that the information will not be released to the public. The term includes, but is not limited to:

1. Trade secrets.
2. Internal auditing controls and reports of internal auditors.
3. Security measures, systems, or procedures.
4. Information concerning bids or other contractual data, the disclosure of which would impair the efforts of the company or its affiliates to contract for goods or services on favorable terms.
5. Information relating to competitive interests, the disclosure of which would impair the competitive business of the provider of information.

This definition is substantially similar to existing provisions of law defining proprietary confidential business information.<sup>5</sup>

The bill provides that the public record exemption created by the bill is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15, F.S., and will be repealed on October 2, 2018, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

The bill also provides a finding that there is a public necessity for this exemption. This finding notes that the disclosure of proprietary confidential business information, as defined by the bill, could injure the provider of that information in the marketplace by giving its competitors insight into its financial status and strategic plans, thus putting the provider at a competitive disadvantage. The finding also states that, without this exemption, business entities might be unwilling to enter into discussions with an electric utility regarding the feasibility of future contracting, which may limit opportunities for the utility to find cost-effective or strategic solutions for providing electric service or improving the delivery, cost, or diversification of fuel or renewable energy. This finding further states that disclosure of such proprietary

---

<sup>3</sup> Section 163.01(3)(d), F.S., defines an “electric project” as:

1. Any plant, works, system, facilities, and real property and personal property of any nature whatsoever, together with all parts thereof and appurtenances thereto, which is located within or without the state and which is used or useful in the generation, production, transmission, purchase, sale, exchange, or interchange of electric capacity and energy, including facilities and property for the acquisition, extraction, conversion, transportation, storage, reprocessing, or disposal of fuel and other materials of any kind for any such purposes.
2. Any interest in, or right to, the use, services, output, or capacity of any such plant, works, system, or facilities.
3. Any study to determine the feasibility or costs of any of the foregoing, including, but not limited to, engineering, legal, financial, and other services necessary or appropriate to determine the legality and financial and engineering feasibility of any project referred to in subparagraph 1. or subparagraph 2.

<sup>4</sup> There is a difference between records that the Legislature has made exempt from public inspection and those that are confidential and exempt. If the Legislature makes a record confidential and exempt, such information may not be released by an agency to anyone other than to the persons or entities designated in the statute. Florida Attorney General Opinion 85-62. If instead, the record is simply made exempt from disclosure requirements, an agency is not prohibited from disclosing the record in all circumstances. *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So.2d 683, 687 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991), *review denied*, 589 So.2d 289 (Fla. 1991).

<sup>5</sup> See, e.g., ss. 364.183 (telecommunications), 366.093 (investor-owned electric and natural gas utilities), 367.156 (water and wastewater utilities), and 368.108, F.S. (natural gas transmission companies).

confidential business information would cause economic harm to ratepayers through reduced competition for the provision of vital electric utility services. The bill provides an additional finding that the public and private harm in disclosing such proprietary confidential business information significantly outweighs any public benefit derived from disclosure of the information.

Subject to the Governor's veto powers, the effective date of this bill is July 1, 2013.

## II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

#### 1. Revenues:

None.

#### 2. Expenditures:

None.

### B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

#### 1. Revenues:

None.

#### 2. Expenditures:

None.

### C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill may expand opportunities for private sector entities to do business with municipal electric utilities by creating a public record exemption for proprietary confidential business information. The public record exemption may encourage more private sector participation and sharing of information that the private sector entity would not otherwise wish to have disclosed.

### D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

This bill could create a minimal fiscal impact on affected agencies, because staff responsible for complying with public record requests could require training related to expansion of the public record exemption. In addition, those agencies could incur costs associated with redacting the confidential and exempt information prior to releasing a record. The costs, however, would be absorbed, as they are part of the day-to-day responsibilities of the agency.