

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

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

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Rules

BILL: CS/CS/SB 984

INTRODUCER: Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee, Environmental Preservation and Conservation Committee and Senator Richter

SUBJECT: Public Records/Natural Gas Storage Facility Permit

DATE: April 19, 2013 **REVISED:** _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Gudeman	Uchino	EP	Fav/CS
2.	Naf	McVaney	GO	Fav/CS
3.	Gudeman	Phelps	RC	Favorable
4.				
5.				
6.				

Please see Section VIII. for Additional Information:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| A. COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE..... | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Statement of Substantial Changes |
| B. AMENDMENTS..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Technical amendments were recommended |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Amendments were recommended |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | Significant amendments were recommended |

I. Summary:

CS/CS/SB 984 is a public records exemption bill linked to CS/SB 958. In pertinent part, CS/SB 958 establishes permitting requirements to store gas in a natural gas storage reservoir and authorizes the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to regulate the storage of natural gas by reviewing and processing permit applications to operate such storage facilities.

This bill creates a public records exemption for “proprietary business information” held by the DEP in accordance with its duties relating to an application for a natural gas storage facility permit. It authorizes the release of the confidential and exempt proprietary business information in certain circumstances.

The bill provides that the exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act and will repeal on October 2, 2018, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature. It also provides a statement of public necessity as required by the Florida Constitution.

Because this bill creates a public records exemption, it requires a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting in each house of the Legislature for final passage.

This bill creates section 377.24075 of the Florida Statutes.

II. Present Situation:

Public Records Laws

The Florida Constitution provides every person the right to inspect or copy any public record made or received in connection with the official business of any public body, officer, or employee of the state, or of persons acting on their behalf.¹ The records of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches are specifically included.²

The Florida Statutes also specify conditions under which public access must be provided to government records. The Public Records Act³ guarantees every person's right to inspect and copy any state or local government public record⁴ at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the custodian of the public record.⁵

Only the Legislature may create an exemption to public records requirements.⁶ Such an exemption must be created by general law and must specifically state the public necessity justifying the exemption.⁷ Further, the exemption must be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the law. A bill enacting an exemption may not contain other substantive provisions⁸ and must pass by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting in each house of the Legislature.⁹

¹ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(a).

² *Id.*

³ Chapter 119, F.S.

⁴ Section 119.011(12), F.S., defines "public records" to mean "all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, films, sound recordings, data processing software, or other material, regardless of the physical form, characteristics, or means of transmission, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any agency." Section 119.011(2), F.S., defines "agency" to mean "any state, county, district, authority, or municipal officer, department, division, board, bureau, commission, or other separate unit of government created or established by law including, for the purposes of this chapter, the Commission on Ethics, the Public Service Commission, and 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." The Public Records Act does not apply to legislative or judicial records (*see Locke v. Hawkes*, 595 So.2d 32 (Fla. 1992)).

⁵ Section 119.07(1)(a), F.S.

⁶ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c). There is a difference between records the Legislature designates as exempt from public records requirements and those the Legislature designates *confidential and exempt*. A record classified as exempt from public disclosure may be disclosed under certain circumstances (*see WFTV, Inc. v. The School Board of Seminole*, 874 So.2d 48 (Fla. 5th DCA 2004), review denied 892 So.2d 1015 (Fla. 2004); *City of Riviera Beach v. Barfield*, 642 So.2d 1135 (Fla. 4th DCA 2004); and *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So.2d 687 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991)). If the Legislature designates a record as confidential and exempt from public disclosure, such record may not be released, by the custodian of public records, to anyone other than the persons or entities specifically designated in the statutory exemption (*see Attorney General Opinion 85-62*, August 1, 1985).

⁷ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c).

⁸ The bill may, however, contain multiple exemptions that relate to one subject.

⁹ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c).

The Open Government Sunset Review Act¹⁰ requires a newly created or expanded public records exemption to be repealed on October 2 of the fifth year after enactment, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature.¹¹ It further provides that a public records exemption may be created or maintained only if it serves an identifiable public purpose and is no broader than is necessary to meet the public purpose it serves.¹²

CS/SB 958: Underground Natural Gas Storage

Currently, Florida has no regulatory provisions for underground natural gas storage facilities. The Oil and Gas Program is the permitting authority within the Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP's) Mining and Minerals Regulation Program in the Division of Water Resource Management (Division). Companies interested in the exploration or production of hydrocarbons in Florida are regulated by the Oil and Gas Program. Primary responsibilities of the Program include conservation of oil and gas resources, correlative rights protection, maintenance of health and human safety, and environmental protection. These concerns are addressed through a system of permits and field inspections to insure compliance. Primary duties include permitting geophysical operations (usually seismic prospecting), permitting drilling or operating wells (all separate permits), and tracking activities through use of a computer database. All permitted activities are inspected by staff of the Oil and Gas Program.

CS/SB 958, the companion to this bill, establishes permitting requirements to store gas in a natural gas storage reservoir. CS/SB 958 provides that before drilling a well to inject gas into and recover gas from a natural gas storage reservoir, a person who desires to conduct such operation must apply to the DEP and pay a reasonable fee for processing to obtain a natural gas storage facility permit.

Under CS/SB 958, each permit application must contain:

- A detailed, three-dimensional description of the natural gas storage reservoir, including geologic-based descriptions of the reservoir boundaries, and the horizontal and vertical dimensions.
- A geographic description of the lateral reservoir boundary.
- A description and location of all injection, recovery, and observation wells, including casing and cementing plans for each well.
- A description of the reservoir protective area.
- Information demonstrating that the proposed natural gas storage reservoir is suitable for the storage and recovery of gas.
- Information identifying all known abandoned or active wells within the natural gas storage facility.
- A field-monitoring plan that requires, at a minimum, monthly field inspections of all wells that are part of the natural gas storage facility.
- A monitoring and testing plan for the well integrity.

¹⁰ Section 119.15, F.S.

¹¹ Section 119.15(3), F.S.

¹² Section 119.15(5)(b), F.S.

- A well inspection plan that requires, at a minimum, the inspection of all wells that are part of the natural gas storage facility and plugged wells within the natural gas storage facility boundary.
- A spill prevention and response plan.
- A well spacing plan.
- An operating plan for the natural gas storage reservoir, which must include gas capacities, anticipated operating conditions, and maximum storage pressure.
- A gas migration response plan.
- A location plat and general facility map surveyed and prepared by a registered land surveyor.

The DEP may also require additional information that is deemed necessary to permit the development of the natural gas storage facility.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill provides that proprietary business information held by DEP in accordance with its statutory duties with respect to an application for a natural gas storage facility permit is confidential and exempt¹³ from s. 119.07(1), F.S., and Article I, section 24(a) of the Florida Constitution.

The bill defines “proprietary business information” as information that:

- Is owned or controlled by the applicant or a person affiliated with the applicant.
- Is intended to be private and is treated by the applicant as private because disclosure would harm the applicant or the applicant's business operations.
- Has not been disclosed except as required by law or a private agreement that provides that the information will not be released to the public.
- Is not publicly available or otherwise readily ascertainable through proper means from another source in the same configuration as requested by the department.
- Includes, but is not limited to:
 - Trade secrets as defined in the Uniform Trade Secrets Act.¹⁴
 - Leasing plans, real property acquisition plans, exploration budgets, or marketing studies, the disclosure of which would impair the efforts of the applicant or its affiliates to contract for goods or services or to acquire real property interests on favorable terms.
 - Competitive interests, which may include well design or completion plans, geological or engineering studies related to storage reservoir performance characteristics, or field

¹³ There is a difference between records the Legislature designates as exempt from public record requirements and those the Legislature deems confidential and exempt. A record classified as exempt from public disclosure may be disclosed under certain circumstances. See *WFTV, Inc. v. The School Board of Seminole*, 874 So.2d 48, 53 (Fla. 5th DCA 2004), review denied 892 So.2d 1015 (Fla. 2004); *City of Riviera Beach v. Barfield*, 642 So.2d 1135 (Fla. 4th DCA 1994); *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So.2d 687 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991) If the Legislature designates a record as confidential and exempt from public disclosure, such record may not be released, by the custodian of public records, to anyone other than the persons or entities specifically designated in the statutory exemption. See Attorney General Opinion 85-62 (August 1, 1985).

¹⁴ Section 688.002(4), F.S., defines “trade secret” to mean information, including a formula, pattern, compilation, program, device, method, technique, or process that:

- Derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable by proper means by, other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure and use; and
- Is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy.

utilization strategies or operating plans, the disclosure of which would impair the competitive business of the applicant providing the information.

- May be found in a document:
 - Filed with the department by the applicant or affiliated person seeking a natural gas storage facility permit pursuant to s. 377.2407, F.S.; or
 - Sent to the department from another governmental entity for use by the department in the performance of its duties. This subparagraph applies only if the information is otherwise confidential or exempt as held by the governmental entity.

The bill authorizes the DEP to disclose the confidential and exempt proprietary business information:

- Pursuant to a court order;
- If the applicant to which it pertains gives prior written consent; or
- To another governmental entity if the receiving entity agrees in writing to maintain the confidential and exempt status of the information and has verified in writing its legal authority to maintain such confidentiality.

The bill provides that the public records exemption is subject to the Open Sunset Review Act and stands repealed on October 2, 2018, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. It also provides a statement of public necessity as required by the Florida Constitution.

The bill provides an effective date contingent upon the passage of CS/SB 958 or similar legislation.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

Not applicable. The bill does not appear to affect county or municipal governments.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

Vote Requirement

Article I, s. 24(c) of the Florida Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting for final passage of a newly created or expanded public record or public meeting exemption. The bill creates a public record exemption; thus, it requires a two-thirds vote for final passage.

Public Necessity Statement

Article I, s. 24(c) of the Florida Constitution requires a public necessity statement for a newly created or expanded public record or public meeting exemption. The bill creates a public record exemption; thus, it includes a public necessity statement.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

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

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

The bill's public necessity statement provides that it is a public necessity to protect, in part, commercial studies. However, the exemption as currently drafted does not specifically protect commercial studies.

The bill does not define "department," but it appears to use "department" and "Department of Environmental Protection" interchangeably to refer to the DEP.

VIII. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS/CS by Governmental Oversight and Accountability on April 16, 2013:

The CS/CS:

- Provides that trade secrets are defined as in s. 688.002, F.S.
- Revises the entities with whom the confidential and exempt information may be shared to provide that such information may be shared with another "governmental entity" instead of with "another state agency in this or another state or to a federal agency."

CS by Environmental Preservation and Conservation on April 9, 2013:

The CS:

- Provides that “proprietary business information” is exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S., and provides a definition of “proprietary business information.”
- Removes the ten year time limitation on the exemption.
- Specifies circumstances under which the DEP may disclose proprietary business information.

B. Amendments:

None.