

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
FINAL BILL ANALYSIS**

<b>BILL #:</b>	HB 7119	<b>FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION:</b>	
<b>SPONSOR(S):</b>	Government Operations Subcommittee; Combee	112 Y's	0 N's
<b>COMPANION BILLS:</b>	CS/SB 648	<b>GOVERNOR'S ACTION:</b>	Approved

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**SUMMARY ANALYSIS**

HB 7119 passed the House on April 25, 2014, as CS/SB 648. The bill saves from repeal the public record exemption for K-12 education records held by an educational agency or institution.

The Open Government Sunset Review Act requires the Legislature to review each public record and each public meeting exemption five years after enactment. If the Legislature does not reenact the exemption, it automatically repeals on October 2nd of the fifth year after enactment.

The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) is a federal law that grants parents the right to inspect, review, and challenge the content of their child's education records and, subject to certain exceptions, control the disclosure of education records or personal identifying information contained in the records. When a student turns 18 years of age, or enters a postsecondary institution at any age, the rights under FERPA transfer from the parents to the student. Educational agencies and institutions must comply with FERPA as a condition to receiving federal education funds.

Current law provides a public record exemption for K-12 education records held by educational agencies and institutions. An agency or institution may not release a student's education records without the written consent of the student or parent to any individual, agency, or organization, except in accordance with and as permitted by FERPA. Education records may be released to the Auditor General or the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (office) in the furtherance of performing their official duties and responsibilities; however, the Auditor General and the office must maintain the records in accordance with FERPA. In addition, and in accordance with FERPA, an agency or institution may release a student's education records without written consent of the student or parent to parties to an interagency agreement among the Department of Juvenile Justice, the school, law enforcement authorities, and other signatory agencies.

The bill reenacts the public record exemption for K-12 education records held by an educational agency or institution, which will repeal on October 2, 2014, if this bill does not become law.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments.

The bill was approved by the Governor on May 12, 2014, ch. 2014-12, L.O.F., and will become effective on October 1, 2014.

## I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

### A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

#### Background

##### Open Government Sunset Review Act

The Open Government Sunset Review Act<sup>1</sup> sets forth a legislative review process for newly created or substantially amended public record or public meeting exemptions. It requires an automatic repeal of the exemption on October 2nd of the fifth year after creation or substantial amendment, unless the Legislature reenacts the exemption.

The Act 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.

If, and only if, in reenacting an exemption that will repeal, the exemption is expanded (essentially creating a new exemption), then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are required.<sup>2</sup> If the exemption is reenacted with grammatical or stylistic changes that do not expand the exemption, if the exemption is narrowed, or if an exception to the exemption is created<sup>3</sup> then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are not required.

##### Federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act

The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act<sup>4</sup> (FERPA) is a federal law that grants parents the right to inspect, review, and challenge the content of their child's education records and, subject to certain exceptions, control the disclosure of education records or personal identifying information<sup>5</sup> contained in the records.<sup>6</sup> When a student turns 18 years of age, or enters a postsecondary institution at any age, the rights under FERPA transfer from the parents to the student (eligible student).<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Section 119.15, F.S.

<sup>2</sup> Section 24(c), Art. I of the State Constitution.

<sup>3</sup> An example of an exception to a public record exemption would be allowing another agency access to confidential and exempt records.

<sup>4</sup> 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g and 34 C.F.R. part 99.

<sup>5</sup> FERPA defines the term "personally identifiable information" to include, without limitation, the names of the student and his or her parents or other family members; the address of the student or student's family; the student's social security number, student number, biometric record, or other personal identifier; indirect identifiers, such as the student's date of birth, place of birth, and mother's maiden name; and other information that could reasonably identify a student. 34 C.F.R. s. 99.3.

<sup>6</sup> 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g(a) and (b); 34 C.F.R. part 99. In cases of divorced, separated, or never-married parents, each parent is presumed to have rights under FERPA unless a state statute, court order, or other legally binding document provides to the contrary. 34 C.F.R. s. 99.4.

<sup>7</sup> 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g(d); 34 C.F.R. ss. 99.3 (definition of "eligible student") and 99.5(a).

Educational agencies and institutions<sup>8</sup> must comply with FERPA as a condition to receiving federal education funds.<sup>9</sup> An educational agency or institution that receives federal education funds must annually notify parents and eligible students of their rights under FERPA.<sup>10</sup> In addition, such agency or institution:

- May not deny the parents the right to inspect and review the education records of their children;<sup>11</sup>
- Must provide parents an opportunity for a hearing to challenge the content of their student's education records;<sup>12</sup> and
- May not release education records or personal identifying information of students without the written consent of their parents, except in certain instances. This does not apply to the release of directory information.<sup>13</sup>

FERPA defines the term "education records" to mean those records, files, documents, and other materials that contain information directly related to a student, and are maintained by an educational agency or institution or by a person acting for such agency or institution.<sup>14</sup> "Directory information" about a student includes the student's name, address, telephone listing, date and place of birth, major field of study, participation in officially recognized activities and sports, weight and height of members of athletic teams, dates of attendance, degrees and awards received, and the most previous educational agency or institution attended by the student.<sup>15</sup>

#### Public Record Exemption under Review

Current law provides that K-12 education records held by educational agencies and institutions<sup>16</sup> are confidential and exempt<sup>17</sup> from public record requirements.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> FERPA defines the term "educational agency or institution" to mean any public or private agency or institution that receives federal education funding. 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g(a)(3). This includes educational institutions that provide instructional or educational services and educational agencies that are authorized to control and direct postsecondary institutions or public elementary or secondary schools. 34 C.F.R. s. 99.1.

<sup>9</sup> 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g(a) and (b); 34 C.F.R. s. 99.1.

<sup>10</sup> 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g(e); 34 C.F.R. s. 99.7(a).

<sup>11</sup> 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g(a)(1).

<sup>12</sup> 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g(a)(2).

<sup>13</sup> 20 U.S.C. s. 1232g(b)(1) and (2).

<sup>14</sup> The term "education records" does not include:

- Records of instructional, supervisory, and administrative personnel and educational personnel ancillary thereto that are in the sole possession of the maker thereof and that are not accessible or revealed to any person except a substitute;
- Records maintained by a law enforcement unit of the educational agency or institution that were created by that law enforcement unit for the purpose of law enforcement;
- In the case of persons who are employed by an educational agency or institution but who are not in attendance at such agency or institution, records made and maintained in the normal course of business that relate exclusively to such person in that person's capacity as an employee and are not available for use for any other purpose; or
- Records on a student who is 18 years of age or older, or is attending an institution or postsecondary education, that are maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional or paraprofessional acting in his or her professional or paraprofessional capacity, and that are made, maintained, or used only in connection with the provision of treatment to the student and are not available to anyone other than persons providing such treatment.

*Id.* at s. 1232g(a)(4).

<sup>15</sup> *Id.* at s. 1232g(a)(5).

<sup>16</sup> Section 1002.22(1)(a), F.S., defines the term "agency" to mean any board, agency, or other entity that provides administrative control or direction of or performs services for public elementary or secondary schools, centers, or other institutions as defined in chapter 1002, F.S. Section 1002.22(1)(b), F.S., defines the term "institution" to mean any public school, center, institution, or other entity that is part of Florida's education system under s. 1000.04(1), (3), and (4), F.S.

<sup>17</sup> 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 statute. See Attorney General Opinion 85-62 (August 1, 1985).

An agency or institution may not release a student's education records without the written consent of the student or parent to any individual, agency, or organization, except in accordance with and as permitted by FERPA.<sup>19</sup> Education records may be released to the Auditor General or the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (office) in the furtherance of performing their official duties and responsibilities; however, the Auditor General and the office must maintain the records in accordance with FERPA.<sup>20</sup>

In accordance with FERPA, an agency or institution may release a student's education records without written consent of the student or parent to parties to an interagency agreement among the Department of Juvenile Justice, the school, law enforcement authorities, and other signatory agencies. Such information is intended solely for use in determining the appropriate programs and services for each juvenile or the juvenile's family, or for coordinating the delivery of the programs and services. As such, it is inadmissible in any court proceeding before a dispositional hearing unless a parent or other responsible adult on behalf of the juvenile provides written consent.<sup>21</sup>

Pursuant to the Open Government Sunset Review Act, the exemption will repeal on October 2, 2014, unless reenacted by the Legislature.<sup>22</sup>

During the 2013 interim, subcommittee staff met with staff of the Department of Education as part of the Open Government Sunset Review process.<sup>23</sup> According to staff of the Department of Education, the public record exemption is necessary in order to maintain compliance with FERPA and to continue receiving federal funding.

### **Effect of the Bill**

The bill removes the repeal date, thereby reenacting the public record exemption for K-12 education records held by an educational agency or institution. The bill also removes superfluous language.

## **II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

### **A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:**

#### **1. Revenues:**

None.

#### **2. Expenditures:**

None.

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<sup>18</sup> Section 1002.221(1), F.S.

<sup>19</sup> Section 1002.221(2)(a), F.S.

<sup>20</sup> *Id.*

<sup>21</sup> Section 1002.221(2)(b), F.S.

<sup>22</sup> Section 1002.221(3), F.S.

<sup>23</sup> Meeting on December 18, 2013, between House staff of the Government Operations Subcommittee, K-12 Subcommittee, and Choice & Innovation Subcommittee and staff of the Department of Education.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.