

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 Governmental Oversight and Accountability

BILL: CS/SB 808

INTRODUCER: Regulated Industries Committee and Senator Galvano

SUBJECT: Public Records/Florida State Boxing Commission

DATE: March 25, 2014

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Oxamendi</u>	<u>Imhof</u>	<u>RI</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	<u>Kim</u>	<u>McVaney</u>	<u>GO</u>	<u>Pre-meeting</u>
3.	_____	_____	<u>RC</u>	_____

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 808 creates a public-records exemption for a promoter's proprietary confidential business information held by the Florida State Boxing Commission. CS/SB 808 is the public records companion bill to CS/SB 810, which substantially amends ch. 458, F.S. This bill is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act and will stand repealed on October 2, 2019, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature.

The bill contains a public necessity statement, as required by the Florida Constitution.

CS/SB 808 requires a two-thirds vote of the membership of each house of the Legislature for passage under s. 24(c), Art. I, Florida State Constitution.

II. Present Situation:

Florida's Public Records Law

Florida has a long history of providing public access to the records of governmental and other public entities. The first law affording access to public records was enacted by the Florida Legislature in 1909.

In 1992, Floridians voted to adopt an amendment to the Florida Constitution that raised the statutory right of public access to public records to a constitutional level. Article I, s. 24(a), of the State Constitution provides:

Every person has 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 persons acting on their behalf, except with respect to records exempted pursuant to this section or specifically made confidential by this Constitution. This section specifically includes the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government and each agency or department created there under; counties, municipalities, and districts; and each constitutional officer, board, and commission, or entity created pursuant to law or this Constitution.

In addition to the Florida Constitution, the Public Records Law,¹ which predates the constitutional provisions, specifies conditions under which public access must be provided to governmental records of the executive branch and other governmental agencies. Section 119.07(1) (a), F.S., states:

Every person who has custody of a public record shall permit the record to be inspected and examined by any person desiring to do so, at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the custodian of the public record.

Unless specifically exempted, all agency² records are available for public inspection. The term “public records” is defined in s. 119.011(12), F.S., to include:

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 the official business by any agency.

This definition of “public records” has been interpreted by the Florida Supreme Court to include all materials made or received by an agency in connection with official business which are used to perpetuate, communicate, or formalize knowledge.³

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

¹Chapter 119, F.S.

²The term “agency” is defined in s. 119.011(2), F.S., as “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.”

³ *Shevin v. Byron, Harless, Schaffer, Reid, and Associates, Inc.*, 379 So. 2d 633, 640 (Fla. 1980).

than to the persons or entities designated in the statute.⁴ If a record is simply made exempt from disclosure requirements, an agency is not prohibited from disclosing the record in all circumstances.⁵

Only the Legislature is authorized to create exemptions to open government requirements.⁶ Exemptions must be created by general law and such law must specifically state the public necessity justifying the exemption. Further, the exemption must be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the law.⁷ A bill enacting an exemption⁸ may not contain other substantive provisions, although it may contain multiple exemptions that relate to one subject.⁹

Open Government Sunset Review Act

The Open Government Sunset Review Act (the Act) prescribes a legislative review process for newly created or substantially amended public records or open meetings exemptions.¹⁰ It requires the automatic repeal of such exemption on October 2nd of the fifth year after creation or substantial amendment, unless the Legislature reenacts the exemption.¹¹

The Act provides that a public records or open meetings exemption may be created or maintained only if it serves an identifiable public purpose and is no broader than is necessary to meet such public purpose.¹² An exemption serves an identifiable purpose if it meets one of the following purposes and the Legislature finds that the purpose of the exemption outweighs open government policy and cannot be accomplished without the exemption:

- It allows the state or its political subdivision to effectively and efficiently administer a governmental program, which administration would be significantly impaired without the exemption;
- It 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; or
- It protects trade or business secrets.¹³

The Act also requires specified questions to be considered during the review process.¹⁴

⁴ Attorney General Opinion 85-62.

⁵ *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So.2d 683, 687 (Fla. 5th DCA), review denied, 589 So.2d 289 (Fla. 1991).

⁶ FLA. CONTS. Art I, s. 24(c).

⁷ FLA. CONTS. Art I, s. 24(c).

⁸ Under s. 119.15, F.S., an existing exemption may be considered a new exemption if the exemption is expanded to cover additional records.

⁹ FLA. CONTS. Art I, s. 24(c).

¹⁰ Section 119.15, F.S. 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 pursuant to s. 119.15(4)(b), F.S. The requirements of the Act do not apply to an exemption that is required by federal law or that applies solely to the Legislature or the State Court System pursuant to s. 119.15(2), F.S.

¹¹ Section 119.15(3), F.S.

¹² Section 119.15(6)(b), F.S.

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ Section 119.15(6)(a), F.S. The specified questions are:

- What specific records or meetings are affected by the exemption?
- Whom does the exemption uniquely affect, as opposed to the general public?
- What is the identifiable public purpose or goal of the exemption?

If, in reenacting an exemption that will repeal, the exemption is expanded, then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are required.¹⁵ 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, then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are not required.

Florida State Boxing Commission

Chapter 548, F.S., provides for the regulation of professional and amateur boxing, kickboxing, and mixed martial arts by the Florida State Boxing Commission (Commission) within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (Department).

Section 548.006(3), F.S., provides the Commission with exclusive jurisdiction over every professional boxing match and professional mixed martial arts and kickboxing matches. Professional matches held in this state must meet the requirements for holding the match pursuant to ch. 548, F.S., and the rules adopted by the Commission.

The Commission's jurisdiction over amateur matches is limited to the approval, disapproval, suspension of approval, and revocation of approval of all amateur sanctioning organizations for boxing and kickboxing matches held in the state.¹⁶ Amateur sanctioning organizations are business entities organized for sanctioning and supervising matches involving amateurs.¹⁷ This jurisdiction does not extend to amateur sanctioning organizations for mixed martial arts.

Reporting and Tax Requirement

Within seventy-two hours after a match, the promoter¹⁸ of that match must file a written report with the Commission. The report must include information about the number of tickets sold, the amount of gross receipts, and any other facts that the Commission requires. Chapter 548, F.S., does not require the promoter to retain a copy of the written report.

The term "gross receipts" includes:

- The gross price charged for the sale or lease of broadcasting, television, and motion picture rights without any deductions for commissions, brokerage fees, distribution fees, advertising or other expenses or charges;
- The portion of the receipts from the sale of souvenirs, programs, and other concessions received by the promoter;

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- Can the information contained in the records or discussed in the meeting be readily obtained by alternative means? If so, how?
 - Is the record or meeting protected by another exemption?
 - Are there multiple exemptions for the same type of record or meeting that it would be appropriate to merge?

¹⁵ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c). An existing exemption may be treated as a new exemption if the exemption is expanded to cover additional records (s. 119.15(4), F.S.).

¹⁶ Section 548.006(3), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 548.002(2), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 548.002(20), F.S., defines the term "promoter" to mean: any person, and includes any officer, director, employee, or stockholder of a corporate promoter, who produces, arranges, or stages any match involving a professional.

- The face value of all tickets sold and complimentary tickets issued, provided, or given; and
- The face value of any seat or seating issued, provided, or given in exchange for advertising sponsorships, or anything of value to the promotion of an event.

According to the Department, the current definition of “gross receipts” has led to some confusion in the industry because licensees are not sure whether to include state and federal taxes within the face value of a ticket.

Promoters include persons who have rights to telecast a match or matches held in this state under the supervision of the Commission. Such persons must be licensed as a promoter, and must, within 72 hours after the sale, transfer, or extension of such rights in whole or in part, file with the Commission a written report that includes the number of tickets sold, the amount of gross receipts, and any other facts the Commission may require.¹⁹

Concessionaire must also file with the Commission, within 72 hours after the match, a written report that includes the number of tickets sold, the amount of gross receipts, and any other facts the Commission may require.²⁰

Any written report that must be filed with the Commission must be postmarked within 72 hours after the conclusion of the match with an additional five days allowed for mailing. According to the Department, the report is required to enable the Commission to verify the accuracy of the post-event tax payment for both tickets sold and broadcasting/television rights.²¹

These written reports must be accompanied with a tax payment in the amount of five percent of the total gross receipts exclusive of any federal taxes. The tax payment for the sale or lease of broadcasting, television, and motion picture rights cannot exceed \$40,000 for any single event.

A concessionaire must file a surety bond, cash deposit, or other security in an amount determined by the Commission. The security is required before licensure, license renewal, or before a match.²²

CS/SB 810 (2014) Proposed Legislation Expanding the Role of the Boxing Commission

CS/SB 810 substantially amends ch. 548, F.S. in the following manner:

- Provides, modifies, and eliminates definitions relating to the Commission.
- Amends and clarifies the duties of the Commission’s executive director.
- Eliminates the requirement that the Commission record all of its scheduled proceedings.
- Clarifies the Commission’s jurisdiction.
- Eliminates the requirement that concessionaires, foreign co-promoters, and booking agents be licensed, and eliminates references to responsibilities related to concessionaries.

¹⁹ Section 548.06(1), F.S.

²⁰ Section 548.06(3), F.S.

²¹ Section 548.06(5), F.S.

²² Section 548.015, F.S.

- Provides that the failure or refusal to provide a urine sample, or the positive result of a urine test, constitutes an immediate serious danger to the health, safety, and welfare of the public and participants and results in the immediate suspension of the participant's license.
- Requires the Commission to hold purse forfeiture hearings pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act.
- Redefines how the Commission is to determine "gross receipts."
- Permits the promoter to apply to the Commission for authorization to issue more than five percent of seats in the house as complimentary tickets and not be included in gross receipts for post-event taxation purposes.
- Requires that the promoter keep a copy of certain records for a period of one year.
- Provides that compliance with the requirements outlined in s. 548.06, F.S., is subject to verification by Department or Commission audit and that the Commission has the right to audit a promoter's books and records, upon reasonable notice.
- Directs the Commission to adopt rules to establish a procedure for auditing a promoter's records and for resolving any inconsistencies revealed in the audit.
- Directs the Commission to establish rules for imposing late fees in the event of taxes owed;
- Provides an emergency license suspension procedure.
- Provides that all hearings be held in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

This bill provides that the proprietary confidential business information provided in the written report or obtained by the Commission in an audit of the promoter's books and records, is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

The bill defines "proprietary confidential business information" as information a promoter intends to be private in that the disclosure of the information would cause harm to the promoter or its business operations. This does not include information which has been disclosed pursuant to a statutory provision or by an order of a court or administrative body. In addition, a private agreement providing that information will not be released to the public will give it proprietary confidential business information status.

The bill provides that proprietary confidential business information includes:

- (a) The number of ticket sales for a match.
- (b) The amount of gross receipts after a match.
- (c) Trade secrets.
- (d) Business plans.
- (e) Internal auditing controls and reports of internal auditors.
- (f) Security measures, systems, or procedures.
- (g) Information relating to competitive interests, the disclosure of which would impair the competitive business of the promoter providing the information.

The bill provides that information made confidential and exempt by this subsection may be disclosed to another governmental entity in the performance of its duties and responsibilities.

This bill provides that these exemptions are subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15, F.S., and are repealed on October 2, 2019, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 2 expresses the required Statement of Public Necessity for the public records exemption. The public necessity statement provides that the disclosure of proprietary confidential business information that could injure a promoter in the marketplace by giving the promoter's competitors insight into its financial status and business plan, thereby putting the promoter at a competitive disadvantage. The bill also provides that the Legislature's finding that the harm to a promoter in disclosing proprietary confidential business information significantly outweighs any public benefit derived from disclosure of the information.

Section 3 provides that this act shall take effect on the same date that CS/SB 810 or similar legislation takes effect.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

Vote Requirement

Section 24(c), Art. I, of the State Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of each house of the Legislature for passage of a newly created or expanded public-records or public-meetings exemption. Since SB 808 creates a new public-records exemption, it will require a two-thirds vote of each house of the Legislature for passage.

Statement of Public Necessity

Section 24(c), Art. I, of the State Constitution requires a statement of public necessity for a newly-created or expanded public-records or public-meetings exemption. Section 2 of this bill provides a statement of public necessity for the new public record exemptions proposed therein.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

The definition of “proprietary confidential business information” includes information that is “intended to be and is treated by the promoter providing such information as private in that the disclosure of the information would cause harm to the promoter or its business operations.” This is a vague, subjective standard and it unclear how a records custodian will be able to discern what records are exempt.

This bill does not appear to be narrowly tailored. It includes broad, undefined terms such as “trade secrets” and “business plans.”

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates section 548.062 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

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

CS by Regulated Industries Committee on March 13, 2014:

The committee substitute (CS) amends s. 548.062(1), F.S., to include proprietary confidential business information obtained by the Commission in an audit of the promoter’s books and records.

The CS amends s. 548.062(1), F.S., to provide that the term “proprietary confidential business information” only includes the information delineated in paragraphs (a) through (g) of that subsection.

The CS also amends the Statement of Public Necessity in section 2 of the bill to also include proprietary confidential business information obtained by the Commission in an audit of the promoter’s books and records.

The CS amends the contingent effective date to link the bill to SB 810.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
