

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
FINAL BILL ANALYSIS**

<b>BILL #:</b>	CS/HB 587	<b>FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION:</b>	
<b>SPONSOR(S):</b>	Government Operations Subcommittee; Powell	111 Y's	2 N's
<b>COMPANION BILLS:</b>	CS/CS/SB 752	<b>GOVERNOR'S ACTION:</b>	Approved

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**SUMMARY ANALYSIS**

CS/HB 587 passed the House on March 8, 2016, as CS/CS/SB 752.

Current law establishes an Office of Inspector General (OIG) in each state agency to provide a central point for the coordination and responsibility for activities that promote accountability, integrity, and efficiency in government.

The bill creates a public record exemption for the home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former employees of an agency's OIG or internal audit department whose duties include auditing or investigating waste, fraud, abuse, theft, exploitation, or other activities that could lead to criminal prosecution or administrative discipline. It also creates a public record exemption for the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such employees. In addition, the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such employees are exempt from public records requirements.

The bill provides for repeal of the exemption on October 2, 2021, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. The bill provides a public necessity statement as required by the State Constitution.

The bill may have a minimal fiscal impact on the state and local governments. See Fiscal Comments section.

The bill was approved by the Governor on March 30, 2016, ch. 2016-164, L.O.F., and became effective on that date.

# I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

## A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

### Background

#### Public Records

Article I, s. 24(a) of the State Constitution sets forth the state's public policy regarding access to government records. This section 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 Art. I, s. 24(a). 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:

- Allow the state or its political subdivisions to effectively and efficiently administer a governmental program, which administration would be significantly impaired without the exemption.
- Protect 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.
- Protect trade or business secrets.<sup>3</sup>

The Open Government Sunset Review Act requires the automatic repeal of a newly created exemption on October 2nd of the fifth year after creation or substantial amendment, unless the Legislature reenacts the exemption.<sup>4</sup>

#### Exemptions for Agency Personnel Identification and Location Information

Current law provides public record exemptions for personal identification and location information of certain current or former agency personnel and their spouses and children.<sup>5</sup> Categories of personnel covered by these exemptions include, but are not limited to, law enforcement officers, justices and judges, code enforcement officers, investigators or inspectors of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, and county tax collectors.

Although the types of exempt information vary, the following information is exempt<sup>6</sup> from public records requirements for all personnel listed above:

- Home addresses and telephone numbers<sup>7</sup> of the named personnel;

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

<sup>2</sup> See s. 119.15, F.S.

<sup>3</sup> Section 119.15(6)(b), F.S.

<sup>4</sup> Section 119.15(3), F.S.

<sup>5</sup> See s. 119.071(4)(d), F.S.

<sup>6</sup> There is a difference between records the Legislature designates as exempt from public records requirements and those the Legislature designates as *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, the record may not be released by the custodian of public records to anyone other than the persons or entities specifically designated in statute. See 85-62 Fla. Op. Att'y Gen. (1985).

<sup>7</sup> The term "telephone numbers" includes home, personal cellular, and personal pager telephone numbers, and telephone numbers associated with personal communications devices. See s. 119.071(4)(d)1., F.S.

- Home addresses, telephone numbers, and places of employment of the spouses and their children; and
- Names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by their children.

If exempt information is held by an agency that is not the employer of the protected personnel, he or she must submit a written request to the non-employing agency to maintain the public record exemption.<sup>8</sup>

Currently, personal identification and location information of personnel employed in an agency's office of inspector general or those whose duties include conducting internal audits is not exempt from public disclosure.

### Inspectors General

Authorized under s. 20.055, F.S., an Office of Inspector General (OIG) is established in each state agency<sup>9</sup> to provide a central point for the coordination and responsibility for activities that promote accountability, integrity, and efficiency in government. Section 14.32, F.S., creates the Office of the Chief Inspector General (CIG) within the Executive Office of the Governor. The CIG monitors the activities of the agency inspectors general under the Governor's jurisdiction.

Each agency OIG is responsible for the following:

- Advising in the development of performance measures, standards, and procedures for the evaluation of state agency programs;
- Assessing the reliability and validity of information provided by the agency on performance measures and standards;
- Reviewing the actions taken by the agency to improve agency performance, and making recommendations, if necessary;
- Supervising and coordinating audits, investigations, and reviews relating to the programs and operations of the state agency;
- Conducting, supervising, or coordinating other activities carried out or financed by the agency for the purpose of promoting economy and efficiency in the administration of, or preventing and detecting fraud and abuse in, its programs and operations;
- Providing central coordination of efforts to identify and remedy waste, abuse, and deficiencies to the agency head,<sup>10</sup> or the CIG for agencies under the jurisdiction of the Governor; recommending corrective action concerning fraud, abuses, and deficiencies; and reporting on the progress made in implementing corrective action;
- Coordinating agency-specific audit activities between the Auditor General, federal auditors, and other governmental bodies to avoid duplication;
- Reviewing rules relating to the programs and operations of the agency and making recommendations concerning their impact;
- Ensuring that an appropriate balance is maintained between audit, investigative, and other accountability activities; and

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<sup>8</sup> Section 119.071(4)(d)3., F.S.

<sup>9</sup> Section 20.055(1)(d), F.S., defines "state agency" as each department created pursuant to chapter 20, F.S., and also includes the Executive Office of the Governor, the Department of Military Affairs, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the Office of Insurance Regulation of the Financial Services Commission, the Office of Financial Regulation of the Financial Services Commission, the Public Service Commission, the Board of Governors of the State University System, the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, the Agency for State Technology, the Office of Early Learning, and the state courts system.

<sup>10</sup> Section 20.055(1)(a), F.S., defines "agency head" as the Governor, a Cabinet officer, a secretary as defined in s. 20.03(5), F.S., or an executive director as defined in s. 20.03(6), F.S. It also includes the chair of the Public Service Commission, the Director of the Office of Insurance Regulation of the Financial Services Commission, the Director of the Office of Financial Regulation of the Financial Services Commission, the board of directors of the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, the executive director of the Office of Early Learning, and the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court.

- Complying with the General Principles and Standards for Offices of Inspector General as published and revised by the Association of Inspectors General.<sup>11</sup>

### **Effect of the Bill**

The bill amends s. 119.071, F.S., to exempt from public records requirements the home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and photographs of current or former employees of an agency's OIG or internal audit department whose duties include auditing or investigating waste, fraud, abuse, theft, exploitation, or other activities that could lead to criminal prosecution or administrative discipline. The bill also exempts from public records requirements the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such employees. In addition, the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such employees are exempt.

The bill requires the employee to have made a reasonable effort to protect such information from being accessible through means available to the public in order for the information to be protected under the exemption.

The bill provides a public necessity statement as required by the State Constitution, specifying that it is a public necessity to protect the identifying and location information for these employees and their families because they may become targets for revenge perpetrated by people who have been investigated or audited.

The bill provides for repeal of the exemption on October 2, 2021, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

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

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

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

The bill does not appear to have an impact on state government revenues.

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

See Fiscal Comments.

### **B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:**

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

The bill does not appear to have an impact on local government revenues.

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

See Fiscal Comments.

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

None.

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<sup>11</sup> Section 20.055(2), F.S.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

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