

**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 Ethics and Elections

---

BILL: CS/SB 702

INTRODUCER: Ethics and Elections Committee and Senators Altman and Dean

SUBJECT: Public Records/Voters and Voter Registration

DATE: February 17, 2016      REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

---

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Fox	Roberts	EE	<b>Fav/CS</b>
2.			GO	
3.			RC	

---

**Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:**

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

---

**I. Summary:**

CS/SB 702 makes confidential and exempt from public records all information concerning 16 and 17-year-olds who preregister to vote *while they are minors*; once they reach the age of 18, their information will become available like any other voter registrant or voter.

This public records issue is one of the Florida Association of Supervisors of Elections' 2016 legislative priorities.

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

Because the bill creates a new 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 will take effect July 1, 2016, but applies retroactively to all currently pre-registered 16 and 17-year-olds.

## II. Present Situation:

### Public Record Exemption for Voter Registration Information

Current law provides a public record exemption for certain information held by an agency<sup>1</sup> for purposes of voter registration.<sup>2</sup> Specifically, the following information is confidential and exempt<sup>3</sup> from public record requirements:

- All declinations to register to vote made pursuant to ss. 97.057 and 97.058, F.S.
- Information relating to the place where a person registered to vote or where a person updated a voter registration.
- The social security number, driver's license number, and Florida identification number of a voter registration applicant or voter.

In addition, the signature of a voter registration applicant or a voter is exempt from copying requirements.<sup>4</sup>

### Voter Pre-Registration for Minors

An individual may register to vote in accordance with Florida law if he or she is at least 18 years old, a United States citizen, a legal resident of Florida, and a legal resident of the county in which he or she seeks to register. However, individuals who are otherwise qualified to register to vote but are not yet 18 may pre-register to vote on or after the individual's 16<sup>th</sup> birthday.<sup>5</sup>

### Publication of Voter Information

Since 1998 when the State first began compiling all 67 counties' "official" voter registration lists into a unified statewide voter registration database,<sup>6</sup> anyone has been able to request an electronic copy of every Florida voters' non-exempt information.<sup>7</sup> The rise of the Internet has

<sup>1</sup> The exemption applies to information held by an agency as defined in s. 119.011, F.S. 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."

<sup>2</sup> Section 97.0585, F.S.

<sup>3</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. 5<sup>th</sup> DCA 2004), review denied 892 So.2d 1015 (Fla. 2004); *City of Riviera Beach v. Barfield*, 642 So.2d 1135 (Fla. 4<sup>th</sup> DCA 1994); *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So.2d 687 (Fla. 5<sup>th</sup> 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).

<sup>4</sup> Section 97.0585(2), F.S.

<sup>5</sup> Section 97.041(1)(b), F.S.

<sup>6</sup> Ch. 97-13, ss. 39, 56, LAWS OF FLA. (effective January 1, 1998).

<sup>7</sup> In 2001, the Legislature sought to adopt a much more restrictive public records scheme similar to the one proposed in the original bill, in connection with a then-newly-authorized statewide voter registration database. Ch. 2001.40, s. 70-72, LAWS OF FLA. (codified at s. 98.0979, F.S. (2002)). Three years later, a Leon County circuit court judge struck the statute down void ab initio on procedural grounds, finding that it was adopted in a general elections bill without the requisite statement of public necessity in violation of Art. I, s. 24 of the Florida Constitution—the effect being that the statute never existed or was never on the books. *See Cable News Network, et al. v. Florida Dep't of State*, Case No. 2004 CA 001259 (2nd Jud. Cir.,

enabled publication of this information for literally the entire world to see at little to no cost, thereby giving rise to serious personal privacy issues.

At least one web site *that contains commercial or sponsored links*, <http://flvoters.com/>, provides extensive details about every registered and *pre-registered* voter in the State — including the voter's name, date of birth, residence address, mailing address, voter ID number, when the person registered to vote, what political party the person is affiliated with, the voter's telephone number, e-mail address, race, precinct number, as well as other information about district races in which the person is eligible to vote. This information can be accessed by voter's name, birth date, or address.

### III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

CS/SB 702 makes confidential and exempt from public records all information concerning 16 and 17-year-olds who preregister to vote *while they are minors*; once they become adults, their non-exempt information will become available to the same degree as any other adult voter registrant or voter.

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

This bill will take effect July 1, 2016, but applies retroactively to all currently pre-registered 16 and 17-year-olds.

### IV. Constitutional Issues:

#### A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

#### B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

##### **General Public Records Law**

The Florida Constitution provides that the public has the right to inspect or copy records made or received in connection with official governmental business.<sup>8</sup> This applies to the official business of any public body, officer or employee of the state, including all three branches of state government, local governmental entities and any person acting on behalf of the government.<sup>9</sup>

---

July 1, 2004) (Final Declaratory Summary Judgment). The Legislature repealed the statute the following year. See, Ch. 2005-278, s. 55, LAWS OF FLA.; Ch. 2005-277, s. 77, LAWS OF FLA.

<sup>8</sup> FLA. CONST., Art. I, s. 24(a).

<sup>9</sup> FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(a).

In addition to the Florida Constitution, the Florida Statutes provides that the public may access legislative and executive branch records.<sup>10</sup> Chapter 119, F.S., constitutes the main body of public records laws, and is known as the Public Records Act.<sup>11</sup> The Public Records Act states that:

It is the policy of this state that all state, county and municipal records are open for personal inspection and copying by any person. Providing access to public records is a duty of each agency.<sup>12</sup>

According to the Public Records Act, a public record includes virtually any document or recording, regardless of its physical form or how it may be transmitted.<sup>13</sup> The Florida Supreme Court has interpreted public records as being “any material prepared in connection with official agency business which is intended to perpetuate, communicate or formalize knowledge of some type.”<sup>14</sup> A violation of the Public Records Act may result in civil or criminal liability.<sup>15</sup>

The Legislature may create an exemption to public records requirements.<sup>16</sup> An exemption must pass by a two-thirds vote of the House and the Senate.<sup>17</sup> In addition, an exemption must explicitly lay out the public necessity justifying the exemption, and the exemption must be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the exemption.<sup>18</sup> A statutory exemption which does not meet these criteria may be unconstitutional and may not be judicially saved.<sup>19</sup>

An exemption may provide that a record is ‘confidential and exempt’ or ‘exempt.’ Records designated as ‘confidential and exempt’ may be released by the records

---

<sup>10</sup> The Public Records Act does not apply to legislative or judicial records. *Locke v. Hawkes*, 595 So. 2d 32 (Fla. 1992). Also see *Times Pub. Co. v. Ake*, 660 So. 2d 255 (Fla. 1995). The Legislature’s records are public pursuant to s. 11.0431, F.S. Public records exemptions for the Legislature are primarily located in s. 11.0431(2)-(3), F.S.

<sup>11</sup> Public records laws are found throughout the Florida Statutes.

<sup>12</sup> Section 119.01(1), F.S.

<sup>13</sup> Section 119.011(12), F.S., defines “public record” 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 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.”

<sup>14</sup> *Shevin v. Byron, Harless, Schaffer, Reid and Assoc. Inc.*, 379 So. 2d 633, 640 (Fla. 1980).

<sup>15</sup> Section 119.10, F.S. Public records laws are found throughout the Florida Statutes, as are the penalties for violating those laws.

<sup>16</sup> FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c).

<sup>17</sup> FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c).

<sup>18</sup> FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c).

<sup>19</sup> *Halifax Hosp. Medical Center v. New-Journal Corp.*, 724 So.2d 567 (Fla. 1999). In *Halifax Hospital*, the Florida Supreme Court found that a public meetings exemption was unconstitutional because the statement of public necessity did not define important terms and did not justify the breadth of the exemption. *Id.* at 570. The Florida Supreme Court also declined to narrow the exemption in order to save it. *Id.* In *Baker County Press, Inc. v. Baker County Medical Services, Inc.*, 870 So. 2d 189 (Fla. 1st DCA 2004), the court found that the intent of a statute was to create a public records exemption. The *Baker County Press* court found that since the law did not contain a public necessity statement, it was unconstitutional. *Id.* at 196.

custodian only under the circumstances defined by the Legislature. Records designated as ‘exempt’ may be released at the discretion of the records custodian.<sup>20</sup>

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

The bill may adversely impact commercial web sites and businesses that profit from sharing Florida voter registration data. However, since the bill only protects the information of minors *before* they become age-eligible to vote, the fiscal impact, if any, is unclear.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

This bill substantially amends section 97.0585 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 Ethics and Elections on February 16, 2016:**

The committee substitute differs from the original bill in that it removes the public records exemption and exceptions for *adult* voters and voter registrants, while retaining

---

<sup>20</sup> If the Legislature designates a record as confidential, such record may not be released to anyone other than the persons or entities specifically designated in the statutory exemption. *WFTV, Inc. v. The School Board of Seminole*, 874 So. 2d 48 (Fla. 5th DCA 2004). A record classified as exempt from public disclosure may be disclosed under certain circumstances. *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So. 2d 687 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991).

the original proposed exemption for 16 and 17-year olds pre-registrants while they are minors.

**B. Amendments:**

None.

---

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

---