

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: SB 7048

INTRODUCER: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee

SUBJECT: OGSR/Client Records and Donor Information Collected by Regional Autism Centers

DATE: February 9, 2016

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
	<u>Crosier</u>	<u>Hendon</u>		CF Submitted as Committee Bill
1.	<u>Kim</u>	<u>McVaney</u>	<u>GO</u>	Favorable
2.	<u>Crosier</u>	<u>Phelps</u>	<u>RC</u>	Pre-meeting

I. Summary:

SB 7048 continues the public records exemption for Florida's seven regional autism centers by removing the October 2, 2016 repeal date. The exemption provides that all records relating to a client of an autism center and the client's family are confidential and exempt from public record requirements. The exemption also provides that the personal identifying information of donors or prospective donors who wish to be anonymous is confidential and exempt.

Since the bill does not expand or create an exemption to public records law, the bill requires a majority vote of each chamber for passage.

The bill takes effect on October 1, 2016.

II. Present Situation:

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.¹ 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.²

¹ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(a).

² 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.³ Chapter 119, F.S., constitutes the main body of public records laws, and is known as the Public Records Act.⁴ 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.⁵

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.⁶ 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.”⁷ A violation of the Public Records Act may result in civil or criminal liability.⁸

The Legislature may create an exemption to public records requirements.⁹ An exemption must pass by a two-thirds vote of the House and the Senate.¹⁰ 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.¹¹ A statutory exemption which does not meet these criteria may be unconstitutional and may not be judicially saved.¹²

When creating a public records exemption, the Legislature may provide that a record is ‘confidential and exempt’ or ‘exempt.’¹³ Records designated as ‘confidential and exempt’ may

³ 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 Legislatures are primarily located in s. 11.0431(2)-(3), F.S.

⁴ Public records laws are found throughout the Florida Statutes.

⁵ Section 119.01(1), F.S.

⁶ 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.”

⁷ *Shevin v. Byron, Harless, Schaffer, Reid and Assoc. Inc.*, 379 So. 2d 633, 640 (Fla. 1980).

⁸ Section 119.10, F.S. Public records laws are found throughout the Florida Statutes, as are the penalties for violating those laws.

⁹ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c).

¹⁰ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c).

¹¹ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c).

¹² *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.

¹³ 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).

be released by the records custodian only under the circumstances defined by the Legislature. Records designated as ‘exempt’ may be released at the discretion of the records custodian.¹⁴

Open Government Sunset Review Act

In addition to the constitutional requirements relating to the enactment of a public records exemption, the Legislature may subject the new or broadened exemption to the Open Government Sunset Review Act (OGSR).

The OGSR prescribes a legislative review process for newly created or substantially amended public records.¹⁵ The OGSR provides that an exemption automatically repeals on October 2nd of the fifth year after creation or substantial amendment; in order to save an exemption from repeal, the Legislature must reenact the exemption.¹⁶ In practice, many exemptions are continued by repealing the sunset date rather than reenacting the exemption.

Under the OGSR the purpose and necessity of reenacting the exemption are reviewed. The Legislature must consider the following questions during its review of an exemption:¹⁷

- 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?
- 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?

If the Legislature expands an exemption, then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are required.¹⁸ If the exemption is reenacted without substantive changes or if the exemption is narrowed, then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are not required. If the Legislature allows an exemption to sunset, the previously exempt records will remain exempt unless otherwise provided for by law.¹⁹

¹⁴ 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).

¹⁵ Section 119.15, F.S. According to s. 119.15(4)(b), F.S., a substantially amended exemption is one that is expanded to include more information or to include meetings. The OGSR does 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. The OGSR process is currently being followed, however, the Legislature is not required to continue to do so. The Florida Supreme Court has found that one legislature cannot bind a future legislature. *Scott v. Williams*, 107 So. 3d 379 (Fla. 2013).

¹⁶ Section 119.15(3), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 119.15(6)(a), F.S.

¹⁸ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c).

¹⁹ Section 119.15(7), F.S.

Regional Autism Centers

In 2002, the Legislature established six regional autism centers²⁰ (center) throughout the state, adding a seventh in 2005.²¹ The seven centers are located at the:

- College of Medicine at Florida State University;²²
- College of Medicine at the University of Florida;²³
- University of Florida Health Science Center at Jacksonville;²⁴
- Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute at the University of South Florida;²⁵
- Mailman Center for Child Development and the Department of Psychology at the University of Miami;²⁶
- College of Health and Public Affairs at the University of Central Florida;²⁷ and
- Department of Exceptional Student Education at Florida Atlantic University.²⁸

Current law requires the centers to provide nonresidential resources and training services to persons of all ages and all levels of intellectual functioning who have autism,²⁹ an autistic-like disability, a dual sensory impairment, a sensory impairment with other handicapping conditions, or a pervasive developmental disorder that is not otherwise specified.³⁰ Each center must be operationally and fiscally independent and provide services within its geographical region of the state.³¹ Additionally, each center must coordinate services within and between state agencies, local agencies, and school districts. However, services offered by the center may not be duplicative of those offered by the agencies or school districts.³²

Each center must provide expertise in autism, autistic-like behaviors, and sensory impairments; individual and direct family assistance; technical assistance and consultation services;

²⁰ Chapter 2002-387, s.202, Laws of Fla.

²¹ Chapter 2005-49, s.1, Laws of Fla.

²² The College of Medicine at Florida State University serves Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington Counties. Section 1004.55(1)(a), F.S.

²³ The College of Medicine at the University of Florida serves Alachua, Bradford, Citrus, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando, Lafayette, Levy, Marion, Putnam, Suwannee, and Union Counties. Section 1004.55(1)(b), F.S.

²⁴ The University of Florida Health Science Center at Jacksonville serves Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, and St. Johns Counties. Section 1004.55(1)(c), F.S.

²⁵ The Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute at the University of South Florida serves Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Hillsborough, Lee, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, and Sarasota Counties. Section 1004.55(1)(d), F.S.

²⁶ The Mailman Center for Child Development and the Department of Psychology at the University of Miami services Broward, Miami-Dade, and Monroe Counties, Section 1004.55(1)(e), F.S.

²⁷ The College of Health and Public Affairs at the University of Central Florida services Brevard, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, Sumter, and Volusia Counties. Section 1004.55(1)(f), F.S.

²⁸ The Department of Exceptional Student Education at Florida Atlantic University services Palm Beach, Martin, St. Lucie, Okeechobee, and Indian River Counties. Section 1004.55(1)(g), F.S.

²⁹ Section 393.063(3), F.S., defines “autism” as a pervasive, neurologically based developmental disability of extended duration which causes severe learning, communication, and behavior disorders with age of onset during infancy or childhood. Individuals with autism exhibit impairment in reciprocal social interaction, impairment in verbal and nonverbal communication and imaginative ability, and a markedly restricted repertoire of activities and interests.

³⁰ Section 1004.55(1), F.S.

³¹ *Id.*

³² *Id.*

professional training programs; public education programs; coordination and dissemination of local and regional information regarding available resources; and support to state agencies in the development of training for early child care providers and educators with respect to developmental disabilities.³³

Public Record Exemptions under Review

In 2011, the Legislature created public record exemptions for the centers.³⁴ All records that relate to the client of a center who receives the center's services or participates in center activities are confidential and exempt from public record requirements. The public record exemption also applies to records that relate to the client's family. In addition, personal identifying information of a donor or prospective donor to a center who desires to remain anonymous is confidential and exempt from public record requirements.³⁵

Upon request, the center must provide a copy of the client's individual record to the client, if he or she is competent, or to the client's parent or legal guardian, if he or she is incompetent.³⁶

A center may release the confidential and exempt records relating to a client or the client's family as follows:

- To physicians, attorneys, or governmental entities having need of the confidential and exempt information to aid a client, as authorized by the client, if competent, or the client's parent or legal guardian if the client is incompetent.³⁷
- In response to a subpoena or to persons authorized by order of the court.³⁸
- To the State Board of Education or the Board of Governors of the State University System when the director of the center deems it necessary for the treatment of a client, maintenance of adequate records, compilation of treatment data, or evaluation of programs.

The center may release information contained in the confidential and exempt records in the following instances, provided that personal identifying information of the client or the client's family is removed:

- To a person engaged in bona fide research if that person agrees to sign a confidentiality agreement with the center, maintain the confidentiality of the information received, and, to the extent permitted by law and after the research has concluded, destroy any confidential and exempt information obtained.³⁹
- By the director of the center or the director's designee for statistical and research purposes provided that any confidential and exempt information is removed in the reporting of such statistical or research data.⁴⁰

³³ Section 1004.55(4), F.S.

³⁴ Chapter 2011-221, Laws of Fla.; codified as s. 1004.55(6), F.S.

³⁵ Section 1004.55(6)(a)1, F.S.

³⁶ Section 1004.55(6)(b), F.S.

³⁷ Section 1004.55(6)(a)2., F.S.

³⁸ Section 1004.55(6)(a)3.a., F.S.

³⁹ Section 1004.55(6)(a)3.b., F.S.

⁴⁰ Section 1004.55(6)(a)3.a., F.S.

The 2011 public necessity statement provides that the public record exemption for records relating to a client or the client's family is a public necessity because:

Matters of personal health are traditionally private and confidential concerns between the patient and the health care provider. The private and confidential nature of personal health matters pervades both the public and private health care sectors. For these reasons, the individual's expectation of and right to privacy in all matters regarding his or her personal health necessitates this exemption.⁴¹

The public necessity statement further provides that release of records relating to a client or the client's family could be defamatory or could cause unwarranted damage to the name or reputation of the client or the client's family. It also provides that:

Protecting such records ensures an environment in which the discussion of the condition of autism or related disorders can be conducted in a free and open manner, thus enabling individuals with autism and their families to receive appropriate diagnostic and treatment information and cope more effectively with the enormous challenges posed by neurodevelopmental disorders and sensory impairments.⁴²

With regard to the public record exemption for personal identifying information of a donor or prospective donor to the center, the 2011 public necessity statement provides that:

If the identity of a prospective or actual donor who desires to remain anonymous is subject to disclosure, there is a chilling effect on donations because donors are concerned about disclosure of personal information leading to theft and, in particular, identity theft, including personal safety and security.⁴³

Pursuant to the Open Government Sunset Review Act, the public record exemptions will repeal on October 2, 2016, unless reenacted by the Legislature.⁴⁴

Staff Review of the Exemptions

During the 2015 interim, professional staff of the Senate Children, Families and Elder Affairs Committee sent questionnaires to each center as part of the Open Government Sunset Review process. All respondents recommended reenactment of the exemption without changes.⁴⁵ The centers indicated that the public record exemption for records relating to a client or the client's family provides the clients of the centers with the security of knowing that sensitive information about themselves or their child is protected from a public records request. This ensures the integrity of the relationship between the client and the center.⁴⁶ In addition, a center's response

⁴¹ Section 1004.55(6)(a)4.a., F.S.

⁴² Section 1004.55(6)(a)4.b., F.S.

⁴³ Ch. 2011-221, s. 2, Laws of Fla.

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ The surveys are on file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

⁴⁶ *Id.* at question 11.

provided that the public record exemption for donor information is important because many of the donors are clients or are family member of clients.⁴⁷

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 1004.55, F.S., to save from repeal the public record exemptions for regional autism centers. The bill removes the scheduled repeal of the public records exemptions, thereby continuing:

- The public record exemption for all records relating to a client of the center or the client's family; and
- The public record exemption for personal identifying information of a donor or prospective donor to the center who desires to remain anonymous.

Section 2 provides an effective date of October 1, 2016.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

The mandate restrictions do not apply because the bill does not require counties and municipalities to spend funds, reduce counties' or municipalities' ability to raise revenue, or reduce the percentage of a state tax shares with counties and municipalities.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

⁴⁷ *Id.* at question 12.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 1004.55(6), of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

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

None.

B. Amendments:

None.