

**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.)

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Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Governmental Oversight and Accountability

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BILL: CS/CS/SB 886

INTRODUCER: Governmental Oversight and Accountability Committee; Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee and Senator Powell

SUBJECT: Public Records/Substance Abuse Impaired Persons

DATE: March 23, 2017

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Crosier	Hendon	CF	<b>Fav/CS</b>
2.	Kim	Ferrin	GO	<b>Fav/CS</b>
3.			RC	

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

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

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**I. Summary:**

CS/CS/SB 886 creates a new exemption from the public records inspection and access requirement of Art. I, s. 24(a) of the State Constitution and s. 119.07(1), F.S., for petitions for involuntary assessment and stabilization of a substance abuse impaired person filed pursuant to s. 397.6815, F.S. The bill provides for a retroactive application of the public records exemption.

The bill requires a two-thirds vote of both chambers for passage.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2017.

**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.<sup>1</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>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(a).

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

In addition to the Florida Constitution, the Florida Statutes provide that the public may access legislative and executive branch records.<sup>3</sup> Chapter 119, F.S., constitutes the main body of public records laws, and is known as the Public Records Act.<sup>4</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>5</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>6</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>7</sup> A violation of the Public Records Act may result in civil or criminal liability.<sup>8</sup>

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

When creating a public records exemption, the Legislature may provide that a record is “confidential and exempt” or “exempt.”<sup>13</sup> Records designated as “confidential and exempt” may be released by the records custodian only under the circumstances defined by the Legislature.

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

<sup>4</sup> Public records laws are found throughout the Florida Statutes.

<sup>5</sup> Section 119.01(1), F.S.

<sup>6</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>7</sup> *Shevin v. Byron, Harless, Schaffer, Reid and Assoc. Inc.*, 379 So. 2d 633, 640 (Fla. 1980).

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

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

<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

<sup>12</sup> *Halifax Hosp. Medical Center v. New-Journal Corp.*, 724 So. 2d 567 (Fla. 1999). See also *Baker County Press, Inc. v. Baker County Medical Services, Inc.*, 870 So. 2d 189 (Fla. 1st DCA 2004).

<sup>13</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).

Records designated as “exempt” are not required to be made available for public inspection, but may be released at the discretion of the records custodian under certain circumstances.<sup>14</sup>

### **Open Government Sunset Review Act**

The Open Government Sunset Review Act (referred to hereafter as the “OGSR”) prescribes a legislative review process for newly created or substantially amended public records or open meetings exemptions.<sup>15</sup> 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.<sup>16</sup>

The OGSR 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.<sup>17</sup> 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 program, and administration would be significantly impaired without the exemption;<sup>18</sup>
- Releasing sensitive personal information would be defamatory or would jeopardize an individual’s safety. If this public purpose is cited as the basis of an exemption, however, only personal identifying information is exempt;<sup>19</sup> or
- It protects trade or business secrets.<sup>20</sup>

The OGSR also requires specified questions to be considered during the review process.<sup>21</sup> In examining an exemption, the OGSR asks the Legislature to carefully question the purpose and necessity of reenacting the exemption.

If, in reenacting an exemption, the exemption is expanded, then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are required.<sup>22</sup> If the exemption is reenacted without substantive changes or if the exemption is narrowed, then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote

<sup>14</sup> *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So. 2d 687 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991).

<sup>15</sup> Section 119.15, F.S. Section 119.15(4)(b), F.S., provides that an exemption is considered to be substantially amended if it 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.

<sup>16</sup> Section 119.15(3), F.S.

<sup>17</sup> Section 119.15(6)(b), F.S.

<sup>18</sup> Section 119.15(6)(b)1., F.S.

<sup>19</sup> Section 119.15(6)(b)2., F.S.

<sup>20</sup> Section 119.15(6)(b)3., F.S.

<sup>21</sup> Section 119.15(6)(a), F.S. The specified questions are:

1. What specific records or meetings are affected by the exemption?
2. Whom does the exemption uniquely affect, as opposed to the general public?
3. What is the identifiable public purpose or goal of the exemption?
4. Can the information contained in the records or discussed in the meeting be readily obtained by alternative means?  
If so, how?
5. Is the record or meeting protected by another exemption?
6. Are there multiple exemptions for the same type of record or meeting that it would be appropriate to merge?

<sup>22</sup> FLA. CONST. art. I, s. 24(c).

for passage are *not* required. If the Legislature allows an exemption to sunset, the previously exempt records will remain exempt unless provided for by law.<sup>23</sup>

### **Marchman Act**

Section 397.301, F.S., creates the Hal. S. Marchman Alcohol and Other Drug Services Act (the “Marchman Act”). This act was created by the Legislature to provide assistance to substance abuse impaired persons through health and rehabilitative services.

A person’s spouse or guardian, any relative, a private practitioner, the director of a licensed service provider, or an adult who has personal knowledge of the person’s substance abuse impairment may file a petition for involuntary assessment and stabilization of an individual.<sup>24</sup> The petition for involuntary assessment and stabilization has several elements, and must include facts to support the need for involuntary assessment and stabilization, including the reason for the applicant’s belief that:

- The respondent is substance abuse impaired; and
- The respondent has lost the power of self-control with respect to substance abuse; and either that:
- The respondent has inflicted or is likely to inflict physical harm on himself or herself or others unless admitted; or
- The respondent's refusal to voluntarily receive care is based on judgment so impaired by reason of substance abuse that the respondent is incapable of appreciating his or her need for care and of making a rational decision regarding that need for care.<sup>25</sup>

Once the petition is filed with the Clerk of Court, the court must schedule a hearing to take place within 10 days, or can issue an order immediately.<sup>26</sup> After hearing, the court determines whether the respondent meets the criteria for involuntary assessment and stabilization and must immediately enter an order that either dismisses the petition or authorizes the involuntary assessment and stabilization of the respondent. An order authorizing involuntary assessment and stabilization must include the court’s finding on the availability and appropriateness of the alternatives and may order that a specific service provider perform the involuntary assessment and stabilization.<sup>27</sup>

If the court determines the respondent meets the criteria, it may order him or her to be admitted for a period of five days<sup>28</sup> to a hospital, licensed detoxification facility, or addictions receiving facility, for involuntary assessment and stabilization.<sup>29</sup> During that time, an assessment is completed on the individual.<sup>30</sup> After the assessment, the service provider may release the

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<sup>23</sup> Section 119.15(7), F.S.

<sup>24</sup> Section 397.6811, F.S.

<sup>25</sup> Section 397.6814, F.S.

<sup>26</sup> Section 397.6815, F.S.

<sup>27</sup> Section 397.6818, F.S.

<sup>28</sup> Section 397.6821, F.S.

<sup>29</sup> Section 397.6811, F.S.

<sup>30</sup> Section 397.6819, F.S.

respondent, the respondent may voluntarily stay at the facility or the court may order the service provider to retain custody of the respondent.<sup>31</sup>

### III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

**Section 1** creates s. 397.6760, F.S., to provide that all petitions for involuntary assessment and stabilization, court orders, and related records filed with or by a court under Part V of Section 397, F.S., are confidential and exempt from s. 119.071(1), F.S., and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. The pleadings and other documents may be disclosed by the clerk of court, upon request, to certain persons or agencies, such as the petitioner, the respondent and their legal representatives, as well as the Department of Corrections. The bill provides that records made confidential and exempt from public disclosure can be submitted by the clerk of the court to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement as required by s. 790.065, F.S.<sup>32</sup>

This public records exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15, F.S., and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2022, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

The bill provides for retroactive application of the public records exemption.

**Section 2** provides a statement of public necessary as required by the State Constitution.<sup>33</sup> The public necessity statement provides that making petitions and court records filed under the Marchman Act confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), F.S. and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution protects a person's personal health information and sensitive personal information which, if released, could cause unwarranted damage to the person's reputation. Additionally, the knowledge that such information could be disclosed could have a chilling effect on the willingness of individuals to seek treatment.

**Section 3** provides an effective date of July 1, 2017.

### IV. Constitutional Issues:

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

None.

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

##### **Voting Requirement**

Article I, Section 24(c) of the Florida Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of each chamber for a public records exemptions to pass.

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<sup>31</sup> Section 397.6822, F.S.

<sup>32</sup> Section 790.065, F.S., concerns the sale and delivery of firearms. Clerks of the court are required to transfer the records of certain impaired people to FDLE.

<sup>33</sup> FLA. CONST. art. I, s. 24(c).

**Breadth of Exemption**

Article I, Section 24(c) of the Florida Constitution requires a newly created public records exemption to be no broader than necessary to accomplish the state purpose of the law. The public necessity for the bill is to protect sensitive health information of those who are involuntarily examined and to protect their reputations and reputations of their families. The media has published information from Marchman Act files and thus made public intensely private information. The bill exempts court records related to an involuntary assessments and appears to be no broader than necessary to accomplish the public necessity for this public records exemption.

**C. Trust Funds Restrictions:**

None.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:****A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

**B. Private Sector Impact:**

None

**C. Government Sector Impact:**

There is an indeterminate impact on circuit courts. Currently, circuit courts maintain the confidentiality of clinical records within Marchman Act cases. In this bill, petitions for involuntary assessment and stabilization will also be confidential. Circuit courts may see an indeterminate increase in costs to keep additional records confidential.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

This bill creates s. 397.6760 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/CS by Governmental Oversight and Accountability on March 22, 2017:**

CS/CS/SB 886 does the following:

- Removes redundant language.
- Adds a reference to s. 24(a) Art. I of the Florida Constitution that was inadvertently omitted.
- Adds the Department of Children and Families to the list of entities which may receive Marchman Act court documents upon request.

**CS by Children, Families, and Elder Affairs on March 13, 2017:**

CS/SB 886 creates s. 397.6760, F.S., to provide an exemption from public records requirements for petitions, court orders, and related records for involuntary assessment and stabilization under Part V of Ch. 397, F.S. The amendment identifies the persons and agencies that may receive the pleadings and other documents made confidential and exempt. The exemption from public records request will stand repealed on October 2, 2022, pursuant to the Open Government Sunset Review Act unless saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

- B. **Amendments:**

None.