

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 Criminal Justice

BILL: SB 1178

INTRODUCER: Senator Bracy

SUBJECT: Public Records/Photographs or Video or Audio Recordings that Depict or Record Killing of a Person

DATE: January 26, 2018 **REVISED:** _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Erickson	Jones	CJ	Pre-meeting
2.	_____	_____	GO	_____
3.	_____	_____	RC	_____

I. Summary:

SB 1178 amends s. 406.136, F.S., and expands an existing public records exemption to make confidential and exempt photographs and video and audio recordings that depict or record the killing of a person. Currently, this statute makes confidential and exempt the photographs and video and audio recordings that depict or record the killing of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties. The current exemption and the exemption created by the bill only apply to such photographs or recordings held by an agency.

The bill specifies that the term “killing of a person” does not include the killing of a person in the care and custody of a state agency.

The exemption is retroactive and applies to all such photographs or recordings, regardless of whether the killing of the person occurred before, on, or after July 1, 2015. However, the exemption does not overturn or abrogate or alter any existing orders duly entered into by any court of this state, as of the effective date of the act, which restrict or limit access to any such photographs or recordings.

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

The bill provides for repeal of the exemption on October 2, 2023, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

The Florida Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting for final passage of a newly created or expanded public record exemption. Because the bill expands a public record exemption, it requires a two-thirds vote for final passage.

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

In addition to the Florida Constitution, the Florida Statutes provide 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:

[i]t 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

¹ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(a).

² *Id.*

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 Legislature 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 “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 *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.*

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 be released by the records custodian only under the circumstances defined by the Legislature. 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.¹⁴

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.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

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.¹⁷ 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;¹⁸
- 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;¹⁹ or
- It protects trade or business secrets.²⁰

The OGSR also requires specified questions to be considered during the review process:

- What specific records or meetings are affected by the exemption?

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).

¹⁴ *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So. 2d 683 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991).

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Section 119.15(3), F.S.

¹⁷ Section 119.15(6)(b), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 119.15(6)(b)1., F.S.

¹⁹ Section 119.15(6)(b)2., F.S.

²⁰ Section 119.15(6)(b)3., F.S.

- 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?²¹

If, in reenacting an exemption, the exemption is expanded, then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are required.²² 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 provided for by law.²³

Prior Exemption for Photographs and Recordings Depicting the Killing of a Law Enforcement Officer

In 2011, the Legislature created s. 406.136, F.S., which provided a public record exemption for photographs and video and audio recordings that depict or record the killing of *a person*.²⁴ The exemption provided that such photographs and recordings were confidential and exempt. Most of the provisions relevant to that exemption are mirrored in current law (see discussion, *infra*).

The exemption was subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act and as such, was to be repealed on October 2, 2016, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature.²⁵

Based upon the Open Government Sunset Review of the exemption, staff of the Senate Criminal Justice Committee recommended that the Legislature retain the public records exemption as originally enacted.²⁶ Staff noted that this recommendation was made:

in light of information gathered for the Open Government Sunset Review, indicating that there was a public necessity to continue protecting photographs and video and audio recordings that depict or record the killing of any person when held by an agency because they are highly sensitive and personal representations of the deceased. As such, widespread and continuous display of these photographs or recordings subjects the surviving family members to unwarranted trauma and emotional distress and harms the memory of the deceased.²⁷

²¹ Section 119.15(6)(a), F.S.

²² FLA. CONST. art. I, s. 24(c).

²³ Section 119.15(7), F.S.

²⁴ Chapter 2011-115, L.O.F. (creating s. 406.136, F.S., effective July 1, 2011). “Killing of a person” was defined to mean “all acts or events that cause or otherwise relate to the death of any human being, including any related acts or events immediately preceding or subsequent to the acts or events that were the proximate cause of death.” Section 406.136(1), F.S. (2015).

²⁵ Section 406.136(9), F.S. (2015).

²⁶ *Bill Analysis and Fiscal Impact Statement (SB 7022)* (February 23, 2016), p. 6, The Florida Senate, available at <http://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2016/7022/Analyses/2016s7022.rc.PDF> (last visited on Jan. 24, 2018).

²⁷ *Id.* The majority of responses to a staff-prepared Open Government Sunset Review survey recommended reenactment of the exemption to protect information that is personal and highly sensitive, the release of which subjects the surviving family members to further trauma and emotional distress. Survey respondents included state agencies, state universities and colleges,

Current Exemption for Photographs and Recordings Depicting the Killing of a Law Enforcement Officer

During the 2016 Regular Session, the Legislature elected not to reenact the exemption as originally enacted but rather to narrow the exemption so that it applies only to photographs and video and audio recordings that depict the killing of *a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties*.²⁸ These photographs and video and audio recordings are confidential and exempt from public record requirements, except that the exemption permits a surviving spouse to view or copy any such photograph or video recording and listen to or copy any such audio recording.²⁹ If there is no surviving spouse, the deceased's surviving parents may access the records, and if there are no surviving parents, an adult child of the deceased may access the records.³⁰ The surviving relative who has the authority to access the records may designate in writing an agent to obtain them.³¹

In addition, a local governmental entity or a state or federal agency, in furtherance of its official duties and pursuant to a written request, may view or copy any such photograph or video recording and listen to or copy any such audio recording. Unless otherwise required in the performance of the entity's or agency's duties, the identity of the deceased must remain confidential and exempt.³²

Persons other than those covered by these exceptions may only have access to such photographs and recordings if they obtain a court order. Upon a showing of good cause, a court may issue an order authorizing any person to view or copy any such photograph or video recording and listen to or copy any such audio recording. The court may prescribe any restrictions or stipulations that the court deems appropriate. In determining good cause, the court must consider:

- Whether such disclosure is necessary for the public evaluation of governmental performance;
- The seriousness of the intrusion into the family's right to privacy and whether such disclosure is the least intrusive means available; and
- The availability of similar information in other public records, regardless of form.³³

municipalities, and local law enforcement agencies that receive or maintain such records. "Reenactment was generally recommended to continue protecting the surviving family members from emotional distress and trauma and protecting the memory of the deceased." *Bill Analysis and Fiscal Impact Statement (SB 7022)* (February 23, 2016), p. 6, n. 37, The Florida Senate, available at <http://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2016/7022/Analyses/2016s7022.rc.PDF> (last visited on Jan. 24, 2018).

²⁸ Chapter 2016-214, L.O.F. The term "killing of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties" is defined to mean all acts or events that cause or otherwise relate to the death of a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties, including any related acts or events immediately preceding or subsequent to the acts or events that were the proximate cause of death. Section 406.136(1), F.S.

²⁹ Section 406.136(2), F.S.

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ Section 406.136(3)(a), F.S.

³² Section 406.136(3)(b), F.S.

³³ Section 406.136(4), F.S.

In all cases, the viewing, copying, listening to, or other handling of any such photograph or recording must be under the direct supervision of the custodian of the record or the custodian's designee.³⁴

If a petition is filed with the court to view, listen to, or copy such photograph or recording, a surviving spouse must be given reasonable notice that the petition has been filed, a copy of the petition, and reasonable notice of the opportunity to be present and heard at any hearing on the matter. If there is no surviving spouse, notice must be given to the parents of the deceased and, if the deceased has no living parent, then to the adult children of the deceased.³⁵

It is a third degree felony for any custodian of such photograph or recording to willfully and knowingly violate these provisions.³⁶ The same penalty applies to anyone who willfully and knowingly violates a court order issued under these provisions.³⁷

The exemption does not apply to photographs or video or audio recordings submitted as part of a criminal or administrative proceeding; however, nothing prohibits a court in such proceedings, upon good cause shown, from restricting or otherwise controlling the disclosure of a killing, crime scene, or similar photograph or video or audio recording in the same manner as previously described.³⁸

The exemption is retroactive and applies to all such photographs or recordings, regardless of whether the killing of the person occurred before, on, or after July 1, 2011. However, the exemption does not overturn or abrogate or alter any existing orders duly entered into by any court of this state, as of the effective date of the act, which restrict or limit access to any such photographs or recordings.³⁹

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends s. 406.136, F.S., and expands an existing public records exemption to make confidential and exempt photographs and video and audio recordings that depict or record the killing of *a person*.⁴⁰ Currently, this statute makes confidential and exempt the photographs and video and audio recordings that depict or record the killing of *a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties*. The current exemption and the exemption created by the bill only apply to such photographs or recordings held by an agency.

The bill specifies that the term “killing of a person” does not include the killing of a person in the care and custody of a state agency. The term “care and custody of a state agency” includes, but is

³⁴ Section 406.136(4)(c), F.S.

³⁵ Section 406.136(5), F.S.

³⁶ Section 406.136(6)(a), F.S. A third degree felony is punishable by a term of imprisonment up to 5 years, a fine up to \$5,000, or both. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

³⁷ Section 406.136(6)(b), F.S.

³⁸ Section 406.136(6)(c), F.S. In *State v. Schenecker*, No. 11-CF-001376A (Fla. 13th Cir.Ct. August 3, 2011), *cert. denied sub nom.*, *Media General Operations v. State*, 71 So. 3d 124 (Fla. 2d DCA 2011), the circuit court applied the exemption to crime scene photographs of homicide victims.

³⁹ Section 406.136(7), F.S.

⁴⁰ This change not only expands the existing exemption but reverts the exemption back to the exemption that was in place from 2011 until the Legislature narrowed the exemption in 2016.

not limited to: a protective investigation, protective supervision, or foster care as those terms are defined in s. 39.01, F.S.; a protective investigation or protective supervision of a vulnerable adult as those terms are defined in s. 415.102, F.S.; or an inmate in custody of the Department of Corrections.

The bill also retains provisions relevant to the current exemption, such as who may access the records and in what manner, but substitutes the term “person” for “a law enforcement officer who was acting in accordance with his or her official duties.”

The exemption is retroactive and applies to all such photographs or recordings, regardless of whether the killing of the person occurred before, on, or after July 1, 2015. However, the exemption does not overturn or abrogate or alter any existing orders duly entered into by any court of this state, as of the effective date of this act, which restrict or limit access to such photographs or recordings.

The bill provides a public necessity statement as required by the Florida Constitution. The statement includes legislative findings that indicate:

- Photographs and video and audio recordings are highly sensitive representations of the deceased that, if heard, viewed, copied, or publicized, could result in trauma, sorrow, humiliation, or emotional injury to the immediate family of the deceased and detract from the memory of the deceased;
- Dissemination of the photographs and video and audio recordings may be used by terrorists to attract followers, inspire others to kill, or educe violent acts;
- There are other types of available information, such as crime scene reports, which are less intrusive and injurious to the immediate family of the deceased and which continue to provide for public oversight; and
- The exemption should be given retroactive application because it is remedial in nature.

The bill provides for repeal of the exemption on October 2, 2023, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

The bill takes effect October 1, 2018.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

Voting Requirement

Article I, s. 24(c) of the Florida Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting for final passage of a newly created or expanded public record exemption. Because the bill expands a public record exemption, it requires a two-thirds vote for final passage.

Public Necessity Statement

Article I, s. 24(c) of the Florida Constitution requires a public necessity statement for a newly created or expanded public records or public meetings exemption. The bill expands a public record exemption, and includes a public necessity statement.

Breadth of Exemption

Article I, s. 24(c) of the Florida Constitution requires a newly created public records exemption to be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the law. Based on the legislative findings in the statement of public necessity, the public records exemption in this bill appears to be no broader than necessary to accomplish its stated purpose.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

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

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill may have an indeterminate fiscal impact on agencies relating to training and redaction of exempt information. However, costs may be minimal and would be absorbed by the agencies because training and redaction of exempt information are part of the day-to-day responsibilities of agencies.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 406.136 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.

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