

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 Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

BILL: SPB 7002

INTRODUCER: Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee

SUBJECT: OGSR/State Child Abuse Death Review Committee

DATE: November 1, 2019

REVISED: _____

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Delia _____	Hendon _____	_____	CF Submitted as Comm.Bill/Fav

I. Summary:

SB 7002 amends s. 383.412, F.S., to save from repeal the exemption for certain identifying information held by the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee or a local child abuse death review committee. Current law provides a public record exemption for any information that reveals the identity of the surviving siblings, family members, or others living in the home of a deceased child who is the subject of review by and which information is held by the CADR or a local committee. Portions of meetings of the CADR or a local committee at which confidential or exempt information is discussed are exempt from public meeting requirements. The bill removes the scheduled repeal date, resulting in the continuation of the exemption.

The bill is not expected to have a fiscal impact.

The bill takes effect October 1, 2020.

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

Chapter 119, F.S., known as the Public Records Act, constitutes the main body of public records laws.³ The Public Records Act states that

¹ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(a).

² *Id.*

³ Public records laws are found throughout the Florida Statutes.

[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.⁴

The Public Records Act typically contains general exemptions that apply across agencies. Agency- or program-specific exemptions often are placed in the substantive statutes relating to that particular agency or program.

The Public Records Act does not apply to legislative or judicial records.⁵ Legislative records are public pursuant to s. 11.0431, F.S. Public records exemptions for the Legislature are codified primarily in s. 11.0431(2)-(3), F.S., and adopted in the rules of each house of the legislature.

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

The Florida Statutes specify conditions under which public access to governmental records must be provided. The Public Records Act guarantees every person’s right to inspect and copy any state or local government public record at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the custodian of the public record.⁸ A violation of the Public Records Act may result in civil or criminal liability.⁹

Only the Legislature may create an exemption to public records requirements.¹⁰ An exemption must be created by general law and must specifically state the public necessity justifying the exemption.¹¹ Further, the exemption must be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the law. A bill enacting an exemption may not contain other substantive provisions¹² and must pass by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting in each house of the Legislature.¹³

⁴ Section 119.01(1), F.S.

⁵ *Locke v. Hawkes*, 595 So. 2d 32 (Fla. 1992). Also see *Times Pub. Co. v. Ake*, 660 So. 2d 255 (Fla. 1995).

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” 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 119.07(1)(a), F.S.

⁹ Section 119.10, F.S. Public records laws are found throughout the Florida Statutes, as are the penalties for violating those laws.

¹⁰ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c).

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² The bill may, however, contain multiple exemptions that relate to one subject.

¹³ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c)

When creating or expanding a public records exemption, the Legislature may provide that a record is ‘confidential and exempt’ or ‘exempt.’¹⁴ Records designated as ‘confidential and exempt’ may be released by the records custodian only under the circumstances defined by the Legislature or pursuant to a court order. Records designated as ‘exempt’ may be released at the discretion of the records custodian under certain circumstances.¹⁵

Open Government Sunset Review Act

The Open Government Sunset Review Act (the Act) prescribes a legislative review process for newly created or substantially amended public records or open meetings exemptions,¹⁶ with specified exceptions.¹⁷ The Act 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 or repeal the sunset date.¹⁸ In practice, many exemptions are continued by repealing the sunset date rather than reenacting the exemption.

The Act 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.¹⁹ 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;²⁰
- 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;²¹ or
- It protects trade or business secrets.²²

The Act also requires specified questions to be considered during the review process.²³ In examining an exemption, the Act directs the Legislature to carefully question the purpose and necessity of reenacting the exemption.

¹⁴ 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 Sch. Bd. of Seminole*, 874 So. 2d 48, 53 (Fla. 5th DCA 2004).

¹⁵ *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So. 2d 683 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991).

¹⁶ 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 records or information or to include meetings.

¹⁷ Section 119.15(2)(a) and (b), F.S., provide that exemptions that are required by federal law or are applicable solely to the Legislature or the State Court System are not subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act.

¹⁸ Section 119.15(3), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 119.15(6)(b), F.S.

²⁰ Section 119.15(6)(b)1., F.S.

²¹ Section 119.15(6)(b)2., F.S.

²² Section 119.15(6)(b)3., F.S.

²³ Section 119.15(6)(a), F.S. The specified questions are:

- 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?

If, in reenacting an exemption or repealing the sunset date, the exemption is expanded, then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are required.²⁴ If the exemption is reenacted or saved from repeal 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.²⁵

Exemptions Under Review

Current law provides both a public records and a public meetings exemption for the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee and local child abuse death review committees.²⁶

Information that reveals the identity of the surviving siblings, family members, or others living in the home of a deceased child who is the subject of review by the state committee or a local committee is confidential and exempt from public records requirements.²⁷ In addition, confidential or exempt information obtained by the state committee or a local committee retains its confidential or exempt status.²⁸ The state and local committees may share with each other any relevant confidential or exempt information regarding case reviews.²⁹ Any person who knowingly or willfully violates the public records exemption commits a misdemeanor of the first degree.^{30,31} Portions of meetings of the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee or a local committee at which confidential and exempt information is discussed are exempt from public meetings requirements.³²

Pursuant to the Open Government Sunset Review Act, these exemptions will repeal on October 2, 2020, unless saved from repeal by the Legislature.³³

The public records exemption was initially enacted by the Legislature in 1999 and amended and reenacted, thereafter in 2005, 2010, and 2015.^{34, 35} The stated purpose for the exemption was “to increase the potential for reduced morbidity or mortality of children and reduce the potential for

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- 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?

²⁴ FLA. CONST. art. I, s. 24(c).

²⁵ Section 119.15(7), F.S.

²⁶ Section 383.412, F.S.

²⁷ Section 383.412(2)(a), F.S.

²⁸ Section 383.412(2)(b), F.S.

²⁹ Section 383.412(4), F.S.

³⁰ Section 383.412(5), F.S.

³¹ A misdemeanor of the first degree is punishable by a term of imprisonment not to exceed one year and a fine not to exceed \$1,000. *See* 775.082(4)(a) and 775.083(1)(d), F.S.

³² Section 383.412(3), F.S.

³³ Section 383.412(6), F.S.

³⁴ *See* Chs. 99-210, 2005-190, 2010-40, and 2015-77, Laws of Florida

³⁵ The initial act sunset in 2004 when legislation to reenact the exemption failed to pass both chambers of the Legislature. *See* Florida Senate, *Website Archive*, Senate 0462: Relating to Child Fatalities/Pub. Rec./OGSR http://archive.flsenate.gov/session/index.cfm?BI_Mode=ViewBillInfo&Mode=Bills&ElementID=JumpToBox&SubMenu=1&Year=2004&billnum=462 (last visited Oct. 31, 2019).

poor outcomes for children, thereby improving the overall quality of life for children.”³⁶ The Legislature found that the release of sensitive, personal information could hamper open communication and coordination among parties during the death review and that the harm resulting from the release of such information substantially outweighed any public benefit.³⁷

Senate Review of s. 383.412, F.S.

In the course of conducting the Open Government Sunset Review of s. 383.412, F.S., the Senate Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee Staff met with representatives from the Department of Health (DOH) and the Department of Children and Families (DCF) and conducted surveys of each of the 23 local review committees.

Originally enacted in 1999, the subject exemption was most recently amended in 2015. SB 7032 extended the exemption to cases reviewed by a committee where the death was determined not to be the result of abuse or neglect and limits the exemption for cases involving verified abuse or neglect.³⁸ The statute was also amended to authorize the release of confidential information to a governmental agency in furtherance of its duties or a person or entity for research or statistical purposes.³⁹

DOH and DCF staff stated that the exemptions have been effective and recommended making no changes to the statewide exemption. Similarly, surveys of the 23 local committees showed near unanimous support for keeping the local exemption in place unchanged.⁴⁰

Based upon a review of this public records exemption under the Open Government Sunset Review Act, as well as discussions with and recommendations of DOH and DCF and survey results from the 23 local committees, the professional staff of the Senate Children, Families, and Elder Affairs Committee recommends that the Legislature retain the public records exemption established in s. 383.412, F.S.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill is based on an Open Government Sunset Review of public records exemptions for personal identifying information held by DOH and by the local child abuse death review committees.

The bill amends s. 383.412, F.S., to continue the current public records exemption. Records containing the specified personal identifying information will continue to be exempt from public disclosure.

By removing the scheduled repeal of the exemption, the exemption is no longer subject to review under the Open Government Sunset Review Act.

³⁶ Ch. 99-210, s. 2, Laws of Fla.

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ Ch. 2015-77, Laws of Fla.

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ Summary of 2019 Local Child Abuse Death Review Committee Surveys. On file with the Senate Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs.

The bill takes effect October 1, 2020.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

Vote Requirement

Article I, s. 24(c) of the State Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting for final passage of a bill creating or expanding an exemption to the public records requirements. This bill continues a current public records exemption beyond its current date of repeal; thus, the bill does not require an extraordinary vote for enactment. (or if it expands the exemption, it does require an extraordinary vote)

Public Necessity Statement

Article I, s. 24(c) of the State Constitution requires a bill creating or expanding an exemption to the public records requirements to state with specificity the public necessity justifying the exemption. This bill continues a current public records exemption without expansion.

Breadth of Exemption

Article I, s. 24(c) of the State Constitution requires an exemption to the public records requirements to be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the law. The purpose of the law is to protect personal identifying information related to the surviving family members in child abuse-related death cases. The exemption does not appear to be broader than necessary to accomplish the purpose of the law.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 383.412 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.