

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 7038

INTRODUCER: Criminal Justice Committee

SUBJECT: OGSR/Information Held by an Investigative Agency

DATE: February 10, 2020

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
	<u>Erickson</u>	<u>Jones</u>		CJ Submitted as Committee Bill
1.	<u>Hackett</u>	<u>McVane</u>	<u>GO</u>	Favorable
2.	<u>Erickson</u>	<u>Phelps</u>	<u>RC</u>	Favorable

I. Summary:

SB 7038 amends s. 895.06(7), F.S., to save from repeal a public records exemption relating to investigative information. The exemption makes confidential and exempt from public disclosure information held by an investigative agency pursuant to an investigation of a violation of offenses concerning racketeering and illegal debts.

This confidential and exempt information may be disclosed by the investigative agency to a governmental entity in the performance of its official duties and to a court or tribunal. The information is no longer confidential and exempt once all investigations to which the information pertains are completed, unless the information is otherwise protected by law. An investigation is considered complete once the investigative agency either files an action or closes its investigation without filing an action.

The exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act and stands repealed on October 2, 2020, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. The bill removes this repeal language.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state or local governments. Costs incurred by an agency in responding to public records requests for the investigative information should be offset by authorized fees. See Section V. Fiscal Impact Statement.

The bill takes effect on October 1, 2020.

II. Present Situation:

Access to Public Records - Generally

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 The right to inspect or copy 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

Additional requirements and exemptions related to public records are found in various statutes and rules, depending on the branch of government involved. For instance, s. 11.0431, F.S., provides public access requirements for legislative records. Relevant exemptions are codified in s. 11.0431(2)-(3), F.S., and the statutory provisions are adopted in the rules of each house of the legislature.³ Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.420 governs public access to judicial branch records.⁴ Lastly, ch. 119, F.S., provides requirements for public records held by executive agencies.

Executive Agency Records – The Public Records Act

Chapter 119, F.S., known as the Public Records Act, provides that all state, county, and municipal records are open for personal inspection and copying by any person, and that providing access to public records is a duty of each agency.⁵

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 the statutory definition of “public record” to include “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 public records must be provided. The Public Records Act guarantees every person’s right to inspect and copy any public record at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the

¹ FLA. CONST. art. I, s. 24(a).

² *Id.*

³ See Rule 1.48, *Rules and Manual of the Florida Senate*, (2018-2020) and Rule 14.1, *Rules of the Florida House of Representatives*, Edition 2, (2018-2020).

⁴ *State v. Wooten*, 260 So.3d 1060 (Fla. 4th DCA 2018).

⁵ Section 119.01(1), F.S. 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.”

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.”

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

custodian of the public record.⁸ A violation of the Public Records Act may result in civil or criminal liability.⁹

The Legislature may exempt public records from public access requirements by passing a general law by a two-thirds vote of both the House and the Senate.¹⁰ The exemption must state with specificity the public necessity justifying the exemption and must be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the exemption.¹¹

General exemptions from the public records requirements are contained in the Public Records Act.¹² Specific exemptions often are placed in the substantive statutes relating to a particular agency or program.¹³

When creating a public records exemption, the Legislature may provide that a record is “exempt” or “confidential and exempt.” Custodians of records designated as “exempt” are not prohibited from disclosing the record; rather, the exemption means that the custodian cannot be compelled to disclose the record.¹⁴ Custodians of records designated as “confidential and exempt” may not disclose the record except under circumstances specifically defined by the Legislature.¹⁵

Open Government Sunset Review Act

The Open Government Sunset Review Act¹⁶ (the Act) prescribes a legislative review process for newly created or substantially amended¹⁷ public records or open meetings exemptions, with specified exceptions.¹⁸ It requires the automatic repeal of such exemption on October 2nd of the fifth year after creation or substantial amendment, unless the Legislature reenacts the exemption.¹⁹

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.²⁰

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. See, e.g., Halifax Hosp. Medical Center v. News-Journal Corp.*, 724 So.2d 567 (Fla. 1999) (holding 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); *Baker County Press, Inc. v. Baker County Medical Services, Inc.*, 870 So.2d 189 (Fla. 1st DCA 2004) (holding that a statutory provision written to bring another party within an existing public records exemption is unconstitutional without a public necessity statement).

¹² *See, e.g., s. 119.071(1)(a), F.S.* (exempting from public disclosure examination questions and answer sheets of examinations administered by a governmental agency for the purpose of licensure).

¹³ *See, e.g., s. 213.053(2)(a), F.S.* (exempting from public disclosure information contained in tax returns received by the Department of Revenue).

¹⁴ *See Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So.2d 683, 687 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991).

¹⁵ *WFTV, Inc. v. The School Board of Seminole*, 874 So.2d 48 (Fla. 5th DCA 2004).

¹⁶ Section 119.15, F.S.

¹⁷ An exemption is considered to be substantially amended if it is expanded to include more records or information or to include meetings as well as records. Section 119.15(4)(b), F.S.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ Section 119.15(3), F.S.

²⁰ Section 119.15(6)(b), F.S.

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 subdivisions to effectively and efficiently administer a governmental program, and administration would be significantly impaired without the exemption;²¹
- It protects sensitive, personal information, the release of which would be defamatory, cause unwarranted damage to the good name or reputation of the individual, or would jeopardize the individual's safety. If this public purpose is cited as the basis of an exemption, however, only personal identifying information is exempt;²² or
- It protects information of a confidential nature concerning entities, such as trade or business secrets.²³

The Act also requires specified questions to be considered during the review process.²⁴ In examining an exemption, the Act directs the Legislature to carefully question the purpose and necessity of reenacting the exemption.

If the exemption is continued and expanded, then a public necessity statement and a two-thirds vote for passage are required.²⁵ If the exemption is continued without substantive changes or if the exemption is continued and 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.²⁶

Florida RICO Act

The “Florida RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization) Act” is the short title for ss. 895.01-895.06, F.S. “Racketeering activity” means committing, attempting to commit, conspiring to commit, or soliciting, coercing, or intimidating another person to commit any of a number of offenses listed in the definition.²⁷

²¹ Section 119.15(6)(b)1., F.S.

²² Section 119.15(6)(b)2., F.S.

²³ Section 119.15(6)(b)3., F.S.

²⁴ 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?
- 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?

²⁵ See generally s. 119.15, F.S.

²⁶ Section 119.15(7), F.S.

²⁷ Section 895.02(1), F.S. These offenses include violations of specified Florida laws (e.g., Medicaid fraud, kidnapping, human trafficking, and drug offenses) as well as any conduct defined as “racketeering activity” under 18 U.S.C. s 1961(1).

Section 895.03, F.S., provides that it is unlawful for any person:

- Who with criminal intent has received any proceeds derived, directly or indirectly, from a pattern of racketeering activity or through the collection of an unlawful debt to use or invest, whether directly or indirectly, any part of such proceeds, or the proceeds derived from the investment or use thereof, in the acquisition of any title to, or any right, interest, or equity in, real property or in the establishment or operation of any enterprise.
- Through a pattern of racketeering activity or through the collection of an unlawful debt, to acquire or maintain, directly or indirectly, any interest in or control of any enterprise or real property.
- Employed by, or associated with, any enterprise to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in such enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity or the collection of an unlawful debt.
- To conspire or endeavor to violate any of the previously-described activity.

Section 895.04, F.S., punishes as a first degree felony²⁸:

- With criminal intent, receiving any proceeds derived, directly or indirectly, from a pattern of racketeering activity or through the collection of an unlawful debt²⁹ to use or invest, whether directly or indirectly, any part of such proceeds, or the proceeds derived from the investment or use thereof, in the acquisition of any title to, or any right, interest, or equity in, real property or in the establishment or operation of any enterprise;³⁰
- Through a pattern of racketeering activity or through the collection of an unlawful debt, acquiring or maintaining, directly or indirectly, any interest in or control of any enterprise or real property;
- If employed by, or associated with, any enterprise, conducting or participating, directly or indirectly, in such enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity or the collection of an unlawful debt; and
- Conspiring or endeavoring to violate any of the aforementioned unlawful acts.³¹

In addition to criminal penalties under s. 895.04, F.S., s. 895.05, F.S., imposes civil liability for violations of the Florida RICO Act, including forfeiture to the state of all property, including money, used in the course of, intended for use in the course of, derived from, or realized through conduct in violation of the act.³²

²⁸ A first degree felony is generally punishable by up to 30 years in state prison and a fine not exceeding \$10,000. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

²⁹ Section 895.02(2), F.S., defines an “unlawful debt” as any money or other thing of value constituting principal or interest of a debt that is legally unenforceable in this state in whole or in part because the debt was incurred or contracted in violation of specified Florida laws (e.g., various gambling offenses) as well as any gambling activity in violation of federal law or in the business of lending money at a rate usurious under state or federal law.

³⁰ Section 895.02(3), F.S., defines “enterprise” as any individual, sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, business trust, union chartered under the laws of this state, or other legal entity, or any unchartered union, association, or group of individuals associated in fact although not a legal entity; and it includes illicit as well as licit enterprises and governmental, as well as other, entities. A criminal gang as defined in s. 874.03, F.S., constitutes an enterprise.

³¹ Section 895.03(4), F.S.

³² Section 895.05(2), F.S.

RICO Investigative Subpoenas

Under s. 895.06, F.S., an investigative agency³³ may, during the course of an investigation into civil violations of the Florida RICO Act, subpoena witnesses and material if the agency has reason to believe that a person or other enterprise has engaged in, or is engaging in, activity in violation of the act.³⁴ “The purpose of the subpoena power under section 895.06 is to allow an investigative agency to investigate, collect evidence and determine if a RICO violation has occurred.”³⁵

A subpoena is confidential for 120 days after the date of its issuance, and the subpoenaed person or entity may not disclose the existence of the subpoena to any person other than the attorney for the subpoenaed person or entity during the 120-day period.³⁶

The investigative agency may apply ex parte to the circuit court for the circuit in which a subpoenaed person or entity resides, is found, or transacts business for an order directing that the subpoenaed person or entity not disclose the existence of the subpoena to any other person or entity except the attorney for the subpoenaed person or entity for an additional period of time for good cause shown by the investigative agency.³⁷

The investigative agency may seek a court order for noncompliance with the subpoena and may stipulate to protective orders with respect to documents and information submitted in response to a subpoena.³⁸ A person’s failure to comply with a court order issued pursuant to s. 895.06, F.S., may be punished as contempt of court.³⁹

Public Records Exemption for Florida RICO Investigative Information

Section 895.06(7), F.S., which was created in 2015,⁴⁰ makes confidential and exempt from public disclosure information held by an investigative agency pursuant to an investigation of a violation of s. 895.03, F.S., which specifies prohibited racketeering activity.⁴¹

This confidential and exempt information may be disclosed by the investigative agency to a governmental entity in the performance of its official duties and to a court or tribunal.⁴² The information is no longer confidential and exempt once all investigations to which the information pertains are completed, unless the information is otherwise protected by law.⁴³ An investigation

³³ Section 895.02(7), F.S., defines “investigative agency” as the Department of Legal Affairs, the Office of Statewide Prosecution, or the office of a state attorney.

³⁴ Section 895.06(1), F.S.

³⁵ *Check ‘N Go of Florida, Inc. v. State*, 790 So.2d 454, 457 (Fla. 5th DCA 2001), *review denied* 817 So.2d 845 (Fla. 2002).

³⁶ Section 895.06(2), F.S.

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ Section 895.06(4) and (6), F.S.

³⁹ Section 895.06(5), F.S.

⁴⁰ Chapter 2015-99, L.O.F.

⁴¹ *See* s. 895.06(7)(a), F.S.

⁴² Section 895.06(7)(b), F.S.

⁴³ Section 895.06(7)(c), F.S.

is considered complete once the investigative agency either files an action or closes its investigation without filing an action.⁴⁴

The exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act and stands repealed on October 2, 2020, unless reviewed and saved from repeal by the Legislature.⁴⁵

The statement of public necessity for the exemption provides the following reasons for creating the exemption:

- Because a Florida RICO Act investigation conducted by an investigative agency may lead to the filing of a civil action, the premature release of the information held by such investigative agency could frustrate or thwart the investigation and impair the ability of the investigative agency to effectively and efficiently administer its duties under the act;
- The exemption protects the reputation of the potential defendant in the event the investigation is closed without the filing of a civil action; and
- Without the exemption, a potential defendant under the Florida RICO Act may learn of the investigation and dissipate his or her assets and thwart any future enforcement action under the act.⁴⁶

Legislative Survey Regarding the Public Records Exemption for Florida RICO Investigation Information

Staff received responses from the Department of Legal Affairs (DLA) and the state attorney offices in the 15th and 20th Judicial Circuits to a joint survey of the House Oversight, Transparency and Public Management Subcommittee and the Senate Committee on Criminal Justice regarding the public records exemption for Florida RICO investigation information. Both offices recommended retaining the exemption without changes.⁴⁷

Between July 1, 2015, and August 1, 2019, the DLA initiated five RICO investigations, of which three have been completed. During the same time period, the state attorney office in the 15th Judicial Circuit initiated and completed a minimum of 16 RICO investigations, and the State Attorney's Office for the 20th Judicial Circuit initiated and completed approximately five RICO investigations.⁴⁸

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill saves from repeal and retains a public records exemption in s. 895.06(7), F.S., relating to investigative information. Section 895.06(7), F.S., makes confidential and exempt from public disclosure information held by an investigative agency pursuant to an investigation of a violation of s. 895.03, F.S., which specifies prohibited racketeering activity.

This confidential and exempt information may be disclosed by the investigative agency to a governmental entity in the performance of its official duties and to a court or tribunal. The

⁴⁴ Section 895.06(7)(d), F.S.

⁴⁵ Section 895.06(7)(e), F.S.

⁴⁶ Chapter 2015-99, L.O.F.

⁴⁷ The survey responses are on file with Senate Committee on Criminal Justice.

⁴⁸ *Id.*

information is no longer confidential and exempt once all investigations to which the information pertains are completed, unless the information is otherwise protected by law. An investigation is considered complete once the investigative agency either files an action or closes its investigation without filing an action.

The exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act and stands repealed on October 2, 2020, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. The bill removes the scheduled repeal of the exemption.

The bill takes effect on October 1, 2020.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

Not applicable. The bill does not require counties or municipalities to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds, reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenue in the aggregate, nor reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

Voting 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 newly created or expanded public record exemption. The bill continues the current public records exemption under sunset review; it does not expand this exemption or create a new one. Therefore, a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting for final passage of the bill is not required.

Public Necessity Statement

Article I, s. 24(c), of the State Constitution requires a bill that creates or expands an exemption to the public records requirements to state with specificity the public necessity justifying the exemption. The bill continues the current public records exemption under sunset review; it does not expand this exemption or create a new one. Therefore, the bill does not require a public necessity statement.

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 public records exemption appears to be a reasonable measure to prevent premature release of RICO investigative information that could frustrate or thwart the investigation and thwart future RICO enforcement actions. Further, the RICO investigative information only remains confidential and exempt until all investigations to which the information pertains are completed, unless the information is otherwise protected by 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:

The private sector will continue to be subject to the cost associated with an agency making redactions in response to a public records request.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Costs incurred by an agency in responding to public records requests for the investigative information should be offset by authorized fees.⁴⁹

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 895.06 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.

⁴⁹ Section 119.07(2) and (4), F.S.

B. Amendments:

None.

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