

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 Governmental Oversight and Accountability

BILL: SB 774

INTRODUCER: Senator Diaz

SUBJECT: Public Records and Meetings/Applicant for President/State University or Florida College System Institution

DATE: February 14, 2020 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Bouck</u>	<u>Sikes</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>Favorable</u>
2.	<u>Ponder</u>	<u>McVaney</u>	<u>GO</u>	<u>Pre-meeting</u>
3.	_____	_____	<u>RC</u>	_____

I. Summary:

SB 774 makes confidential and exempt from public disclosure requirements any personal identifying information of an applicant for the position of president of a state university or Florida College System institution.

The bill also exempts from public meeting requirements certain meetings, or portions of such meetings, held for the purpose of identifying or vetting applicants for president of a state university or college. However, these meetings must be recorded. This recording is also exempt from public disclosure requirements.

The bill specifies that the meeting exemption does not apply to a meeting held for the purpose of establishing qualifications of potential applicants or compensation framework to be offered. Additionally, any meeting held after a final group of at least three applicants is established must be open to the public.

The bill provides that the exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunshine Review Act, and so is repealed on October 2, 2025, unless saved from repeal by the Legislature.

The bill is not expected to impact state and local revenues or expenditures.

The bill takes effect upon becoming a law.

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, section 11.0431, Florida Statutes (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, chapter 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 Meetings Laws

The Florida Constitution provides that the public has a right to access governmental meetings.¹⁶ Each collegial body must provide notice of its meetings to the public and permit the public to attend any meeting at which official acts are taken or at which public business is transacted or discussed.¹⁷ This applies to the meetings of any collegial body of the executive branch of state government, counties, municipalities, school districts or special districts.¹⁸

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 FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(b).

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(b). Meetings of the Legislature are governed by Article III, section 4(e) of the Florida Constitution, which states: “The rules of procedure of each house shall further provide that all prearranged gatherings, between more than two members of the legislature, or between the governor, the president of the senate, or the speaker of the house of representatives, the purpose of which is to agree upon formal legislative action that will be taken at a subsequent time, or at which formal legislative action is taken, regarding pending legislation or amendments, shall be reasonably open to the public.”

Public policy regarding access to government meetings also is addressed in the Florida Statutes. Section 286.011, F.S., known as the “Government in the Sunshine Law,”¹⁹ or the “Sunshine Law,”²⁰ requires all meetings of any board or commission of any state or local agency or authority at which official acts are to be taken be open to the public.²¹ The board or commission must provide the public reasonable notice of such meetings.²² Public meetings may not be held at any location that discriminates on the basis of sex, age, race, creed, color, origin or economic status or which operates in a manner that unreasonably restricts the public’s access to the facility.²³ Minutes of a public meeting must be promptly recorded and open to public inspection.²⁴ Failure to abide by open meetings requirements will invalidate any resolution, rule or formal action adopted at a meeting.²⁵ A public officer or member of a governmental entity who violates the Sunshine Law is subject to civil and criminal penalties.²⁶

The Legislature may create an exemption to open meetings requirements by passing a general law by at least a two-thirds vote of each house of the Legislature.²⁷ The exemption must explicitly lay out the public necessity justifying the exemption, and must be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the exemption.²⁸ A statutory exemption which does not meet these two criteria may be unconstitutional and may not be judicially saved.²⁹

The Open Government Sunset Review Act (the Act) prescribes a legislative review process for newly created or substantially amended public records exemptions,³⁰ with specified exceptions.³¹ 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.³² The Act provides that a public records exemption may be created or maintained only if it serves an identifiable public purpose and is no broader than is necessary to meet such public purpose.³³

¹⁹ *Times Pub. Co. v. Williams*, 222 So. 2d 470, 472 (Fla. 2d DCA 1969).

²⁰ *Board of Public Instruction of Broward County v. Doran*, 224 So. 2d 693, 695 (Fla. 1969).

²¹ Section 286.011(1)-(2), F.S.

²² *Id.*

²³ Section 286.011(6), F.S.

²⁴ Section 286.011(2), F.S.

²⁵ Section 286.011(1), F.S.

²⁶ Section 286.011(3), F.S.

²⁷ FLA. CONST., art. I, s. 24(c).

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ *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 public records 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.

³⁰ Section 119.15, F.S. An exemption is substantially amended if the amendment expands the scope of the exemption to include more records or information or to include meetings as well as records (s. 119.15(4)(b), F.S.). The requirements of the Act do not apply to an exemption that is required by federal law or that applies solely to the Legislature or the State Court System (s. 119.15(2), F.S.).

³¹ 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.

³² Section 119.15(3), F.S.

³³ Section 119.15(6)(b), F.S.

Open Government Sunset Review Act

The Open Government Sunset Review Act³⁴ (the Act) prescribes a legislative review process for newly created or substantially amended³⁵ public records or open meetings exemptions, with specified exceptions.³⁶ 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.³⁷

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.³⁸ 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;³⁹
- 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;⁴⁰ or
- It protects information of a confidential nature concerning entities, such as trade or business secrets.⁴¹

The Act also requires specified questions to be considered during the review process.⁴² 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.⁴³ 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

³⁴ Section 119.15, F.S.

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ 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.

³⁷ Section 119.15(3), F.S.

³⁸ Section 119.15(6)(b), F.S.

³⁹ Section 119.15(6)(b)1., F.S.

⁴⁰ Section 119.15(6)(b)2., F.S.

⁴¹ Section 119.15(6)(b)3., F.S.

⁴² 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?

⁴³ See generally s. 119.15, F.S.

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.⁴⁴

State University System and Florida College System Governance

The State University System is composed of all public state universities.⁴⁵ The Board of Governors (BOG) has the authority to regulate the State University System pursuant to Art. IX, s 7(d) of the State Constitution. The BOG is required to operate, regulate, control, and be fully responsible for the management of the whole university system.⁴⁶ Each state university is governed by a local board of trustees, which is subject to public record and open meetings laws.⁴⁷ The BOG establishes the powers and duties of the boards of trustees and may delegate its constitutional or statutory powers and duties to the boards of trustees as its designee.⁴⁸ The BOG establishes the personnel system for all state university employees and confirms the selection and reappointment of presidents by state university boards of trustees.⁴⁹

The Legislature created the Florida College System (FCS) consisting of institutions⁵⁰ governed by boards of trustees.⁵¹ The State Board of Education establishes the standards and guidelines for FCS institutions.⁵² A local board of trustee governs each FCS institution.⁵³

State University and Florida College System Presidential Searches

Each state university board of trustees selects its university president, subject to confirmation of the candidate by the BOG and in accordance with BOG regulations. State universities and FCS institutions often establish search committees for filling a vacant president position. The purpose of a search committee is to locate qualified applicants who are interested in filling the position. The search committees may utilize consultants to aid them in their search.

BOG regulation specifies criteria to ensure that the search process is transparent, robust, and designed to attract highly qualified individuals.⁵⁴ Criteria include the requirements that a search committee be familiar, or demonstrate its ability to become familiar, with Florida's Sunshine laws,⁵⁵ and that the search committee maintain a webpage that includes search committee notices, agendas, and meetings; applicant lists; and means to provide input; for purposes of transparency.⁵⁶ Information obtained by a search committee or consultant, including applications and other information gathered by a committee or consultant regarding applicants, must be made

⁴⁴ Section 119.15(7), F.S.

⁴⁵ FLA. CONST art. IX, s. 7(b). The State University System is made up of 12 state universities, specified in s. 1000.21(6), F.S.

⁴⁶ FLA. CONST art. IX, s. 7(d). *See also* ss. 20.155(4)(a), 1001.70(3), 1001.705(2), and 1001.706(2)(a), F.S.

⁴⁷ FLA. CONST art. IX, s. 7(b)-(c). *See also* s. 1001.71(1), F.S.

⁴⁸ FLA. CONST. art. IX, s. 7(c). *see also* s. 1001.706(2)(b), F.S.

⁴⁹ Sections 1001.705(2)(k) and 1001.706(6)(a), F.S.

⁵⁰ *See* s. 1000.21(3), F.S., for a definition and list of each "Florida College System institution." Such institutions constitute political subdivisions of the state operated by boards of trustees. *See* s. 1004.67 and ss. 1001.61-1001.64, F.S.

⁵¹ Sections 1001.60, 1001.61(1) and (2), and 1001.64(2), F.S.

⁵² Section 20.15(1), (2), and (5); *see also* s. 1001.02(1) and (6), F.S..

⁵³ FLA. CONST s. 8(b). *See also* ss. 1001.60(3) and 1001.64(2), F.S.

⁵⁴ BOG Regulation 1.002(1).

⁵⁵ BOG Regulation 1.002(1)(b)ii.

⁵⁶ BOG Regulation 1.002(1)(c)i.

available for copying and inspection upon request. In addition any meetings associated with the search process are open to the public.⁵⁷

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 creates s. 1004.098, F.S., to establish an exemption from public records and public meetings requirements for information associated with the applicant search for the position president of a state university or FCS institution.

The bill specifies that any personal identifying information of an applicant for president of a state university or FCS institution is confidential and exempt from public records requirements. The bill provides that the personal identifying information of applicants who compose the final group of at least three applicants must be released by the state university or FCS institution no later than 21 days before the date of the meeting at which final action or voting is to occur on the employment of the applicants. The bill provides that the personal identifying information of the three or more applicants who comprise a final group of applicants becomes subject to the public records requirements at the time the applicant's names are released. The personal identifying information of all other applicants for will remain confidential and exempt.

The bill also creates an exemption from public meetings requirements for any meeting held for the purpose of identifying or vetting applicants for president of a state university or FCS institution, and any portion of a meeting that would disclose personal identifying information of an applicant or potential applicant. This exemption does not apply to a meeting held for the purpose of establishing qualifications of potential applicants or any compensation framework to be offered to potential applicants.

The bill specifies that any meeting or interview held after a final group of at least three applicants has been established, which is conducted for the purpose of making a final selection to fill the position of president of a state university or FCS institution must be open to the public.

The exemption from public records and public meetings established in the bill is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act and will be repealed on October 2, 2025, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 2, pursuant to a requirement in the State Constitution, sets forth the public necessity justifying the exemption.⁵⁸ The bill asserts that applicants for president who are currently employed could jeopardize their current positions if it were know that they were seeking employment elsewhere. Further, the bill specifies that an exemption is necessary to allow an institution search committee to have the most experienced and desirable pool of qualified applicants from which to fill the position of president.

⁵⁷ FCS institutions and state universities are considered state agencies, subject to public records and public meetings laws. See *Wood v. Marston*, 442 So. 2d 934, 938 (Fla. 1983) (holding that a University of Florida screening committee was subject to Florida's Sunshine Law); *Rhea v. District Bd. Of Trustees of Santa Fe College*, 109 So. 3d. 851 at 855, n. 1 (Fla. 1st DCA 2013) (noting that Santa Fe College, as part of the Florida College System, is a state agency having a duty to provide access to public records).

⁵⁸ FLA. CONST art. I, s. 24(c).

The bill takes effect upon becoming a law.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

Not applicable. The bill does not require counties or municipalities to take 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:

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 enacts a new exemption for personal identifying information about applicants for the position of president at a state university or Florida College System (FCS) institution, thus, the bill requires a two-thirds vote to be enacted.

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. Section two of the bill contains a statement of public necessity for the exemption.

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 of applicants for the position of president of a state university or FCS institution. This bill exempts only personal identifying information of such individuals, and portions of meetings where such information is discussed, from the public records requirements. 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:

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:

The governmental agencies will incur costs related to the redaction of records in responding to public records requests.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

The First Amendment Foundation has opposed the exemption established in the bill as contrary to the public interest.⁵⁹

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill creates section 1004.098 of the Florida Statutes.

This bill creates an unnumbered section of law.

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.

⁵⁹ First Amendment Foundation, *SB 774 Exemption/University President Searches* (Jan. 6, 2020), available at <https://floridafaf.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/SB-774-University-Presidents.pdf>.