CS for SB 1402

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$  the Committee on Governmental Oversight and Accountability; and Senator Martin

	585-03545A-23 20231402c1
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to public records; amending s.
3	119.071, F.S.; defining terms; providing an exemption
4	from public records requirements for investigative
5	genetic genealogy information and materials;
6	authorizing and requiring the disclosure of such
7	information and materials under certain circumstances;
8	providing for retroactive application; providing for
9	future legislative review and repeal of the exemption;
10	providing a statement of public necessity; providing
11	an effective date.
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13	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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15	Section 1. Paragraph (r) is added to subsection (2) of
16	section 119.071, Florida Statutes, to read:
17	119.071 General exemptions from inspection or copying of
18	public records
19	(2) AGENCY INVESTIGATIONS
20	(r)1. As used in this paragraph, the term:
21	a. "DNA record" means all information associated with the
22	collection and analysis of a person's DNA sample, including the
23	distinguishing characteristics collectively referred to as a DNA
24	profile, and includes a single nucleotide polymorphism and a
25	whole genome sequencing DNA profile.
26	b. "Genetic genealogy" means the use of DNA testing in
27	combination with traditional genealogical methods to infer
28	relationships between persons and determine ancestry.
29	c. "Investigative genetic genealogy" means the application

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30	of genetic genealogy and law enforcement investigative
31	techniques to develop investigative leads in unsolved violent
32	crimes and provide investigative leads as to the identity of
33	unidentified human remains and living unidentified missing
34	persons.
35	d. "Investigative genetic genealogy information and
36	materials" means the information, records, and DNA records
37	created or collected by or on behalf of a law enforcement agency
38	conducting investigative genetic genealogy research, and
39	includes the names and personal identifying information of
40	persons identified through the use of genealogy databases,
41	traditional genealogical methods, or other investigative means.
42	The term does not include the name or personal identifying
43	information of:
44	(I) The donor of a biological sample attributable to a
45	perpetrator; or
46	(II) A person identified through investigative genetic
47	genealogy who is a witness to or has personal knowledge related
48	to the crime under investigation.
49	e. "Traditional genealogical methods" means the use of
50	genealogical databases and historical records to trace the
51	family lineage of a person.
52	2. Investigative genetic genealogy information and
53	materials are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s.
54	24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
55	3. Notwithstanding subparagraph 2., a law enforcement
56	agency:
57	a. May disclose investigative genetic genealogy information
58	and materials in furtherance of its official duties and
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59	responsibilities or to another governmental agency in the
60	furtherance of its official duties and responsibilities.
61	b. Shall disclose investigative genetic genealogy
62	information and materials pursuant to a court order for the
63	furtherance of a criminal prosecution. If a court orders the
64	disclosure of such information and materials, the recipient of
65	the information and materials must maintain the confidential and
66	exempt status of the information and materials and may only
67	publicly disclose the information and materials as necessary for
68	purposes of a criminal prosecution as determined by the court.
69	4. The exemption in this paragraph applies to investigative
70	genetic genealogy information and materials held by an agency
71	before, on, or after July 1, 2023.
72	5. This paragraph is subject to the Open Government Sunset
73	Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed
74	on October 2, 2028, unless reviewed and saved from repeal
75	through reenactment by the Legislature.
76	Section 2. The Legislature finds that it is a public
77	necessity that investigative genetic genealogy information and
78	materials be made confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1),
79	Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Article I of the State
80	Constitution. Investigative genetic genealogy is an advanced
81	investigative tool that uses law enforcement agency
82	investigative resources and traditional genealogical research in
83	collaboration with crime laboratories, private vendor
84	laboratories, and companies or organizations that provide
85	genealogy services and information to the public. Investigative
86	genetic genealogy allows law enforcement agencies to generate an
87	investigative lead on an unknown perpetrator. The investigative

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88	lead aids law enforcement agencies in determining potential
89	donors of crime scene samples, which can be confirmed or refuted
90	by a crime laboratory for use in legal proceedings. Convictions
91	and exonerations have been aided by the use of investigative
92	genetic genealogy. The same techniques are also used in missing
93	persons and unidentified human remains cases. Investigative
94	genetic genealogy is a valuable tool to solve violent crimes and
95	to hold accountable perpetrators who may otherwise roam freely
96	and undetected in society. Traditional forensic DNA testing
97	attempts to identify the possible donor of a crime scene sample
98	through matches in law enforcement agencies' DNA databases that
99	consist of short tandem repeat DNA databases. The use of
100	investigative genetic genealogy differs from traditional law
101	enforcement agency investigative techniques because it uses
102	advanced DNA testing to develop a single nucleotide polymorphism
103	or a whole genome sequencing profile from the unknown crime
104	scene DNA, which is then uploaded into a public genealogy
105	database and used to locate personal identifying information for
106	possible relatives and ancestors who participate in the
107	databases. Individuals whose names, contact information, or
108	other family associations are available in these databases may,
109	and routinely, have no association with or knowledge of the
110	perpetrator or the crime that a law enforcement agency is
111	investigating. The first publicized use of investigative genetic
112	genealogy involved the Golden State Killer cases in California.
113	The publicity surrounding law enforcement agencies' use of
114	genetic genealogy led individuals, genealogy service providers,
115	genealogical testing companies, and privacy advocates and
116	ethicists to express privacy concerns. Private companies have
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117	since strictly limited or precluded law enforcement agency
118	access to genetic genealogy databases due to fear that
119	individuals who are biologically related to a perpetrator but
120	unassociated with the crime may be identified, harassed, and
121	even victimized. Law enforcement agency use of investigative
122	genetic genealogy information and materials has been restricted
123	to violent crimes and unidentified human remains, and companies
124	employ opt-in features for customers. Failure to properly
125	protect and limit the disclosure of investigative genetic
126	genealogy information and materials will hinder law enforcement
127	agencies' ability to use this valuable method to solve violent
128	crimes and provide closure to the family members of victims of
129	these heinous acts. Often, unidentified human remains are
130	homicide victims, so protection of investigative genetic
131	genealogy tools and information is equally important in giving
132	names to these decedents as well as to their perpetrators. For
133	the foregoing reasons, the Legislature finds that it is a public
134	necessity that investigative genetic genealogy information and
135	materials be made confidential and exempt from public records
136	requirements and that such exemption be applied retroactively.
137	Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.

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