

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF FINAL BILL ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/HB 1443 Electronic Access to Official Records

SPONSOR(S): Judiciary Committee, Persons-Mulicka and others

TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** CS/SB 1616

FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION: 113 Y's 0 N's **GOVERNOR'S ACTION:** Approved

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

CS/HB 1443 passed the House on March 5, 2024, as CS/SB 1616 as amended.

Protective injunctions are available under Florida law for victims of the following forms of violence:

- Domestic violence;
- Repeat violence;
- Sexual violence;
- Dating violence; and
- Stalking.

Section 28.2221, F.S., requires the clerk of court or county recorder to make electronically available the identity of an adult respondent against whom a final judgment for an injunction for the protection of a minor has been entered. Current law only requires that such information be made available to the general public on an internet website. As such, it may be difficult for an interested party to find such information, despite it being made available somewhere on the internet.

CS/HB 1443 amends s. 28.2221, F.S., to clarify that each clerk of court or county recorder must make the identities of adults against whom a final judgment for an injunction for the protection of a minor has been entered, as specified under s. 28.2221, F.S., viewable to the general public through a searchable database on the clerk's or recorder's own website. The database must be easily accessible in a clear and conspicuous location on the homepage of the website. Additionally, the bill requires each clerk or county recorder to post a notice on its homepage that any affected party may request the addition of the identity of such a respondent to the database if he or she is not already included.

The bill has no impact on state government and an indeterminate fiscal impact on local government. See Fiscal Analysis & Economic Impact Statement.

The bill was approved by the Governor on April 26, 2024, ch. 2024-117, L.O.F., and will become effective on July 1, 2024.

I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

Background

Protective Injunctions

An injunction is a court order prohibiting a person from doing a specified act or commanding a person to undo some wrong or injury.¹ Protective injunctions are available under Florida law for victims of the following forms of violence:

- Domestic violence;²
- Repeat violence;³
- Sexual violence;⁴
- Dating violence;⁵ and
- Stalking.⁶

Depending on the type of injunction issued, a protective injunction may prohibit a person from:

- Remaining in the dwelling that the respondent shares with the petitioner;
- Going to or being within 500 feet of the petitioner's residence, school, place of employment, or other specified place;
- Committing an act of domestic violence or threatening to commit an act of violence against the petitioner;
- Telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner;
- Knowingly and intentionally coming within 100 feet of the petitioner's motor vehicle;
- Defacing or destroying the petitioner's personal property; or
- Maintaining possession of firearms or ammunition.⁷

A court may also require a respondent to complete a batterer's intervention program.⁸ Violation of a protective injunction is a first-degree misdemeanor, punishable by up to one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine.⁹

A petitioner seeking a protective injunction must allege in a sworn petition that:

- He or she is a victim of domestic violence; repeat, sexual, or dating violence; or stalking; or
- In the case of a petition for a domestic violence injunction, he or she has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger of such violence.¹⁰

Upon the filing of a petition for a protective injunction, the court must review the petition and determine whether stalking exists, or whether an immediate and present danger of alleged violence exists, as applicable.¹¹ If the court finds the petitioner is a victim of stalking or is in immediate and present danger

¹ Black's Law Dictionary 540 (6th ed. 1995).

² Domestic violence is an assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by another family or household member. Ss. 741.28(2) and 741.30, F.S.

³ S. 784.046, F.S.

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ S. 784.0485, F.S., governs the issuance of injunctions against stalking and cyberstalking. This process largely parallels the provisions and procedures relating to domestic violence injunctions.

⁷ S. 741.31, F.S.

⁸ *Id.*; s. 741.30, F.S.

⁹ Ss. 741.31, 775.082, 775.083, 784.047, and 784.0487, F.S.

¹⁰ Ss. 741.30(1)(a), 784.046, and 784.0485, F.S.

¹¹ Ss. 741.30(5)(a), 784.046, and 784.0485, F.S.

of violence, it may grant a temporary injunction in an ex parte proceeding,¹² pending a final hearing, and grant relief including, but not limited to, restraining the respondent from committing any acts of domestic violence or stalking, as applicable; and in the case of domestic violence:

- Awarding to the petitioner the temporary exclusive use and possession of a shared residence or excluding the respondent from the petitioner's residence; and
- Providing to the petitioner a temporary parenting plan,¹³ including a timesharing schedule,¹⁴ which may award the petitioner up to 100 percent of the timesharing.¹⁵

A temporary injunction is effective only for up to 15 days, and a full hearing must be set for a date prior to the injunction's expiration.¹⁶

Following the full hearing, if the court determines that the petitioner is either a domestic violence victim or has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger violence or stalking, it may issue a permanent protective injunction.¹⁷ However, if, after hearing evidence and testimony from the parties, the court finds no merit in the petitioner's case, the court may deny the injunction and dismiss the case.

The terms of a permanent protective injunction remain in effect until the defined period of the injunction expires, or the injunction is modified or dissolved, and either party may move at any time for modification or dissolution.¹⁸

Public Records

Article I, section 24(a) of the Florida Constitution sets forth the state's public policy regarding access to government records. The section guarantees every person a right to inspect or copy any public record of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government. The Legislature, however, may provide by general law for the exemption of records from the requirements of Article I, section 24(a) of the Florida Constitution provided the exemption passes by two-thirds vote of each chamber, states with specificity the public necessity justifying the exemption, and is no broader than necessary to meet its public purpose.¹⁹

The Florida Statutes also address the public policy regarding access to government records. Section 119.07(1), F.S., guarantees every person a right to inspect and copy any state, county, or municipal record, unless the record is exempt. Furthermore, the Open Government Sunset Review Act (OGSRA)²⁰ provides that a public record exemption may be created or maintained only if it serves an identifiable public purpose and the "Legislature finds that the purpose is sufficiently compelling to override the strong public policy of open government and cannot be accomplished without the exemption."²¹ However, the exemption may be no broader than is necessary to meet one of the following purposes:

- Allowing the state or its political subdivisions to effectively and efficiently administer a governmental program, which administration would be significantly impaired without the exemption;

¹² "Ex parte," Latin for "from one party," refers to motions for orders that can be granted without waiting for a response from the other side. These are generally orders that are in place only until further hearings can be held. Legal Information Institute, *Ex Parte*, https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/ex_parte (last visited Feb. 6, 2024).

¹³ A "parenting plan" governs the relationship between parents relating to decisions that must be made regarding the minor child and must contain a timesharing schedule for the parents and child. S. 61.046(14), F.S.

¹⁴ "Timesharing schedule" means a timetable that must be included in a parenting plan that specifies the time, including overnights and holidays, which a minor child will spend with each parent. S. 61.046(23), F.S.

¹⁵ S. 741.30(5)(a), F.S.

¹⁶ S. 741.30(5)(c), F.S.

¹⁷ S. 741.30(6), F.S.

¹⁸ S. 741.30(6)(c), F.S.

¹⁹ Art. I, s. 24(c), Fla. Const.

²⁰ S. 119.15, F.S.

²¹ S. 119.15(6)(b), F.S.

- Protecting sensitive personal information that, if released, would be defamatory or would jeopardize an individual's safety; or
- Protecting trade or business secrets.²²

The OGSRA does not apply to an exemption that applies solely to the Legislature or the State Court System.²³ Further, the OGSRA does not apply to an amendment to public records law that narrows the scope of an existing exemption.²⁴

Public Records and Court Proceedings

Independent of constitutional and statutory provisions that require court files to be generally open to the public, case law provides that "both civil and criminal court proceedings in Florida are public events" and that courts must "adhere to the well-established common law right of access to court proceedings and records."²⁵ A court may close a court file or a portion thereof on equitable grounds, but its ability to do so is limited. The Florida Supreme Court has ruled that closure of court proceedings or records should occur only when necessary to:

- Comply with established public policy set forth in the constitution, statutes, rules, or case law.
- Protect trade secrets.
- Protect a compelling governmental interest such as national security or the identity of confidential informants.
- Obtain evidence to properly determine legal issues in a case.
- Avoid substantial injury to innocent third parties, such as to protect a child in a divorce.
- Avoid substantial injury to a party by disclosure of matters protected by a common law or privacy right not generally inherent in the specific type of civil proceeding sought to be closed.²⁶

Currently, s. 119.0714(1), F.S., provides public record exemptions for several types of personal information contained in court files, including, but not limited to:

- Records prepared by an agency attorney;²⁷
- Various law enforcement confidential records;²⁸
- Social security numbers;²⁹
- Bank account numbers;³⁰ and
- A petition for an injunction for protection against domestic violence, repeat violence, dating violence, sexual violence, stalking or cyberstalking that has been dismissed without a hearing, dismissed due failure to state a claim or lack of jurisdiction, or dismissed for any other reason having to do with the sufficiency of the petition itself without an injunction being issued.³¹

Access to Electronic Court Records

Through administrative rule, the Florida Supreme Court has adopted standards for access to electronic court records and an access security matrix.³² There are different levels of permissible access depending on "the user's role and applicable statutes, court rules, and applicable administrative policy.

²² *Id.*

²³ S. 119.15(2)(b), F.S.

²⁴ S. 119.15(4)(b), F.S.

²⁵ *Barron v. Florida Freedom Newspapers, Inc.*, 531 So. 2d 113, 116 (Fla. 1988).

²⁶ *Id.* at 118.

²⁷ S. 119.0714(1)(a), F.S.

²⁸ S. 119.0714, F.S.

²⁹ S. 119.0714(1)(i), F.S.

³⁰ S. 119.0714(1)(j), F.S.

³¹ S. 119.0714(1)(k), F.S.

³² Fla. Office of the State Courts Administrator, *Standards for Access to Electronic Court Records* (Sept. 2022), <https://www.flcourts.gov/content/download/850949/file/standards-for-access-to-electronic-court-records-september-2022.pdf> (last visited Feb. 6, 2024).

Access may be restricted to certain user roles based on case type, document type, or information contained within court records.”³³

Current law authorizes access for the general public for all court records except those that are expunged or sealed, automatically confidential under Rule 2.420(d)(1), Fla. R. Jud. Admin.,³⁴ or made confidential by court order. However, the general public may not remotely access images of records in cases governed by the Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure, Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure, or Florida Probate Rules, pursuant to s. 28.2221(5)(a), F.S.³⁵

Serena’s Law

Pursuant to s. 28.2221, F.S., each county recorder or clerk of court must post on its website the identity of a respondent against whom a final judgment for an injunction for protection of a minor under ss. 741.30 (relating to domestic violence), 784.046 (relating to repeat, sexual, or dating violence), or 784.0485 (relating to stalking), F.S., is issued, unless the respondent is a minor.

Serena’s Law does not require a clerk or recorder to make available access to court records that would otherwise be prohibited by the Supreme Court’s security matrix. Rather, the goal of the law is to require certain limited information to be made available to the public. Currently, clerk of court websites lack uniformity regarding the level of case detail that is available electronically. As a result, when a criminal case is not prosecuted but a civil protective injunction is obtained against a perpetrator, potential employers and other members of the public may have difficulty discovering or be unable to discover that injunction, including through the use of a third-party background check.

Effect of the Bill

CS/HB 1443 amends s. 28.2221, F.S., to clarify that each county recorder or clerk of court must make available the identity of a respondent against whom a final judgment for an injunction for protection of a minor from domestic violence, repeat violence, sexual violence, dating violence, or stalking is issued, unless the respondent is also a minor. Such information must be viewable through a searchable database that is available in a clear and conspicuous location on the homepage of the county recorder or clerk’s official website. The required information must be made available for search by the general public.

The bill further clarifies that the county recorder or clerk may satisfy the requirement established under the bill by including a link to the official records index. However, such link must be clearly identified as the location where information available pursuant to Serena’s Law may be located.

The bill requires that, no later than 30 days after the bill’s effective date, the county recorder or clerk’s website must provide clear and conspicuous notice of the right of any affected party to request the addition to the database of the identity of a respondent against whom such an injunction has been issued if the respondent’s identity is not already included. The notice provision informs a victim or other affected party of the manner by which he or she may request that the identity of a respondent which is not currently published online under s. 28.2221, F.S., be added to the database. Further, the notice must include step by step instructions informing the user how to access the searchable database to search for and locate such information.

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ Pursuant to Rule 2.420(d)(1), Fla. R. of Judicial Admin., certain matters are automatically confidential, including, but not limited to, adoption records, chapter 39 records relating to dependency matters and termination of parental rights, clinical records under the Baker Act, the victim’s address in domestic violence matters, protected information regarding victims of child abuse or sexual offenses, and information that can be used to identify a petitioner or respondent in a petition for injunction against domestic violence, repeat violence, dating violence, sexual violence, stalking, or cyberstalking.

³⁵ *Supra* note 33 at 6.

The bill was approved by the Governor on April 26, 2024, ch. 2024-117, L.O.F., and will become effective on July 1, 2024.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

See fiscal comments.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The bill may have an insignificant, yet indeterminate fiscal impact on county recorders or clerks of the court expenditures related to creating the searchable database as prescribed under the bill. The fiscal impact may vary depending on whether a new database is created or the clerk or recorder opts to use a link to the existing official records.