By Senator Rodriguez

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to public records and public meetings; amending ss. 394.464 and 397.6760, F.S.; specifying that all hearings relating to mental health and substance abuse, respectively, are confidential and closed to the public; providing exceptions; exempting certain information from public records requirements; expanding a public records exemption to include certain petitions and applications; authorizing disclosure of certain confidential and exempt documents to certain service providers; authorizing courts to use a respondent's name for certain purposes; revising applicability; providing for future legislative review and repeal of the exemption; making technical changes; providing statements of public necessity; providing a contingent effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 394.464, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.464 Court proceedings and records; confidentiality.-

- (1) Absent the respondent's consent or a finding of good cause by a judge or an administrative law judge, all hearings conducted under this part are confidential and closed to the public.
- (2) (a) The respondent's name, at a hearing or on appeal, and all petitions or applications for voluntary and involuntary admission for mental health examination or treatment, court

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orders, and related records that are filed with or by a court under this part are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. Pleadings and other documents made confidential and exempt by this section may be disclosed by the clerk of the court, upon request, to any of the following:

- 1.(a) The petitioner.
- 2.<del>(b)</del> The petitioner's attorney.
- $3. \frac{(c)}{(c)}$  The respondent.
- 4. (d) The respondent's attorney.
- 5.(e) The respondent's guardian or guardian advocate, if applicable.
- $\underline{6.(f)}$  In the case of a minor respondent, the respondent's parent, guardian, legal custodian, or guardian advocate.
- $\frac{7.(g)}{}$  The respondent's treating health care practitioner and service provider.
  - 8.(h) The respondent's health care surrogate or proxy.
- 9.(i) The Department of Children and Families, without charge.
- 10.(j) The Department of Corrections, without charge, if the respondent is committed or is to be returned to the custody of the Department of Corrections from the Department of Children and Families.
- 11.(k) A person or <u>an</u> entity authorized to view records upon a court order for good cause. In determining <u>whether</u> if there is good cause for the disclosure of records, the court must weigh the <u>person's</u> <u>person</u> or entity's need for the information against potential harm to the respondent from the disclosure.

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 $\underline{\text{(b)}}$  This <u>subsection</u> section does not preclude the clerk of the court from submitting the information required by s. 790.065 to the Department of Law Enforcement.

- (c) (3) The clerk of the court may not publish personal identifying information on a court docket or in a publicly accessible file, but the court may use the respondent's name to schedule and adjudicate cases, including the transmission of any court order to the parties or the service provider.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$  A person or  $\underline{\text{an}}$  entity receiving information pursuant to this <u>subsection</u> section shall maintain that information as confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- (e) (5) The exemption under this <u>subsection</u> applies to all documents filed with a court before, on, or after July 1, 2019, and appeals pending or filed on or after July 1, 2025.
- (f) This subsection applies to records held by the Division of Administrative Hearings to the same extent as records held by a court.
- (g) This subsection is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2030, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.
- Section 2. Section 397.6760, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 397.6760 Court proceedings and records; confidentiality.-
- (1) Absent a judicial finding of good cause or the respondent's consent, all hearings under this part or part IV are confidential and closed to the public.
  - (2) (a) The respondent's name, at trial and on appeal, and

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all petitions or applications for voluntary and involuntary substance abuse treatment or assessment and stabilization, court orders, and related records that are filed with or by a court under this part or part IV are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. Pleadings and other documents made confidential and exempt by this section may be disclosed by the clerk of the court, upon request, to any of the following:

- $1.\frac{(a)}{(a)}$  The petitioner.
- 2. (b) The petitioner's attorney.
- $3. \frac{(c)}{(c)}$  The respondent.
- 4. (d) The respondent's attorney.
- 5.(e) The respondent's guardian or guardian advocate, if applicable.
- $\underline{6. (f)}$  In the case of a minor respondent, the respondent's parent, quardian, legal custodian, or quardian advocate.
- $\frac{7.(g)}{and \ service \ provider}$ . The respondent's treating health care practitioner
  - 8.(h) The respondent's health care surrogate or proxy.
- 9.(i) The Department of Children and Families, without charge.
- 10.(j) The Department of Corrections, without charge, if the respondent is committed or is to be returned to the custody of the Department of Corrections from the Department of Children and Families.
- 11.(k) A person or <u>an</u> entity authorized to view records upon a court order for good cause. In determining <u>whether</u> if there is good cause for the disclosure of records, the court must weigh the person's <u>person</u> or entity's need for the

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information against potential harm to the respondent from the disclosure.

- (b)(2) This <u>subsection</u> section does not preclude the clerk of the court from submitting the information required by s. 790.065 to the Department of Law Enforcement.
- (c) (3) The clerk of the court may not publish personal identifying information on a court docket or in a publicly accessible file, but the court may use the respondent's name to schedule and adjudicate cases, including the transmission of any court order to the parties or the service provider.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$  A person or  $\underline{\text{an}}$  entity receiving information pursuant to this <u>subsection</u> section shall maintain that information as confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- (e) (5) The exemption under this <u>subsection</u> section applies to all documents filed with a court before, on, or after July 1, 2017, and appeals pending or filed on or after July 1, 2025.
- (f) This subsection is subject to the Open Government
  Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand
  repealed on October 2, 2030, unless reviewed and saved from
  repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.
- Section 3. (1) The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity that court hearings under part I of chapter 394 and parts IV or V of chapter 397, Florida Statutes, be made confidential and closed to the public unless the court finds good cause to open a hearing to the public or the respondent consents to a hearing being open to the public. The mental health or substance abuse disorders of a person are medical conditions that should be protected from public disclosure. A

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person's health and sensitive personal information regarding his or her mental health or substance abuse disorders are intensely private matters. Making hearings confidential and closed to the public when such disorders, conditions, and personal information may be communicated will protect such persons from the release of sensitive personal information that could damage their and their families' reputations. Allowing public hearings relating to such information defeats the purpose of protections otherwise provided. Further, the knowledge that such sensitive personal information is subject to disclosure could have a chilling effect on a person's willingness to seek out and comply with mental health or substance abuse treatment services.

(2) The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity that voluntary applications or petitions for involuntary examination or treatment, court orders, and related records that are filed with or by a court or relevant service provider under part I of chapter 394 and parts IV or V of chapter 397, Florida Statutes, and the personal identifying information of a person with a potential mental, emotional, or behavioral disorder or a substance abuse disorder which is published on a court docket and maintained by the clerk of the court under part I of chapter 394 and parts IV or V of chapter 397, Florida Statutes, or with the relevant service provider be made confidential and exempt from disclosure under s. 119.07(1), Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Article I of the State Constitution. The mental health or substance abuse disorders of a person are medical conditions that should be protected from public disclosure. A person's health and sensitive personal information regarding his or her mental health or substance abuse disorders are intensely private

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matters. Making such applications, petitions, orders, records, and personal identifying information confidential and exempt from disclosure will protect such persons from the release of sensitive personal information that could damage their and their families' reputations. The publication of personal identifying information on a physical or virtual docket, regardless of whether any other record is published, defeats the purpose of protections otherwise provided. Further, the knowledge that such sensitive personal information is subject to disclosure could have a chilling effect on a person's willingness to seek out and comply with mental health or substance abuse treatment services.

Section 4. This act shall take effect on the same date that SB 1492 or similar legislation takes effect, if such legislation is adopted in the same legislative session or an extension thereof and becomes a law.