

**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.)

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Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Commerce and Tourism

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BILL: SB 7030

INTRODUCER: For consideration by the Commerce and Tourism Committee

SUBJECT: Public Records/Artificial Intelligence Bill of Rights

DATE: January 22, 2026

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	McMillan	McKay	CM	<b>Favorable</b>
2.			AP	

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**I. Summary:**

SB 7030 creates public records exemptions for information received by the Department of Legal Affairs (DLA) pursuant to a notification of a violation under ss. 501.9984, 501.9985, or 501.9986, F.S., or received pursuant to an investigation made by the DLA. Such information is confidential and exempt until the investigation is completed or ceases to be active.

The bill permits the DLA to disclose confidential and exempt information during an active investigation under specific circumstances.

Once an investigation is completed or once an investigation ceases to be active, the following information received by the DLA will remain confidential and exempt:

- All information to which another public record exemption applies;
- Personal identifying information;
- A computer forensic report;
- Information that would otherwise reveal weaknesses in data security; and
- Information that would disclose proprietary information.

The bill provides for the repeal of the exemptions on October 2, 2031, unless they are reenacted by the Legislature under the Open Government Sunset Review Act.

The bill takes effect on the same day as SB 482, takes effect, if such legislation is adopted in the same legislative session or an extension thereof and becomes law.

## II. Present Situation:

### Access to Public Records - Generally

The State Constitution provides that the public has the right to inspect or copy records made or received in connection with official governmental business.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

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 adopted in the rules of each house of the legislature.<sup>3</sup> Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.420 governs public access to judicial branch records.<sup>4</sup> Lastly, ch. 119, F.S., known as the Public Records Act, provides requirements for public records held by executive agencies.

### Executive Agency Records – The Public Records Act

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.<sup>5</sup>

Section 119.011(12), F.S., defines “public records” to include:

[a]ll 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 connections with the transaction of official business by any agency.

The Florida Supreme Court has interpreted this definition to encompass all materials made or received by an agency in connection with official business that are used to “perpetuate, communicate, or formalize knowledge of some type.”<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> FLA. CONST. art. I, s. 24(a).

<sup>2</sup> *Id.* See also, *Sarasota Citizens for Responsible Gov’t v. City of Sarasota*, 48 So. 3d 755, 762-763 (Fla. 2010).

<sup>3</sup> See Rule 1.48, *Rules and Manual of the Florida Senate*, (2022-2024) and Rule 14.1, *Rules of the Florida House of Representatives*, Edition 2, (2022-2024).

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.”

<sup>6</sup> *Shevin v. Byron, Harless, Schaffer, Reid and Assoc., Inc.*, 379 So. 2d 633, 640 (Fla. 1980).

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 custodian of the public record.<sup>7</sup> A violation of the Public Records Act may result in civil or criminal liability.<sup>8</sup>

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.<sup>9</sup> 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.<sup>10</sup>

General exemptions from the public records requirements are contained in the Public Records Act.<sup>11</sup> Specific exemptions are often placed in the substantive statutes relating to a particular agency or program.<sup>12</sup>

When creating a public records exemption, the Legislature may provide that a record is "exempt" or "confidential and exempt." There is a difference between records the Legislature has determined to be exempt from the Public Records Act and those which the Legislature has determined to be exempt from the Public Records Act *and confidential*.<sup>13</sup> Records designated as "confidential and exempt" are not subject to inspection by the public and may only be released under the circumstances defined by statute.<sup>14</sup> Records designated as "exempt" may be released at the discretion of the records custodian under certain circumstances.<sup>15</sup>

### **Open Government Sunset Review Act**

The provisions of s. 119.15, F.S., known as the Open Government Sunset Review Act<sup>16</sup> (the Act), prescribe a legislative review process for newly created or substantially amended<sup>17</sup> public records or open meetings exemptions, with specified exceptions.<sup>18</sup> The Act requires the repeal of

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<sup>7</sup> Section 119.07(1)(a), F.S.

<sup>8</sup> Section 119.10, F.S. Public records laws are found throughout the Florida Statutes, as are the penalties for violating those laws.

<sup>9</sup> FLA. CONST. art. I, s. 24(c).

<sup>10</sup> *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).

<sup>11</sup> *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).

<sup>12</sup> *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).

<sup>13</sup> *WFTV, Inc. v. The Sch. Bd. of Seminole County*, 874 So. 2d 48, 53 (Fla. 5<sup>th</sup> DCA 2004).

<sup>14</sup> *Id.*

<sup>15</sup> *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So. 2d 683 (Fla. 5<sup>th</sup> DCA 1991).

<sup>16</sup> Section 119.15, F.S.

<sup>17</sup> 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.

<sup>18</sup> Section 119.15(2)(a) and (b), F.S., provides that exemptions required by federal law or applicable solely to the Legislature or the State Court System are not subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act.

such exemption on October 2 of the fifth year after its creation or substantial amendment, unless the Legislature reenacts the exemption.<sup>19</sup>

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.<sup>20</sup> An exemption serves an identifiable purpose if the Legislature finds that the purpose of the exemption outweighs open government policy and cannot be accomplished without the exemption and it meets one of the following purposes:

- 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;<sup>21</sup>
- 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;<sup>22</sup> or
- It protects information of a confidential nature concerning entities, such as trade or business secrets.<sup>23</sup>

The Act also requires specified questions to be considered during the review process.<sup>24</sup> In examining an exemption, the Act directs the Legislature to 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 again required.<sup>25</sup> 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 expire, the previously exempt records will remain exempt unless otherwise provided by law.<sup>26</sup>

## Artificial Intelligence

SB 482 creates the “Artificial Intelligence Bill of Rights,” and provides consumer protections including regulations aimed at companion chatbot platforms. These regulations include prohibiting a minor from entering into a contract with the platform to become an account holder

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<sup>19</sup> Section 119.15(3), F.S.

<sup>20</sup> Section 119.15(6)(b), F.S.

<sup>21</sup> Section 119.15(6)(b)1., F.S.

<sup>22</sup> Section 119.15(6)(b)2., F.S.

<sup>23</sup> Section 119.15(6)(b)3., F.S.

<sup>24</sup> 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?

<sup>25</sup> See generally s. 119.15, F.S.

<sup>26</sup> Section 119.15(7), F.S.

or from maintaining an existing account, unless the minor's parent or guardian gives consent. If consent is provided, the platform must authorize the consenting parent or guardian to receive certain controls over the minor's account. Upon request, the platform must permanently delete all personal information held by the platform relating to the terminated account. A companion chatbot must also provide certain disclosures to an account holder, as well as remind the account holder to take a break and that the companion chatbot is artificially generated and not human. The platform is also required to institute reasonable measures to prevent its companion chatbot from producing or sharing materials harmful to minors.

Additionally, at the beginning of an interaction between a user and a bot, and at least once every hour during the interaction, an operator is required to display a pop-up message notifying users that they are not engaging in dialogue with a human counterpart.

Further, an artificial intelligence technology company is prohibited from selling or disclosing personal information of users unless such information is deidentified data.

Companion chatbot platforms, operators, and artificial intelligence technology companies must act to accommodate the consumer protections provided in SB 482.

SB 482 grants the DLA authority to institute appropriate legal proceedings against businesses that it believes have violated or are violating the provisions in the "Artificial Intelligence Bill of Rights."

As created, then, any information obtained by the DLA during an investigation of the consumer protection provisions in SB 482 is subject to disclosure under ch. 119, F.S. This could present a hurdle to the DLA's investigation and enforcement because it could stifle the disclosure of pertinent information to the DLA. Additionally, the release of consumer personal information could subject consumers to identity theft or further harm.

### **III. Effect of Proposed Changes:**

SB 7030 makes information received by the DLA pursuant to a notification of a violation under ss. 501.9984, 501.9985, or 501.9986, F.S., or received pursuant to an investigation made by the DLA, confidential and exempt. Such information is confidential and exempt until the investigation is completed or ceases to be active.

During an active investigation, the DLA may disclose confidential and exempt information:

- In furtherance of its official duties and responsibilities;
- For print, publication, or broadcast if the DLA determines that such release would assist in notifying the public or locating or identifying a person believed to be a victim of the improper use or disposal of customer records; or
- To another governmental entity in the furtherance of its official duties and responsibilities.

Once an investigation is completed or once an investigation ceases to be active, the following information received by the DLA will remain confidential and exempt:

- All information to which another public record exemption applies;
- Personal identifying information;

- A computer forensic report;
- Information that would otherwise reveal weaknesses in data security; and
- Information that would disclose proprietary information.

For the purposes of these public records exemptions, “proprietary information” means information that:

- Is owned and controlled by the companion chatbot platform, the bot, or the artificial intelligence technology company;
- Is intended to be private and is treated by the companion chatbot platform, the bot, or the artificial intelligence technology company as private because disclosure would harm such entities or their business operations;
- Has not been disclosed except as required by law or private agreement that provides that the information will not be released to the public;
- Is not publicly available or otherwise readily ascertainable through proper means from another source in the same configuration as received by the DLA; or
- Reveals competitive interests, the disclosure of which would impair the competitive advantage of the companion chatbot platform, the bot, or the artificial intelligence technology company that is the subject of the information.

The provisions will be subject to an Open Government Sunset Review in accordance with s. 119.15, F.S., and will stand repealed on October 2, 2031, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

The bill will become effective on the same date that SB 482 (2026) or similar legislation takes effect, if such legislation is adopted in the same legislative session or an extension thereof and becomes law.

#### **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:**

###### **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. The bill creates new public records exemptions. 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. Sections 2, 4, and 6 of the bill contain the public necessity statements.

**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 bill creates public records exemptions for information relating to a notification of a violation under ss. 501.9984, 501.9985, or 501.9986, F.S., or received pursuant to an investigation made by the DLA, as well as information to which another public record exemption applies, personal identifying information, a computer forensic report, information that would otherwise reveal weaknesses in a business' data security, and information that would disclose a companion chatbot's proprietary information. The exemptions do not appear to be broader than necessary to accomplish the purpose of the law.

**C. Trust Funds Restrictions:**

None identified.

**D. State Tax or Fee Increases:**

None identified.

**E. Other Constitutional Issues:**

None identified.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:****A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None identified.

**B. Private Sector Impact:**

None.

**C. Government Sector Impact:**

None.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 501.9984, 501.9985, and 501.9986.

**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.

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

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