

**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 Commerce and Tourism

---

BILL: SPB 7064

INTRODUCER: For consideration by the Commerce and Tourism Committee

SUBJECT: Public Records/Investigations by the Department of Legal Affairs

DATE: March 19, 2021

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

---

ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1. Harmsen	McKay		<b>Pre-meeting</b>

---

**I. Summary:**

SPB 7064 creates a public records exemption for information received by the Department of Legal Affairs (DLA) pursuant to a notification of a violation under the Florida Privacy Protection Act or received pursuant to an investigation made by the DLA or a law enforcement agency.

The bill permits the DLA to disclose this 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 information;
- A computer forensic report;
- Information that would otherwise reveal weaknesses in a business' data security; and
- Information that would disclose a business' proprietary information.

The bill provides for the repeal of the exemption on October 2, 2026, unless it is reenacted by the Legislature under the Open Government Sunset Review Act.

The bill takes effect on the same date that linked bill SB 1734 (implementing the Florida Privacy Protection Act) 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 Florida 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, 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.<sup>3</sup> Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.420 governs public access to judicial branch records.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup>

A public record includes virtually any document or recording, regardless of its physical form or how it may be transmitted.<sup>6</sup> 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.”<sup>7</sup>

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

---

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

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

<sup>3</sup> 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)

<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> 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.”

<sup>7</sup> *Shevin v. Byron, Harless, Schaffer, Reid and Assoc., Inc.*, 379 So. 2d 633, 640 (Fla. 1980).

custodian of the public record.<sup>8</sup> A violation of the Public Records Act may result in civil or criminal liability.<sup>9</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>10</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>11</sup>

General exemptions from the public records requirements are contained in the Public Records Act.<sup>12</sup> Specific exemptions often are placed in the substantive statutes relating to a particular agency or program.<sup>13</sup>

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.<sup>14</sup> Custodians of records designated as “confidential and exempt” may not disclose the record except under circumstances specifically defined by the Legislature.<sup>15</sup>

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

The Open Government Sunset Review Act<sup>16</sup> (the Act) prescribes 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> 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.<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 it meets one of the following purposes *and* the

<sup>8</sup> Section 119.07(1)(a), F.S.

<sup>9</sup> Section 119.10, F.S. Public records laws are found throughout the Florida Statutes, as are the penalties for violating those laws.

<sup>10</sup> FLA. CONST. art. I, s. 24(c).

<sup>11</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>12</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>13</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>14</sup> See *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So. 2d 683, 687 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991).

<sup>15</sup> *WFTV, Inc. v. The School Board of Seminole*, 874 So. 2d 48 (Fla. 5th DCA 2004).

<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., 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.

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

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

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;<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 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.<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 sunset, the previously exempt records will remain exempt unless provided for by law.<sup>26</sup>

### **Current Public Records Exemptions for Investigations Conducted by the Department of Legal Affairs**

Florida's public records laws currently make most information obtained by the Department open to the public.<sup>27</sup> In the absence of a specific legislative exemption, investigative records made or received by public agencies are open to public inspection pursuant to ch. 119, F.S.<sup>28</sup> Further, an agency's disclosure of records of its investigative proceedings upon the completion of a preliminary investigation does not violate an individual's right of privacy.<sup>29</sup>

---

<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.

<sup>27</sup> See *State ex rel. Veale v. City of Boca Raton*, 353 So. 2d 1194 (Fla. 4<sup>th</sup> DCA 1977), *cert. denied* 360 So. 2d 1247 (Fla. 1978).

<sup>28</sup> See *State ex rel. Veale v. City of Boca Raton*, 353 So.2d 1194 (Fla. 4<sup>th</sup> DVA 1977), *cert. denied*, 360 So.2d 1247 (Fla. 1978).

<sup>29</sup> See *Garner v. Florida Comm'n. on Ethics*, 415 So.2d 67 (Fla. 1<sup>st</sup> DCA 1982), *rev. denied*, 424 So.2d 761 (Fla. 1983).

Section 119.071(2), F.S., exempts various records and information from public inspection, including the following information when held by the DLA:

- Complaint and information held pursuant to an investigation of a violation of the Florida False Claims Act—this information may be disclosed after the completion of the DLA’s investigation, or as otherwise provided in the exemption.<sup>30</sup>
- Information received pursuant to a notice of a data breach or pursuant to certain investigation is confidential until the investigation is completed or ceases to be active. Disclosure of this information is authorized under specific circumstance.<sup>31</sup>
- Criminal or civil intelligence, investigative information, or any other information held by any state or federal agency that is obtained by the DLA in the course of an investigation under Part II of Ch. 501, regarding Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices. If this information is confidential or exempt from disclosure pursuant to s. 119.07(1), F.S., when held by the originating agency, it will retain that exemption when obtained by the DLA.<sup>32</sup>

### **Florida Privacy Protection Act**

SB 1734 creates the Florida Privacy Protection Act (Act). The Act grants consumers specific rights relating to their personal information, namely (1) the right to opt-out of the sale or sharing of their personal information, and (2) the right to correct or delete their personal information held by a business.

Specific businesses must act to accommodate these consumer privacy rights and provide notice to consumers about their collection and sale of personal information. Additionally, the businesses cannot discriminate against consumers based on their decision to opt-out of the sale or sharing of their personal information.

The Act grants the Florida Department of Legal Affairs (DLA) (also known as the Office of the Attorney General) authority to institute appropriate legal proceedings against businesses that it believes have violated or are violating the Act.

As created, then, any information obtained by the DLA during an investigation of the Act is subject to disclosure under ch. 119, F.S. This may present a hurdle to the DLA’s investigation and enforcement because it will stifle the disclosure of pertinent information from law enforcement or consumers to the DLA.<sup>33</sup> Additionally, the release of consumer personal information could subject them to identity theft or further harm.

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

SPB 7064 makes information received by the DLA pursuant to a notification of a violation of certain statutory requirements or received by the DLA pursuant to an investigation by the DLA or a law enforcement agency confidential and exempt.

---

<sup>30</sup> Section 68.083(8), F.S.

<sup>31</sup> Section 501.171(11), F.S.

<sup>32</sup> Section 501.2065, F.S.

<sup>33</sup> Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *HB 1239 Agency Analysis* (Mar. 6, 2019), (on file with the Senate Committee on Commerce and Tourism).

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

For purposes of this public records exemption, "proprietary information" means information that:

- Is owned or controlled by the business
- Is intended to be private and treated as such by the business because disclosure would harm the business or its business operations;
- Has not been disclosed except as required by law or a 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 it was received by the DLA; and
- Includes trade secrets and competitive interests.

This provision will be subject to an Open Government Sunset Review in accordance with s. 119.15, F.S., and will stand repealed on October 2, 2026, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

The bill will become effective on the same date that SB 1734 (2021) 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:**

None.

##### **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 creates a new public records exemption, thus the bill requires an extraordinary vote for enactment.

***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. This bill creates a new public records exemption, thus the bill contains a statement of public necessity.

***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. This bill creates a public records exemption for certain information held by the DLA during its investigations of violations of the Florida Privacy Protection Act, and maintains the exemption indefinitely for specific personal information and business information. 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.

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

None.

**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 section 501.177 of the Florida Statutes.

**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.

---