By the Committee on Governmental Oversight and Accountability; and Senator Abruzzo

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to public records; amending s. 397.6815, F.S.; providing an exemption from public records requirements for a petition for involuntary assessment and stabilization of a substance abuse impaired person, court orders, and related records, and personal identifying information on certain court dockets; providing exceptions; providing for release of a petition to a guardian advocate; providing retroactive application; providing a statement of public necessity; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 397.6815, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.6815 Involuntary assessment and stabilization; exemption; procedure.—

- (1) Petitions for involuntary assessment and stabilization, court orders, and related records filed with or by the court under this part are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- (2) Personal identifying information on a docket held under this part is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- (3) Petitions, court orders, related documents and personal identifying information shall be released, in addition to the persons identified in paragraph (4)(a):
- (a) To appropriate persons if necessary to ensure the continuity of the respondent's health care, upon approval by the

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respondent, the respondent's guardian, or, in the case of a minor, by the respondent's parent, guardian, legal custodian, or guardian advocate.

- (b) To an agency or individual who has obtained a court order finding good cause for releasing the petition, order, related records or personal identifying information. In determining whether there is good cause for disclosure, the court shall weigh the need for the information to be disclosed against the possible harm of disclosure to the respondent.
- (c) To the Department of Corrections, without charge, upon request 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.
- (4) Upon receipt and filing of the petition for the involuntary assessment and stabilization of a substance abuse impaired person by the clerk of the court, the court shall ascertain whether the respondent is represented by an attorney, and if not, whether, on the basis of the petition, an attorney should be appointed; and shall:
- (a) (1) Provide a copy of the petition and notice of hearing to the respondent; the respondent's parent, guardian, or legal custodian, or guardian advocate, in the case of a minor; the respondent's attorney, if known; the petitioner; the respondent's spouse or guardian, if applicable; and such other persons as the court may direct pursuant to paragraph (3)(b), and have such petition and notice personally delivered to the respondent if he or she is a minor. The court shall also issue a summons to the person whose admission is sought and conduct a hearing within 10 days; or

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(b) (2) Without the appointment of an attorney and, relying solely on the contents of the petition, enter an ex parte order authorizing the involuntary assessment and stabilization of the respondent. The court may order a law enforcement officer or other designated agent of the court to take the respondent into custody and deliver him or her to the nearest appropriate licensed service provider.

(5) This exemption shall be given retroactive application. Section 2. The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity that petitions for involuntary assessment and stabilization of a person impaired by substance abuse, court orders, and related records which are filed with or by a court pursuant to chapter 397, Florida Statutes, and personal identifying information on a court docket held pursuant to chapter 397, Florida Statutes, be confidential and exempt from disclosure under s. 119.07(1), Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Article I of the State Constitution. The personal health of an individual and his or her actual or alleged impairment by substance abuse are intensely private matters. The media have obtained Marchman Act records and have published details about people's struggles with substance abuse on the Internet. The content of such a record or personal identifying information should not be made public merely because the record or personal identifying information is filed with or by a court or placed on a docket. Making these records and identifying information confidential and exempt from disclosure will protect information of a sensitive personal nature, the release of which could cause unwarranted damage to the reputation of an individual, as well as his or her family. Publication of personal identifying

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585-02888-16 2016762c1 90 information on a physical or virtual docket, even if no other 91 record were published, would defeat the purpose of the 92 protection afforded by this exemption because a record of an 93 individual's substance abuse proceedings would be available to 94 the public. Further, the knowledge that sensitive personal 95 information is subject to disclosure could have a chilling 96 effect on the willingness of individuals to seek and comply with 97 substance abuse treatment services.

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.