

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF FINAL BILL ANALYSIS

BILL #: CS/CS/HB 781 Public Records

SPONSOR(S): State Affairs Committee; Government Operations Subcommittee; Robinson, W.

TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** CS/CS/CS/SB 844

FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION: 118 Y's

0 N's

GOVERNOR'S ACTION: Approved

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

CS/CS/HB 781 passed the House on April 21, 2021, as amended, and subsequently passed the Senate on April 22, 2021.

The Florida Constitution provides that the public has the right to inspect or copy records made or received in connection with official governmental business. Such right 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 government. General public records exemptions are set out in the Public Records Act, while agency- or program-specific exemptions are set out in the substantive statutes relating to the particular agency or program.

Unless otherwise required by the court, the bill prohibits a county recorder from removing a grantor name, grantee name, or party name from the register of the Official Records and the index on the county recorder's publicly available Internet website on the basis of a public record exemption, with certain exceptions. The bill provides that home addresses that are exempt from inspection or copying must be included in the Official Records but may not be included in the index or otherwise displayed on the county recorder's publicly available Internet website.

The bill provides that certain exempt information may be disclosed to specified persons conducting a title search upon presentation of photo identification and affirmation by sworn affidavit to the county recorder.

For written requests for the maintenance of an exemption of agency personnel information received on or before July 1, 2021, the bill requires a county property appraiser or county tax collector to comply with the request by October 1, 2021. However, the county property appraiser or county tax collector may not remove specified information within its records if the name or other exempt personal information is not associated with the property or otherwise displayed in the public records of the agency. Further, any information restricted from public display, inspection, or copying pursuant to a written request must be provided to the individual whose information was restricted.

The bill provides that upon the death of a protected party any party can request the county recorder to release a protected decedent's removed information, unless there is a related request on file with the county recorder for continued protection of such information or unless such removal is otherwise prohibited by statute or court order.

The bill may have an indeterminate negative fiscal impact on local governments but does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state government.

The bill was approved by the Governor on June 29, 2021, ch. 2021-215, L.O.F., and will be come effective on July 1, 2021.

I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

Background

Public Records

Access

The Florida Constitution provides that the public has the right to inspect or copy records made or received in connection with official governmental business.¹ Such right 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 government.²

Additional public record requirements and corresponding exemptions are set out 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 that same section³ and the statutory provisions are adopted in the rules of each house of the legislature.⁴ Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.420 governs public access to judicial branch records.⁵ Lastly, chapter 119, F.S., provides requirements for public records held by executive agencies.

Executive Agency Records

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.⁶

A public record includes virtually any document or recording, regardless of its physical form or how it may be transmitted.⁷ The Florida Supreme Court has interpreted the statutory definition of “public record” to include “material prepared in connection with official agency business that is intended to perpetuate, communicate, or formalize knowledge of some type.”⁸

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.⁹ A violation of the Public Records Act may result in civil or criminal liability.¹⁰

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.¹¹ The exemption must state with specificity the

¹ FLA. CONST. art. I, s. 24(a).

² *Id.*

³ Section 11.0431(2) and (3), F.S.

⁴ 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).

⁵ *State v. Wooten*, 260 So. 3d 1060 (Fla. 4th DCA 2018).

⁶ 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 ch. 119, F.S., 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.

⁷ 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.”

⁸ *Shevin v. Byron, Harless, Schaffer, Reid and Assoc., Inc.*, 379 So. 2d 633, 640 (Fla. 1980).

⁹ Section 119.07(1)(a), F.S.

¹⁰ Section 119.10, F.S. Public records laws are found throughout the Florida Statutes, as are the penalties for violating those laws.

¹¹ FLA. CONST. art. I, s. 24(c).

public necessity justifying the exemption and must be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the exemption.¹² General exemptions from the public records requirements typically are found in the Public Records Act.¹³ Agency- or program-specific exemptions often are placed in the substantive statutes relating to the particular agency or program.¹⁴

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. Custodians of records designated as “confidential and exempt” may not disclose the record except under circumstances specifically described by the Legislature.¹⁵

General Exemptions under the Public Records Act

Section 119.071, F.S., provides general categories of public records that are exempt from inspection or copying and is divided into the following subparts:

- Agency administration;¹⁶
- Agency investigations;¹⁷
- Security and firesafety;¹⁸
- Agency personnel information;¹⁹ and
- Other personal information.²⁰

Section 119.071, F.S., provides for disclosure of certain exempt information under specified circumstances. The individuals covered by the exemptions found in s. 119.071, F.S., are eligible for redaction of their personal identifying information from public records.

Public Records Exemption for Agency Personnel Information

Section 119.071(4)(d), F.S., exempts from public disclosure certain identification and location information of specified agency personnel and their spouses and children. Personnel covered by these exemptions include:

- Active or former sworn or civilian law enforcement personnel, including correctional and correctional probation officers, certain investigative personnel of the Department of Children and

¹² *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).

¹³ 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).

¹⁴ 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).

¹⁵ See *WFTV, Inc. v. The School Board of Seminole*, 874 So.2d 48, 53 (Fla. 5th DCA 2004), review denied 892 So.2d 1015 (Fla. 2004); *City of Riviera Beach v. Barfield*, 642 So.2d 1135 (Fla. 4th DCA 1994); *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So.2d 687 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991). If the Legislature designates a record as confidential and exempt from public disclosure, such record may not be released, by the custodian of public records, to anyone other than the persons or entities specifically designated in statute. See Attorney General Opinion 85-62, Aug. 1, 1985.

¹⁶ Section 119.071(1), F.S., includes information related to (1) examinations administered by an agency for purposes of licensure, certification or employment; (2) certain specified information related to a competitive solicitation; (3) any financial statement of a prospective bidder in submitted to prequalify for bidding or for responding to a proposal for a road or any other public works project; (4) certain attorney work product; (5) videotape or video signals involving a federally licensed radio television station; (6) certain data processing software; and (7) specified United States Census Bureau address and map information.

¹⁷ Section 119.071(2), F.S.

¹⁸ Section 119.071(3), F.S.

¹⁹ Section 119.071(4), F.S.

²⁰ Section 119.071(5), F.S.

Families and Department of Health, and certain personnel of the Department of Revenue and local governments involved in revenue collection and revenue and child support enforcement.²¹

- Certain current or former nonsworn investigative personnel of the Department of Financial Services.²²
- Certain current or former nonsworn investigative personnel of the Office of Financial Regulation's Bureau of Financial Investigations.²³
- Current or former certified firefighters.²⁴
- Current or former justices of the Supreme Court, district court of appeal judges, circuit court judges, and county court judges.²⁵
- Current or former state attorneys, assistant state attorneys, statewide prosecutors, and assistant statewide prosecutors.²⁶
- General magistrates, special magistrates, judges of compensation claims, administrative law judges of the Division of Administrative Hearings, and child support enforcement hearing officers.²⁷
- Certain current or former human resource, labor relations, or employee relations directors, assistant directors, managers, and assistant managers of any local government agency or water management district.²⁸
- Current or former code enforcement officers.²⁹
- Current or former guardians ad litem.³⁰
- Certain current or former officers, supervisors, counselors, and therapists of the Department of Juvenile Justice.³¹
- Current or former public defenders, assistant public defenders, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, and assistant criminal conflict and civil regional counsel.³²
- Current or former investigators or inspectors of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.³³
- County tax collectors.³⁴
- Certain current or former personnel of the Department of Health.³⁵
- Certain current or former impaired practitioner consultants who are retained by an agency and certain current or former employees of an impaired practitioner consultant.³⁶
- Current or former certified emergency medical technicians and paramedics.³⁷
- Certain current or former personnel employed in an agency's office of inspector general or internal audit department.³⁸
- Current or former directors, managers, supervisors, nurses, and clinical employees of an addiction treatment facility.³⁹

²¹ Section 119.071(4)(d)2.a., F.S.

²² Section 119.071(4)(d)2.b., F.S.

²³ Section 119.071(4)(d)2.c., F.S.

²⁴ Section 119.071(4)(d)2.d., F.S.

²⁵ Section 119.071(4)(d)2.e., F.S.

²⁶ Section 119.071(4)(d)2.f., F.S.

²⁷ Section 119.071(4)(d)2.g., F.S.

²⁸ Section 119.071(4)(d)2.h., F.S.

²⁹ Section 119.071(4)(d)2.i., F.S.

³⁰ Section 119.071(4)(d)2.j., F.S.

³¹ Section 119.071(4)(d)2.k., F.S.

³² Section 119.071(4)(d)2.l., F.S.

³³ Section 119.071(4)(d)2.m., F.S.

³⁴ Section 119.071(4)(d)2.n., F.S.

³⁵ Section 119.071(4)(d)2.o., F.S.

³⁶ Section 119.071(4)(d)2.p., F.S.

³⁷ Section 119.071(4)(d)2.q., F.S.

³⁸ Section 119.071(4)(d)2.r., F.S.

³⁹ Section 119.071(4)(d)2.s., F.S.

- Current or former directors, managers, supervisors, and clinical employees of certain child advocacy centers.⁴⁰

To obtain the benefit of the exemption, the employee, or the employing agency of the employee, must submit a written request asserting the maintenance of the exemption to each agency that holds the employee's information.⁴¹ The identification and location information made exempt under s. 119.071(4)(d)2., F.S., is similar, but not identical. All of the provisions in s. 119.071(4)(d)2., F.S., exempt from public record requirements, including Official Records, the home addresses, telephone numbers, and dates of birth of the specified personnel and their spouses and children. However, exemptions are not uniform for the names, photographs, and places of employment.

In 2019,⁴² the legislature defined the term "home address" to mean:

[T]he dwelling location at which an individual resides and includes the physical address, mailing address, street address, parcel identification number, plot identification number, legal property description, neighborhood name and lot number, GPS coordinates, and any other descriptive property information that may reveal the home address.⁴³

The adoption of this definition allows the specified employees and their spouses and children to request redaction of all property descriptions from a public record (with no requirement for renewal), including Official Records, which may limit the ability of banks, title insurers, and others to determine ownership of or encumbrances on a property.⁴⁴ Thus, redacting this information may limit the effectiveness of the public record to give notice of property ownership to interested parties, which may:

- Create potential issues related to constructive notice and chain of title.
- Increase the possibility of fraud.
- Provide protected parties a false sense of safety.
- Cause problems relating to accurately surveying property.
- Delay real property transactions.⁴⁵

Civil and Criminal Penalties under the Public Records Act

If a person willfully and knowingly violates public records laws by failing to release unprotected information or by releasing exempt or confidential and exempt information, that person may be found to have committed a first degree misdemeanor, punishable by up to one year imprisonment and a fine of up to \$1,000.⁴⁶ Additionally, the knowing and willful violation of s. 119.105, F.S., which protects information relating to victims of crimes or accidents, is a third degree felony, punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a fine of up to \$5,000.⁴⁷

Further, any public officer who:

- Violates public records law commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable by a fine of up to \$500.⁴⁸
- Knowingly violates s. 119.07, F.S., pertaining to the inspection and copying of records, fees, and public records exemptions, may be suspended and removed or impeached and commits a first degree misdemeanor.⁴⁹

⁴⁰ Section 119.071(4)(d)2.t., F.S.

⁴¹ Section 119.071(4)(d)3., F.S.

⁴² Chapter 2019-12, L.O.F.

⁴³ Section 119.071(4)(d)1.a., F.S.

⁴⁴ Florida Office of Program Policy Analysis & Government Accountability (OPPAGA), *A Review of Home Address Redaction Processes and Real Property Interests*, Report 20-06, December 2020, <https://oppaga.fl.gov/Documents/Reports/20-06.pdf> (last visited April 2, 2021).

⁴⁵ *Id.* at p. 10.

⁴⁶ Section 119.10(2)(a), F.S.

⁴⁷ Section 119.10(2)(b), F.S.

⁴⁸ Section 119.10(1)(a), F.S.

⁴⁹ Section 119.10(1)(b), F.S.

Reasonable attorney fees are assessed against an agency found to have violated public records law.⁵⁰

Official Records

Clerks of the Courts

Clerks of the circuit courts (clerks) are constitutionally elected officers.⁵¹ A clerk is considered to be the county recorder.⁵² As county recorder, the clerk must record all instruments in one general series called "Official Records,"⁵³ which consist of each instrument that the clerk is required or authorized to record.

The clerk is responsible for:

- Keeping and maintaining all court documents and electronic filings in the clerk's office.⁵⁴
- Affixing a stamp, which may be electronic, to each document indicating the date and time that the submission was filed.⁵⁵
- Maintaining a progress docket on which the filing of each pleading or motion is noted.⁵⁶
- Maintaining a general alphabetical index, direct and inverse of all instruments filed for recordation.⁵⁷
- Implementing an electronic filing process.⁵⁸
- Keeping and furnishing to respective county property appraisers a daily schedule of the deeds and conveyances filed for recordation, which schedule should set forth the name of the grantor, the names and addresses of each grantee and a description of the land as specified in each instrument filed.⁵⁹

Official Records as Public Records

The purpose of recording a document is to put the public on notice of a particular matter. Therefore, all instruments recorded in the Official Records must always be available to the public for inspection under the clerk's supervision.⁶⁰ The term "public records" includes each official record.⁶¹ Clerks record numerous documents that are eligible for redaction or removal pursuant to s. 119.071, F.S.

A person who prepares or files a record for recording in the Official Records may not include in that record a social security number or a bank account, debit, charge, or credit card number (card number) unless otherwise expressly required by law.⁶² If the social security number or card number is in an electronic format, the county recorder must use his or her best efforts to keep the social security numbers confidential and exempt pursuant to s. 119.071(5)(a), F.S., and to keep the complete card numbers exempt pursuant to s. 119.071(5)(b), F.S., without any person having to request redaction.⁶³ A holder of a social security number or a card number, or the attorney or legal guardian thereof, may also request that a county recorder redact the social security number or card number that is part of an official record and made publicly available.⁶⁴ A request for redaction must be signed, legibly written, and delivered by mail, facsimile, electronic transmission, or in person to the county recorder. The request must also specify the identification page number of the record that contains the number to be

⁵⁰ Section 286.011(4), F.S.

⁵¹ See, FLA. CONST., art. V, s. 16 and art. VIII, s. 1.

⁵² Section 28.222(1), F.S.

⁵³ Section 28.222(2), F.S.

⁵⁴ Section 28.13, F.S.

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ Section 28.211, F.S.

⁵⁷ Section 28.222(2), F.S.

⁵⁸ Section 28.22205, F.S.

⁵⁹ Section 695.22, F.S.

⁶⁰ Section 28.222(7), F.S.

⁶¹ Section 28.001(2), F.S.

⁶² Section 119.0714(3), F.S.

⁶³ Section 119.0714(3)(a)1., F.S.

⁶⁴ Section 119.0714(3)(b), F.S.

redacted.⁶⁵ The county recorder does not have a duty to inquire beyond the written request to verify the identity of a person requesting redaction.⁶⁶

Further, since October 1, 2002, any person has a right to request that a county recorder remove from a publicly available website any social security number contained in an official record. Such request must be made in writing and delivered by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission, or delivered in person, to the county recorder. The request must specify the identification page number containing the social security number to be redacted. The clerk may not charge a fee for the redaction of a social security number pursuant to such a request.⁶⁷ However, the county recorder is not liable for the inadvertent release of social security numbers or card numbers filed with the county recorder.⁶⁸

A request to the clerk for maintenance of a public record exemption within Official Records must specify the document type, name, identification number, and page number of the Official Record that contains the exempt information.⁶⁹

Report by the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability

In December 2020, the Florida Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) issued a report entitled *A Review of Home Address Redaction Processes and Real Property Interests*. The OPPAGA Report states that the Florida Association of Court Clerks & Comptrollers has identified best practices for redaction requests.⁷⁰ Under such practices, each requestor, even those residing in the same home, must complete a request form identifying themselves, stating what makes their information eligible for redaction, and enumerating the specific documents and information to be redacted, including the specific instrument number, book, and page of the document.⁷¹

If an eligible individual seeks additional redactions in the future, he or she must complete a new redaction request each time.⁷² Most requestors self-attest that they meet the eligibility criteria for redaction,⁷³ but the OPPAGA Report states that some clerks require individuals to show identification or have the request form notarized. However, most clerks interviewed by OPPAGA indicated they do not further verify redaction eligibility because they do not believe they have the authority or the ability to do so.⁷⁴

Electronic Access to Official Records

Since January 1, 2002, the county recorder or clerk must provide, on a publicly accessible website, a current index of documents in the Official Records recorded on or after January 1, 1990, limited to grantor and grantee names, party names, date, book and page number, comments, and type of record.⁷⁵ Since January 1, 2006, the clerk must also provide electronic retrieval of images of the indexed documents.⁷⁶

Florida law prohibits a county recorder or a clerk from placing certain images or copies of public records, including an official record, on a publicly available Internet website if the image or copy is of a military discharge, death certificate, or a court file, record, or paper relating to matters or cases

⁶⁵ Section 119.0714(3)(b)1., F.S.

⁶⁶ Section 119.0714(3)(b)2., F.S.

⁶⁷ Section 119.0714(3)(c)2., F.S.

⁶⁸ Section 119.0714(3)(e), F.S.

⁶⁹ Section 119.0714(3)(f), F.S.

⁷⁰ OPPAGA, *supra* note 45 at p. 8.

⁷¹ *Id.*

⁷² *Id.*

⁷³ *Id.*

⁷⁴ *Id.*

⁷⁵ Section 28.2221(2), F.S.

⁷⁶ Section 28.2221(5)(e), F.S.

governed by the Florida Rules of Family Law, the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure, or the Florida Probate Rules.⁷⁷

An affected party must be given notice of the right to request removal or redaction of any image or copy of a public record, including an official record, if that image or copy is of a military discharge, death certificate, or a court file, record, or paper relating to matters or cases governed by the Florida Rules of Family Law, the Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure, or the Florida Probate Rules.⁷⁸ The request must be in writing and delivered by mail, facsimile, electronic transmission, or in person to the county recorder or clerk. The request must also identify the document identification page number of the document to be removed. The clerk may not charge a fee for the removal or redaction of a document pursuant to such a request.⁷⁹ An affected person may petition the circuit court for an order directing compliance with the law.⁸⁰

Court Records as Public Records

To implement Art. I, s. 24(a) of the Florida Constitution, the Florida Supreme Court adopted Florida Rule of Judicial Administration 2.051, which has since been renumbered to rule 2.420. Rule 2.420 governs public access to judicial branch records and provides that “[t]he public shall have access to all records of the judicial branch of government” except in limited circumstances.⁸¹

County Property Appraisers and County Tax Collectors

A “county property appraiser” is defined to mean “the county officer charged with determining the value of all property within the county, with maintaining certain records connected therewith, and with determining the tax on taxable property after taxes have been levied.”⁸² A “county tax collector” is defined to mean “the county officer charged with the collection of ad valorem taxes levied by the county, the school board, any special taxing districts within the county, and all municipalities within the county.”⁸³ The county officers maintain records, such as property records, containing information that is made exempt under s. 119.071, F.S. For example, a county property appraiser’s website may have a property owner name and a legal description of the property.⁸⁴ A county property appraiser’s website can also include courtesy web-links to images of deeds found on the clerk’s internet-based index of Official Records.⁸⁵

Effect of the Bill

Official Records

Unless otherwise required by the court, the bill prohibits a county recorder from removing a grantor name, grantee name, or party name from the register of the Official Records and the index on the publicly available Internet website on the basis of a public records exemption, unless the name of the grantor or grantee includes the street address portion of the home address, as defined in s. 119.071(4)(d), F.S., in which case the county recorder must remove the street address portion from display. Additionally, the bill provides that home addresses, as defined in s. 119.071(4)(d), F.S., that are exempt from inspection or copying under s. 119.071, F.S., must be included within the Official Records but may not be included within the index or otherwise displayed on the county recorder’s publicly available Internet website on which images or copies of the county’s Official Records are placed. The bill also prohibits a county recorder from placing information made exempt from inspection or copying under s. 119.071, F.S., on a publicly available Internet website for general public display.

⁷⁷ Section 28.2221(5)(a), F.S.

⁷⁸ Section 28.2221(5)(c), F.S.

⁷⁹ *Id.*

⁸⁰ Section 28.2221(5)(d), F.S.

⁸¹ Fla. R. Jud. Admin. 2.420(a).

⁸² Section 192.001(3), F.S.

⁸³ Section 192.001(4), F.S.

⁸⁴ OPPAGA, *supra* note 44 at p. 6.

⁸⁵ *Id.*

The bill requires the county recorder to display a notice on its publicly available Internet website of the right of any affected party to request removal of certain information or records. The notice must contain instructions for making the removal request and must state that any person has a right to request that the county recorder remove from a publicly available Internet website information made exempt under s. 119.071, F.S. The notice must state that information removed as exempt under s. 119.071, F.S., will not be removed from the Official Records. The bill requires that a request for removal of information or records identify the Official Records book and page number, instrument number, or clerk's file number for any information or document to be removed. For a person claiming a public records exemption under s. 119.071, F.S., the bill requires the request be written, notarized, and state under oath the statutory basis for removal of the information, image, or copy that is restricted from general public display, and confirm the requestor's exemption eligibility. A party who makes a false attestation is subject to the penalty of perjury.

The bill provides that any information restricted from general public display, inspection, or copying pursuant to a request for removal must be provided at any time to the individual whose information was removed. The written request for the restricted information must be by sworn affidavit and must include the Official Records book and page number, instrument number, or the clerk's file number for any information or document to be released, and a description of the lawful purpose and identify the individual or property that is the subject of the search. A party making a false attestation in such a request is subject to the penalty of perjury. Further, the clerk may not charge a fee for the production of any document pursuant to such a request.

Further, the bill provides that information restricted under s. 119.071(4)(d), F.S., including home addresses, may be disclosed to the following persons, upon presentation of photo identification and affirmation by sworn affidavit to the county recorder, for the purpose of conducting a title search of the Official Records:

- An authorized title insurer and its affiliates.
- A title insurance agent or title insurance agency.
- An attorney duly admitted to practice law in this state and in good standing with The Florida Bar.

The bill provides that the photo identification and affirmation by sworn affidavit may be delivered in person, by mail, or by electronic transmission to the county recorder. The affiant requestor must attest to his or her authority and the authorized purpose to access exempt information for the property specified within the sworn affidavit.

For each document requested within the sworn affidavit, the affiant requestor must identify the Official Records book and page number, instrument number, or the clerk's file number, and must include a description of the lawful purpose and identify the individual or property that is the subject of the search within the sworn affidavit.

An affidavit submitted by a title insurer, title insurance agent, or title insurance agency must include the Florida Company Code or the license number, as applicable, and an attestation to the affiant requestor's authorization to transact business in this state. Affidavits submitted by an attorney must include the affiant requestor's Florida Bar number and a statement that the affiant requestor has an agency agreement with a title insurer directly or through his or her law firm.

The bill requires the county recorder to record the affidavit in the Official Records but may not place the image or copy of the affidavit on a publicly available Internet website for general public display. Upon providing a document disclosing redacted information to an affiant requestor, the county recorder must provide a copy of the affidavit requesting disclosure of the redacted information to each affected party at the address listed on the document or on the request for removal made by the affected party. The county recorder must prepare a certificate of mailing to be affixed to the affidavit and must receive the statutory service charges from the affiant requestor. A party making a false attestation is subject to the penalty of perjury.

Finally, the bill provides that a person who uses any official record in a manner not authorized commits a misdemeanor of the second degree. Further, a person who unlawfully uses any official record with intent to threaten or cause bodily harm commits a felony of the third degree.

Agency Personnel Information

The bill requires a request for maintenance of an exemption of agency personnel information under s. 119.071(4)(d), F.S., be notarized, state under oath the statutory basis for the individual's exemption request, and confirm the individual's status as a party eligible for exempt status. Further, the bill requires a county property appraiser or county tax collector who receives a written and notarized request for maintenance of an exemption to comply with the request by removing the name of the individual with exempt status and the instrument number or Official Records book and page number identifying the property with the exempt status from all publicly available records maintained by the property appraiser or tax collector.

For written requests received on or before July 1, 2021, a county property appraiser or county tax collector must comply with the request by October 1, 2021. However, a county property appraiser or county tax collector may not remove the street address, legal description, or other information identifying real property within the agency's records if the name or personal information otherwise exempt from inspection and copying is not associated with the property or otherwise displayed in the public records of the agency. Further, any information restricted from public display, inspection, or copying pursuant to a written request must be provided to the individual whose information was removed.

In addition, the bill:

- Provides that information made exempt under s. 119.071(4)(d), F.S., may be disclosed to an authorized title insurer and its affiliates, a title insurance agent or title insurance agency, or an attorney duly admitted to practice law in this state and in good standing with the Florida Bar.
- Provides that the exempt status of a home address contained in the Official Records be maintained only during the period when a protected party resides at the dwelling location. After October 1, 2021, when real property no longer constitutes a protected party's home address, the protected party must submit a written request to the county recorder to release the removed information. The written request must:
 - Be notarized;
 - Confirm that a protected party's request for release is pursuant to a conveyance of his or her dwelling location; and
 - Specify the Official Records book and page, instrument number, or clerk's file number for each document containing the information to be released.
- Provides that upon the death of a protected party any party can request the county recorder to release a protected decedent's removed information unless there is a related request on file with the county recorder for continued removal of the decedent's information or unless such removal is otherwise prohibited by statute or by court order. A fee may not be charged for the release of any such document. The request must be written and:
 - Include a certified copy of a death certificate or court order;
 - Be notarized;
 - Confirm the request for release is due to the death of a protected party; and
 - Specify the Official Records book and page number, instrument number, or clerk's file number for each document containing the information to be released.
- Requires that the daily schedule of deeds and conveyances include notification of any information therein that is subject to a request for removal on file with the county recorder.
- Substitutes the word "copies" for "extracts" in reference to instruments recorded in the Official Records.
- Deletes past implementation dates regarding notice and makes clarifying changes.

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:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The bill may have an indeterminate negative fiscal impact on clerks as they process requests for access, facilitate limited access license agreements, include notification of removal requests on file within the daily schedule, and process requests to release home address information. However, these costs will likely be absorbed within existing resources.

County property appraisers and county tax collectors may see an indeterminate negative fiscal impact in removing restricted information from general public display to comply with a request for maintenance of an exemption. However, these costs will likely be absorbed within existing resources.