

**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 Transportation

---

BILL: CS/SB 1614

INTRODUCER: Transportation Committee and Senator Harrell

SUBJECT: Public Records/Motor Vehicle Crashes/Traffic Citations

DATE: January 18, 2022

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

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Proctor	Vickers	TR	Fav/CS
2.			GO	
3.			RC	

---

**Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:**

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

---

**I. Summary:**

CS/SB 1614 is a bill relating to motor vehicle crash reports and uniform traffic citations (UTC), which contains public record exemptions for personal and driver information contained in a UTC, crash report and computerized crash report data.

The bill would remove the 60 day limit on the public record exemption provision for personal identifying information (PII) contained in crash reports and computerized crash report data, and create a public record exemption provision for driver information contained in a UTC. If a party meets one of the Driver's Privacy Protection Act (DPPA) of 1994 exemptions in current law, they may continue to access driver information contained in crash reports, computerized crash report data, and UTCs, as they do during the currently existing 60 day public record exemption provision for PII contained in crash reports and computerized crash report data.

The bill defines the term "driver information" to mean a driver's date of birth, driver license number, address excluding the five-digit zip code, telephone number, motor vehicle license plate number, and trailer tag number. The term does not include the driver's name.

The bill is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act and will stand repealed on October 2, 2027, unless reviewed and reenacted by the Legislature. The bill contains a public necessity statement as required by the Florida Constitution. Because this bill creates a new public records exemption, a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting in each house of the Legislature is required for passage.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2022.

## 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

---

<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).

record at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the 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>

---

<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.

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 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>

### **Driver Privacy Protection Act of 1994**

Motorist personal information, when held by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) in motor vehicle records, is confidential pursuant to DPPA.<sup>27</sup> Personal information covered by the DPPA includes: access to your social security number, driver license or identification card number, name, address, telephone number and medical or disability information, contained in your motor vehicle and driver license records. Additionally,

---

<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.

<sup>27</sup> 18 U.S.C. ss. 2721 et seq., and s. 119.0712(2), F.S.

emergency contact information and email addresses are restricted pursuant to s. 119.0712(2), F.S.<sup>28</sup>

Information that is not covered by the DPPA is non-personal information contained in motor vehicle and driver license records such as vehicular crash records, driving violations and driver status information, and are considered public information.<sup>29</sup>

Personal information in motor vehicle and driver license records can be released for the following purposes:<sup>30</sup>

- For use by any government agency, including any court or law enforcement agency, in carrying out its functions, or any private person or entity acting on behalf of a Federal, State, or local agency in carrying out its functions;
- For use in connection with matters of motor vehicle or driver safety and theft; motor vehicle emissions; motor vehicle product alterations, recalls, or advisories; performance monitoring of motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts and dealers; motor vehicle market research activities, including survey research; and removal of non-owner records from the original owner records of motor vehicle manufacturers;
- For use in the normal course of business by a legitimate business or its agents, employees, or contractors, but only -
  - to verify the accuracy of personal information submitted by the individual to the business or its agents, employees, or contractors; and
  - if such information as so submitted is not correct or is no longer correct, to obtain the correct information, but only for the purposes of preventing fraud by, pursuing legal remedies against, or recovering on a debt or security interest against, the individual;
- For use in connection with any civil, criminal, administrative, or arbitral proceeding in any Federal, State, or local court or agency or before any self-regulatory body, including the service of process, investigation in anticipation of litigation, and the execution or enforcement of judgments and orders, or pursuant to an order of a Federal, State, or local court;
- For use in research activities, and for use in producing statistical reports, so long as the personal information is not published, rediscovered, or used to contact individuals;
- For use by any insurer or insurance support organization, or by a self-insured entity, or its agents, employees, or contractors, in connection with claims investigation activities, antifraud activities, rating or underwriting;
- For use in providing notice to the owners of towed or impounded vehicles;
- For use by any licensed private investigative agency or licensed security service for any purpose permitted under this subsection;
- For use by an employer or its agent or insurer to obtain or verify information relating to a holder of a commercial driver's license;
- For use in connection with the operation of private toll transportation facilities;

---

<sup>28</sup> Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, *Privacy Statement Driver Privacy Protection Act*, available at <https://www.flhsmv.gov/privacy-statement/driver-privacy-protection-act/> (last visited on January 13, 2022).

<sup>29</sup> *Id.*

<sup>30</sup> *Supra*, note 27; Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles forms HSMV 90511 (Revised 11/19) available at <https://www.flhsmv.gov/pdf/forms/90511.pdf> (last visited January 13, 2022) and HSMV 90510 (Revised 03/19) available at <https://www.flhsmv.gov/pdf/forms/90510.pdf> (last visited January 13, 2022).

- For any other use in response to requests for individual motor vehicle records if the State has obtained the express consent of the person to whom such personal information pertains;
- For bulk distribution for surveys, marketing or solicitations if the State has obtained the express consent of the person to whom such personal information pertains;
- For use by any requester, if the requester demonstrates it has obtained the written consent of the individual to whom the information pertains; and
- For any other use specifically authorized under the law of the State that holds the record, if such use is related to the operation of a motor vehicle or public safety.

### **Crash Reports and Uniform Traffic Citations**

Currently, crash reports, which include various PII (home or employment telephone number, home or employment address, etc.) are considered confidential and exempt for a period of 60 days after the report is filed.<sup>31</sup> During this exempt period, reports that contain such information can only be released to parties with a specific exemption in the statute. After the 60 day confidential and exempt period is expired, all crash data is released as public record, including all PII. In 2020, more than 595,000 crash reports were submitted to the DHSMV, which was a significant decrease from 2019, when more than 740,000 reports were submitted.<sup>32</sup> Additionally, PII contained within a UTC, issued pursuant to s. 316.650, F.S., is also public record in the state of Florida and can be freely distributed under current law. In 2020, more than 2 million citations were issued by Florida law enforcement agencies.<sup>33</sup>

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

The bill would eliminate the 60 day provision to make PII exempt from public record and would make it for the lifetime of a crash report, unless the party meets one of the DPPA exemptions.

The bill amends s. 316.066, F.S., to provide that the identity, home or employment telephone number or home or employment address of, or other personal information concerning the parties involved in a crash and that are held by an agency are confidential and exempt. The exemption applies to crash reports held by an agency before, on, or after the effective date of this bill.

Crash reports held by an agency above may be made immediately available to the parties involved in the crash, their legal representatives, their licensed insurance agents, their insurers or insurers to which they have applied for coverage, persons under contract with such insurers to provide claims or underwriting information, prosecutorial authorities, law enforcement agencies, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Health, county and municipal traffic operations, victim services programs, and any private person or entity acting on behalf of a federal, state, or local governmental agency in carrying out its functions.

A crash report may also be made available to any third party acting on behalf of a person or entity authorized to access the crash report, and that third party may not redisclose the crash report to other persons or entities.

---

<sup>31</sup> Section 316.066, F.S.

<sup>32</sup> Email from Kevin Jacobs, Legislative Affairs Director, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, *FLHSMV Legislation* (October 8, 2021)(on file with the Senate Committee on Transportation).

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*

A federal, state, or local governmental agency, or any private person or entity acting on behalf of a federal, state, or local governmental agency in carrying out its functions, which is authorized to access crash reports by any provision of law is granted such access in the furtherance of the agency's statutory duties pursuant to a memorandum of understanding approved by the agency holding the crash reports which requires that personal information contained in the crash reports remain confidential and exempt.

As a condition precedent to accessing a crash report, a person must submit to the agency that holds the crash report, in a format prescribed by the agency, a sworn statement attesting to the person's identity, authority to access the crash report, and agreement to keep the crash report confidential and refrain from using the crash report for commercial solicitation, knowingly redisclosing the crash report to any third party for the purpose of such solicitation.

The bill does not prohibit an agency from providing summary reports of crashes to radio and television stations, newspapers, and other news media, which reports may disclose information about crashes, including, but not limited to, the time, date, and location of a crash; the name, age, gender, race, and ethnicity of any driver involved in the crash; a general description of any vehicle involved in the crash, including the vehicle's color, make, model, body style, and year; the names of the law enforcement agencies and officers responding to the scene or investigating the crash; the circumstances of the crash; and whether any arrests were made or traffic citations were issued.

The bill amends s. 316.650, F.S., to provide that driver information contained in a UTC held by an agency is confidential and exempt. This applies to driver information held by an agency before, on, or after the effective date of the bill.

The bill defines the term "driver information" to mean a driver's date of birth, driver license number, address excluding the five-digit zip code, telephone number, motor vehicle license plate number, and trailer tag number. The term does not include the driver's name.

The bill provides that driver information contained in a UTC may not be used for commercial solicitation purposes.

An agency may release driver information in accordance with any of the permissible uses listed in 18 U.S.C. s. 2721(b), which are:

- For use by any government agency, including any court or law enforcement agency, in carrying out its functions, or any private person or entity acting on behalf of a Federal, State, or local agency in carrying out its functions.
- For use in connection with matters of motor vehicle or driver safety and theft; motor vehicle emissions; motor vehicle product alterations, recalls, or advisories; performance monitoring of motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts and dealers; motor vehicle market research activities, including survey research; and removal of non-owner records from the original owner records of motor vehicle manufacturers.
- For use in the normal course of business by a legitimate business or its agents, employees, or contractors, but only -

- to verify the accuracy of personal information submitted by the individual to the business or its agents, employees, or contractors; and
- if such information as so submitted is not correct or is no longer correct, to obtain the correct information, but only for the purposes of preventing fraud by, pursuing legal remedies against, or recovering on a debt or security interest against, the individual.
- For use in connection with any civil, criminal, administrative, or arbitral proceeding in any Federal, State, or local court or agency or before any self-regulatory body, including the service of process, investigation in anticipation of litigation, and the execution or enforcement of judgments and orders, or pursuant to an order of a Federal, State, or local court.
- For use in research activities, and for use in producing statistical reports, so long as the personal information is not published, redisclosed, or used to contact individuals.
- For use by any insurer or insurance support organization, or by a self-insured entity, or its agents, employees, or contractors, in connection with claims investigation activities, antifraud activities, rating or underwriting.
- For use in providing notice to the owners of towed or impounded vehicles.
- For use by any licensed private investigative agency or licensed security service for any purpose permitted under this subsection.
- For use by an employer or its agent or insurer to obtain or verify information relating to a holder of a commercial driver's license that is required under chapter 313 of title 49.
- For use in connection with the operation of private toll transportation facilities.
- For any other use in response to requests for individual motor vehicle records if the State has obtained the express consent of the person to whom such personal information pertains.
- For bulk distribution for surveys, marketing or solicitations if the State has obtained the express consent of the person to whom such personal information pertains.
- For use by any requester, if the requester demonstrates it has obtained the written consent of the individual to whom the information pertains.
- For any other use specifically authorized under the law of the State that holds the record, if such use is related to the operation of a motor vehicle or public safety.

The public records exemption is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2027, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

The bill contains the following two statements of public necessity:

- The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity that crash reports that reveal personal information concerning parties involved in a crash and the computerized crash report data be confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Article I of the State Constitution. Crash reports reveal significant personal information, not only about drivers involved in a crash but also about motor vehicle owners, motor vehicle passengers, and other witnesses and about owners of nonvehicle property damaged in a crash. Pervasive use of the Internet and related technologies abet those with malicious purposes in exploiting the use of personal information, such as a motorist's date of birth, driver license number, and address, creating ever-expanding threats to motorist privacy and security never envisioned in generations past. Moreover, ever-increasing use of information technology for the preparation, submission, and management of crash reports has led agencies to hold vast



repositories of computerized crash report data, which includes such personal information. Motorist personal information, when held by the DHSMV in motor vehicle records, is confidential pursuant to the federal Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994, 18 U.S.C. ss. 2721 et seq., and s. 119.0712(2), Florida Statutes. These restrictions on disclosure of motorist personal information, however, have not applied to personal information contained in crash reports. When crash reports and computerized crash report data are made available to the public, because they comprise much of the same personal information contained in motor vehicle records, the protections afforded by the federal Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994 are significantly undermined, eroding the privacy and safety of motorists. Therefore, the Legislature finds that it is a public necessity to make confidential and exempt from public records requirements crash reports that reveal personal information and computerized crash report data.

- The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity that driver information contained in a uniform traffic citation held by an agency be exempt from s. 119.07(1), Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Article I of the State Constitution. Uniform traffic citations reveal significant personal information about drivers issued a citation. Pervasive use of the Internet and related technologies abet those with malicious purposes in exploiting the use of personal information, such as a motorist's date of birth, driver license number, and address, creating ever-expanding threats to motorist privacy and security never envisioned in generations past. Motorist personal information, when held by the DHSMV in motor vehicle records, is confidential pursuant to the federal Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994, 18 U.S.C. ss. 2721 et seq., and s. 119.0712(2), Florida Statutes. These restrictions on disclosure of motorist personal information, however, have not applied to driver information contained in uniform traffic citations. When driver information contained in uniform traffic citations is made available to the public, because it comprises much of the same personal information contained in motor vehicle records, the protections afforded by the federal Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994 are significantly undermined, eroding the privacy and safety of motorists. Therefore, the Legislature finds that it is a public necessity to make exempt from public records requirements driver information contained in uniform traffic citations.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2022.

#### **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 enacts a new exemption for personal and driver information contained in a uniform traffic citation, crash report and computerized crash report data, 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. Section 3 of the bill contains a statement of public necessity for the exemption.

**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 purpose of the law is to protect personal and driver information contained in a uniform traffic citation, crash report and computerized crash report data. This bill exempts only the date of birth, driver license number, address excluding the five-digit zip code, telephone number, motor vehicle license plate number, and trailer tag number. 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 identified.

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

None.

**B. Private Sector Impact:**

Business entities which currently acquire and use driver information to generate revenue, may be negatively impacted by the provisions of the bill.

**C. Government Sector Impact:**

Government entities which provide information contained in a crash report, computerized crash report data, and a UTC may be negatively impacted due to any costs associated with redacting information covered by the bill.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 316.066 and 316.650.

**IX. Additional Information:****A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

**CS by Transportation on January 18, 2022:**

The committee substitute:

- Clarifies current practice with respect to third parties acting on behalf of entities exempt from the public record exemption. Third parties acting on behalf of persons or entities who are authorized access to crash reports under this legislation may continue to access the report. The third party may only redisclose the report to the entity they are acting on behalf of; and
- Removes conflicting language regarding disclosing crash reports to third parties, and clarifies that crash reports may not be redisclosed for solicitation.

**B. Amendments:**

None.