

## LIST OF CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

### **“THE LIST OF 22”**

1. **DEPENDENCY** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(i)): Includes termination of parental rights, guardians ad litem, child abuse, neglect, and abandonment Access: Child, parents, attorney for child, court-appointed guardians, SAO, law enforcement, DCF.
2. **ADOPTION FILES** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(ii)), FS 63.162: Provide access in accordance with the Matrix, which is part of the Florida Supreme Court AO and is, therefore, a court order that complies with the statute limiting access without a court order. This applies to open cases. On closed cases, a court order is required to view records as the attorney of record is automatically dismissed 30 days after it is closed.
3. **SSN, BANK ACCT, CHARGE, DEBIT & CREDIT CARD #s** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(iii)): Access: Parties, attorneys of record.
4. **HIV** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(iv)): Includes test results and ID of any person upon whom an HIV test has been performed. Access: Test subject and his/her attorney ONLY. Any other parties cannot see HIV test results.
5. **SEXUALLY TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(v)): Records including test results held by DOH or its authorized representatives. Access: Test subject, attorneys of record, medical/state agencies in medical emergencies for benefit of law enforcement, firefighters etc.
6. **BIRTH AND DEATH RECORDS** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(vi)): Birth and portions of death and fetal death records. ACCESS: Parties, attorneys of record.
7. **PREGNANCY TERMINATION BY MINOR** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(vii)): Information that can be used to identify a minor petitioning for a waiver of parental notice when seeking to terminate pregnancy. Access: Petitioner, petitioner’s attorney. Parents of petitioner ARE NOT allowed access!
8. **BAKER ACT RECORDS** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(viii)): Clinical records in Baker Act cases. Access: Patient, patient's attorney, patient’s court-appointed guardian or court-appointed guardian advocate, SAO.
9. **SUBSTANCE ABUSE RECORDS** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(ix)): Records of substance abuse providers that pertain to the identity, diagnosis, and prognosis of and service provision to individuals. Access: Patient, attorney of record, medical personnel in medical emergencies.
10. **CLINICAL RECORDS** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(x)): For Defendant in criminal case found incompetent to proceed or acquitted by reason of insanity. Access: Patient, patient’s court-appointed legal guardian, patient’s attorney, law enforcement, SAO, defense attorneys of record, judges, jail personnel, community services re follow up care.
11. **ESTATE INVENTORIES AND ACCOUNTINGS** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xi)): Access: Court-appointed personal representatives and their attorneys and other attorneys of record.
12. **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xii)): Victim’s address upon request by victim/petitioner. Access: Petitioner and petitioner’s attorney only. Respondent is not to have access even though he/she is a party!
13. **CHILD ABUSE & SEXUAL OFFENSES** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xiii)): Victim Identification information. Sexual Offenses include Sexual Battery (FS 794), Lewdness, Indecent Exposure (FS 800), Child Abuse, Aggravated Child Abuse (FS 827), Sexual Performance by a Child, Obscenity (FS 847). Information to be redacted (ADULT & MINOR Victims): Photograph, Name, Home and/or Employment Address, Home and/or Employment Phone Numbers. In addition, MINOR VICTIMS of sexual offenses are entitled to have the following redacted: Videotapes of the victim,

School, Church, Place of Employment Addresses and Telephone Numbers. Access: Parties, attorneys of record, SAO, law enforcement.

14. **GESTATIONAL SURROGACY** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xiv)): Access: Parties, attorneys of record.
15. **GUARDIANSHIP** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xv)): Reports and orders appointing Court Monitors. Access: Guardianship reports: To court-appointed guardian and guardian's attorney of record, ward (unless a minor or incapacitated) and ward's attorney. Orders appointing Court Monitors and orders relating to findings of no probable cause in GA cases: Only by court order.
16. **GRAND JURY RECORDS** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xvi)): Access: Only by court order. Also see, [Informal AGO issued on September 8, 1995](#), determining that the names and addresses of grand jurors are privileged as part of the record of the grand jury proceedings.
17. **FAMILY SERVICES FOR CHILDREN (CINS/FINS cases)** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xvii)): Access: Parties, attorneys of record.
18. **JUVENILE DELINQUENCY** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xviii)): Access: Parties, attorneys of record, SAO, military representative with an original signed waiver of the defendant (always make a copy of the waiver for the file.) This includes protecting sexting violations by minors under FS 847.0141(1), which require a "promise to appear before the juvenile court," per 985.0301, which adds noncriminal violations assigned to juvenile court by law to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. If these cases are not filed in the Juvenile division, then they will need to be identified and separately protected.
19. **TUBERCULOSIS** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xix)): Records disclosing the identity of persons subject to tuberculosis proceedings and records held by DOH or its authorized representatives relating to know or suspected cases of tuberculosis or exposure. Access: NO ONE has access without a court order. Access can be given by Court Order to those not allowed access by statute. In that case, identify the Court Order, check ID for that person and make a copy of the person's ID for the file before allowing access.
20. **PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORTS (PSIs)** (2.420(d)(1)(B)(xx)): Complete PSI reports. Access: Sentencing Court, SAO, defendant, and defendant's attorney. Fla. R. Crim. Proc. 3.712 also allows viewing to persons or agencies having a legitimate interest in the information in the PSI, which could include a probation officer. Requests made under this provision will need to be addressed on a case-by-case basis.
21. **FORENSIC BEHAVIORAL HEALTH EVALUATIONS** under FS [916.1065](#), for defendants charged with felony and found to be incompetent to proceed, including competency, substance abuse, psychosexual, psychological, psychiatric, psychosocial, cognitive impairment, sanity, or other mental health evaluation individual. Access: Parties, attorneys of record.
22. **DRUG COURT REPORTS**, including reports regarding eligibility screening, substance abuse screening, behavioral health evaluations, and treatment status reports for defendants referred to or considered for referral to a drug court program. FS [397.334\(10\)\(a\)](#). Access: Parties, attorneys of record.

### DOCUMENTS PROTECTED IN RULE 2.420(c)(6)

Rule 2.420(d)(1) protects information in (d)(1)(B), which is the list of 22, but also protects information in (d)(1)(A), which includes the records in 2.420(c)(1)-(6). The records in (c)(1)-(5) are primarily records in the hands of court administration or individual judges, such as judge's notes on a file. However, clerks hold search warrants and arrest warrants covered in 2.420(c)(6). Rule 2.420(b)(4) allows confidential information released to those designated by law, statute, or court order.

1. **Arrest Warrants** are confidential until executed or until law enforcement determines they cannot be executed. Access: state attorney (authorized to view confidential information per

Access Security Matrix) and bail bond agents (FS 903.26(2)(c) requires clerk to provide certified copy of warrant to bail bond agent if there is a bond forfeiture).

2. **Search Warrants** are confidential until executed or until law enforcement determines they cannot be executed.

#### **DOCUMENTS PROTECTED BY MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

3. Criminal History Records, which are filed in Name Change and Guardianship cases.
4. Driver information received from DHSMV that is protected by the DPPA: the driver identification number (driver's license number), address, telephone number, and medical or disability information. Information related to vehicular crashes, driving violations, driver's status, or vehicle ownership or liens are not protected. The MOU protects information DHSMV is required to protect by statute.
  - a. FS 119.0712 protects any record that pertains to a motor vehicle operator's permit, motor vehicle title, motor vehicle registration or identification card issued by DHSMV.
  - b. FS 316.066 protects crash reports that reveal the identity, home or employment telephone number or home or employment address of, or other personal information concerning the parties involved in the crash for 60 days after the referenced crash.
  - c. Information from DHSMV records that is used to create new documents does not remain confidential. AGO 2010-10. For example, the clerk can obtain vehicle ownership information from DHSMV and generate as a notice to lienholders or non-defendant owners of a vehicle being impounded due to a DUI conviction. The notice and the name and address on the notice are not confidential information.
  - d. A driver license filed in a court case by parties or other persons is not subject to the MOU, because it is not information received from DHSMV, so it is not confidential.
  - e. A traffic citation filed in a case is not confidential, even though it contains information that would otherwise be protected if received from DHSMV, because our office did not receive it from DHSMV.

#### **DOCUMENTS SEALED BY COURT ORDER**

1. Examples of documents required to be sealed
  - a. Wire applications, FS 934.098(8)(c) (court required to seal)
  - b. Jimmy Ryce reports, FS 394.921(2)(shall be sealed)
2. Examples of documents courts may seal or restrict viewing
  - a. Photo, video, audio of killing, FS 406.135(7) & (8) (criminal proceeding exempt, but court may restrict disclosure)
  - b. Photo, video, audio of killing of law enforcement, FS 406.136(c) (criminal proceeding exempt, but court may restrict disclosure)

#### **OTHER DOCUMENTS NOT PROTECTED BY LIST OF 22**

1. Attorney Fee Contingency Contracts under R. Reg. Fla Bar 4-1.5(f)(4). This is not Type I information identified in the List of 22. The rule allows the party to ask the court to seal the documents. The attorneys ordinarily include in the motion a request to have both the motion and order sealed.
2. Criminal investigative information under 119.071(2)(c). This is not Type I information identified in the List of 22.
3. Federal Tax Returns, FS 192.105(1), 26 USC 6103. This is not Type I information identified in the List of 22. Since clerks have not obtained federal tax information pursuant to 26 USC 6103,

which regulates entities such as federal or state agencies who obtain these records as part of their official duties (e.g., IRS tax agents) or are officers of companies or are shareholders who are entitled to receive copies of such returns (financial officers, etc.). The statutes do not apply to people who voluntarily file their returns or file tax information. Some clerks have this docket code set to VOR to ensure confidential exemptions required by Rule 2.420(d) are redacted as tax returns may have SSNs and bank account numbers.

4. Fingerprints, FS 119.071(5)(g). This is not Type I information identified in the List of 22. See Fred Baggett Memo of July 26, 2006, at the end of the exhibit, which determines that this statutory provision does not apply to court records, since only the court can regulate its own records.
5. Guardian ad litem reports not filed in chapter 39 cases—there no authority to protect these.
6. Hospital Records, FS 395.3025(4)(5)(7)(8). Statute applies to “any licensed facility,” not clerks handling court cases. These are patient records in the hands of the hospital, provisions allow the hospitals to turn records over to DCF, DOH, etc., and, again, has no applicability to such records filed in a court case. It is be up to the filer to ask the court to determine that records are confidential. [Trying to protect such records is a heavy burden on clerks to read each document to see if it is a medical record that is from a hospital and should be protected.]
7. Juror Notes. These are written notes taken by jurors during civil or criminal trials and are considered administrative records of the judicial branch, rather than court records, per the Judicial Branch Records Retention Schedule for Administrative Records in the Appendix to the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration. Fla. R. Jud. Admin. 2.430(k) provides that, at the conclusion of the trial and promptly following discharge of the jury, the court shall collect all juror notes and immediately destroy them. The Retention Schedule similarly provides that juror notes are to be immediately destroyed upon the issuance of a verdict or if the trial ends prematurely as a result of a mistrial, plea, or settlement. Fla. Stat. 40.50(2) also contemplates that, after a civil jury has rendered its verdict, juror notes are to be collected by the bailiff or the clerk and promptly destroyed. If, despite the foregoing, a court does not destroy juror notes or allow their destruction, it is recommended that the clerk’s office discuss the foregoing with the court and explain that, while juror notes are confidential records of the judicial branch, see Fla. Stat. 40.50(2), they are not technically court records, much less the type of court records that the clerk is required to designate and maintain as confidential pursuant to Fla. R. Jud. Admin. 2.420(d)(1)(B) (i.e., the “List of 22”). Thus, if a court insists that they be made part of a court file and the court does not want them to be made public, the court will need to order that they either be sealed or kept confidential for the clerk to maintain them as either sealed or confidential.
8. Juror Questions. Fla. Stat. 40.50(4) requires the court in civil cases to instruct the jury that any questions directed to witnesses or the court must be in writing, unsigned, and given to the bailiff. If the court determines that the question calls for admissible evidence, the question may be asked by the court or counsel in the court’s discretion. If the court determines the question calls for inadmissible evidence, the question may not be read or answered. Written juror questions are not referenced in either the Judicial Branch Records Retention Schedule for Administrative Records or Fla. R. Jud. Admin. 2.420, and it is not clear from FS 40.50(4) what is to be done with written juror questions once they have been reviewed by the court. In the absence of any such directive or guidance, it is recommended that, if a court does not destroy the written juror questions and routes them to the clerk’s office for keeping, then discuss with the court the fact that, irrespective of whether they are court records, written juror questions are not among the types of court records that the clerk is required to designate and maintain as confidential pursuant to Fla. R. Jud. Admin. 2.420(d)(1)(B) (i.e., the “List of 22”). Thus, if a court wants them to be made part of a court file and does not want them to be made public, the court

will need to order that they either be sealed or kept confidential for the clerk to maintain them as either sealed or confidential.

9. Mediation reports, FS 44.102(3). This is not Type I information identified in the List of 22. A mediation report is not a “written communication in a mediation proceeding.” A mediation report is either a report that the case did not settle or is a settlement agreement that is not confidential. The mediator or the parties keep any other mediation communications (pre-settlement discussions or papers that might include some admissions or damaging information) that were used in the mediation process and do not file them.
10. Medical records. Not on the List of 22. HIPAA does not apply to court records.
11. Paternity DNA test results, FS 760.40(2)(a). Paternity DNA test results are not Type I information identified in the List of 22. Regardless of how the statute is interpreted, since every exemption statute was considered by the rules committee recommending the 2.420 list and this did not make it on the list, clerks cannot automatically seal these records, as this determination is reserved for the court. However, if a paternity DNA test was recorded in the Official Record, a request for removal should be accommodated. Note that the statute itself exempts results in criminal prosecution and paternity cases by using “AND” to both allow consent to testing and make the results public, which explains why the committee did not add it to the “List.”
12. Photo, video audio of autopsy, FS 406.135(7) & (8). This is not Type I information identified in the List of 22. Per the statute, this exemption applies to records held by a medical examiner. In addition, these records are not exempt in criminal proceedings, but the court may restrict disclosure.
13. Photo, video audio of killing of law enforcement, FS 406.136(c). This is not Type I information identified in the List of 22. Per the statute, these are not exempt in criminal proceedings, but the court may restrict disclosure.
14. Nurse (Identity) Disciplinary Records – FS 464.018(1)(j). This is not Type I information identified in the List of 22. This statute requires the department to identify the respondent by initials in any public court records or documents, and it would be up to the department to make sure the proceedings are closed to the public, this is between the court and the department, not the clerk.
15. 2017 LEGISLATION:
  - a. Witness to a murder: Information that reveals the identity of a witness to a murder is confidential for two years after the date on which the murder is observed by the witness, but may be disclosed by a criminal justice agency. HB 111.
  - b. DV Injunction Petitions: On or after July 1, 2017, a petition for injunction for domestic violence, repeat violence, dating violence, sexual violence, stalking, or cyberstalking is confidential, if the petition is dismissed or denied (?). A respondent may request that a petition be made confidential if the dismissal happened before July 1, 2017. HB 239..
  - c. Marchman Act: Pleadings and other documents, and the images of all pleadings and other documents, in court involved involuntary admissions proceedings under the Marchman Act confidential. HB 791.