

## ATTORNEY GENERAL LESLIE RUTLEDGE

**ARKANSASAG.GOV** 

# Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Update and Refresher

Arkansas City Attorney Association Summer CLE Program Arkansas Municipal League Headquarters

## 2017 Legislative Session

- New security-related exemptions
  - Act 376 Department of Community Correction's "Emergency Preparedness Manual"
  - Act 474 State Capitol Police operations, emergency procedures, and personnel.
  - Act 541 Same as Act 474 for public schools and higher-ed institutions.
  - Act 438 Arkansas State Police security-related records concerning the *Governor's mansion* and the mansion grounds.



## 2017 Legislative Session

Law Enforcement Personnel

Act 531 – Exempts any record that depicts or records the *death of a law enforcement officer* but allows access upon order of a circuit court upon a showing of "good cause" (factors include need for public evaluation of an officer's conduct and privacy interest of officer's family)

**NOTE: None** of *these* new exemptions will be found in the FOIA itself. They are contained in other parts of the Arkansas Code.



## 2017 Legislative Session

#### Amendments under FOIA

- Act 1107 Local government "opt in" under Ark. Code Ann. § 25-19-108, regarding information on the web.
- Act 711 Amendment to allow disclosure of utility system customers' "personal information" for billing and other purposes.
- Act 923 9-member FOIA Task Force to study/ recommend FOIA amendments.



## Records and Meetings Refresher



#### Step 1: Is the entity covered?

- All government entities
- Some private entities
  - Public funding + intertwining



Step 2: Is the meeting/record covered?



## What is a "meeting"?—definition

- A.C.A. 25-19-106(a): "all meetings, formal or informal, special or regular, of the governing bodies of all municipalities [and] counties ... shall be public meetings."
  - In other words: "All meetings are public meetings."
  - But what's a 'meeting'?
- What's a governing body?
  - It's a body that can make decisions



## How many make a meeting?

no quorum required

any particular number?

no polling or secret telephone conferences



## Social Gatherings/Conferences?



- •Not a "meeting" if discussion of government business at the social gathering is incidental and intermittent (Op.95-020)
- Probably not a "meeting" if governing body has no control over the conference, function, or proceeding (Op. 94-131)



## Are e-mails meetings? (Op. 2005-166)

Usually not

But they could be—depends on all the facts



## What if the meeting is covered? (Part 1)

#### **Notice** Requirements

- Regular Meetings:
  - (1) time and place must be given to
  - (2) anyone who asks
- Special/Emergency Meetings:
  - (1) time, place and date 2 hours in advance
  - (2) to news media
    - (a) in the county where the meeting's held, and
    - (b) located elsewhere that cover the regular meetings
  - (3) that have asked to be notified



## What if the meeting is covered? (Part 2)

Attendance not participation at meetings

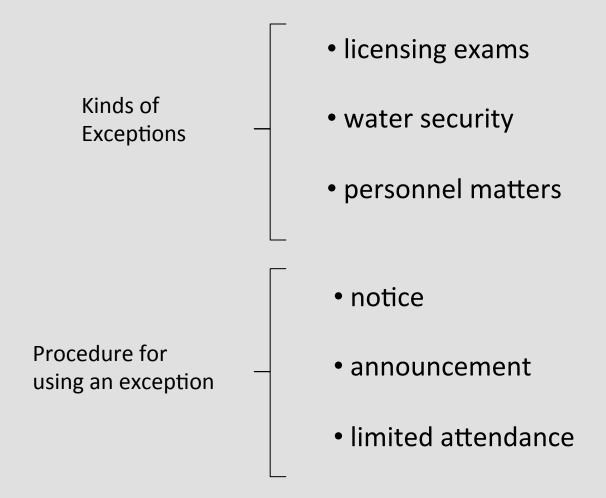
 Public must be able to see how each individual member voted.



#### The Freedom of Information Act

Step 3: Meetings Exemptions.





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#### **Personnel Matters**

 only for purpose of considering hiring, firing, appointing, promoting, demoting, disciplining, or resigning of public officer or employee





#### **Executive Session—Procedure**

Notice requirements still apply.

Must announce specific purpose before going in.

Must vote in public afterward or action is void.

Other specific state laws may allow private meetings



#### **Executive Session – Attendance**

- Persons who can attend <u>by right</u>:
  - All members of the governing body
- Persons who can attend <u>by invitation</u>:
  - interviewee for top administrative position
  - the top administrator, immediate supervisor, and employee
- Persons who <u>cannot attend</u>:
   Everyone else, including attorneys



#### **Enforcement**

- Action is <u>void</u> if no public vote
- Noncompliance in other respects renders action <u>voidable</u>
   Court will only invalidate the action when:
  - Plaintiff has given the body a chance to hold a meeting that conforms;
  - Remedy is sought to vindicate public as opposed to private interest;
  - The FOIA violation was substantial; and
  - The defendant knowingly violated the Act .



#### The Freedom of Information Act

Step 2: Is the record covered?





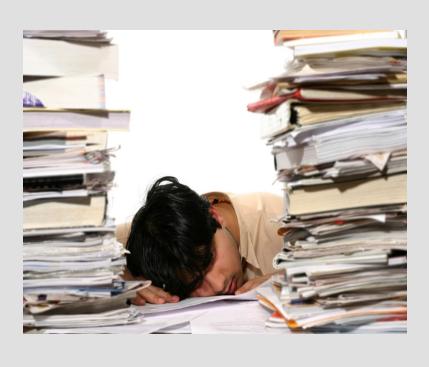
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- What is a "public record"?
  - (1) Writings, recorded sounds, electronic info, or videos that
  - (2) are kept
  - (3) that constitute a record of the performance or lack of performance of official functions



#### Public Records (con't)—How do you know?

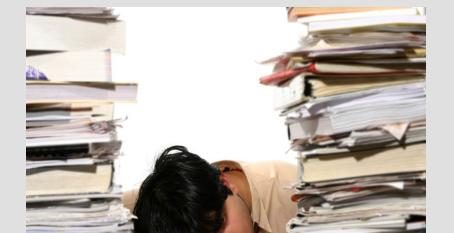
- The content
- The presumption:
  - (1) maintained in public offices or by public employees
  - (2) within the scope of their employment



#### Public Records (con't)—How do you know?

- The content
- The presumption:
  - (1) maintained in public offices or by public employees
  - (2) within the scope of their employment
- Rebutting the presumption
  - Record doesn't reflect the "performance or lack of performance of official functions."
  - Content based





### General rule:

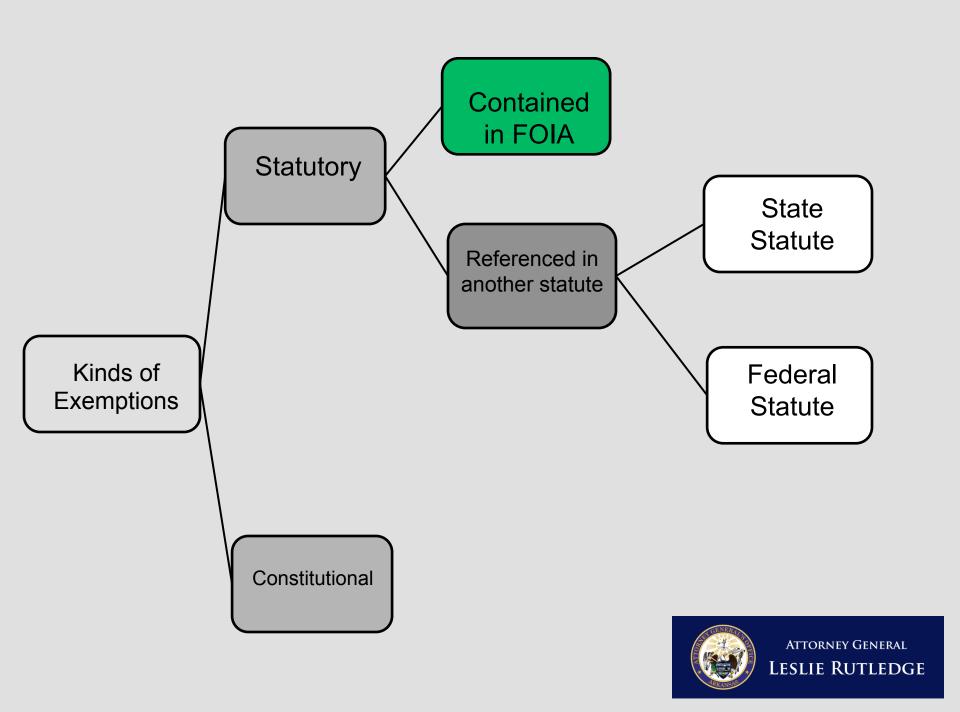
All "public records" must be disclosed unless exempt



#### The Freedom of Information Act

Records Exemptions.





#### Personnel records



## Employee evaluation records



### Some records exceptions

#### Personnel records

- Definition: Virtually all records pertaining to the individual employee aren't evaluation records
- Stance: "It must be <u>disclosed</u>, unless...."



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- Test: unless doing so constitutes a "clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy"



#### **Balancing Test**

- Step 1: Identify existence and level of any privacy interest
  - If de minimis, release record(s). No balancing.
- Step 2: Balancing
  - Identify public interest (degree to which disclosure would shed light on workings of government).
  - If substantial, usually release.



## Personnel Records – Commonly Exempted Items

- Social Security numbers
- Medical info
- Insurance, pension & benefit info
- Tax info & withholdings
- Personal contact info (home/cell numbers; home addresses; personal email addresses)
- Date of birth
- Marital status and info on dependents



## Personnel Records – Common Items Open to Inspection

- Name
- Salary Info
- Contracts
- Employment applications
- Resumes
- Educational background
- Work History
- Leave Records
- Letters of recommendation



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  - Final administrative resolution (finality)
  - The records formed a basis for the decision (relevance); and
  - There's a compelling public interest in the disclosure (compelling public interest).



# **Compelling Public Interest**

Factors to consider when determining whether a compelling public interest is present:

- The nature of the infraction that lead to suspension or termination, with particular concern as to whether violations of the public trust or gross incompetence are involved;
- The existence of a public controversy related to the agency and its employees;
- The employee's position within the agency.



# **Mixed Records**



### **Mixed Records**

A record is "mixed" when it can be classified as:

More than one person's evaluation,

More than one person's personnel record, or

 At least one person's evaluation and at least one person's personnel record.



### **Mixed Records**

- First step: Classify the records
- Second Step: Apply the relevant test for disclosure and make any necessary redactions.
  - Note: Most complaints against public employees are either the personnel records or employeeevaluation records of the person being complained about.
  - A complaint by a public employee is also usually a personnel record of the complainant.



#### Personnel/Evaluation Records Compliance

- Notice Requirements
  - Notify employee and requester within 24 hours of the agency decision
  - Overnight mail notice is required if other notice fails
  - The requester, custodian, or subject may request an opinion from the Attorney General
  - Redact any exempt information and provide the records



### Remember

A public employee is entitled to his or her own personnel records and employee-evaluation records.



-- Ark. Code Ann. § 25-19-105(c)(2)



# 4 Steps to Evaluate the Request



# 4 Steps to Evaluate the Request

Step 1: What's requested?

Step 2: How long do you have to respond?

Step 3: Evaluate the record(s)

Step 4: Prep and send



# How to make a FOIA Request

#### Mode

Any method will do

#### Specificity

 Detailed enough to locate the records with "reasonable effort."

#### Medium

 Any medium in which the record exists or is "readily convertible."

#### **Evaluating the Request**

Step 1: What's requested?

- Is it detailed enough?
  - If not, get clarification.
  - Is it a personnel record or employee evals?
- Who's the custodian?
  - person with "administrative control"



# **Evaluating the Request**

- Step 2: How long do you have to respond?
  - 3 days if in storage or active use (non-personnel/evaluation)
  - Otherwise: immediately





# **Evaluating the Request**

Step 3: Evaluate the record

Public record?

Exemptions?

Redactions? (wield the Sharpie)



# Responding to the Request

- Step 4: Prep & send the record(s)
  - Open for inspection if requested
  - Making the copies
    - The requester can require copies.
  - Charging for copies?
    - Only "actual costs of reproduction"
    - That includes mailing or faxing
    - Doesn't include employee time
    - \$25 in advance
    - Itemize the charges



# **Enforcement**



**Civil Suits** 



Class "C" misdemeanor



# **Guides to Interpretation**

Freedom of Information Handbook (17<sup>th</sup> ed.)

Watkins, Peltz-Steele & Steinbuch, Arkansas
 Freedom of Information Act (6<sup>th</sup> ed., 2017)

AG's website [www.arkansasag.gov]





# ATTORNEY GENERAL LESLIE RUTLEDGE

**ARKANSASAG.GOV** 

# 501.682.2007 oag@ArkansasAG.gov











Attorney General Leslie Rutledge