

The Public Records Law: Essentials for Law Enforcement

Wisconsin Department of Justice

Office of the Attorney General

Office of Open Government

Wisconsin Sheriff's Administrative Professionals Meeting

September 20, 2018

Merrill, Wisconsin



Office of Open Government (OOG)

- ▶ Interpret and apply the Open Meetings Law, Public Records Law, and other open government statutes and rules
- ▶ Manage DOJ's public records request process
- ▶ Develop open government policies
- ▶ Provide legal counsel to DOJ and clients
- ▶ Run the PROM help line and respond to citizen correspondence concerning open government issues
 - ▶ Wis. Stat. §§ 19.39 and 19.98
 - ▶ Any person may request AG's advice
- ▶ Provide training and open government resources



Presumption

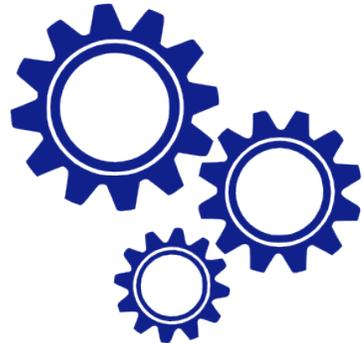
- ▶ Wisconsin Public Records Law, Wis. Stat. §§ 19.31 to 19.39
 - ▶ The public records law “shall be construed in every instance with a presumption of complete public access, consistent with the conduct of government business. The denial of public access generally is contrary to the public interest, and only in an exceptional case may access be denied.”

— Wis. Stat. § 19.31



Public Records Request Process

- ▶ PRR received and forwarded to authority's records custodian
- ▶ Authority begins search for records
- ▶ Any responsive records are reviewed:
 - ▶ Is there a statutory or common law exemption from disclosure?
 - ▶ Authority applies public records balancing test
- ▶ Records are released with letter explaining any redactions



Requesters

- ▶ Defined at Wis. Stat. § 19.32(3) - generally, any person who requests to inspect or copy a record
 - ▶ Incarcerated or committed persons have more limited rights
 - ▶ Requester has greater rights to inspect personally identifiable information about himself or herself in a record. Wis. Stat. § 19.35(1)(am)
- ▶ Requester generally **need not identify** himself or herself
 - ▶ Requesters may be anonymous
 - ▶ However, public records requests are records subject to disclosure
- ▶ Requester **need not state the purpose** of the request
 - ▶ Motive generally not relevant, but context appropriately considered
- ▶ *State ex rel. Ardell v. Milwaukee Board of School Directors*, 2014 WI App 66, 354 Wis. 2d 471, 849 N.W.2d 894: Safety concerns may be relevant, but it is a fact-intensive issue determined on a case-by-case basis in the balancing test.



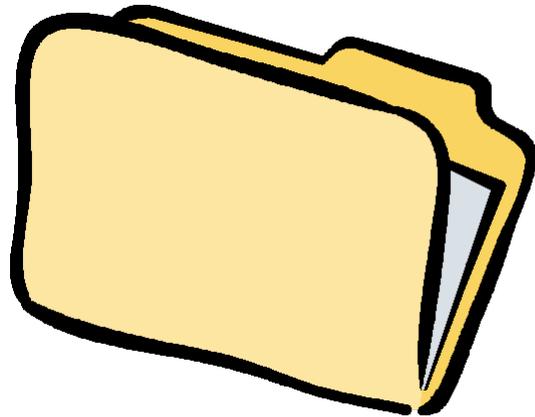
Sufficient Request

- ▶ A request need not be in writing; it may be verbal
- ▶ An authority may not require the use of a form
- ▶ “Magic words” are not required
- ▶ A request must:
 - ▶ Reasonably describe the information or records requested
 - ▶ Be reasonably specific as to time and subject matter
- ▶ Custodian should not have to guess what records the requester wants



“Record”

- ▶ Wis. Stat. § 19.32(2):
 - ▶ “Any material on which written, drawn, printed, spoken, visual or electromagnetic information or electronically generated or stored data is recorded or preserved, regardless of physical form or characteristics, which has been created or is being kept by an authority.”



Is it a Record?

- ▶ Records include the following:
 - ▶ Material not created by the authority but in the authority's possession
 - ▶ Electronic records, including:
 - ▶ Audio and video
 - ▶ Police body cameras
 - ▶ Police dashboard cameras
 - ▶ Surveillance video
 - ▶ Accompanying audio
 - ▶ 911 recordings
 - ▶ Data in a database
 - ▶ Emails
 - ▶ Social media



Email, etc.

- ▶ Personal email, calls, and documents on an **authority's account**:
 - ▶ Email sent and received on an authority's computer system is a record
 - ▶ Includes purely personal email sent by officers or employees of the authority
 - ▶ *Schill v. Wisconsin Rapids School District*, 2010 WI 86, 327 Wis. 2d 572, 786 N.W.2d 177
 - ▶ Generally, disclosure not required of purely personal e-mails sent or received by employees that evince no violation of law or policy.
- ▶ Government business emails, calls, and documents on **private accounts**:
 - ▶ These materials may be "records"
 - ▶ Content determines whether something is a "record," not the medium, format, or location
 - ▶ Personal materials on the same private accounts are not subject to disclosure
 - ▶ **Recommendation:** Conduct a careful search of all relevant accounts



Electronic Records

- ▶ Social media accounts created or maintained by an authority
- ▶ Cell phone content, including content on phones issued by an authority and possibly content on personal phones used for government business
 - ▶ Phone call records, text messages, app content
- ▶ It is important to check cell phones when gathering records in response to public records requests



Does the Record Exist?

- ▶ Generally, only records that exist at the time of the request must be produced
 - ▶ To respond, an authority need not create new records
- ▶ Public records law does not require answering questions
 - ▶ However, if a request asks a question and an existing record answers the question, provide the record or inform the requester
- ▶ Continuing requests are not contemplated by the public records law
- ▶ If there are no responsive records, inform the requester



Absolute Right and Denial of Access

- ▶ **Absolute Right:** Not many exist:
 - ▶ Books and papers “required to be kept” by sheriff, clerk of circuit court, and other specified county officials
 - ▶ Daily arrest logs or police “blotters” at police departments
- ▶ **Absolute Denial:**
 - ▶ Can be located in public records statutes:
 - ▶ Information related to a current investigation of possible employee criminal conduct or misconduct
 - ▶ Plans or specifications for state buildings
 - ▶ Can be located in other statutes or case law:
 - ▶ Patient health care records; pupil records



The Balancing Test

- ▶ Weigh the **public interest in disclosure of the record** against the **public interest and public policies against disclosure**
- ▶ Fact intensive; “blanket rules” disfavored
- ▶ Must conduct on **case-by-case basis** taking into consideration the totality of circumstances
- ▶ Identity of the requester and the purpose of the request are generally not part of the balancing test



Some Sources of Public Policies

- ▶ Policies expressed in other statutes
 - ▶ E.g., patient health care records, student records
- ▶ Court decisions
- ▶ Exemptions to open meetings requirements in Wis. Stat. § 19.85(1)
 - ▶ Only if there is a specific demonstration of need to deny access at the time of the request
- ▶ Policies expressed in evidentiary privileges
- ▶ Public interest in reputation and privacy of individuals



Prosecutor's Files v. Law Enforcement Records

- ▶ A prosecutor's files are not subject to public inspection under the public records law. *State ex rel. Richards v. Foust*, 165 Wis. 2d 429, 433-34, 477 N.W.2d 608, 610 (1991).
- ▶ However, for a law enforcement agency's records, the balancing test must be applied on a case-by-case basis



Law Enforcement Investigations

- ▶ There is a strong public interest in investigating and prosecuting criminal activity
- ▶ *Linzmeier v. Forcey*, 2002 WI 84, 254 Wis. 2d 306, 646 N.W.2d 811
 - ▶ Public oversight of police investigations is important
 - ▶ Police investigation reports can be particularly sensitive
 - ▶ Generally, law enforcement records more likely to have an adverse effect on public interests if released



Key Considerations

- ▶ Crime victim rights expressed in statutes, constitutional provisions, and case law
 - ▶ Consideration of family of crime victims
- ▶ Protection of witnesses
 - ▶ Safety and security
 - ▶ “Chilling” future cooperation with law enforcement
- ▶ Confidential Informants
 - ▶ Wis. Stat. § 19.36(8): Information identifying confidential informants must be withheld unless balancing test requires otherwise
- ▶ Children and juveniles
- ▶ Officer safety
 - ▶ Including the safety of officers’ families and homes
- ▶ **Tip:** If an authority has a record that it did not create, they can reach out to the originating authority to see what concerns they may have



Questions to Ask

- ▶ Would the release endanger the safety of persons involved?
- ▶ Are there reputation and privacy interests involved?
 - ▶ The public interest is found in the public effects of failing to honor the individual's privacy interests not the individual's personal interests
- ▶ Do the records contain rumor, hearsay, or potentially false statements?
- ▶ Were potentially biased witnesses interviewed?
- ▶ Do the records discuss confidential law enforcement techniques and procedures?
- ▶ Is there a possibility of threats, harassment, or reprisals?
 - ▶ Against victims, witnesses, officers, others, or their families?
 - ▶ Any such possibility is accorded appropriate weight depending on the likelihood
 - ▶ Generally, there must be a **reasonable probability**



Children and Juveniles

- ▶ Wis. Stat. ch. 48: Law enforcement records of children who are the subjects of such investigations or other proceedings are confidential with some exceptions. See Wis. Stat. § 48.396.
- ▶ Wis. Stat. ch. 938: Law enforcement records of juveniles who are the subjects of such investigations or other proceedings are confidential with some exceptions. See Wis. Stat. § 938.396.
- ▶ Access to other records regarding or mentioning children subject to general public records rules
 - ▶ Including the balancing test



Audio and Video Considerations

- ▶ Voices and likenesses of victims and witnesses
- ▶ Home addresses
- ▶ Home interiors
 - ▶ Background items, e.g.:
 - ▶ Family photographs
 - ▶ Personal documents



Other Special Issues

- ▶ Wis. Stat. § 905.03(2): Lawyer-Client Privileged Communications
- ▶ Wis. Stat. § 804.01(2)(c)1 and Common Law: Attorney Work Product
- ▶ Other statutes requiring confidentiality
- ▶ Driver's Privacy Protection Act (DPPA)
 - ▶ *New Richmond News v. City of New Richmond*, 2016 WI App 43, 370 Wis. 2d 75, 881 N.W. 2d 339
 - ▶ **Accident reports:** permitted to be released unredacted
 - ▶ DPPA exception allows. See 18 U.S.C. § 2721(b)(14).
 - ▶ **Incident reports:** release of DMV info. prohibited unless exception applies
 - ▶ Compliance with public records request not a "function"
 - ▶ **Information verified** using DMV records is not protected by DPPA
 - ▶ Presents problem of determining how info. was obtained



Employee Records

- ▶ Wis. Stat. § 19.36(10): Treatment of employee personnel records
 - ▶ Generally, access not permitted for information related to:
 - ▶ Employee's home address, email, phone number, SSN
 - ▶ Current investigation of possible criminal offense or misconduct connected with employment
 - ▶ Employee's employment examination, except the score
 - ▶ Staff management planning, including performance evaluations, judgments, letters of reference, other comments or ratings relating to employees
- ▶ Other personnel-related records, including disciplinary records may be subject to disclosure
 - ▶ Notice to employees is required in certain circumstances. See Wis. Stat. § 19.356



Notice Before Release

- ▶ Notice to record subjects is only required in limited circumstances
 - ▶ Required by Wis. Stat. § 19.356(2)(a)1:
 - ▶ Records containing information resulting from closed investigation into a disciplinary matter or possible employment-related violation of policy, rule, or statute
 - ▶ Records obtained by subpoena or search warrant
 - ▶ Records prepared by an employer other than the authority about employees of that employer
 - ▶ “Record subject” can try to stop disclosure in court
 - ▶ Required by Wis. Stat. § 19.356(9):
 - ▶ Officer or employee of the authority holding state or local public office
 - ▶ “Record subject” may augment the record to be released
- ▶ OAG-02-18 (Feb. 23, 2018); OAG-07-14 (Oct. 15, 2014)
- ▶ Courtesy notice



Redaction

- ▶ Wis. Stat. § 19.36(6): If part of a record is disclosable, must disclose that part and redact non-disclosable portions
- ▶ Redaction constitutes a denial of access to the redacted information
 - ▶ Therefore subject to review by mandamus
- ▶ Digital editing programs and equipment for electronic records
 - ▶ Audio - accompanying video, dispatch recordings, etc.
 - ▶ Video - security video, police body and dashboard cameras, etc.

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Written Response

- ▶ A written request requires a written response, if the request is denied in whole or in part
 - ▶ Reasons for denial must be specific and sufficient
 - ▶ Purpose is to give adequate notice of reasons for denial and ensure that custodian has exercised judgment
 - ▶ Reviewing court usually limited to reasons stated in denial
 - ▶ Availability of same records from other sources generally not a sufficient reason
 - ▶ Must inform requestor that denial is subject to review in an enforcement action for mandamus under Wis. Stat. § 19.37(1) or by application to district attorney or Attorney General
- ▶ May respond in writing to a verbal request
- ▶ A request for clarification, without more, is not a denial



Costs

- ▶ Actual, necessary, and direct costs only—unless otherwise specified by law
 - ▶ Copying and reproduction
 - ▶ Location, if costs are \$50.00 or more
 - ▶ Mailing/shipping to requester
 - ▶ Others specified in Wis. Stat. § 19.35(3)
- ▶ Authorities may not charge for redaction costs
- ▶ Prepayment may be required if total costs exceed \$5.00
- ▶ Authority may waive all or part of costs



OOG Fee Advisory

- ▶ Office of Open Government Advisory: Charging Fees under the Wisconsin Public Records Law (August 8, 2018)
 - ▶ Available at <https://www.doj.state.wi.us/news-releases/office-open-government-advisory-charging-fees-under-wisconsin-public-records-law>
 - ▶ Overview of costs permissible under the law
 - ▶ Recent inquiries pertaining to high fees charged by some authorities
 - ▶ Copy costs that are not actual, necessary and direct
 - ▶ Location costs including time spent by specialists
 - ▶ Limit amount of time spent by specialist
 - ▶ Charge lowest hourly rate of individual capable of searching
 - ▶ DOJ recently revised its fee schedule
 - ▶ Available at <https://www.doj.state.wi.us/sites/default/files/office-open-government/fee-schedule-final.pdf>



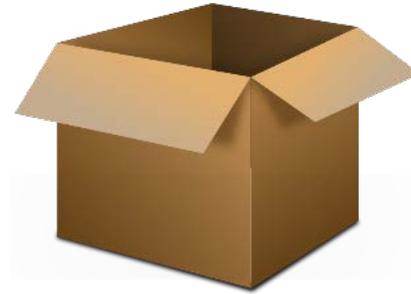
Record Retention - Public Records Law

- ▶ Wis. Stat. § 19.35(5) - after receiving a request:
 - ▶ No destruction until request granted or until at least 60 days after request is denied
 - ▶ 90 days if requester is committed or incarcerated
 - ▶ No destruction during enforcement action



Record Retention - Other Statutes

- ▶ Records retention laws
 - ▶ State authorities: Wis. Stat. § 16.61
 - ▶ Local authorities: Wis. Stat. § 19.21
- ▶ Record Retention Schedules
 - ▶ Includes:
 - ▶ General Records Schedules (GRSs)
 - ▶ Agency-specific Records Retention/Disposition Authorizations (RDAs)
 - ▶ E.g., 121 days for body camera video when there is no incident shown
- ▶ <http://publicrecordsboard.gov>



Record Retention - Format

- ▶ Hard copies v. electronic copies
 - ▶ Copies of records in electronic formats permissible
 - ▶ State authorities: Wis. Stat. § 16.61(5)(a)
 - ▶ Local authorities: Wis. Stat. § 19.21(4)(c)
 - ▶ Local government unit or agency may provide for retention of records in electronic format
 - ▶ Local government unit or agency shall make for such provision by ordinance or resolution



Record Retention—Best Practices

- ▶ Establish agency policies regarding retention
- ▶ Ensure all agency-specific RDAs are up-to-date
 - ▶ RDAs sunset after 10 years
- ▶ Train agency records officers and other staff on record retention and relevant agency policies
- ▶ Follow your retention schedules
- ▶ Consult your legal counsel



Further Information

- ▶ Download DOJ Compliance Guides and other resources at <https://www.doj.state.wi.us/office-open-government/office-open-government>
- ▶ Contact the Office of Open Government:
 - ▶ Write: Office of Open Government
Department of Justice
P.O. Box 7857
Madison, WI 53707-7857
 - ▶ Tel: (608) 267-2220
 - ▶ Email: fergusonpm@doj.state.wi.us



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