The Public Records Law: Compliance Essentials for Law Enforcement

Wisconsin Department of Justice
Office of Open Government
Portage County Area Training
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Stevens Point, Wisconsin
Introduction
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
    - Any person may request AG’s advice
- Provide training and open government resources
Government Transparency and the Wisconsin Public Records Law

“Transparency and oversight are essential to honest, ethical governance.”  

Wisconsin Public Records Law, Wis. Stat. §§ 19.31 to 19.39

- Objectives:
  - Shed light on workings of government and acts of public officers and employees
  - Assist members of the public in becoming an informed electorate
  - Serve a basic tenet of our democratic system by providing opportunity for public oversight
Presumption

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 Record Roles
Authorities and Custodians

- **Authority**: Defined in Wis. Stat. § 19.32(1) - any of specified entities having custody of a record

- **Legal Custodian**: Defined in Wis. Stat. § 19.33 - vested by an authority with full legal power to render decisions and carry out public records responsibilities
  - E.g., elective official or designee
  - All records belong to the authority
  - Custodial services: other staff may assist
Requesters

- **Requester:** 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
  - Safety concerns may be relevant, but it is a fact-intensive issue determined on a case-by-case basis in the balancing test.
  - See *State ex rel. Ardell v. Milwaukee Board of School Directors*, 2014 WI App 66, 354 Wis. 2d 471, 849 N.W.2d 894:
Records
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.”
What Do Records Include?

- 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 and dashboard cameras; surveillance video
    - 911 recordings
  - Data in a database
  - Emails
  - Social media
What Do Records Not Include?

- Records do not include the following:
  - Published material available for sale or at library
  - Material with limited access rights, such as copyrights or patents
  - Purely personal property
  - Drafts, notes, and preliminary documents
Drafts, Notes, Preliminary Documents

- Prepared for originator’s **personal use** or in the name of a person for whom the originator is working
- Not a draft if used for purpose for which it was commissioned
- One cannot indefinitely qualify a document as a draft by:
  - Simply labeling it “draft”
  - Preventing final corrections from being made
Email, Texts, 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 social media accounts and cell phones when gathering records in response to public records requests
Receiving and Processing a Request
Public Records Request Process

- PRR received and forwarded to authority’s records custodian
- Authority begins search for records
- Any responsive records are reviewed:
  - **Presumption that they will be disclosed unless:**
    - They are exempt from disclosure pursuant to a *statute* or the *common law*
    - The *public records balancing test* weighs in favor of nondisclosure
- Records are released with letter explaining any redactions
Scope of Request

- A large number of responsive records—by itself—does not make a request too broad
  - But a request cannot so burden an authority that its normal functioning would be impaired
- A requester may have no way of knowing how many responsive records exist
- A requester may have no interest in many “technically” responsive records
- Keep purpose and objective of the public records law in mind
Receiving a Request

- A request may be submitted to anyone a DOJ
  - A request may be **verbal** or **in writing**
  - An authority may not require the use of a form
  - “Magic words” are not required

- In order to be a **sufficient request**, it 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

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- **Tip**: Communication with the requester is key in such situations
A Record Subject to Disclosure v. Disclosing A Record

- **Employee’s Role**: Search for responsive records and give all responsive records to records custodian to review
  - All responsive records must be given to the records custodian, even if the employee thinks the records should not be disclosed or the employee does not want the records disclosed

- **Record Custodian’s Role**: Review responsive records and determine if records must be disclosed

- **Bottom Line**: A record *subject* to disclosure does not necessarily mean it will be disclosed
Processing a Request: Four Steps

1. Does a responsive record exist?
2. Is there an absolute right of access?
3. Is access absolutely denied?
4. Apply the balancing test
Step 1: 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
Steps 2 & 3: Absolute Right/Denial

- **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:
    - Examples:
      - 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
Step 4: The Balancing Test

- Weigh the **public interest in disclosure** of the record **against** the **public interest** and public policies **against disclosure**
  
  - Consider public policies expressed in other statutes, court decisions, exemptions to open meeting requirements in Wis. Stat. § 19.85(1), evidentiary privileges, etc.

- 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
Special Issues
Prosecutor’s Files v. Law Enforcement Files

- 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 regular public records process, including application of the balancing test on a case-by-case basis, must be followed.
Investigation Considerations

- There is a strong public interest in investigating and prosecuting criminal activity
- *Linzmeyer 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
Law Enforcement - 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, it can reach out to the originating authority to see what concerns it may have
Law Enforcement - 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
    - See Erpenbach, 354 Wis. 2d 61.
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 application of the balancing test.
Audio and Video Considerations

- Voices and likenesses of victims and witnesses
- Home addresses
- Home interiors
  - Background items, for example:
    - 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
- Wis. Stat. § 165.79: Crime Laboratory Privilege
- Other statutes requiring confidentiality
- Driver’s Privacy Protection Act (DPPA)
    - **Accident reports**: permitted to be released unredacted
    - **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, no access permitted to the following information:
    - 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
Responding to a Request
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
- No specific way to redact: electronic redaction, black magic marker, cover up with white paper when photocopying
Redaction - Audio and Video

- Audio - accompanying video, dispatch recordings, etc.
  - Digital editing programs and equipment
  - Partial redaction
- Video - security video, police body and dashboard cameras, etc.
  - Video blurring
    - Blacking out portions of video
- Technology
- Cost
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
Timing of Response

- Response is required, “as soon as practicable and without delay”
  - **No specific time limits**, depends on circumstances
- DOJ policy: 10 business days generally reasonable for response to simple, narrow requests
- May be prudent to send an acknowledgement and status updates
- Penalties for arbitrary and capricious delay
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
Costs
Costs

- **Actual, necessary, and direct** costs only—unless otherwise specified by law
  - Copying and reproduction
  - Location, if costs are $50.00 or more
    - Location costs themselves must be $50 or more: An authority **cannot combine** location costs with other costs to reach the $50 threshold
  - 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
- **Recommendation**: Keep careful records of time spent working on requests
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
Enforcement
Enforcement

- Wis. Stat. § 19.37: Mandamus action to challenge withholding a record or part of a record or a delay in granting access
  - Authority may be ordered to release records
  - Other remedies
- Wis. Stat. § 946.72: Tampering with public records and notices
  - “Whoever with intent to injure or defraud destroys, damages, removes or conceals any public record is guilty of a Class H felony.”
Record Retention
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)
- [http://publicrecordsboard.gov](http://publicrecordsboard.gov)
- Contact your legal counsel
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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