

RTKL Requester Training

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Right-to-Know Law Basics

All state & local government records presumed to be public

- 30 exceptions in the RTKL
 - Fewer apply to financial records & aggregated data
- Exceptions in other laws & regulations
- Attorney-client privilege & other privileges
 - Only if recognized by PA courts; not "self-critical evaluation"
- Records can be made non-public by court order

What is a Record?

A record is...

- "information, regardless of physical form or characteristics, that documents a transaction or activity of an agency and that is created, received or retained pursuant to law or in connection with a transaction, business or activity of the agency"
- PA Office of Attorney General v. Philadelphia Inquirer (No. 2096 C.D. 2014, decided Nov. 19, 2015)

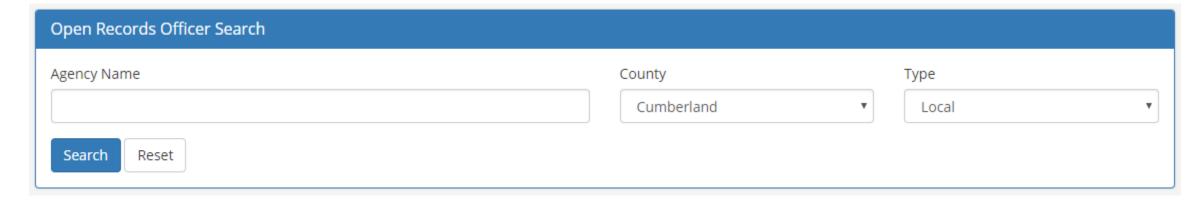
Records Take Many Shapes

The Right-to-Know Law...

- Doesn't distinguish between formats
 - Paper, email, texts, social media, audio, video, etc.
- Doesn't distinguish between agency & personal devices (or agency & personal email accounts)
- All that matters: Is it a record? And if so, is it a public record?

Submit your RTK request to the correct agency

- Submit requests to the agency that has the record (generally not the OOR)
- Address requests to Agency Open Records Officer (AORO)
- AORO database available on OOR website



More About Agency AOROs

Many agencies, but not all, have a single AORO

- Commonwealth agencies: DEP, DCNR, DOC, DCED, etc.
- Some agencies have separate AOROs by bureau, dep't, etc.
 - e.g., Philadelphia has approximately 40 AOROs
- Important to send request to the right AORO
 - If not sure, say so: "If this request is misdirected, please let me know as soon as possible so that I can withdraw this request and direct it to the proper AORO."

Basic steps include:

- Using the appropriate form to request records
 - Agencies may have their own form, but must accept the OOR's Standard RTK Request Form
- Being <u>specific</u> when describing records: subject matter, date range, type of record, etc.
- Making a note of request date to track timing of response

OOR Standard RTK Request Form, part 1



Standard Right-to-Know Law Request Form Good communication is vital in the RTKL process. Complete this form thoroughly and retain a copy; it is required

should an appeal be necessary. You have 15 business days to appeal after a request is denied or deemed denied. SUBMITTED TO AGENCY NAME: (Attn: AORO) Date of Request: Submitted via: Email U.S. Mail Fax In Person PERSON MAKING REQUEST: Company (if applicable): Name: Mailing Address: State: Zip: Email: City: Telephone: Fax: How do you prefer to be contacted if the agency has questions? ☐ Telephone ☐ Email ☐ U.S. Mail RECORDS REQUESTED: Be clear and concise. Provide as much specific detail as possible, ideally including subject matter, time frame, and type of record or party names. Use additional sheets if necessary. RTKL requests should seek records, not ask questions. Requesters are not required to explain why the records are sought or the intended use of the records unless otherwise required by law.

OOR Standard
RTK Request
Form, part 2

OO YOU WANT COPIES? Yes, electronic copies preferred if available								
	Yes, printed copies pref	erred						
☐ No, in-person inspection of records preferred (may request copies later)								
Do you want certified o	copies? Yes (may be subject	to additional costs) 🔲 No						
RTKL requests may requ	uire payment or prepayment of	fees. See the Official RTKL	<u>Fee Schedule</u> for more details					
Please notify me if fee	es associated with this reque	st will be more than 🗆 \$	5100 (or) 🗆 \$					
ITEMS BELOW THIS LINE FOR AGENCY USE ONLY								
Tracking:	Date Received:	Response Due (5	bus. days):					
30-Day Ext.? ☐ Yes ☐	No (If Yes, Final Due Date:) Actual Resp	onse Date:					
Request was: Grant	ed 🔲 Partially Granted & Den	ied □ Denied Cost to Re	equester: \$					
☐ Appropriate third pa	arties notified and given an opp	portunity to object to the i	release of requested records					
	completed RTKL request form is the RTKL is available at https://w		Form updated Nov. 27, 201					

Writing a Good RTK Request: 1. Seek Records, Don't Ask Questions

Requests should seek access to records, not ask questions

- RTKL gives access to public records not a venue for questions
 - Why did the Chairman vote yes on the lumber contract?
 - Request meeting minutes & audio recording of meeting
 - Why did Pileggi Lumber get this contract?
 - Request copies of all submitted bids & council emails re: Pileggi Lumber
 - How many times were streets plowed in January?
 - Request plowing schedule & records of any modifications
- Agencies may deny requests which ask questions

Writing a Good RTK Request: 2. Be Specific

Specificity is determined on a case-by-case basis

- Primary goal is to enable agency to know what to look for
- Vast "fishing expeditions" are not permitted
- Phrases like "any and all" & "but not limited to" raise questions
 - "Any and all documents, including but not limited to emails, memos, and spreadsheets, regarding the 2018 Pine Street Bridge Project"
- Poor storage & organization of an agency's records is not held against the requester

More About Specificity

Specificity is a 3-part test: Pa. Dep't of Educ. v. Post-Gazette

- Subject Matter: "Must identify the 'transaction or activity' of the agency for which the record is sought"
- Scope: "Must identify a discrete group of documents (e.g., type or recipient)"
- Timeframe: "Should identify a finite period of time for which the records are sought"
 - The most fluid factor failure to identify a finite timeframe will not automatically render a sufficiently specific request overbroad & a short timeframe will not transform an overbroad request into a specific one

Specificity: Examples

Commonwealth Court cases on specificity:

• Pa. Dep't of Educ. v. Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: A request seeking all of the emails of Acting Secretary of Education Carolyn Dumaresq as they pertain to the performance of her duties as Acting Secretary since she was appointed on Aug. 25, 2013 to date [Aug. 5, 2014]" was found to be insufficiently specific because "it is, by virtue of the Secretary's position, a request for emails about all of the agency's activity overly nearly a one year period. In other words, it is a fishing expedition"

Specificity: Examples

Commonwealth Court cases on specificity:

- Dep't of Envtl. Prot. v. Legere: A request for 4 years of Section 208 determination letters was <u>sufficiently specific</u> despite the scope of the request because the subject matter was extremely specific
- Dep't of Corr. v. St. Hilaire: A request for "all records"
 documenting inmate injuries or death for five years was
 <u>sufficiently specific</u> because the request had clear parameters
 even though a large number of records were implicated

Specificity: Examples

Commonwealth Court cases on specificity:

 Office of the Governor v. Engelkemier: Request for all emails from Chief of Staff Katie McGinty from January 2015 to July 2015, with keywords, was sufficiently specific – but note court's discussion about Office waiving specificity argument earlier in the process and potential for "broad" keywords to be insufficiently specific

Writing a Good RTK Request: 3. Think Twice Before Requesting a List

Requesting a "list" can be problematic

- If no actual list exists, agency not required to create one
 - "List of all lawsuits filed against the agency in 2017"
 - "List of all properties with zoning violations, 2015 to present"
- Better to seek records containing the information you want
 - "Records showing captions of lawsuits filed against agency in 2017"
 - "Records showing zoning violations issued, 2015 to present"
- Valid to add: "If info can be provided in a list, please do"

Writing a Good RTK Request: 4. Accessing Information in Databases

Information in databases subject to presumption of openness

- Terminology is vital try to use agency jargon
 - Create, export, compile, format, CSV, TXT, comma-delimited...
- Database software used by the agency
 - If possible, learn capabilities of program/database ask if unsure
 - How do agency employees extract info from database
- Where relevant, consider the use of suggested queries
 - Queries may be necessary for extracting information

Databases: Commonwealth Court

Gingrich v. Pennsylvania Game Commission (2012)

 "Requesters may provide suggestions or examples in order to better inform an agency about the information requested, and we have no desire to discourage that practice. ... <u>Providing</u> <u>data from an agency database does not constitute creating a</u> <u>record</u>. ... [I]nformation contained in a database must be accessible to requesters and provided in a format available to the agency."

Databases: Commonwealth Court

Department of Environmental Protection v. Cole (2012)

Commonwealth Court: "[A]n agency can be required to draw information from a database, although the information must be drawn in formats available to the agency. In short, to the extent requested information exists in a database, it must be provided ... To hold otherwise would encourage an agency to avoid disclosing public records by putting information into electronic databases."

Databases: Additional Cases

Intersection of RTKL & databases still being developed

- Agency may be made to prove query was properly structured
 - OOR 2017-1761: Violent crime data from Pittsburgh
- Don't be overly specific & hurt your request
 - OOR 2016-2041: Sought TXT or CSV, records only exist in PDF
- Law currently only specifies electronic vs. hard copy
 - OOR 2017-0246: Sought "comma- or tab-delimited," provided in PDF

Speaking of Databases...

Two useful resources:

- Online Contract Database, http://contracts.patreasury.gov/
 - State agency contracts of \$5,000 or more
- PennWATCH, http://pennwatch.pa.gov/
 - State employee salaries & compensation
 - State agency employee counts
 - Basic state budget data

Police Departments & Police-Related Records

Fairly broad exception for criminal investigative records

- Police departments can withhold records "relating to or resulting in a criminal investigation" (Section 708(b)(16))
- Does <u>not</u> apply to blotter information
 - "a chronological listing of arrests, usually documented contemporaneous with the incident, which may include, but is not limited to, the name and address of the individual charged and the alleged offenses"
- Does <u>not</u> apply to aggregated data (e.g., crime statistics)
- Does <u>not</u> apply (mostly) to financial records (can be redacted)

Police Departments & Police-Related Records

More police-related records

- 911 recordings: Released at agency (911 call center) discretion
- Coroner records: Covered by Coroner's Act
- Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System
 - Includes monthly summary arrest reports

Police Recordings: Video & Audio

RTKL does not apply to police recordings

- Act 22 of 2017 covers police video & audio recordings
- Must make request within 60 days of recording
- Agency has 30 days to respond, may deny for various reasons
- Denials may be appealed within 30 days to court; \$125 fee
- Law enforcement agencies & DAs have fairly broad discretion to release a recording (with or without a written request)
- Bodycam & dashcam <u>policies</u> are explicitly public
- More <u>info on OOR website</u>

Court Records

RTKL does not apply to records of judicial agencies

- Judges, Prothonotary, Clerk of Courts, etc.
- Access to most court records covered by common law
- Unified Judicial System has a <u>public records section</u> on website
- Rule 509 covers access to financial records of judicial agencies

Tip: Communicate with the Agency

Good communication can prevent and solve many issues

- Good practice to let agency know you're willing to talk
- Requesters often submit broad requests to ensure they get all the records they want
 - Understandable, but can be expensive & frustrating
 - Requesters don't want surprise bills
 - Agencies don't want unnecessary work
- Many agencies willing to discuss requests
- If agreement reached on revised request, put it in writing

Tip: Communicate with the Agency

Reason for making RTKL request

- Agency cannot require requester to provide reason for request
- They can ask, but requester can decline to answer
- However, requester may sometimes want to provide info
 - Can help agency understand request & speed response
 - Can help reduce number of valueless records received
 - Can reduce cost if hard copies must be made

Timeline of a RTKL Response

Every state & local agency must respond to RTK requests

- Must respond in writing within 5 (agency) business days
 - If no response received, request is deemed denied
 - Allow additional 3 business days for postal mail before filing appeal
- Agency can extend timeline by 30 calendar days
 - Any other extension must be agreed to by requester & in writing
- Response: grant, deny, or a mix of both

Agency Response: Extensions

Agencies can invoke a 30-day extension

- Within the initial 5-day window, an agency can invoke a 30 calendar day extension for reasons listed in RTKL
- If the agency does this, the requester must be notified in writing, with a reason and a date to expect a response
- Track all dates & deadlines in case you need to appeal

Tracking Dates: An Example

Merlin / Morning Call v. Easton Area SD (2018-1065)

- March 23, 2018 request made
- March 29, 2018 agency took 30-day extension (to May 3)
 - School had multiple snow days during initial 5 business day window
- May 17, 2018 agency claimed another 30-day extension
- June 1, 2018 agency issued response (part grant, part denial)
- June 12, 2018 requester filed appeal with OOR
- OOR has no choice but to dismiss case as untimely

Agency Response: Costs & Format

OOR fee schedule developed pursuant to RTKL

- No charge for electronic records
 - Redactions may necessitate printing electronic records
- Up to \$0.25/page for hard copies (8.5 x 11)
- Agencies do not have to create a record
- Requesters can photograph records they asked to inspect
- Agencies required to provide records in medium requested (electronic vs. hard copy)

Agency Response: Denials

If an agency denies a request, it is required by the RTKL to:

- Provide the denial in writing
- Explain what records are being withheld
- Explain why records are being withheld
- Explain how to appeal the denial
- Failure to respond by the statutory deadline is a "deemed denial" & can be appealed

Appealing a RTKL Denial

Most denials can be appealed to the OOR

- If request is denied, appeal can be filed within 15 business days
- Most appeals filed with the OOR
 - Not Attorney General, Auditor General, Treasurer, General Assembly
 - Not Judicial Agencies (requests & appeals governed by Rule 509)
 - Denials from local agencies based on criminal investigatory records appealed to county DA (but PSP denials appealed to OOR)
- Can also appeal redactions (which are denials) & fees

Appealing a RTKL Denial

OOR appeal process designed to be simple

- File appeals using online form at OOR website
 - About 10 to 15 minutes to fill out
- No lawyer necessary
- OOR assigns Appeals Officer to oversee case
- Both sides can present evidence & argument
- OOR has 30 days to issue Final Determination

Criminal Investigative Records of a Local Law Enforcement Agency

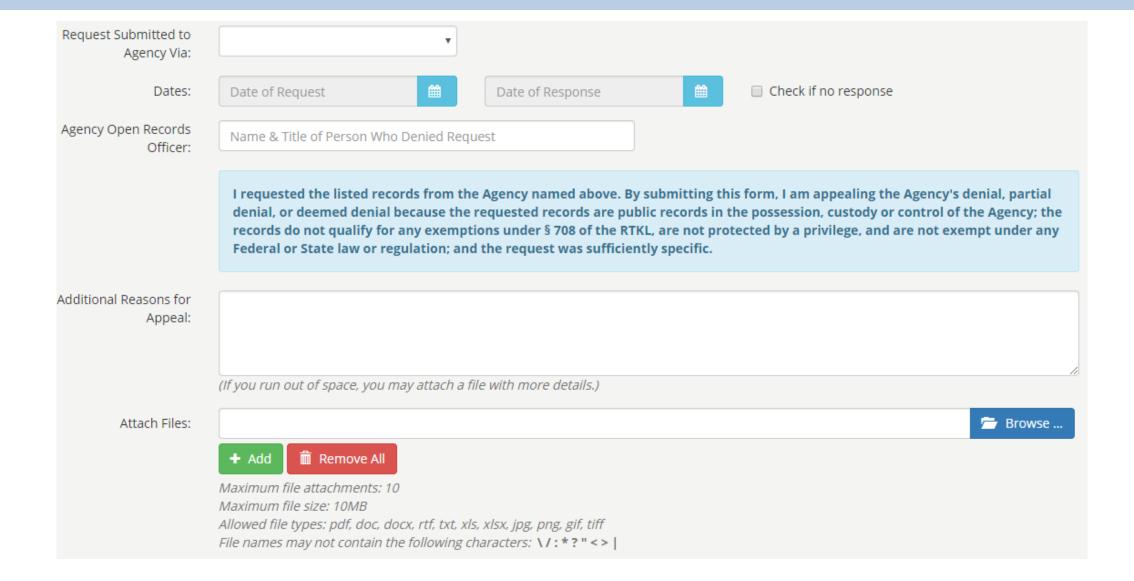
Section 503(d)(2):

- "The district attorney of a county shall designate one or more appeals officers to hear appeals ... relating to access to criminal investigative records in possession of a local agency of that county"
- OOR transfers such cases to the DA
- OOR hears cases involving PSP

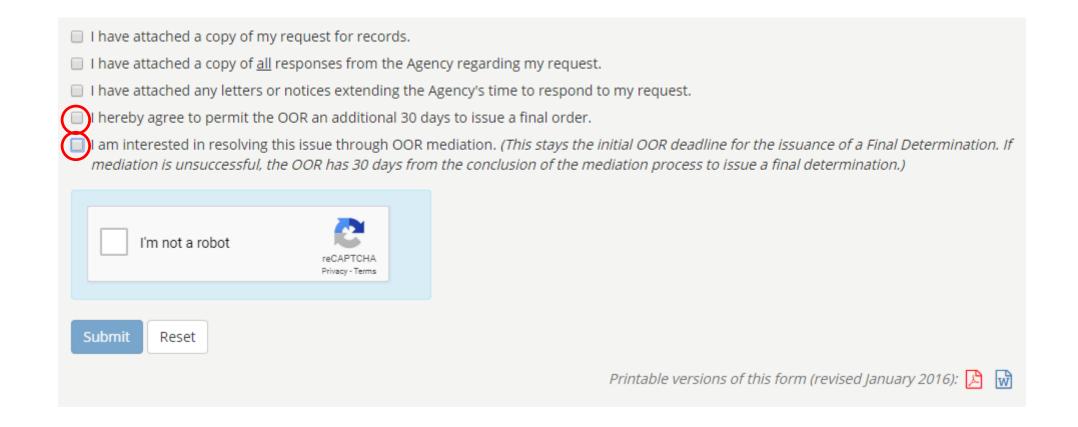
OOR - Online Appeal Form

FILE AN APPEAL							
Requester							
Name:	First Name		Last Name	Last Name			
Address:	Address 1			Address 2			
	City	Pennsylvania	x ▼	Zip			
Contact:	Phone	Fax	Email				
Agency:			•	Type Agency Name if n	ot in list		
Agency Address:	Address 1			Address 2			
	City	Pennsylvania	x •	Zip			
Agency Contact:	Phone	Fax	Email				
Records Requested:	I was denied access to the fo	-					
	(Provide as much specific detail as possible so the OOR can identify the information. If you run out of space, you may attach a file with more details.)						

OOR - Online Appeal Form



OOR – Online Appeal Form



Tip: Consider Requesting Mediation

RTKL authorizes OOR to establish a mediation program

- Goal: Mutually agreeable settlement
- Voluntary & confidential
- Either side can end mediation at any time
 - If mediation ends, case moves to normal appeal process (new AO)
- OOR has trained mediators
- Can save time & expense

Office of Open Records

Created by RTKL: Independent & quasi-judicial

- Decide appeals filed by people denied access to records
- Provide RTKL & Sunshine Act training
- 20 total staff
 - Executive Director & Deputy Director
 - 13 Attorneys (incl. 11 Appeals Officers)
 - Chief of Training & Outreach
 - 4 Administrative

OOR Caseload

Thousands of RTK appeals filed every year

- In 2017, OOR heard **2,434 appeals**
 - That's total appeals, not total requests
 - No central database of # of requests
 - LBFC Study (released 2018) estimated 109,000 requests received by state & local agencies, combined, in 2016

OOR Resources

Website, Twitter, Email Lists & More

- Web: https://openrecords.pa.gov
- Blog: https://openrecordspa.wordpress.com/
- Email lists: Daily Digest of FDs & General Updates
 - https://www.openrecords.pa.gov/EmailSubscriptions.cfm
- Twitter: @OpenRecordsPA
 - Executive Director: @ErikOpenRecords
- YouTube Channel
- Open Records in PA Podcast: Apple Podcasts, Stitcher, etc.