SENATE FILE NO. SF0057

Public records.

Sponsored by: Joint Corporations, Elections & Political Subdivisions Interim Committee

A BILL

for

1 AN ACT relating to public records; requiring the release of 2 public records within a specified time; requiring the designation of a public records person for each agency, 3 4 institution and political subdivision of the state; requiring 5 applications for public records to be made to the designated 6 public records person; requiring the state chief information 7 officer to investigate complaints and violations of the public records act as specified; modifying penalties and 8 providing remedies for violations of the public records act; 9 10 and providing for an effective date.

11

12 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming:

13

Section 1. W.S. 16-4-201(a)(ix), by creating a new 15 paragraph (xii) and by creating a new subsection (b),

```
1
    16-4-202(a) through (c) and by creating a new subsection (e),
    16-4-203(f) and 16-4-205 are amended to read:
 2
 3
 4
         16-4-201. Definitions; short title.
 5
         (a) As used in this act:
 6
 7
              (ix) "Application" means a written request for a
 8
    public record. However, a custodian designated public records
9
10
    person may in his discretion deem a verbal request to be an
11
    application;
12
13
              (xii) "Designated public records person" means the
    person designated as required by W.S. 16-4-202(e) or that
14
15
    person's designee.
16
17
         (b) This act shall be known and may be cited as the
    "Public Records Act."
18
19
20
         16-4-202. Right of inspection; rules and regulations;
    unavailability; designation of public records person.
21
22
```

(a) All public records shall be open for inspection by any person at reasonable times, during business hours of the state entity or political subdivision, except as provided in this act or as otherwise provided by law, but the official custodian of any public records may make rules and regulations with reference to the inspection of the records as is reasonably necessary for the protection of the records and the prevention of unnecessary interference with the regular discharge of the duties of the custodian or his office. Applications for public records shall be made to the designated public records person.

(b) If the public records requested are not in the custody or control of the person-state agency, institution or political subdivision to whom application is made, the custodian or authorized person having personal custody and control of the public records designated public records person shall notify the applicant within seven (7) business days from the date of acknowledged receipt of the request of the unavailability of the records sought and the name of the appropriate designated public records person to contact about the public records if known, unless good cause exists preventing a response within such time period. In the event

1 the applicant is not satisfied that good cause exists, the

2 applicant may <u>file a complaint with the state chief</u>

3 <u>information officer if the public records are in the custody</u>

4 <u>or control of a state agency or institution or may</u> petition

5 the district court for a determination as to whether the

6 custodian designated public records person has demonstrated

7 good cause existed.

and control of the person state agency, institution or political subdivision to whom application is made, but the designated public records person shall immediately forward the request to the custodian or authorized person having personal custody and control of the public records. If the records are in active use or in storage, and therefore not available at the time an applicant asks to examine them, the custodian or authorized person having personal custody and control of the public records designated public records person shall notify the applicant of this situation within seven (7) business days from the date of acknowledged receipt of the request, unless good cause exists preventing a response within such time period. In the event the applicant is not satisfied that good cause exists, the applicant may file a

SF0057

1 complaint with the state chief information officer if the 2 public records are in the custody or control of a state agency 3 or institution or may petition the district court for a 4 determination as to whether the custodian designated public 5 records person has demonstrated good cause existed. If a public record is readily available: 6 7 8 (i) Except as provided in paragraph (ii) of this subsection, it 9 shall be released immediately to the 10 applicant; so long as the release does not 11 (ii) If the designated public records person 12 determines that immediate release of the record would impair 13 impede the agency's ability of the state agency, 14 15 institution or political subdivision to discharge its other 16 duties, the record shall be released to the applicant not 17 later than: 18 19 (A) A specified date for release mutually 20 agreed to by the applicant and the state agency, institution or political subdivision; or 21 22

(B) Ten (10) days from the date of

1

2	acknowledged receipt of the request if a different date for
3	release has not been mutually agreed to by the applicant and
4	the state agency, institution or political subdivision.
5	
6	(e) Each state agency, institution and political
7	subdivision shall designate a person to receive all public
8	records requests for the agency, institution or political
9	subdivision. The agency, institution or political subdivision
10	shall publish the name and contact information of the
11	designated public records person on its official website or
12	other appropriate platform if the agency, institution or
13	political subdivision does not have a website. The designated
14	public records person shall serve as a point of contact
15	between the agency, institution or political subdivision and
16	applicants seeking public records.
17	
18	16-4-203. Right of inspection; grounds for denial;
19	access of news media; order permitting or restricting
20	disclosure; exceptions.
21	
22	(f) Any person denied the right to inspect any record
23	covered by this act may file a complaint with the state chief

6

or control of a state agency or institution or may apply to
the district court of the district wherein the record is found
for an order directing the custodian of the record to show
cause why he should not permit the inspection of the record.

16-4-205. Penalties; remedies.

information officer if the public records are in the custody

(a) Any person who knowingly or intentionally violates the provisions of this act is liable for a penalty not to exceed seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00). The penalty may be recovered in a civil action and damages shall be assessed by the court. Any action guilty of an offense punishable as specified in this subsection. Prosecution of an offense pursuant to this section shall be initiated by the attorney general or the appropriate county district attorney.

The court may impose the following penalties:

(i) For knowing or intentional violations, the person is guilty of a felony punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or by imprisonment for a period of not more than one (1) year plus one (1) day, or both;

(b) An applicant may file a complaint with the state chief information officer as provided in W.S. 16-4-202(b) and (c), 16-4-203(f) and in cases where the applicant has not received requested public records or notice from the state agency or institution within thirty (30) days of submitting the request. If the state chief information officer finds that the complaint has merit he shall refer the complaint to the attorney general for prosecution.

(c) An applicant who has not received requested public records or notice from the political subdivision within thirty (30) days of submitting the request may file a complaint with the appropriate district attorney. Upon receipt of a complaint the district attorney shall review the complaint and the records sought and consider whether an action under subsection (a) of this section is appropriate.

1 (d) Violation of any provision of this act may
2 constitute sufficient cause for termination of a public
3 employee's employment.
4
5 Section 2. This act is effective July 1, 2019.
6
7 (END)