


8-1-2008

10th Annual Open Government Summit: the Access to Public Records Act & the Open Meetings Act, 2008

Department of Attorney General, State of Rhode Island

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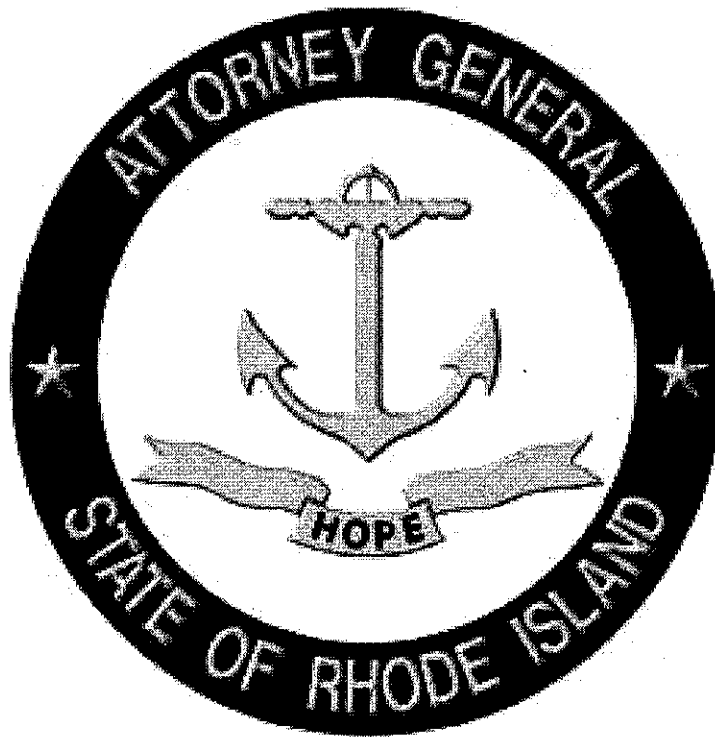
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DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Patrick C. Lynch, Attorney General

OPEN GOVERNMENT SUMMIT



ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF LAW

*Co-Sponsored by the Roger Williams University
Law Alumni Association*



State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

150 South Main Street • Providence, RI 02903

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Patrick C. Lynch, Attorney General

August 1, 2008

Dear Open Government Summit Attendee:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for attending the 10th Open Government Summit and to thank the Roger Williams University Law Alumni Association for its continued co-sponsorship of this important event.

My Administration is committed to public outreach and education on the requirements of the Open Meetings and Access to Public Records Acts. This Summit is one of several services the Department of Attorney General provides to legal counsel, members of public bodies, and concerned citizens, to promote compliance with these important laws. We will continue to issue, upon request from legal counsel for public bodies, advisory opinions concerning any pending matter that may implicate either the Open Meetings or Access to Public Records Acts. The Department issues two types of advisory opinions: oral/telephonic advisory opinions, which are not binding upon the Department of Attorney General, and written advisory opinions, which express the opinion of this Department. The Department of Attorney General is also available to provide training sessions for members of public bodies. By providing advice and training, we hope to continue to reduce the number of complaints received by the Department of Attorney General and prevent violations before they occur.

I encourage you to take advantage of the resources we have available at the Department of Attorney General website, www.riag.ri.gov. Our popular *Guide to Open Government in Rhode Island* is located in the "Reports" section and can be printed for distribution. In addition, the Department's website has links to findings and advisory opinions issued from 2001 to the present. These findings and advisory opinions may provide guidance on specific questions that you encounter under the Open Meetings and Access to Public Records Acts.

I am extremely proud of this Department's mission and I hope you will join me in ensuring that Rhode Island state and local government remains open and accountable to the public. Much has already been accomplished to make state and local government open and accessible to the public. I look forward to working with you on this important matter. If either I or my Department can assist you to accomplish our common goals, do not hesitate to contact us.

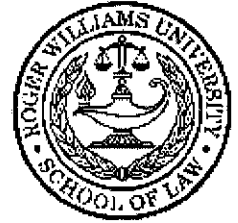
Very truly yours,



Patrick C. Lynch
Attorney General



OPEN GOVERNMENT SUMMIT
ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
AUGUST 1, 2008
9:00 A.M. – 12:30 P.M.



- 8:30 – 9:00 a.m. Check-in/Distribution of Material
- 9:00 – 9:05 a.m. Welcoming by David Zlotnick, Associate Dean, Roger Williams University School of Law
- 9:05 – 9:15 a.m. Opening Remarks by Patrick C. Lynch, Attorney General
The Philosophy and Mission of the Department of Attorney General.
- 9:15 – 9:55 a.m. Access to Public Records Act Presentation by Michael W. Field and Laura Ann Marasco, Special Assistant Attorneys General
Presentation will highlight how to determine whether a document is a public record and how to respond to a citizen's request. Other statutory requirements will be discussed and a 2007-2008 case law/legislative update will be provided. Frequent trouble areas and advanced planning tips will also be reviewed.
- 9:55 – 10:35 a.m. Open Meetings Act Presentation by Michael W. Field and Laura Ann Marasco, Special Assistant Attorneys General
Presentation will highlight how to determine when the Open Meetings Act applies and when an executive session is appropriate. Other statutory requirements, such as posting notice, amending school committee and non-school committee agendas, and maintaining minutes will be discussed. Frequent trouble areas and a 2007-2008 case law/legislative update will also be reviewed. Hot topics of the year will be highlighted.
- 10:35 – 10:50 a.m. Break
- 10:50 – 11:30 a.m. Access to Public Records Act and Open Meetings Act Questions and Answers
Questions posed in advance and asked at the Summit will be addressed.
- 11:30 – 12:30 p.m. Ethics Commission Presentation by Jason Gramitt, Rhode Island Ethics Commission
Identifying and avoiding conflicts of interest under the Code of Ethics and discussion of guidelines for filing financial disclosure forms. For the Solicitors and Legal Practitioners in the audience, focus on ethical issues that emerge when advising public bodies and discuss strategy for handling these situations.

To reserve seating email agsummit@riag.ri.gov or contact 274-4400 ext 2101. Seating in the main lecture hall may be limited. For directions to the Roger Williams University School of Law visit <http://law.rwu.edu/sites/visiting/maps>. This Program is co-sponsored by the Roger Williams University Law Alumni Association and has been certified for 3.5 Continuing Legal Education Credits (includes 1 ethics credit). Questions may be submitted in advance by e-mail.

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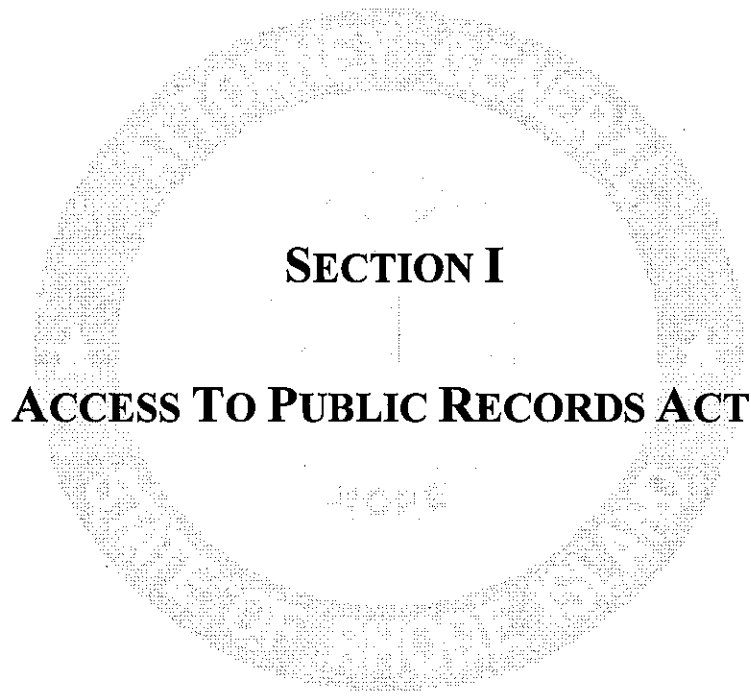
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We would like to extend a thank you to Andrew DiIorio, an intern within the Open Government Unit, who assisted with the writing of the summaries for this booklet.



SECTION I

ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS ACT

ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS ACT FINDINGS – 2008

- PR 08-01 **Knight v. Pawtucket School Department**
Complainant was denied access to a copy of the Pawtucket Superintendent's contract. The School Department claimed that the contract was sealed in executive session; therefore it was not a public record. This Department determined that the record was exempt from disclosure because it was identifiable to an individual employee. See R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(A)(I); Pawtucket Teachers Alliance v. Brady, 556 A.2d 556 (R.I. 1989).
Issued: January 4, 2008.
- PR 08-02 **NEARI v. Foster-Glocester School Committee**
Complainant made a request for "information on monies paid by the Foster-Glocester School Committee to their attorney." The School Committee violated the APRA by not responding within ten (10) business days.
VIOLATION FOUND.
Issued: January 15, 2008.
- PR 08-03 **Diomanes v. City of Newport**
Complainant alleged that the City failed to respond in a timely manner to a request for employment documents relating to the City Solicitor and the Assistant Solicitor for Law Enforcement. A second request was filed for the contract and payment information to the Chief of Police. The timeliness of the response violated the APRA since no notification of a time extension was shown. The City did not violate the APRA when it did not provide the Police Chief's contract. See R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(A)(I). One of the documents requested, a solicitor's worksheet, was not released and determined to be public. Document was made available.
VIOLATION FOUND.
Issued: January 18, 2008.
- PR 08-04 **Doughty v. Providence Fire Department**
Providence Fire Department violated the APRA when it failed to respond in a timely manner and when it failed to release the amount paid related to employee monitoring. Other employee monitoring information was exempt pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(A)(I).
VIOLATION FOUND.
Issued: January 22, 2008.
- PR 08-05 **Hirons v. Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management**
Complainant contended that he was improperly denied access to records by the DEM. The DEM noted Mr. Hirons' request was "unduly burdensome" and sought "any information" regarding five separate

categories. This Department found that a clear denial did not exist and that the APRA was not violated because the DEM is entitled to the prepayment of costs.

Issued: January 31, 2008.

PR 08-06

DiModica v. Cumberland School Department

Mr. DiModica requested payroll records of school employees and when the School Committee failed to respond in a timely manner, a violation occurred. Two documents, the central administrators' contract and the contract for all principals, were identifiable to individual employees, and therefore, exempt. See R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(A)(I).

VIOLATION FOUND.

Issued: January 24, 2008.

PR 08-07

Antonucci v. City of Cranston

Mr. Antonucci filed an APRA complaint against the City of Cranston because the City denied his request for investigative materials into Union and Police Administration members. After review of the materials, this Department agreed with the City and determined that the information sought was identifiable to a specific employee. Accordingly, the documents requested were exempt from public disclosure. See R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(A)(I).

Issued: January 30, 2008.

PR 08-08

Leva v. Town of Johnston

Complainant alleged that the Town failed to respond to an APRA request within ten (10) business days. Specifically, the complainant initially sought minutes to a Town Council meeting, but when the Town informed her they would not be available for that day, the request was withdrawn and instead sought the stenographer's transcripts. This Department found no violation for responding in an untimely manner.

Issued: February 7, 2008.

PR 08-09

Newman v. Pawtucket Public Works Department

Mr. Newman requested a report concerning a tree at a specific Pawtucket address. Mr. Newman contended that he was informed on two occasions that a report existed, but when requested, he was told that a report did not exist. Through an affidavit, the Public Works Director attested that no such report existed. No evidence was provided that would demonstrate otherwise. The City replied with the work order of the address, the only material available, within the time period permitted by the APRA. Therefore, there was no violation.

Issued: February 13, 2008.

- PR 08-10 **Chappell v. Rhode Island State Police et. al.**
Mr. Chappell sought documents and a compact disc detailing an altercation that occurred between Mr. Chappell, his son, and an individual Deputy Sheriff at the Kent County Courthouse. The Sheriff's Department contended that the records requested were not in their possession, hence could not be released. Moreover, records maintained by the State Police demonstrated that no charges were brought, and therefore, were exempt since disclosure would have constituted an invasion of privacy. See also R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 38-2-2 (4)(i)(A)(I); (D)(c).
Issued: February 14, 2008.
- PR 08-11 **Hofstetter v. City of Cranston II**
Mr. Hofstetter sought records and documents that related to health issues in the new fire contract. The records were provided to Mr. Hofstetter, but not within the time period set forth in the APRA. The City violated the APRA because these documents were not provided in a timely manner.
VIOLATION FOUND.
Issued: February 14, 2008.
- PR 08-12 **Giarusso v. Cranston School Committee**
The Cranston School Committee did not violate the APRA. The complainant alleged that the denial of minutes and recordings of executive session discussion was a violation of APRA. Since minutes were appropriately sealed, minutes and/or recordings were not public records. See R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(J).
Issued: February 20, 2008.
- PR 08-13 **The Woonsocket Call v. Burrillville School Committee**
A request by The Woonsocket Call for "settlement" documents between Lee C. Malbon and the Burrillville School Committee was denied and an APRA complaint followed. The requested materials were discussed in executive session and the complainant argued since the requested documents were "approved" in executive session, they were public records. The requested documents were specifically identifiable to an individual employee, and therefore, exempt. Moreover, despite the claim that the requested documents were "settlement" documents, and therefore, public pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-14, evidence indicated that a legal claim against the Town did not exist. The documents in question were not "submitted" at a public meeting.
Issued: February 29, 2008.
- PR 08-14 **CCRI Faculty Assoc./NEARI v. RI Board of Governor's for Higher Ed.**
CCRI/NEARI was denied access to information regarding CCRI President Thomas Sepe's job performance, including a fact-finding report by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges. An executive session

was held to discuss Mr. Sepe's job performance and executive session minutes were sealed. Since the requested records were identifiable to an employee, the records were exempt. See R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(A)(I).

Issued: February 29, 2008.

PR 08-15

Sheldon v. Hopkinton Police Department

Ms. Sheldon verbally requested a list of reserve officers for the Hopkinton Police Department. No evidence was provided that demonstrated that a request was made to the Chief of Police or his secretary pursuant to the APRA. Because there was no evidence an APRA request was ever made, the Police Department did not violate the APRA.

Issued: March 13, 2008.

PR 08-16

RI Council 94 v. Office of the Governor

RI Council 94 requested the appointment logs, letters, and other office materials of the Governor that would identify with whom and when the Governor meets with appointments. The Office of the Governor allowed access to a limited number of the requested materials and then RI Council 94 filed an APRA complaint contending that unreleased materials were public record. Council 94 cited the Governor's press releases regarding open government policy, which they argued should bind him to release daily schedules and appointment logs. The Governor's work schedules and appointment calendars were deemed exempt from public disclosure. See R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(A)(I).

Issued: March 20, 2008.

PR 08-17

I. Mudge v. North Kingstown School Department

III. Mudge v. Town of North Kingstown

I. Complainant alleged the North Kingstown School Department did not respond to his APRA request for records re: Wayne Roofing within the time period set forth in the APRA. Upon review of the evidence presented in this case, this Department found no violation.

III. Mr. Mudge alleged that the Town did not fully comply with his May 12, 2006 APRA request for financial documents and purchase orders. The Town represented that all available and responsive documents were provided. Evidence led this Department to find no violation of the APRA for lack of disclosure of certain documents. The Town of North Kingstown responded in a timely manner.

Issued: March 20, 2008.

PR 08-18

Napolitano v. Albion Fire District

Mr. Napolitano alleged that the Albion Fire District violated the APRA because it imposed excessive charges and provided incomplete materials. This Department found no violation. Based upon the request, excessive charges were not found by this Department for the rate of time to fulfill Mr. Napolitano's request, nor were excessive charges assessed for coping. See R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-4(b).

Issued: March 28, 2008.

PR 08-19

Doughty v. City of Providence

Mr. Doughty alleged that the City failed to respond to 4 separate APRA requests. The City acknowledged its failure, but contended that the violations were not willful or knowing. The City insisted that the requests were inadvertently misplaced. Requested documents were provided to Mr. Doughty and violation was found not to be willful or knowing.

VIOLATION FOUND.

Issued: April 17, 2008.

PR 08-20

The Newport Daily News v. Town of Middletown

Concerned Island Taxpayers Association v. Town of Middletown

The Newport Daily News and the Taxpayers Association filed separate APRA complaints against the Town. Both requested a copy of the separation/severance agreement between the Town and former Town Administrator Gerald S. Kempen. The Newport Daily News claimed the request should have been fulfilled because certain provisions of the agreement constituted "other remuneration in addition to salary" and/or represented the settlement of a legal claim. See R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(A)(I) and § 38-2-14. The Town disagreed. This Department determined that records identifiable to an individual employee are exempt from disclosure, except for the categories listed in R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(A)(I). As in Henley v. South Kingstown School District, this case related to a specific employee. See R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(A)(I). This Department determined that the agreement was not a "settlement" of legal claims. Additionally, even though the employee was no longer a town worker, the requested records still fell within R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(A)(I), and therefore, "total cost of paid fringe benefits" and "remuneration in addition to salary" should have been made public. The Town of Newport violated the APRA by not disclosing these categories. The Town was instructed to disclose portions of the severance agreement determined to be public within ten (10) business days and it subsequently complied.

VIOLATION FOUND.

Issued: April 23, 2008.

PR 08-21

Bina v. City of Cranston

The City of Cranston violated the APRA when it did not respond to a public records request within ten (10) business days. Since the City had previously provided untimely access, violation was determined to be willful and knowing. The City did not respond in any manner, as the APRA requires.

VIOLATION FOUND.

LAWSUIT FILED.

Issued: April 30, 2008.

PR 08-22

D’Amario v. RI Probation Office

Mr. D’Amario alleged that the RI Probation Office violated the APRA when it failed to respond to his APRA request. The Probation Office contends that it did not receive an APRA request from Mr. D’Amario regarding his probation file. There was no evidence that request was received. Even if the request was made and received, requested records were exempt from disclosure. Therefore, no violation occurred.

Issued: May 20, 2008.

PR 08-23

Rogers v. City of Pawtucket

Ms. Rogers requested records pertaining to fees and permits for public recreational facilities owned by the City of Pawtucket. Following her initial request, Ms. Rogers orally amended her request, which was responded to on November 1, 2007. An APRA complaint was filed on November 2, 2007, alleging the City failed to respond to the request. Both parties disagree on the substance of the oral amendment. The City timely responded to her amended request, but inadvertently failed to provide one document. The failure to provide this document violated the APRA.

VIOLATION FOUND.

Issued: May 30, 2008.

ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS ACT ADVISORY

ADV PR
08-01

In Re: Police Department Policies (Advisory Opinion)

An APRA advisory request was filed by the North Providence Police Department in regards to the release of names and addresses of complaining and percipient witnesses by the North Providence Police Department. Law enforcement agencies are not required to release any records that “could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.” See R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(D)(c). A balancing test must also be applied to determine if a document should be disclosed, in whole or in part. Previous advisory opinions state that names may be redacted after a balancing test is conducted. This test requires that the privacy interests of victims and witnesses must be balanced against the public interest in disclosure. This Department notes

that the policy of automatically redacting personal information is inconsistent with the APRA. The balancing test used in Providence Journal Company v. Kane and U.S. Dept. of Justice v. Reporters Committee for the Freedom of the Press should be followed by the North Providence Police Department.
Issued: March 28, 2008.

ADV PR
08-02

In Re: Vendor List Request (APRA Advisory Opinion)

An advisory opinion was requested regarding an APRA request received by a company seeking information clearly for commercial purposes. Rhode Island General Laws § 38-2-6, which prohibits the use of “public records pursuant to this chapter to solicit for commercial purposes or to obtain a commercial advantage over the party furnishing that information to the public body,” was declared unconstitutional. Accordingly, R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-6 cannot be used as a basis to deny access.

Issued: April 22, 2008.

ADV PR
08-03

In Re: Town of Smithfield Advisory Opinion regarding APRA request

Town of Smithfield submitted a request for an advisory opinion concerning “whether the name of a complainant who has filed a complaint with the zoning official for the Town is a public record.” Initially, we noted that all investigative records concerning a possible violation of statute, rule, or regulation are exempt from public disclosure, except records of final actions. See R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(P). The Town may redact the complainant’s name if the privacy interests of the complainant outweigh the public interest in disclosure. The Town cannot automatically redact the name and should conduct a balancing test in every instance. The balancing test used in Providence Journal Company v. Kane and U.S. Dept. of Justice v. Reporters Committee for the Freedom of the Press should be followed by the Town of Smithfield.

Issued: June 6, 2008.

NOTE:

The full text of all findings and advisory opinions can be found at the Attorney General’s website at www.riag.ri.gov (then proceed to the link entitled “Civil & Criminal Divisions” and then the link entitled “Open Government”). Findings/advisories issued before 2001 may be accessed by contacting our office at (401)-274-4400.

CHAPTER 2

ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS

SECTION.		SECTION.	
38-2-1.	Purpose.	38-2-4.	Cost.
38-2-2.	Definitions.	38-2-7.	Denial of access.
38-2-3.	Right to inspect and copy records — Duty to maintain minutes of meetings — Procedures for access-	38-2-8.	Administrative appeals.
38-2-3.1.	Records required.	38-2-9.	Jurisdiction of superior court.
		38-2-14.	Information relating to settlement of legal claims.
		38-2-15.	Reported violations.

38-2-1. Purpose. — The public's right to access to public records and the individual's right to dignity and privacy are both recognized to be principles of the utmost importance in a free society. The purpose of this chapter is to facilitate public access to public records. It is also the intent of this chapter to protect from disclosure information about particular individuals maintained in the files of public bodies when disclosure would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

38-2-2. Definitions. — As used in this chapter:

(1) "Agency" or "public body" shall mean any executive, legislative, judicial, regulatory; or administrative body of the state, or any political subdivision thereof; including, but not limited to, any department, division, agency, commission, board, office, bureau, authority; any school, fire, or water district, or other agency of Rhode Island state or local government which exercises governmental functions, any authority as defined in § 42-35-1(b), or any other public or private agency, person, partnership, corporation, or business entity acting on behalf of and/or in place of any public agency.

(2) "Chief administrative officer" means the highest authority of the public body as defined in subsection (a) of this section.

(3) "Public business" means any matter over which the public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction, or advisory power.

(4)(i) "Public record" or "public records" shall mean all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, films, sound recordings, magnetic or other tapes, electronic data processing records, computer stored data (including electronic mail messages, except specifically for any electronic mail messages of or to elected officials with or relating to those they represent and correspondence of or to elected officials in their official capacities) or other material regardless of physical form or characteristics made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any agency. For the purposes of this chapter, the following records shall not be deemed public:

(A)(I) All records which are identifiable to an individual applicant for benefits, client, patient, student, or employee, including, but not limited to, personnel, medical treatment, welfare, employment security, pupil records, all records relating to a client/attorney relationship and to a doctor/patient relationship, and all personal or medical information relating to an individual in any files, including information relating to medical or psychological facts, personal finances, welfare, employment security, student performance, or information in personnel files maintained to hire, evaluate, promote, or discipline any employee of a public body; provided, however, with respect to employees, the name, gross salary, salary range, total cost of paid fringe benefits, gross amount received in overtime, and other remuneration in addition to salary; job title, job description, dates of employment and positions held with the state or municipality, work location, business telephone number, the city or town of residence, and date of termination shall be public.

(II) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, or any other provision of the general laws to the contrary; the pension records of all persons who are either current or retired members of the retirement systems established by the general laws as well as all persons who become members of those retirement systems after June 17, 1991 shall be open for public inspection. "Pension records" as used in this section shall include all records containing information concerning pension and retirement benefits of current and retired members of the retirement systems established in title 8, title 36, title 42, and title 45 and future members of said systems, including all records concerning retirement credits purchased and the ability of any member of the retirement system to purchase retirement credits, but excluding all information regarding the medical condition of any person and all information identifying the member's designated beneficiary or beneficiaries.

(B) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person, firm, or corporation which is of a privileged or confidential nature.

(C) Child custody and adoption records, records of illegitimate births, and records of juvenile proceedings before the family court.

(D) All records maintained by law enforcement agencies for criminal law enforcement and all records relating to the detection and investigation of crime, including those maintained on any individual or compiled in the course of a criminal investigation by any law enforcement agency. Provided, however, such records shall not be deemed public only to the extent that the disclosure of the records or information (a) could reasonably be expected to interfere with investigations of criminal activity or with enforcement proceedings, (b) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (c) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (d) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source, including a state, local, or foreign agency or authority, or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, or the information furnished by a confidential source, (e) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions or (f) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual. Records relating to management and direction of a law enforcement agency and records or reports reflecting the initial arrest of an adult and the charge or charges brought against an adult shall be public.

(E) Any records which would not be available by law or rule of court to an opposing party in litigation.

(F) Scientific and technological secrets and the security plans of military and law enforcement agencies, the disclosure of which would endanger the public welfare and security.

(G) Any records which disclose the identity of the contributor of a bona fide and lawful charitable contribution to the public body whenever public anonymity has been requested of the public body with respect to the contribution by the contributor.

(H) Reports and statements of strategy or negotiation involving labor negotiations or collective bargaining.

(I) Reports and statements of strategy or negotiation with respect to the investment or borrowing of public funds, until such time as those transactions are entered into.

(J) Any minutes of a meeting of a public body which are not required to be disclosed pursuant to chapter 46 of title 42.

(K) Preliminary drafts, notes, impressions, memoranda, working papers, and work products; provided, however, any documents submitted at a public meeting of a public body shall be deemed public.

(L) Test questions, scoring keys, and other examination data used to administer a licensing examination, examination for employment or promotion, or academic examinations; provided, however, that a person shall have the right to review the results of his or her examination.

(M) Correspondence of or to elected officials with or relating to those they represent and correspondence of or to elected officials in their official capacities.

(N) The contents of real estate appraisals, engineering, or feasibility estimates and evaluations made for or by an agency relative to the acquisition of property or to prospective public supply and construction contracts, until such time as all of the property has been acquired or all proceedings or transactions have been terminated or abandoned; provided the law of eminent domain shall not be affected by this provision.

(O) All tax returns.

(P) All investigatory records of public bodies, with the exception of law enforcement agencies, pertaining to possible violations of statute, rule, or regulation other than records of final actions taken provided that all records prior to formal notification of violations or noncompliance shall not be deemed to be public.

(Q) Records of individual test scores on professional certification and licensing examinations; provided, however, that a person shall have the right to review the results of his or her examination.

(R) Requests for advisory opinions until such time as the public body issues its opinion.

(S) Records, reports, opinions, information, and statements required to be kept confidential by federal law or regulation or state law, or rule of court.

(T) Judicial bodies are included in the definition only in respect to their administrative function provided that records kept pursuant to the provisions of chapter 16 of title 8 are exempt from the operation of this chapter.

(U) Library records which by themselves or when examined with other public records, would reveal the identity of the library user requesting, checking out, or using any library materials.

(V) Printouts from TELE -TEXT devices used by people who are deaf or hard of hearing or speech impaired.

(W) All records received by the insurance division of the department of business regulation from other states, either directly or through the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, if those records are accorded confidential treatment in that state. Nothing contained in this title or any other provision of law shall prevent or be construed as prohibiting the commissioner of insurance from disclosing otherwise confidential information to the insurance department of this or any other state or country; at any time, so long as the agency or office receiving the records agrees in writing to hold it confidential in a manner consistent with the laws of this state.

(X) Credit card account numbers in the possession of state or local government are confidential and shall not be deemed public records.

(Y) Any documentary material, answers to written interrogatories, or oral testimony provided under any subpoena issued under Rhode Island General Law § 9-1.1-6.

(ii) However, any reasonably segregable portion of a public record excluded by this section shall be available for public inspections after the deletion of the information which is the basis of the exclusion, if disclosure of the segregable portion does not violate the intent of this section.

(5) "Supervisor of the regulatory body" means the chief or head of a section having enforcement responsibility for a particular statute or set of rules and regulations within a regulatory agency.

(6) "Prevailing plaintiff" means and shall include those persons and entities deemed prevailing parties pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

38-2-3. Right to inspect and copy records — Duty to maintain minutes of meetings — Procedures for access. —

(a) Except as provided in § 38-2-2(4), all records maintained or kept on file by any public body, whether or not those records are required by any law or by any rule or regulation, shall be public records and every person or entity shall have the right to

inspect and/or copy those records at such reasonable time as may be determined by the custodian thereof.

(b) Each public body shall make, keep, and maintain written or recorded minutes of all meetings.

(c) Each public body shall establish procedures regarding access to public records but shall not require written requests for public information available pursuant to R.L.G.L. § 42-35-2 or for other documents prepared for or readily available to the public.

(d) If a public record is in active use or in storage and, therefore, not available at the time a person requests access, the custodian shall so inform the person and make an appointment for the citizen to examine such records as expeditiously as they may be made available.

(e) Any person or entity requesting copies of public records may elect to obtain them in any and all media in which the public agency is capable of providing them. Any public body which maintains its records in a computer storage system shall provide any data properly identified in a printout or other reasonable format, as requested.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a public body to reorganize, consolidate, or compile data not maintained by the public body in the form requested at the time the request to inspect the public records was made except to the extent that such records are in an electronic format and the public body would not be unduly burdened in providing such data.

(g) Nothing in this section is intended to affect the public record status of information merely because it is stored in a computer.

(h) No public records shall be withheld based on the purpose for which the records are sought.

38-2-3.1. Records required. — All records required to be maintained pursuant to this chapter shall not be replaced or supplemented with the product of a “real-time translation reporter.”

History of Section.

PL. 2000, ch. 430, § 1.

38-2-4. Cost. —

(a) Subject to the provisions of § 38-2-3, a public body must allow copies to be made or provide copies of public records. The cost per copied page of written documents provided to the public shall not exceed fifteen cents (\$.15) per page for documents copyable on common business or legal size paper. A public body may not charge more than the reasonable actual cost for providing electronic records.

(b) A reasonable charge may be made for the search or retrieval of documents. Hourly costs for a search and retrieval shall not exceed fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per hour and no costs shall be charged for the first hour of a search or retrieval.

(c) Copies of documents shall be provided and the search and retrieval of documents accomplished within a reasonable time after a request. A public body shall provide an estimate of the costs of a request for documents prior to providing copies.

(d) Upon request, the public body shall provide a detailed itemization of the costs charged for search and retrieval.

(e) A court may reduce or waive the fees for costs charged for search or retrieval if it determines that the information requested is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.

38-2-5. Effect of chapter on broader agency publication — Existing rights — Judicial records and proceedings. — Nothing in this chapter shall be:

(1) Construed as preventing any public body from opening its records concerning the administration of the body to public inspection;

(2) Construed as limiting the right of access as it existed prior to July 1, 1979, of an individual who is the subject of a record to the information contained herein; or

(3) Deemed in any manner to affect the status of judicial records as they existed prior to July 1, 1979, nor to affect the rights of litigants in either criminal or civil proceedings, including parties to administrative proceedings, under the laws of discovery of this state.

38-2-6. Commercial use of public records. — No person or business entity shall use information obtained from public records pursuant to this chapter to solicit for commercial purposes or to obtain a commercial advantage over the party furnishing that information to the public body. Anyone who knowingly and willfully violates the provision of this section shall, in addition to any civil liability, be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) and/or imprisonment for no longer than one year.

38-2-7. Denial of access. —

(a) Any denial of the right to inspect or copy records provided for under this chapter shall be made to the person or entity requesting the right by the public body official who has custody or control of the public record in writing giving the specific reasons for the denial within ten (10) business days of the request and indicating the procedures for appealing the denial. Except for good cause shown, any reason not specifically set forth in the denial shall be deemed waived by the public body.

(b) Failure to comply with a request to inspect or copy the public record within the ten (10) business day period shall be deemed to be a denial. Except that for good cause, this limit may be extended for a period not to exceed thirty (30) business days.

History of Section.

PL. 1979, ch. 202, § 1; P.L. 1991, ch. 263, § 1; P.L. 1998, ch. 378, § 1.

Collateral References. Use of affidavits

to substantiate federal agency's claim of exemption from request for documents under Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C.A. § 552). 187 A.L.R. Fed. 1.

38-2-8. Administrative appeals. —

(a) Any person or entity denied the right to inspect a record of a public body by the custodian of the record may petition the chief administrative officer of that public body for a review of the determinations made by his or her subordinate. The chief administrative officer shall make a final determination whether or not to allow public inspection within ten (10) business days after the submission of the review petition.

(b) If the chief administrative officer determines that the record is not subject to public inspection, the person or entity seeking disclosure may file a complaint with the attorney general. The attorney general shall investigate the complaint and if the attorney general shall determine that the allegations of the complaint are meritorious, he or she may institute proceedings for injunctive or declaratory relief on behalf of the complainant in the superior court of the county where the record is maintained. Nothing within this section shall prohibit any individual or entity from retaining private counsel for the purpose of instituting proceedings for injunctive or declaratory relief in the superior court of the county where the record is maintained.

(c) The attorney general shall consider all complaints filed under this chapter to have also been filed pursuant to the provisions of § 42-46-8(a), if applicable.

(d) Nothing within this section shall prohibit the attorney general from initiating a complaint on behalf of the public interest.

38-2-9. Jurisdiction of superior court. —

(a) Jurisdiction to hear and determine civil actions brought under this chapter is hereby vested in the superior court.

(b) The court may examine any record which is the subject of a suit in camera to determine whether the record or any part thereof may be withheld from public inspection under the terms of this chapter.

(c) Actions brought under this chapter may be advanced on the calendar upon motion of any party, or sua sponte by the court made in accordance with the rules of civil procedure of the superior court.

(d) The court shall impose a civil fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000) against a public body or official found to have committed a knowing and willful violation of this chapter, and shall award reasonable attorney fees and costs to the prevailing plaintiff. The court shall further order a public body found to have wrongfully denied access to public records to provide the records at no cost to the prevailing party; provided, further, that in the event that the court, having found in favor of the defendant, finds further that the plaintiff's case lacked a grounding in fact or in existing law or in good faith argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law, the court may award attorneys fees and costs to the prevailing defendant.

38-2-10. Burden of proof. — In all actions brought under this chapter, the burden shall be on the public body to demonstrate that the record in dispute can be properly withheld from public inspection under the terms of this chapter.

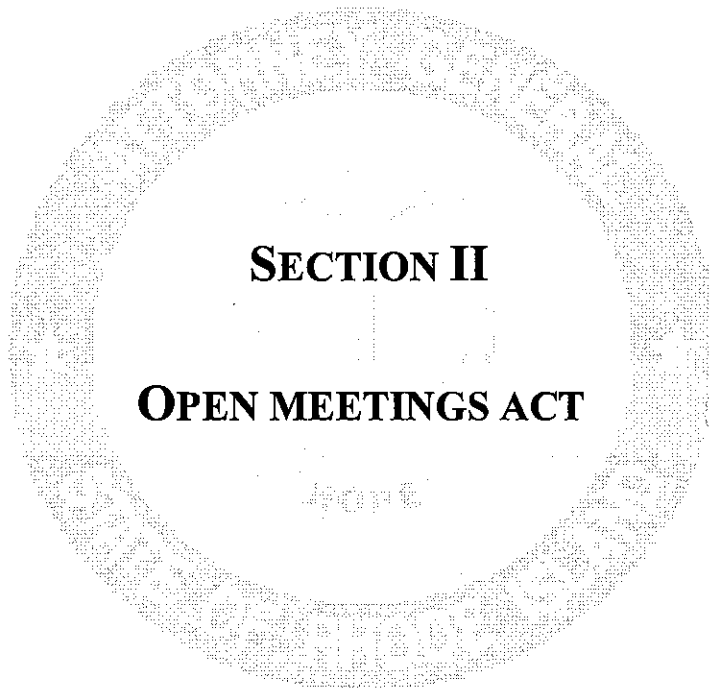
38-2-11. Right supplemental. — The right of the public to inspect public records created by this chapter shall be in addition to any other right to inspect records maintained by public bodies.

38-2-12. Severability. — If any provision of this chapter is held unconstitutional, the decision shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this chapter. If the application of this chapter to a particular record is held invalid, the decision shall not affect other applications of this chapter.

38-2-13. Records access continuing. — All records initially deemed to be public records which any person may inspect and/or copy under the provisions of this chapter, shall continue to be so deemed whether or not subsequent court action or investigations are held pertaining to the matters contained in the records.

38-2-14. Information relating to settlement of legal claims. — Settlement agreements of any legal claims against a governmental entity shall be deemed public records.

38-2-15. Reported violations. — Every year the attorney general shall prepare a report summarizing all the complaints received pursuant to this chapter, which shall be submitted to the legislature and which shall include information as to how many complaints were found to be meritorious and the action taken by the attorney general in response to those complaints.



SECTION II

OPEN MEETINGS ACT

OPEN MEETINGS ACT FINDINGS – 2008

OM 08-01 **Concerned Parents of Graniteville School v Johnston School Committee**

Complainant alleged that the School Committee violated the OMA at its February 27, 2007 meeting when it discussed “closing” or “restructuring” certain schools in Johnston. Complainant contended that the topic in question was not advertised on the agenda for the School Committee’s February 27, 2007 meeting. The School Committee responded by stating that the budget process, which was properly noticed, provided sufficient notice and that each budget item did not need independent notice. In finding no violation, this Department cited LeMay v. North Kingstown School Committee, OM 05-08. In LeMay, this Department determined that when the topic of “budget” is noticed on an agenda, there is no requirement for the public body to specify each line item that would be discussed.

Issued: January 3, 2008.

OM 08-02 **Mageau v. Charlestown Town Council**

Complainant alleged that the Town Council violated the OMA because the agenda advertised in advance of the October 9, 2007 meeting “lacked sufficient notice and was misleading to the public” with regard to four (4) items. After investigating the allegations, this Department found no violation. The items listed on the agenda pertained to the issues discussed at the meeting.

Issued: January 4, 2008.

OM 08-03 **Robinson v. Newport City Council**

Complainant alleged that at the April 18, 2007 City Council meeting, the City Council inappropriately convened into executive session to discuss a sewer contract with the Town of Middletown. The City responded that the meeting was properly posted and appropriate under R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(2) to discuss potential litigation. Upon review of the evidence, this Department determined that no violation occurred because notice for the executive session was properly advertised and the discussions pertained to potential litigation.

Issued: January 9, 2008.

OM 08-04 **Ricci v. Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation**

Complainant contended that the RIRRC violated the OMA at its January 5, 2007 and March 15, 2007 meetings when it discussed the topic of Jefferson Renewable Energy. Specifically, the complainant alleged that the RIRRC failed to adequately advertise the nature of the business to be discussed in executive session, failed to meet the procedural requirements of convening into executive session, and/or failed to properly apprise the public of discussions held/votes taken in executive session. After

concluding our investigation, this Department determined that the RIRRC committed multiple OMA violations. In particular, we found that the RIRRC failed to properly advertise and convene into executive session to discuss Jefferson Renewable Energy at its March 15, 2007 meeting.

VIOLATION FOUND.

Issued: January 9, 2008.

OM 08-05

Smithfield Republican Town Committee et al. v. Smithfield Town Council

Complainant alleged that the Town Council violated the OMA when it met “behind closed doors” with certain town officials at the “Annual Public Budget Hearing” on April 23, 2007 (continued from April 10th). Complainant represented that it was “told that during this meeting, a detailed discussion concerning the budget was conducted[,]” and that the discussion was not appropriate for executive session. The Town Council acknowledged that certain Town Council members and Town officials met multiple times prior to the meeting. However, the Town Council contended that at no time did a quorum of the Town Council meet to discuss the budget. This Department found that through the series of discussions prior to the Town Council meeting, the Town Council committed a “rolling” or “walking” quorum violation because there was a collective discussion occurring among a quorum of the Town Council members, albeit not at the same time or location.

VIOLATION FOUND.

Issued: January 11, 2008.

OM 08-06

Langseth v. Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Langseth v. Rhode Island Airport Corporation II

Complainant’s first complaint alleged that the RIAC violated the OMA when it inadequately advertised the agenda for the January 24, February 21 and April 11, 2007 meetings. After reviewing the RIAC’s agendas for its January 24, 2007, February 21, 2007 and April 11, 2007 meeting, we found no violation. In particular, we observed that all three agendas indicated that the RIAC sought to convene into executive session pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(2) for potential litigation relating to the Environmental Impact Statement.

Complainant’s second complaint alleged that the RIAC violated the OMA when it “met in a closed, executive session billed as a retreat in the newspapers on Friday, May 11, 2007, at 9:00 a.m. in the Angel Room at the Providence Marriott.” Upon review of the evidence, we found no violation. Specifically, R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(5) permitted the RIAC to convene an executive session to discuss the acquisition of residential and commercial properties.

Issued: January 14, 2008.

OM 08-07

Goodman v. Charlestown Town Council

Complainant alleged that the Town Council violated the OMA when it inappropriately discussed the Town Solicitor's contract in executive session at a March 12, 2007 meeting. Complainant relayed that the Town Council cited R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(2) as its legal basis to enter into executive session. This Department determined that the Town Council violated the OMA because R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(2) does not apply if an individual is representing their own interests in contract negotiations. See In re Portsmouth School Committee, ADV OM 04-05. However, we noted that if the Town Council cited R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(1), the matter could have been discussed in executive session. Therefore, no remedy was appropriate.

VIOLATION FOUND.

Issued: January 15, 2008.

OM 08-08

Frost v. Warren Town Council

Complainant alleged that the Town Council violated the OMA when it met in executive session on March 13, 2007 and March 31, 2007 to "discuss Robert M. Frost's property, zoning, and commercial dock." Specifically, the complainant contended that R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(2) did not apply because there was no on-going litigation with the Town. The Town responded that "a contested matter currently is underway before the [CRMC] in which the [Town] has objected to the extension of a CRMC Assent sought by Mr. Frost and the CRMC has issued Mr. Frost a Cease and Desist Order." Because it appears that there was a contested matter between the Town and Mr. Frost, there was no violation.

Issued: January 18, 2008.

OM 08-09

Vacca v. Coventry Town Council

Complainant alleged that the Town Council violated the OMA when it inadequately advertised an item on its agenda for the September 24, 2007 meeting. The complainant indicated that the agenda for the item indicated that it would be "tabled." In our opinion, by indicating "tabled," the published notice seemed to imply that the noticed item would be continued to a future date. Because a vote was taken, injunctive relief would be appropriate. However, this Department allowed the Town Council thirty (30) days to null and void the vote taken and then to reconsider and re-vote on it at a properly noticed meeting. The Town Council complied with our finding.

VIOLATION FOUND.

Issued: January 18, 2008.

OM 08-10

O’Keefe et al. v. South Kingstown Town Assessor

Complainants alleged that the Town Assessor violated the OMA by holding hearings on the tax reassessments in private. The Town responded that the instant allegations “do not involve either a ‘public body’ or a ‘meeting’ as defined in R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-2 and, thus, the OMA rules are not applicable.” Based upon the evidence presented, these private “meetings” at issue did not include town officials, but only included the independent contractor hired by the Town of South Kingstown to conduct the revaluation. Therefore, there was no violation because the OMA was never implicated.

Issued: January 24, 2008.

OM 08-11

Kelly v. Cumberland School Committee

Kelly v. Cumberland School Committee II

Kelly v. Cumberland School Committee III

Kelly v. Cumberland School Committee V

Kelly v. Cumberland School Committee VI

In the first complaint, Mr. Kelly alleged that the School Committee violated the OMA at its February 8, 2007 meeting because the subject matter of the executive session, *i.e.*, a former employee, “was no longer a member of either the CTA or ICSE bargaining units” and therefore not subject to R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(1). On prior occasions, this Department interpreted R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(1) in accordance with its plain and ordinary meaning. See In re East Greenwich School Committee, ADV OM 06-02 (“the term ‘person(s)’ should be defined consistent with its plain and ordinary language to mean all ‘persons’”). Accordingly, we found no violation as to this allegation. However, we concluded that the School Committee violated the OMA by failing to disclose its executive session vote upon reconvening into open session.

As to the remaining complaints, they all contained a similar issue and related to the School Committee’s meetings dated April 26, 2007, May 24, 2007, August 30, 2007, and September 20, 2007. During all of these meetings, Mr. Kelly contended that the School Committee violated the OMA by discussing matters that, although properly noticed for a subcommittee meeting, were not properly posted for the School Committee’s meeting. There was no question that Mr. Kelly attended all the meetings at issue, and therefore, pursuant to Graziano v. Rhode Island State Lottery Commission, 810 A.2d 215 (R.I. 2002), Mr. Kelly was not “aggrieved” as required.

VIOLATION FOUND.

Issued: January 28, 2008.

OM 08-12

Albion Fire District Taxpayers Association v. Albion Fire District

Complainant alleged that the Fire District committed multiple OMA violations when it convened unannounced closed session meetings without public notice. Complainant also contended that the Fire District's monthly agendas merely indicate "Closed Session if necessary" and did not indicate a statement specifying the nature of the business to be discussed. In another allegation, complainant related that on April 14, 2007, there was an awards banquet at the Fire District and "the Fire Commissioners attended, making this a matter for a posting of a public meeting." Based upon the evidence presented, there was no evidence that the Fire District convened unannounced closed session meetings. However, the Fire District violated the OMA by not adequately and timely posting notice of executive sessions. Although we found violations of the OMA, there was no evidence that demonstrated that the violation was willful or knowing.

VIOLATION FOUND.

Issued: January 31, 2008.

OM 08-13

Langseth v. Rhode Island Airport Corporation

Complainant alleged that the RIAC violated the OMA when it "appears to [have held] another closed meeting between [the Corporation] and the FAA that occurred in September, 2007." The RIAC responded that on September 6, 2007, Corporation and FAA "staff members met for the purpose of discussing a variety of airport issues [and] [t]he [Corporation] Board of Directors was not invited nor did any Board members attend this meeting." Based upon the evidence presented, we find no violation. As the RIAC observed, previously this Department determined that a conglomeration of staff members does not constitute a public body for purposes of the OMA. See Weaver, OM 98-10.

Issued: February 7, 2008.

OM 08-14

Kenney v. Hopkinton Town Council

Complainant alleged that the Town Council violated the OMA during its October 15, 2007, and November 5, 2007 meetings. Specifically, complainant related that at the November 5, 2007 meeting, "during the 1st public forum, items concerning the Building Committee and the 2010 referendum were discussed between 3 of the 4 councilors present, as well as at least one audience member." After a member of the public spoke during the Public Forum agenda item concerning a topic of his choice, the videotape reveals that three of the four Town Council members spoke concerning a topic of their choosing. The topic addressed by the Town Councilors was not in response to the topic addressed by the citizen speaker. Based upon these facts, we did not believe the recently enacted R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-6(d) controls in this situation. In particular, R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-6(d) allows a public body, or its members, to "respond[] to comments initiated by a member of the public." In contrast to the October 15, 2007 Public Forum, on November 5, 2007, the Town

Council members were not “responding to comments initiated by a member of the public.” Instead, the Town Council members themselves initiated these comments. Accordingly, we found that the Town Council violated the OMA.

VIOLATION FOUND.

Issued: February 8, 2008.

OM 08-15

Giarrusso v. Cranston School Committee

Complainant alleged that the School Committee violated the OMA on August 20, 2007 when it adjourned to executive session and “[d]uring this session[,] the character and potential job performance of Mr. Giarrusso was discussed with respect to the hiring of a high school boys’ cross country coach.” Complainant related that “[a]t no time was notification given to Mr. Giarrusso advising him that he could request the discussion to be held in an open meeting.” We reviewed the sealed executive session minutes/audio tape and observed that Mr. Giarrusso’s name was mentioned several times during an approximate thirty (30) minute executive session, including several consecutive minutes devoted to discussing Mr. Giarrusso in some detail. In this case, the evidence established that the person who the Cranston School Committee intended to discuss in executive session was provided advanced written notice pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(1) and elected not to have the discussion occur in open session. Based upon this evidence, even if Mr. Giarrusso was provided advanced written notice and elected to have the discussion in open session, Barrs v. Westerly School Committee, OM 94-23 and In re Warwick Police Department, ADV OM 99-13, would have permitted the School Committee to discuss this subject-matter in executive session, just as it did.

Issued: February 20, 2008.

OM 08-16

Yazback v. North Smithfield Town Council

Complainant alleged that the Town Council violated the OMA when it discussed the two-tiered tax rate plan outside a public meeting. After reviewing the evidence, although there were two conversations between Town Council members technically constituting a majority of the Town Council, these conversations did not violate the OMA because we were presented with no evidence that any action was taken or planned during these conversations, nor did we believe that a discussion to determine when information would be distributed to Council members, without more, violated the OMA.

Issued: February 21, 2008.

OM 08-17

Prata v. North Kingstown School Committee

Complainant alleged that the School Committee violated the OMA at the August 22, 2007 meeting when it met in executive session to discuss and act upon multiple matters related to retention of the (interim and new)

School Superintendent(s). Specifically, complainant alleged that the advertised agenda item(s) provided inadequate notice to the public of the nature of the business to be discussed in closed session. We concluded that the evidence demonstrated that the School Committee sought to table all Superintendent related discussions and that the limited discussions that occurred were brief, non-substantive and short-lived due to the School Committee's desire to table discussions. Therefore, we concluded that the School Committee did not violate the OMA. We note that although the Superintendent's contract negotiation had the improper executive session citation, the School Committee recognized this error prior to discussing the contract negotiations and heeded advice from its legal counsel to postpone discussion.

Issued: February 25, 2008.

OM 08-18

Cote v. Town of South Kingstown

Complainant alleged that the Town violated the OMA when it discussed/negotiated the 2008 health care contract behind closed doors with Blue Cross/Blue Shield. We found no violation of the OMA because the OMA did not apply. In particular, we observed that we had not been provided evidence that a "public body" as defined by the OMA ever met and voted on the issue in dispute. The Finance Director, by himself, is not a public body. See Pine v. McGreavy, 687 A.2d 1244 (R.I. 1997). Contrary, it appeared that the Finance Director for the Town entered into these contracts without the approval of the Town Council or other supervisory public body. Accordingly, because a "quorum" of a "public body" did not convene a "meeting[.]" we had no jurisdiction under the OMA to review the allegations.

Issued: February 25, 2008.

OM 08-19

Matarese v. Foster Town Council

Complainant alleged that the Town Council violated the OMA because the posted agenda simply listed "Treasurer." Complainant contended that the agenda more appropriately should have stated "Appointment of Temporary Treasurer and Setting of Salary for Temporary Treasurer." The evidence revealed that the complainant attended the meeting at issue. Graziano v. Rhode Island State Lottery Commission, 810 A.2d 215 (R.I. 2002) makes clear that "[t]he burden of demonstrating such a grievance is upon the party who seeks to establish standing to object to the notice." Graziano, 810 A.2d at 222. Therefore, considering our mandate and the evidence before us, after much consideration, we concluded that the complainant was not an "aggrieved" citizen. In doing so, we noted that the complainant was a member of the Town Council, in attendance at the instant meeting, and voted against the appointment of the Temporary Treasurer.

Issued: February 29, 2008.

OM 08-20

Boyden v. Foster Town Council

Complainant alleged that the Town Council violated the OMA on November 14, 2006 when newly elected members of the Town Council “appointed a ‘transition team’ of five residents to ‘evaluate town employees and solicit and review new applications for all town positions’.” In sum, complainant contended that the Town Council and/or its members-elect violated the OMA when it met “without public notice, in a closed meeting and conducted town business....” In finding no violation, we observed that at no time did a quorum of the Town Council (either newly elected or incumbent members) appoint or form the Transition Team. See In Re Foster Town Council, OM 06-54 (“Since all of these discussions occurred prior to their November 2004 election, the OMA simply did not regulate the actions of these then-candidates, and accordingly, we find no OMA violation here”). Moreover, the Transition Team did not meet on November 14, 2006. The evidence demonstrates that the first meeting of the Transition Team was on November 19, 2006.

Issued: February 29, 2008.

OM 08-21

Riley v. East Providence Canvassing Board

Complainant stated that at the September 12th Canvassing Board meeting it was revealed to him that two members of the Canvassing Board, a quorum, collectively discussed the matter of missing voter files outside the public purview sometime “in April.” Based on this information, complainant alleged that these Canvassing Board members violated the OMA by meeting in private on a matter of Board business. Subsequently, Mr. Riley insisted that one of the Board members, “Ms. Callahan [,] did not resign from the Canvassing Board until September [2007], when Mr. Barilla was appointed as her replacement.” We observed that no evidence was submitted that demonstrated that a “public body” as defined by the OMA ever met and discussed the issue in dispute. The evidence indicated that Ms. O’Gara, a member of the Board, spoke with the Ms. Callahan, Clerk for the Board but not a Board member, sometime in July of 2007 regarding the missing voter files. Because Ms. Callahan was not a Board member at the time of the conversation, a “quorum” of a “public body” did not convene a “meeting[.]” Furthermore, although Mr. Riley insists that Ms. Callahan was a Board member until September 2007, this Department had been provided no evidence to support his claim. To the contrary, Ms. Callahan’s letter of resignation was dated June 20, 2007.

Issued: March 13, 2008.

OM 08-22

Bell v. Jamestown Housing Authority

Complainant alleged that the Jamestown Housing Authority violated the OMA by not “posting all agendas. . . on the Secretary of State’s web page.” The JHA did file supplemental agendas on the Secretary of State’s website in accordance with R.I. Gen. Laws §42-46-6(c). However, the JHA must also post its annual notice of meetings.

Issued: March 17, 2008.

OM 08-23

Mudge v. North Kingstown School Department
Mudge v. North Kingstown School Committee

In separate complaints, Mr. Mudge alleged that the North Kingstown School Department, School Committee and Town violated the OMA. The School Department did not violate the OMA when it met in executive session under R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(2) to conduct contract negotiations with the Principal's Association. Collective bargaining does not require the group be an organized union. Lastly, under the OMA the School Committee is allowed to meet in closed session under R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(2) to discuss potential litigation. In this instance, the School Committee did not violate the OMA when it met under R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(2) to discuss the collection of money owed to it from APRA requests.

Issued: March 20, 2008.

OM 08-24

DiModica v. Cumberland School Committee

Complainant alleged that the School Committee violated the OMA on October 26, 2006 when they voted in executive session to extend the contract of the superintendent and the vote was neither disclosed to the public nor reflected in the minutes. Complainant also questioned whether this item was properly on the agenda and voted upon. The School Committee's agenda publicly noticed that it the would convene in executive session to discuss the "Superintendent's Annual Evaluation/Objectives," thus, the School Committee could not discuss or act upon other subject matters, such as extending the superintendent's contract. Additionally, the agenda item "Central Administrators' contracts," which was to take place under R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(2) was inappropriate since there was no evidence of a representative negotiating the superintendent's contract *on behalf of* the superintendent. The School Committee violated the OMA for failing to disclose its executive session vote in open session. As both the Superintendent and the School Committee were aware that the contract would be extended there was no evidence that disclosing the vote would "jeopardize any strategy negotiation or investigation."

VIOLATION FOUND.

Issued: March 28, 2008.

OM 08-25

Prata v. North Kingston Ground Water Committee

Complainant alleged that the Committee violated the OMA by "keeping 'inaccurate minutes,' [an] inaccurate start time, [and] an agenda [that] did not sufficiently notice the public what would take place." Under the OMA, and relevant case law, agendas must be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine whether the agenda provides sufficient information to inform the public as to the matters to be addressed at a meeting. In this specific case, the agenda was specific enough for the business discussed and the Committee was not required to name affected businesses that

might be mentioned. Because the posted agenda and the Secretary of State's website had the proper start time, the fact that the Town's website had the wrong start time was not a violation of the OMA. However, the Committee violated the OMA by failing to include the time of the meeting in the minutes. See, R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-7.

VIOLATION FOUND.

Issued: March 31, 2008.

OM 08-26 **DaSilva v. North Providence School Committee**

The School Committee violated the OMA when a quorum of the School Committee engaged in a "rolling" or "walking" discussion regarding the issuing of the statement entitled "Safety of our Students First Priority." The conversations between the various School Committee members constituted a "walking" or "rolling" quorum in violation of the OMA. Over the course of several individual telephone conversations the members came to the consensus to endorse a statement written by one Council member. These telephone calls constituted a "walking" or "rolling" quorum and violated the OMA.

VIOLATION FOUND.

Issued: April 10, 2008.

OM 08-27 **The Good Five-Cent Cigar v. Student Rights and Responsibilities Committee**

Ginsberg v. Student Rights and Responsibilities Committee

Complainants alleged that the Committee violated the OMA when it asked members of the public and a reporter to leave a meeting and held an unannounced, improper executive session from which no votes or minutes were released. After investigating the allegations, this Department found no violation, at no point after the meeting adjourned did a quorum meet.

Issued: April 21, 2008.

OM 08-28 **Moreau v. Foster Town Council**

Complainant alleged that the Town Council failed to post notice of the "Director of IT" position prior to appointing an individual to this position at its July 12, 2007 meeting. Additionally, complainant alleges that a quorum of the Town Council met privately prior to the meeting in violation of the OMA. After investigating the allegations, this Department found no violations. The items listed on the agenda pertained to the issues discussed at the meeting. At no time before the meeting did a quorum of the Town Council meet before the meeting.

Issued: April 21, 2008.

OM 08-29 **Golato v. Johnston Planning Board**

The term listed on the agenda adequately advised the public as to the nature of the business to be discussed, it "fairly informed the public, under the totality of the circumstances, of the nature of the business to be

conducted.” The OMA only requires a statement specifying the “nature” of the business to be discussed, not a verbatim list of every potential aspect that might be discussed in relation to that topic.

Issued: April 24, 2008.

OM 08-30

Riley v. East Providence Board of Canvassers

In the first complaint, Mr. Riley alleged that in July of 2007, the Board violated the OMA when it decided, at an unannounced meeting, “that the polling places would be cut from twenty-six to four.” Mr. Riley relayed that as a Board member, in July 2007, the Board’s Clerk told him that the Board was meeting with the R.I. Board of Elections “to review the progress made in cleaning up the voting list.” The Board responded that there was no Board meeting held in July 2007. However, the Board was invited to a workshop held by the R.I. Board of Elections on June 21, 2007. Based upon the evidence presented, it was clear that at the June 21, 2007 workshop with officials from the State Board of Elections, the Board did not decide to reduce the number of polling places for the March 4, 2008 Presidential Primary. Therefore, there was no violation because a quorum of the Board did not convene a meeting in June or July 2007 to discuss the number of polling places for the March 4, 2008 Presidential Primary.

In Mr. Riley’s second complaint, he alleged that the Board violated the OMA when a quorum of the Board engaged in a collective discussion via electronic mail. In particular, Mr. Riley cited a discussion concerning a proposal to limit voting places. The evidence provided by Mr. Riley revealed that a series of e-mail communications occurred amongst Board members concerning matters under the supervision, control, jurisdiction, or advisory power of the Board. Therefore, we found that the Board violated the OMA. The Board was cautioned regarding its future use of e-mail and advised that this finding may serve as evidence of a willful or knowing violation in any similar future situation.

VIOLATION FOUND.

Issued: May 7, 2008.

OM 08-31

Kelly v. Cumberland School Committee

MacBeth v. Cumberland School Committee

Vela v. Cumberland School Committee

The Cumberland School Committee violated the OMA by convening into executive session pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(1), and subsequently voting in executive session. According to the plain language of the OMA, a public body may convene into executive session pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(1) only for “discussions” relating to the “job performance, character, or physical or mental health of a person or persons.”

The School Committee also violated the OMA by failing to disclose executive session votes upon reconvening into open session since there was no evidence that disclosure would have “jeopardize[d] any strategy negotiation or investigation undertaken pursuant to discussions conducted under § 42-46-5(a).” Lastly, the School Committee violated the OMA when it failed to maintain or produce a copy of its executive session minutes for a specific meeting. The OMA requires that a public body create and keep minutes for all meetings.

VIOLATION FOUND.

Issued: July 9, 2008.

OM 08-32

Brien v. Rhode Island Real Estate Appraisers Board

Complainant alleged that the Board violated the OMA when it discussed the Appraisal Subcommittee Report in executive session because “it does not meet the exemption criteria established in 42-46-5.” This Department determined that the Board violated the OMA because none of the ten exemptions allowed the Board to close the meeting. Rhode Island General Law § 42-46-5(a)(4) did not apply because we were presented no evidence that the Board conducted any “investigative proceedings.”

VIOLATION FOUND.

Issued: May 21, 2008.

OPEN MEETINGS ACT ADVISORY OPINIONS

ADV OM
08-01

In Re: Woonsocket Personnel Board Proceedings (OMA Advisory Opinion)

The Woonsocket Personnel Board asked whether “grievance hearings before the Personnel Board are allowed to be closed under RIGL § 42-46-5?” Specifically, it related that the “issue at hand is the open or closed status of non-union employees’ grievances.” The Board noted that “RIGL § 42-46-5(a)(9) clearly states, ‘Any hearings on, or discussions of, a grievance filed pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement,’ can be closed hearings.” The plain language of R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(9) permits a public body to convene into executive session for “[a]ny hearings on, or discussions of, a grievance filed pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement.” (Emphasis added). Accordingly, based upon the plain language of R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(9), the relevant inquiry was whether the grievance was filed “pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement.” Applying the plain language, we concluded that to trigger the exemption set forth in R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-46-5(a)(9), a grievance must be filed pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement.

Issued: May 29, 2008

CHAPTER 46

OPEN MEETINGS

SECTION.		SECTION.	
42-46-2.	Definitions.	42-46-6.	Notice.
42-46-4.	Closed meetings.	42-46-7.	Minutes.
42-46-5.	Purposes for which meeting may Be closed — Use of electronic communications — Judicial proceedings — Disruptive conduct.	42-46-8.	Remedies available to aggrieved persons or entities.
		42-46-13.	Accessibility for persons with disabilities.
		42-46-14.	Burden of proof.

42-46-1. Public policy. — It is essential to the maintenance of a democratic society that public business be performed in an open and public manner and that the citizens be advised of and aware of the performance of public officials and the deliberations and decisions that go into the making of public policy.

42-46-2. Definitions. — As used in this chapter:

(a) "Meeting" means the convening of a public body to discuss and/or act upon a matter over which the public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction, or advisory power. As used herein, the term "meeting" shall expressly include, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, so-called "workshop," "working," or "work" sessions.

(b) "Open call" means a public announcement by the chairperson of the committee that the meeting is going to be held in executive session and the chairperson must indicate which exception of § 42-46-5 is being involved.

(c) "Public body" means any department, agency, commission, committee, board, council, bureau, or authority or any subdivision thereof of state or municipal government or any library that funded at least twenty-five percent (25%) of its operational budget in the prior budget year with public funds, and shall include all authorities defined in § 42-35-1(b). For purposes of this section, any political party, organization, or unit thereof meeting or convening is not and should not be considered to be a public body; provided, however that no such meeting shall be used to circumvent the requirements of this chapter.

(d) "Quorum," unless otherwise defined by applicable law, means a simple majority of the membership of a public body.

(e) "Prevailing plaintiff" shall include those persons and entities deemed "prevailing parties" pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

(f) "Open forum" means the designated portion of an open meeting, if any, on a properly posted notice reserved for citizens to address comments to a public body relating to matters affecting the public business.

42-46-3. Open meetings. — Every meeting of all public bodies shall be open to the public unless closed pursuant to §§ 42-46-4 and 42-46-5.

42-46-4. Closed meetings. — (a) By open call, a public body may hold a meeting closed to the public upon an affirmative vote of the majority of its members. A meeting closed to the public shall be limited to matters allowed to be exempted from discussion at open meetings by § 42-46-5. The vote of each member on the question of holding a meeting closed to the public and the reason for holding a closed meeting, by a citation to a subdivision of § 42-46-5(a), and a statement specifying the nature of the business to be discussed, shall be recorded and entered into the minutes of the meeting. No public body shall discuss in closed session any public matter which does not fall within the citations to § 42-46-5(a) referred to by the public body in voting to close the meeting, even if these discussions could otherwise be closed to the public under this chapter.

(b) All votes taken in closed sessions shall be disclosed once the session is reopened; provided, however, a vote taken in a closed session need not be disclosed for the period of time during which its disclosure would jeopardize any strategy negotiation or investigation undertaken pursuant to discussions conducted under § 42-46-5(a).

42-46-5. Purposes for which meeting may be closed — Use of electronic communications — Judicial proceedings — Disruptive conduct. —

(a) A public body may hold a meeting closed to the public pursuant to § 42-46-4 for one or more of the following purposes:

(1) Any discussions of the job performance, character, or physical or mental health of a person or persons provided that such person or persons affected shall have been notified in advance in writing and advised that they may require that the discussion be held at an open meeting.

Failure to provide such notification shall render any action taken against the person or persons affected null and void. Before going into a closed meeting pursuant to this subsection, the public body shall state for the record that any persons to be discussed have been so notified and this statement shall be noted in the minutes of the meeting.

(2) Sessions pertaining to collective bargaining or litigation, or work sessions pertaining to collective bargaining or litigation.

(3) Discussion regarding the matter of security including but not limited to the deployment of security personnel or devices.

(4) Any investigative proceedings regarding allegations of misconduct, either civil or criminal.

(5) Any discussions or considerations related to the acquisition or lease of real property for public purposes, or of the disposition of publicly held property wherein advanced public information would be detrimental to the interest of the public.

(6) Any discussions related to or concerning a prospective business or industry locating in the state of Rhode Island when an open meeting would have a detrimental effect on the interest of the public.

(7) A matter related to the question of the investment of public funds where the premature disclosure would adversely affect the public interest. Public funds shall include any investment plan or matter related thereto, including but not limited to state lottery plans for new promotions.

(8) Any executive sessions of a local school committee exclusively for the purposes (a) of conducting student disciplinary hearings or (b) of reviewing other matters which relate to the privacy of students and their records, including all hearings of the various juvenile hearing boards of any municipality; provided, however, that any affected student shall have been notified in advance in writing and advised that he or she may require that the discussion be held in an open meeting.

Failure to provide such notification shall render any action taken against the student or students affected null and void. Before going into a closed meeting pursuant to this subsection, the public body shall state for the record that any students to be discussed have been so notified and this statement shall be noted in the minutes of the meeting.

(9) Any hearings on, or discussions of, a grievance filed pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement.

(10) Any discussion of the personal finances of a prospective donor to a library.

(b) No meeting of members of a public body or use of electronic communication, including telephonic communication and telephone conferencing, shall be used to circumvent the spirit or requirements of this chapter; provided, however, these meetings and discussions are not prohibited.

(1) Provided, further however, that discussions of a public body via electronic communication, including telephonic communication and telephone conferencing, shall be permitted only to schedule a meeting.

(2) Provided, further however, that a member of a public body may participate by use of electronic communication or telephone communication while on active duty in the armed services of the United States.

(3) Provided, further however, that a member of that public body, who has a disability as defined in chapter 87 of title 42 and:

(i) cannot attend meetings of that public body solely by reason of his or her disability; and

(ii) cannot otherwise participate in the meeting without the use of electronic communication or telephone communication as reasonable accommodation, may participate by use of electronic communication or telephone communication in accordance with the process below.

(4) The governor's commission on disabilities is authorized and directed to:

(i) establish rules and regulations for determining whether a member of a public body is not otherwise able to participate in meetings of that public body without the use of electronic communication or telephone communication as a reasonable accommodation due to that member's disability;

(ii) grant a waiver that allows a member to participate by electronic communication or telephone communication only if the member's disability would prevent him/her from being physically present at the meeting location, and the use of such communication is the only reasonable accommodation; and

(iii) any waiver decisions shall be a matter of public record.

(c) This chapter shall not apply to proceedings of the judicial branch of state government or probate court or municipal court proceedings in any city or town.

(d) This chapter shall not prohibit the removal of any person who willfully disrupts a meeting to the extent that orderly conduct of the meeting is seriously compromised.

42-46-6. Notice. —

(a) All public bodies shall give written notice of their regularly scheduled meetings at the beginning of each calendar year. The notice shall include the dates, times, and places of the meetings and shall be provided to members of the public upon request and to the secretary of state at the beginning of each calendar year in accordance with subsection (f).

(b) Public bodies shall give supplemental written public notice of any meeting within a minimum of forty-eight (48) hours before the date. This notice shall include the date the notice was posted, the date, time and place of the meeting, and a statement specifying the nature of the business to be discussed. Copies of the notice shall be maintained by the public body for a minimum of one year. Nothing contained herein shall prevent a public body, other than a school committee, from adding additional items to the agenda by majority vote of the members. School committees may, however, add items for informational purposes only, pursuant to a request, submitted in writing, by a member of the public during the public comment session of the school committee's meetings. Informational items may not be voted upon unless they have been posted in accordance with the provisions of this section. Such additional items shall be for informational purposes only and may not be voted on except where necessary to address an unexpected occurrence that requires immediate action to protect the public or to refer the matter to an appropriate committee or to another body or official.

(c) Written public notice shall include, but need not be limited to posting a copy of the notice at the principal office of the public body holding the meeting, or if no principal

office exists, at the building in which the meeting is to be held, and in at least one other prominent place within the governmental unit, and electronic filing of the notice with the secretary of state pursuant to subsection (f); provided, that in the case of school committees the required public notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the school district under the committee's jurisdiction; however, ad hoc committees, sub committees and advisory committees of school committees shall not be required to publish notice in a newspaper; however, nothing contained herein shall prevent a public body from holding an emergency meeting, upon an affirmative vote of the majority of the members of the body when the meeting is deemed necessary to address an unexpected occurrence that requires immediate action to protect the public. If an emergency meeting is called, a meeting notice and agenda shall be posted as soon as practicable and shall be electronically filed with the secretary of state pursuant to subsection (f) and, upon meeting, the public body shall state for the record and minutes why the matter must be addressed in less than forty-eight (48) hours and only discuss the issue or issues which created the need for an emergency meeting. Nothing contained herein shall be used in the circumvention of the spirit and requirements of this chapter.

(d) Nothing within this chapter shall prohibit any public body, or the members thereof, from responding to comments initiated by a member of the public during a properly noticed open forum even if the subject matter of a citizen's comments or discussions were not previously posted, provided such matters shall be for informational purposes only and may not be voted on except where necessary to address an unexpected occurrence that requires immediate action to protect the public or to refer the matter to an appropriate committee or to another body or official. Nothing contained in this chapter requires any public body to hold an open forum session, to entertain or respond to any topic nor does it prohibit any public body from limiting comment on any topic at such an open forum session. No public body, or the members thereof, may use this section to circumvent the spirit or requirements of this chapter.

(e) A school committee may add agenda items not appearing in the published notice required by this section under the following conditions:

(1) The revised agenda is electronically filed with the secretary of state pursuant to subsection (f), and is posted on the school district's website and the two (2) public locations required by this section at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance of the meeting;

(2) The new agenda items were unexpected and could not have been added in time for newspaper publication;

(3) Upon meeting, the public body states for the record and minutes why the agenda items could not have been added in time for newspaper publication and need to be addressed at the meeting;

(4) A formal process is available to provide timely notice of the revised agenda to any person who has requested that notice, and the school district has taken reasonable steps to make the public aware of this process; and

(5) The published notice shall include a statement that any changes in the agenda will be posted on the school district's web site and the two (2) public locations required by this section and will be electronically filed with the secretary of state at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance of the meeting.

(f) All notices required by this section to be filed with the secretary of state shall be electronically transmitted to the secretary of state in accordance with rules and regulations which shall be promulgated by the secretary of state. This requirement of the

electronic transmission and filing of notices with the secretary of state shall take effect one (1) year after this subsection takes effect.

(g) If a public body fails to transmit notices in accordance with this section, then any aggrieved person may file a complaint with the attorney general in accordance with section 42-46-8.

42-46-7. Minutes. —

(a) All public bodies shall keep written minutes of all their meetings. The minutes shall include, but need not be limited to:

- (1) The date, time, and place of the meeting;
- (2) The members of the public body recorded as either present or absent;
- (3) A record by individual members of any vote taken; and

(4) Any other information relevant to the business of the public body that any member of the public body requests be included or reflected in the minutes.

(b) A record of all votes taken at all meetings of public bodies, listing how each member voted on each issue, shall be a public record and shall be available, to the public at the office of the public body, within two (2) weeks of the date of the vote. The minutes shall be public records and unofficial minutes shall be available, to the public at the office of the public body, within thirty five (35) days of the meeting or at the next regularly scheduled meeting, whichever is earlier, except where the disclosure would be inconsistent with §§ 42-46-4 and 42-46-5 or where the public body by majority vote extends the time period for the filing of the minutes and publicly states the reason.

(c) The minutes of a closed session shall be made available at the next regularly scheduled meeting unless the majority of the body votes to keep the minutes closed pursuant to §§ 42-46-4 and 42-46-5.

(d) All public bodies within the executive branch of the state government and all state public and quasi-public boards, agencies and corporations shall keep official and/or approved minutes of all meetings of the body and shall file a copy of the minutes of all open meetings with the secretary of state for inspection by the public within thirty-five (35) days of the meeting; provided that this subsection shall not apply to public bodies whose responsibilities are solely advisory in nature.

(e) All minutes required by this section to be filed with the secretary of state shall be electronically transmitted to the secretary of state in accordance with rules and regulations which shall be promulgated by the secretary of state. This requirement of the electronic transmission and filing of minutes with the secretary of state shall take effect one year after this subsection takes effect. If a public body fails to transmit minutes in accordance with this subsection, then any aggrieved person may file a complaint with the attorney general in accordance with §42-46-8.

History of Section.

PL. 1976, ch. 330, § 2; P.L. 1984, ch. 372, § 1; PL. 1985, ch. 373, § 1; P.L. 1989, ch. 431, § 1; PL. 1995, ch. 165, § 1; PL. 2003, ch. 305, § 1; P.L. 2003, ch. 362, § 1.

Compiler's Notes. PL. 2003, ch. 305, § 1 and P.L. 2003, ch. 362, § 1 enacted identical amendments to this section.

In 2003, the compiler made a stylistic change in subsection (e).

42-46-8. Remedies available to aggrieved persons or entities. —

(a) Any citizen or entity of the state who is aggrieved as a result of violations of the provisions of this chapter may file a complaint with the attorney general. The attorney general shall investigate the complaint and if the attorney general determines that the allegations of the complaint are meritorious he or she may file a complaint on behalf of the complainant in the superior court against the public body.

(b) No complaint may be filed by the attorney general after one hundred eighty (180) days from the date of public approval of the minutes of the meeting at which the alleged violation occurred, or, in the case of an unannounced or improperly closed meeting, after one hundred eighty (180) days from the public action of a public body revealing the

alleged violation, whichever is greater.

(c) Nothing within this section shall prohibit any individual from retaining private counsel for the purpose of filing a complaint in the superior court within the time specified by this section against the public body which has allegedly violated the provisions of this chapter; provided, however, that if the individual has first filed a complaint with the attorney general pursuant to this section, and the attorney general declines to take legal action, the individual may file suit in superior court within ninety (90) days of the attorney general's closing of the complaint or within one hundred eighty (180) days of the alleged violation, whichever occurs later.

(d) The court shall award reasonable attorney fees and costs to a prevailing plaintiff, other than the attorney general, except where special circumstances would render such an award unjust.

The court may issue injunctive relief and declare null and void any actions of a public body found to be in violation of this chapter. In addition, the court may impose a civil fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) against a public body or any of its members found to have committed a willful or knowing violation of this chapter.

(e) [Deleted by P.L. 1988, ch. 659, § 1.]

(f) Nothing within this section shall prohibit the attorney general from initiating a complaint on behalf of the public interest.

(g) Actions brought under this chapter may be advanced on the calendar upon motion of the petitioner.

(h) The attorney general shall consider all complaints filed under this chapter to have also been filed under § 38-2-8(b) if applicable.

42-46-9. Other applicable law. — The provisions of this chapter shall be in addition to any and all other conditions or provisions of applicable law and are not to be construed to be in amendment of or in repeal of any other applicable provision of law, except § 16-2-29, which has been expressly repealed.

42-46-10. Severability. — If any provision of this chapter, or the application of this chapter to any particular meeting or type of meeting, is held invalid or unconstitutional, the decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions or the other applications of this chapter.

42-46-11. Reported violations. — Every year the attorney general shall prepare a report summarizing the complaints received pursuant to this chapter, which shall be submitted to the legislature and which shall include information as to how many complaints were found to be meritorious and the action taken by the attorney general in response to those complaints.

42-46-12. Notice of citizen's rights under this chapter. — The attorney general shall prepare a notice providing concise information explaining the requirements of this chapter and advising citizens of their right to file complaints for violations of this chapter. The notice shall be posted in a prominent location in each city and town hall in the state.

42-46-13. Accessibility for persons with disabilities. —

(a) All public bodies, to comply with the nondiscrimination on the basis of disability requirements of R.I. Const., Art. I, § 2 and applicable federal and state nondiscrimination laws (29 U.S.C. § 794, chapter 87 of this title, and chapter 24 of title 11), shall develop a transition plan setting forth the steps necessary to ensure that all open meetings of said public bodies are accessible to persons with disabilities.

(b) The state building code standards committee shall, by September 1, 1989 adopt an accessibility of meetings for persons with disabilities standard that includes provisions ensuring that the meeting location is accessible to and usable by all persons with

disabilities.

(c) This section does not require the public body to make each of its existing facilities accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities so long as all meetings required to be open to the public pursuant to chapter 46 of this title are held in accessible facilities by the dates specified in subsection (e).

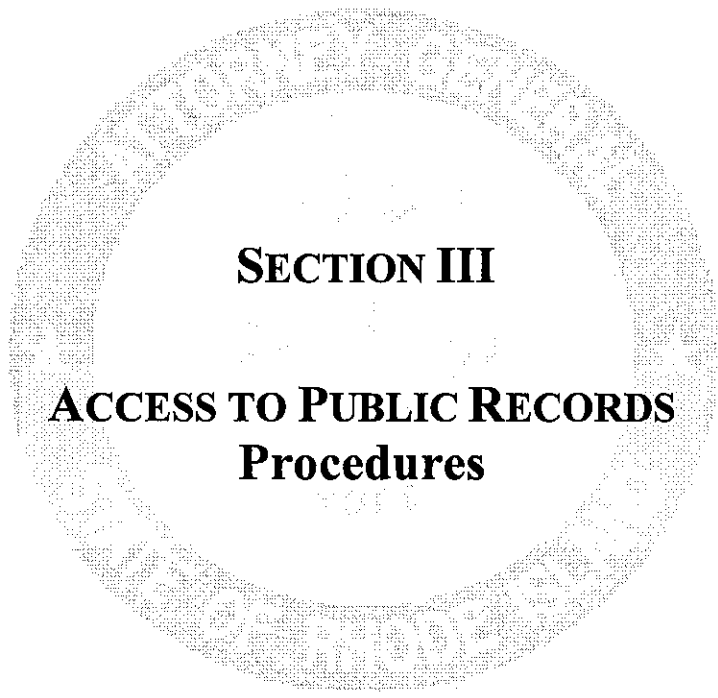
(d) The public body may comply with the requirements of this section through such means as reassignment of meetings to accessible facilities, alteration of existing facilities, or construction of new facilities. The public body is not required to make structural changes in existing facilities where other methods are effective in achieving compliance with this section.

(e) The public body shall comply with the obligations established under this section by July 1, 1990, except that where structural changes in facilities are necessary in order to comply with this section, such changes shall be made by December 30, 1991, but in any event as expeditiously as possible unless an extension is granted by the state building commissioner for good cause.

(f) Each municipal government and school district shall, with the assistance of the state building commission, complete a transition plan covering the location of meetings for all public bodies under their Jurisdiction. Each chief executive of each city or town and the superintendent of schools will submit their transition plan to the governor's commission on disabilities for review and approval. The governor's commission on disabilities with assistance from the state building commission shall approve or modify, with the concurrence of the municipal government or school district, the transition plans.

(g) The provisions of §§ 45-13-7 — 45-13-10, inclusive, shall not apply to this section.

42-46-14. Burden of proof. — In all actions brought under this chapter, the burden shall be on the public body to demonstrate that the meeting in dispute was properly closed pursuant to, or otherwise exempt from the terms of this chapter.



SECTION III

**ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS
Procedures**

PATRICK C. LYNCH, ATTORNEY GENERAL

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST GUIDELINES

The Department of Attorney General has instituted the following procedure to help you obtain public records.

1. The contact person for Public Records is Special Assistant Attorney General Laura Marasco, 274-4400 ext. 2297.
2. The regular business hours of the Records Department are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. If you come in after regular business hours, please complete the Public Records Request Form at the front desk and it will be given to the Department the following day.
3. The Department may ask you the reason for your request, as its regular course of business. However, you are not required to provide identification or the reason you seek the information, and your right to access public records will not depend upon providing identification or reasons.
4. In order to ensure that you are provided with the public records you seek in an expeditious manner, we ask that you complete the Public Records Request Form located at the front desk, or on our website: www.riag.ri.gov.
5. You may also obtain by request a handout on the Access to Public Records Act, which summarizes the procedures and your rights to access public records. A copy of the Attorney General's guide to Open Government can be found at: <http://www.riag.state.ri.us/documents/reports/docs/opengov.pdf>
6. There are times when the public records you seek are not available at the time of your request. Please be advised that the Access to Public Records Act allows a public body ten (10) business days to respond. We appreciate your understanding and patience.
7. If you feel that you have been denied access to public records, you have the right to file a review petition with the Attorney General. If you are still not satisfied, you may file a lawsuit in Superior Court.
8. The Department of Attorney General is committed to providing you with public records in an expeditious and courteous manner.

PATRICK C. LYNCH, ATTORNEY GENERAL

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
REQUEST FORM FOR RECORDS
UNDER THE ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS ACT

Date _____ Request Number _____

Name (optional) _____

Address (optional) _____

Telephone (optional) _____

Requested Records: _____

OFFICE USE ONLY

Request taken by: _____ Request Number _____
Date: _____ Time: _____
Records to be available on: _____ Mail _____ Pick Up _____
Records provided: _____
Costs: _____ copies _____ search and retrieval

Forward this Document to the Public Records Office

Department of Attorney General - Access to Public Records Request Receipt

If you desire to pick up the records, they will be available on _____ at the front desk. If, after review of your request, the Department determines that the requested records are exempt from disclosure for a reason set forth in R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(i)(A) through (Y), the Department reserves its right to claim such exemption.

Note: If you chose to pick up the records, but did not include identifying information on this form (name, etc.), please inform the receptionist at the front desk of the date you made the request, records requested and request number.

Thank you.