



All gatherings of a public agency where:

- 1. A quorum of the members is present
- 2. Public business is being discussed *or*
- 3. Action is being taken



PUBLIC AGENCIES

- Local government boards and commissions and authorities
- Local legislative boards, commissions and committees
- County and city governing bodies
- Local government agencies created by state statute or local ordinance

PUBLIC AGENCIES (cont'd.)

- Bodies created by state statute or local ordinance in the legislative or executive branch of government
- An entity where the majority of its governing body is appointed by a public agency
- Agencies and committees which are established, created and controlled by a public agency

OPEN MEETINGS ACT

Meetings of a public agency must be open to the public at all times unless the subject of the meeting falls within one or more of the exceptions found in the state statute, KRS 61.810.



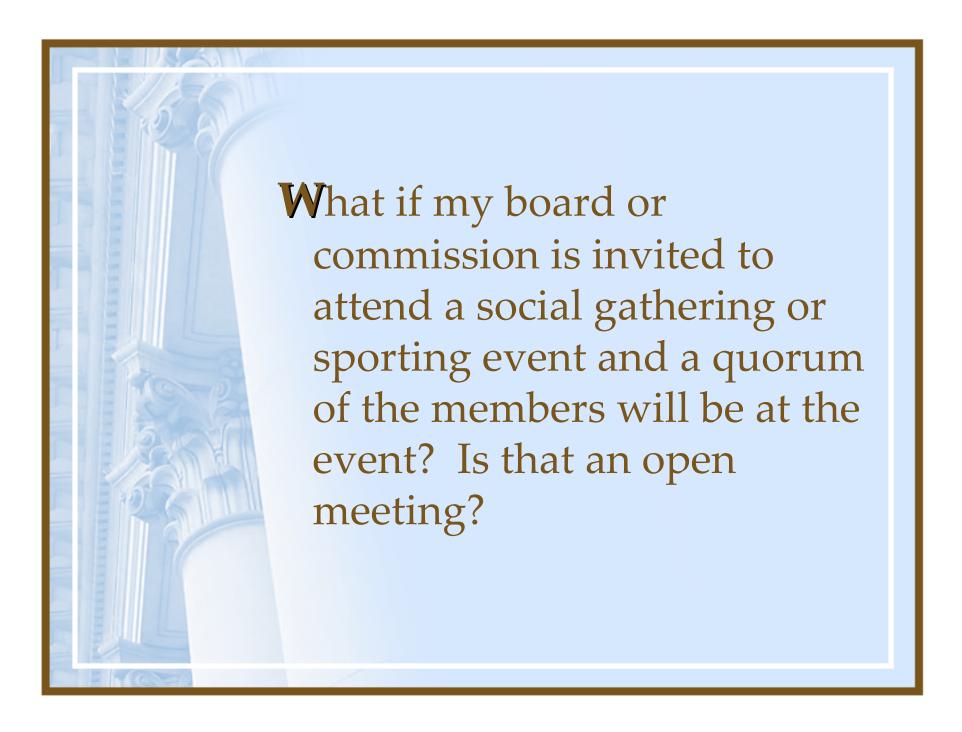
- No, not unless the meeting falls within one of the exceptions to open meeting.
- Members of the public, including the media, are entitled to record the meetings.
- Members of the public do not have the right to participate in meeting or address members of the board or commission.



- ❖ Yes. A meeting may be conducted by videoconference which is a meeting occurring in two or more locations where the members can see and hear each other.
- However, a meeting may not be conducted by telephone.
- An absent member may listen to the meeting by phone but can not vote and can not be counted as part of the quorum.







No, a quorum of a board or commission attending a gathering hosted by another entity or group is not a public meeting.

Caution: no public business relating to the board or commission may be discussed.

Time and Place of Meetings

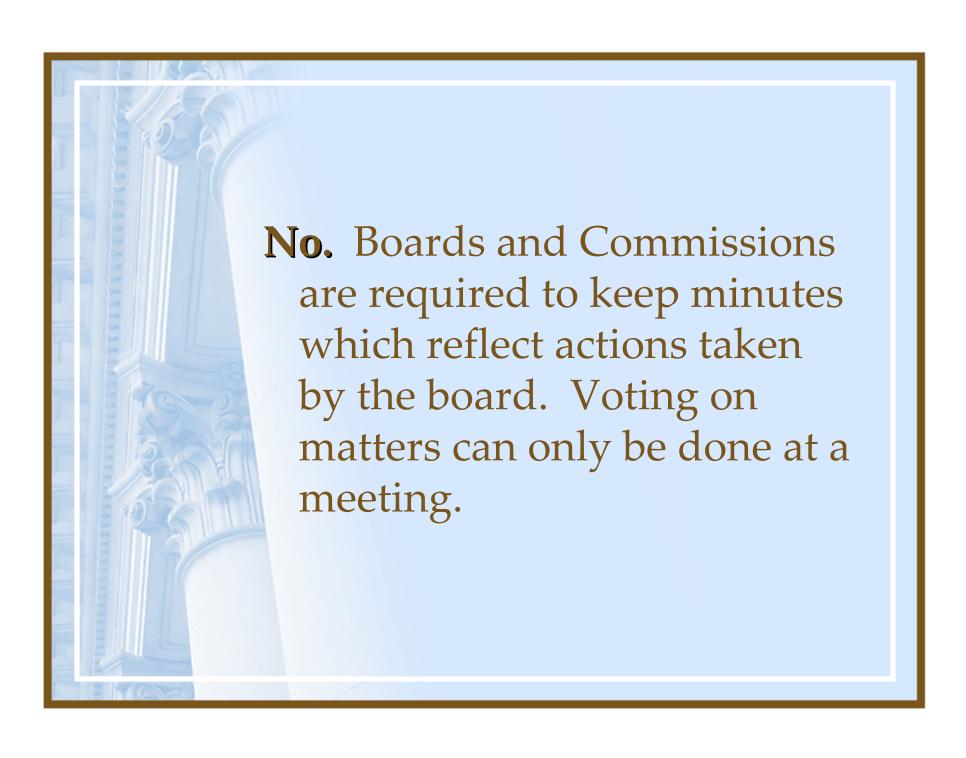
- All meetings must be held at a specified time and place that is convenient to the public.
- *Boards and Commissions should adopt a schedule of meetings by ordinance, order, resolution, bylaws, etc.
- Schedule of meetings MUST be made available to the public.



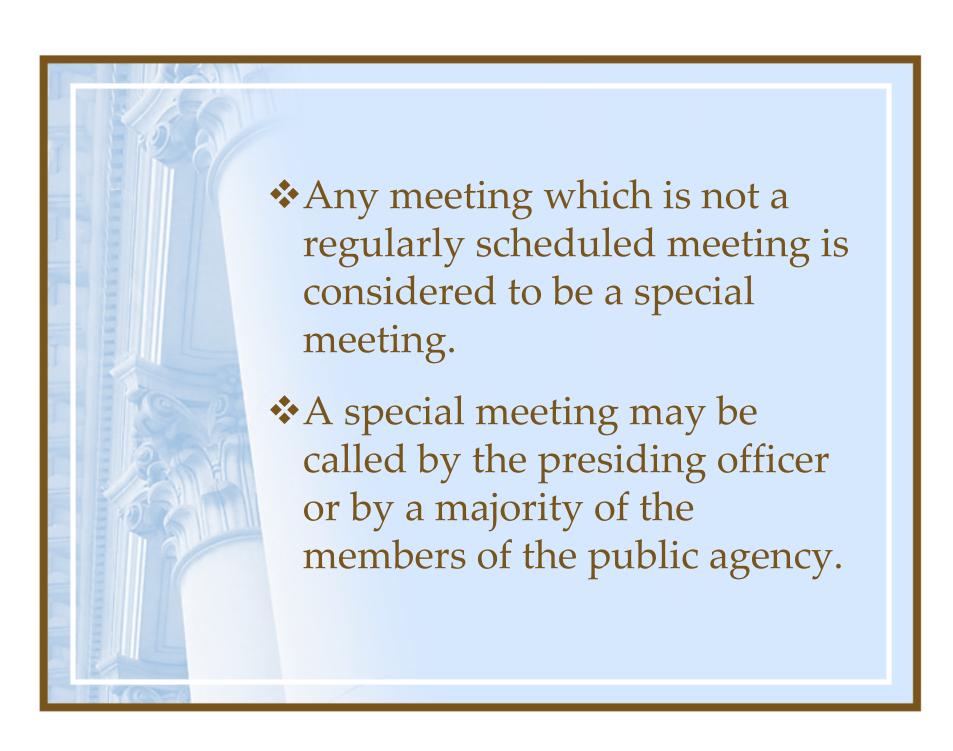
Yes, Boards and Commissions must take minutes of action taken at every meeting and keep an accurate record of votes and action taken.

The minutes must be available for public inspection no later than the conclusion of the board or commission's next public meeting.











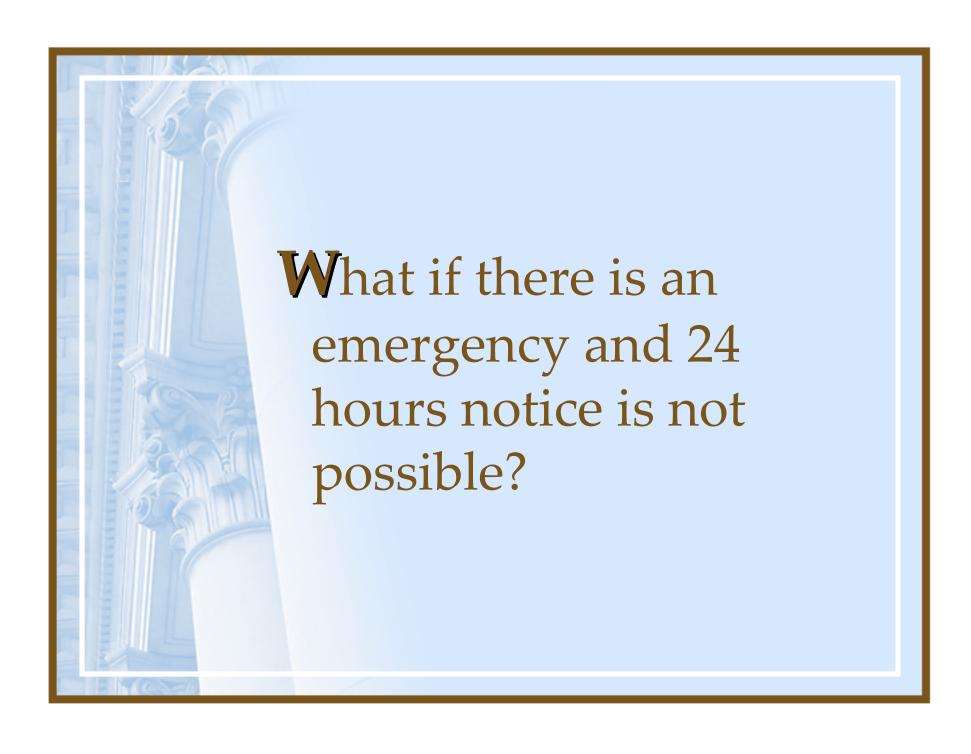
- 1. Written notice of the meeting which includes the date, time, place and agenda of the meeting.
- 2. Notice must be given to the members of the board or commission and media organizations which have requested to receive written notice within 24 hours of the meeting.
- 3. Discussions at a special meeting are limited to the items listed on the advertised agenda.

Requirements for a Special Meeting

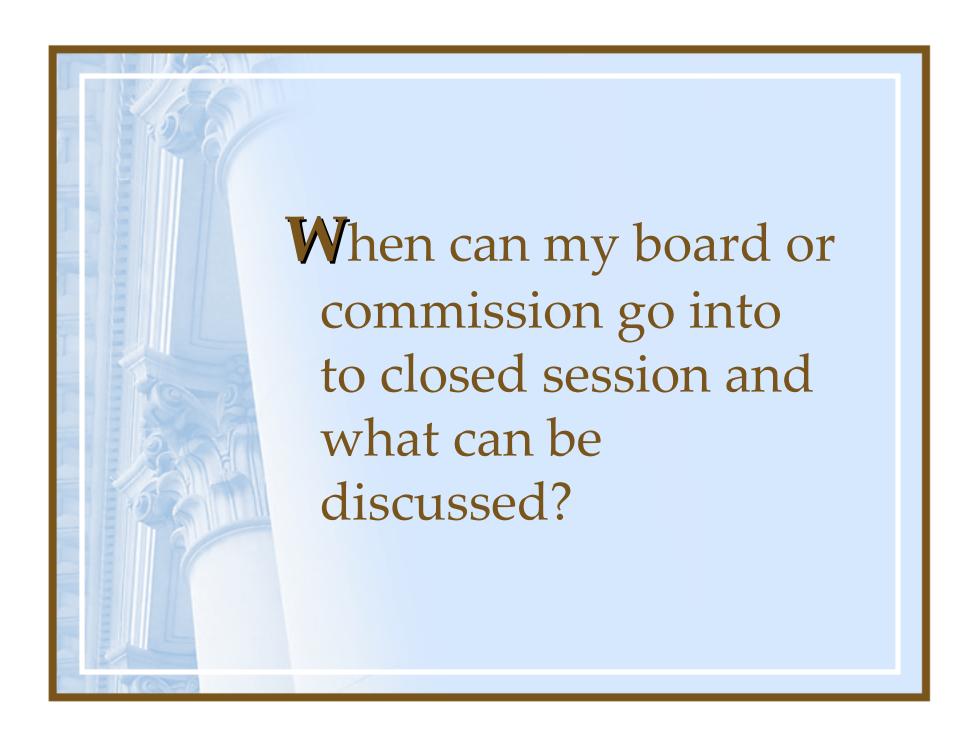
- Written notice may be done by e-mail.
- NOTICE OF THE SPECIAL MEETING MUST ALSO BE POSTED IN THE BUILDING WHERE THE MEETING IS TO TAKE PLACE AND THE BUILDING WHERE THE AGENCY IS HEADQUARTERED.



- Notice may be done by:
 - 1. Mail
 - 2. Fax
 - 3. Hand-delivery
 - 4. E-Mail
- The notice must also be posted in the building where the meeting takes place and the building where the board/commission is headquartered.



- In the case of an emergency which prevents compliance with the special meeting requirements, all board members and media organizations that have requested notification must be notified as quickly as possible.
- At the beginning the meeting, the chair must describe for the record the nature of emergency which prevented noncompliance and the comments must appear in the minutes.
- Discussions must be limited to the emergency for which the meeting was called.



CLOSED SESSION

A board or commission may go into closed session to discuss certain matters so long as:

- 1. Notice is given in the regular meeting of the general nature of the business to be discussed
- 2. The reason for the closed session is given
- 3. An the specific exemption authorizing the closed session is given

CLOSED SESSION

- A closed session is proper only after a motion is made and carried in open session.
- **CAUTION**: No final action may be taken in closed session.



I move to go into closed session pursuant to KRS 61.810(1)(c) for the purpose of discussing pending litigation.

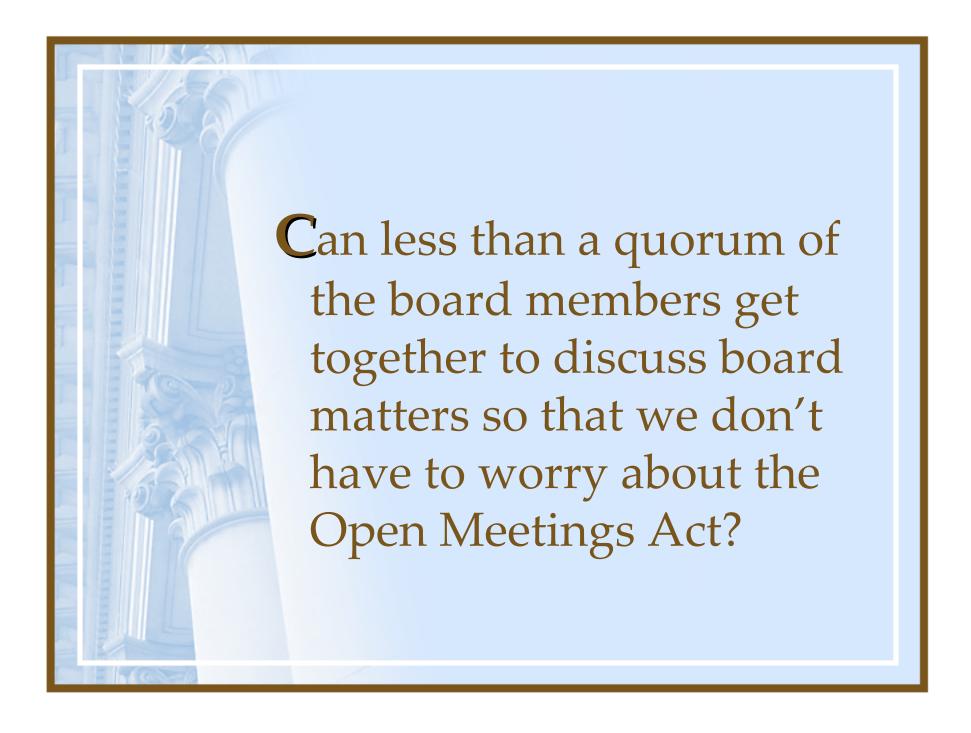


Closed Session (cont'd.)

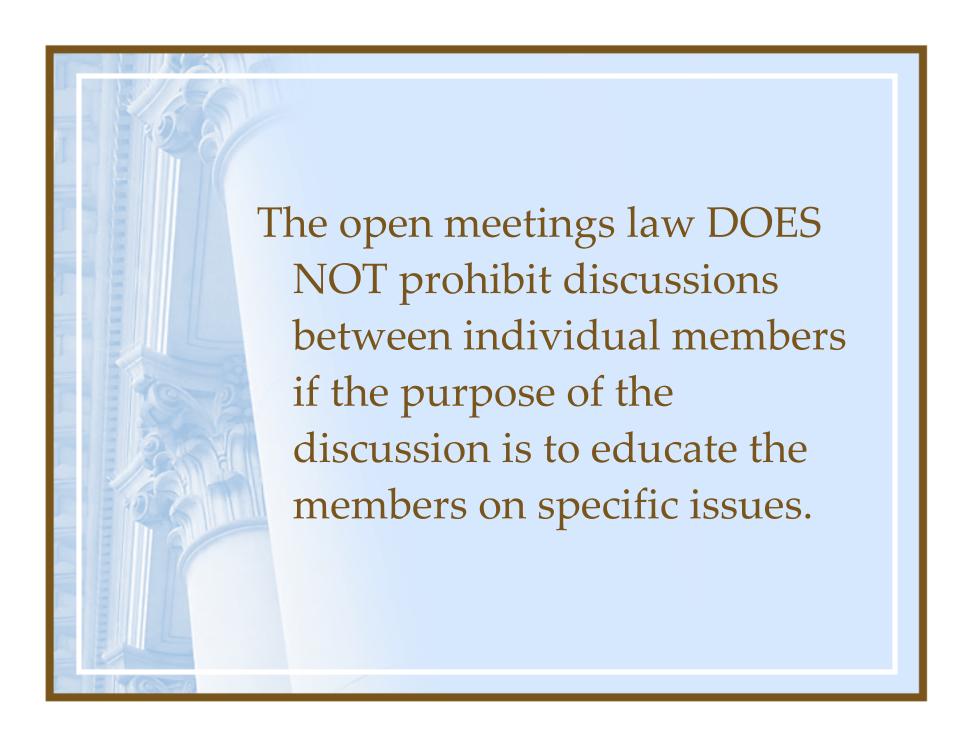
- Discussions relating to the future acquisition or sale of real property where publicity would likely affect the value of the property
- Discussions of proposed or pending litigation
- Collective Bargaining Negotiations
- Discussions or Hearings that might lead to the appointment, dismissal or discipline of an individual employee

Closed Session (cont'd.)

- Deliberations of judicial or quasi-judicial bodies involving individual adjudications or appointments
- Meetings which federal or state law require to be closed
- Portions of meetings devoted to discussions of a specific record exempt from public inspection pursuant to KRS 61.878(1)(m)



No, the Open Meetings Act prohibits any series of less than a quorum meetings, where the members attending one or more of the meetings collectively constitute at least a quorum of the members of the board or commission, if the meetings are held to avoid the open meeting law.





Open Meetings Act Violations

- ❖ If a person believes that a board or commission has violated the Open Meetings Act, he may file a written complaint to the presiding officer of the board or commission.
- The complaint must state the circumstances of the violation and what the agency should do to correct it.

Open Meetings Act Violations (cont'd.)

- Within three days after receiving the complaint, the board or commission must decide whether to correct the violation AND notify the complaining party of its decision in writing.
- ❖ If the board or commission believes that no violation has occurred it must cite the statute authorizing its actions and how the statute applies in its written response.

Open Meetings Act Violations (cont'd.)

- If the complaining party is not satisfied, he or she may appeal to the attorney General for review of the agency's actions within 60 days after receiving the agency's response.
- ❖ If either party is not satisfied with the Attorney General's response, an appeal may be filed in circuit court within 30 days after receiving the Attorney General's response.





KRS 61.876

Each public agency shall adopt rules and regulations in conformity with the provisions of KRS 61.870 to 61.884 to provide full access to public records, to protect public records from damage and disorganization, to prevent excessive disruption of its essential functions, to provide assistance and information upon request and to insure efficient and timely action in response to application for inspection.

Open Records Act

- The rules and regulations must be displayed in a prominent location which is accessible to the public and must include
- The principal office and regular office hours
- Title and address of official records custodian
- Fees charged for copies
- Procedures to be followed in requesting records



Subject to Open Records

- (1) "Public agency" means:
- (a) Every state or local government officer;
- (b) Every state or local government department, division, bureau, board, commission, and authority;
- (c) Every state or local legislative board, commission, committee, and officer;
- (d) Every county and city governing body, council, school district board, special district board, and municipal corporation;
- (e) Every state or local court or judicial agency;

Subject to Open Records (cont'd.)

- (f) Every state or local government agency, including the policy-making board of an institution of education, created by or pursuant to state or local statute, executive order, ordinance, resolution, or other legislative act;
- (g) Any body created by state or local authority in any branch of government;
- (h) Any body which derives at least twenty-five percent (25%) of its funds expended by it in the Commonwealth of Kentucky from state or local authority funds;

Subject to Open Records (cont'd.)

- (i) Any entity where the majority of its governing body is appointed by a public agency as defined in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (j), or (k) of this subsection; by a member or employee of such a public agency; or by any combination thereof;
- ❖ (j) Any board, commission, committee, subcommittee, ad hoc committee, advisory committee, council, or agency, except for a committee of a hospital medical staff, established, created, and controlled by a public agency as defined in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), or (k) of this subsection; and
- (k) Any interagency body of two (2) or more public agencies where each public agency is defined in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), or (j) of this subsection;





Suitable facilities – must be available for persons who wish to inspect nonexempt public records.



Time for inspection – nonexempt public records may be inspected during normal business hours. If the requester is out of town, records may be mailed upon request. Prepayment may be required.



Official custodian – each public agency must appoint an official custodian who is responsible for maintaining the boards/commissions records.

General Requirements (cont'd.)

- ❖ A request for records should be made to the official records custodian. The custodian may require that the request be in writing, be signed by the requester and describe the records to be inspected
- An open records request may be handdelivered, mailed or faxed.





If a proper open records request is received, you have three days to respond to the request, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays.

Open Records Request (cont'd.)

- ❖ If an exemption is used to deny the inspection of certain documents, the <u>specific statutory</u> <u>exception</u> should be cited in the response and a brief explanation of how the exception applies to the record withheld should be given.
- ❖ For example, if you redact social security numbers and home addresses from a record, your letter should state: "Pursuant to the privacy exemption in KRS 61.878(1)(a), social security numbers and home addresses have been redacted from the documents provided to you."

Sample Letter **Typical Response**

Re: Open Records Request

Log No.

Dear Mr. X:

This is in response to the above referenced open records request received on (date received) for the following items (list request). The documents you have requested are now available for your inspection in (place Division name and address here) during regular business hours. After you have inspected the documents, copies may be made at .10¢ per page. Please see (insert name of contact person) for assistance.

Records will be available for your inspection for thirty (30) days from the date of this letter. After thirty (30) days, the records will be returned to the filing system and this matter will be considered closed.

Sample Letter Stating More Time Will Be Taken to Respond

Re: Open Records Request

Log No.

Dear Mr. X:

This is in response to the above referenced open records request received on (insert date) for the following items (list request). Due to the voluminous nature of your request (and/or) the lengthy time period covered by your request (and/or) the fact that the records are not centrally located (and/or) (some other stated legitimate reason), it will take some time to process your request. I will update you by letter in 5-7 business days as to the status of your request. At the end of this process, all non-exempt documents will be made available for your inspection.

Sample Letter Use of Exemptions

Re: Open Records Request Log No.

Dear Mr. X:

This is in response to the above referenced open records request received on (date received) for the following items (list request). Pursuant to the privacy exemption stated in KRS 61.878(1)(a) [or other applicable statutory exemption] social security numbers and home addresses have been redacted from the documents provided to you (insert what was redacted) (and/or) your request has been denied pursuant to the privacy exemption in KRS 61.878(1)(a) [or insert other exemption]. The Social Security cards that you requested will not be made available for your inspection. (Insert records denied).



Notify Requestor

If you receive a request for another agency, you should notify the requestor and furnish the name and location of the official custodian of the agency which has the records.

Sample Letter LFUCG Not the Official Custodian

Re: Open Records Request Log No.

Dear Mr. X:

This is in response to the above referenced open records request received on (date received) for the following items (list request). The Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government is not the official custodian for the records you requested. You should write the official custodian who is (insert proper agency such as Health Department or County Clerk) at the following address (insert other agency's address).

- *KRS 61.872(3)(a) provides that persons who live in Fayette County may inspect public records during regular office hours of the public agency.
- ❖ Pursuant to KRS 61.872(3)(b), if a person lives outside of Fayette County, the division's response describing the available documents should state: "Since you live outside of Fayette County, you are entitled to receive your documents by mail upon the Government's receipt of the copying and mailing costs."

Sample Letter Copies of Documents By Mail

Re:	Open	Records	Request
Log	No.		_

Dear Mr. X:





- Exemptions are found in KRS 61.878
- **Examples** include:
 - Personal information such as social security numbers and home addresses
 - Preliminary documents
 - Handwritten notes
 - Records which would threaten public safety



Denying Access

- ❖ If you deny access to records or fail to respond to an open records request, an appeal may be filed with the Attorney General or a lawsuit may be filed in Circuit Court.
- ❖ If an appeal is filed with the Attorney General and either party is dissatisfied with the Attorney General's opinion, an action may be filed in Circuit Court appealing the Attorney General's decision

Denying Access (cont'd.)

- If an action is filed in Circuit Court and the court finds that the board/ commission willfully withheld records, the requester will receive:
 - Costs
 - Attorney's fees
 - Court may impose a penalty of \$25.00 per day for each day the record was withheld



Any board or commission member who attends a board/commission meeting knowing that it is not being held in accordance with the provisions of the Open Meetings Act will be fined not more than \$100.

Willful Destruction of Documents

Any board/commission member who willfully conceals or destroys documents with the intent to violate the Open Records Act shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for each separate violation.

