"LET THE SUNSHINE IN" Public Meetings Law Chapter 286 F.S.

Clifford B. Shepard



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Florida Constitution Article I, section 24 (b)

(b) All meetings of any collegial public body of the executive branch of state government or of any collegial public body of a county, municipality, school district, or special district, at which official acts are to be taken or at which public business of such body is to be transacted or discussed, shall be open and noticed to the public and meetings of the legislature shall be open and noticed as provided in Article III, Section 4(e), except with respect to meetings exempted pursuant to this section or specifically closed by this Constitution.

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Florida Statute 286.011

(1) All meetings of any board or commission of any state agency or authority or of any agency or authority of any county, municipal corporation, or political subdivision, except as otherwise provided in the Constitution, at which official acts are to be taken are declared to be public meetings open to the public at all times, and no resolution, rule, or formal action shall be considered binding except as taken or made at such meeting. The board or commission must provide reasonable notice of all such meetings.

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Florida Statute 286.011

2) The minutes of a meeting of any such board or commission of any such state agency or authority shall be promptly recorded, and such records shall be open to public inspection. The circuit courts of this state shall have jurisdiction to issue injunctions to enforce the purposes of this section upon application by any citizen of this state.

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Florida Statute 286.011 = MEETING LOCATION

- (6) All persons subject to subsection (1) are prohibited from holding meetings at any facility or location which discriminates on the basis of sex, age, race, creed, color, origin, or economic status or which operates in such a manner as to unreasonably restrict public access to such a facility.
- Public meetings must be accessible to the physically handicapped Chapter 286.26 FS

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Florida Statute 286.011

- Knowingly attending a meeting in violation of the statute is a misdemeanor of the second degree
- Conduct outside the State is a misdemeanor of the second degree
- A court may assess an attorney's fee against you for enforcement of this statute unless you have sought and followed the advice of the city's attorney

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What is a public meeting?

Florida Constitution

Meeting of a collegial public body at which official acts taken or business discussed

Florida Statutes

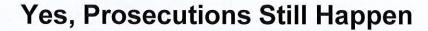
Meeting at which official acts taken

Case Law

All meetings where there are discussions of matters which may foreseeably come before a board or commission

"All meetings" include staff, committees, temporary groups or even a single person.

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Grand Jury To Review Century Town Operations; Council Members Charged With Sunshine Law Violations

January 4, 2019



A grand jury will investigate operations of the Town of Century, and three council members have been charged with violating the Sunshine Law.

"A number of issues have been brought to the attention of the State Attorney's Office regarding the manner in which the town has operated, and these are the issues that may brought before the grand jury." Assistant State

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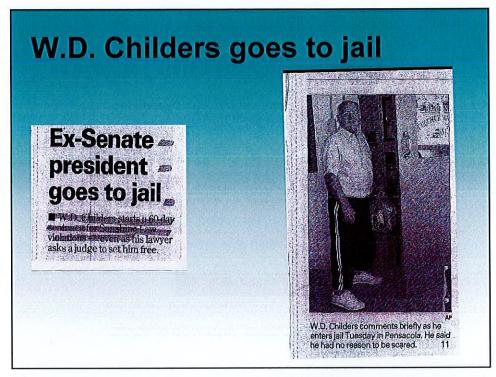
What's going on here?





The fact that we don't know IS the point.

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Florida Statute 286.011

- The statute is "broadly construed to effect it's remedial and protective purposes."
- Applicable to elected and appointed bodies
- Substantial delegation affecting a decision...single individual
- •Recommendations limit choices; part of decision process
- Fact finding only IS AN EXCEPTION: **EXCEPT FOR ELECTED BODIES!**

Major Exceptions – ALL STATUTORY

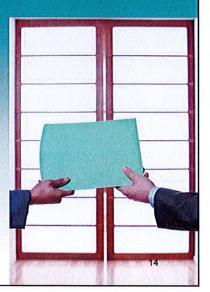
- Pending litigation...settlement negotiations or strategy sessions related to litigations expenditures...limited attendees
- Labor negotiations-bargaining team exemption as to public meetings and public records Chap 447 F.S.
- · Risk management committee
- · Security system meeting
- · Negotiation with a vendor

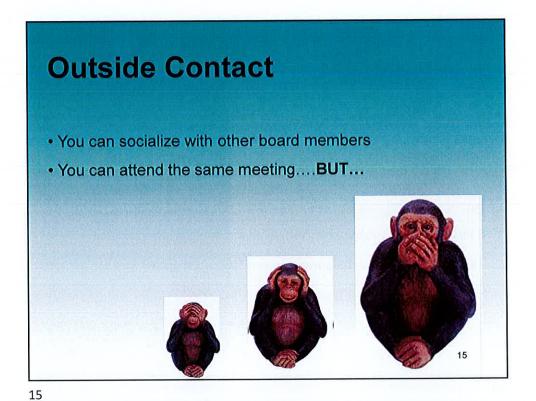
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Exchange of written memorandums

- · First bite at the apple
- No response





You Can Cure a Violation

- No rubber stamp meeting
- · Ultimate decision safeguarded
- · Multiple cases describing proper procedure

Cure... Don't Ignore



Notice

Location

Minutes

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Current Challenges

E-mail...twitter...texting...Facebook...websites

Times editorials

Digital age Sunshine

I lorida has a proud history of strong open-government laws. But they haven't always kept pace with progress. Consider, for example, the city council members who text or e-mail each other during meetings to skirt open communication. That's not in the public interest.

Now a 178-page report produced by a special governor's commission provides the road map for Gov. Charlie rors that the Legislaure to bring Floridas strong reputation for Sunahine into the 21st century.

Open government is at the core of a representative democracy. Floridas above a certain dollar amount accessible through the Internet, giving Floridans the tools needed to be public. Sunchine laws are the means to ensur-

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Thank You

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In the Sunshine

Florida Sunshine Law Public Records Ch.119 F.S.

Presented by Clifford B. Shepard



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In the Sunshine

Public Records Law

Perpetuate

Communicate

Formalize



Florida Constitution Article I, section 24

(a) Every person has the right to inspect or copy any public record made or received in connection with the official business of any public body, officer, or employee of the state, or persons acting on their behalf, except with respect to records exempted pursuant to this section or specifically made confidential by this Constitution. This section specifically includes the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government and each agency or department created thereunder; counties, municipalities, and districts; and each constitutional officer, board, and commission, or entity created pursuant to law or this Constitution.

"or persons acting on their behalf"

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119.01 General State Policy on Public Records

(1) It is the policy of this state that all state, county, and municipal records are open for personal inspection and copying by any person. Providing access to public records is a duty of each agency.

THE DUTY IS ALSO YOURS, IF YOU HAVE CUSTODY



119.07 General State Policy on Public Records

(1)(a) Every person who has custody of a public record shall permit the record to be inspected and copied by any person desiring to do so, at any reasonable time, under reasonable conditions, and under supervision by the custodian of the public records.

DO YOU HAVE CUSTODY?
TRANSFER CUSTODY TO CITY CLERK



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119.07 General State Policy on Public Records

(c) A custodian of public records and his or her designee must acknowledge requests to inspect or copy records promptly and respond to such requests in good faith. A good faith response includes making reasonable efforts to determine from other officers or employees within the agency whether such a record exists and, if so, the location at which the record can be accessed.

DUTY: ACKNOWLEDGE PROMPTLY



119.07 General State Policy on Public Records

(d) A person who has custody of a public record who asserts that an exemption applies to a part of such record shall redact that portion of the record to which an exemption has been asserted and validly applies, and such person shall produce the remainder of such record for inspection and copying.

DUTY: IF PORTIONS ARE EXEMPT, REDACT AND PRODUCE ISSUES: IS THE RECORD EXEMPT, CONFIDENTIAL

OR BOTH?

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119.07 General State Policy on Public Records

- (e) If the person who has custody of a public record contends that all or part of the record is exempt from inspection and copying, he or she shall state the basis of the exemption that he or she contends is applicable to the record, including the statutory citation to an exemption created or afforded by statute.
- (f) If requested by the person seeking to inspect or copy the record, the custodian of public records shall state in writing and with particularity the reasons for the conclusion that the record is exempt or confidential.

DUTY: STATE STATUTORY BASIS FOR EXEMPTION – IN WRITING

119.07 General State Policy on Public Records

(4) The custodian of public records shall furnish a copy or a certified copy of the record upon payment of the fee prescribed by law. If a fee is not prescribed by law, the following fees are authorized:

DUTY: FURNISH COPY

ADVICE: COLLECT IN ADVANCE FOR COPY FEES



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119.07 General State Policy on Public Records

(d) If the nature or volume of public records requested to be inspected or copied pursuant to this subsection is such as to require extensive use of information technology resources or extensive clerical or supervisory assistance by personnel of the agency involved, or both, the agency may charge, in addition to the actual cost of duplication, a special service charge, which shall be reasonable and shall be based on the cost incurred for such extensive use of information technology resources or the labor cost of the personnel providing the service that is actually incurred by the agency or attributable to the agency for the clerical and supervisory assistance required, or both.

DUTY: GATHER DOCUMENTS FOR INSPECTION

ADVICE: COLLECT SPECIAL SERVICE FEE IN ADVANCE



Definition of Public Records

Statutory

Public records means all documents, papers, letters, maps, books, tapes, photographs, films, sound recordings, data processing software, or other material, regardless of the physical form, characteristics, or means of transmission, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any agency.

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Definition of Public Records

Case Law

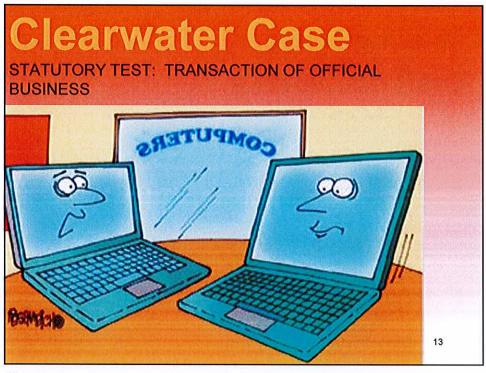
Any material prepared in connection with official agency business which is intended to perpetuate, communicate or formalize knowledge of some type.

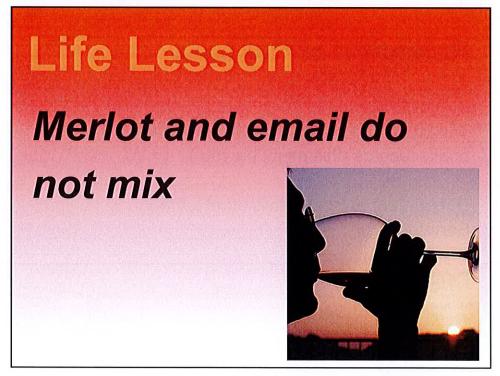
Perpetuate

Communicate

Formalize







Meeting Notes Draft documents

Perpetuate

Communicate

Formalize



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Retention of Records

The custodian has an obligation to retain public records (this might be you.)

Department of State, Division of Library Services

Deposit with City Clerk



Schwab Case

Totality of factors case "persons acting on their behalf"



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119.10 Violation of chapter; penalties.

- (1) Any public officer who:
- (a) Violates any provision of this chapter commits a noncriminal infraction, punishable by fine not exceeding \$500.
- (b) Knowingly violates the provisions of s. <u>119.07(1)</u> is subject to suspension and removal or impeachment and, in addition, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. <u>775.082</u> or s. <u>775.083.</u> (2) Any person who willfully and knowingly violates:
- (a) Any of the provisions of this chapter commits a **misdemeanor** of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. <u>775.082</u> or s. <u>775.083</u>.
- (b) Section <u>119.105</u> F.S. commits a **felony** of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. <u>775.082</u>, s. <u>775.083</u>, or s. <u>775.084</u>.





Martin County's Sarah Heard Indicted and Booked for Public Records Violations

By RARBARA CLOWDUS/ISOURCE/BARBARA-CLOWDUS)





The story of Florida public records law violations in Martin County moved further into the public light Thursday for County Commissioner Sarah Heard and former commissioner Anne Scott.

Heard was indicted and booked on two criminal counts of violating public records laws, according to the Martin County Sheriff's Office. She was released on her own recognizance after her fingerprints and mug shot were taken.

Her charges are criminal misdemeanors that could lead to a fine and/or jail time if she's found guilty. She also could be removed from office by the governor.

Thursday's charges were in addition to a previous non-criminal infraction filed by the prosecutor Nov. 27 for not responding to a public records request in January 2013, to which she pleaded not guilty.

A hearing date was set for Feb. 19. The state prosecutor informed Heard's attorney, Barbara Kibbey Wagner, during a December court hearing that five days needed to be set aside for the hearing due to the case's complexity.

Officials close to the case, however, anticipate the additional misdemeanor charges will result in a request for a hearing continuance. Heard also may now ask for a jury trial, if she pleads not guiky.

Heard is up for re-election in August for the District 4 County Commission seat; however, she has not yet filed, according to Martin County Elections Office records.

Former commissioner Scott, of Jupiter Island, also was charged Thursday with two additional criminal misdemeanor counts of violating public records laws. She, too, was booked and released on her own recognizance, according to the Martin County Sheriff's Office.



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Lawsuits are no bargain.

Lawsuit alleges Sarasota city manager broke public records law

Source: Herald Tribune By: Nicole Rodriguez – Staff Writer

The suit asks a judge to grant an accelerated hearing in the case, and declare that Barwin and the city violated state record retention rules and the Sunshine Law

SARASOTA — A lawsuit filed Thursday against Sarasota City Manager Tom Barwin and the city alleges that the top administrator's frequent failure to produce city-related discussions from his private Gmail account as part of numerous public records requests broke state open records law and eroded public trust in local government.

The suit, filed by Michael Barfield, a paralegal consultant and president of the Florida American Civil Liberties Union, asks a judge to grant an accelerated hearing in the case, and declare that Barwin and the city violated state record retention rules and the Sunshine Law, which is intended to guarantee that citizens have access to public records and the decision-making of governmental officials. The 23-page suit requests a judge to order Barwin and the city to follow the law, make records on Barwin's personal ejectronic devices available for inspection, pay Barfield's legal fees and award any other relief the court deems appropriate.





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Thank You!

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