

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1995

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SENATE BILL 426

Judiciary I/Constitution Committee Substitute Adopted 5/8/95

Finance Committee Substitute No. 2 Adopted 5/11/95

House Committee Substitute Favorable 6/13/95

Short Title: Strengthen Public Records Law.

(Public)

Sponsors:

Referred to:

March 20, 1995

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO AMEND THE PUBLIC RECORDS LAW.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. Existing G.S. 132-1 is redesignated as subsection (a), and a new subsection is added to read:

"(b) The public records and public information compiled by the agencies of North Carolina government or its subdivisions are the property of the people. Therefore, it is the policy of this State that the people may obtain copies of their public records and public information free or at minimal cost unless otherwise specifically provided by law. As used herein, 'minimal cost' shall mean the actual cost of reproducing the public record or public information."

Sec. 2. G.S. 132-6 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 132-6. Inspection and examination of records.**

(a) Every person having custody custodian of public records shall permit them to be any record in the custodian's custody to be inspected and examined at reasonable times and under his-reasonable supervision by any person, and he shall promptly furnish certified copies thereof on-upon payment of any fees as may be prescribed by law. As

1 used herein, 'custodian' does not mean an agency that holds the public records of other  
2 agencies solely for purposes of storage or safekeeping or solely to provide data  
3 processing.

4 (b) No person requesting to inspect and examine public records, or to obtain  
5 copies thereof, shall be required to disclose the purpose or motive for the request.

6 (c) No request to inspect, examine, or obtain copies of public records shall be  
7 denied on the grounds that confidential information is commingled with the requested  
8 nonconfidential information. If it is necessary to separate confidential from  
9 nonconfidential information in order to permit the inspection, examination, or copying of  
10 the public records, the public agency shall bear the cost of such separation on the  
11 following schedule:

12 State agencies after June 30, 1996;

13 Municipalities with populations of 10,000 or more, counties with populations of  
14 25,000 or more, as determined by the 1990 U.S. Census, and public hospitals in  
15 those counties, after June 30, 1997;

16 Municipalities with populations of less than 10,000, counties with populations of  
17 less than 25,000, as determined by the 1990 U.S. Census, and public hospitals in  
18 those counties, after June 30, 1998.

19 (d) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this  
20 section, public records relating to the proposed expansion or location of specific business  
21 or industrial projects in the State may be withheld so long as their inspection,  
22 examination or copying would frustrate the purpose for which such public records were  
23 created; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to permit the  
24 withholding of public records relating to general economic development policies or  
25 activities.

26 (e) The application of this Chapter is subject to the provisions of Article 1 of  
27 Chapter 121 of the General Statutes, the North Carolina Archives and History Act.

28 (f) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the inspection  
29 or copying of any public record which, because of its age or condition could be damaged  
30 during inspection or copying, may be made subject to reasonable restrictions intended to  
31 preserve the particular record."

32 Sec. 3. Chapter 132 of the General Statutes is amended by adding two new  
33 sections to read:

34 **"§ 132-6.1. Electronic data-processing records.**

35 (a) After June 30, 1996, no public agency shall purchase, lease, create, or  
36 otherwise acquire any electronic data-processing system for the storage, manipulation, or  
37 retrieval of public records unless it first determines that the system will not impair or  
38 impede the agency's ability to permit the public inspection and examination, and to  
39 provide electronic copies of such records. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed  
40 to require the retention by the public agency of obsolete hardware or software.

41 (b) Every public agency shall create an index of computer databases compiled or  
42 created by a public agency on the following schedule:

43 State agencies by July 1, 1996;

1 Municipalities with populations of 10,000 or more, counties with populations of  
2 25,000 or more, as determined by the 1990 U.S. Census, and public hospitals in  
3 those counties, by July 1, 1997;

4 Municipalities with populations of less than 10,000, counties with populations of  
5 less than 25,000, as determined by the 1990 U.S. Census, and public hospitals in  
6 those counties, by July 1, 1998.

7 The index shall be a public record and shall include, at a minimum, the following  
8 information with respect to each database listed therein: a list of the data fields; a  
9 description of the format or record layout; information as to the frequency with which the  
10 database is updated; a list of any data fields to which public access is restricted; a  
11 description of each form in which the database can be copied or reproduced using the  
12 agency's computer facilities; and a schedule of fees for the production of copies in each  
13 available form. Electronic databases compiled or created prior to the date by which the  
14 index must be created in accordance with this subsection may be indexed at the public  
15 agency's option. The form, content, language, and guidelines for the index and the  
16 databases to be indexed shall be developed by the Division of Archives and History in  
17 consultation with officials at other public agencies.

18 (c) Nothing in this section shall require a public agency to create a computer  
19 database that the public agency has not otherwise created or is not otherwise required to  
20 be created.

21 (d) The following definitions apply in this section:

22 (1) Computer database. – A structured collection of data or documents  
23 residing in a database management program or spreadsheet software.

24 (2) Computer hardware. – Any tangible machine or device utilized for the  
25 electronic storage, manipulation, or retrieval of data.

26 (3) Computer program. – A series of instructions or statements that permit  
27 the storage, manipulation, and retrieval of data within an electronic  
28 data-processing system, together with any associated documentation.  
29 The term does not include the original data, or any analysis,  
30 compilation, or manipulated form of the original data produced by the  
31 use of the program or software.

32 (4) Computer software. – Any set or combination of computer programs.  
33 The term does not include the original data, or any analysis,  
34 compilation, or manipulated form of the original data produced by the  
35 use of the program or software.

36 (5) Electronic data-processing system. – Computer hardware, computer  
37 software, or computer programs or any combination thereof, regardless  
38 of kind or origin.

39 **§ 132-6.2. Provisions for copies of public records; fees.**

40 (a) Persons requesting copies of public records may elect to obtain them in any  
41 and all media in which the public agency is capable of providing them. No request for  
42 copies of public records in a particular medium shall be denied on the grounds that the

1 custodian has made or prefers to make the public records available in another medium.  
2 The public agency may assess different fees for different media as prescribed by law.

3 (b) Persons requesting copies of public records may request that the copies be  
4 certified or uncertified. The fees for certifying copies of public records shall be as  
5 provided by law. Except as otherwise provided by law, no public agency shall charge a  
6 fee for an uncertified copy of a public record that exceeds the actual cost to the public  
7 agency of making the copy. For purposes of this subsection, 'actual cost' is limited to  
8 direct, chargeable costs related to the reproduction of a public record as determined by  
9 generally accepted accounting principles and does not include costs that would have been  
10 incurred by the public agency if a request to reproduce a public record had not been  
11 made. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, if the request is such as to  
12 require extensive use of information technology resources or extensive clerical or  
13 supervisory assistance by personnel of the agency involved, or if producing the record in  
14 the medium requested results in a greater use of information technology resources than  
15 that established by the agency for reproduction of the volume of information requested,  
16 then the agency may charge, in addition to the actual cost of duplication, a special service  
17 charge, which shall be reasonable and shall be based on the actual cost incurred for such  
18 extensive use of information technology resources or the labor costs of the personnel  
19 providing the services, or for a greater use of information technology resources that is  
20 actually incurred by the agency or attributable to the agency. If anyone requesting public  
21 information from any public agency is charged a fee that the requester believes to be  
22 unfair or unreasonable, the requester may ask the Information Resource Management  
23 Commission to mediate the dispute.

24 (c) Persons requesting copies of computer databases may be required to make or  
25 submit such requests in writing. Custodians of public records shall respond to all such  
26 requests promptly. If the request is granted, the copies shall be provided as soon as  
27 reasonably possible. If the request is denied, the denial shall be accompanied by an  
28 explanation of the basis for the denial. If asked to do so, the person denying the request  
29 shall promptly reduce the explanation for the denial to writing.

30 (d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a public agency to respond  
31 to requests for copies of public records outside of its usual business hours.

32 (e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a public agency to respond  
33 to a request for a copy of a public record by creating or compiling a record that does not  
34 exist. If a public agency, as a service to the requester, voluntarily elects to create or  
35 compile a record, it may negotiate a reasonable charge for the service with the requester.  
36 Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a public agency to put into electronic  
37 medium a record that is not kept in electronic medium."

38 Sec. 4. G.S. 132-9 reads as rewritten:

39 **"§ 132-9. Access to records.**

40 (a) Any person who is denied access to public records for purposes of ~~inspection,~~  
41 ~~examination or copying~~ inspection and examination, or who is denied copies of public  
42 records, may apply to the appropriate division of the General Court of Justice for an order  
43 compelling ~~disclosure,~~ disclosure or copying, and the court shall have jurisdiction to issue

1 such orders. Actions brought pursuant to this section shall be set down for immediate  
2 hearing, and subsequent proceedings in such actions shall be accorded priority by the trial  
3 and appellate courts.

4 (b) In an action to compel disclosure of public records which have been withheld  
5 pursuant to the provisions of G.S. 132-6 concerning public records relating to the  
6 proposed expansion or location of particular businesses and industrial projects, the  
7 burden shall be on the custodian withholding the records to show that disclosure would  
8 frustrate the purpose of attracting that particular business or industrial project.

9 (c) In any action brought pursuant to this section in which a party successfully  
10 compels the disclosure of public records, the court may, in its discretion, allow the  
11 prevailing party to recover reasonable attorneys' fees if:

12 (1) The court finds that the agency acted without substantial justification in  
13 denying access to the public records; and

14 (2) The court finds that there are no special circumstances that would make  
15 the award of attorneys' fees unjust.

16 Any attorneys' fees assessed against a public agency under this section shall be  
17 charged against the operating expenses of the agency; provided, however, that the court  
18 may order that all or any portion of any attorneys' fees so assessed be paid personally by  
19 any public employee or public official found by the court to have knowingly or  
20 intentionally committed, caused, permitted, suborned, or participated in a violation of this  
21 Article. No order against any public employee or public official shall issue in any case  
22 where the public employee or public official seeks the advice of an attorney and such  
23 advice is followed.

24 (d) If the court determines that an action brought pursuant to this section was filed  
25 in bad faith or was frivolous, the court may, in its discretion, assess a reasonable  
26 attorney's fee against the person or persons instituting the action and award it to the  
27 public agency as part of the costs."

28 Sec. 5. Chapter 132 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new  
29 section to read:

30 **"§ 132-10. Qualified exception for geographical information systems.**

31 Geographical information systems databases and data files developed and operated by  
32 counties and cities are public records within the meaning of this Chapter. The county or  
33 city shall provide public access to such systems by public access terminals or other output  
34 devices. Upon request, the county or city shall furnish copies, in documentary or  
35 electronic form, to anyone requesting them at reasonable cost. As a condition of  
36 furnishing an electronic copy, whether on magnetic tape, magnetic disk, compact disk, or  
37 photo-optical device, a county or city may require that the person obtaining the copy  
38 agree in writing that the copy will not be resold or otherwise used for trade or commercial  
39 purposes. For purposes of this section, publication or broadcast by the news media shall  
40 not constitute a resale or use of the data for trade or commercial purposes and use of  
41 information without resale by a licensed professional in the course of practicing the  
42 professional's profession shall not constitute use for a commercial purpose."

43 Sec. 6. G.S. 6-19.2 is repealed.

1           Sec. 7. The State Information Processing Services shall study the  
2 implementation of this act and shall report to the General Assembly by March 1, 1997, on  
3 the implementation, effect, and costs arising from the implementation of this act.

4           Sec. 8. This act becomes effective October 1, 1995.