### BRIEFING REPORT: 2019 Public Records Reporting

January 2021

#### **Executive Summary**

# Statute requires agencies to report data about public records activities

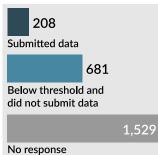
The 2017 Legislature passed <u>RCW 40.14.026</u>, requiring state, local, and other government agencies subject to the Public Records Act to report information about their public records activities. Agencies that spent \$100,000 or more on public records requests in the prior fiscal year must submit data for 15 statutory performance metrics. Agencies that spend less may report data voluntarily. Each agency is responsible for determining if they meet the \$100,000 expenditure threshold.

See Section 1 for more detail about the reporting process.

#### JLARC staff collect and report agency data

Statute directs the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee (JLARC) staff to standardize definitions for the statutory performance metrics and collect information from agencies. JLARC staff provide guidance, definitions, and an online reporting system, but do not verify the accuracy of the data reported by agencies.

JLARC staff identified 2,418 agencies in Washington in 2019. It is unknown how many of these agencies met the \$100,000 expenditure threshold.



# 208 agencies submitted data about their 2019 public records activities

A total of 889 agencies (36.7% of the 2,418 agencies) provided information to JLARC staff. Of these, 208 reported performance metric data and 681 indicated that they were below the \$100,000 expenditure threshold and did not to submit data.

# No response Reporting rates vary by agency type. Many agencies that did not submit data may not meet the \$100,000 expenditure threshold.

Between 61% to 81% of the state, local, and higher education agencies provided information to JLARC staff. School districts and special districts had lower response rates. Agencies that submitted performance metric data or indicated that they did not meet the\$100,000 expenditure threshold include:

• 72% of state agencies, boards, or commissions.

- 81% of cities and towns.
- 61% of county government agencies.
- 74% of higher education institutions.
- 37% of school districts/Education Service Districts (ESDs).
- 21% of special districts.

Agencies that did not report information to JLARC staff may not have met the \$100,000 expenditure threshold and may not be required to submit data for the performance metrics. Of the 1,529 agencies that did not respond, JLARC staff found that 82% of them had annual operating expenditures of less than \$10 million. If these agencies spent up to 1% of their operating budgets on responses to public records requests, they would be under the threshold and not required to submit data.

# In 2019, agencies reported receiving 383,433 public records requests

The 208 agencies that submitted data to JLARC staff received 383,433 public records requests between January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019. Agencies reported:

- Closing 206,316 requests within five days.
- Averaging 15 days from request receipt to closure.
- Spending \$101 million responding to requests.

This report presents 2019 data in interactive dashboards, with summaries and agency-level detail for each metric. For comparison purposes, the dashboards also show data from 2018.

### REPORTING PROCESS

#### 1. Agencies must report public records data

# State and local agencies must report data to JLARC if they spend over \$100,000 to fulfill public records requests

# Statute requires agencies to report data on their public records practices

<u>RCW 40.14.026</u> requires state, local, and other government agencies subject to the <u>Public</u> <u>Records Act</u> to report data about their public records activities.

Each agency is responsible for:

• Determining if it spent \$100,000 or more on public records requests in the prior fiscal year. Agencies above this threshold are required to submit data for statutory performance metrics. Agencies below this threshold may submit data voluntarily.

• Ensuring the accuracy of its data. JLARC staff do not independently verify the information.

#### JLARC staff collect and report data from agencies

Statute directs the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee (JLARC) staff to collect and report the data submitted by agencies. JLARC staff worked to:

- Develop and publish standard definitions for the statutory performance metrics.
- Develop an online reporting system.
- Draft guidance documents.
- Give public presentations about the reporting requirements.
- Provide phone and email support to agencies during the reporting period.

#### This report reflects the third year of reporting to JLARC

Public records data submissions are an ongoing requirement. To date, agencies have submitted data for three reporting periods:

- July 23, 2017 December 31, 2017
- January 1, 2018 December 31, 2018
- January 1, 2019 December 31, 2019

This report highlights data reported for 2019 activities and provides 2018 data as comparison.

#### 2. Reporting rates vary by agency type

### Reporting rates vary by agency type. Many agencies may not meet the reporting threshold.

# 208 agencies submitted 2019 data and another 681 indicated they were not required to report

There is no comprehensive list of public agencies subject to the Public Records Act. JLARC staff identified 2,418 public agencies in 2019 using information from the Municipal Research and Services Center, the State Auditor's Office, and the Office of the Code Reviser. Compared to 2018, this includes an additional 16 special districts and 23 county government agencies that reported as part of a consolidated entity for 2018 but as separate county departments for 2019.

Agencies reported 2019 data through JLARC's online reporting system between June 2020 and September 2020. Agencies were originally required to submit data by July 2020, but the deadline was extended to September as a result of the COVID-19 public health emergency. JLARC also staff asked agencies to report whether they met the \$100,000 expenditure threshold.

# Exhibit 2.1: For 2019, 889 agencies (37%) submitted data or indicated that they did not meet the \$100,000 expenditure threshold



Source: Information reported by public agencies.

Note: "Submitted data" includes all agencies that provided data to JLARC staff. Of these, 144 met the \$100,000 threshold and 64 were below the threshold but reported voluntarily.

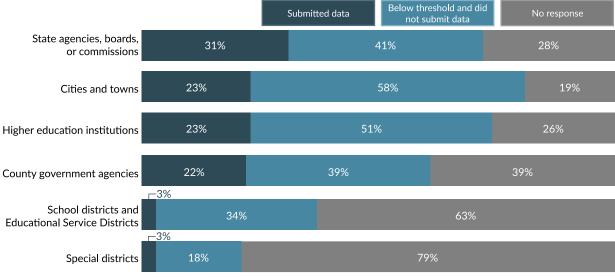
#### Reporting rates vary by the type of agency

2019 response rates were highest for state agencies, local governments, and higher education institutions. Reporting rates varied from 81% (cities and towns) to 21% (special districts).

For this report, agencies are organized into one of three categories:

- **Submitted data:** Agencies that reported data for the performance metrics. Some agencies were required to do so because they met or exceeded the \$100,000 expenditure threshold. Others reported data voluntarily.
- **Below threshold and did not submit data:** Agencies that indicated they were below the \$100,000 expenditure threshold and declined to submit data voluntarily.
- **No response:** Agencies that did not provide any response. It is unclear how many of these agencies met the \$100,000 expenditure threshold.

# Exhibit 2.2: 2019 response rates were highest for state agencies, local governments, and higher education institutions



Source: Data reported by public agencies.

#### No response from 1,529 agencies

Of the 2,418 agencies identified in 2019, 1,529 (63%) did not provide information about their public records activities or indicate if they met the \$100,000 expenditure threshold. Many of these agencies are special districts, school districts, and educational service districts. It is likely that a large portion of these districts did not meet the \$100,000 expenditure threshold for required reporting. For example, JLARC staff found that 82% of these agencies had annual operating expenditures of less than \$10 million. If these agencies spent up to 1% of their operating budgets on responses to public records requests, they would be under the threshold and not required to submit data. Click the image below for more detail about agencies that did not respond to JLARC staff.



Source: JLARC staff analysis.

### 2019 PUBLIC RECORDS DATA

### A. Overview of metrics and results

# Legislature identified performance metrics for agency records retention, management, and disclosure practices

<u>RCW 40.14.026</u> identifies public records performance metrics. JLARC staff annually compile reported data into interactive dashboards for each metric.

In calendar year 2019, 208 agencies reported receiving 383,433 public records requests. Agencies reported:

- Closing 206,316 requests within five days.
- Averaging 15 days from request receipt to closure.
- Spending \$101 million responding to requests.

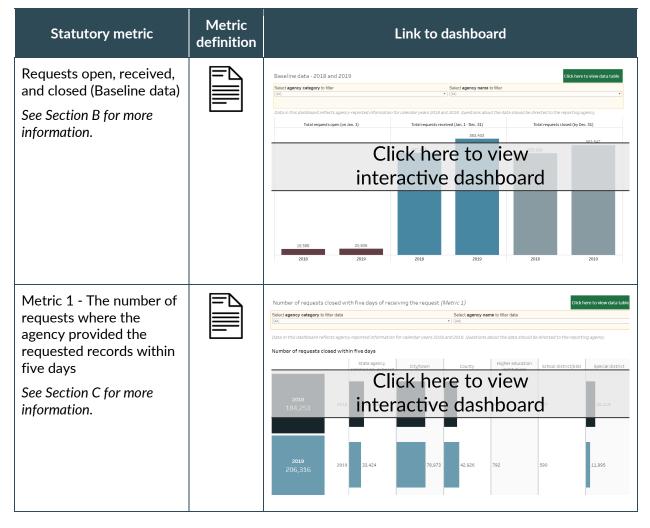
#### View 2019 data in interactive dashboards

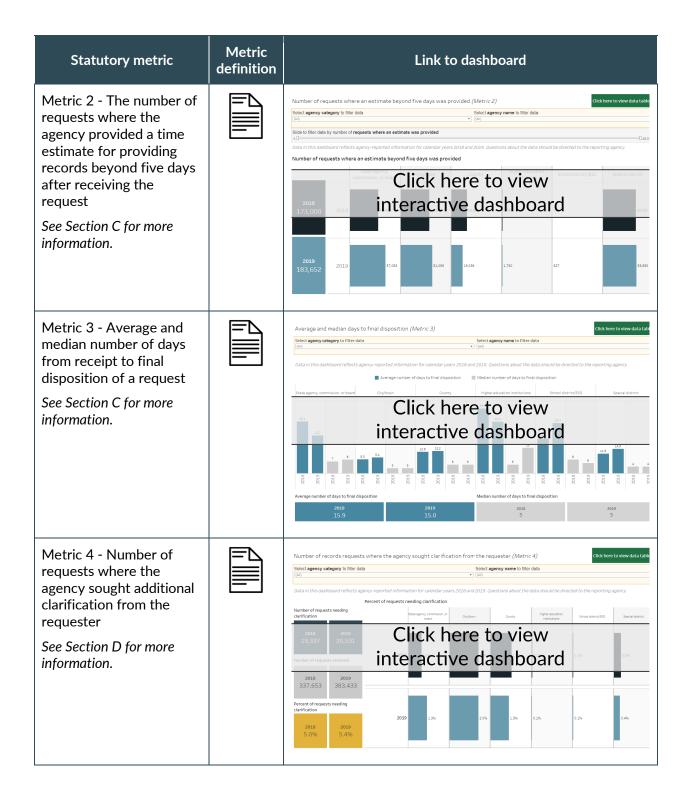
Agencies report data annually using an online reporting system. Agencies are responsible for the accuracy of their data. Questions about an agency's data should be directed to that agency. JLARC staff do not independently verify the information submitted.

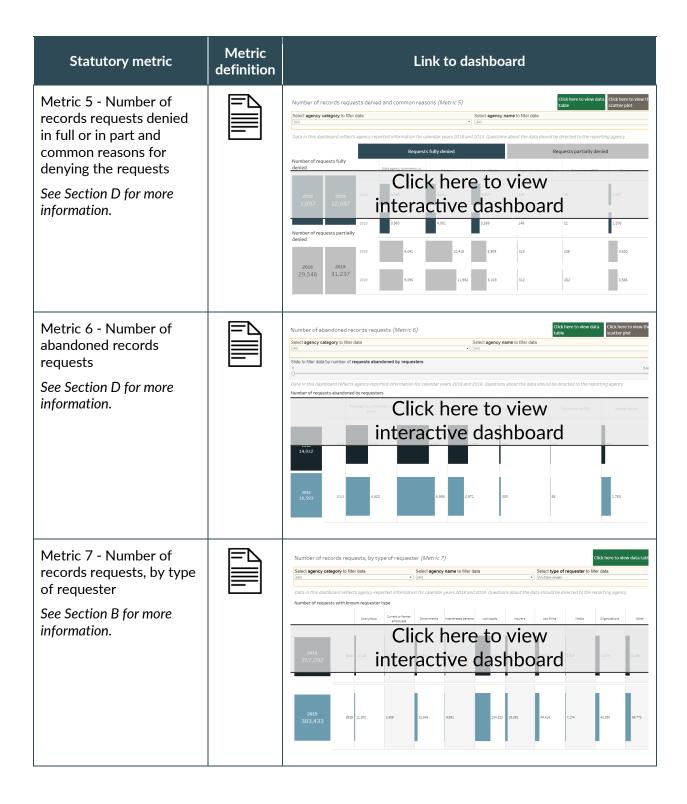
Data reported for 2019 is organized in interactive dashboards. 2018 data is provided as a comparison. To use the dashboards:

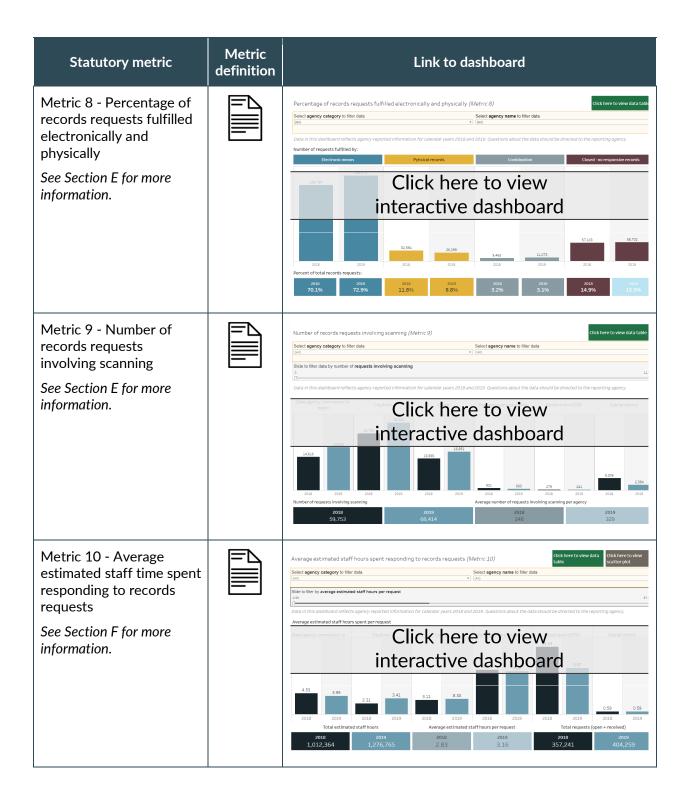
- Click on the images in the table below to open interactive dashboards for each metric in a new window.
- Make selections to the data using the drop down menus and sliders highlighted in yellow.
- View <u>instructions</u> to learn more about navigation.
- Download the complete dataset in an Excel file <u>here</u>.

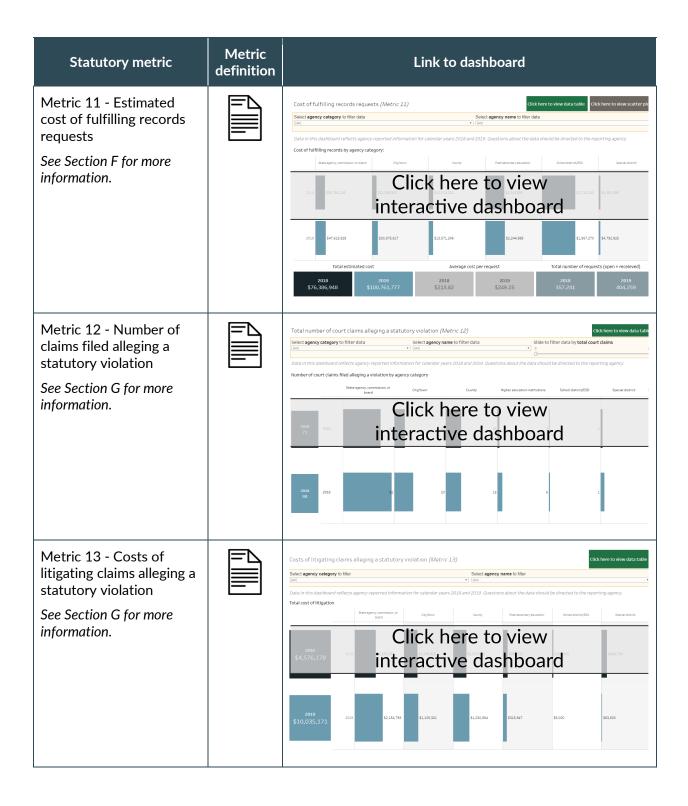
#### Exhibit A1: Dashboards display data for 2019 performance metrics

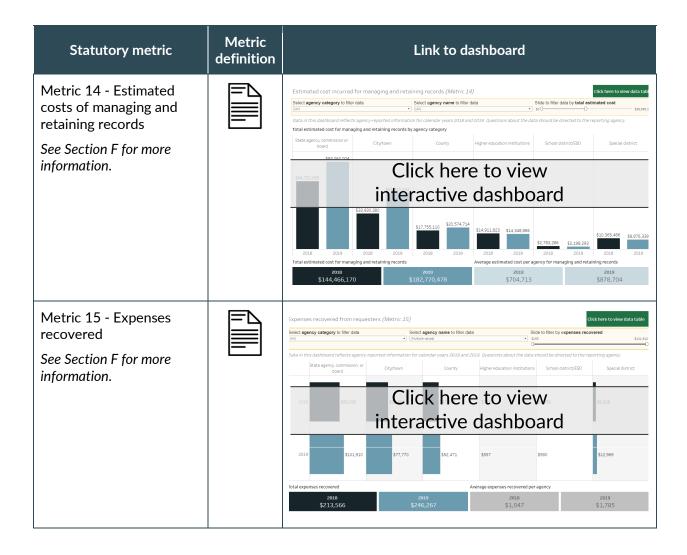










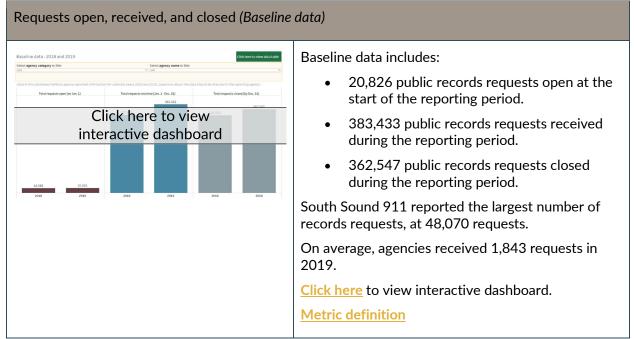


### B. Requests received and closed

### Agencies reported receiving 383,433 records requests from individuals, organizations, other entities, and law firms

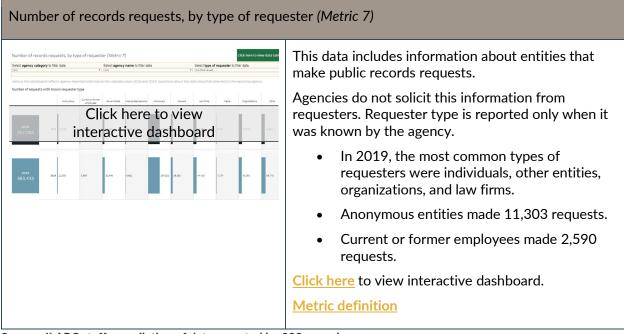
A total of 208 agencies reported data to JLARC staff during the 2019 <u>reporting period</u><sup>1</sup>. These agencies received 383,433 records requests.

Exhibit B1: Agencies received an average of 1,843 public records requests in 2019, ranging from zero to 48,070 per agency



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019.

# Exhibit B2: The most common requesters were individuals, other entities, organizations, and law firms



Source: JLARC staff compilation of data reported by 208 agencies.

#### C. Response time

#### Average time to close requests was 15 days

The metrics on this page relate to the amount of time agencies spent responding to public records requests in 2019.

# State law requires agencies to respond to public records requests within five days

Agencies may **respond** to a request in the following ways:

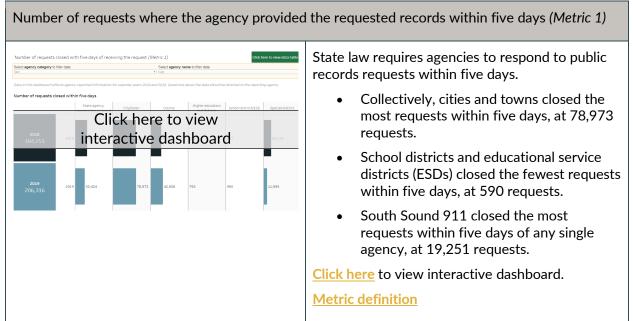
- Acknowledge receipt and provide an estimated timeframe for providing records.
- Provide the requested records.
- Ask the requester to clarify the request.
- Deny the request because there are no records or there is an exemption from disclosure.

A request is considered **closed** when the agency does one of the following:

- Provides the requested records by:
  - Delivering or sending records to the requester.
  - Making records available for on-site review, for pickup, or upon payment.
- Informs the requester that the agency does not have the requested records.

• Informs the requester that the records are exempt from disclosure.

The date of **final disposition** is the date the agency finishes providing records, if any, and the request is closed.

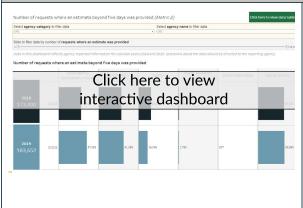


#### Exhibit C1: Agencies closed 206,316 requests within five days

Source: JLARC staff compilation of data reported by 208 agencies.

# Exhibit C2: Agencies estimated it would take more than five days to respond for 183,652 records requests

Number of requests where the agency provided a time estimate for providing records beyond five days after receiving the request (*Metric 2*)



- State agencies, commissions, and boards provided the most estimates, at 57,083 requests.
- School districts/ESDs provided the fewest estimates, at 827 requests.
- South Sound 911 provided the most estimates, at 48,070 requests.

<u>Click here</u> to view interactive dashboard. <u>Metric definition</u>

Source: JLARC staff compilation of data reported by 208 agencies.

# Exhibit C3: Agencies closed records requests in an average of 15 days. The median time to close was five days.

Average and median number of days from receipt to final disposition of a request (Metric 3)	
Average and median days to find disposition ( <i>Metric 3</i> )	Agencies reported that large requests may affect the average number of days between receiving and closing a records request.
	• Statewide, the average number of days to final disposition was 15 days.
	<ul> <li>Statewide, the median number of days to final disposition was five days.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Cities and towns reported the shortest response time, with an average of nine days and a median of three days to final disposition.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Higher education institutions reported the longest response time, with an average of 30 days and a median of 15 days to final disposition.</li> </ul>
	Click here to view interactive dashboard.
	Metric definition

Source: JLARC staff compilation of data reported by 208 agencies.

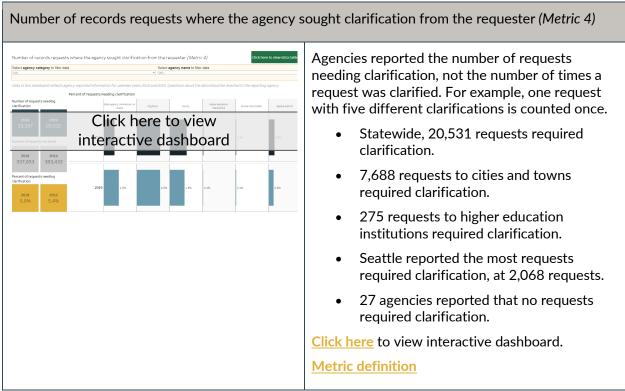
### D. Clarified, denied, abandoned

### Few records requests were clarified, denied, or abandoned

The metrics on this page relate to the number of record request clarifications, denials, and abandonments.

- **Clarification** means the agency formally asked the requester to provide clarifying information about the request.
- **Denial** means the agency did not provide complete records to the requester or redacted records per an exemption under <u>Chapter 42.56 RCW</u>.
  - Fully denied means the agency withheld all records from the requester.
  - Partially denied means the agency withheld some records from the requester.
  - *Redacted* means the agency obscured part of a record before providing it to the requester.
- **Abandonment** means the requester withdrew the request or failed to follow request procedures.

#### Exhibit D1: 20,531 request (5%) required clarification



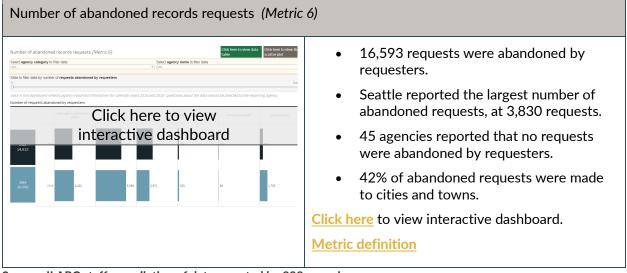
Source: JLARC staff compilation of data reported by 208 agencies.

# Exhibit D2: 12,687 requests (3%) were fully denied, and 31,237 (8%) were partially denied or redacted

Number of records requests denied and common reasons (Metric 5)	
Number of records requests denied and common reasons ( <i>Metric S</i> ) the approximation of the data and the data and the data and the data should be data should be data should be determined by the records again the data and the data should be determined by the records again the data and the data should be determined by the records again the data and the data should be determined by the records again the data and the data should be determined by the records again the data and the data should be determined by the records again the data and the data should be determined by the records again the data and the data should be determined by the records again the data and the data should be determined by the records again the data and the data should be determined by the records again the data and the data should be determined by the records again the data and the data should be determined by the records again the data and the data should be determined by the records again the data and the	<ul> <li><u>Fully denied requests</u></li> <li>12,687 requests were fully denied.</li> <li>Local governments accounted for 32% of the fully denied requests.</li> <li>South Sound 911 reported the most requests fully denied, at 997 requests.</li> <li>70 agencies reported that no requests were fully denied.</li> <li><u>Partially denied requests</u></li> <li>31,237 requests were partially denied.</li> <li>Cities and towns accounted for 38% of partially denied requests.</li> <li>South Sound 911 reported the most requests partially denied, at 10,531 requests.</li> <li>56 agencies reported that no requests were partially denied.</li> <li><u>Click here</u> to view interactive dashboard.</li> </ul>

Source: JLARC staff compilation of data reported by 208 agencies.

#### Exhibit D3: Requesters abandoned 16,593 requests (4%)



### E. Response format

### Most records requests were fulfilled electronically

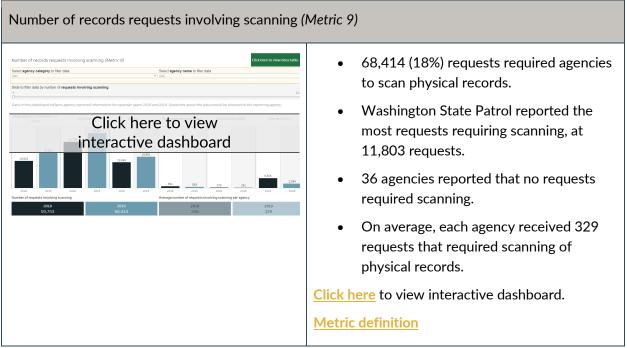
The metrics on this page relate to the way an agency provides records to a requester. Agencies can provide public records in electronic format or in printed format. These metrics include information about electronic and physical records and if records are scanned to fulfill a request.

- **Electronic records** include email, memory sticks, CDs, file transfer sites, links to online documents, and more.
- **Physical records** include paper documents, books, photographs, and other non-electronic records.
- Scanning converts physical records to an electronic form.

#### Exhibit E1: 266,673 requests (73%) were fulfilled electronically

Percentage of records requests fulfilled electronically and physically (Metric 8)	
<form></form>	<ul> <li>266,673 (73%) requests were fulfilled with only electronic records.</li> <li>26,099 (8.8%) requests were fulfilled with only physical records.</li> <li>11,073 (3.1%) requests were fulfilled with a combination of physical and electronic records.</li> <li>58,702 (15.5%) requests were closed because the agency did not have responsive records.</li> <li><u>Click here</u> to view interactive dashboard.</li> <li><u>Metric definition</u></li> </ul>

#### Exhibit E2: 68,414 requests (18%) required agencies to scan physical records



Source: JLARC staff compilation of data reported by 208 agencies.

#### F. Time and cost

### Agencies estimate spending more than 1.3 million hours and \$101 million responding to records requests

The metrics on this page relate to the staff time and costs associated with responding to records requests and managing public records. All data reported to JLARC for these metrics are estimates, per <u>statute</u><sup>2</sup>.

Time and cost estimates reflect estimates for the 208 agencies that reported performance metric data. Estimates do not include costs for the 681 agencies that indicated they were below the \$100,000 expenditure threshold, nor the 1,529 agencies that did not provide information.

Time and cost estimates reflect activities between January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019.

Agencies used various approaches to calculate costs. JLARC staff advised agencies to avoid double counting time and costs by separating the resources used to respond to requests from the resources used to manage records.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>RCW 40.14.026

# Agencies reported challenges estimating the time and cost of responding to public records requests

Agencies have different internal processes for estimating the staff time spent responding to public records requests. For example, some agencies assign a difficulty level to each request (e.g., easy, average, difficult) and assign each level a corresponding amount of time spent. Others work with staff to gather actual time spent.

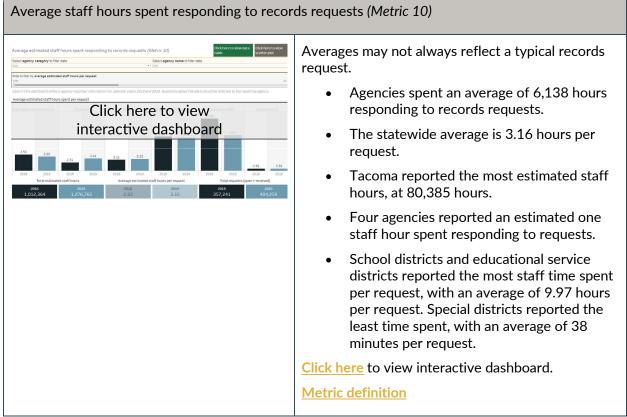
Agencies reported challenges estimating staff time for positions that are not designated as public records staff. For example, employees who are not typically involved in fulfilling public records requests may spend time looking for records on a specific request.

# Agencies reported challenges in estimating the costs for managing records

Agencies indicated a number of challenges in estimating costs for managing public records, such as:

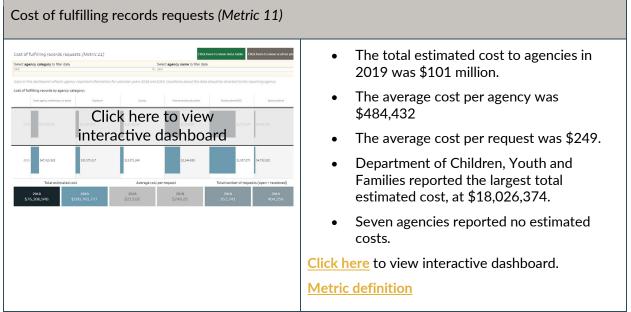
- Including staff training costs.
- Including overhead estimates.
- Differentiating response costs from management costs.
- Calculating costs for staff whose primary job is not records management.
- Calculating costs for software that is used for managing records and for other purposes.

# Exhibit F1: Agencies spent 1.3 million staff hours responding to public records requests

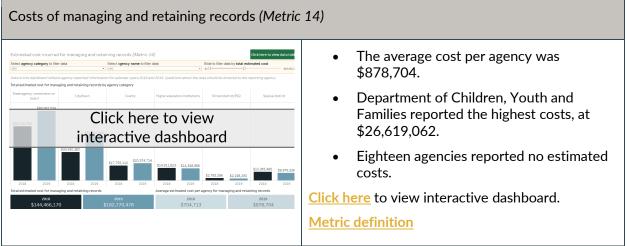


Source: JLARC staff compilation of data reported by 208 agencies.

#### Exhibit F2: Agencies spent \$101 million fulfilling records requests

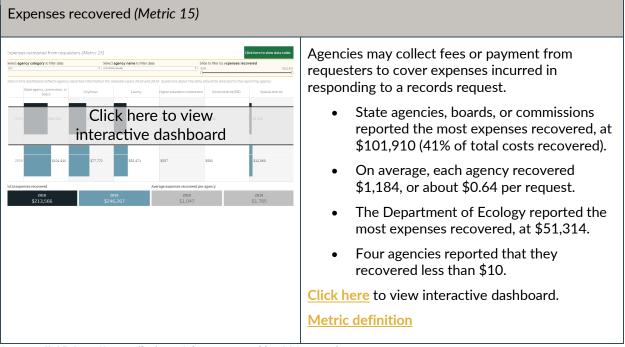


# Exhibit F3: Agencies spent \$182.8 million managing and retaining public records



Source: JLARC staff compilation of data reported by 208 agencies.

# Exhibit F4: Agencies reported\$246,267 in expenses associated with responding to records requests



Source: JLARC staff compilation of data reported by 208 agencies.

### G. Court claims

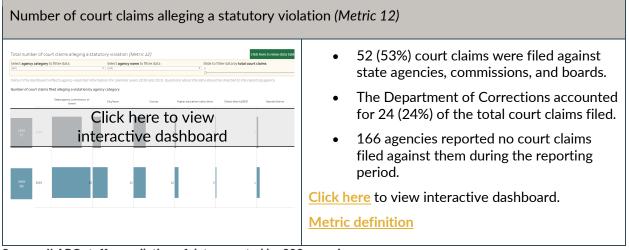
### Agencies spent \$10 million on litigation

The metrics on this page relate to court claims alleging that the agency violated the Public Records Act (<u>Chapter 42.56 RCW</u>) or other public records statutes. Data reported for this metric include the number of claims filed and costs incurred by the agency. Data does not include information about the total number of claims settled during the reporting period.

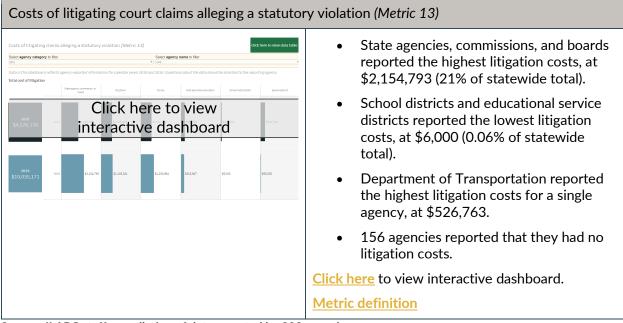
Agencies reported a total of 98 court claims filed in 2019 alleging that an agency violated Chapter 42.56 RCW. Agencies reported spending \$10 million on litigation costs. Costs may include:

- Estimates of agency staff time incurred while responding to litigation (e.g. responding to discovery, participating in depositions, attending mediation).
- Attorney fees for the agency's attorneys.
- Other agency representation costs (e.g. costs associated with production of documents or purchasing deposition transcripts).
- Settlement amounts.
- Total penalties.
- Attorney fees for the requester's attorney.
- Costs for the requester's litigation.

## Exhibit G1: Ninety-eight court claims were filed against agencies alleging a statutory violation



# Exhibit G2: Agencies spent \$10 million on litigation for court claims alleging a statutory violation



Source: JLARC staff compilation of data reported by 208 agencies.

### CONTACT Authors

Ashley Elliott, Research Analyst, 360-786-5286 Suzanna Pratt, Research Analyst, 360-786-5106 Valerie Whitener, Audit Coordinator Keenan Konopaski, Legislative Auditor

### JLARC members as of publication date

#### Senators

Bob Hasegawa Mark Mullet, Chair Rebecca Saldaña Shelly Short Dean Takko Lynda Wilson, Secretary Keith Wagoner

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### Washington Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee

106 11th Ave SW, Suite 2500 PO Box 40910 Olympia, WA 98504-0910 Phone: 360-786-5171 Email: <u>JLARC@leg.wa.gov</u>

