

## Chapter 57

### RECORDS, PUBLIC

§ 57-1. Definitions.

§ 57-2. Duty to maintain records.

§ 57-3. Legal custodians.

§ 57-4. Public access to records.

§ 57-5. Access procedures.

§ 57-6. Limitations on right to access.

§ 57-7. Destruction of records.

§ 57-8. Preservation through microfilm.

---

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Village Board of the Village of Albany 5-11-1992 as Title 3, Ch. 3 of the 1992 Code. Amendments noted where applicable.]

#### § 57-1. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

**ACTUAL COST** -- The total cost of personnel, including wages, fringe benefits and all other benefits and overhead related to the time spent in search of records.

**AUTHORITY** -- Any of the following village entities having custody of a village record: an office, elected official, agency, board, commission, committee, council, department or public body corporate and politic created by constitution, law, ordinance, rule or order; or a formally constituted subunit of the foregoing.

**CUSTODIAN** -- That officer, department head, division head or employee of the village designated under § 57-3 or otherwise responsible by law to keep and preserve any village records or file, deposit or keep such records in his or her office or is lawfully in possession or entitled to possession of such public records and who is required by this section to respond to requests for access to such records.

**DIRECT COST** -- The actual cost of personnel plus all expenses for paper, copier time, depreciation and supplies.

**RECORD** -- Any material on which written, drawn, printed, spoken, visual or electromagnetic information is recorded or preserved, regardless of physical form or characteristics, which has been created or is being kept by an authority. Record includes, but is not limited to, handwritten, typed or printed pages, maps, charts, photographs, films, recordings, tapes (including computer tapes) and computer printouts. Record does not include drafts, notes, preliminary computations and like materials prepared for the originator's personal use or prepared by the originator in the name of a person for whom the originator is working; materials which are purely the personal property of the custodian and have no relation to his or her office; materials to which access is limited by copyright, patent or bequest; and published materials in the possession of an authority other than a public library which are available for sale or which are available for inspection at a public library.

**§ 57-2. Duty to maintain records.**

A. Except as provided under 57-7, each officer and employee of the village shall safely keep and preserve all records received from his or her predecessor or other persons and required by law to be filed, deposited or kept in his or her office or which are in the lawful possession or control of the officer or employee or his or her deputies or to the possession or control of which he or she or they may be lawfully entitled as such officers or employees.

B. Upon the expiration of an officer's term of office or an employee's term of employment, or whenever the office or position of employment becomes vacant, each such officer or employee shall deliver to his or her successor all records then in his or her custody, and the successor shall receipt therefor to the officer or employee, who shall file said receipt with the Village Clerk-Treasurer. If a vacancy occurs before a successor is selected or qualifies, such records shall be delivered to and receipted for by the Village Clerk-Treasurer, on behalf of the successor, to be delivered to such successor upon the latter's receipt.

**§ 57-3. Legal custodians.**

A. Each elected official is the legal custodian of his or her records and the records of his or her office, but the official may designate the Village Clerk-Treasurer to act as the legal custodian.

B. Unless provided in Subsection C, the Village Clerk-Treasurer or the Village Clerk-Treasurer's designee shall act as legal custodian for the village and for any committees, commissions, boards or other authorities created by ordinance or resolution of the Village Board. The following offices or authorities shall have as a legal custodian of records the individual so named:

<b>Authority</b>	<b>Designated Legal Custodian</b>
General village records (including Board records)	Village Clerk-Treasurer
Fire Department	Fire Chief
Police Department	Chief of Police

C. For every authority not specified in Subsections A and B, the authority's chief administrative officer is the legal custodian for the authority, but the officer may designate an employee of his or her staff to act as the legal custodian.

D. Each legal custodian shall name a person to act as legal custodian in his or her absence or in the absence of his or her designee, and each legal custodian shall send notice of the designated deputy to the Village Clerk-Treasurer.

E. The Village Clerk-Treasurer shall establish criteria for establishing the records system and shall cause the department/office records system to be reviewed on an annual basis.

**§ 57-4. Public access to records.**

- A. Except as provided in § 57-6, any person has a right to inspect a record and to make or receive a copy of any record as provided in W.S.A. s. 19.35(1).
- B. Records will be available for inspection and copying during all regular office hours.
- C. If regular office hours are not maintained at the location where records are kept, the records will be available for inspection and copying upon at least 48 hours' advance notice of intent to inspect or copy.
- D. A requestor shall be permitted to use facilities comparable to those available to village employees to inspect, copy or abstract a record.
- E. The legal custodian may require supervision during inspection or may impose other reasonable restrictions on the manner of access to an original record if the record is irreplaceable or easily damaged.
- F. A requestor shall be charged a fee of \$0.10 to defray the cost of copying records.
- (1) If the form of a written record does not permit copying, the actual and necessary cost of photographing and photographic processing shall be charged.
  - (2) The actual full cost of providing a copy of other records not in printed form on paper, such as films, computer printouts and audiotapes and videotapes, may be charged.
  - (3) If mailing or shipping is necessary, the actual cost thereof shall also be charged.
  - (4) There shall be no charge for locating a record unless the actual cost therefor exceeds \$50, in which case the actual cost shall be determined by the legal custodian and billed to the requestor.
  - (5) The legal custodian shall estimate the cost of all applicable fees and shall require a cash deposit adequate to assure payment, if such estimate exceeds \$5.
  - (6) Elected and appointed officials of the village shall not be required to pay for public records they may reasonably require for the proper performance of their official duties.
  - (7) The legal custodian may provide copies of a record without charge or at a reduced charge where he or she determines that waiver or reduction of the fee is in the public interest.
- G. Pursuant to W.S.A. s. 19.34, and the guidelines therein listed, each authority shall adopt, prominently display and make available for inspection and copying at its offices, for the guidance of the public, a notice containing a description of its organization and the established times and places at which the legal custodian from whom and the methods whereby the public may obtain information and access to records in its custody, make requests for records or obtain copies of records, and the costs thereof. This subsection does not apply to members of the Village Board.

**§ 57-5. Access procedures.**

A. A request to inspect or copy a record shall be made to the legal custodian. A request shall be deemed sufficient if it reasonably describes the requested record or the information requested. However, a request for a record without a reasonable limitation as to subject matter or length of time represented by the record does not constitute a sufficient request. A request may be made orally, but a request must be in writing before an action to enforce the request is commenced under W.S.A. s. 19.37. Except as provided below, no request may be refused because the person making the request is unwilling to be identified or to state the purpose of the request. No request may be refused because the request is received by mail, unless prepayment of a fee is required under § 57-4F(6). A requestor may be required to show acceptable identification whenever the requested record is kept at a private residence or whenever security reasons or federal law or regulations so require.

B. Each custodian, upon request for any record, shall, as soon as practicable and without delay, either fill the request or notify the requestor of the authority's determination to deny the request, in whole or in part, and the reasons therefor. If the legal custodian, after conferring with the Village Attorney, determines that a written request is so general as to be unduly time-consuming, the party making the request may first be required to itemize his or her request in a manner which would permit reasonable compliance.

C. A request for a record may be denied as provided in § 57-6. If a request is made orally, the request may be denied orally unless a demand for a written statement of the reasons denying the request is made by the requestor within five business days of the oral denial. If a written request is denied, in whole or in part, the requestor shall receive a written statement of the reasons for denying the request. Every written denial of a request shall inform the requestor that, if the request for the record was made in writing, then the determination is subject to review upon petition for a writ of mandamus under W.S.A. s. 19.37(1) or upon application to the Attorney General or a District Attorney.

#### **§ 57-6. Limitations on right to access.**

A. As provided in W.S.A. s. 19.36, the following records are exempt from inspection under this chapter:

(1) Records specifically exempted from disclosure by state or federal law or authorized to be exempted from disclosure by state law.

(2) Any record relating to investigative information obtained for law enforcement purposes if federal law or regulations require exemption from disclosure or if exemption from disclosure is a condition to receipt of aids by the state.

(3) Computer programs and files, although the material used as input for a computer program/file or the material produced as a product of the computer program is subject to inspection.

(4) Pursuant to W.S.A. s. 905.08, a record or any portion of a record containing information qualifying as a common law trade secret. "Trade secrets" are defined as unpatented, secret, commercially valuable plans, appliances, formulas or processes which are used for making, preparing, compounding, treating or processing articles, materials or information which are obtained from a person and which are generally recognized as confidential.

(5) Contractors' records.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Editor's Note: Added at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I).

- (6) Identities of applicants for public positions.<sup>2</sup>
- (7) Identities of law enforcement informants.<sup>3</sup>
- (8) Records of plans or specifications for state buildings.<sup>4</sup>

B. As provided by W.S.A. s. 43.30, public library circulation records are exempt from inspection under this section.

C. In responding to a request for inspection or copying of a record which is not specifically exempt from disclosure, the legal custodian, after conferring with the Village Attorney, may deny the request, in whole or in part, only if he or she determines that the harm to the public interest resulting from disclosure would outweigh the public interest in full access to the requested record. Examples of matters for which disclosure may be refused include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Records obtained under official pledges of confidentiality which were necessary and given in order to obtain the information contained in them.
- (2) Pursuant to W.S.A. s. 19.85(1)(a), records of current deliberations after a quasi-judicial hearing.
- (3) Pursuant to W.S.A. s. 19.85(1)(b) and (c), records of current deliberations concerning employment, dismissal, promotion, demotion, compensation, performance or discipline of any village officer or employee, or the investigation of charges against a village officer or employee, unless such officer or employee consents to such disclosure.
- (4) Pursuant to W.S.A. s. 19.85(1)(d), records concerning current strategy for crime detection or prevention.
- (5) Pursuant to W.S.A. s. 19.85(1)(e), records of current deliberations or negotiations on the purchase of village property, investing of village funds or other village business whenever competitive or bargaining reasons require nondisclosure.
- (6) Pursuant to W.S.A. s. 19.85(1)(f), financial, medical, social or personal histories or disciplinary data of specific persons which, if disclosed, would be likely to have a substantial adverse effect upon the reputation of any person referred to in such history or data.
- (7) Pursuant to W.S.A. s. 19.85(1)(g), communications between legal counsel for the village and any officer, agent or employee of the village, when advice is being rendered concerning strategy with respect to current litigation in which the village or any of its officers, agents or employees is or is likely to become involved, or communications which are privileged under W.S.A. s. 905.03.
- (8) Pursuant to W.S.A. s. 19.85(1)(h), requests for confidential written advice from an Ethics Board, and records advice given by such Ethics Board on such requests.

D. If a record contains information that may be made public and information that may not be made public, the custodian of the record shall provide the information that may be made

<sup>2</sup>Editor's Note: Added at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I).

<sup>3</sup> Editor's Note: Added at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I).

<sup>4</sup>Editor's Note: Added at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I).

public and delete the information that may not be made public from the record before release. The custodian shall confer with the Village Attorney prior to releasing any such record and shall follow the guidance of the Village Attorney when separating out the exempt material. If in the judgment of the custodian and the Village Attorney there is no feasible way to separate the exempt material from the nonexempt material without unreasonably jeopardizing nondisclosure of the exempt material, the entire record shall be withheld from disclosure.

**§ 57-7. Destruction of records.**

A. Village officers may destroy the following nonutility financial records of which they are the legal custodians and which are considered obsolete after completion of any required audit by the Department of Revenue or an auditor licensed under W.S.A. ch. 442, but not less than seven years after payment or receipt of any sum involved in the particular transaction, unless a shorter period has been fixed by the State Public Records Board pursuant to W.S.A. s. 16.61(3)(e), and then after such shorter period:

- (1) Bank statements, deposit books, slips and stubs.
- (2) Bonds and coupons after maturity.
- (3) Canceled checks, duplicates and check stubs.
- (4) License and permit applications, stubs and duplicates.
- (5) Payrolls and other time and employment records of personnel included under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund.
- (6) Receipt forms.
- (7) Special assessment records.
- (8) Vouchers, requisitions, purchase orders and all other supporting documents pertaining thereto.

B. Village officers may destroy the following utility records of which they are the legal custodians and which are considered obsolete after completion of any required audit by the Bureau of Municipal Audit or an auditor licensed under W.S.A. ch. 442, subject to State Public Service Commission regulations, but not less than seven years after the record was effective, unless a shorter period has been fixed by the State Public Records Board pursuant to W.S.A. s. 16.61(3)(e), and then after such a shorter period, except that water stubs, receipts of current billings and customers' ledgers may be destroyed not less than two years after payment or receipt of the sum involved or the effective date of safe record:

- (1) Contracts and papers relating thereto.
- (2) Excavation permits.
- (3) Inspection records.

C. Village officers may destroy the following records of which they are the legal custodian and which are considered obsolete, but not less than seven years after the record was effective, unless another period has been set by statute, and then after such a period, or unless a

shorter period has been fixed by the State Public Records Board pursuant to W.S.A. s. 16.61(3) (e), and then after such a shorter period:

- (1) Contracts and papers relating thereto.
- (2) Correspondence and communications.
- (3) Financial reports other than annual financial reports.
- (4) Justice dockets.
- (5) Oaths of office.
- (6) Reports of boards, commissions, committees and officials duplicated in the Village Board proceedings. (May be disposed after five years.)
- (7) Election notices and proofs of publication. (May be destroyed after 90 days.)
- (8) Canceled voter registration cards.
- (9) Official bonds.
- (10) Police records other than investigative records.
- (11) Resolutions and petitions, provided that the text of the same appears in the official village minutes.

D. Notwithstanding the above provisions appearing in this section, it is intended hereby that election materials may be destroyed according to lesser time schedules as made and provided in W.S.A. s. 7.23.

E. Unless notice is waived by the State Historical Society, at least 60 days' notice shall be given the State Historical Society prior to the destruction of any record as provided by W.S.A. s. 19.21(4)(a).

F. Any tape recordings of a governmental meeting of the village may be destroyed, erased or reused no sooner than 90 days after the minutes of the meeting have been approved and posted/published, if the purpose of the recording was to make minutes of the meeting.

#### **§ 57-8. Preservation through microfilm.**

Any village officer or the director of any department or division of village government may, subject to the approval of the Village Clerk-Treasurer, keep and preserve public records in his or her possession by means of microfilm or other photographic reproduction method. Such records shall meet the standards for photographic reproduction set forth in W.S.A. s. 16.61(7)(a) and (b) and shall be considered original records for all purposes. Such records shall be preserved along with other files of the department or division and shall be open to the public inspection and copying according to the provisions of state law and §§ 57-4 through 57-6.