2021 Wisconsin Public Records Law

1. 2021 Public Records Training

1.1 Wisconsin Public Records Law 2021 Basics for State Employees



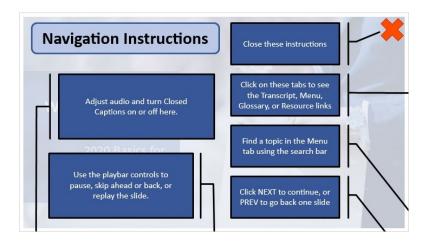
Notes:

For instructions on how to navigate through this course, click on the button at the top.

In this course, you will learn how to comply with Wisconsin's Public Records Law and your public records responsibilities.

Click the Next button to go to the next slide.

Instructions (Slide Layer)



1.2 Public Records (Sunshine) Laws



Notes:

Public records laws are also called sunshine laws. That's because the laws exist so the people of this state are not "in the dark" about the workings of the government that represents them.

According to settled law: "The clearly stated, general presumption of our law is that all public records shall be open to the public. . . ." This presumption reflects the basic principle that the people must be informed about the workings of their government and that openness in government is essential to maintain the strength of our democratic society."

The public records law requires that every record is presumed to be available to the public. Access can be denied only in exceptional cases.

1.3 Objectives



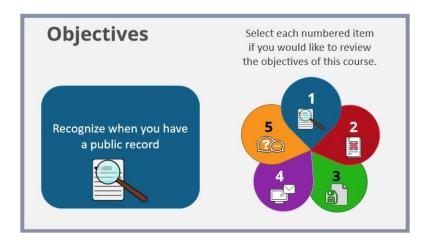
Notes:

All employees shall have the following five public records responsibilities:

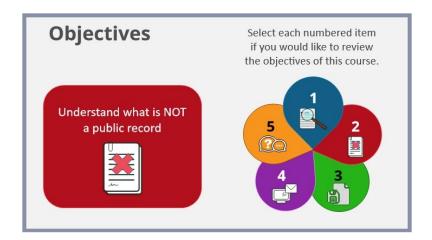
- 1. Recognize when you have a public record.
- 2. Understand what is not a public record.
- 3. Understand how to properly retain public records.
- 4. Recognize a public records request and handle that request appropriately.
- 5. Know where to go for help.

In the next slides, let's take a closer look at each of the five responsibilities.

Objective 1 (Slide Layer)



Objective 2 (Slide Layer)



Objective 3 (Slide Layer)



Objective 4 (Slide Layer)



Objective 5 (Slide Layer)



1.4 When You Have a Public Record



Notes:

Public Records Responsibility # 1: Recognize when you have a public record

1.5 Recognize When You Have a Public Record



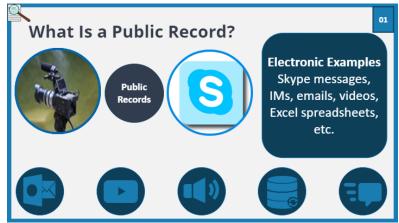
Notes:

Employees need to know what a public record is because public records are property of the state and the law requires us to keep public records and make them available to the public.

1.6 What Is a Public Record?







Notes:

In general, a public record is anything, paper or electronic, that contains information about

government business, with only a few exceptions. It is important to remember public records can be paper or electronic.
Examples of electronic public records include the following:
emails, videos, audio files, database content, Instant Messages and texts.

1.7 Record Location



Notes:

The location of the record does not matter! Emails, text messages, or files about government business on your personal device are public records. You must keep them and turn them over upon request.

1.8 Tips When Using Personal Devices



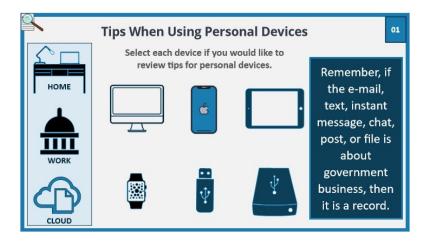
Notes:

Since the location of a record is irrelevant, it is especially important to keep track of what is and is not a record when using personal devices. Remember, if the e-mail, text, instant message, chat, post, or file is about government business, then it is a record; even if it is created or maintained on a personal device, saved on a home computer, or saved in the cloud.

Keep the following considerations in mind when using a personal device for state business:

- First, a personal device may be a computer, mobile phone, tablet, Kindle, iPad, smartwatch, or other connected device such as a cloud back-up, flash-drive, or external hard drive.
- Second, any e-mail used to conduct government business is a record, even if it is sent or received by an employee's personal e-mail account.
- Third, you must ensure any public records are properly retained if you transition to a new device.
- And lastly, materials on your personal device that are purely personal property with no relation to state business are **not** public records.

Desktop Layer (Slide Layer)



Smartphone Layer (Slide Layer)



Tablet Layer (Slide Layer)



Smartwatch Layer (Slide Layer)



USB Layer (Slide Layer)



Hard Drive Layer (Slide Layer)



1.9 Understand What Is Not a Public Record



Notes:

The law contains several exceptions to the definition of a record. This leads to Public Records Responsibility #2: Understand what is NOT a public record.

We will now review some of the more common exceptions.

1.10 What's NOT A Public Record



Notes:

The first exception is duplicates. If you have a copy of a document that exists somewhere else in your agency, and you use the copy only for convenience or reference, the copy is not a record and you do not need to keep it.

The second exception is purely personal property that has no relation or connection to your job. This includes things such as family photos or framed diplomas that are not related to state business.

A third exception is notices or invitations that you did not solicit. Items such as spam emails, junk mail, and most listserv messages are not items that you need to retain.

A fourth exception is reference materials. This includes items such as phone books, dictionaries, and vendor catalogs.

Select each arc of this circle to learn more.

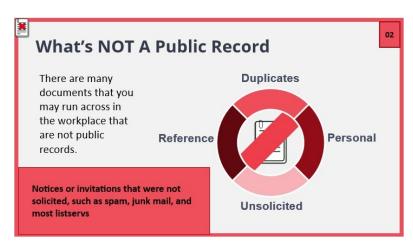
Duplicates (Slide Layer)



Personal (Slide Layer)



Unsolicited (Slide Layer)



Reference (Slide Layer)



1.11 What Else Is NOT A Public Record?



Notes: 2.28/4.06

The final exception we will discuss is for drafts and notes. The definition of public record

share with others.
The definition of public record also does not include drafts or working papers without substantive comments, rough notes, or calculations. However, you must retain some drafts. Check with your legal counsel if you are unsure.

1.12 Tips For Keeping Drafts or Notes



Notes:

Select each of the tabs below to learn some tips for keeping drafts or notes.

Recognize

Think about which documents are personal notes, drafts, and other non-record reference materials.

Organize

It may be helpful to clearly label these, or even keep them in separate folders or envelopes solely for your own reference. Giving this some thought is important if you choose to mingle your personal notes and drafts with documents that are public records.

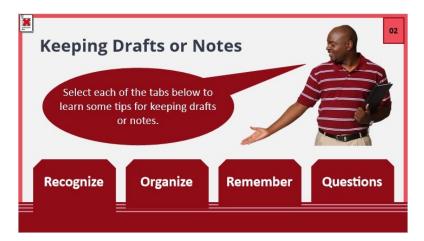
Remember

Remember, any notes or drafts that you make available for others to reference or share with others in order to communicate information may become public records. Even a sticky note may become part of the record that it is attached to, if its purpose is to communicate important information to someone else.

Questions

If you have questions about particular situations, ask your records officer or legal counsel for assistance.

Intro (Slide Layer)



Layer 1 (Slide Layer)



Layer 2 (Slide Layer)



Layer 3 (Slide Layer)



Layer 4 (Slide Layer)



1.13 Understand how To Retain Public Records



Notes:

Public Records Responsibility #3: Understand how to properly retain public records.

1.14 How To Retain A Public Record





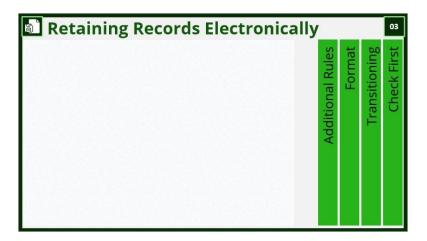


Notes:

When you have a public record, know how to retain it. If you have a public record, you must keep the record as long as required by your agency's retention schedule.

It is important to check with your agency's records officer or records coordinator to find out how long you are required to keep your records and where to send them when that time runs out.
Finally, before you get rid of a record, make sure there are no pending records requests, audits, or lawsuits that require you to hold on to the record.

1.15 Retaining Records Electronically



Notes:

If you choose to retain some records exclusively in electronic format, be aware that additional rules may apply.

State administrative code requires such records to be kept in formats that are:

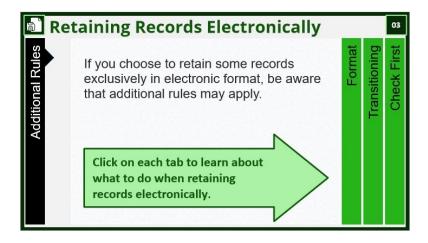
- accessible,
- accurate,
- authentic.
- reliable,
- legible, and
- readable throughout the record life cycle.

See Chapter Adm 12 of the Administrative Code for additional requirements. Generally, using major technology systems that are pre-approved by your agency should meet these requirements.

However, if you transition from one system or device to another, it is your responsibility to ensure that your old records are retained properly.

Check with your records official or legal counsel before proceeding with any project to convert records from one format to another-including scanning paper documents into electronic format for retention in that format only.

Tab 1 (Slide Layer)



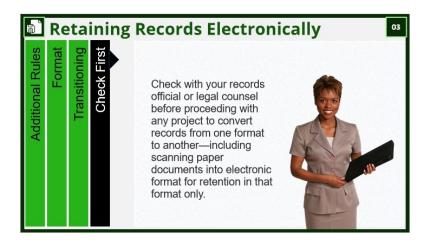
Tab 2 (Slide Layer)



Tab 3 (Slide Layer)



Tab 4 (Slide Layer)



1.16 Key Points



Notes:

There are several important points for all employees to remember.

Don't delete emails or any other records unless you know that you don't need to keep them. Organize hard copy documents that you know where to find them if a member of the public requests them.

Know how long you are required to keep your records and what to do with them when that time is up.

1.17 Key Points (continued)



Notes:

If you run out of storage in your mailbox, ask your agency's help desk for assistance with .pst files or similar solutions.

Text messages on your personal cell phone are public records if they pertain to government business.

Emails in your personal email are public records if they pertain to government business.

1.18 Recognize Requests



Notes:

Public Records Responsibility #4: Recognize a public records request and the importance of handling public records requests appropriately.

1.19 Handling A Public Records Request



Notes:

Let's begin by explaining what a public records request is. A public records request is any request for government records. It does not require magic words or precise format, and it may be submitted by email, by letter, by phone, in person, or by any other method. The request may be written or verbal. It does not need to identify the requester or the purpose of the request.

1.20 Is it a Public Records Request?













Notes:

This slide contains a common scenario between two coworkers. Not all requests you receive from the public are public records requests.

You must learn the difference between a general request and a public records request and act accordingly.

1.21 Records Custodian Responsibilities



Notes:

It is the responsibility of the records custodians to:

- 1.Locate all records in the agency that are responsive to the request
- 2. Review and remove information that is confidential under the law, and
- 3.Tell the requester what you are withholding.
- 4. Provide the requester with regular updates on the status of the request.

Respond as soon as practicable and without delay!

1.22 Know Where To Go For Help



Notes:

Your fifth and final public records responsibility is: Know where to go for help.

1.23 Finding Help



Notes:

You have a variety of resources available if you have questions or would like to learn more about the public records law. These resources include your agency's records custodian, your agency's records officer and coordinators, your agency's legal counsel, and your agency's public records notices. Many agencies also have policies or manuals available to employees to further explain public records responsibilities.

Finally, the Wisconsin Department of Justice regularly publishes a public records compliance guide. You can find this guide by visiting the DOJ website or by selecting the link on this slide.

A (Slide Layer)



B (Slide Layer)



C (Slide Layer)



D (Slide Layer)

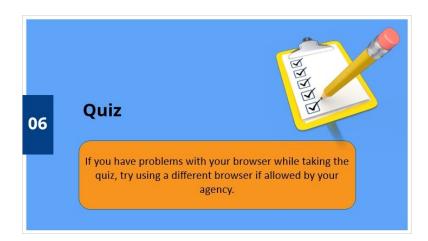


E (Slide Layer)



2. Quiz

2.1 Quiz



Notes:

Now it's time for a short quiz. You must answer 3 of 5 questions correctly to pass. There is no audio for the quiz questions. You must pass the quiz to receive credit for taking the course.

If you have problems with your browser while taking the quiz, try using a different browser if allowed by your agency.

2.2 Question 1

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)



Correct	Choice
	Personal notes that you take in a meeting and do not share with anyone else
	Junk mail brochure inviting you to a seminar
Х	Email from your supervisor asking a question regarding a particular project you are working on together
	The dictionary you keep on your desk

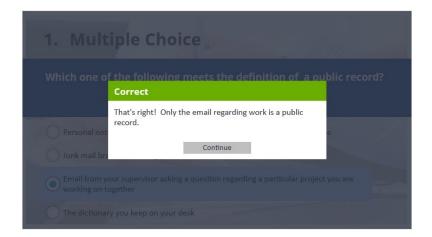
Feedback when correct:

That's right! Only the email regarding work is a public record.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response. Personal notes, solicitations, and reference materials are not public records.

Notes:





2.3 Question 2

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)



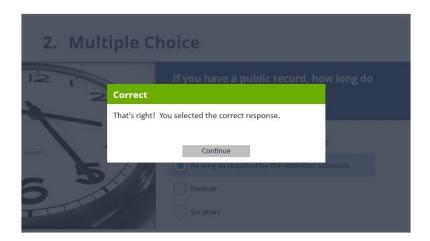
Correct	Choice
	Until you run out of room in your office
Х	As long as required by the retention schedule
	Forever
	Six years

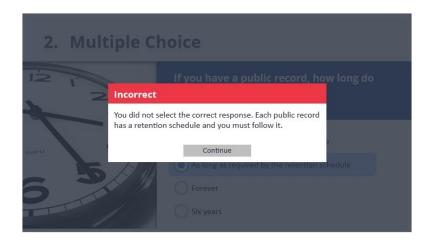
Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

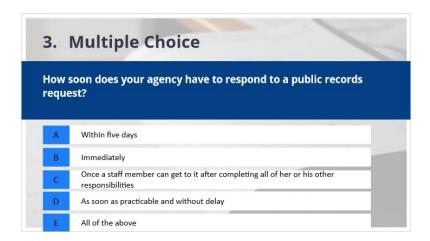
You did not select the correct response. Each public record has a retention schedule and you must follow it.





2.4 Question 3

(Pick One, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)



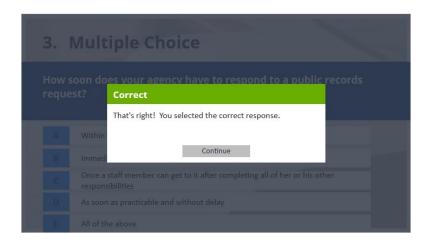
Correct	Choice
	Choice A
	Choice B
	Choice C
Х	Choice D
	Choice E

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response. You must respond to public records requests as soon as practicable.





2.5 Question 4

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)



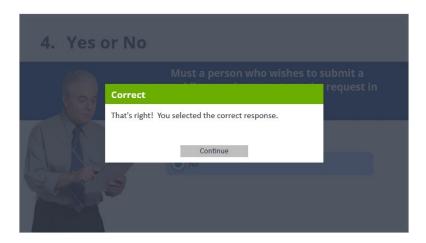
Correct	Choice
	Yes
Х	No

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response. Public records requests can be verbal or in writing.





2.6 Question 5

(Multiple Choice, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)



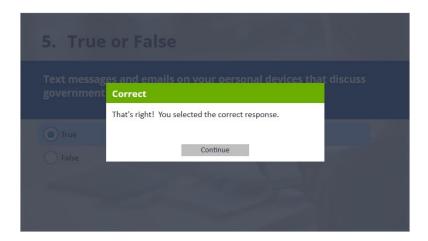
Correct	Choice
Х	True
	False

Feedback when correct:

That's right! You selected the correct response.

Feedback when incorrect:

You did not select the correct response. Texts or emails on personal devices regarding government business are public records.





2.7 Quiz Results Data

(Results Slide, 0 points, 1 attempt permitted)



Notes:

2.8 Thank You



Notes:

Thanks for completing the Public Records Training. You may close this browser tab now.