



Hand it Over: State Public Records Acts in Data Integration

Deja Kemp, JD

Director of Legal Policy Actionable Intelligence for Social Policy

Laia Tiderman

Associate Director

Data Integration Support Center







TELL US IN THE CHAT:

What is the freedom of information law called in your state?

What We Do

- Convene and advocate on behalf of communities that are sharing and using cross-sector data for good
- Connect to innovations, best practices, and research and funding opportunities that support ethical data sharing
- Consult with data sharing collaborations to build the human and technical capacity to share data and improve lives

Why We Do It

When communities bring together cross-sector data safely and responsibly, policy-makers, practitioners, and schools are better equipped to:

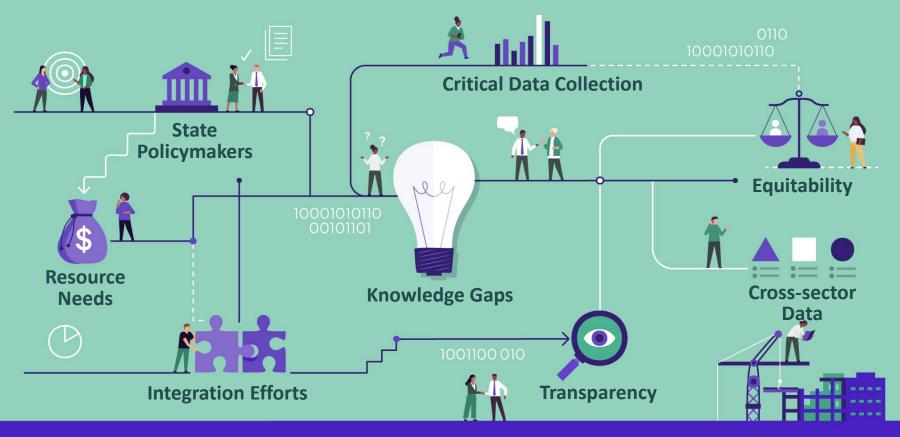
- Understand the complex needs of individuals and families
- · Allocate resources where they're needed most to improve services
- Measure long-term and two-generation impacts of policies and programs
- Engage in transparent, shared decision-making about how data should (and should not) be used



www.aisp.upenn.edu



The Data Integration Support Center (DISC) at WestEd provides expert integrated data system planning and user-centered design, policy, privacy, and legal assistance for public agencies nationwide.







Our roles





We are:

Data evangelists

Connectors, community builders, thought partners, cheerleaders, and data sharing therapists

Focused on ethical data use for policy change

We are not:

Data holders or intermediaries

A vendor or vendor recommenders

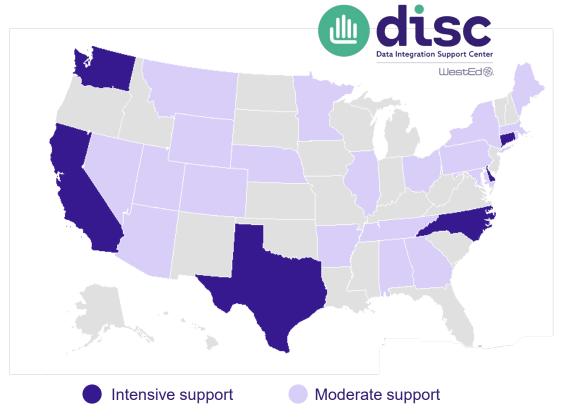
Focused on academic research





Our Networks









Our approach

Data sharing is as relational as it is technical.

We don't just need to integrate data;

we need to integrate people.





LEGAL DISCLAIMER

- Not Legal Advice
- Training will only cover federal law
- Laws change, this is based on the law at the time of the training
- Consult your general counsel for specific legal questions





ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS



What are the key provisions and exemptions within state freedom of information laws that lawyers must consider when facilitating data sharing and integration, and how can they ensure compliance while navigating these legal frameworks?



What strategies and best practices can lawyers employ to overcome legal barriers posed by state freedom of information laws in the development and management of Integrated Data Systems (IDS) for routine data access and use?



How can lawyers balance the requirements for transparency and public access under state freedom of information laws with the need to protect sensitive and confidential information in data integration efforts?





Parallel Purposes

Freedom of Information Laws

Integrated Data Systems

PROVIDE ACCESS TO INFORMATION Connect data over time supporting individuals.

A Brief History

AISP de d

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

1966

FOIA ENACTED 1974

1976

1986

1996

2002

2007

POST WATERGATE THE SUNSHINE ACT ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1986 ELECTRONIC FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT POST 9/11

OPEN GOVERNMENT ACT OF 2007

After a decade of efforts

Amended to include the core FOIA still in effect with judicial review of executive secrecy claims

Exemption 3 (prohibited by other statutes) of the FOIA was amended Amended to address the fees charged by different categories of requesters and the scope of access to law enforcement and national security records Amendments
required agencies
to make
documents
available in
electronic formats
and digitally
distributed

Amended to limit the ability of foreign agents to request records from U.S. intelligence agencies Amended to address some of the most persistent problems in the FOIA system, including excessive delay, lack of responsiveness, and litigation by federal agencies





Common Elements in Freedom of Information Laws

Access to information

Scope and coverage

Request procedures

Response time

Exemptions

Fees

Appeals Process

Penalties





Common Elements in Freedom of Information Laws

Access to information

Scope and coverage

Request procedures

Response time

Exemptions

Fees

Appeals Process

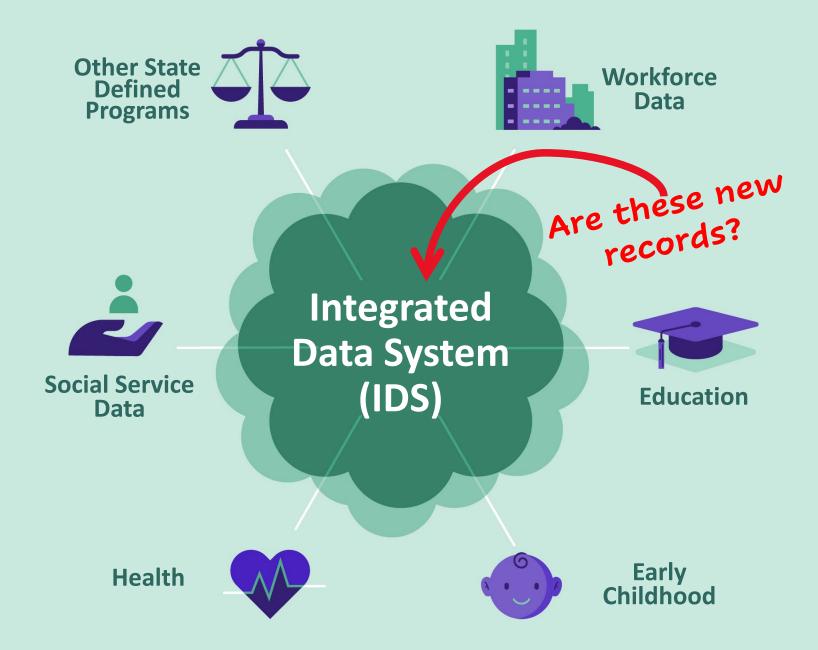
Penalties



What are agency records?

Does searching or querying databases create a new record?

What are IDS records?







Common Elements in Freedom of Information Laws

Access to information

Scope and coverage

Request procedures

Response time

Exemptions

Fees

Appeals Process

Penalties



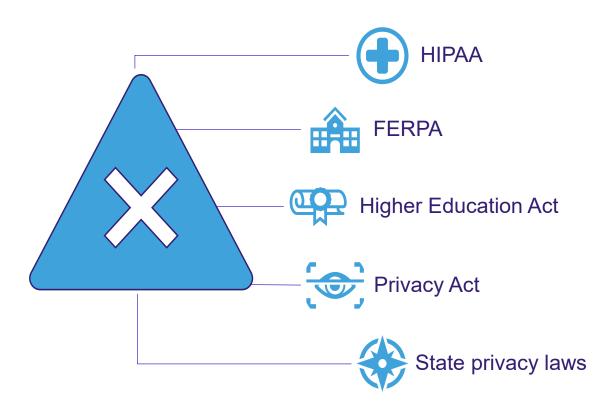


Exemptionsfrom Disclosure

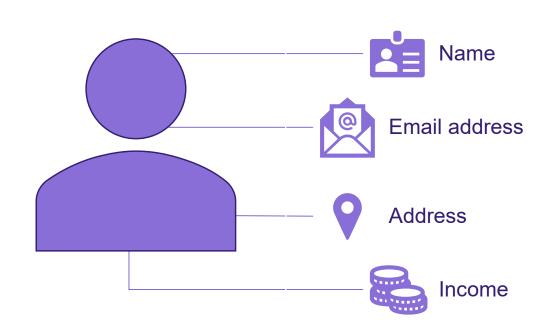
Freedom of information laws typically contain several exemptions that permit agencies to withhold records or portions of records in response to a request.

Exemptions from disclosure

Prohibited by other statutes



Personal privacy





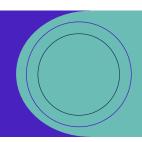








State Examples







California Cradle to Career

Notwithstanding any other law, records or source data contained in the data system **shall not be subject to disclosure** under the California Public Records Act.

California Education Code, Section 10872





North Carolina

"Research data, records, or information of a proprietary natured, produced or collected by or for state institutions of higher learning in the conduct of commercial, scientific or technical research where the data, records, or information has not been patented published, or copyrighted are not public records as defined by G.S. 132-1."

N.C.G.S. §116-43.17.





North Dakota

"Except as otherwise specifically provided by law," state records are open to the public. (NDCC 44-04-18(1))

- NDCC 44-04-17.1 defines "law" to include both federal law, state law, and regulations.
- "Education records" that SLDS uses or creates and other materials deemed confidential by law – are not subject to open records requests.





Maryland

The <u>Maryland Public Information Act</u> gives the public the right to information about government activities. Public records available for review include:

- Documents and records relating to all aspects of the operations and management of the MLDS Center; and
- De-identified aggregate data maintained by the Center.
 - The Center may only use aggregate data in the release of data in reports and in response to data requests.
 - (Md. Ann. Code, Ed. Art. §24-704(h)(3))
 - Data that may be identifiable based on the size or uniqueness of the population under consideration may not be reported in any form by the Center.
 - (Md. Ann. Code, Ed. Art. §24-704(h)(4))
- The Center may only fulfill data requests for data that are derived from more than one of the Center's data partners.
 - The Center shall deny a request for a nonlongitudinal data set and refer the requestor to the appropriate agency.
 - "...a data set is non-longitudinal if it contains data provided by only one of the following agencies that contribute data to the Center"
 - (COMAR 14.36.04.07)





Washington

"Each agency...shall make available for public inspection and copying all public records, unless the record falls within the specific exemptions of subsection (8) of this section, this chapter, or other statute which exempts or prohibits disclosure of specific information or records."

Revised Code of Washington, <u>42.56.070</u>

Under Scrutiny







IDS Best Practices for Transparency



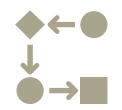
Provide information around the data in the IDS

Identify a Public Records Officer



Demonstrate how the data is used





Develop and publish procedures for responding to FOI requests



Publish policies on who has access to data and for what purpose

Provide comprehensive training for all staff



Five key components of quality that Aisp set successful efforts apart







Governance

The people, policies, and procedures that support how data are used and protected.



Legal

The legal framework supports the purpose for data sharing, documents the legal authority of the host organization, and ensures that data sharing complies with all federal and state statutes.



Technical

Technical components are created to support the core purpose



Capacity

Staff, relationships, and resources that enable an effort to operate governance, establish legal authority, build technical infrastructure, and demonstrate impact.



Impact

All components of quality - governance, legal agreements, technical tools, staff capacity – exist to drive impact.











Let us know in the chat: What is one thing you are taking away from this training today?





Share your thoughts

Take a quick Workshop Survey

For more trainings, visit: https://disc.wested.org/







Thank you.

Deja Kemp

Director of Legal Policy, AISP dejak@upenn.edu

Laia Tiderman

Associate Director, DISC ltiderm@wested.org



