

97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2011 and 2012 HB3137

Introduced 2/23/2011, by Rep. Roger L. Eddy

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

5 ILCS 140/7 5 ILCS 140/9.5 from Ch. 116, par. 207

Amends the Freedom of Information Act. Exempts the following types of information from disclosure: the date of birth of public employees, medical and health information of public employees, the names of applicants for public employment, applications for public employment, recommendations and opinions regarding the qualification of public employment applicants, investigative notes of public employees, and outlines or drafts of oral statements, presentations, or remarks. Removes a provision that required public bodies to seek pre-authorization from the Public Access Counselor before opting not to disclose these types of information.

LRB097 06930 JDS 47023 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY 1 AN ACT concerning government.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Freedom of Information Act is amended by changing Sections 7 and 9.5 as follows:
- 6 (5 ILCS 140/7) (from Ch. 116, par. 207)
- 7 Sec. 7. Exemptions.

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- 10 (1) When a request is made to inspect or copy a public record that contains information that is exempt from disclosure under this Section, but also contains information that is not exempt from disclosure, the public body may elect to redact the information that is exempt. The public body shall make the remaining information available for inspection and copying.

 Subject to this requirement, the following shall be exempt from inspection and copying:
 - (a) Information specifically prohibited from disclosure by federal or State law or rules and regulations implementing federal or State law.
 - (b) Private information, unless disclosure is required by another provision of this Act, a State or federal law or a court order.
- 22 (b-5) Files, documents, and other data or databases 23 maintained by one or more law enforcement agencies and

1	specifically designed to provide information to one or more
2	law enforcement agencies regarding the physical or mental
3	status of one or more individual subjects.
4	(c) Personal information contained within public
5	records, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly
6	unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, unless the
7	disclosure is consented to in writing by the individual
8	subjects of the information.
9	For the purposes of this paragraph (c):
10	(i) "Personal information" includes, but is not
11	<pre>limited to:</pre>
12	(A) the date of birth of public employees;
13	(B) medical or health information of public
14	employees, such as treatment histories,
15	descriptions of injuries, information regarding
16	the hospital to which an injured person is taken,
17	insurance policy numbers, and the pregnancy status
18	of public employees;
19	(C) the names of applicants for public
20	employment; and
21	(D) applications for public employment.
22	(ii) "Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy"
23	means the disclosure of information that is highly
24	personal or objectionable to a reasonable person and in
25	which the subject's right to privacy outweighs any

legitimate public interest in obtaining the

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- (d) Records in the possession of any public body created in the course of administrative enforcement proceedings, and any law enforcement or correctional agency for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that disclosure would:
 - (i) interfere with pending or actually and reasonably contemplated law enforcement proceedings conducted by any law enforcement or correctional agency that is the recipient of the request;
 - (ii) interfere with active administrative enforcement proceedings conducted by the public body that is the recipient of the request;
 - (iii) create a substantial likelihood that a person will be deprived of a fair trial or an impartial hearing;
 - (iv) unavoidably disclose the identity of a confidential source, confidential information furnished only by the confidential source, or persons who file complaints with or provide information to administrative, investigative, law enforcement, or penal agencies; except that the identities of witnesses to traffic accidents, traffic accident

reports, and rescue reports shall be provided by agencies of local government, except when disclosure would interfere with an active criminal investigation conducted by the agency that is the recipient of the request;

- (v) disclose unique or specialized investigative techniques other than those generally used and known or disclose internal documents of correctional agencies related to detection, observation or investigation of incidents of crime or misconduct, and disclosure would result in demonstrable harm to the agency or public body that is the recipient of the request;
- (vi) endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel or any other person; or
- (vii) obstruct an ongoing criminal investigation by the agency that is the recipient of the request.
- (e) Records that relate to or affect the security of correctional institutions and detention facilities.
- (f) Preliminary drafts, notes, recommendations, memoranda, recommendations and opinions regarding the qualification of public employment applicants, investigative notes of public employees, outlines or drafts of oral statements, presentations, or remarks, and any other records in which opinions are expressed, or policies or actions are formulated, except that a specific record or relevant portion of a record shall not be exempt

when the record is publicly cited and identified by the head of the public body. The exemption provided in this paragraph (f) extends to all those records of officers and agencies of the General Assembly that pertain to the preparation of legislative documents.

(g) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person or business where the trade secrets or commercial or financial information are furnished under a claim that they are proprietary, privileged or confidential, and that disclosure of the trade secrets or commercial or financial information would cause competitive harm to the person or business, and only insofar as the claim directly applies to the records requested.

The information included under this exemption includes all trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained by a public body, including a public pension fund, from a private equity fund or a privately held company within the investment portfolio of a private equity fund as a result of either investing or evaluating a potential investment of public funds in a private equity fund. The exemption contained in this item does not apply to the aggregate financial performance information of a private equity fund, nor to the identity of the fund's managers or general partners. The exemption contained in this item does not apply to the identity of a privately held company

within the investment portfolio of a private equity fund, unless the disclosure of the identity of a privately held company may cause competitive harm.

Nothing contained in this paragraph (g) shall be construed to prevent a person or business from consenting to disclosure.

- (h) Proposals and bids for any contract, grant, or agreement, including information which if it were disclosed would frustrate procurement or give an advantage to any person proposing to enter into a contractor agreement with the body, until an award or final selection is made. Information prepared by or for the body in preparation of a bid solicitation shall be exempt until an award or final selection is made.
- (i) Valuable formulae, computer geographic systems, designs, drawings and research data obtained or produced by any public body when disclosure could reasonably be expected to produce private gain or public loss. The exemption for "computer geographic systems" provided in this paragraph (i) does not extend to requests made by news media as defined in Section 2 of this Act when the requested information is not otherwise exempt and the only purpose of the request is to access and disseminate information regarding the health, safety, welfare, or legal rights of the general public.
 - (j) The following information pertaining to

- (i) test questions, scoring keys and other examination data used to administer an academic examination;
 - (ii) information received by a primary or secondary school, college, or university under its procedures for the evaluation of faculty members by their academic peers;
 - (iii) information concerning a school or university's adjudication of student disciplinary cases, but only to the extent that disclosure would unavoidably reveal the identity of the student; and
 - (iv) course materials or research materials used by faculty members.
- (k) Architects' plans, engineers' technical submissions, and other construction related technical documents for projects not constructed or developed in whole or in part with public funds and the same for projects constructed or developed with public funds, including but not limited to power generating and distribution stations and other transmission and distribution facilities, water treatment facilities, airport facilities, sport stadiums, convention centers, and all government owned, operated, or occupied buildings, but only to the extent that disclosure would compromise security.

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- (1) Minutes of meetings of public bodies closed to the public as provided in the Open Meetings Act until the public body makes the minutes available to the public under Section 2.06 of the Open Meetings Act.
 - (m) Communications between a public body and an attorney or auditor representing the public body that would not be subject to discovery in litigation, and materials prepared or compiled by or for a public body in anticipation of a criminal, civil or administrative proceeding upon the request of an attorney advising the public body, and materials prepared or compiled with respect to internal audits of public bodies.
 - (n) Records relating to a public body's adjudication of employee grievances or disciplinary cases; however, this exemption shall not extend to the final outcome of cases in which discipline is imposed.
 - (o) Administrative or technical information associated with automated data processing operations, including but not limited to software, operating protocols, computer program abstracts, file layouts, source listings, object modules, load modules, user quides, documentation pertaining to all logical and physical design computerized systems, employee manuals, and any other information that, if disclosed, would jeopardize the security of the system or its data or the security of materials exempt under this Section.

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- (p) Records relating to collective negotiating matters between public bodies and their employees or representatives, except that any final contract or agreement shall be subject to inspection and copying.
 - (q) Test questions, scoring keys, and other examination data used to determine the qualifications of an applicant for a license or employment.
 - (r) The records, documents, and information relating purchase negotiations until t.o real estate negotiations have been completed or otherwise terminated. With regard to a parcel involved in a pending or actually and reasonably contemplated eminent domain proceeding under the Eminent Domain Act, records, documents and information relating to that parcel shall be exempt except as may be allowed under discovery rules adopted by the Illinois Supreme Court. The records, documents information relating to a real estate sale shall be exempt until a sale is consummated.
 - (s) Any and all proprietary information and records related to the operation of an intergovernmental risk management association or self-insurance pool or jointly self-administered health and accident cooperative or pool. insurance Insurance self or (including anv intergovernmental risk management association or (loog claims, loss risk or management information, records, data, advice or communications.

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- (t) Information contained in related or t.o examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of a public body responsible regulation supervision of financial or institutions or insurance companies, unless disclosure is otherwise required by State law.
- (u) Information that would disclose or might lead to the disclosure of secret or confidential information, codes, algorithms, programs, or private keys intended to be used to create electronic or digital signatures under the Electronic Commerce Security Act.
- (v) Vulnerability assessments, security measures, and response policies or plans that are designed to identify, prevent, or respond to potential attacks upon a community's population or systems, facilities, or installations, the destruction or contamination of which would constitute a clear and present danger to the health or safety of the community, but only to the extent that disclosure could reasonably be expected to jeopardize the effectiveness of the measures or the safety of the personnel who implement them or the public. Information exempt under this item may include such things details pertaining to as mobilization or deployment of personnel or equipment, to the operation of communication systems or protocols, or to tactical operations.
 - (w) (Blank).

(x) Ma	aps	and	other	rec	ords	reg	arding	the	loca	atior	n or
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- (y) Information contained in or related to proposals, bids, or negotiations related to electric power procurement under Section 1-75 of the Illinois Power Agency Act and Section 16-111.5 of the Public Utilities Act that is determined to be confidential and proprietary by the Illinois Power Agency or by the Illinois Commerce Commission.
- (z) Information about students exempted from disclosure under Sections 10-20.38 or 34-18.29 of the School Code, and information about undergraduate students enrolled at an institution of higher education exempted from disclosure under Section 25 of the Illinois Credit Card Marketing Act of 2009.
- (aa) Information the disclosure of which is exempted under the Viatical Settlements Act of 2009.
- (bb) Records and information provided to a mortality review team and records maintained by a mortality review team appointed under the Department of Juvenile Justice Mortality Review Team Act.
- (cc) (bb) Information regarding interments, entombments, or inurnments of human remains that are

- submitted to the Cemetery Oversight Database under the Cemetery Care Act or the Cemetery Oversight Act, whichever is applicable.
- 4 (2) A public record that is not in the possession of a public body but is in the possession of a party with whom the agency has contracted to perform a governmental function on behalf of the public body, and that directly relates to the governmental function and is not otherwise exempt under this Act, shall be considered a public record of the public body, for purposes of this Act.
- 11 (3) This Section does not authorize withholding of 12 information or limit the availability of records to the public, 13 except as stated in this Section or otherwise provided in this 14 Act.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07; 95-481, eff. 8-28-07;
- 95-941, eff. 8-29-08; 95-988, eff. 6-1-09; 96-261, eff. 1-1-10;
- 96-328, eff. 8-11-09; 96-542, eff. 1-1-10; 96-558, eff. 1-1-10;
- 18 96-736, eff. 7-1-10; 96-863, eff. 3-1-10; 96-1378, eff.
- 19 7-29-10; revised 9-2-10.)
- 20 (5 ILCS 140/9.5)
- Sec. 9.5. Public Access Counselor; opinions.
- 22 (a) A person whose request to inspect or copy a public 23 record is denied by a public body, except the General Assembly 24 and committees, commissions, and agencies thereof, may file a 25 request for review with the Public Access Counselor established

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in the Office of the Attorney General not later than 60 days after the date of the final denial. The request for review must be in writing, signed by the requester, and include (i) a copy of the request for access to records and (ii) any responses from the public body.

(b) A public body that receives a request for records, and asserts that the records are exempt under subsection (1)(c) or (1)(f) of Section 7 of this Act, shall, within the time periods provided for responding to a request, provide written notice to the requester and the Public Access Counselor of its intent to deny the request in whole or in part. The notice shall include: (i) a copy of the request for access to records; (ii) the proposed response from the public body; and (iii) a detailed summary of the public body's basis for asserting the exemption. Upon receipt of a notice of intent to deny from a public body, the Public Access Counselor shall determine whether further inquiry is warranted. Within 5 working days after receipt of the notice of intent to deny, the Public Access Counselor shall notify the public body and the requester whether further inquiry is warranted. If the Public Access Counselor determines that further inquiry is warranted, the procedures set out in this Section regarding the review of denials, including the production of documents, shall also be applicable to the inquiry and resolution of a notice of intent to deny from a public body. Times for response or compliance by the public body under Section 3 of this Act shall be tolled until the

1 Public Access Counselor concludes his or her inquiry.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection (b), a public body that receives a request for records and asserts that those records are exempt under subsection (1)(c) or (1)(f) of Section 7 of this Act has no duty to provide a written notice of its intent not to disclose the date of birth of a public employee, the medical or health information of a public employee, the names of applicants for public employment, requests for applications for public employment, recommendations and opinions regarding the qualification of public employment applicants, investigative notes of public employees, or outlines or drafts of oral statements, presentations, or remarks.

(c) Upon receipt of a request for review, the Public Access Counselor shall determine whether further action is warranted. If the Public Access Counselor determines that the alleged violation is unfounded, he or she shall so advise the requester and the public body and no further action shall be undertaken. In all other cases, the Public Access Counselor shall forward a copy of the request for review to the public body within 7 working days after receipt and shall specify the records or other documents that the public body shall furnish to facilitate the review. Within 7 working days after receipt of the request for review, the public body shall provide copies of records requested and shall otherwise fully cooperate with the Public Access Counselor. If a public body fails to furnish

- specified records pursuant to this Section, or if otherwise necessary, the Attorney General may issue a subpoena to any person or public body having knowledge of or records pertaining to a request for review of a denial of access to records under the Act. To the extent that records or documents produced by a public body contain information that is claimed to be exempt from disclosure under Section 7 of this Act, the Public Access Counselor shall not further disclose that information.
- (d) Within 7 working days after it receives a copy of a request for review and request for production of records from the Public Access Counselor, the public body may, but is not required to, answer the allegations of the request for review. The answer may take the form of a letter, brief, or memorandum. The Public Access Counselor shall forward a copy of the answer to the person submitting the request for review, with any alleged confidential information to which the request pertains redacted from the copy. The requester may, but is not required to, respond in writing to the answer within 7 working days and shall provide a copy of the response to the public body.
- (e) In addition to the request for review, and the answer and the response thereto, if any, a requester or a public body may furnish affidavits or records concerning any matter germane to the review.
- (f) Unless the Public Access Counselor extends the time by no more than 21 business days by sending written notice to the requester and the public body that includes a statement of the

reasons for the extension in the notice, or decides to address the matter without the issuance of a binding opinion, the Attorney General shall examine the issues and the records, shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law, and shall issue to the requester and the public body an opinion in response to the request for review within 60 days after its receipt. The opinion shall be binding upon both the requester and the public body, subject to administrative review under Section 11.5.

In responding to any request under this Section 9.5, the Attorney General may exercise his or her discretion and choose to resolve a request for review by mediation or by a means other than the issuance of a binding opinion. The decision not to issue a binding opinion shall not be reviewable.

Upon receipt of a binding opinion concluding that a violation of this Act has occurred, the public body shall either take necessary action immediately to comply with the directive of the opinion or shall initiate administrative review under Section 11.5. If the opinion concludes that no violation of the Act has occurred, the requester may initiate administrative review under Section 11.5.

A public body that discloses records in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney General is immune from all liabilities by reason thereof and shall not be liable for penalties under this Act.

(q) If the requester files suit under Section 11 with

- respect to the same denial that is the subject of a pending request for review, the requester shall notify the Public Access Counselor, and the Public Access Counselor shall take no further action with respect to the request for review and shall so notify the public body.
 - (h) The Attorney General may also issue advisory opinions to public bodies regarding compliance with this Act. A review may be initiated upon receipt of a written request from the head of the public body or its attorney, which shall contain sufficient accurate facts from which a determination can be made. The Public Access Counselor may request additional information from the public body in order to assist in the review. A public body that relies in good faith on an advisory opinion of the Attorney General in responding to a request is not liable for penalties under this Act, so long as the facts upon which the opinion is based have been fully and fairly disclosed to the Public Access Counselor.
- 18 (Source: P.A. 96-542, eff. 1-1-10.)