

CITY OF MARLETTE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES

Section 1: Introduction

Consistent with the Michigan Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Public Act 442 of 1976, the following is the Written Public Summary of the City's FOIA Procedures and Guidelines relevant to the general public.

For more details and information, copies of the City's FOIA Procedures and Guidelines are available at no charge at any City office and on the City's website: www.cityofmarlette.com.

It is the policy of the City of Marlette that all persons, except those who are serving a sentence of imprisonment, consistent with the Michigan Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), are entitled to full and complete information regarding the affairs of government and the official acts of those who represent them as public officials and employees. The people shall be informed so that they are able to fully participate in the democratic process.

The City of Marlette's policy with respect to FOIA requests is to comply with State law in all respects and to respond to FOIA requests in a consistent, fair, and even-handed manner regardless of who makes such a request.

The City of Marlette acknowledges that it has a legal obligation to disclose all nonexempt public records in its possession pursuant to a FOIA request. The City of Marlette acknowledges that sometimes it is necessary to invoke the exemptions identified under FOIA to ensure the effective operation of government and to protect the privacy of individuals.

The City of Marlette will protect the public's interest in disclosure, while balancing the requirement to withhold or redact portions of certain records. The City of Marlette's policy is to disclose public records consistent with and in compliance with state law.

Section 2: General Policies

Pursuant to MCL 15.236, the deputy corporation counsel is designated as the FOIA Coordinator. He or she is authorized to designate other City staff to act on his or her behalf to accept and process written requests for the City's public records and to approve denials.

If a request for a public record is received by facsimile or e-mail, the request is deemed to have been received on the following business day. If a request is sent by e-mail and delivered to a City spam or junk-mail folder, the request is not deemed received until one day after the FOIA Coordinator first becomes aware of the request. The FOIA Coordinator shall note in the FOIA log both the date the request was delivered to the spam or junk-mail folder and the date the FOIA Coordinator became aware of the request.

The FOIA Coordinator shall review City spam and junk-mail folders on a regular basis, which shall be no less than once a month. The FOIA Coordinator shall work with city staff to develop administrative rules for handling spam and junk-mail so as to protect City systems from computer attacks which may be imbedded in an electronic FOIA request.

The FOIA Coordinator may, in his or her discretion, implement administrative rules, consistent with state law and these Procedures and Guidelines to administer the acceptance and processing of FOIA requests.

The City is not obligated to create a new public record or make a compilation or summary of information which does not already exist. The FOIA Coordinator or other City staff is not obligated to provide answers to questions contained in requests for public records or regarding the content of the records themselves.

A copy of all written requests for public records received by the City shall be maintained for a period of at least one year. The retention of such requests shall be the responsibility of the FOIA Coordinator or, in the event that the records were released without review by the FOIA Coordinator, by the City department that accepted and processed the request.

The City Council is designated as the public body responsible for responding to appeals of a denial of all or portion of a public record and appeals of processing fees.

This Procedures and Guidelines document and the City's Written Public Summary will be maintained on the City's website at: www.cityofmarlette.com; therefore, a link will be provided in lieu of providing paper copies of those documents.

Any subpoena from any court, attorney, or any other person which requests the production of any City record shall immediately be forwarded to the Department of Law and falls outside the scope of this Policy.

Section 3: Requesting a Public Record

No specific form to submit a request for a public record is required. However, a FOIA request form is available on the City's website at www.cityofmarlette.com

Requests to inspect or obtain copies of public records prepared, owned, used, possessed or retained by the City may be submitted on the FOIA Request Form, in any other form of writing (letter, fax, email, etc.), or by verbal request.

Verbal requests for records may be documented by the City on the City's FOIA Request Form.

A request must sufficiently describe a public record to enable City employees to identify and find the requested public record.

Written requests for public records may be submitted in person or by mail to any City office. Requests may also be submitted electronically by fax and email. Upon their receipt, requests for public records shall be promptly forwarded to the FOIA Coordinator for processing.

A person may request that public records be provided on non-paper physical media, electronically mailed or other otherwise provided to him or her in lieu of paper copies. The City will comply with the request only if it possesses the necessary technological capability to provide records in the requested non-paper physical media format.

A person who makes a verbal, non-written request for information believed to be available on the City's website, where practicable and to the best ability of the employee receiving the request, shall be informed of the pertinent website address.

The FOIA Coordinator may implement administrative rules permitting verbal requests for public records in designated instances. Verbal requests for public records not available on the City's website are not considered to fall within the scope of the FOIA statute; shall only be responded to where the record in question will be made available or released in its entirety; and when waiver of the requirement of a written request and release of the record, in the particular instance, serves the best interests of the requesting party, the general public, and the City. In the event that the public record sought by a verbal request will not be released its entirety, the requesting party shall be advised to file a written request.

Any request to review and/or receive copies of any portion of a personnel file maintained or possessed by the City must be made in writing. This policy does not affect the right of current or former City employees to review or receive copies of documents from their own personnel files.

A person serving a sentence of imprisonment in a local, state or federal correctional facility is not entitled to submit a request for a public record. The FOIA Coordinator will deny all such requests.

Section 4: Processing a Request

Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the person making the request, within five business days of receipt of a FOIA request the City will issue a response. If a request is received by facsimile, email or other electronic transmission, the request is deemed to have been received on the following business day. The City will respond to the request in one of the following ways:

- Grant the request;
- Issue a written notice denying the request;
- Grant the request in part and issue a written notice denying in part the request;
- Issue a notice indicating that due to the nature of the request the City needs an additional 10 business days to respond (only one such extension is permitted); or
- Issue a written notice indicating that the public record requested is available at no charge on the City's website.

The FOIA Coordinator, or such other individuals as he or she may designate, shall have exclusive authority to deny any FOIA request, either entirely or in part.

When a request is granted:

If the request is granted, or granted in part, the FOIA Coordinator will require that payment be made in full for the allowable fees associated with responding to the request before the public record is made available. The FOIA Coordinator shall provide a detailed itemization of the allowable costs incurred to process the request to the person making the request.

A copy of these Procedures and Guidelines along with its Written Public Summary shall be provided to the requestor with the response to a written request for public records; however, because these Procedures and Guidelines and the Written Public Summary are maintained on the City's website, a website link to those documents will be provided in lieu of providing paper copies.

If the cost of processing a FOIA request is \$50 or less, the requester will be notified of the amount due and where the documents can be obtained.

If, based on a good faith calculation by the City, the cost of processing a FOIA request is expected to exceed \$50.00, or if the requestor has not fully paid for a previously granted request, the City will require a good-faith deposit before processing the request.

In making the request for a good-faith deposit, the FOIA Coordinator shall provide the requestor with a detailed itemization of the allowable costs estimated to be incurred by the City to process the request and will also provide a best efforts estimate of a time frame it will take the City to provide the records to the requestor. The best efforts estimate shall be nonbinding on the City, but will be made in good faith and will strive to be reasonably accurate, given the nature of the request in the particular instance, so as to provide the requested records in a manner based on the public policy expressed by Section 1 of the FOIA.

When a request is denied or denied in part:

If the request is denied or denied in part, the FOIA Coordinator will issue a Notice of Denial which shall provide in the applicable circumstance:

- An explanation as to why a requested public record is exempt from disclosure; or
- A certificate that the requested record does not exist under the name or description provided by the requestor, or another name reasonably known by the City; or
- An explanation or description of the public record or information within a public record that is separated or deleted from the public record; and
- An explanation of the person's right to submit an appeal of the denial to either the City Council or seek judicial review in the Circuit Court; and

- An explanation of the right to receive attorneys' fees, costs, and disbursements as well as actual or compensatory damages, and punitive damages of \$1,000, should they prevail in Circuit Court.
- The Notice of Denial shall be signed by the FOIA Coordinator or his or her designee.

If a request does not sufficiently describe a public record, the FOIA Coordinator may, in lieu of issuing a Notice of Denial indicating that the request is deficient, seek clarification or amendment of the request by the person making the request. Any clarification or amendment will be considered a new request subject to the timelines described in this Section.

Requests to inspect public records:

The City shall provide reasonable facilities and opportunities for persons to examine and inspect public records during normal business hours. The FOIA Coordinator is authorized to promulgate rules regulating the manner in which records may be viewed so as to protect City records from loss, alteration, mutilation or destruction and to prevent excessive interference with normal City operations.

Requests for certified copies:

The FOIA Coordinator shall, upon written request, furnish a certified copy of a public record at no additional cost to the person requesting the public record.

Section 5: Fee Deposits

If the fee estimate to provide the requested public records is expected to exceed \$50.00 based on a good-faith calculation by the City, the requestor will be asked to provide a deposit not exceeding one-half of the total estimated fee.

If a request for public records is from a person who has not fully paid the City for copies of public records made in fulfillment of a previously granted written request, the FOIA Coordinator will require a deposit of 100% of the estimated processing fee before beginning to search for a public record for any subsequent written request by that person when all of the following conditions exist:

- the final fee for the prior written request is not more than 105% of the estimated fee;
- the public records made available contained the information sought in the prior written request and remain in the City's possession;
- the public records were made available to the individual, subject to payment, within the time frame estimated by the City to provide the records;

- 90 days have passed since the FOIA Coordinator notified the individual in writing that the public records were available for pickup or mailing;
- the individual is unable to show proof of prior payment to the City; and
- the FOIA Coordinator has calculated a detailed itemization that is the basis for the current written request's increased estimated fee deposit.

The FOIA Coordinator will not require an increased estimated fee deposit if any of the following apply:

- the person making the request is able to show proof of prior payment in full to the City;
- the City is subsequently paid in full for the applicable prior written request; or
- 365 days have passed since the person made the request for which full payment was not remitted to the City.

Section 6: Calculation of Fees

A fee may be charged for the labor cost of copying/duplication.

A fee will not be charged for the cost of search, examination, review and the deletion and separation of exempt from nonexempt information unless failure to charge a fee would result in unreasonably high costs to the City because of the nature of the request in the particular instance, and the City specifically identifies the nature of the unreasonably high costs.

Costs for the search, examination review, and deletion and separation of exempt from non-exempt information are "unreasonably high" when they are excessive and beyond the normal or usual amount for those services (Attorney General Opinion 7083 of 2001) compared to the costs of the City's usual FOIA requests, not compared to the City's operating budget (*Bloch v Davison Community Schools*, MCOA, April 26, 2011).

The following factors shall be used to determine an unreasonably high cost to the City:

- The particular request incurs costs greater than incurred from the typical or usual FOIA request received by the City;
- Volume or size of the public record requested;
- Whether the amount of time spent to search for, examine, review or separate exempt from non-exempt information in the record requested exceeds 15 minutes;

- Whether public records from more than one City department or various City offices is necessary to respond to the request;
- The available staffing to respond to the request; and/or
- Any other similar factors identified by the FOIA Coordinator in responding to the particular request.

The City may charge for the following costs associated with processing a FOIA request:

- Labor costs associated with searching for, locating and examining a requested public record, if the failure to charge a fee results in unreasonably high costs to the City;
- Labor costs associated with a review of a record to separate and delete information exempt from disclosure of information which is disclosed, if the failure to charge a fee results in unreasonably high costs to the City;
- The actual cost of computer discs, computer tapes or other digital or similar media;
- The cost of duplication of publication, not including labor, of paper copies of public records;
- The cost of labor associated with duplication or publication, including making paper copies, making digital copies or transferring digital public records to non-paper physical media or through the Internet or other electronic means when asked for by the requestor; and/or
- The actual cost of mailing or sending a public record, including the least expensive form of postal delivery confirmation, as well as the cost of expedited shipping or insurance when such is asked for by the requestor.

Labor costs will be calculated based on the following requirements:

- Labor costs directly associated with searching for, locating and examining a requested public record and labor costs associated with a review of a record to separate and delete information exempt from disclosure from information which is disclosed will be estimated and charged in 15-minute increments with all partial time increments rounded down;
- Labor costs associated with duplication or publication, including making paper copies, making digital copies or transferring digital public records to non-paper

physical media or through the Internet or other electronic means when asked for by the requestor, will be charged in six minute increments, with all partial time increments rounded down;

- Labor costs will be charged at the hourly wage of the lowest-paid City employee capable of doing the work in the specific fee category, regardless of who actually performs work;
- Labor costs will also include a charge to cover or partially cover the cost of fringe benefits. The City may add up to 50% to the applicable labor charge amount to cover or partially cover the cost of fringe benefits, but in no case may it exceed the actual cost of fringe benefits; and/or
- Overtime wages will not be included in labor costs unless agreed to by the requestor; overtime costs will not be used to calculate the fringe benefit cost.

The cost to provide records on non-paper physical media when so requested will be based on the following requirements:

- Computer disks, computer tapes or other digital or similar media will be at the actual and most reasonably economical cost for the non-paper media.
- This cost will only be assessed if the City has the technological capability necessary to provide the public record in the requested non-paper physical media format.
- In order to ensure the integrity and security of the City's technological infrastructure, the City will procure any requested non-paper media and will not accept non-paper media from the requestor.

The cost to provide paper copies of records will be based on the following requirements:

- Paper copies of public records made on standard letter (8 ½ x 11) or legal (8 ½ x 14) sized paper will not exceed \$.10 per sheet of paper. Copies for non-standard sized sheets of paper will reflect the actual cost of reproduction.
- The City may provide records using double-sided printing, if cost-saving and available.

The cost to mail records to a requestor will be based on the following requirements:

- The actual cost to mail public records using a reasonably economical and justified means.

- The City may charge for the least expensive form of postal delivery confirmation.
- No cost will be made for expedited shipping or insurance unless requested.

If the FOIA Coordinator does not respond to a written request in a timely manner, the following shall be required:

- Reduce the labor costs by 5% for each day the City exceeds the time permitted under FOIA up to a 50% maximum reduction, if any of the following applies:
 - The late response was willful and intentional;
 - The written request, within the first 250 words of the body of a letter facsimile, e-mail or e-mail attachment conveyed a request for information; and/or
 - The written request included the words, characters, or abbreviations for “freedom of information”, “information”, “FOIA”, “copy” or a recognizable misspelling of such, or legal code reference to MCL 15. 231 *et seq.* or 1976 Public Act 442 on the front of an envelope or in the subject line of an e-mail, letter or facsimile cover page.
- Fully note the charge reduction in the Detailed Itemization of Costs Form.

Section 7: Waiver of Fees

Absent a waiver by the FOIA Coordinator in whole or in part, all charges associated with processing a FOIA request shall be paid in full before the release of any public records. The cost of the search for and copying of a public record may be waived or reduced if in the sole judgment of the FOIA Coordinator a waiver or reduced fee is in the public interest because such can be considered as primarily benefitting the general public.

In determining whether the general public is primarily benefited, the FOIA Coordinator shall consider the following factors, none of which shall be determinative:

- whether the public record being disclosed serves the public policy purposes set forth at Section 1 of the FOIA;
- whether the release primarily serves a private or commercial purpose;
- whether the release implicates the rights of third persons;
- whether waiver of the fee is in the best interest of the City; and

- the manner in which similar requests have been treated.

The City will waive the first \$20.00 of the processing fee for a request if the person requesting a public record submits an affidavit stating that they are:

- indigent and receiving specific public assistance; or
- if not receiving public assistance, stating facts demonstrating an inability to pay because of indigency.

An individual is not eligible to receive the waiver if:

- the requestor has previously received discounted copies of public records from the City twice during the calendar year; or
- the requestor requests information in connection with other persons who are offering or providing payment to make the request.

The affidavit shall be a sworn statement made under the penalty of perjury.

The City will waive the first \$20.00 of the processing fee for a request from a nonprofit organization designated by the state to carry out activities under subtitle C of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 and the Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Act, or their successors, if the request meets all of the following requirements:

- is made directly on behalf of the organization or its clients;
- is made for a reason wholly consistent with the mission and provisions of those laws under Section 931 of the Mental Health Code, MCL 330.1931; and
- is accompanied by documentation of its designation by the State.

Section 8: Appeal of a Denial of a Public Record

When a requestor believes that all or a portion of a public record has not been disclosed or has been improperly exempted from disclosure, he or she may file an appeal of the denial directly to the City Council. The appeal must be in writing, specifically state the word "appeal" and identify the reason or reasons the requestor is seeking a reversal of the denial.

The City Council is not considered to have received a written appeal until the first regularly scheduled City Council meeting following submission of the written appeal.

Within 10 business days of receiving the appeal the City Council will respond in writing by:

- reversing the disclosure denial;
- upholding the disclosure denial; or
- reversing the disclosure denial in part and upholding the disclosure denial in part.
- Under unusual circumstances, such as the need to examine or review a voluminous amount of separate and distinct public records or the need to collect the requested records from numerous facilities located apart from the office receiving or processing the request, the City Council may issue not more than one notice of extension for not more than 10 business days to respond to the appeal.

Any exemption to the release of requested public records shall be narrowly construed and the burden shall be upon the FOIA Coordinator to demonstrate that the denial of information is justified and should be upheld.

The City Council shall file a copy of its response to the appeal with the City Clerk for public inspection.

Whether or not a requestor submitted an appeal of a denial to the City Council, he or she may file a civil action in Circuit Court within 180 days after the City's final determination to deny the request.

If the court determines that the public record is not exempt from disclosure, the court will award the appellant reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and disbursements. If the court determines that the appellant prevails only in part, the court in its discretion may award all or an appropriate portion of reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and disbursements.

If the court determines that the City arbitrarily and capriciously violated the FOIA by refusing or delaying the disclosure of copies of a public record, it shall award the appellant punitive damages in the amount of \$1,000.

Section 9: Appeal of an Excessive FOIA Processing Fee

"Fee" means the total fee or any component of the total fee calculated under section 4 of the FOIA, including any deposit.

If a requestor believes that the fee or the good faith deposit charged by the City to process a FOIA request exceeds the amount permitted by state law, he or she must first submit a written appeal for a fee reduction directed to the City Council and Corporation Counsel. The appeal must be in writing, specifically state the word "appeal" and identify how the required fee exceeds the amount permitted.

The City Council is not considered to have received a written appeal until the first regularly scheduled City Council meeting following submission of the written appeal.

Within 10 business days after receiving the appeal, the City Council will respond in writing by:

- waiving the fee;
- reducing the fee and issuing a written determination indicating the specific basis that supports the remaining fee, accompanied by a certification by the City Council that the statements in the determination are accurate and the reduced fee amount complies with these Procedures and Guidelines and Section 4 of the FOIA; or
- upholding the fee and issue a written determination indicating the specific basis under Section 4 of the FOIA that supports the required fee, accompanied by a certification by the City Council that the statements in the determination are accurate and the fee amount complies with these Procedures and Guidelines and Section 4 of the FOIA.
- Under unusual circumstances, such as the need to examine or review a voluminous amount of separate and distinct public records or the need to collect the requested records from numerous facilities located apart from the office receiving or processing the request, the City Council may issue not more than one notice of extension for not more than 10 business days to respond to the appeal.

The City Council shall file a copy of its response to the appeal with the City Clerk for public inspection.

Within 45 days after receiving notice of the City Council's determination of a fee appeal, a requestor may commence a civil action in Circuit Court for a fee reduction. If a civil action is filed appealing the fee, the City is not obligated to process the request for the public record until the Court resolves the fee dispute.

An action shall not be filed in Circuit Court unless one of the following applies:

- The City does not provide for appeals of fees;
- The City Council failed to respond to a written appeal as required; or
- The City Council issued a determination to a written appeal.

If the court determines that the City required a fee that exceeds the amount permitted, it shall reduce the fee to a permissible amount. If the appellant in the civil action prevails by receiving a reduction of 50% or more of the total fee, the court may award all or an appropriate amount of reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and disbursements.

If the court determines that City has acted arbitrarily and capriciously by charging an excessive fee, the court shall also award the appellant punitive damages in the amount of \$500.

Section 10: Conflict with Prior FOIA Policies and Procedures; Effective Date

To the extent that these Procedures and Guidelines conflict with previous FOIA policies promulgated by the City of Marlette, these Procedures and Guidelines are controlling.

To the extent that any provision of these Procedures and Guidelines or any administrative rule promulgated by the FOIA Coordinator pertaining to the release of public records is found to be in conflict with any state statute, the applicable statute shall control.

These FOIA Policies and Guidelines become effective November 11, 2022.