

**Right to Know Advisory Committee: Legislative Subcommittee  
Comparison of Current Law and LD 1465, An Act to Amend the Laws Governing Freedom of Access**

LD 1465	Current Law	Interpretation of Current Law and Comments	Subcommittee Recommendation
<b><i>Notice of Public Proceedings</i></b>			
<p><b>Sec. 2. 1 MRSA §406</b>, as amended by PL 1987, c. 477, §4, is further amended to read:</p> <p><b>§ 406. Public notice</b></p> <p>Public notice <del>shall</del><b>must</b> be given for all public proceedings as defined in section 402, if these proceedings are a meeting of a body or agency consisting of 3 or more persons. This notice <del>shall</del><b>must</b> be given <del>in ample time to allow public attendance</del><b>not less than 3 days prior to the public proceeding</b> and <del>shall</del><b>must</b> be disseminated in a manner reasonably calculated to notify the general public in the jurisdiction served by the body or agency concerned. In the event of an emergency meeting, local representatives of the media <del>shall</del><b>must</b> be notified of the meeting, whenever practical, the notification to include time and location, by the same or faster means used to notify the members of the agency conducting the public proceeding.</p>	<p><b>§406. Public notice</b></p> <p>Public notice shall be given for all public proceedings as defined in section 402, if these proceedings are a meeting of a body or agency consisting of 3 or more persons. This notice shall be given in ample time to allow public attendance and shall be disseminated in a manner reasonably calculated to notify the general public in the jurisdiction served by the body or agency concerned. In the event of an emergency meeting, local representatives of the media shall be notified of the meeting, whenever practical, the notification to include time and location, by the same or faster means used to notify the members of the agency conducting the public proceeding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ One day notice of planning board's additional meeting sufficient under the circumstances<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>	
<b><i>Form of Request and Response</i></b>			
<p><b>2-A. Form.</b> <u>If a public record exists in electronic or magnetic form, the requester may request a copy of the public record in a paper, electronic, magnetic or other medium, specify the storage medium and request that the copy be provided by an electronic transfer by the Internet or other means.</u></p>			

<sup>1</sup> Crispin et al. v. Town of Scarborough et al., 1999 ME 112, 736 A.2d 241.

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<p><u>A. An agency or official shall provide a copy of the public record in the requested medium if:</u></p> <p><u>(1) The agency or official has the technological ability to produce the public record in that medium or can obtain the assistance necessary to produce the public record at a reasonable cost; and</u></p> <p><u>(2) The requester agrees to pay the agency's or official's costs to purchase and install any additional necessary computer software or hardware to accommodate the request and to copy the public record in a requested medium.</u></p> <p><u>B. If an agency or official cannot provide a copy of a public record in a requested medium, the agency or official shall identify every medium in which the public record can be provided for inspection and copying, which must include a paper copy, and the requester must identify the medium that is acceptable to the requester.</u></p>			

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<i>Remedies for Violations</i>			
	<p><b>1 MRSA § 409, sub-§ § 1 and 4:</b></p> <p><b>1. Records.</b> If any body or agency or official who has custody or control of any public record refuses permission to inspect or copy or abstract a public record, this denial must be made by the body or agency or official in writing, stating the reason for the denial, within 5 working days of the request for inspection by any person. Any person aggrieved by denial may appeal, within 5 working days of the receipt of the written notice of denial, to any Superior Court within the State. If a court, after a trial de novo, determines such denial was not for just and proper cause, it shall enter an order for disclosure. Appeals are privileged in respect to their assignment for trial over all other actions except writs of habeas corpus and actions brought by the State against individuals.</p> <p><b>4. Attorney’s fees.</b> In an appeal under subsection 1 or 2, the court may award reasonable attorney’s fees and litigation expenses to the substantially prevailing plaintiff who appealed the refusal under subsection 1 or the illegal action under subsection 2 if the court determines that the refusal or illegal action was committed in bad faith. Attorney’s fees and litigation costs may not be awarded to or against a federally recognized Indian tribe.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure of governmental body to respond to request for records in the time established by statute is deemed a denial of the request<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• In its review, superior court is the forum of origin for a determination of both facts and law with respect to the alleged violation and does not function in an appellate capacity, and thus, procedures for taking additional evidence on judicial review are inapplicable (overruling <u>Marxsen v. Board of Directors</u>, 591 A.2d 867).<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>	

<sup>2</sup> Cook v. Lisbon School Committee, 682 A.2d 672 (ME 1996).

<sup>3</sup> Underwood v. City of Presque Isle, 1998 ME 166, 715 A.2d 148.

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<p><b>Sec. 6. 1 MRSA §410</b>, as repealed and replaced by PL 1987, c. 477, §6, is amended to read:</p> <p><b>§ 410. Violations; injunction</b></p> <p>For every willful violation of this subchapter, the state government agency or local government entity whose officer or employee committed the violation <del>shall be</del> is liable for a civil violation for which a <del>forfeiture</del> <u>fine</u> of not more than \$500 may be adjudged.</p> <p><u>The Superior Court may issue an injunction to enforce the provisions of this chapter against any agency or official. A motion for an injunction is privileged in respect to its assignment for hearing and trial over all other actions except writs of habeas corpus and actions brought by the State against individuals.</u></p>	<p><b>§410. Violations</b></p> <p>For every willful violation of this subchapter, the state government agency or local government entity whose officer or employee committed the violation shall be liable for a civil violation for which a forfeiture of not more than \$500 may be adjudged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Penalties for official actions taken in executive session in violation of FOA laws may only be sought by the Attorney General or AG’s representative<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• Only Attorney General or AG’s representative may enforce FOA laws by seeking imposition of fine<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• If a requesting party has undertaken successful appeal of denial, that party is entitled to costs<sup>6</sup></li> </ul>	
<b>Public Access Officer</b>			
<p><b>Sec. 1. 1 MRSA §402, sub-§1-B</b> is enacted to read:</p> <p><b><u>1-B. Public access officer.</u></b> "Public access officer" means the person fulfilling the duties as described in section 413.</p>			

<sup>4</sup> Lewiston Daily Sun v. School Administrative District No. 43, 1999 ME 143, 738 A.2d 1239.

<sup>5</sup> Scola v. Town of Sanford, 1987 ME 119, 695 A.2d 1194.

<sup>6</sup> Cook v. Lisbon School Committee, 682 A.2d 672 (ME 1996).

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<p><b>Sec. 7. 1 MRSA §412</b>, as amended by PL 2007, c. 576, §2, is further amended to read:</p> <p><b>§ 412. Public records and proceedings training for certain elected officials and public access officers</b></p> <p><b>1. Training required.</b> <del>Beginning July 1, 2008, an</del> <u>An</u> elected official <u>and a public access officer</u>, subject to this section shall complete a course of training on the requirements of this chapter relating to public records and proceedings. The official <u>or officer</u> shall complete the training not later than the 120th day after the date the elected official takes the oath of office to assume the person's duties as an elected official <u>or the person is designated as a public access officer pursuant to section 413, subsection 1.</u> <del>For elected officials subject to this section serving in office on July 1, 2008, the training required by this section must be completed by November 1, 2008.</del></p> <p><b>2. Training course; minimum requirements.</b> The training course under subsection 1 must be designed to be completed by an official <u>or a public access officer</u> in less than 2 hours. At a minimum, the training must include instruction in:</p> <p>A. The general legal requirements of this chapter regarding public records and public proceedings;</p> <p>B. Procedures and requirements regarding complying with a request for a public</p>	<p><b>§412 Public records and proceedings training for certain elected officials</b></p> <p><b>1. Training required.</b> Beginning July 1, 2008, an elected official subject to this section shall complete a course of training on the requirements of this chapter relating to public records and proceedings. The official shall complete the training not later than the 120<sup>th</sup> day after the date the elected official takes the oath of office to assume the person's duties as an elected official. For elected officials subject to this section serving in office on July 1, 2008, the training required by this section must be completed by November 1, 2008.</p> <p><b>2. Training course; minimum requirements.</b> The training course under subsection 1 must be designed to be completed by an official in less than 2 hours. At a minimum, the training must include instruction in:</p> <p>A. The general legal requirements of this chapter regarding public records and public proceedings;</p> <p>B. Procedures and requirements regarding complying with a request for a public</p>		

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<p>record under this chapter; and</p> <p>C. Penalties and other consequences for failure to comply with this chapter.</p> <p>An elected official <u>or public access officer</u> meets the training requirements of this section by conducting a thorough review of all the information made available by the State on a publicly accessible website pursuant to section 411, subsection 6, paragraph C regarding specific guidance on how a member of the public can use the law to be a better informed and active participant in open government. To meet the requirements of this subsection, any other training course must include all of this information and may include additional information.</p> <p><b>3. Certification of completion.</b> Upon completion of the training course required under subsection 1, the elected official <u>or public access officer</u> shall make a written or an electronic record attesting to the fact that the training has been completed. The record must identify the training completed and the date of completion. The elected official shall keep the record or file it with the public entity to which the official was elected. <u>A public access officer shall file the record with the agency or official that designated the public access officer.</u></p> <p><b>4. Application.</b> This section applies to the following elected officials:</p> <p>A. The Governor;</p>	<p>record under this chapter;</p> <p>C. Penalties and other consequences for failure to comply with this chapter.</p> <p>An elected official meets the training requirements of this section by conducting a thorough review of all the information made available by the State on a publicly accessible website pursuant to section 411, subsection 6, paragraph C regarding specific guidance on how a member of the public can use the law to be a better informed and active participant in open government. To meet the requirements of this subsection</p> <p><b>3. Certification of completion.</b> Upon completion of the training course required under subsection 1, the elected official shall make a written or an electronic record attesting to the fact that the training has been completed. The record must identify the training completed and the date of completion. The elected official shall keep the record or file it with the public entity to which the official was elected.</p> <p><b>4. Application.</b> This section applies to the following elected officials:</p> <p>A. The Governor;</p>		

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<p>B. The Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer of State and State Auditor;</p> <p>C. Members of the Legislature elected after November 1, 2008;</p> <p>E. Commissioners, treasurers, district attorneys, sheriffs, registers of deeds, registers of probate and budget committee members of county governments;</p> <p>F. Municipal officers, clerks, treasurers, assessors and budget committee members of municipal governments;</p> <p>G. Officials of school units and school boards; and</p> <p>H. Officials of a regional or other political subdivision who, as part of the duties of their offices, exercise executive or legislative powers. For the purposes of this paragraph, "regional or other political subdivision" means an administrative entity or instrumentality created pursuant to Title 30-A, chapter 115 or 119 or a quasi-municipal corporation or special purpose district, including, but not limited to, a water district, sanitary district, hospital district, school district of any type, transit district as defined in Title 30-A, section 3501, subsection 1 or regional transportation corporation as defined in Title 30-A, section 3501, subsection 2.</p>	<p><b>B.</b> The Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer of State and State Auditor;</p> <p><b>C.</b> Members of the Legislature elected after November 1, 2008;</p> <p><b>E.</b> Commissioners, treasurers, district attorneys, sheriffs, registers of deeds, registers of probate and budget committee members of county governments;</p> <p><b>F.</b> Municipal officers, clerks, treasurers, assessors and budget committee members of municipal governments;</p> <p><b>G.</b> Officials of school units and school boards; and</p> <p><b>H.</b> Officials of regional or other political subdivisions who, as part of the duties of their offices, exercise executive or legislative powers. For the purposes of this paragraph, "regional or other political subdivision" means an administrative entity or instrumentality created pursuant to Title 30-A, chapter 115 or 119 or a quasi-municipal corporation or special purpose district, including, but not limited to, a water district, sanitary district, hospital district, school district of any type, transit district as defined in Title 30-A, section 3501, subsection 1 or regional transportation corporation as defined in Title 30-A, section 3501, subsection 2.</p>		

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<p><u>This section also applies to a public access officer designated pursuant to section 413, subsection 1.</u></p>			
<p><b>Sec. 8. 1 MRSA §413</b> is enacted to read:</p> <p><b><u>§ 413. Public access officer; responsibilities</u></b></p> <p><b><u>1. Designation; responsibility.</u></b> Every agency or official shall designate to an existing staff member the responsibility of serving as a public access officer to oversee responses to requests for public records under this chapter. The public access officer shall oversee the prompt response to a request to inspect or copy a public record.</p> <p><b><u>2. Training.</u></b> A public access officer shall complete a course of training on the requirements of this chapter relating to public records and proceedings as described in section 412.</p> <p><b><u>3. Purpose; schedule.</u></b> A public access officer or other person acting on behalf of an agency or official may not inquire into the purpose of a request. A public access officer may inquire as to the schedule or order of inspection or copying of a public record or a portion of a public record under section 408.</p> <p><b><u>4. Uniform treatment.</u></b> A public access officer shall treat all requests for information under this chapter uniformly without regard to the requester's position or occupation, the person on whose behalf the request is made or the status of</p>			

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<p><u>the requester as a member of the media.</u></p> <p><b>5. Comfort and facility.</b> <u>The public access officer shall ensure that a person may inspect a public record in the offices of the agency or official in a manner that provides reasonable comfort and facility for the full exercise of the rights of the public under this chapter.</u></p> <p><b>6. Unavailability of public access officer.</b> <u>The unavailability of a public access officer may not delay a response to a request.</u></p>															
<b>Public Access Ombudsman</b>															
<p><b>Sec. 9. Appropriations and allocations.</b> The following appropriations and allocations are made.</p> <p><b>ATTORNEY GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE</b></p> <p><b>Administration - Attorney General 0310</b></p> <p>Initiative: Provides funds for a part-time Assistant Attorney General position to act as the public access ombudsman and general operating expenses required to carry out the purposes of this Act.</p> <p><b>GENERAL FUND</b></p> <p>POSITIONS - LEGISLATIVE COUNT</p> <p>Personal Services</p> <p>All Other</p>	<p><b>5 MRSA §200-I. PUBLIC ACCESS DIVISION; PUBLIC ACCESS OMBUDSMAN</b></p> <p><b>1. Public Access Division; Public Access Ombudsman.</b> There is created within the Department of the Attorney General the Public Access Division to assist in compliance with the State's freedom of access laws, Title 1, chapter 13. The Attorney General shall appoint the Public Access Ombudsman, referred to in this section as "the ombudsman," to administer the division.</p> <p><b>2. Duties.</b> The ombudsman shall:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center"><b>2011-12</b></td> <td align="center"><b>2012-13</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>A. Prepare and make available interpretive and educational materials and programs concerning the State's freedom of access laws in cooperation with the Right to Know Advisory Committee established in</td> <td align="center">0,500</td> <td align="center">0,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">\$62,120</td> <td align="center">\$65,576</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">\$5,000</td> <td align="center">\$5,000</td> </tr> </table>		<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	A. Prepare and make available interpretive and educational materials and programs concerning the State's freedom of access laws in cooperation with the Right to Know Advisory Committee established in	0,500	0,500		\$62,120	\$65,576		\$5,000	\$5,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Statute enacted; but never implemented due to lack of funding for position</i></li> </ul>	
	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>													
A. Prepare and make available interpretive and educational materials and programs concerning the State's freedom of access laws in cooperation with the Right to Know Advisory Committee established in	0,500	0,500													
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GENERAL FUND TOTAL	<p>Title 1, section 117, 120                      \$70,576</p> <p>B. Respond to informal inquiries made by the public and public agencies and officials concerning the State's freedom of access laws;</p> <p>C. Respond to and work to resolve complaints made by the public and public agencies and officials concerning the State's freedom of access laws;</p> <p>D. Furnish, upon request, advisory opinions regarding the interpretation of and compliance with the State's freedom of access laws to any person or public agency or official in an expeditious manner. The ombudsman may not issue an advisory opinion concerning a specific matter with respect to which a lawsuit has been filed under Title 1, chapter 13. Advisory opinions must be publicly available after distribution to the requestor and the parties involved; and</p> <p>E. Make recommendations concerning ways to improve public access to public records and proceedings.</p> <p><b>3. Assistance.</b> The ombudsman may request from any public agency or official such assistance, services and information as will enable the ombudsman to effectively carry out the responsibilities of this section.</p> <p><b>4. Confidentiality.</b> The ombudsman may</p>		

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	<p>believes are confidential in order to make a recommendation concerning whether the public agency or official may release the records to the public. The ombudsman's recommendation is not binding on the public agency or official. The ombudsman shall maintain the confidentiality of records and information provided to the ombudsman by a public agency or official under this subsection and shall return the records to the public agency or official when the ombudsman's review is complete.</p> <p><b>5. Report.</b> The ombudsman shall submit a report not later than March 15th of each year to the Legislature and the Right To Know Advisory Committee established in Title 1, section 411 concerning the activities of the ombudsman for the previous year. The report must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. The total number of inquiries and complaints received;</li> <li>B. The number of inquiries and complaints received respectively from the public, the media and public agencies or officials;</li> <li>C. The number of complaints received concerning respectively public records and public meetings;</li> <li>D. The number of complaints received concerning respectively:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) State agencies;</li> <li>(2) County agencies;</li> <li>(3) Regional agencies;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

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	<p>(4) Municipal agencies;</p> <p>(5) School administrative units; and</p> <p>(6) Other public entities;</p> <p>E. The number of inquiries and complaints that were resolved;</p> <p>F. The total number of written advisory opinions issued and pending; and</p> <p>G. Recommendations concerning ways to improve public access to public records and proceedings.</p> <p><b>6. Repeal.</b></p>		
<i>Timelines for Compliance with Requests</i>			
<p><b>Sec. 3. 1 MRSA §408</b>, as amended by PL 2009, c. 240, §4, is further amended to read:</p> <p><b>§ 408. Public records available for public inspection and copying</b></p> <p><b>1. Right to inspect and copy.</b> Except as otherwise provided by statute, every person has the right to inspect and copy any public record during the regular business hours of the agency or official having custody of the public record within a reasonable period of time after making a request to inspect or copy the public record <del>the time limits established in section 408-A.</del> An agency or official may request clarification concerning which public record or public records are being requested, but in any case the agency or official shall</p>	<p><b>1. Right to inspect and copy.</b> Except as otherwise provided by statute, every person has the right to inspect and copy any public record during the regular business hours of the agency or official having custody of the public record within a reasonable period of time after making a request to inspect or copy the public record. An agency or official may request clarification concerning which public record or public records are being requested, but in any case the agency or official shall acknowledge receipt of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When person requests information that falls within FOA laws' disclosure requirements, and governmental entity knows that it has particular records containing that information, entity must at least inform requesting party that material is available and that the</li> </ul>	

<sup>7</sup> Bangor Publishing Co. v. City of Bangor, 544 A.2d 733 (ME 1988).

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<p>acknowledge receipt of the request within a reasonable period of time. <u>A person may request by telephone that a copy of the public record be mailed or e-mailed to that person.</u></p>	<p>the request within a reasonable period of time.</p>	<p>requesting party may come in and “inspect and copy” the information sought<sup>7</sup></p>	
<p><b>2. Inspection, translation and copying scheduled.</b> Inspection, translation and copying may be scheduled to occur at such time as will not delay or inconvenience the regular activities of the agency or official having custody of the public record sought, <u>as long as the inspection, translation and copying occur within the time limits established in section 408-A. The agency or official may use a 3rd party to make a copy of an original public record, but a requester may not remove the original of a public record from the agency or official.</u></p>	<p><b>2. Inspection, translation and copying scheduled.</b> Inspection, translation and copying may be scheduled to occur at such time as will not delay or inconvenience the regular activities of the agency or official having custody of the public record sought.</p>		
<p><b>3. Payment of costs.</b> Except as otherwise specifically provided by law or court order, an agency or official having custody of a public record may charge fees as follows.</p> <p>A. The agency or official may charge a reasonable fee to cover the cost of copying.</p> <p>B. The agency or official may charge a fee to cover the actual cost of searching for, retrieving and compiling the requested public record of not more than \$10 per hour after the first hour of staff time per request. Compiling the public record includes reviewing and redacting confidential information.</p>	<p><b>3. Payment of costs.</b> Except as otherwise specifically provided by law or court order, an agency or official having custody of a public record may charge fees as follows.</p> <p>A. The agency or official may charge a reasonable fee to cover the cost of copying.</p> <p>B. The agency or official may charge a fee to cover the actual cost of searching for, retrieving and compiling the requested public record of not more than \$10 per hour after the first hour of staff time per request. Compiling the public record includes reviewing and redacting confidential information.</p>		

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<p>C. If translation is necessary, the agency or official may charge a fee to cover the actual cost of translation.</p> <p>D. An agency or official may not charge for inspection.</p> <p>E. <u>If the requester requests that the public record be mailed, the agency or official may charge a fee not greater than the actual cost of mailing the record.</u></p>	<p>C. If translation is necessary, the agency or official may charge a fee to cover the actual cost of translation.</p> <p>D. An agency or official may not charge for inspection.</p>		
<p><b>4. Estimate.</b> The agency or official shall provide to the requester an estimate of the time necessary to complete the request and of the total cost. If the estimate of the total cost is greater than \$20, the agency or official shall inform the requester before proceeding. If the estimate of the total cost is greater than \$100, subsection 5 applies <u>and the estimate must be provided within 3 business days of the request.</u></p> <p><b>5. Payment in advance.</b> The agency or official may require a requester to pay all or a portion of the estimated costs to complete the request prior to the translation, search, retrieval, compiling and copying of the public record if:</p> <p>A. The estimated total cost exceeds \$100; or</p> <p>B. The requester has previously failed to pay a properly assessed fee under this chapter in a timely manner.</p>	<p><b>4. Estimate.</b> The agency or official shall provide to the requester an estimate of the time necessary to complete the request and of the total cost. If the estimate of the total cost is greater than \$20, the agency or official shall inform the requester before proceeding. If the estimate of the total cost is greater than \$100, subsection 5 applies.</p> <p><b>5. Payment in advance.</b> The agency or official may require a requester to pay all or a portion of the estimated costs to complete the request prior to the translation, search, retrieval, compiling and copying of the public record if:</p> <p>A. The estimated total cost exceeds \$100; or</p> <p>B. The requester has previously failed to pay a properly assessed fee under this chapter in a timely manner.</p>		

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<p><b>6. Waivers.</b> The agency or official may waive part or all of the total fee if:</p> <p>A. The requester is indigent; or</p> <p>B. Release of the public record requested is in the public interest because doing so is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.</p>	<p><b>6. Waivers.</b> The agency or official may waive part or all of the total fee if:</p> <p>A. The requester is indigent; or</p> <p>B. Release of the public record requested is in the public interest because doing so is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.</p>		
<p><b>Sec. 4. 1 MRSA §408-A</b> is enacted to read:</p> <p><b>§ 408-A. Timelines</b></p> <p><b>1. <u>Availability; redaction; location; collection.</u></b> <u>A public record must be made available immediately upon request unless time is required to redact the record so as to allow inspection and copying of only those portions of the record containing information that is a public record or to locate and collect a record that is not in active use or that is in storage.</u></p> <p><b>2. <u>Certification.</u></b> <u>If a public record is not available immediately, a public access officer shall promptly certify that fact in writing to the requester, provide an explanation for the delay and either provide an opportunity to inspect or copy the public record within 5 business days or mail or e-mail the public record within 5 business days.</u></p> <p><b>3. <u>Large or multiple requests.</u></b> <u>If a large</u></p>			

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LD 1465	Current Law	Interpretation of Current Law and Comments	Subcommittee Recommendation
<p><u>public record is requested or multiple public records are requested and the public access officer or a person acting on behalf of the agency or official cannot in the exercise of due diligence produce the entire record or multiple records within 5 business days after the request, the public access officer shall provide the portion of the public record or public records when available. The requester may waive this requirement and request to see the public record or public records requested as a whole when available.</u></p> <p><b>4. Estimate.</b> <u>If the cost to comply with a request to inspect or copy a public record is greater than \$100, an estimate must be provided within 3 business days of the request.</u></p> <p><b>5. Failure to comply.</b> <u>Failure to comply with this section may be treated as a denial of a request and is subject to the enforcement provisions of this chapter.</u></p>			
<p><b>Sec. 5. 1 MRSA §408-B</b> is enacted to read:</p> <p><b>§ 408-B. Inspection by requester</b></p> <p><b>1. Ten business days.</b> <u>A requester shall complete an inspection of a public record within 10 business days after the record is made available for inspection. If the inspection is not completed within the 10-business-day period, a public access officer or a person acting on behalf of the agency or official shall inform the requester that a written request for additional time may be filed with the agency or official that has custody of the public record.</u></p>			

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<p><u>2. Additional periods.</u> An agency or official shall allow an additional 20 business days beyond the period in subsection 1 for a requester to review a public record if the requester filed a written request for additional time with the agency or official or its public access officer or a person acting on behalf of the agency or official. If the inspection is not completed upon the expiration of the additional 20 business days, the public access officer or person acting on behalf of the agency or official shall inform the requester that a 2nd written request for an additional 10 days may be filed with the agency or official that has custody of the public record.</p> <p><u>3. Interruption of inspection.</u> The time allowed for inspection of a public record may be interrupted if the agency or official needs to use the public record. If an agency or official invokes this subsection, the public access officer, no later than 5 business days after the agency or official takes the record back, shall inform the requester in writing the dates that the public record will be available for the inspection to resume. The time allowed for an inspection is tolled during the period in which the public record is being used by the agency or official.</p>			