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COMMITTEE REPORT

May 3, 2017

**H. 3352**

Introduced by Reps. W. Newton, Taylor, Norrell and Erickson

S. Printed 5/3/17--S.

Read the first time March 23, 2017.

**THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY**

To whom was referred a Bill (H. 3352) to amend the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, by adding Section 1‑23‑665 so as to create the Office of Freedom of Information Act Review within, etc., respectfully

**REPORT:**

That they have duly and carefully considered the same and recommend that the same do pass:

GEORGE E. CAMPSEN III for Committee.

**STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT**

**Explanation of Fiscal Impact**

**Amended by House Judiciary on February 7, 2017**

**State Expenditure**

The bill creates within the Administrative Law Court (ALC) the Office of Freedom of Information Act Review. The Office of Freedom of Information Act Review has exclusive jurisdiction of cases arising out of right to inspect, copy, or receive an electronic transmission of a public record of a public body, and relating to challenges to statutory exemptions for specified types of information with certain exceptions. The bill also changes the time that a public body has to respond to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests. Under current law, a public body has fifteen working days to respond to a request with a determination as to the availability of requested information. There is no specified timeframe after which the records must be made available, just that they must be provided for inspection or copying. The bill changes these provisions to specify that a public body has ten working days to make a determination about the request and then thirty days following the determination to make the records accessible if the request is granted. For records older than twenty-four months, the timing extends to twenty days to reply to the request and thirty-five days to provide access to records when the request is granted.

In order to determine the potential impact of these provisions, the Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office (RFA) surveyed a sample of fourteen of the largest state agencies. The agencies surveyed include the Department of Administration, Department of Corrections, Department of Disabilities and Special Needs, Department of Education, Department of Health and Environment Control, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Juvenile Justice, Department of Mental Health, Department of Motor Vehicles, Department of Public Safety, Department of Social Services, Department of Transportation, State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, and the University of South Carolina. RFA received responses from seven of these larger agencies, as well as from the Administrative Law Court and the Judicial Department. Collectively, these responses indicate the impact is expected to vary, in many cases depending upon the number of FOIA requests an agency receives and its capacity to respond to the requests in a shorter timeframe. As such, the overall impact for agencies statewide is undetermined.

**Administrative Law Court.** Information is not available concerning the current number of FOIA actions heard in common pleas court that the Office of Freedom of Information Act Review would hear under this bill. As a result, a projection of an expenditure impact on the general fund is undetermined. However, in creating the Office of Freedom of Information Act Review to process cases and schedule hearings, the Administrative Law Court (ALC) expects an expenditure impact of at least $141,370. This amount covers hiring two additional FTEs, a hearing officer and an administrative staff person, for additional recurring general fund expenditures of $138,250 for salaries and employer contributions, and a one-time cost of $3,120 for office equipment for the two new positions.

**Department of Administration.** The agency indicates it can absorb the cost to implement additional requirements within existing resources.

**Department of Disabilities and Special Needs.** The agency indicates that they expect to hire two additional FTEs, an Attorney I and an Administrative Specialist II, for additional general fund expenditures of $110,995 including salaries and employer contributions. FOIA requests are currently handled by one staff member who has other responsibilities. The agency states that these additional positions are necessary to comply with the change in response time and to have legal representation at hearings of the Office of Freedom of Information Act Review.

**Department of Education.** The agency indicates that they expect to hire two additional FTEs, a program coordinator and an education associate, for an increase in general fund expenditures of $168,014 for salaries, employer contributions, and operating expenses. The increase in personnel is needed to comply with the provision that records must be produced within 30 days of an approved request.

**Department of Health and Human Services.** The agency indicates that the bill is expected to increase expenditures by $141,378 for additional personnel and operating expenses. The agency anticipates hiring two FTEs, an Attorney II and a Statistical Research Analyst II, at a total estimated cost of $128,178 for salaries and employer contributions. The agency also expects to contract with outside counsel to handle any FOIA litigation within the Office of Freedom of Information Act Review at an estimated cost of $13,200. These costs would be divided between general fund and other funds, specifically Medicaid, at an additional expenditure of $70,689 from each source of funds.

**Department of Public Safety.** The agency indicates that the bill is expected to increase expenditures by $178,716 for additional personnel and operating expenses. The agency anticipates hiring four Administrative Specialist II positions. The total salary and benefit projection per FTE is $42,679 annually.

**Department of Transportation.** The agency indicates that they can absorb the additional requirements within existing resources.

**State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education.**  The agency anticipates an increase in operational expenditures by an undetermined amount for equipment, supplies, and other costs. At this time, the agency does not anticipate a need for additional personnel, but this may change depending upon the number of requests received.

**Judicial Department.** This bill creates the Office of Freedom of Information Act Review within the ALC and vests it with exclusive jurisdiction over certain FOIA cases currently within the jurisdiction of circuit court. The bill provides further that the ALC, including the Office of Freedom of Information Act Review, is considered part of the unified judicial system for purposes of the state ethics act. The Code of Judicial Conduct binds hearing officers of the Office of Freedom of Information Act Review, and the Commission on Judicial Conduct handles complaints against them.

The expenditure impact on the general fund is undetermined, because information is not available concerning (1) the number of FOIA actions that would no longer be heard in common pleas court, or (2) the number of additional complaints the Commission on Judicial Conduct may handle for alleged violations of the Code of Judicial Conduct by Office of Freedom of Information Act Review hearing officers.

**Local Expenditure**

This bill adds to the current list of personal information that may be exempt from FOIA disclosure and adds to the current list of information that is deemed public for FOIA purposes.

The Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office contacted all 46 county governments and the Municipal Association of South Carolina regarding the expenditure impact of this portion of the bill and received two responses from the surveyed counties. One reporting county indicates that this bill would increase expenses of law enforcement for staffing needs, but the dollar amount would be dependent upon the number of incidents, the number of deputies involved, and the nature of the cases. The other reporting county indicates that recurring expenses would increase by $37,000 for an additional employee to process FOIA requests, and non-recurring expenses would increase by $2,000 for additional equipment. Due to the limited number of responses, the expenditure impact of this portion of the bill on local governments is undetermined.

Additionally, the bill requires state agencies, local governments, and political subdivisions to provide notice to all people obtaining records pursuant to FOIA requests that using public records for commercial solicitation is prohibited. Also, measures must be taken to ensure that no person or private entity obtains or distributes personal information from a public record for commercial solicitation. Since this portion of the bill requires local governments to perform activities that will be conducted in the normal course of business, this section of the bill will have no expenditure impact on local governments.

Frank A. Rainwater, Executive Director

Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office

**A** **BILL**

TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, BY ADDING SECTION 1‑23‑665 SO AS TO CREATE THE OFFICE OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REVIEW WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW COURT, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE; TO AMEND SECTION 1‑23‑500, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW COURT, SO AS TO PROVIDE THE COURT, INCLUDING THE OFFICE OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, IS CONSIDERED PART OF THE UNIFIED JUDICIAL SYSTEM FOR THE PURPOSES OF CERTAIN ETHICS, GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY, AND CAMPAIGN REFORM STATUTES; TO AMEND SECTION 30‑4‑30, RELATING TO RIGHTS TO INSPECT PUBLIC RECORDS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, SO AS TO INCLUDE ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSIONS AMONG THE RECORD FORMATS AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION, TO PROVIDE CERTAIN LIMITATIONS APPLICABLE TO PRISONERS, TO PROVIDE PUBLIC BODIES ARE NOT REQUIRED TO CREATE ELECTRONIC VERSIONS OF PUBLIC RECORDS TO FULFILL RECORDS REQUESTS, TO REVISE REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING FEES TO FULFILL RECORDS REQUESTS, AND TO REVISE THE MANNER FOR RESPONDING TO RECORDS REQUESTS; TO AMEND SECTION 30‑4‑40, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO MATTERS EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE IN THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, SO AS TO INCLUDE CERTAIN LAW ENFORCEMENT RECORDINGS; TO AMEND SECTION 30‑4‑50, RELATING TO CATEGORIES OF MATTERS DECLARED TO BE PUBLIC INFORMATION IN THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, SO AS TO INCLUDE LAW ENFORCEMENT VEHICLE MOUNTED VIDEO AND AUDIO RECORDINGS, AND TO PROVIDE THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT MAY APPLY FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT IF THERE IS CLEAR AND CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF SPECIFIC HARM FROM THE RELEASE OF THE RECORDING; TO AMEND SECTION 30‑4‑100, RELATING TO EQUITABLE REMEDIES AVAILABLE UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, SO AS TO REVISE THE AVAILABLE REMEDIES; TO AMEND SECTION 30‑4‑110, RELATING TO PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, SO AS TO REMOVE CRIMINAL PENALTIES, TO VEST EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OVER CASES ARISING FROM REQUESTS FOR RECORDS AND EXEMPTIONS FROM DISCLOSURE, TO PROVIDE EXCEPTIONS TO THIS JURISDICTION, TO PROVIDE RELATED PROCEDURES FOR PERSONS ALLEGING VIOLATIONS, TO PROVIDE REVISED REMEDIES AND RELIEF AVAILABLE FOR VIOLATIONS, AND TO PROVIDE A PROCESS FOR APPEALS; TO AMEND SECTION 30‑2‑50, RELATING TO THE PROHIBITION ON OBTAINING PERSONAL INFORMATION FROM A STATE AGENCY FOR COMMERCIAL SOLICITATION, SO AS TO EXTEND THE PROHIBITION TO INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE STATE; AND TO PROVIDE THAT THESE MEASURES TAKE EFFECT OCTOBER 1, 2017.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Article 5, Chapter 23, Title 1 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“Section 1‑23‑665. (A) There is created within the Administrative Law Court the Office of Freedom of Information Act Review. The Chief Judge of the Administrative Law Court shall serve as the Director of the Office of Freedom of Information Act Review. The hearing officers and staff must be appointed, hired, contracted, and supervised by the chief judge of the court, shall exercise their adjudicatory functions, duties, and responsibilities under the auspices of the Administrative Law Court as directed by the chief judge, and shall perform other functions and duties prescribed by the chief judge of the court. All employees of the office shall serve at the discretion of the chief judge. The chief judge is solely responsible for the administration of the office, the assignment of cases, and the administrative duties and responsibilities of the hearing officers and staff. Notwithstanding another provision of law, the chief judge also has the authority to promulgate rules governing practice and procedures before the Office of Freedom of Information Act Review. These rules are subject to review as are the rules of procedure promulgated by the Supreme Court pursuant to Article V of the South Carolina Constitution, 1895.

(B) Notwithstanding another provision of law, the hearing officers shall conduct hearings in accordance with Chapter 23, Title 1, the Administrative Procedures Act, and the rules of procedure for the Office of Freedom of Information Act Review, at suitable locations as determined by the chief judge.

(C) The hearing officers are bound by the Code of Judicial Conduct, as contained in Rule 501 of the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules. The sole grounds for discipline and sanctions for hearing officers are those contained in the Code of Judicial Conduct in Rule 502, Rule 7 of the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules. The Commission on Judicial Conduct, under the authority of the Supreme Court, shall handle complaints against hearing officers for possible violations of the Code of Judicial Conduct in the same manner as complaints against other judges. Notwithstanding another provision of law, an administrative law judge or hearing officer, and the judge’s or hearing officer’s spouse or guest, may accept an invitation to, and attend, a judicial‑related or bar‑related function, or an activity devoted to the improvement of the law, the legal system, or the administration of justice.

(D) Appeals from decisions of the hearing officers must be filed with the Administrative Law Court pursuant to the court’s appellate rules of procedure. Recordings of all hearings must be made part of the record on appeal, along with all evidence introduced at hearings, and copies will be provided to parties to those appeals at no charge. The chief judge may not hear appeals from these decisions.

(E) A hearing officer shall issue an order containing findings of fact and conclusions of law. If a hearing officer determines that records are not subject to disclosure, the determination constitutes a finding of good faith on the part of the public body or public official, and acts as a complete bar against the award of attorney’s fees or other costs to the prevailing party should the hearing officer’s determination be reversed on appeal. If a hearing officer determines that a record is subject to disclosure, the order must set forth in writing what information must be disclosed and when that disclosure must occur. If the decision of the hearing officer is not timely appealed to the Administrative Law Court, a prevailing party may apply to the Administrative Law Court to enforce the determination. If the decision is appealed to the Administrative Law Court, and the administrative law judge upholds a decision ordering disclosure of information, the administrative law judge may enforce the hearing officer’s determination as the court considers appropriate. If the administrative law judge rules that the determination must be enforced, the court may hold a person, the responsible officer, or the public official of a public body in civil contempt for failing to comply with the provisions of Section 30‑4‑30 or an order of the court relating to Section 30‑4‑30. The administrative law judge also may award attorney’s fees pursuant to Section 30‑4‑110.

(F) This section does not apply to data from a video or audio recording made by a law enforcement vehicle mounted recording device or dashboard camera.”

SECTION 2. Section 1‑23‑500 of the 1976 Code, as last amended by Act 202 of 2004, is further amended to read:

“Section 1‑23‑500. There is created the South Carolina Administrative Law Court, which is an agency and a court of record within the executive branch of the government of this State. The court shall consist of a total of six administrative law judges. The administrative law judges shall be part of the state employees retirement system. For purposes of Chapter 13, Title 8, the Administrative Law Court, including the Office of Freedom of Information Act, is considered part of the unified judicial system.”

SECTION 3. Section 30‑4‑30 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“Section 30‑4‑30. ~~(a)~~(A)(1) ~~Any~~ A person has a right to inspect ~~or~~, copy, or receive an electronic transmission of any public record of a public body, except as otherwise provided by Section 30‑4‑40, or other state and federal laws, in accordance with reasonable rules concerning time and place of access. This right does not extend to individuals serving a sentence of imprisonment in a state or county correctional facility in this State, in another state, or in a federal correctional facility; however, this may not be construed to prevent those individuals from exercising their constitutionally protected rights, including, but not limited to, their right to call for evidence in their favor in a criminal prosecution under the South Carolina Rules of Criminal Procedure.

(2) A public body is not required to create an electronic version of a public record when one does not exist to fulfill a records request.

~~(b)~~(B) The public body may establish and collect fees ~~not to exceed the actual cost of searching for or making copies of records~~ as provided for in this section. The public body may establish and collect reasonable fees not to exceed the actual cost of the search, retrieval, and redaction of records. The public body shall develop a fee schedule to be posted online. The fee for the search, retrieval, or redaction of records shall not exceed the prorated hourly salary of the lowest paid employee who, in the reasonable discretion of the custodian of the records, has the necessary skill and training to perform the request. Fees charged by a public body must be uniform for copies of the same record or document and may not exceed the prevailing commercial rate for the producing of copies. Copy charges may not apply to records that are transmitted in an electronic format. If records are not in electronic format and the public body agrees to produce them in electronic format, the public body may charge for the staff time required to transfer the documents to electronic format. However, members of the General Assembly may receive copies of records or documents at no charge from public bodies when their request relates to their legislative duties. The records must be furnished at the lowest possible cost to the person requesting the records. Records must be provided in a form that is both convenient and practical for use by the person requesting copies of the records concerned, if it is equally convenient for the public body to provide the records in this form. Documents may be furnished when appropriate without charge or at a reduced charge where the agency determines that waiver or reduction of the fee is in the public interest because furnishing the information can be considered as primarily benefiting the general public. Fees may not be charged for examination and review to determine if the documents are subject to disclosure. ~~Nothing in this chapter prevents the custodian of the public records from charging a reasonable hourly rate for making records available to the public nor requiring a reasonable deposit of these costs before searching for or making copies of the records~~ A deposit not to exceed twenty‑five percent of the total reasonably anticipated cost for reproduction of the records may be required prior to the public body searching for or making copies of records.

~~(c)~~(C) Each public body, upon written request for records made under this chapter, shall within ~~fifteen~~ ten days (excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays) of the receipt of ~~any such~~ the request, notify the person making ~~such~~ the request of its determination and the reasons ~~therefor.~~ for it; provided, however, that if the record is more than twenty‑four months old at the date the request is made, the public body has twenty days (excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays) of the receipt to make this notification. ~~Such a~~ This determination ~~shall~~ must constitute the final opinion of the public body as to the public availability of the requested public record ~~and, if~~, however, the determination is not required to include a final decision or express an opinion as to whether specific portions of the documents or information may be subject to redaction according to exemptions provided for by Section 30‑4‑40 or other state or federal laws. If the request is granted, the record must be furnished or made available for inspection or copying no later than thirty calendar days from the date on which the final determination was provided, unless the records are more than twenty‑four months old, in which case the public body has no later than thirty‑five calendar days from the date on which the final determination was provided. If a deposit as provided in subsection (B) is required by the public body, the record must be furnished or made available for inspection or copying no later than thirty calendar days from the date on which the deposit is received, unless the records are more than twenty‑four months old, in which case the public body has no later than thirty‑five calendar days from the date on which the deposit was received to fulfill the request. If written notification of the determination of the public body as to the availability of the requested public record is neither mailed, electronically transmitted, nor personally delivered to the person requesting the document within the ~~fifteen days allowed herein,~~ time set forth by this section, the request must be considered approved as to non‑exempt records or information. Exemptions from disclosure as set forth in Section 30‑4‑40 or by other state or federal laws are not waived by the public body’s failure to respond as set forth in this subsection. The various response, determination, and production deadlines provided by this subsection are subject to extension by written mutual agreement of the public body and the requesting party at issue, and this agreement shall not be unreasonably withheld.

~~(d)~~(D) The following records of a public body must be made available for public inspection and copying during the hours of operations of the public body, unless the record is exempt pursuant to Section 30‑4‑40 or other state or federal laws, without the requestor being required to make a written request to inspect or copy the records when the requestor appears in person:

(1) minutes of the meetings of the public body for the preceding six months;

(2) all reports identified in Section 30‑4‑50(A)(8) for at least the fourteen‑day period before the current day; ~~and~~

(3) documents identifying persons confined in ~~any~~ a jail, detention center, or prison for the preceding three months; and

(4) all documents produced by the public body or its agent that were distributed to or reviewed by a member of the public body during a public meeting for the preceding six‑month period.

(E) A public body that places the records in a form that is both convenient and practical for use on a publicly available Internet website is deemed to be in compliance with the provisions of subsection (D), provided that the public body also shall produce documents pursuant to this section upon request.”

SECTION 4. Section 30‑4‑40(a)(2) and (3) of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“(2) Information of a personal nature where the public disclosure thereof would constitute unreasonable invasion of personal privacy. Information of a personal nature shall include, but not be limited to, information as to gross receipts contained in applications for business licenses ~~and~~, information relating to public records which include the name, address, and telephone number or other such information of an individual or individuals who are handicapped or disabled when the information is requested for person‑to‑person commercial solicitation of handicapped persons solely by virtue of their handicap, and any audio recording of the final statements of a dying victim in a call to 911 emergency services. Any audio of the victim’s statements must be redacted prior to the release of the recording unless the privacy interest is waived by the victim’s next of kin. This provision must not be interpreted to restrict access by the public and press to information contained in public records.

(3) ~~Records of law enforcement and public safety agencies not otherwise available by state and federal law that were compiled in the process of detecting and investigating crime if the disclosure of the information would harm the agency by:~~

~~(A)~~ ~~disclosing identity of informants not otherwise known;~~

~~(B)~~ ~~the premature release of information to be used in a prospective law enforcement action;~~

~~(C)~~ ~~disclosing investigatory techniques not otherwise known outside the government;~~

~~(D)~~ ~~by endangering the life, health, or property of any person; or~~

~~(E)~~ ~~disclosing any contents of intercepted wire, oral, or electronic communications not otherwise disclosed during a trial~~ Records, video or audio recordings, or other information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information:

(A) would interfere with a prospective law enforcement proceeding;

(B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication;

(C) would constitute an unreasonable invasion of personal privacy;

(D) would disclose the identity of a confidential source, including a state, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of a record or information compiled by criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, by an agency conducting a lawful security intelligence investigation, or information furnished by a confidential source;

(E) would disclose current techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose current guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure would risk circumvention of the law;

(F) would endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;

(G) would disclose any contents of intercepted wire, oral, or electronic communications not otherwise disclosed during a trial.”

SECTION 5. Section 30‑4‑50 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“Section 30‑4‑50. (A) Without limiting the meaning of other sections of this chapter, the following categories of information are specifically made public information subject to the restrictions and limitations of Sections 30‑4‑20, 30‑4‑40, and 30‑4‑70 of this chapter:

(1) the names, sex, race, title, and dates of employment of all employees and officers of public bodies;

(2) administrative staff manuals and instructions to staff that affect a member of the public;

(3) final opinions, including concurring and dissenting opinions, as well as orders, made in the adjudication of cases;

(4) those statements of policy and interpretations of policy, statute, and the Constitution which have been adopted by the public body;

(5) written planning policies and goals and final planning decisions;

(6) information in or taken from any account, voucher, or contract dealing with the receipt or expenditure of public or other funds by public bodies;

(7) the minutes of all proceedings of all public bodies and all votes at such proceedings, with the exception of all such minutes and votes taken at meetings closed to the public pursuant to Section 30‑4‑70;

(8) reports which disclose the nature, substance, and location of any crime or alleged crime reported as having been committed. Where a report contains information exempt as otherwise provided by law, the law enforcement agency may delete that information from the report.

(9) notwithstanding any other provision of the law, data from a video or audio recording made by a law enforcement vehicle mounted recording device or dashboard camera that involves an officer involved incident resulting in death, injury, property damage, or the use of deadly force.

(a) A law enforcement or public safety agency may apply to the circuit court for an order to prevent the disclosure of the video or audio recording data. Notice of the request and of the hearing must be provided to the person seeking the record. A hearing must be requested within fifteen days (excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays) of the receipt of the request for disclosure and the hearing shall be held in camera.

(b) The court may order the recording data not be disclosed upon a showing by clear and convincing evidence that the recording is exempt from disclosure as specified in Section 30‑4‑40(a)(3) and that the reason for the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosure. A court may order the recording data be edited to redact specific portions of the data and then released, upon a showing by clear and convincing evidence that portions of the recording are not exempt from disclosure as specified in Section 30‑4‑40(a)(3).

(c) A court order to withhold the release of recording data under this section must specify a definite time period for the withholding of the release of the recording data and must include the court’s findings.

(d) A copy of the order shall be made available to the person requesting the release of the recording data.

(10) statistical and other empirical findings considered by the Legislative Audit Council in the development of an audit report.

(B) No information contained in a police incident report or in an employee salary schedule revealed in response to a request pursuant to this chapter may be utilized for commercial solicitation. Also, the home addresses and home telephone numbers of employees and officers of public bodies revealed in response to a request pursuant to this chapter may not be utilized for commercial solicitation. However, this provision must not be interpreted to restrict access by the public and press to information contained in public records.”

SECTION 6. Section 30‑4‑100 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“Section 30‑4‑100. ~~(a)~~(A) ~~Any~~ Except for violations arising from Section 30‑4‑30 or challenges to exemption under Section 30‑4‑40, a citizen of the State may apply to the circuit court for ~~either or both~~ a declaratory judgment ~~and~~, injunctive relief, or both, to enforce the provisions of this chapter in appropriate cases ~~as long as such~~ if the application is made no later than one year ~~following~~ after the date ~~on which the~~ of the alleged violation ~~occurs~~ or one year after a public vote in public session, whichever comes later. The circuit court shall also have exclusive jurisdiction to hear a challenge to (1) a determination that an organization is not a public body as defined by Section 30‑4‑20(a), and (2) data from a video or audio recording made by a law enforcement vehicle mounted recording device or dashboard camera. The court may order equitable relief as it considers appropriate, and a violation of this chapter must be considered to be an irreparable injury for which no adequate remedy at law exists.

~~(b)~~(B) If a person or entity seeking ~~such~~ relief under this section prevails, he ~~or it~~ may be awarded reasonable attorney’s fees and other costs of litigation specific to the request. If ~~such~~ the person or entity prevails in part, the court may in its discretion award him ~~or it~~ reasonable attorney’s fees or an appropriate portion ~~thereof~~ of those attorney’s fees.”

SECTION 7. Section 30‑4‑110 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“Section 30‑4‑110. ~~Any person or group of persons who willfully violates the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days for the first offense, shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than sixty days for the second offense and shall be fined three hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than ninety days for the third or subsequent offense.~~

(A) The Office of Freedom of Information Act Review has exclusive jurisdiction over all cases, except determinations that an organization is not a public body as defined in Section 30‑4‑20(a) and cases involving data from a video or audio recording made by a law enforcement vehicle mounted recording device or dashboard camera where the circuit court has exclusive jurisdiction, arising from Section 30‑4‑30 or challenges to exemptions under Section 30‑4‑40 subject only to appellate review consistent with Section 1‑23‑380. A person aggrieved by a violation of Section 30‑4‑30 or challenges to exemptions under Section 30‑4‑40 may file a request for a hearing before the Office of Freedom of Information Act Review within one year after the occurrence of the alleged violation.

(B) A citizen of this State may file a request for a hearing with the Office of Freedom of Information Act Review pursuant to Section 1‑23‑665 in the following instances:

(1) to seek specific enforcement of a request made pursuant to Section 30‑4‑30, when the public body from which the records are requested fails to comply with the time limits provided in Section 30‑4‑30(C),

(2) to challenge the reasonableness of a fee assessed pursuant to Section 30‑4‑30, and

(3) to challenge a public body’s determination that the requested information is not a public record under Section 30‑4‑20(c), or that the requested information is exempt from disclosure under Section 30‑4‑40.

(C) A public body may file a request for hearing with the Office of Freedom of Information Act Review pursuant to Section 1‑23‑665 to seek relief from unduly burdensome, overly broad, vague, repetitive, or otherwise improper requests, or where it has received a request but it is unable to make a good faith determination as to whether the information is exempt from disclosure.

(D) If a request for disclosure may result in the release of records or information exempt from disclosure under Section 30‑4‑40(a)(1), (2), (4), (5), (9), (14), (15), or (19), a person or entity with a specific interest in the underlying records or information shall have the right to request a hearing with the Office of Freedom of Information Act Review or to intervene in an action previously filed.

(E) If a person or entity seeking relief under this section prevails, the hearing officer may order:

(1) equitable relief as he considers appropriate,

(2) actual or compensatory damages, or

(3) reasonable attorney’s fees and other costs of litigation specific to the request, unless otherwise barred by a finding of good faith pursuant to Section 1‑23‑665(E).

(F) If the person or entity prevails in part, he may be awarded reasonable attorney’s fees or other costs of litigation specific to the request, or an appropriate portion thereof, unless otherwise barred.

(G) If the hearing officer finds that the public body has arbitrarily and capriciously violated the provisions of this chapter by refusal or delay in disclosing or providing copies of a public record, it may, in addition to actual or compensatory damages or equitable relief, impose a civil fine of five hundred dollars.

(H) A determination of the Office of Freedom of Information Act Review may be appealed to the Administrative Law Court or enforced by an administrative law judge pursuant to Section 1‑23‑665. The service of a notice of appeal to the Administrative Law Court acts to automatically stay matters decided in the order, judgment, decree or decision on appeal, and to automatically stay the relief ordered in the appealed order, judgment, or decree or decision. This automatic stay continues in effect until the final judgement or decision of the Administrative Law Court or unless otherwise ordered by the administrative law judge. Further appeals to the Court of Appeals are subject to Section 1‑23‑610 and the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules.”

SECTION 8. Section 30‑2‑50 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“Section 30‑2‑50. (A) A person or private entity shall not knowingly obtain or use personal information obtained from a state agency, a local government, or other political subdivision of the State for commercial solicitation directed to any person in this State.

(B) Each state agency, local government, and political subdivision of the State shall provide a notice to all requestors of records pursuant to this chapter and to all persons who obtain records pursuant to this chapter that obtaining or using public records for commercial solicitation directed to any person in this State is prohibited.

(C) All state agencies, local governments, and political subdivisions of the State shall take reasonable measures to ensure that no person or private entity obtains or distributes personal information obtained from a public record for commercial solicitation.

(D) A person knowingly violating the provisions of subsection (A) is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars or imprisoned for a term not to exceed one year, or both.

~~(E)~~ ~~This chapter does not apply to a local governmental entity of a subdivision of this state or local government.~~”

SECTION 9. If any section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such holding shall not affect the constitutionality or validity of the remaining portions of this act, the General Assembly hereby declaring that it would have passed this act, and each and every section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause, phrase, and word thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more other sections, subsections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, sentences, clauses, phrases, or words hereof may be declared to be unconstitutional, invalid, or otherwise ineffective.

SECTION 10. This act takes effect on October 1, 2017.

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