

**Testimony of the
D.C. Open Government Coalition**

by

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Best Practices Symposium

of the

D.C. Board of Ethics and Government Accountability

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Thank you again for this annual opportunity for citizens to suggest ways to improve government transparency.

The Open Government Coalition is a D.C. nonprofit organization that seeks to enhance the public's access to government information and ensure the transparency of government operations of the District of Columbia. We believe that transparency promotes civic engagement and is critical to responsive and accountable government. We strive to improve the processes by which the public gains access to government records and proceedings, and to educate the public and government officials about the principles and benefits of open government in a democratic society. The Coalition is independent but is a member of the National Freedom of Information Coalition, a nonpartisan alliance of dozens of citizen-driven nonprofit freedom of information organizations across the nation, academic and First Amendment centers, journalistic societies and attorneys.

We turn in a moment to our chief concern, the work needed in the year ahead to improve transparency under the Open Meetings Act. But before that, for a quick look back, we note the past year has seen some progress.

- In July the Mayor issued a new directive on "Transparency, Open Government and Open Data" (Mayor's Order 2014-170) calling for new web access to government information, an annual open government report by agencies, and a new position of Chief Data Officer.
- With adoption of a commercial software package called FOIAXpress, D.C. government opened a central web portal in July for submitting FOIA requests to many D.C. agencies.
- The Office of Open Government initiated a section of the Office website with information on all meetings of boards and commissions.
- Note also that volunteers showed the power of civic hacking by creating an accessible version of the D.C. Code.

In the department of unfinished business, the BEGA report from last year's symposium called for some changes that have not come to pass, including clarified authority for the Office of Open Government concerning Freedom of Information Act appeals, expanded coverage of the Open Meetings Act to include

the Advisory Neighborhood Commissions, and legislative action to structure and mandate the District's approach to the open data topic.

To develop ideas that can help guide action in the coming year, the Coalition on June 24 convened a community conversation on open government and is preparing from that input a white paper for the executive and legislative branches addressing the triad -- records, meetings and data. We hope that will be a useful stimulus for open government in the District.

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Concerning open meetings, we have new data from the third in our series of reviews; the results show the need for improvement. We examined on-line information about meetings of two dozen agencies over the eleven months from September 2013 through July 2014—over 450 meetings.¹ Our full report is attached. In brief, we found:

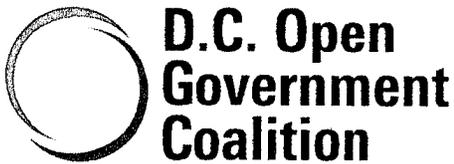
- Of the 24 we re-evaluated, **three public bodies posted no meeting information** on the Web.
- Many of the 21 other bodies studied gave basic **notice** of all or most meetings: 14 noticed all but 7 still posted notices inconsistently.
- **Agendas** are also posted inconsistently: 11 bodies did so regularly but 10 posted none or irregularly.
- **Closed meetings**: 7 public bodies (with posted information) closed about a quarter of all meetings in part or completely (and one of the bodies with nothing posted told us all its meetings are closed). Advance notice of the legal basis for closure was inconsistent (only 66% of the time). Information after the fact about closed sessions was even worse: we found no recorded vote to close for half (65 of 120) of the relevant meetings (closed in part or whole). Four bodies with a total of 50 closed parts had no recorded roll call closure vote information at all.
- Public bodies posted online a **full meeting record** (recording or transcript) for half the meetings (253 of 459) but those 253 were meetings of only 7 bodies. Nine more posted adequate minutes online for 58 meetings. Full meeting records of four more bodies were available at an office.

The conclusion is inescapable: the Office needs to rapidly expand its capacity in this area (where the statutory enforcement mandate is clearest). In our follow-up interviews we found continuing lack of information about the Act's requirements. An on-line course for easy access for members, a practice manual for staff, technical assistance with recording meetings and ongoing vigorous monitoring are all good practices to consider if resources allow.²

The Coalition looks forward to working with BEGA and the Office of Open Government towards our common goals in the coming year.

¹ On-line access to meeting information remains needlessly difficult. Meeting notices and links to meeting materials are sometimes included among many other items on a general calendar where meetings are difficult to spot. Full meeting records such as videos are sometimes buried in a news or other section of the site whose title is too generic to guide the public.

² See also Ann Schwing, "Innovative Remedies for Open Meetings Violations." ABA, *State & Local Law News*, Summer 2012. Available at: http://www.americanbar.org/publications/state_local_law_news/2011_12/summer_2012/remedies_open_meeting_violations.html.



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OPEN MEETINGS ACT COMPLIANCE REVIEW 2013-2014

September 16, 2014

The D.C. Open Meetings Act is now more than three years old, since taking effect April 1, 2011. This is the Coalition's third review of the statute in operation.¹

We have followed a set of public bodies for three years to see their compliance with requirements in the Act. This time we examine 24 bodies over the 11 months of September 2013 through July 2014.² From their Web sites we found evidence of 459 meetings; for each, we looked for the details mandated by law: advance notice and agenda; advance notice of one or more of the permissible legal grounds for closing the meeting (or any part); and availability of information afterwards including roll call vote to close any part and a full record of the meeting by recording or transcript (or detailed minutes in place of a detailed record).

The 24 public bodies we reviewed are in Appendix A. A summary of the provisions of the act and how we applied them in our review is in Appendix B.

Summary of Findings

- A. Of the 24 we re-evaluated, **three public bodies posted no meeting information** on the Web.
- B. Many of the 21 other bodies studied gave basic **notice** of all or most meetings: 14 noticed all and 7 posted notices inconsistently. (We could sometimes tell there had been a meeting, even with no notice, from agendas or minutes.)
- C. Meeting **agendas** are also posted inconsistently: 11 bodies did so regularly but 10 posted none or irregularly.

¹ In our first review we looked at performance in the statute's first year, from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012. These results are available at <http://www.dcohc.org/node/1595>, and a report of a public seminar discussing them during Sunshine Week 2013 is at <http://www.dcohc.org/node/1629>. The results of the second review, covering April 2012 to August 2013, can be found at <http://www.dcohc.org/content/open-meetings-compliance-still-lagging-0>.

² The previous review considered 25 bodies but one less this time. We learned from the Open Government Office that the Board of Directors of the Public Access Corporation (created by statute to operate the production facility and television channels provided by the cable franchise holder), is not a public body within the terms of the Act. See D.C. Code § 34-1253.02. This report is by Fritz Mulhauser, based on data gathered and analyzed in August 2014 by Jonah Becker Antonelli, Legal Assistant at the American Civil Liberties Union of the Nation's Capital. The Coalition is grateful for his assistance.

- D. **Closed meetings:** 7 public bodies (with posted information) closed about a quarter of all meetings in part or completely (and one of the bodies with nothing posted told us all its meetings are closed). Advance notice of the legal basis for closure was inconsistent (only 66% of the time). Information after the fact about closed sessions was even worse: we found no recorded vote to close for half (65 of 120) of the relevant meetings (closed in part or whole). Four bodies with a total of 50 closed parts had no recorded roll call closure vote information for the full period we reviewed.
- E. Public bodies posted online a **full meeting record** (recording or transcript) for half the meetings (253 of 459) but those 253 were meetings of only 7 bodies. Nine additional bodies posted adequate minutes online for 58 meetings. Full meeting records of four more bodies were available at an office.

Discussion: Trends and Observations

Meeting information on Web sites of public bodies remains needlessly difficult to locate. Information is inaccessible in two ways:

- Meeting notices and links to meeting materials are sometimes included among many other items on a general calendar where meetings are difficult to spot.
- Full meeting records are sometimes buried in a news or other section of the site whose title is too generic to guide the public seeking meeting details.

The Open Government Office could help advocate for improved access. Major D.C. agencies have this year started adopting a standard home page format with a tab for “Open Government Information,” including records available without request and also Freedom of Information Act request details. If boards and commissions used a similar standardized home page tab, that would be a logical place for Open Meetings Act details.

Full results are in the table of public bodies following the appendices. Key observations include:

- A. **Fewer bodies with no Open Meetings Act postings at all.** Three of the public bodies reviewed (down from five in 2013) have no information about meetings on their Web sites: the Judicial Disabilities and Tenure Commission, the Rental Housing Commission, and the Real Property Tax Appeals Commission. The first two remain dark from our 2013 survey; the third is newly dark, adding nothing new since last year. These public bodies can benefit from further guidance how all of their “gatherings” (as the statute defines them, including hearings and closed sessions) are covered by the statute. We followed up to learn views of staff about application of the statute; notes from interviews at all three are in Appendix C.
- B. **In general: three bodies improved but consistent compliance remains rare.**
- (1) The Contract Appeals Board, Employee Appeals Board and Public Employee Relations Board have improved their Open Meetings Act compliance since our last review. The Contract Appeals Board has advanced from posting no meeting information to posting regular notices and detailed agendas, though full meeting records are still not available. The Employee Appeals Board added minutes to their site, though still does not post meeting notices in advance. (We determined the total number of meetings after the fact, by inspecting the posted minutes.) The Public Employee Relations Board improved modestly; instead of posting nothing at all as in 2012-13, the Board now posted meeting notices but not agendas or full meeting records or minutes.
 - (2) Public bodies, in general, in 2013-14 were still far from full compliance with the Open Meetings Act;
 - a. Three posted nothing and two posted almost no information; six were this deficient last year.
 - b. Nine public bodies posted some information, but with much missing; eight last year.
 - c. Eight posted significant information but omitted some important items; seven such last year.
 - d. As in both prior reviews, only one body was in full compliance.

- C. **Meeting notices still missing in too many.** Though 80% of meetings were noticed, still five bodies that posted other details published no notices (for 33 meetings), in addition to the three bodies that provided no meetings details at all. (Notices could have been posted at one time, but been removed by the time of our review.) This is worse than last year.
- D. **Agenda posting is improving.** Of the 21 bodies that posted information, 18 complied in this review by posting advance agendas for over 80% of meetings. That compares to less than half the bodies in our 2012-2013 review. This is an essential requirement, since accurate advance agendas are essential for the public to locate public bodies' meetings of interest.
- F. **Meeting records are still a trouble spot.** Public bodies have the most difficulty complying with the statute's requirements that meeting records be quickly available afterwards. Meetings must be recorded; "detailed minutes" suffice only where "recording is not feasible." Copies of meeting records shall be "made available for public inspection" (the statute doesn't say how) on a fast schedule (3 days for minutes, 7 days for recordings or transcripts). We found full records or minutes posted for about two thirds of meetings (we couldn't tell if they had been posted timely).

For the 14 bodies without full records on the Web we called and found four have them available at their offices. But clearly many public bodies may be still struggling to document meetings' full contents in the first place. (For more details on these bodies without full records see Appendix D.)

(1) **Full records are online for half the meetings, at seven bodies.** We found full records (recording or transcript) of 253 of our 459 meetings (about half) but these were at only 7 of the 21 bodies: the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, the Historic Preservation Review Board, the Public Charter School Board, the Public Service Commission, the State Board of Education, the UDC Board of Trustees, and the Zoning Commission. The other 14 bodies (of the 21) posted no full record information.

(2) **Some minutes are posted and their quality has improved.** We found minutes posted as an alternative to full records for 58 meetings by nine public bodies. In general, they seemed adequate. (In prior years when we found all or most minutes too brief to suffice, the Coalition and the Office of Open Government disagreed over criteria of evaluation. For further discussion of what the Coalition looked for, see Appendix B.)

(3) **Other access to full meeting records.** When we tried to talk to someone at each of the 14 bodies lacking online full meeting records, four explained how to get access at their office to a full record (though one charged a fee). Eight proved impossible to reach in repeated tries and the rest said they had no full record accessible in any form.

- E. **Trends.** Overall, 12 bodies' compliance was unchanged from last year (and received the same Coalition grade).
 - a. In a definite improvement since 2013, we found six bodies improved their information posting in some way: the Contract Appeals Board, the Public Employee Relations Board, the Eastern Market Advisory Committee, the Employee Appeals Board, the Corrections Information Council, the Police Complaints Board, and the State Board of Education.
 - b. Unfortunately, three bodies did worse: the Real Property Tax Appeals Commission did not post its meeting information at all in the past year, in contrast to 2013. The Board of Elections and Ethics posted fewer meeting notices. And the Public Charter School Board also neglected to post notices and declined in its agenda postings as well.

APPENDIX A

Public Bodies Reviewed

- Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
- Contract Appeals Board
- Corrections Information Council
- Eastern Market Community Advisory committee
- Educational Licensure Commission
- Board of Elections and Ethics
- Employee Appeals Board
- Historic Preservation Review Board
- Commission on Human Rights
- Housing Authority Commission
- Judicial Disabilities and Tenure Commission
- Library Board of Trustees
- Medicine Board
- Police Complaints Board
- Public Charter School Board
- Public Employee Relations Board
- Public Service Commission
- Real Property Tax Appeals Commission
- Rental Housing Commission
- State Board of Education
- Taxi Commission
- Board of Directors of Washington Convention and Sports Authority
- UDC Board of Trustees
- Zoning Commission

APPENDIX B

How We Tallied Compliance with Certain Requirements of the Open Meetings Act About Record of Meetings (D.C. Code § 2-578) and Closing Meetings (D.C. Code § 2-575)

“The public policy of the District is that all persons are entitled to full and complete information regarding the affairs of government and the actions of those who represent them.” D.C. Code § 2-572.

As one way to carry out that ambitious policy, the Council in 2011 passed the Open Meetings Act requiring “public bodies” to do their work in public and to inform the public in various ways such as by publishing notices and agendas of meetings in advance and records of meetings afterwards.³

The Act requires that public meetings shall be recorded by electronic means whether they are open or closed. D.C. Code § 2-578 (a). Meetings are to be open and may be closed for only 14 specific reasons listed in the law. D.C. Code § 2-575 (b). The body closing its meeting must give advance notice of that plan along with the meeting notice and agenda, as well as the reason(s) for closing part or all and the matters to be discussed. The body must at the meeting take a public vote to close the session or portion and again give the reasons and subjects to be discussed. The body may withhold all or part of a meeting record “under the standard established for closed meetings.” D.C. Code § 2-578 (b).

1. Issues Regarding the Record

(a) Full Record (D.C. Code § 2-578)

The Act requires that all meetings (open or closed) be recorded by electronic means, though detailed minutes shall be kept if recording isn’t feasible. D.C. Code § 2-578 (a). Then “[c]opies of records shall be made available for public inspection” as soon as practicable, but no later than 3 business days for minutes and 7 days for full records. D.C. Code § 2-578 (b)(2). We examined the Web site of each body to locate a full record (recording or transcript) of each meeting, or minutes. We checked for other access to the full record by calling the office of each body.

(b) What are “Detailed Minutes”?

The Act does not define detailed minutes. The Coalition study team in 2013 developed a working definition of the Act’s requirement. The “full record” includes by definition everything said. At issue is how much less may be included in minutes for them to be a satisfactory representation of what took place.

We started with the premise that “detailed minutes” should convey to the reader the key information available in an electronic recording: sufficient detail to show the members of the body present; a thorough description of issues before the body (not simply summaries); of discussion by the board both in general and on a matter being decided; of any member presentations, guest speaker presentations and comments from the public; of any

³ The Act applies chiefly to boards, commissions and advisory bodies that take formal votes. It does not apply to D.C. government agencies, courts, charter school governing boards, or Advisory Neighborhood Commissions. D.C. Code § 2-574 (3). There are about 200 boards and commissions. See list at <http://obc.dc.gov/page/district-of-columbia-boards-and-commissions>. The mayor sent legislation to the Council (bill B20-0071) on January 18, 2013, to abolish about 30 statutory bodies. The Council Committee of the Whole held a brief hearing June 5, 2013, with testimony chiefly from the administration (reporting over a thousand appointments by the mayor since he took office in 2011), but the bill has not advanced further. The original Open Meetings Act called for a report by the relevant Council committee by June 2011 on extending coverage to the Advisory Neighborhood Commissions, D.C. Code § 2-575(g). The report has never been completed. An “ANC Transparency” bill, B20-0471, is pending in the Council that would provide a process for meeting information to be sent from ANCs to the Office of ANCs for publication.

decisions whether by vote (by voice vote, roll call or other method) or some other method of resolving a disputed question; a listing of exhibits and records received by the body whether for use in a decision, voting or consideration in any way; and an account of all conversation on the record held during the meeting regardless of the nature of the conversation, the subject matter or the speaker.

Minutes may be substituted where recording isn't feasible; they take the place of that missing complete record. Therefore, minutes that only summarize a meeting without the contents discussed above would seem to be against the public policy of "full and complete information" that the act is intended to carry out.

Recording technology, either full sound and video or audio alone, is widely available at low cost; claims of lack of feasibility are thus hard to understand. In 2014 we found a full record available for only half the bodies (7 on-line, four at offices). For the rest where we found no full record available online or at an office, we had no way to assess what genuine issues of feasibility may have played a part.

Staff and members at smaller public bodies have told the Open Government Office that the meeting record requirements are burdensome--recording the sessions, posting on-line, or writing minutes and posting them if recording isn't feasible. Posting deadlines add further pressure (seven days for full records, three days for minutes). From postings on-line, we couldn't tell if materials had been posted on time.

After reviewing a draft of the Coalition's 2013 report, the director of the Office said the Coalition content standard for detailed minutes is "an overly burdensome bar." In her view a summary suffices if it communicates the topics discussed, members' positions and final actions taken. As to timeliness, she said her office is advising public bodies to post drafts of minutes by the three-day point, especially where minutes may not be final until approved at a later meeting.

Minutes have improved. We judged the ones we saw in the present review of 2013-14 to be generally adequate.

2. Issues Regarding Closed Meetings

The Open Meetings Act allows for a meeting or portion of any meeting to be closed. D.C. Code § 2-575(b). Our table displays the total meetings we found, and then in separate columns separates that figure into the number of meetings that were entirely open and the number of meetings that were closed to any extent.

(a) What Counts As Record Vote to Close?

The Open Meetings Act requires that "before a meeting or portion of a meeting may be closed the public body shall...vote in favor of closure." D.C. Code § 2-575(c)(1). Additionally, "[a] copy of the roll call vote and the statement shall be provided in writing and made available to the public." D.C. Code § 2-575(c)(2). We looked in the record or minutes of a meeting for such a vote. We counted the vote only if the record showed the roll call required; only three of seven bodies with closed meetings or segments had such recorded votes. Though the Alcoholic Beverage Board improved greatly—from no recorded roll call votes in our prior study to 60 of 65 closings marked by a vote this year. But the Education Licensure Commission, Employee Appeals Board, UDC Trustees, and the Zoning Commission combined had a total of 50 closings without the reported roll call vote.

(b) What We Counted as "Statutory Basis of Closing"

The Open Meetings Act provides the only acceptable grounds for closing a meeting. And before closing a meeting or a portion of the meeting, a public body must announce one or more of those. D.C. Code § 2-575(c)(2) ("presiding officer shall make a statement providing the reason for closure, including citations from subsection (b)...and the subjects to be discussed."). We looked in the record for the required reference. Most did so, but the main outlier was the Zoning Commission whose records showed no grounds for 31 closures.

APPENDIX C

Follow-up with Three Public Bodies with No Data Posted

Real Property Tax Appeals Commission

This body appeared to have published no meeting information in the year we reviewed. At the time of our review, the calendar in a “Newsroom” section of the Commission Web site included a notice of one Commission administrative meeting in April 2013 and an agenda for another in August 2013, but none for the period of the present review. Staff confirmed we hadn’t missed anything.

The Commission also meets in panels to do its work of hearing appeals of property appraisals from which real estate taxes are calculated. These hearings are concentrated in the early months of each fiscal year and it’s not clear if notices are posted in advance of the many sessions. The Commission Web site includes lists of panel hearings and the properties for review in each, from September 2013 through January 2014. These appear not to qualify as “notices of meetings” as intended by the Act, as they seem to be post-dated (all, back to September 2013, bear the date of January 9, 2014).

Rental Housing Commission

This body sets allowable rent increases and decides appeals of initial decisions on tenants’ claims their rent went up too much. It is administratively a part of the Department of Housing and Community Development but information on Commission meetings is invisible on the department Web site. Staff said the Commission holds only hearings and that activity is noticed only on a signboard outside the Commission office, updated monthly.

Judicial Disabilities and Tenure Commission

This body considers several kinds of matters concerning members of the judiciary in the District – complaints that a judge’s conduct warrants disciplinary action; involuntary retirement of a judge for reasons of health; evaluation of judges seeking reappointment; and evaluation of judges who retire and wish to continue in senior status. As in prior years, staff explained their view that no information needs to be posted as the Commission holds no public meetings.

APPENDIX D

Follow-up with 14 Public Bodies with No Full Records Online

1. Full records (video or audio) or transcript available elsewhere.

Contract Appeals Board—Full records of Board meetings are available in the office.

Board of Elections and Ethics—Full records are usually available within ten days after meetings, available in person or in response to an email request, though full audio recordings are available only at cost from a non-government contractor.

Housing Authority Board of Commissioners—Audio recordings of meetings are available but only at cost from a non-government contractor. Minutes will be emailed upon request.

Police Complaints Board—Audio recordings of Board meetings are available upon request, but details are unclear. Staff said they would like guidance from the Open Government Office how to make them available to a requester.

2. Full records not available anywhere.

Corrections Information Council—The Council does not have full records of its meetings in any form. Staff said they will e-mail minutes upon request and they plan to post minutes online later this year.

Eastern Market Community Advisory Committee—The Committee does not have full records of its meetings in any form. Minutes are available online.

Commission on Human Rights—The Commission does not keep full records of its meetings in any form. Minutes are available online.

3. Bodies we couldn't reach to follow up.

The following either had insufficient contact information posted, did not answer, or did not return our calls: Education Licensure Commission, Employee Appeals Board, Library Board of Trustees, Medicine Board, Public Employee Relations Board, Taxi Commission, and Board of Directors of Washington Convention and Sports Authority.

APPENDIX E

Grades for Basic Information Availability—Items Required by Law

Grade of F— 3 public bodies that have no online information (compared to last year’s review showing 5 public bodies without any online information)

Judicial Disabilities and Tenure Commission
Rental Housing Commission
Real Property Tax Appeals Commission

Grade of D—2 public bodies with almost no information (compared to last year’s review showing 3 public bodies with almost no information)

Public Employee Relations Board (only posted notices; does not indicate closed/open meeting)

Board of Directors of Washington Convention and Sport Authority (posts dates of meetings only)

Grade of C—10 public bodies with much missing information (compared to last year’s review showing 8 public bodies with much missing information)

Contract Appeals Board (no full records or minutes)

Eastern Market Advisory Committee (posts notices, agendas, and minutes, but notice calendar is broken)

Education Licensure Commission (complete notices but few agendas and no minutes/records; missing statutory bases for closure and record of vote to close)

Board of Elections and Ethics (complete notices, almost complete agendas; no minutes/records)

Employee Appeals Board (no notices, but complete agendas; we determined meeting numbers using minutes; missing record of vote to close)

Housing Authority Commission (missing agendas and most minutes)

Commission on Human Rights (agendas and minutes too similar; missing past notices)

Medicine Board (no full records or minutes)

Public Charter School Board (posts full minutes but missing all past notices)

Taxi Commission (missing statutory bases of closing and record of vote to close; missing almost all minutes)

Grade of B—7 public bodies with significant information but missing other data (compared to last year’s review showing 7 public bodies with some missing data)

Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (almost in full compliance; missing a few notices, records/minutes)

Corrections Information Council (missing minutes and/or records)

Library Board of Trustees (missing some agendas, minutes)

Police Complaints Board (missing notices and one statutory basis of closing)

Public Service Commission (missing a few agendas and records)

State Board of Education (missing several records)

UDC Board of Trustees (missing an agenda, one statutory basis of closing, and two records)

Grade of A—1 public body with full data

Historic Preservation Board

Table I—Open Meetings Act Compliance, 2013-2014 – 24 D.C. Boards and Commissions

Board or Commission	Total Meetings: 9/1/13- 7/31/14	Open Meetings	Closed Meetings ⁴	Notice	Agenda	Statutory Basis of Closing	Record Vote to Close	Minutes	Full Record
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board	84	84	65	64	64	60	60	0	77
Contract Appeals Board	56	56	0	56	56	N/A	N/A	0	0
Corrections Information Council	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
Eastern Market Community Advisory Committee ⁵	5	5	0	0	5	N/A	N/A	5	0
Educational Licensure Commission	8	5	3	8	0	0	0	0	0
Board of Elections and Ethics	22	22	0	22	20	N/A	N/A	0	0
Employee Appeals Board	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	0
Historic Preservation Review Board	22	22	0	22	22	N/A	N/A	0	22
Commission on Human Rights	5	5	0	0	5	N/A	N/A	5	0
Housing Authority Commission	19	19	0	19	13	N/A	N/A	5	0
Judicial Disabilities and Tenure Commission ⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Library Board of Trustees	12	12	0	12	10	N/A	N/A	10	0
Medicine Board	11	11	0	11	11	N/A	N/A	0	0
Police Complaints Board	3	3	3	0	3	2	3	3	0
Public Charter School Board	15	15	0	0	15	N/A	N/A	15	7
Public Employee Relations Board	8	8	0	8	0	N/A	N/A	0	0
Public Service Commission	32	32	0	32	27	N/A	N/A	0	29
Real Property Tax Appeals Commission ⁷	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁴ Partially or wholly closed.

⁵ Calendar with notices return an error message after February 2014.

⁶ It is the view of the Commission that they hold no public meetings. Consequently, they post no meeting notices or other information.

⁷ The Real Property Tax Appeals Commission did not update its online meeting information during this review period.

Board or Commission (continued)	Total Meetings: 9/1/13- 7/31/14	Open Meetings	Closed Meetings ⁸	Notice	Agenda	Statutory Basis of Closing	Record Vote to Close	Minutes	Full Record
Rental Housing Commission ⁹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Board of Education	17	17	0	17	17	N/A	N/A	0	10
Taxi Commission	11	11	0	11	11	N/A	N/A	1	0
Board of Directors of Washington Convention and Sports Authority	7	7	0	7	0	N/A	N/A	0	0
UDC Board of Trustees	11	11	11	11	10	10	0	9	4
Zoning Commission	104	73	31	77	73	0	0	0	104
Total	459	4258	120	379	369	79	65	58	253

⁸ Partially or wholly closed.

⁹ Commission staff referred us to meeting information posted by its parent agency, Department of Housing and Community Development; but we found none.