

Investigative JournalismMEIO 390.1

Stephen Stock

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ZOOM LINK FOR CLASS EVERY MONDAY 11AM https://unc.zoom.us/j/92893466154

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Quiz on Writing for Story

- 1. According to the author what are 3 fundamental and critical elements that make up any good story?
- 2. According to author Jon Franklin in his preface: "Stories are nothing. The ______ is everything."
- 3. According to the author Franklin, what should you be able to do with any of your stories to sum up the story? The answer also is a grammar description used to describe each element of a story (complication, development and resolution)?
- 4. According to the author, what is an outline statement?
- 5. What type of types of words/speech make up a good outline statement? Hint: List 3 of them.
- 6. What type of verb is critical to making a good outline statement... Or as Franklin put it..."must, absolutely and without exception must be..."
- 7. According to author Franklin in Chapter 4, what is one fundamentally important characteristic of a good story?



Quiz on Writing for Story

- 8. Once you've identified complications and resolution (conflict and tension) and action Franklin says writers can move on to another important elements in creating a good story. What is at least one?
- 9. According to author Franklin "Using three words forces you to ________
- 10. If your statements don't describe action what should you do?
- 11. According to Franklin, by "using three-word active statements, you should be able to form a chronological chain of actions that lead..." from what to what?
- 12. Which of the short stories Franklin used as examples was your favorite?
- 13. What happened to Mrs. Edna Kelly at the end of the story?
- 14. What did Doctor Ducker do at the end?
- 15. What happened to Old Man Wilk Peters at the end of the story?

EXTRA CREDIT for 10 points: What is your IRE number?

11:30am PART B



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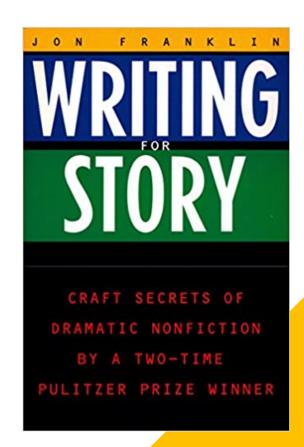
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Writing for Story

- Use the 3-word exercise to focus
- What did you find the most useful?
- What was least useful?
- Did you learn anything about structuring your story?
- Are you convinced an outline is good or worth the effort?
- Name passive verbs to avoid?
- Did you just go back and read Chapter 4?





Passive Verbs to AVOID

(Chapter 5)

- ❖ is
- has
- be
- am
- are
- was
- were

- have
- has
- being
- **❖** to be
- ❖ will be
- been

- **❖** do
- does
- ❖ did
- **❖** could
- ❖ would
- ❖ should
- ❖ has been



and running water and sent the temperatures inside above

What 3 words would you use for:

The Deadly Choices at Memorial

By Sheri Fink
The New York Times & ProPublica



3 WORDS:

The Deadly Choices at Memorial

Hospital abandons elderly
Hospital abandons vulnerable
Hospital abandons infirmed
Doctors kill elderly
Doctors kill patients
Doctors kill infirmed
Hospital fails patients
System fails hospital
Storm ravages system





What 3 Words?

Kimberly King "American Zinc" – WLOS-TV
https://wlos.com/news/local/dont-eat-the-fish-scientist-says-broad-river-being-poisoned-by-american-zinc





What 3 Words?

Thousands of Foreign Students May Have Overstayed Visas Through Employment at Possible Shell Companies http://nbcbay.com/1slVHEq

12:15 pm PART C



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Seek Truth **NO MATTER WHAT**

Reflect Truth as best as the journalist can determine

Be ready to go wherever the facts lead (there are NO alternative facts)

Get at least two sources for every assertion of fact; preferably 3 sources (1 exception)

Question Authority; Question Everything (even your sources or "victims")

Think Critically

Be fair

Be balanced

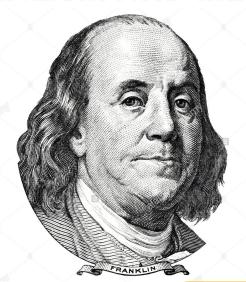
Seek to put into context (context over accuracy)

Minimize Harm



"It is better than 100 guilty persons should escape than that one innocent person should suffer."

--Benjamin Franklin







Former MSNBC anchor & reporter Ronan Farrow follows reporting by New York Times journalists Jodi Kantor and Megan Twohey who in October 2017, break story on sexual assaults by movie mogul and big-time producer Harvey Weinstein. Farrow's stories in The New Yorker reveals interviews and details of Weinstein's assaults after years or rumors and counterattacks by Weinstein's team killed the story in other major media outlets. His and Kantor and Twohey's work kicks off #MeToo movement. Kantor and Twohey both win Pulitzer Prizes. Farrow also wins a Pulitzer Prize and George Polk Award for his work.



The New York Times

Harvey Weinstein Paid Off Sexual Harassment Accusers for Decades







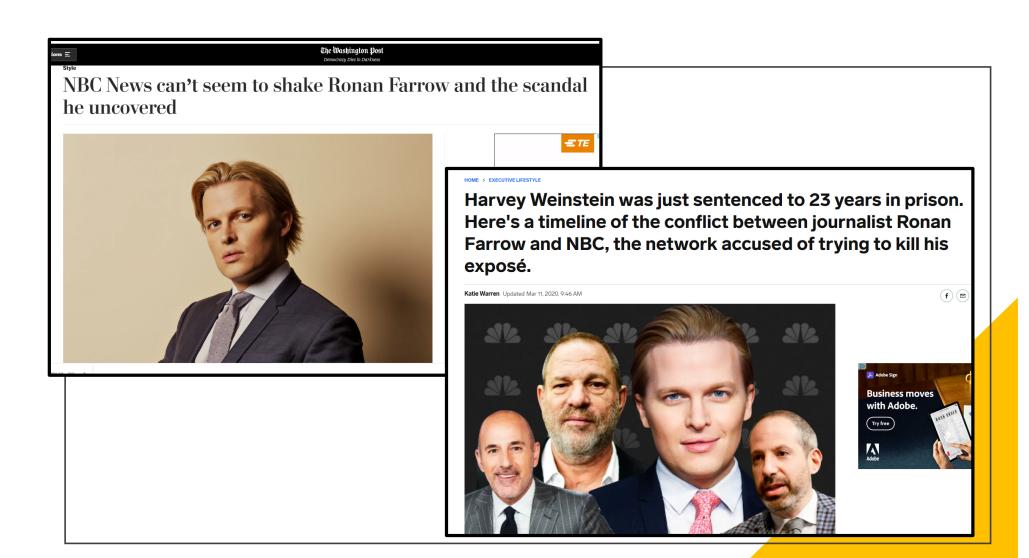


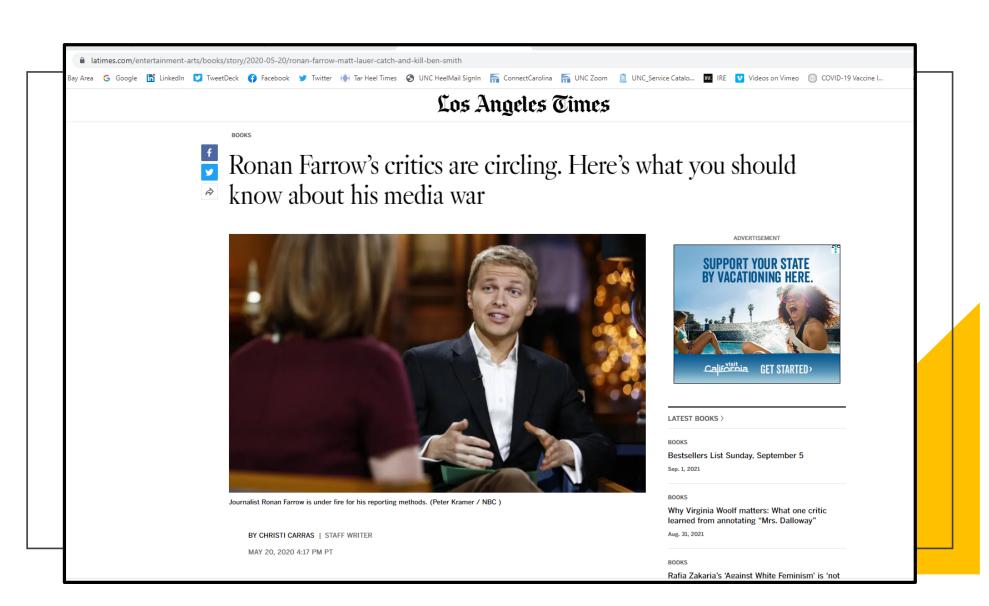




Harvey Weinstein apologized for behavior that he said "has caused a lot of pain." Jean Baptiste LaCroix/Agence France-Presse — Getty Images

By Jodi Kantor and Megan Twohey







Objective Distance



HUSSMAN SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND MEDIA **HUSSMAN SCHOOL**



Don't Abuse or Mis-Use Your POWER!!







-Temperature Check-Questions? How are we feeling?

1PM | 1:10 pm PART D





If you're "go"... Do you need to file a public records request?



WHAT IS FOIA?

F – Freedom

O -- Of

I – Information

A - Act

U.S. (<u>Federal</u>) Freedom of Information Act of 2016 (Public Law No. 114-185)

US Code 552

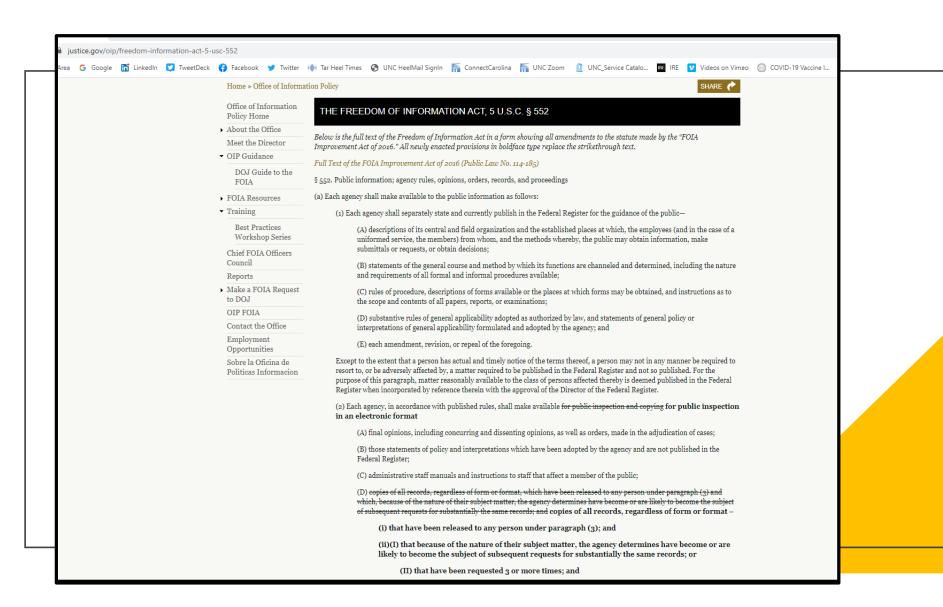
552. Public information; agency rules, opinions, orders, records, and proceedings

(a) Each agency shall make available to the public information as follows:

(1) Each agency shall separately state and currently publish in the Federal Register for the guidance of the public—

(A) descriptions of its central and field organization and the established places at which, the employees (and in the case of a uniformed service, the members) from whom, and the methods whereby, the public may obtain information, make submittals or requests, or obtain decisions;

(B) statements of the general course and method by which its functions are channeled and determined, including the nature and requirements of all formal and informal procedures available;





FOIA

Different Federal Agencies have their own FOIA offices/departments

- ➤ USDA https://efoia-pal.usda.gov/
- ➤ US Food & Drug Admin https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/freedom- information
- FAA https://www.faa.gov/foia/
- > TSA https://www.tsa.gov/foia
- US Dept of Justice https://www.justice.gov/oip/make-foia-request-doj
- US Forest Service https://www.fs.usda.gov/about-agency/foia/contact-team
- US Dept of Transportation https://www.transportation.gov/foia



What can you ask for under FOIA?

Go to FOIA.gov https://www.foia.gov/faq.html

Records

- Only applies to the executive branch of Federal Government ie, Federal Agencies
- 15 departments and 73 federal agencies
- There are certain records that are exempt and listed as such by law.
- Technically there are 9 exemptions 3 exclusions listed in US Federal FOIA law.
- FOIA does not apply to Congress, Federal Courts or the President or his advisors.
- FOIA law requires that agency get back to you within 20 business days
- Agency can ask for 10-day extension; can charge for copies and research
- Your FOIA success depends on attitude of Administration and Attorney General



What can't you ask for under FOIA?

Go to FOIA.gov https://www.foia.gov/faq.html

Non agency

Personnel records\medical records

National security\classified

Trade secrets

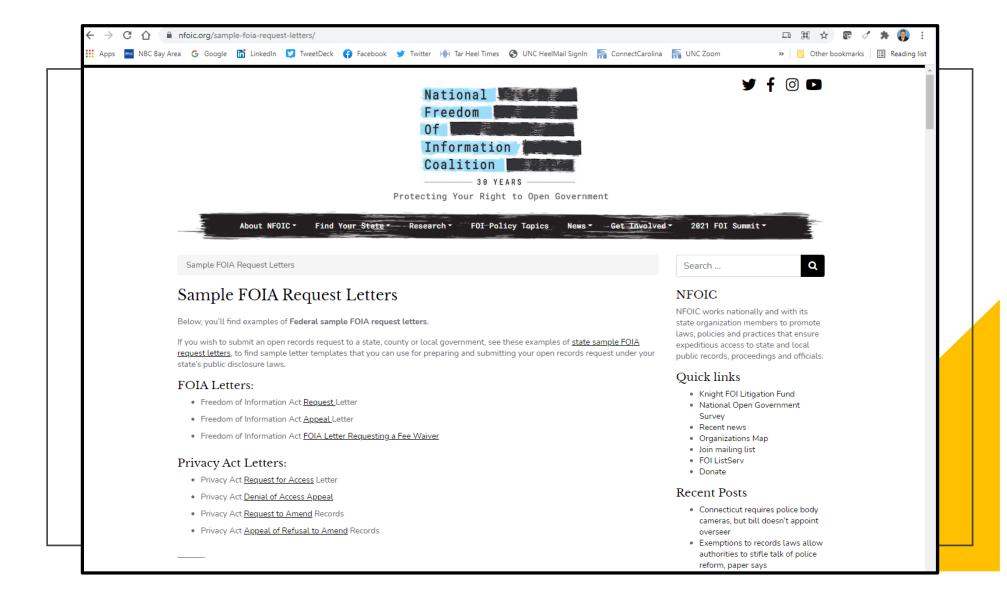
Artifacts

Scientific samples

Lists of questions

Interviews of officials

Create a record



Freedom of Information Act Request Letter Agency Head [or Freedom of Information Act Officer] Name of Agency Address of Agency City, State, Zip Code Re: Freedom of Information Act Request This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act. I request that a copy of the following documents [or documents containing the following information] be provided to me: [identify the documents or information as specifically as possible]. In order to help to determine my status to assess fees, you should know that I am (insert a suitable description of the requester and the purpose of the request). [Sample requester descriptions: a representative of the news media affiliated with the ______ newspaper (magazine, television station, etc.), and this request is made as part of news gathering and not for a commercial use. affiliated with an educational or noncommercial scientific institution, and this request is made for a scholarly or scientific purpose and not for a commercial use. an individual seeking information for personal use and not for a commercial use. affiliated with a private corporation and am seeking information for use in the company's business.] [Optional] I am willing to pay fees for this request up to a maximum of \$_____. If you estimate that the fees will exceed this limit, please inform me first. [Optional] I request a waiver of all fees for this request. Disclosure of the requested information to me is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in my commercial interest. [Include a specific explanation.] Thank you for your consideration of this request. Sincerely, Name Address City, State, Zip Code

Telephone number [Optional]

Federal FOIA Sample Request Letter

https://www.nfoic.org/samplefoia-request-letters/#foireq



NC Open Records Law

Chapter 132 – NC General Assembly

Under the North Carolina Public Records law, records of government are presumed to be public records unless otherwise protected. (A list of records considered confidential is outlined in the law.)

Public Records in North Carolina

Public Records Law Overview

North Carolina's public records law provides a broad right of access to records of public agencies. The main statutes that define the scope of the law are contained in Chapter 132 of the North Carolina General Statutes (hereinafter G.S.). Many exceptions and other laws that deal with public records can be found in other chapters. The School of Government publication *Public Records Law for North Carolina Local Governments* (2nd ed., 2009), by David M. Lawrence, provides a comprehensive guide to these laws and their interpretation by the courts

As an introduction to this topic, the following list provides a summary of some of the most important basic concepts for understanding the law.

- The law applies to records made or received in connection with the transaction of public business.
- The law applies to all types of state and local government agencies, and all types of records, including paper and electronic records, recordings, films, videos, and photographs.
- A record that falls within the scope of the statute is subject to public access unless an exception
 provides otherwise.
- North Carolina courts have been unwilling to recognize exceptions to the law that are not found in
 existing statutes.
- The statutory exceptions to the right of access fall into one of two categories: (1) confidential
 records, which the public agency is prohibited from releasing except under specified conditions, or
 (2) nonpublic records, to which there is no right of access but which the public agency may release
 in its discretion.
- · The status of a record under the law is determined based on its content, not its location.
- Personal records (not related to the transaction of public business) are not public records, even if
 they are created using government resources. Records related to the transaction of public business
 are public, even if they are created using private resources.
- The right of access includes the right to inspect and obtain copies (although a few specific provisions limit some element of access for particular types of records¹).
- Anyone can request access; the right is not limited to citizens or constituents of the agency.
- State law limits a public agency's authority to charge for providing access to records, in most cases allowing a charge only for the actual cost of the paper or other medium, if any, on which copies are provided.
- Requirements for retention of public records are governed by rules promulgated by the State
 Division of Archives and History, Government Records Branch. These rules apply based on the
 content, not the form of the record. For example, there is no general rule of the record of email.



NC Chapter 132 Public Records Act

Public records include both paper and electronic documents, emails, papers, letters, maps, books, photographs, films, sound recordings, magnetic or other tapes, electronic data-processing records, artifacts, or other documentary material, regardless of physical form or characteristics.

https://www.nccourts.gov/services/request-a-public-record/about-north-carolina-public-records-law



What is NOT covered under NC 132 Public Records Act?

Confidential communications by legal counsel to public board or agency; State tax information; public enterprise billing information; Address Confidentiality Program information.

Public records, as defined in G.S. 132-1, shall <u>not</u> include written communications (and copies thereof) to any public board, council, commission or other governmental body of the State or of any county, municipality or other political subdivision or unit of government, made within the scope of the attorney-client relationship by any attorney-at-law...

https://www.ncleg.net/enactedlegislation/statutes/html/bychapter/chapter 132.html

You cannot ask an official or agency to "create" a record for you.

Your success depends on approach. If agency or official wants to give it to you your odds increase.

NC Open Records Law

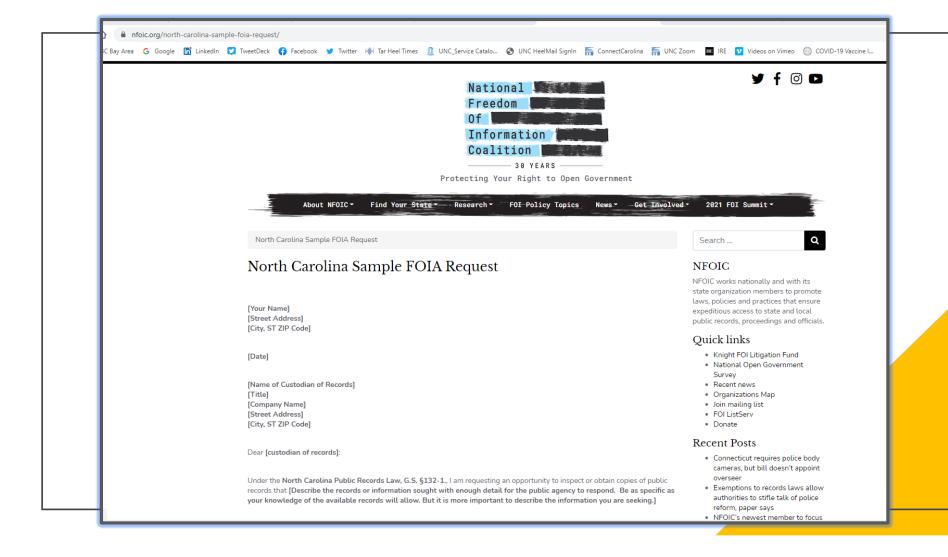
While personal records made on government-owned devices are not subject to general public access, they may be subject to access by the employer (the government agency). Inappropriate or excessive use of email for non-work-related purposes may violate local polices and could therefore become the basis for a personnel action. Policies governing use of government resources may provide the governmental employer (though not the general public at large) with legal access to material created by local government employees using public resources. Government access to and use of this personal information is limited by constitutionally protected privacy rights, which in turn are affected by the policies and practices in place within each specific jurisdiction.⁶

Records versus Information

The theory of the public records law is that when a government maintains records for its own operational purposes, the public enjoys a general right to inspect and copy those records (subject, of course, to statutory exceptions). But in general the public has no right to demand that a government maintain records that the government has no need for itself or to demand that a government maintain records in a way that facilitates use of the records by others if that use is unimportant to the government. Courts usually express this principle through the statement that the public records law does not require a government to create new records, and the General Assembly has affirmed this point in the statute itself.⁷

There are several important exceptions to this general rule. The first occurs when a government for its own reasons combines in a single document information that is exempt from public access and information that is not exempt. Simply because the document includes confidential information does not make the entire document exempt from public inspection. Rather, it is the government's responsibility to delete (or redact) the confidential information and then make the remaining information public. In a sense this is creating a new record, but the law requires that it be done, and it requires that the agency bear the cost of doing so.⁸

The second exception involves access to personnel information. As noted below, most of the information in





FOIA & NC Open Records

National Freedom of Information Coalition-

https://www.nfoic.org/north-carolina-foia-laws/

NC Legislature Definitions -

https://www.ncleg.gov/Laws/GeneralStatuteSections/Chapter132

Also -

https://www.ncleg.net/enactedlegislation/statutes/html/bychapter/ch

apter_132.html

NC Dept of Administration - https://ncadmin.nc.gov/contact/public-

records

FOIA & NC Open Records

North Carolina Judicial Branch:

https://www.nccourts.gov/services/request-a-public-record/about-north-carolina-public-records-law

UNC School of Government:

https://www.sog.unc.edu/sites/www.sog.unc.edu/files/course_materials/public_records_overview.pdf

Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press: https://www.rcfp.org/

Brechner Center for Freedom of Information at University of Florida:

https://brechner.org/

Digital Media Law:

https://www.dmlp.org/legal-guide/access-public-records-north-carolina



FOIA & NC Open Records

Who do I send the Public Records Request to?

- Holder of the record
 - ✓ Police Chief
 - ✓ Public Information Officer
 - ✓ Records Custodian
 - ✓ County or City Manager
 - ✓ Public Records/FOIA Officer

Send via email AND/OR snail mail. I <u>always</u> like to send a copy in snail mail. ALWAYS keep a copy for yourself.



Homework for grade!

NEXT CLASS 5% of final grade Max 50 Points TWO (2) STORY PITCHES FOR FINAL PROJECT DUE!!!

If I don't get them by the end of the class, then it will be a zero. I need proof you actually filed the requests... Ie, address and any response you got back.





Next Class!!!

Guest Lecturer

Stephanie Willen Brown

Director of Park Library



- Homework ❖ What is my wife's last\maiden name?
 - ❖ What was her title at The Daily Tar Heel?
 - ❖ Bring me a copy of an article she wrote in The Daily Tar Heel. In The Charlotte Observer.
 - Bring me a copy of an article I wrote on an important development in UNC Sports world. Why would it prove to be important?
 - Bring me a copy of any other article I wrote for The Daily Tar Heel.



- How do you find information about who owns what property in Orange County?
- Get me a copy of the criminal complaint for Carlton Charles Thompson. What is he charged with? Where is his case in the Orange County court system right now?
- ❖ What is PACER? How do you use it?



Homework

- What was address of Roy Williams first house and how much did he pay for it when he first came here to be assistant coach?
- What's Roy's middle name?
- What is his wife's first and middle name?
- What life event happened enabling to buy their latest house in Chapel Hill? What's its address? When? How much did they pay for it according to property records?



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