



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 11, 2011

Mr. Benjamin Sampract
Assistant City Attorney
City of Fort Worth
1000 Throckmorton Street, Third Floor
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

OR2011-14736

Dear Mr. Sampract:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under the Public Information Act (the "Act"), chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 432606 (Fort Worth PIR Nos. W010443 and W010472).

The City of Fort Worth (the "city") received two requests from the same requestor for e-mail correspondence sent by named city employees from January 1, 2011 through July 17, 2011, and from July 19, 2011 through July 20, 2011. You state the city will release some of the requested information. We note the city has redacted information pursuant to Open Records Decision No. 670 (2001), which is a previous determination by this office authorizing a governmental body to redact information subject to section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code.¹ The city has also redacted information subject to section 552.137 of the Government Code pursuant to Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009).² You claim that portions of the submitted information are excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.107, 552.111 and 552.136 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information. We have also received and considered

¹Open Records Decision No. 670 authorizes all governmental bodies to withhold the current and former home addresses and telephone numbers, personal cellular telephone and pager numbers, social security numbers, and family member information of peace officers under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision. ORD 670 at 6.

²Open Records Decision No. 684 is a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold ten categories of information without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision, including an e-mail address of a member of the public under section 552.137 of the Government Code.

comments submitted by the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (providing that interested party may submit written comments regarding why information should or should not be released).

Initially, we note the submitted information includes a city ordinance. As laws and ordinances are binding on members of the public, they are matters of public record and may not be withheld from disclosure under the Act. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 551 at 2–3 (1990) (laws or ordinances are open records), 221 at 1 (1979) (official records of governmental body's public proceedings are among most open of records). Therefore, the submitted city ordinance on pages 162 through 172 of CD W010472 must be released.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov't Code § 552.101. This exception encompasses information made confidential by other statutes. You raise section 552.101 in conjunction with sections 418.176, 418.177, and 418.181 of the Government Code for information you have marked in the submitted information. These sections were added to chapter 418 of the Government Code as part of the Texas Homeland Security Act (the “HSA”). Section 418.176 provides, in relevant part:

(a) Information is confidential if the information is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental entity for the purpose of preventing, detecting, responding to, or investigating an act of terrorism or related criminal activity and:

(1) relates to staffing requirements of an emergency response provider, including law enforcement agency, a fire-fighting agency, or an emergency services agency; [or]

(2) relates to a tactical plan of the provider[.]

Id. § 418.176. Section 418.177 provides as follows:

Information is confidential if the information

(1) is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental entity for the purpose of preventing, detecting, or investigating an act of terrorism or related criminal activity; and

(2) relates to an assessment by or for a governmental entity, or an assessment that is maintained by a governmental entity, of the risk or vulnerability of persons or property, including critical infrastructure, to an act of terrorism or related criminal activity.

Id. § 418.177. Section 418.181 provides:

Those documents or portions of documents in the possession of a governmental entity are confidential if they identify the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to an act of terrorism.

Id. § 418.181. The fact that information may generally be related to emergency preparedness does not make the information *per se* confidential under the provisions of the HSA. *See* Open Records Decision No. 649 at 3 (1996) (language of confidentiality provisions controls scope of its protection). As with any confidentiality statute, a governmental body asserting one of these sections must adequately explain how the responsive information falls within the scope of the provision. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A) (governmental body must explain how claimed exception to disclosure applies).

You assert portions of the submitted information consist of staffing requirements and tactical plans of emergency response providers related to the purpose of preventing, detecting, responding to, or investigating an act of terrorism or related criminal activity. You state the information you have marked pertains to the city's police department as a first responder to emergency situations. You state the police department maintains order and control in the event of a terrorist attack upon the critical infrastructure of the city. You argue the release of staffing requirements and tactical planning of law enforcement could allow terrorists and criminals to use the information to jeopardize the lives of first responders and citizens. Upon review, we find you have demonstrated some of the information at issue relates to staffing requirements of emergency response providers maintained by or for a governmental entity for the purpose of preventing, detecting, responding to, or investigating an act of terrorism, or to tactical plans of emergency response providers. Accordingly, this information, which we have marked, is confidential pursuant to section 418.176 of the Government Code and the city must withhold it under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We find the remaining information you have marked does not relate to staffing requirements or tactical plans of emergency response providers maintained by or for a governmental entity for the purpose of preventing, detecting, responding to, or investigating an act of terrorism. Accordingly, it may not be withheld on that basis.

You also assert portions of the remaining information at issue relate to an assessment of the risk or vulnerability of persons or property to an act of terrorism or related criminal activity. You state the city is retaining all of its tactical and security planning materials in anticipation of the return of the next Super Bowl and similar events. You explain the city plans to use the information at issue to plan and assess risks and vulnerabilities of persons and property in anticipation of similar large city events in the future. Upon review, we find you have failed to demonstrate how the remaining information you have marked was collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental entity for the purpose of preventing, detecting, or investigating an act of terrorism and relates to an assessment of the risk or vulnerability of critical infrastructure to an act of terrorism. Accordingly, this information may not be withheld on that basis.

You assert the remaining information at issue identifies the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to an act of terrorism. Upon review, we find you have

failed to demonstrate how the remaining information you have marked identifies the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to an act of terrorism. Thus, this information may not be withheld on that basis.

Section 552.101 also encompasses section 143.089 of the Local Government Code. You state that the city is a civil service city under chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. Section 143.089 contemplates two different types of personnel files relating to a police officer: a police officer's civil service file that the civil service director is required to maintain, and an internal file that the police department may maintain for its own use. Local Gov't Code § 143.089(a), (g). The officer's civil service file must contain certain specified items, including commendations, periodic evaluations by the police officer's supervisor, and documents relating to any misconduct in which the department took disciplinary action against the officer under chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. *Id.* § 143.089(a)(1)-(3).

In cases in which a police department investigates a police officer's misconduct and takes disciplinary action against an officer, it is required by section 143.089(a)(2) to place all investigatory records relating to the investigation and disciplinary action, including background documents such as complaints, witness statements, and documents of like nature from individuals who were not in a supervisory capacity, in the police officer's civil service file maintained under section 143.089(a).³ *Abbott v. City of Corpus Christi*, 109 S.W.3d 113, 122 (Tex. App.—Austin 2003, orig. proceeding). All investigatory materials in a case resulting in disciplinary action are “from the employing department” when they are held by or in possession of the police department because of its investigation into a police officer's misconduct, and the police department must forward them to the civil service commission for placement in the civil service personnel file. *Id.* Such records may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.089 of the Local Government Code. *See* Local Gov't Code § 143.089(f); Open Records Decision No. 562 at 6 (1990).

However, a document relating to an officer's alleged misconduct may not be placed in his civil service personnel file if there is insufficient evidence to sustain the charge of misconduct. Local Gov't Code § 143.089(b). In addition, a document relating to disciplinary action against a police officer that has been placed in the officer's personnel file as provided by section 143.089(a)(2) must be removed from the officer's file if the civil service commission finds the disciplinary action was taken without just cause or the charge of misconduct was not supported by sufficient evidence. *See id.* § 143.089(c). Information that reasonably relates to an officer's employment relationship with the police department and that is maintained in a police department's internal file pursuant to section 143.089(g) is confidential and must not be released. *See City of San Antonio v. San Antonio Express-News*, 47 S.W.3d 556 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 2000, orig. proceeding); *City of San*

³Chapter 143 prescribes the following types of disciplinary actions: removal, suspension, demotion, and uncompensated duty. Local Gov't Code §§ 143.051–.055; *see e.g.*, Attorney General Opinion JC-0257 (2000) (written reprimand is not disciplinary action for purposes of Local Government Code chapter 143).

Antonio v. Texas Attorney General, 851 S.W.2d 946, 949 (Tex. App.—Austin 1993, orig. proceeding).

You state the information you have marked is maintained in the city police department's internal file pursuant to section 143.089(g) and is therefore confidential under section 552.101. You state that this information pertains to alleged misconduct which did not result in disciplinary action. Based on your representations and our review we agree that the information you have marked is confidential pursuant to section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by the common-law informer's privilege, which has long been recognized by Texas courts. *See Aguilar v. State*, 444 S.W.2d 935, 937 (Tex. Crim. App. 1969); *Hawthorne v. State*, 10 S.W.2d 724, 725 (Tex. Crim. App. 1928). The privilege protects from disclosure the identities of persons who report activities over which the governmental body has criminal or quasi-criminal law enforcement authority, provided the subject of the information does not already know the informer's identity. Open Records Decision Nos. 515 at 3 (1988), 208 at 1-2 (1978). The informer's privilege protects the identities of individuals who report violations of statutes to the police or similar law-enforcement agencies, as well as those who report violations of statutes with civil or criminal penalties to "administrative officials having a duty of inspection or of law enforcement within their particular spheres." Open Records Decision No. 279 at 2 (1981) (citing 8 John H. Wigmore, *Evidence in Trials at Common Law*, § 2374, at 767 (J. McNaughton rev. ed. 1961)).

You state that the remaining information contains the identity of individuals who filed complaints with the city's police department regarding alleged violations of a city code. Based on your representations, and our review, we find that you have demonstrated the applicability of the common-law informer's privilege in this instance. The city may withhold the portions of the remaining information you have marked, and the additional information we have marked on pages 73 through 84 of CDW010443, pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code and the common-law informer's privilege.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses common-law privacy, which protects information that (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be established. *Id.* at 681-82. This office has found that personal financial information not relating to the financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body information is excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992), 545 (1990). This office has determined financial information that relates only to an individual ordinarily satisfies the first element of the common-law privacy test, but the public has a legitimate interest in the essential facts about a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body. *See* ORD 545 at 4 (attorney general has found kinds of financial information not excepted

from public disclosure by common-law privacy to generally be those regarding receipt of governmental funds or debts owed to governmental entities). Upon review, we find portions of the remaining information, which you have marked, are of legitimate public interest. Accordingly, the city may not withhold any information you have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.103 of the Government Code provides, in relevant part:

(a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.

...

(c) Information relating to litigation involving a governmental body or an officer or employee of a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) only if the litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

Gov't Code § 552.103(a), (c). A governmental body has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show the section 552.103(a) exception is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing that (1) litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date the city received the request for information, and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *Univ. of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479, 481 (Tex. App.—Austin 1997, orig. proceeding); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210, 212 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990). The governmental body must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under section 552.103(a).

In order to demonstrate that litigation is reasonably anticipated, the governmental body must provide this office "concrete evidence showing that the claim that litigation might ensue is more than a mere conjecture." Open Records Decision No. 452 at 4 (1986). Whether litigation is reasonably anticipated must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *Id.* We note that the fact that a potential opposing party has hired an attorney who makes a request for information does not establish that litigation is reasonably anticipated. *See* Open Records Decision No. 361 (1983). In Open Records Decision 638 (1996), this office stated that, when a governmental body receives a notice of claim letter, it can meet its burden of showing that litigation is reasonably anticipated by representing that the notice of claim letter is in compliance with the requirements of the Texas Tort Claims Act (the "TTCA"), Civil Practice and Remedies Code, chapter 101, or an applicable municipal ordinance. If that representation is not made, the receipt of the claim letter is a factor we will consider in

determining, from the totality of the circumstances presented, whether the governmental body has established litigation is reasonably anticipated. *See* ORD 638 at 4.

You state the city has received a notice of intent to sue letter from the requestor, who alleges a claim of retaliation and harassment against certain city employees. You also state that the notice of claim complies with the TTCA. Therefore, based on your representations and our review of the information at issue, we determine the city has established it reasonably anticipated litigation on the date it received the request for information. We also conclude the information at issue is related to the anticipated litigation for purposes of section 552.103.

However, we note that the purpose of section 552.103 is to enable a governmental body to protect its position in litigation by forcing parties to obtain information relating to litigation through discovery procedures. *See* ORD 551 at 4-5. Once information has been obtained by all parties to the pending or anticipated litigation, through discovery or otherwise, no section 552.103(a) interest exists with respect to that information. Open Records Decision Nos. 349 (1982), 320 (1982). Thus, information that has either been obtained from or provided to the opposing party in the anticipated litigation is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.103(a), and it may not be withheld on that basis. In this instance, a portion of the information at issue in pages 1 through 48 on the CD W010443 reflect that some of the e-mails in question were sent to or received by the requestor, the potential opposing party. Thus, all potential parties have already seen these documents. As such, we conclude that the city may not withhold these documents under section 552.103 of the Government Code. The city may withhold the remaining information at issue under section 552.103 of the Government Code. We note that the applicability of section 552.103(a) ends when the litigation is concluded or is no longer reasonably anticipated. Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982) at 2; Open Records Decision Nos. 350 at 3 (1982), 349 at 2.

Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information coming within the attorney-client privilege. Gov't Code § 552.107(1). When asserting the attorney-client privilege, a governmental body has the burden of providing the necessary facts to demonstrate the elements of the privilege in order to withhold the information at issue. Open Records Decision No. 676 at 6-7 (2002). First, a governmental body must demonstrate that the information constitutes or documents a communication. *Id.* at 7. Second, the communication must have been made "for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services" to the client governmental body. TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). The privilege does not apply when an attorney or representative is involved in some capacity other than that of providing or facilitating professional legal services to the client governmental body. *In re Texas Farmers Ins. Exch.*, 990 S.W.2d 337, 340 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 1999, orig. proceeding) (attorney-client privilege does not apply if attorney acting in a capacity other than that of attorney). Governmental attorneys often act in capacities other than that of professional legal counsel, such as administrators, investigators, or managers. Thus, the mere fact that a communication involves an attorney for the government does not demonstrate this element. Third, the privilege applies only to communications between or among clients, client representatives, lawyers, lawyer representatives, and a lawyer representing another party in a pending action and concerning

a matter of common interest therein. *See* TEX R. EVID. 503(b)(1). Thus, a governmental body must inform this office of the identities and capacities of the individuals to whom each communication at issue has been made. Lastly, the attorney-client privilege applies only to a confidential communication, *id.*, meaning it was “not intended to be disclosed to third persons other than those to whom disclosure is made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the client or those reasonably necessary for the transmission of the communication.” *Id.* 503(a)(5). Whether a communication meets this definition depends on the intent of the parties involved at the time the information was communicated. *Osborne v. Johnson*, 954 S.W.2d 180, 184 (Tex. App.—Waco 1997, orig. proceeding). Section 552.107(1) generally excepts an entire communication that is demonstrated to be protected by the attorney-client privilege, unless otherwise waived by the governmental body. *See Huie v. DeShazo*, 922 S.W.2d 920, 923 (Tex. 1996) (privilege extends to entire communication, including facts contained therein).

You state the information you have marked was sent or received for the purpose of providing legal advice. You state the e-mails in question were between city employees and the city’s attorneys and pertained to legal advice. All parties to these e-mails are identified, and you state the e-mails were intended to be confidential and have remained so. Based on these representations, we conclude the information you have marked is subject to the attorney-client privilege and may be withheld under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.

You assert some of the remaining information is excepted from disclosure under the deliberative process privilege encompassed by section 552.111 of the Government Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 615 at 2 (1993). Section 552.111 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “an interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency.” Gov’t Code § 552.111. The purpose of section 552.111 is to protect advice, opinion, and recommendation in the decisional process and to encourage open and frank discussion in the deliberative process. *See Austin v. City of San Antonio*, 630 S.W.2d 391, 394 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1982, orig. proceeding); Open Records Decision No. 538 at 1-2 (1990).

In Open Records Decision No. 615, this office re-examined the statutory predecessor to section 552.111 in light of the decision in *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, orig. proceeding). We determined section 552.111 excepts from disclosure only those internal communications that consist of advice, recommendations, opinions, and other material reflecting the policymaking processes of the governmental body. ORD 615 at 5; *see also City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351, 364 (Tex. 2000); *Arlington Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Texas Attorney Gen.*, 37 S.W.3d 152 (Tex. App.—Austin 2001, no pet.). A governmental body’s policymaking functions do include administrative and personnel matters of broad scope that affect the governmental body’s policy mission. *See* Open Records Decision No. 631 at 3 (1995). However, a governmental body’s policymaking functions do not encompass routine internal administrative or personnel matters, and disclosure of information about such matters will not inhibit free discussion of policy issues among agency personnel. ORD 615

at 5-6; *see also Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d at 364 (section 552.111 not applicable to personnel-related communications that did not involve policymaking).

Further, section 552.111 does not generally except from disclosure facts and written observations of facts and events that are severable from advice, opinions, and recommendations. *Arlington Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 37 S.W.3d at 157; ORD 615 at 5. But, if factual information is so inextricably intertwined with material involving advice, opinion, or recommendation as to make severance of the factual data impractical, the factual information also may be withheld under section 552.111. *See Open Records Decision No. 313 at 3 (1982)*.

This office also has concluded a preliminary draft of a document that has been or is intended for public release in its final form necessarily represents the drafter's advice, opinion, and recommendation with regard to the form and content of the final document, so as to be excepted from disclosure under section 552.111. *See Open Records Decision No. 559 at 2 (1990)* (applying statutory predecessor). Section 552.111 protects factual information in the draft that also will be included in the final version of the document. *See id.* at 2-3. Thus, section 552.111 encompasses the entire contents, including comments, underlining, deletions, and proofreading marks, of a preliminary draft of a policymaking document that will be released to the public in its final form. *See id.* at 2.

Section 552.111 can also encompass communications between a governmental body and a third party, including a consultant or other party with a privity of interest. *See Open Records Decision No. 561 at 9 (1990)* (section 552.111 encompasses communications with party with which governmental body has privity of interest or common deliberative process). For section 552.111 to apply, the governmental body must identify the third party and explain the nature of its relationship with the governmental body. Section 552.111 is not applicable to a communication between the governmental body and a third party unless the governmental body establishes it has a privity of interest or common deliberative process with the third party. *See ORD 561*.

You claim portions of the remaining information, which you have marked, are protected under section 552.111. You contend the information at issue contains advice, opinion, and recommendations relating to the city's policy matters and proposed changes to the city's noise ordinance. You state the information at issue consists of advice, opinion, or recommendations on policymaking matters. You also state the information at issue discusses the policy behind the proposed decisions, including notes from city employees and committee members, and has been sent back and forth among city officials and employees for comments and review. However, we find that portions of the information you seek to withhold consist of either general administrative information that does not relate to policymaking, information that is purely factual in nature, or was obtained from individuals with whom you have not demonstrated the city shares a privity of interest. Accordingly, the city may withhold the information we have marked on CD W010472, as well as the information you have marked on CD W010443, under the deliberative process privilege of

section 552.111 of the Government Code. The remaining information at issue may not be withheld on that basis.

Section 552.136(b) of the Government Code states that “[n]otwithstanding any other provision of [the Act], a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential.” Gov’t Code § 552.136(b). This office has determined that bank account and routing numbers are access device numbers for purposes of section 552.136. *See id.* § 552.136(a) (defining “access device”). You assert the numerical codes to open the gates, which you have marked, constitute access devices under section 552.136. However, you have not explained, and we cannot discern, how this number can be used to obtain money, goods, services, or another thing of value or initiate a transfer of funds. Accordingly, we find that you have failed to establish that the gate code numbers at issue are access device numbers for purposes of section 552.136. Therefore, the city may not withhold these numbers under section 552.136. Additionally, although you assert the computer security password you have marked constitutes an access device, we find you have failed to demonstrate how this information constitutes an access device number for purposes of section 552.136. Accordingly, the city may not withhold the computer security password you have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

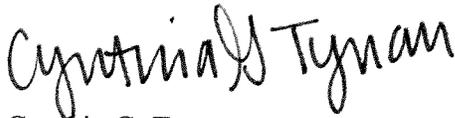
We note the remaining information contains an e-mail address subject to section 552.137 of the Government Code. Section 552.137 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body” unless the member of the public consents to its release or the e-mail address is of a type specifically excluded by subsection (c). *See* Gov’t Code § 552.137(a)-(c). The e-mail address contained in the submitted information is not the type specifically excluded by section 552.137(c). Therefore, unless the individual whose e-mail address is at issue consented to release of the e-mail address, the city must withhold the e-mail address on pages 192 and 193 of CD W010472 in accordance with section 552.137 of the Government Code.

In summary, the city must release the submitted city ordinance. The city must withhold the information we have marked under section 418.176 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 552.101 of the Government Code. The city must withhold the information it has marked under section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code in conjunction with section 552.101 of the Government Code. The city may withhold the information it has marked, and the information we have marked, under the common-law informer’s privilege in conjunction with section 552.101 of the Government Code. The city may withhold the designated information under section 552.103 of the Government Code. The city may withhold the information it has marked under section 552.107 of the Government Code. The city may withhold the information we have marked, as well as the designated information it has marked, under the deliberative process privilege under section 552.111. The city must withhold the designated e-mail address under section 552.137 of the Government Code unless the owner of the address has affirmatively consented to its release. The remaining information must be released.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular information at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other information or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php, or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Act must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Cynthia G. Tynan
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CGT/em

Ref: ID# 432606

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)