



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

May 30, 2013

Ms. Crystal Koonce
Open Records
Williamson County Sheriff's Office
508 South Rock Street
Georgetown, Texas 78626

OR2013-08995

Dear Ms. Koonce:

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# 488716.

The Williamson County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office") received a request for any information pertaining to 9-1-1 calls made from, or incidents, alleged crimes, concerns, investigations, arrests, detentions, or other encounters with suspects or perpetrators of an alleged crime occurring within, a specified neighborhood or two specified streets during a five year period. You claim the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.117, 552.1175, 552.130, 552.136, 552.137, and 552.147 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.¹

Initially, we note a portion of the information is subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code, which provides in part:

¹We assume that the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. See Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

(a) Without limiting the amount or kind of information that is public information under this chapter, the following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure unless made confidential under this chapter or other law:

...

(17) information that is also contained in a public court record[.]

Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(17). The submitted information contains court-filed documents that are subject to section 552.022(a)(17). Documents subject to section 552.022(a)(17) are excepted from disclosure only if they are confidential under the Act or other law. You raise section 552.108 as an exception to disclosure for the court-filed documents. Section 552.108 is a discretionary exception to disclosure that protects a governmental body's interests and may be waived. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 177 (1977) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108 subject to waiver). As such, the sheriff's office may not withhold the court-filed documents on that basis. You also raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy for certain information within the court-filed documents. However, information that has been filed with a court is not protected by common-law privacy. *See Star-Telegram v. Walker*, 834 S.W.2d 54 (Tex. 1992) (common-law privacy not applicable to court-filed document). Accordingly, the sheriff's office may not withhold the information it has marked within the court-filed documents under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. As you raise no further exceptions to disclosure for this information, the court-filed documents must be released. We will address your claims under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy, section 552.108, and the other exceptions you raise for the remaining information that is not subject to section 552.022(a)(17).

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. Section 552.101 encompasses information protected by section 261.201 of the Family Code. Section 261.201 of the Family Code provides:

(a) [T]he following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under [the Act], and may be disclosed only for purposes consistent with this code and applicable federal or state law or under rules adopted by an investigating agency:

(1) a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect made under this chapter and the identity of the person making the report; and

(2) except as otherwise provided in this section, the files, reports, records, communications, audiotapes, videotapes, and working papers used or developed in an investigation under this chapter or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a). You contend a portion of the submitted information is confidential under section 261.201(a). We find the information at issue was used or developed in an investigation under chapter 261 of the Family Code, so as to fall within the scope of section 261.201(a)(2). *See id.* §§ 101.003 (defining “child” for purposes of Fam. Code title 5), 261.001(1), (4) (defining “abuse” and “neglect” for purposes of Fam. Code ch. 261). You have not indicated the sheriff’s office has adopted a rule that governs the release of this type of information. Therefore, we assume no such rule exists. Given that assumption, we find the information you have marked under section 261.201(a) of the Family Code in Exhibit B is confidential and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 440 at 2 (1986) (addressing predecessor statute).

Section 552.101 also encompasses section 58.007 of the Family Code. Section 58.007 of the Family Code provides:

(c) Except as provided by Subsection (d), law enforcement records and files concerning a child and information stored, by electronic means or otherwise, concerning the child from which a record or file could be generated may not be disclosed to the public and shall be:

- (1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult files and records;
- (2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as records or files relating to adults, be accessible under controls that are separate and distinct from controls to access electronic data concerning adults; and
- (3) maintained on a local basis only and not sent to a central state or federal depository, except as provided by Subchapters B, D, and E.

Fam. Code § 58.007(c). Juvenile law enforcement records relating to delinquent conduct that occurred on or after September 1, 1997 are confidential under section 58.007(c). *See id.* § 51.03(a) (defining “delinquent conduct”). For purposes of section 58.007(c), a “child” is a person who is ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age at the time of the reported conduct. *See id.* § 51.02(2). Upon review, we agree a portion of the remaining information involves a child allegedly engaged in delinquent conduct that occurred after September 1, 1997. You do not indicate, nor does it appear, that any of the exceptions in section 58.007 apply to this information. Therefore, the information you have marked

pursuant to section 58.007(c) of the Family Code in Exhibit B is confidential and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses section 550.065(b) of the Transportation Code, which states that except as provided by subsection (c) or subsection (e), accident reports are privileged and confidential. *See* Transp. Code § 550.065. Section 550.065(c)(4) provides for the release of accident reports to a person who provides two of the following three pieces of information: (1) date of the accident; (2) name of any person involved in the accident; and (3) specific location of the accident. *Id.* § 550.065(c)(4). The requestor has not provided the sheriff's office with two of the three requisite pieces of information specified by the statute. Accordingly, the sheriff's office must withhold the Texas Peace Officer's Crash Report form you have marked in Exhibit B under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 550.065(b) of the Transportation Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 611.002 of the Health and Safety Code, which provides for the confidentiality of records created or maintained by a mental health professional.² Section 611.002 provides in part:

(a) Communications between a patient and a professional, and records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient that are created or maintained by a professional, are confidential.

(b) Confidential communications or records may not be disclosed except as provided by Section 611.004 or 611.0045.

Health & Safety Code § 611.002(a)-(b); *see also id.* § 611.001 (defining "patient" and "professional"). Section 611.001 defines a "professional" as (1) a person authorized to practice medicine, (2) a person licensed or certified by the state to diagnose, evaluate, or treat mental or emotional conditions or disorders, or (3) a person the patient reasonably believes is authorized, licensed, or certified. *See id.* § 611.001(2). Upon review, we find the information we have marked in Exhibit B consists of mental health records. Therefore, the sheriff's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 611.002 of the Health and Safety Code.

Section 552.108(a)(1) excepts from disclosure "[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if: (1) release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime." Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1). Generally, a governmental body claiming section 552.108 must reasonably explain how and why the release of the

²The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). We note the information you seek to withhold under section 552.108(a)(1) includes a magistrate's order. Because a copy of the magistrate's order is provided to the person who is the subject of the magistrate's order, we find release of this information will not interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. *See* Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1). Therefore, the sheriff's office may not withhold the magistrate's order, which we have marked for release, under section 552.108(a)(1). You state a portion of the remaining information pertains to open and active criminal investigations by the sheriff's office. You also state that a portion of the remaining information pertains to pending prosecutions by the Williamson County Attorney's Office and the Williamson County District Attorney's Office, which have requested that this information be withheld. Based upon these representations, we conclude that the release of this information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. *See Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases). Thus, section 552.108(a)(1) applies to the remaining information you have marked in Exhibit B and the corresponding photographs and video you have marked in Exhibit C.³

Section 552.108(a)(2) excepts from disclosure information concerning an investigation that concluded in a result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(2). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(2) must demonstrate the requested information relates to a criminal investigation that has concluded in a final result other than a conviction or deferred adjudication. You assert that a portion of the remaining information pertains to concluded cases where criminal charges were not pursued or the statute of limitations expired. Thus, section 552.108(a)(2) applies to the information you have marked in Exhibit B.

However, basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.108. Gov't Code § 552.108(c). Such basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 186-8; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information deemed public by *Houston Chronicle*). Therefore, with the exception of the information subject to section 552.022, the magistrate's order, and basic information, the sheriff's office may withhold the information you have marked in Exhibit B and the corresponding photographs and video you have marked in Exhibit C under section 552.108(a)(1) and section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.

³As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address your other arguments to withhold some of this information.

Section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the internal records and notations of law enforcement agencies and prosecutors when their release would interfere with law enforcement and crime prevention. Gov't Code § 552.108(b)(1); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 531 at 2 (1989) (quoting *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977)). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(b)(1) must reasonably explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.108(b)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706. Section 552.108(b)(1) is intended to protect "information which, if released, would permit private citizens to anticipate weaknesses in a police department, avoid detection, jeopardize officer safety, and generally undermine police efforts to effectuate the laws of this State." *See City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d 320 at 327 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, no pet.). This office has concluded section 552.108(b)(1) excepts from public disclosure information relating to the security or operation of a law enforcement agency. *See, e.g.*, Open Records Decision Nos. 531 (release of detailed use of force guidelines would unduly interfere with law enforcement), 252 (1980) (section 552.108 of the Government Code is designed to protect investigative techniques and procedures used in law enforcement), 143 (1976) (disclosure of specific operations or specialized equipment directly related to investigation or detection of crime may be excepted). Section 552.108(b)(1) is not applicable, however, to generally known policies and procedures. *See, e.g.*, ORD 531 at 2–3 (Penal Code provisions, common law rules, and constitutional limitations on use of force not protected), 252 at 3 (governmental body failed to indicate why investigative procedures and techniques requested were any different from those commonly known). You state the remaining information contains a video showing the arrival, booking, holding, and release of individuals at the Williamson County Jail. You claim this video, if released, would provide the public with a step by step procedure of how an individual is processed and released from the Williamson County Jail, as well as a layout of the secured areas of the Williamson County Jail. Based on your representations and our review, we agree the video we have marked under section 552.108(b)(1) in Exhibit C would interfere with law enforcement and may be withheld.

Section 552.101 also encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. *See* Occ. Code §§ 151.001-168.202. The MPA provides, in relevant part:

(b) A record of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that is created or maintained by a physician is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

(c) A person who receives information from a confidential communication or record as described by this chapter, other than a person listed in Section 159.004 who is acting on the patient's behalf, may not disclose the information except to the extent that disclosure is consistent with the authorized purposes for which the information was first obtained.

Id. § 159.002(b)-(c). Information subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See id.* §§ 159.002, .004; Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). We have also found when a file is created as the result of a hospital stay, all the documents in the file relating to diagnosis and treatment constitute physician-patient communications or “[r]ecords of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that are created or maintained by a physician.” Open Records Decision No. 546 (1990). Upon review, we agree a portion of the remaining information consists of medical records subject to the MPA. Therefore, the sheriff’s office must withhold the information we have marked in Exhibit B under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA. However, we find you have failed to demonstrate how the remaining information you have marked constitutes a medical record or information obtained from a medical record for the purposes of the MPA. Accordingly, the remaining information you marked may not be withheld on that basis.

Section 552.101 also encompasses section 411.083 of the Government Code which makes confidential criminal history record information (“CHRI”). CHRI generated by the National Crime Information Center (“NCIC”) or by the Texas Crime Information Center is confidential under federal and state law. CHRI means “information collected about a person by a criminal justice agency that consists of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, informations, and other formal criminal charges and their dispositions.” *Id.* § 411.082(2). Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI obtained from the NCIC network or other states. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 20.21. Federal regulations prohibit the release to the general public of CHRI maintained in state and local CHRI systems. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 20.21(c)(2) (“No agency or individual shall confirm the existence or nonexistence of criminal history record information to any person or agency that would not be eligible to receive the information itself.”) The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual law with respect to CHRI it generates. Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990); *see generally* Gov’t Code ch. 411 subch. F. Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI the Texas Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) maintains, except DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter F of the Government Code. *See* Gov’t Code § 411.083. Sections 411.083(b)(1) and 411.089(a) authorize a criminal justice agency to obtain CHRI; however, a criminal justice agency may not release CHRI except to another criminal justice agency for a criminal justice purpose. *Id.* § 411.089(b)(1). Thus, any CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with Government Code chapter 411, subchapter F. We note information relating to routine traffic violations is not excepted from release under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis. *See id.* § 411.082(2)(B) (term CHRI does not include driving record information). Upon review, we find the information we have marked in Exhibit B must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with chapter 411 of the Government Code. However, we find you have failed to demonstrate how the remaining information you have marked constitutes CHRI for the purposes of

chapter 411 of the Government Code. Accordingly, the remaining information you marked may not be withheld on that basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 560.003 of the Government Code, which provides, “[a] biometric identifier in the possession of a governmental body is exempt from disclosure under [the Act].” *Id.* § 560.003; *see id.* § 560.001(1) (“biometric identifier” means retina or iris scan, fingerprint, voiceprint, or record of hand or face geometry). However, section 560.002 of the Government Code provides “[a] governmental body that possesses a biometric identifier of an individual . . . may not sell, lease, or otherwise disclose the biometric identifier to another person unless . . . the individual consents to the disclosure[.]” *Id.* § 560.002(1)(A). Upon review, we find that the information you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code in Exhibit B is confidential and must be withheld.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses common-law and constitutional privacy. Common-law privacy 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. The type of information considered highly intimate or embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *Id.* at 683. This office has found some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses are excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 455 (1987) (information pertaining to prescription drugs, specific illnesses, operations and procedures, and physical disabilities protected from disclosure), 422 (1984), 343 (1982). Common-law privacy further encompasses certain types of personal financial information. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992) (personal financial choices concerning insurance are generally confidential), 545 (1990) (common-law privacy protects personal financial information not related to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body), 523 (1989) (common-law privacy protects credit reports, financial statements, and other personal financial information), 373 (1983) (common-law privacy protects assets and income source information). This office has found the decision to purchase insurance is a private financial decision protected by common-law privacy. Upon review, we find the information you have marked, as well as the additional information we have marked, is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest. Thus, the sheriff’s office must withhold the information you have marked, and we have marked, in Exhibit B under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Constitutional privacy consists of two interrelated types of privacy: (1) the right to make certain kinds of decisions independently and (2) an individual's interest in avoiding disclosure of personal matters. Open Records Decision No. 455 at 4 (1987). The first type protects an individual's autonomy within "zones of privacy," which include matters related to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education. *Id.* The second type of constitutional privacy requires a balancing between the individual's privacy interests and the public's need to know information of public concern. *Id.* The scope of information protected is narrower than under the common-law doctrine of privacy; the information must concern the "most intimate aspects of human affairs." *Id.* at 5 (citing *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village, Texas*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir. 1985)). In Open Records Decision No. 430 (1985), our office determined a list of inmate visitors is protected by constitutional privacy because people have a First Amendment right to correspond with inmates, and that right would be threatened if their names were released. *See also* Open Records Decision Nos. 428 (1985), 185 (1978) (public's right to obtain an inmate's correspondence list is not sufficient to overcome the First Amendment right of the inmate's correspondents to maintain communication with inmate free of the threat of public exposure). We have determined the same principles apply to an inmate's recorded conversations from a telephone at a jail. In this instance, you assert portions of the remaining information pertain to inmate visitation records and telephone conversations. Based on your arguments and our review, we find the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with constitutional privacy in Exhibits B and C must be withheld. However, we find you have failed to demonstrate how the remaining information you have marked falls within the zones of privacy or implicates an individual's privacy interests for purposes of constitutional privacy. Accordingly, the remaining information you marked may not be withheld on that basis.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, motor vehicle title or registration, and personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release. Gov't Code § 552.130(a). Accordingly, the sheriff's office must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked in Exhibit B under section 552.130. We further note that one of the videos at issue in Exhibit C contains a license plate number subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code. The sheriff's office states it lacks the technological capability to redact information from the video. Therefore, the sheriff's office must also withhold the video we have marked in Exhibit C in its entirety under section 552.130 of the Government Code. However, we find you have failed to demonstrate how the remaining information you have marked is subject to section 552.130. Accordingly, the remaining information you marked may not be withheld on that basis.

Section 552.136 provides as follows:

(a) In this section, “access device” means a card, plate, code, account number, personal identification number, electronic serial number, mobile identification number, or other telecommunications service, equipment, or instrument identifier or means of account access that alone or in conjunction with another access device may be used to:

(1) obtain money, goods, services, or another thing of value; or

(2) initiate a transfer of funds other than a transfer originated solely by paper instrument.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, 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(a)-(b). Upon review, you have not explained, and we cannot discern, how the gate codes you have marked 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 codes at issue are access device numbers for purposes of section 552.136 of the Government Code. Therefore, the sheriff’s office may not withhold this information under section 552.136.

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). Gov’t Code § 552.137(a)-(c). The e-mail addresses at issue are not a type specifically excluded by section 552.137(c) of the Government Code. Accordingly, the sheriff’s office must withhold the e-mail addresses you have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners of the e-mail addresses have affirmatively consented to their disclosure.⁴

Section 552.147 of the Government Code states “[t]he social security number of a living person is excepted from” required public disclosure under the Act. *Id.* § 552.147(a). Upon review, we agree the sheriff’s office may withhold the social security numbers you have marked under section 552.147 of the Government Code.

In summary, the sheriff’s office: (1) must withhold the information you have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code; (2) must withhold

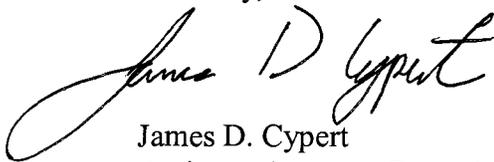
⁴We note this office issued Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009), a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold ten categories of information, including e-mail addresses under section 552.137 of the Government Code, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision.

the information you have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 58.007 of the Family Code; (3) must withhold the information you have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 550.065 of the Transportation Code; (4) must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 611.002 of the Health and Safety Code; (5) except for the documents subject to section 552.022, the magistrate's order, and basic information, may withhold the information you have marked under sections 552.108(a)(1) and 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code; (6) may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code; (7) must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with the MPA; (8) must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code; (9) must withhold the information you have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code; (10) must withhold the information you have marked, and we have marked, under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy; (11) must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with constitutional privacy; (12) must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code; (13) must withhold the e-mail addresses you have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners of the addresses have affirmatively consented to their release; and (14) may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.147 of the Government Code. The sheriff's office must release the remaining information.

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,



James D. Cypert
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JDC/ac

Ref: ID# 488716

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)