



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

June 11, 2013

Ms. Leticia D. McGowan
School Attorney
Dallas Independent School District
3700 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75204

OR2013-09801

Dear Ms. McGowan:

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# 489781.

The Dallas Independent School District (the "district") received a request for all Office of Professional Responsibility investigations during a specified period of time. You state the district has released some of the requested information. You state information will be redacted from the requested records pursuant to Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009).¹ You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.116, and 552.135 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the United States Department of Education Family Policy Compliance Office has informed this office the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), section 1232g of title 20 of the United States Code, does not permit state and local educational authorities to disclose to this office, without parental or an adult student's consent, unredacted, personally identifiable information contained in education records for

¹Open Records Decision No. 684 is a previous determination issued by this office authorizing all governmental bodies to withhold certain categories of information without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision.

the purpose of our review in the open records ruling process under the Act.² Consequently, state and local educational authorities that receive a request for education records from a member of the public under the Act must not submit education records to this office in unredacted form, that is, in a form in which “personally identifiable information” is disclosed. *See* 34 C.F.R. § 99.3 (defining “personally identifiable information”). You have submitted unredacted education records for our review. Because our office is prohibited from reviewing these education records to determine whether appropriate redactions under FERPA have been made, we will not address the applicability of FERPA to any of the submitted records. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(1)(A). Such determinations under FERPA must be made by the educational authority in possession of the education records. However, we will consider your arguments against disclosure of the submitted information.

Next, we note the submitted information is subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.022(a) provides, in relevant part:

(a) [T]he following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure unless made confidential under this chapter or other law:

(1) a completed report, audit, evaluation, or investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body, except as provided by Section 552.108[.]

Gov’t Code § 552.022(a)(1). The submitted information consists of completed investigations that are subject to section 552.022(a)(1). The district must release the completed investigations pursuant to section 552.022(a)(1), unless they are excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code or are made confidential under the Act or other law. *See id.* You seek to withhold some of the information subject to section 552.022(a)(1) under section 552.116 of the Government Code. However, section 552.116 is a discretionary exception and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See id.* § 552.116; *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions). Therefore, the information at issue may not be withheld under section 552.116. You also raise sections 552.101, 552.102, and 552.135 for portions of the submitted information. Further, portions of the information are subject to sections 552.117, 552.136, and 552.137.³ As sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.117, 552.135, 552.136, and 552.137 make information

²A copy of this letter may be found on the Office of the Attorney General’s website at <http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/20060725usdoe.pdf>.

³The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

confidential under the Act or other law, we will consider the applicability of these exceptions.

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 section 261.201 of the Family Code, which provides, in part:

(a) [T]he following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under Chapter 552, Government Code, 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 [chapter 261 of the Family Code] 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 [chapter 261 of the Family Code] or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a); *see also id.* §§ 101.003(a) (defining “child” for purposes of this section as person under 18 years of age who is not and has not been married or who has not had the disabilities of minority removed for general purposes), 261.001(1), (4) (defining “abuse” and “neglect” for purposes of Family Code ch. 261). You contend some of the submitted information is confidential under section 261.201. We note the district is not an agency authorized to conduct an investigation under chapter 261 of the Family Code. *See id.* § 261.103 (listing agencies that may conduct child abuse investigations). You state the information was obtained from the Dallas Police Department, the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, or the district police department. You also state the district has on staff an employee who is shared with the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services to receive and investigate child abuse claims. Upon review, we find one of the completed investigations, which we have marked, was forwarded to the Child Protective Services Division of the Department of Family and Protective Services and the district police department. Thus, we find this investigation must be withheld in its entirety under section 261.201 in conjunction with section 552.101 of the Government Code. However, we note the remaining information was not obtained from the Dallas Police Department, the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, or the district police department. Rather, the information at issue relates to administrative investigations by the district. Thus, the remaining investigations at issue do not consist of files, reports, records, communications, audio tapes, video tapes, or working papers used or developed in investigations of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect under chapter 261 of the Family

Code. However, portions of the submitted information, which we have marked, consist of reports of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect made to Child Protective Services and the district police department. We also note portions of the submitted information, which we have marked, reveal the identities of individuals who made reports of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect to Child Protective Services and the district police department. We find the information we have marked within the remaining investigations at issue is within the scope of section 261.201(a)(1) of the Family Code. Therefore, the district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(a)(1) of the Family Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 261.101 of the Family Code, which provides the identity of an individual making a report under chapter 261 is confidential. *See id.* § 261.101(d). As noted above, the district is not an agency authorized to conduct a chapter 261 investigation. *See id.* § 261.103 (listing agencies that may conduct child abuse investigations). Upon review, we find none of the remaining information contains the identifying information of an individual who made a report under chapter 261 of the Family Code. Thus, the district may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 261.101(d).

Section 552.101 of the Government also encompasses section 21.355 of the Education Code, which provides in part that “[a] document evaluating the performance of a teacher or administrator is confidential.” *See Educ. Code* § 21.355(a). This office has interpreted section 21.355 to apply to any document that evaluates, as that term is commonly understood, the performance of a teacher or an administrator. *See Open Records Decision No. 643 (1996)*. We have determined that for purposes of section 21.355, the word “teacher” means a person who is required to and does in fact hold a teaching certificate under subchapter B of chapter 21 of the Education Code and who is engaged in the process of teaching, as that term is commonly defined, at the time of the evaluation. *See id.* at 4. We also have determined “administrator,” for purposes of section 21.355, means a person who is required to and does in fact hold an administrator’s certificate under subchapter B of chapter 21 of the Education Code and is performing the functions of an administrator, as that term is commonly defined, at the time of the evaluation. *Id.* The Third Court of Appeals has concluded a written reprimand constitutes an evaluation for purposes of section 21.355, because “it reflects the principal’s judgment regarding [a teacher’s] actions, gives corrective direction, and provides for further review.” *See Abbott v. North East Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 212 S.W.3d 364 (Tex. App.—Austin 2006, no pet.).

You state the information you have indicated consists of evaluations that pertain to individuals who were employed by the district as teachers or administrators when their performances were evaluated. You also state these individuals held the appropriate certifications under subchapter B of the Education Code. Based on your representations and our review, we find the district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 21.355 of the

Education Code. However, we conclude you have not demonstrated any of the remaining information evaluates the performance of a teacher or administrator for purposes of section 21.355. Accordingly, none of the remaining information may be withheld under section 21.355 of the Education Code in conjunction with section 552.101.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses criminal history record information ("CHRI"). Chapter 411 authorizes the Texas Department of Public Safety (the "DPS") to compile and maintain CHRI from law enforcement agencies throughout the state and to provide access to authorized persons to federal criminal history records. *See* Gov't Code §§ 411.042, .087.

In 2007, the Legislature enacted section 411.0845 of the Government Code, which provides in relevant part:

(a) The [DPS] shall establish an electronic clearinghouse and subscription service to provide [CHRI] to a particular person entitled to receive [CHRI] and updates to a particular record to which the person has subscribed under this subchapter.

(b) On receiving a request for [CHRI] from a person entitled to such information under this subchapter, the [DPS] shall provide through the electronic clearinghouse:

(1) the [CHRI] reported to the [DPS] or the Federal Bureau of Investigation relating to the individual who is the subject of the request; or

(2) a statement that the individual who is the subject of the request does not have any [CHRI] reported to the [DPS] or the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

...

(d) The [DPS] shall ensure that the information described by Subsection (b) is provided only to a person otherwise entitled to obtain [CHRI] under this subchapter. Information collected under this section is confidential and is not subject to disclosure under [the Act].

Id. § 411.0845(a)-(b), (d). Section 411.097(b) of the Government Code provides in part that "[a] school district . . . is entitled to obtain from the [DPS CHRI] maintained by the [DPS] that the district . . . is required or authorized to obtain under Subchapter C, Chapter 22, Education Code, that relates to a[n] . . . employee of the district[.]" *Id.* § 411.097(b). Pursuant to section 22.083(a-1) of the Education Code, a school district is authorized to

obtain CHRI from DPS's electronic clearinghouse. *See* Educ. Code § 22.083(a-1)(1). Section 22.08391(d) of the Education Code states that any CHRI received by a school district is subject to section 411.097(d) of the Government Code. *Id.* § 22.08391(d). Section 411.097(d) provides in relevant part:

(d) [CHRI] obtained by a school district, charter school, private school, service center, commercial transportation company, or shared services arrangement in the original form or any subsequent form:

(1) may not be released to any person except:

(A) the individual who is the subject of the information;

(B) the Texas Education Agency;

(C) the State Board for Educator Certification;

(D) the chief personnel officer of the transportation company, if the information is obtained under Subsection (a)(2); or

(E) by court order[.]

Gov't Code § 411.097(d)(1). You state some of the remaining information is derived from information obtained from the DPS criminal history clearinghouse. You also state "[t]he relevant criminal background information was received from law enforcement through the criminal history clearinghouse pursuant to" chapter 22 of the Education Code. Upon review, we agree portions of the remaining information, which we have marked, consist of CHRI obtained by the district through DPS. Therefore, the marked information must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with sections 411.0845 and 411.097(d) of the Government Code. However, portions of the remaining information relate to incidents that were self reported by the employee involved, and we find you have not demonstrated how information that was self reported is obtained from the DPS criminal history clearinghouse. Accordingly, the self reported information does not constitute CHRI and it may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with chapter 411 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the Medical Practice Act ("MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code, which governs release of medical records. *See* Occ. Code §§ 151.001-168.202. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides, in relevant part:

(a) A communication between a physician and a patient, relative to or in connection with any professional services as a physician to the patient, is

confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

(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(a)-(c). Information subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See id.* §§ 159.002, .004. This office has concluded the protection afforded by section 159.002 extends only to records created by either a physician or someone under the supervision of a physician. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 487 (1987), 370 (1983), 343 (1982).

Upon review, we find portions of the remaining information, which we have marked, constitute records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient that were created or are maintained by a physician. Accordingly, the district must withhold the marked medical records under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information if it (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).

In *Morales v. Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d 519 (Tex. App.—El Paso 1992, writ denied), the court addressed the applicability of the common-law privacy doctrine to files of an investigation of allegations of sexual harassment. The investigation files in *Ellen* contained individual witness statements, an affidavit by the individual accused of the misconduct responding to the allegations, and conclusions of the board of inquiry that conducted the investigation. *Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d at 525. The court ordered the release of the affidavit of the person under investigation and the conclusions of the board of inquiry, stating the public's interest was sufficiently served by the disclosure of such documents. *Id.* In concluding, the *Ellen* court held "the public did not possess a legitimate interest in the identities of the individual witnesses, nor the details of their personal statements beyond what is contained in the documents that have been ordered released." *Id.* Thus, if there is an adequate summary of an investigation of alleged sexual harassment, the investigation summary must be released

under *Ellen*, along with the statement of the accused. However, the identities of the victims and witnesses of the alleged sexual harassment must be redacted, and their detailed statements must be withheld from disclosure. See Open Records Decision Nos. 393 (1983), 339 (1982). However, when no adequate summary exists, detailed statements regarding the allegations must be released, but the identities of victims and witnesses must still be redacted from the statements. In either case, the identity of the individual accused of sexual harassment is not protected from public disclosure. We also note supervisors are generally not witnesses for purposes of *Ellen*, except where their statements appear in a non-supervisory context.

Some of the remaining information, which we have marked, relates to investigations into alleged sexual harassment in the workplace. Upon review, we determine the marked information contains adequate summaries of the alleged sexual harassment and statements of the accused. The summaries and statements of the accused are not confidential under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy; however, information within the summaries and statements identifying victims and witnesses must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. See *Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d at 525. Therefore, pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy and the holding in *Ellen*, the district must withhold the identifying information of the victims and witnesses, which we have marked, within the adequate summaries and statements of the accused. Further, the district must also withhold the remaining information we have marked in these investigations under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy and *Ellen*. However, some of the remaining information pertains to allegations of sexual harassment of district students. Upon review, we find these investigations do not constitute sexual harassment investigations in the employment context of the district for purposes of *Ellen*. Therefore, the common-law privacy protection afforded in *Ellen* is not applicable to these investigations, and the district may not withhold them under section 552.101 on that basis.

Common-law privacy under section 552.101 also encompasses the specific types of information held to be intimate or embarrassing in *Industrial Foundation*. See 540 S.W.2d at 683 (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). This office has determined a compilation of an individual's criminal history is highly embarrassing information, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person. Cf. *U.S. Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749, 764 (1989) (when considering prong regarding individual's privacy interest, court recognized distinction between public records found in courthouse files and local police stations and compiled summary of information and noted that individual has significant privacy interest in compilation of one's criminal history). Moreover, we find a compilation of a private citizen's criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public. We note records relating to routine traffic violations are not considered criminal history information. See Gov't Code § 411.082(2)(B) (criminal history

record information does not include driving record information). This office has also found that common-law privacy generally protects the identifying information of juvenile victims of abuse or neglect. *See* Open Records Decision No. 394 (1983); *cf.* Fam. Code § 261.201. Further, we have also determined common-law privacy generally protects the identities of juvenile offenders. *See* ORD 394; *cf.* Fam Code § 58.007(c). Additionally, this office has found that 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. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps). However, this office has noted the public has a legitimate interest in information that relates to public employees and their conduct in the workplace. *See, e.g.,* Open Records Decision Nos. 562 at 10 (1990) (personnel file information does not involve most intimate aspects of human affairs but in fact touches on matters of legitimate public concern), 470 at 4 (job performance does not generally constitute public employee's private affairs), 444 at 3 (1986) (public has obvious interest in information concerning qualifications and performance of government employees), 405 at 2 (1983) (manner in which public employee's job was performed cannot be said to be of minimal public interest). Upon review, we find the information we have marked is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Therefore, the district must withhold the information we have marked pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find you have not demonstrated how any portion of the remaining information is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Thus, no portion of the remaining information may be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.102(a) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Gov't Code § 552.102(a). We understand you to assert the privacy analysis under section 552.102(a) is the same as the common-law privacy test under section 552.101 of the Government Code, which is discussed above. *See Indus. Found.*, 540 S.W.2d at 685. In *Hubert v. Harte-Hanks Texas Newspapers, Inc.*, 652 S.W.2d 546, 549-51 (Tex. App.—Austin 1983, writ ref'd n.r.e.), the court of appeals ruled the privacy test under section 552.102(a) is the same as the *Industrial Foundation* privacy test. However, the Texas Supreme Court has expressly disagreed with *Hubert's* interpretation of section 552.102(a), and held the privacy standard under section 552.102(a) differs from the *Industrial Foundation* test under section 552.101. *See Tex. Comptroller of Pub. Accounts v. Attorney Gen. of Tex.*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). The Supreme Court also considered the applicability of section 552.102(a) and held it excepts from disclosure the dates of birth of state employees in the payroll database of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. *See id.* at 348. Having carefully reviewed the information at issue, we have marked the information that must be withheld under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. None of the remaining information may be withheld on that basis.

Section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the home addresses and telephone numbers, emergency contact information, social security numbers, and family member information of current or former officials or employees of a governmental body who request that this information be kept confidential under section 552.024 of the Government Code. Govt. Code §§ 552.024, .117(a)(1). Section 552.117(a)(1) is also applicable to personal cellular telephone numbers, provided the cellular telephone service is not paid for by a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision No. 506 at 5-6 (1988) (statutory predecessor to section 552.117 of the Government Code not applicable to cellular telephone numbers provided and paid for by governmental body and intended for official use). Whether a particular piece of information is protected by section 552.117(a)(1) must be determined at the time the request for it is made. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). Therefore, a governmental body must withhold information under section 552.117(a)(1) on behalf of a current or former employee only if the individual made a request for confidentiality under section 552.024 prior to the date on which the request for the information was made. Accordingly, to the extent the employees whose information is at issue timely elected to keep their information confidential pursuant to section 552.024, and the cellular telephone service is not paid for by a governmental body, the district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(1). The district may not withhold this information under section 552.117 to the extent the employees did not timely elect to keep their information confidential or if the cellular telephone service is paid for by a governmental body.

Section 552.135 of the Government Code provides in relevant part the following:

(a) "Informer" means a student or a former student or an employee or former employee of a school district who has furnished a report of another person's or persons' possible violation of criminal, civil, or regulatory law to the school district or the proper regulatory enforcement authority.

(b) An informer's name or information that would substantially reveal the identity of an informer is excepted from [required public disclosure].

(c) Subsection (b) does not apply:

(1) if the informer is a student or former student, and the student or former student, or the legal guardian, or spouse of the student or former student consents to disclosure of the student's or former student's name; or

(2) if the informer is an employee or former employee who consents to disclosure of the employee's or former employee's name; or

(3) if the informer planned, initiated, or participated in the possible violation.

Gov't Code § 552.135(a)-(c). Because the legislature limited the protection of section 552.135 to the identity of a person who reports a possible violation of "law," a school district that seeks to withhold information under that exception must clearly identify to this office the specific civil, criminal, or regulatory law that is alleged to have been violated. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A). Additionally, individuals who provide information in the course of an investigation, but do not make the initial report are not informants for purposes of section 552.135 of the Government Code. We also note parents of students are not informants for purposes of section 552.135. You state some of the remaining information identifies students and employees who reported alleged violations of criminal and civil laws. Based on your representation and our review, we conclude the district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.135 of the Government Code. However, the district has failed to demonstrate how any of the remaining information at issue reveals the identity of an informer for the purposes of section 552.135 of the Government Code. Therefore, the district may not withhold the remaining information on that ground.

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." *Id.* § 552.136(b). Therefore, the district must withhold the partial credit card number we have marked under section 552.136 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). *Id.* § 552.137(a)-(c). Section 552.137 is not applicable to an institutional e-mail address, an Internet website address, the general e-mail address of a business, an e-mail address of a person who has a contractual relationship with a governmental body, or an e-mail address maintained by a governmental entity for one of its officials or employees. The e-mail addresses we have marked are not of the types specifically excluded by section 552.137(c). Accordingly, the district must withhold the e-mail addresses we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners of the addresses affirmatively consent to their release.

In summary, the district must withhold (1) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code; (2) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 21.355 of the Education Code; (3) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with sections 411.0845 and 411.097(d) of the Government Code; (4) the marked medical records under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA; (5) the

information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy; (6) the information we have marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code; (7) the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code, to the extent the employees whose information is at issue timely elected to keep their information confidential pursuant to section 552.024, and the cellular telephone service is not paid for by a governmental body; (8) the information we have marked under section 552.135 of the Government Code; (9) the information we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code; and (10) the e-mail addresses we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners of the addresses affirmatively consent to their 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,



Nicholas A. Ybarra
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

NAY/ac

Ref: ID# 489781

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)