



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

February 13, 2008

Mr. George E. Hyde
Denton, Navarro, Rocha & Bernal
2517 North Main Avenue
San Antonio, Texas 78212

OR2008-02077

Dear Mr. Hyde:

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# 302134.

Bandera County (the "county"), which you represent, received a request for information pertaining to a complaint against the county that resulted in an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC") investigation, including minutes of a particular commissioners' court meeting and a copy of a specified settlement check. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.107, 552.111, 552.117, 552.130, 552.136, and 552.147 of the Government Code, and protected under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26, Federal Rule of Evidence 501, Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5, and Texas Rule of Evidence 503.¹ We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

¹Although you raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with rule 503, rule 192.5, rule 26(b)(3), and rule 1.05, this office has concluded that section 552.101 does not encompass discovery privileges. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 1-2 (2002), 575 at 2 (1990). Thus, we will not address your claim that the submitted information is confidential under section 552.101 in conjunction with any of these rules. Further, although you raise section 552.1175 of the Government Code, the correct exception to raise for information pertaining to an employee of the governmental body is section 552.117. We note that section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act.

Initially, we must address the county's obligations under section 552.301 of the Government Code, which prescribes the procedures that a governmental body must follow in asking this office to decide whether requested information is excepted from public disclosure. Section 552.301(e-1) provides the following:

A governmental body that submits written comments to the attorney general under Subsection (e)(1)(A) shall send a copy of those comments to the person who requested the information from the governmental body. If the written comments disclose or contain the substance of the information requested, the copy of the comments provided to the person must be a redacted copy.

Gov't Code § 552.301(e-1). You state that the county sent to the requestor a copy of its written comments submitted to this office pursuant to section 552.301(e)(1)(A), and that the shaded portions of the county's brief were redacted in the copy sent to the requestor. After reviewing the county's brief sent to the requestor, we determine that the county redacted information from the copy that does not disclose or contain the substance of the information requested; therefore, we conclude that the county failed to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301(e-1) of the Government Code.

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption that the requested information is public and must be released unless the governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information from disclosure. *See id.* § 552.302; *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381-82 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ) (governmental body must make compelling demonstration to overcome presumption of openness pursuant to statutory predecessor to section 552.302); Open Records Decision No. 319 (1982). The presumption that information is public under section 552.302 can be overcome by demonstrating that the information is confidential by law or third-party interests are at stake. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 630 at 3 (1994), 325 at 2 (1982).

Although you raise sections 552.107 and 552.111 of the Government Code, Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5, Texas Rules of Evidence 501 and 503, and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(3), these exceptions and rules are discretionary in nature. They serve only to protect a governmental body's interests and may be waived; as such, they do not constitute compelling reasons to withhold information for purposes of section 552.302. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 677 at 10 (2002) (attorney work-product privilege under section 552.111 or rule 192.5 is not compelling reason to withhold information under section 552.302), 676 at 12 (2002) (claim of attorney-client privilege under section 552.107 or rule 503 does not provide compelling reason to withhold information under section 552.302 if it does not implicate third-party rights), 663 at 5 (1999) (governmental body may waive sections 552.107, and 552.111); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 665

at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions in general). In failing to comply with section 552.301, the county has waived its claims under sections 552.107 and 552.111 of the Government Code, Texas Rule of Evidence 503, Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5, Federal Rule of Evidence 501, and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(3). Therefore, none of the submitted information may be withheld under those exceptions and rules. Because your claims under sections 552.101, 552.117, 552.130, and 552.136 of the Government Code can provide compelling reasons for non-disclosure, we will consider your arguments under 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" and encompasses information made confidential by other statutes. *See* Gov't Code § 552.101. You assert that the submitted information is excepted under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 2000e-5 of title 42 of the United States Code, which provides in relevant part:

Whenever a charge is filed by or on behalf of a person claiming to be aggrieved . . . alleging that an employer . . . has engaged in an unlawful employment practice, the [EEOC] shall serve a notice of the charge . . . and shall make an investigation thereof. . . . Charges shall not be made public *by the [EEOC]*. If the [EEOC] determines after such investigation that there is reasonable cause to believe that the charge is true, the [EEOC] shall endeavor to eliminate any such alleged unlawful employment practice by informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion. Nothing said or done during and as a part of such informal endeavors may be made public *by the [EEOC], its officers or employees*, or used as evidence in a subsequent proceeding without the written consent of the persons concerned. Any person who makes public information in violation of this subsection shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both[.]

42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5 (emphasis added). We have previously held that "[section 2000e-5(b)] only restricts disclosure by those enforcing the Equal Employment Opportunity Act." *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 245 (1980), 155 (1977), 59 (1974); *Whitaker v. Carney*, 778 F.2d 216 (1985); *cert. denied*, 479 U.S. 813 (1986) (Title VII proscribes release of information only when held by EEOC or EEOC employees, not when held by employer). In this case, the county is the employer and is not acting as the agent of the EEOC. Therefore, the submitted information may not be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 2000e-5 of title 42 of the United States Code.

You also argue that the submitted information is confidential under sections 1601.20, 1601.22, and 1601.26 of title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations.² Section 1601.20 provides:

(a) [p]rior to the issuance of a determination as to reasonable cause the [EEOC] may encourage the parties to settle the charge on terms that are mutually agreeable. District Directors, Field Directors, Area Directors, Local Directors, the Director of the Office of Field Programs, the Director of Field Management Programs, or their designees, shall have the authority to sign any settlement agreement which is agreeable to both parties. When the [EEOC] agrees in any negotiated settlement not to process that charge further, the [EEOC]'s agreement shall be in consideration for the promises made by the other parties to the agreement. Such an agreement shall not affect the processing of any other charge, including, but not limited to, a Commissioner charge or a charge, the allegations of which are like or related to the individual allegations settled.

(b) [i]n the alternative, the [EEOC] may facilitate a settlement between the person claiming to be aggrieved and the respondent by permitting withdrawal of the charge pursuant to § 1601.10.

29 C.F.R. § 1601.20. Although section 1601.20 discusses the EEOC's involvement in settlement agreements, this section does not expressly make any information confidential. *See Open Records Decision No. 478 at 2 (1987)* (statutory confidentiality requires express language making information confidential or stating that information shall not be released to the public). Accordingly, the county may not withhold the submitted documents under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 1601.20 of title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Section 1601.22 provides:

[n]either a charge, nor information obtained during the investigation of a charge of employment discrimination under the ADA or title VII, nor information obtained from records required to be kept or reports required to be filed pursuant to the ADA or title VII, shall be made matters of public information *by the [EEOC]* prior to the institution of any proceeding under the ADA or title VII involving such charge or information. This provision does not apply to such earlier disclosures to charging parties, or their attorneys, respondents or their attorneys, or witnesses where disclosure is deemed necessary for securing appropriate relief. This provision also does not apply to such earlier disclosures to representatives of interested Federal,

²Section 552.101 also encompasses the Code of Federal Regulations.

State, and local authorities as may be appropriate or necessary to the carrying out of the [EEOC]'s function under title VII or the ADA; nor to the publication of data derived from such information in a form which does not reveal the identity of charging parties, respondents, or persons supplying the information.

29 C.F.R. § 1601.22 (emphasis added). Upon review, we find that section 1601.22 prohibits employees of the EEOC from releasing any information pertaining to a discrimination complaint unless a complainant files a lawsuit to remedy the discriminatory practice. *See also* 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-8(e). This prohibition does not extend to an employer's disclosure of information relating to a claim of employment discrimination. ORD 155 at 2. Therefore, the submitted documents may not be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 1601.22 of title 29 Code of Federal Regulations.

Section 1601.26 provides:

(a) [n]othing that is said or done during and as part of the informal endeavors of the [EEOC] to eliminate unlawful employment practices by informal methods or conference, conciliation, and persuasion may be made a matter of public information by the [EEOC], its officers or employees or used as evidence in a subsequent proceeding without the written consent of the persons concerned. This provision does not apply to such disclosures to the representatives of Federal, State or local agencies as may be appropriate or necessary to the carrying out of the [EEOC]'s functions under title VII or the ADA: *Provided, however,* That the [EEOC] may refuse to make disclosures to any such agency which does not maintain the confidentiality of such endeavors in accord with this section or in any circumstances where the disclosures will not serve the purposes of the effective enforcement of title VII or the ADA.

(b) Factual information obtained by the [EEOC] during such informal endeavors, if such information is otherwise obtainable by the [EEOC] under section 709 of Title VII, for disclosure purposes will be considered by the [EEOC] as obtained during the investigatory process.

29 C.F.R. § 1601.26 (emphasis in original). Upon review, we find that section 1601.26 prohibits employees of the EEOC from releasing any information pertaining to the EEOC's informal endeavors to eliminate unlawful employment practices. This prohibition does not extend to an employer's disclosure of such information. ORD 155 at 2. Therefore, the submitted documents may not be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 1601.26 of title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Section 552.101 also encompasses section 574(b) of title 5 of the United States Code, which provides in part "[a] party to a dispute resolution proceeding shall not voluntarily disclose

or through discovery or compulsory process be required to disclose any dispute resolution communication[.]” You assert that “the EEOC investigation and entire administrative process is designed as an alternative dispute resolution vehicle, [and that m]aking documentation prepared and compiled to respond to [an investigation] subject to public disclosure is contrary to the EEOC’s mission and contrary to [EEOC] policy[.]” Upon review, we find that a portion of the submitted information constitutes a communication made by a participant in an alternative dispute resolution procedure under section 572(a) of title 5 of the United States Code. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 572(a) (providing for the use of dispute resolution proceedings in the administrative process). None of the exceptions in section 574(b) appears to apply in this instance. Therefore, the county must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 574(b) of title 5 of the United States Code. However, you have not established that any of the remaining information consists of communications made during a dispute resolution proceeding under section 574(b) of title 5 of the United States Code. Accordingly, the county may not withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 574(b) of title 5 of the United States Code.

You next claim that the remaining information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 154.073 of the Texas Civil Practice and Remedies Code, which provides in pertinent part:

(a) Except as provided by Subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f), a communication relating to the subject matter of any civil or criminal dispute made by a participant in an alternative dispute resolution procedure, whether before or after the institution of formal judicial proceedings, is confidential, is not subject to disclosure, and may not be used as evidence against the participant in any judicial or administrative proceeding.

Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 154.073(a). However, we find that the county has not established that any of the remaining information consists of communications relating to a civil or criminal dispute made by a participant in an alternative dispute resolution procedure. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A) (governmental body claiming exception to disclosure bears the burden to explain how and why the claimed exception is applicable to the information at issue). Therefore, the county may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 154.073(a) of the Civil Practices and Remedies Code.

We note that the submitted information contains an alien registration number. This number is made confidential under title 8, section 1304(b) of the United States Code in conjunction with section 552.101 of the Government Code. Section 1304(b) of the United States Code addresses the confidentiality of the registration of aliens under section 1301 of the United States Code and provides:

All registration and fingerprint records made under the provisions of this subchapter shall be confidential, and shall be made available only

- (1) pursuant to section 1357(f)(2) of this title, and
- (2) to such persons or agencies as may be designated by the Attorney General.

8 U.S.C. § 1304(b). We have marked the information that is made confidential under title 8, section 1304(b) of the United States Code and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

The submitted information contains a W-4 form. Prior decisions of this office have held that section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code renders tax return information confidential. *See* Attorney General Opinion H-1274 (1978) (tax returns); Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992) (W-4 forms), 226 (1979) (W-2 forms). Tax return information is defined as data furnished to or collected by the Internal Revenue Service with respect to the determination of possible existence of liability of any person under title 26 of the United States Code for any tax. *See* 26 U.S.C. § 6103(b). The W-4 form that we have marked constitutes tax return information that must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with federal law.

Section 1701.452 of the Occupations Code, which is also encompassed by section 552.101, requires that a law enforcement agency submit a report to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (the "commission") regarding an officer licensed under chapter 1701 who resigns or is terminated by a law enforcement agency. *See* Occ. Code § 1701.452. Section 1701.454 makes such reports, which are commonly referred to as "F-5's," confidential and provides in relevant part:

- a) A report or statement submitted to the commission under this subchapter is confidential and is not subject to disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code, unless the person resigned or was terminated due to substantiated instances of excessive force or violations of the law other than traffic offenses.

Id. § 1701.454(a). You assert that the submitted F-5 and L-1 forms are confidential under section 1701.454. We agree that the F-5 forms are confidential under section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code. The L-1 form, Report of Appointment/License Application, however, is not a report submitted to the commission pertaining to an officer's resignation or termination. Thus, the L-1 forms are not confidential under section 1701.454 and may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

The remaining information contains medical records subject to the Medical Practice Act ("MPA"), chapter 159 of the Occupations Code. Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the MPA. Section 159.002 of the Occupations Code provides in pertinent 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 that is 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). This office has concluded that 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).

Medical records may be released only as provided under the MPA. ORD 598. Such records must be released upon the patient's signed, written consent, provided that the consent specifies (1) the information to be covered by the release, (2) reasons or purposes for the release, and (3) the person to whom the information is to be released. Occ. Code §§ 159.004, .005. Section 159.002(c) also requires that any subsequent release of medical records be consistent with the purposes for which the governmental body obtained the records. Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). We have reviewed the submitted information and marked the medical records subject to the MPA. Absent the applicability of an MPA access provision, the county must withhold these medical records pursuant to the MPA.

Criminal history record information ("CHRI") obtained from the National Crime Information Center ("NCIC") or the Texas Crime Information Center is confidential under federal and state law, which is encompassed by section 552.101. CHRI means "information collected about a person by a criminal justice agency that consists of identifiable descriptions and . . . 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)(1) ("Use of criminal history record information disseminated to noncriminal justice agencies shall be limited to the purpose for which it was given.") and (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 own individual law with respect to CHRI that it generates. *See* ORD 565 at 10-12;

see generally Gov't Code ch. 411 subch. F. Sections 411.083(b)(1) and 411.089(a) of the Government Code 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. *See id.* § 411.089(b). We have marked CHRI that the county must withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with federal law and subchapter F of chapter 411 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, such that its release would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976). This office has found that the following types of information are excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy: some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps); and personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992) (public employee's withholding allowance certificate, designation of beneficiary of employee's retirement benefits, direct deposit authorization, and employee's decisions regarding voluntary benefits programs, among others, protected under common-law privacy), 545 (1990). Furthermore, an individual's criminal history when compiled by a governmental body may be protected under common-law privacy. *Cf. United States Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749 (1989). We agree that some of the submitted information is protected under common-law privacy; therefore, the county must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We find, however, that none of the remaining information constitutes highly intimate or embarrassing information that is of no legitimate concern to the public. We also note that section 552.101 does not encompass the doctrine of false-light privacy, which is concerned with whether information would place a person in a false light in the public eye. *See* Open Records Decision No. 579 at 7-8 (1990) (attorney general could not conclude that legislature intended for statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.101 to encompass doctrine of false-light privacy). Therefore, the county may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

You claim that some of the submitted information is excepted under section 552.117 of the Government Code. Section 552.117(a)(1) excepts from disclosure the home address, home telephone number, personal cellular telephone number, social security numbers, and family member information of a current or former official or employee of a governmental body who requests that this information be kept confidential under section 552.024 of the Government Code.³ We note that a post office box number is not a "home address" for purposes of

³*See* Open Records Decision No. 506 at 5-7 (1988) (statutory predecessor to section 552.117 not applicable to cell phone numbers provided and paid for by governmental body and intended for official use).

section 552.117.⁴ Whether a particular piece of information is protected by section 552.117 must be determined at the time the request for it is made. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). Therefore, the county may only withhold information under section 552.117(a)(1) on behalf of a current or former official or employee who made a request for confidentiality under section 552.024 prior to the date on which the request for this information was made. Accordingly, if the current or former employees whose information is at issue timely elected to keep their personal information confidential, the county must withhold the types of information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code. The county may not withhold this information under section 552.117(a)(1) if the employees did not make timely elections to keep their information confidential.

Section 552.117(a)(2) excepts from disclosure the current and former home addresses and telephone numbers, social security number, and family member information of a peace officer, regardless of whether the officer elected under section 552.024 or section 552.1175 of the Government Code to keep such information confidential. *See* Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2). Section 552.117(a)(2) also encompasses the personal cellular telephone number and pager number of a peace officer. *See* Open Records Decision No. 670 (2001). We have marked the type of personal information of peace officers that must be withheld under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code.

Next, you assert that some of the remaining information is excepted under section 552.130 of the Government Code, which excepts information that "relates to . . . a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state." Gov't Code § 552.130. The county must withhold the Texas motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Finally, you claim that some of the remaining information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.136 of the Government Code. Section 552.136 states that "[n]otwithstanding 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." *Id.* § 552.136. The county must withhold the bank account number we have marked pursuant to section 552.136 of the Government Code.

In summary, absent the applicability of an MPA access provision, the county must withhold the medical records we have marked pursuant to the MPA. Under section 552.101 of the Government Code, the county must withhold (1) the information we have marked in conjunction with section 574(b) of title 5 of the United States Code; (2) the marked alien registration number under title 8, section 1304(b) of the United States Code; (3) the W-4

⁴*See* Gov't Code § 552.117; Open Records Decision No. 622 at 4 (1994) (legislative history makes clear that purpose of section 552.117 is to protect public employees from being harassed *at home*) (citing House Committee on State Affairs, Bill Analysis, H.B. 1976, 69th Leg. (1985)).

form in conjunction with federal law; (4) F-5 forms in conjunction with section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code; (5) CHRI in conjunction with federal law and subchapter F of chapter 411 of the Government Code; and (6) the information we have marked in conjunction with common-law privacy. The county must withhold the types of information we have marked pursuant to section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code, if the former employee concerned timely elected to keep that information confidential, and under section 552.117(a)(2), if the individual is a peace officer. We have marked the information that the county must withhold under sections 552.130 and 552.136 of the Government Code. The remaining submitted information must be released to the requestor.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records 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 records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must file suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such a challenge, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

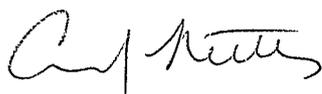
If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can challenge that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or

complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Office of the Attorney General at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Cindy Nettles
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CN/mcf

Ref: ID# 302134

Enc. Submitted documents

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