



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

March 24, 2015

Mr. Vance Hinds  
Assistant County and District Attorney  
Ellis County  
109 South Jackson Street  
Waxahachie, Texas 75165

OR2015-05589

Dear Mr. Hinds:

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# 557221.

The Ellis County and District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney's office") received a request for any documents that refer to the requestor or any of several specified terms and "information for every person ever held in Ellis County Jail for extradition." The district attorney's office claims some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.111, 552.117, 552.130, 552.136, 552.137, and 552.147 of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> We have considered the claimed exceptions and reviewed the submitted information, a portion of which is a representative sample.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Although you also raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 552.117 of the Government Code, this office has concluded section 552.101 does not encompass other exceptions found in the Act. *See* Open Records Decision No. 676 at 1-2 (2002). We note the proper exception to raise when asserting the work product privilege for information not subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code is section 552.111 of the Government Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 677 (2002). Although the district attorney's office also raises section 552.102 of the Government Code, the district attorney's has not submitted arguments explaining how this exception applies to the submitted information. Therefore, we presume the district attorney's office no longer asserts this exception. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301, .302.

<sup>2</sup>We 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.

You inform us the district attorney's office asked the requestor to clarify some of the information requested. *See* Gov't Code § 552.222 (if request for information is unclear, governmental body may ask requestor to clarify request); *see also* *City of Dallas v. Abbott*, 304 S.W.3d 380, 387 (Tex. 2010) (if governmental entity, acting in good faith, requests clarification of unclear or over-broad request, ten-day period to request attorney general ruling is measured from date request is clarified). You do not indicate the district attorney's office has received a response to the request for clarification. Therefore, to the extent the district attorney's office has not received a response, we find the district attorney's office is not required to release any responsive information for which it sought clarification. However, in the event the requestor responds to the clarification request, the district attorney's office must seek a ruling from this office before withholding any responsive information from the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.222; *City of Dallas*, 304 S.W.3d at 387.

Next, we address your assertion some of the submitted information was the subject of a previous request for information, as a result of which this office issued Open Records Letter No. 2015-03704 (2015). Although you seek to rely on this prior ruling for the information at issue in this request, we note the previous request for information was sent to the Ellis County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office"), which is a different governmental body than the district attorney's office. Therefore, the district attorney's office may not rely on our ruling to the sheriff's office as a previous determination for any of the information at issue. *See* Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001) (so long as law, facts, and circumstances on which prior ruling was based have not changed, first type of previous determination exists where requested information is precisely same information as was addressed in prior attorney general ruling, ruling is addressed to same governmental body, and ruling concludes that information is or is not excepted from disclosure).

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 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code, which makes tax return information confidential. Attorney General Opinion H-1274 (1978) (tax returns); Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992) (W-4 forms). Section 6103(b) defines the term "return information" as a taxpayer's "identity, the nature, source, or amount of his income[.]" *See* 26 U.S.C. § 6103(b)(2)(A). Federal courts have construed the term "return information" expansively to include any information gathered by the Internal Revenue Service regarding a taxpayer's liability under title 26 of the United States Code. *See Mallas v. Kolak*, 721 F. Supp. 748, 754 (M.D.N.C. 1989), *aff'd in part*, 993 F.2d 1111 (4th Cir. 1993). Upon review, we find you have failed to demonstrate the information you have marked is subject to section 6103(a). Accordingly, the district attorney's office may not withhold this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 6103 of title 26 of the United States Code.

You seek to withhold the requestor's fingerprints in the submitted information under chapter 560 of the Government Code, which is also encompassed by section 552.101 of the Government Code. Section 560.003 of the Government Code provides, "[a] biometric identifier in the possession of a governmental body is exempt from disclosure under [the Act]." Gov't Code § 560.003; *see id.* § 560.001(1) (defining "biometric identifier" to include fingerprints). 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). Accordingly, the district attorney's office must release the requestor's fingerprints to him under section 560.002 of the Government Code. *See id.* § 560.002.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 411.083 of the Government Code, which pertains to 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. 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 Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") numbers constitute CHRI generated by the FBI. We further note active warrant information or other information relating to an individual's current involvement in the criminal justice system does not constitute criminal history information for purposes of section 552.101. *See id.* § 411.081(b). You assert section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code for the information you have marked. Upon review, we find the information we have marked consists of CHRI which the district attorney's office must withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code and federal law.<sup>3</sup> However, we find you have failed to demonstrate how the remaining information at issue consists of

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<sup>3</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

confidential CHRI. Therefore, the district attorney's office may not withhold any of the remaining information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government Code on this basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses article 62.005(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Article 62.051 of the Code of Criminal Procedure requires a sex offender registrant to provide the following information for the DPS sex offender registration database: the person's full name; date of birth; sex; race; height; weight; eye color; hair color; social security number; driver's license number; shoe size; home address; each alias; home, work, or cellular telephone number; a recent color photograph, or if possible, an electronic image of the person; a complete set of fingerprints; the type of offense the person was convicted of; the age of the victim; the date of conviction; the punishment received; an indication as to whether the person is discharged, paroled, or released on juvenile probation, community supervision, or mandatory supervision; an indication of each license, as defined by article 62.005(g), that is held or sought by the person; an indication as to whether the person is or will be employed, carrying on a vocation, or a student at a particular public or private institution of higher education in this state or another state, and the name and address of that institution; the identification of any online identifier established or used by the person; and any other information required by the department. *See* Crim. Proc. Code art. 62.051(c). This information is public information with the exception of the person's social security number; driver's license number; home, work, or cellular telephone number; the identification of any online identifier established or used by the person; all information required by the Texas Department of Public Safety outside of the enumerated categories of information including any information regarding an employer's name, address, or telephone number; and any information that would identify the victim of the offense for which the person is subject to registration. *See id.* art. 62.005(b). Thus, the district attorney's office must withhold or release the information subject to article 62.005 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which we have marked, in accordance with article 62.005(b).<sup>4</sup>

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which 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, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. This office has found personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 523 (1989) (common-law privacy protects credit reports, financial statements, and other personal financial information), 373 (1983) (sources of income not related to financial transaction between

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<sup>4</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

individual and governmental body protected under common-law privacy). Upon review, we find some of the remaining information meets the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. However, we note the requestor has a right of access pursuant to section 552.023 to information pertaining to himself. See Gov't Code § 552.023(b) (governmental body may not deny access to person or person's representative to whom information relates on grounds information is considered confidential under privacy principles); Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individuals request information concerning themselves). Based on our review, we find the district attorney's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.<sup>5</sup> However, we find the district attorney's office may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on the basis of common-law privacy.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of constitutional 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 that 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)). After review of the remaining information at issue, we find you have failed to demonstrate how any portion of the information at issue falls within the zones of privacy or implicates an individual's privacy interests for purposes of constitutional privacy. Therefore, the district attorney's office may not withhold any of the remaining information at issue under section 552.101 on the basis of constitutional privacy.

Section 552.108 of the Government Code provides, in relevant part:

(a) Information held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime is excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021 if:

(1) release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime;

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<sup>5</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

(2) it is information that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime only in relation to an investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication[.]

(b) An internal record or notation of a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that is maintained for internal use in matters relating to law enforcement or prosecution is excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021 if:

...

(2) the internal record or notation relates to law enforcement only in relation to an investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication[.]

Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1)-(2), (b)(2). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(1) must reasonably explain how and why the release of the information at issue would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(1), 552.301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706, 710 (Tex. 1977). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(2) or 552.108(b)(2) must demonstrate the information at issue relates to a criminal investigation that concluded in a final result other than a conviction or deferred adjudication. You assert the information you have marked relates to a pending criminal case. However, you also assert this information is information related to an investigation case that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication. Based on the conflicting representations, we are unable to determine whether the information at issue relates to an ongoing criminal case or a closed case that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication. Thus, we find the district attorney's office has failed to demonstrate the applicability of sections 552.108(a)(1), 552.108(a)(2), and 552.108(b)(2) to the information at issue and the district attorney's office may not withhold the information at issue on those bases.

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. *Id.* § 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 (Tex. 1977). 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.*, Open Records Decision Nos. 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 release of the information you have marked would interfere with law enforcement or prosecution of crime. Upon review, however, we find you have not demonstrated how any of the information at issue would interfere with law enforcement or crime prevention. Accordingly, the district attorney's office may not withhold the information at issue under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.111 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “an interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency.” *See* Gov't Code § 552.111. This section encompasses the attorney work product privilege found in rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure. *City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351, 360 (Tex. 2000); Open Records Decision No. 677 at 4-8 (2002). Rule 192.5 defines work product as:

- (1) material prepared or mental impressions developed in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for a party or a party's representatives, including the party's attorneys, consultants, sureties, indemnitors, insurers, employees, or agents; or
- (2) a communication made in anticipation of litigation or for trial between a party and the party's representatives or among a party's representatives, including the party's attorneys, consultants, sureties, indemnitors, insurers, employees or agents.

TEX. R. CIV. P. 192.5. A governmental body seeking to withhold information under this exception bears the burden of demonstrating that the information was created or developed for trial or in anticipation of litigation by or for a party or a party's representative. *Id.*; ORD 677 at 6-8. In order for this office to conclude that the information was made or developed in anticipation of litigation, we must be satisfied that:

- a) a reasonable person would have concluded from the totality of the circumstances surrounding the investigation that there was a substantial chance that litigation would ensue; and b) the party resisting discovery believed in good faith that there was a substantial chance that litigation would

ensue and [created or obtained the information] for the purpose of preparing for such litigation.

*Nat'l Tank Co. v. Brotherton*, 851 S.W.2d 193, 207 (Tex. 1993). A "substantial chance" of litigation does not mean a statistical probability, but rather "that litigation is more than merely an abstract possibility or unwarranted fear." *Id.* at 204; ORD 677 at 7.

The work product doctrine under section 552.111 of the Government Code is applicable to litigation files in criminal and civil litigation. *Curry v. Walker*, 873 S.W.2d 379, 381 (Tex. 1994); *see U.S. v. Nobles*, 422 U.S. 225, 236 (1975). Upon review, we find you have failed to establish the information at issue consists of material prepared, mental impressions developed, or a communication made in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for the district attorney's office or representatives of the district attorney's office. Therefore, the district attorney's office may not withhold any of the information at issue as attorney work product under section 552.111 of the Government Code.

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. Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(1). You seek to withhold the telephone number of a district judge of Ellis County under section 552.117. However, this individual is not an employee of the district attorney's office. Therefore, the district attorney's office may not withhold this information under section 552.117 of the Government Code. Nevertheless, section 552.1175 may be applicable to this marked telephone number.<sup>6</sup>

Section 552.1175 of the Government Code protects the home address, home telephone number, emergency contact information, date of birth, social security number, and family member information of certain individuals, when that information is held by a governmental body in a non-employment capacity and the individual elects to keep the information confidential. *See id.* § 552.1175. Section 552.1175 applies to state judges, as defined by section 13.0021 of the Election Code. *Id.* § 552.1175(a)(10); *see also* Elec. Code § 13.0021(2)(A). We note section 552.1175 is also applicable to personal cellular telephone numbers, provided the cellular telephone service is not paid by a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision No. 506 at 5-6 (1988). Thus, the district attorney's office must withhold the telephone number of the district judge you have marked under section 552.1175 of the Government Code if (1) it consists of a home telephone number, (2) the district judge elects to restrict access to this information in accordance with section 552.1175(b) of the Government Code, and (3) to the extent it is a cellular telephone number, the cellular telephone service is not paid by a governmental body. However, the district attorney's office

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<sup>6</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 at 2 (1987), 480 at 5 (1987).

may not withhold this information under section 552.1175 if (1) it does not consist of a home telephone number, (2) the district judge does not elect to restrict access to this information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), or (3) to the extent it is a cellular telephone number, the cellular telephone service is paid by a governmental body.

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, or personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130(a). We note the requestor has a right of access to his own motor vehicle record information pursuant to section 552.023 of the Government Code. *See id.* § 552.023(a); ORD 481 at 4. Therefore, except for the requestor's own motor vehicle record information, the district attorney's office must withhold the motor vehicle record information you have marked, in addition to the motor vehicle record information we have marked, under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.136(b) of the Government Code provides, "[n]otwithstanding any other provision of [the Act], a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential." Gov't Code § 552.136(b); *see id.* § 552.136(a) (defining "access device"). Upon review, we find the district attorney's office must withhold most of the information you have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. However, we note check numbers are not access device numbers for the purposes of section 552.136 of the Government Code. Therefore, the district attorney's office may not withhold the check number, which we have marked for release, 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). Upon review, we find most of the information you have marked consists of e-mail addresses that are not specifically excluded by section 552.137(c) of the Government Code. We note the requestor has a right of access to his own e-mail address under section 552.137(b). *Id.* § 552.137(b). Therefore, the district attorney's office may not withhold the requestor's personal e-mail address from him under section 552.137 of the Government Code. Accordingly, with the exception of the requestor's e-mail address, the district attorney's office must withhold most of the e-mail addresses you have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners of the e-mail addresses affirmatively consent to their disclosure. However, we find the information we have marked for release does not consist of e-mail addresses protected by section 552.137. Accordingly, the district attorney's office may not withhold this information under section 552.137.

Section 552.147(a) of the Government Code excepts the social security number of a living individual from public disclosure. *Id.* § 552.147. We note the requestor has a right of access

to his own social security number. *See id.* § 552.023(b). Upon review, we find most of the information you have marked, in addition to the social security number we have marked, may be withheld under section 552.147 of the Government Code. However, we find the information we have marked for release either does not consist of a social security number or consists of the requestor's social security number. Therefore, the district attorney's office may not withhold this information under section 552.147.

In summary, the district attorney's office must withhold information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code and federal law. The district attorney's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The district attorney's office must withhold or release the information subject to article 62.005 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which we have marked, in accordance with article 62.005(b). The district attorney's office must withhold the telephone number of the district judge you have marked under section 552.1175 of the Government Code if (1) it consists of a home telephone number, (2) the district judge elects to restrict access to this information in accordance with section 552.1175(b) of the Government Code, and (3) to the extent it is a cellular telephone number, the cellular telephone service is not paid by a governmental body. Except for the requestor's own motor vehicle record information, the district attorney's office must withhold the motor vehicle record information you have marked, in addition to the motor vehicle record information we have marked, under section 552.130 of the Government Code. Except for the check number we have marked for release, the district attorney's office must withhold the information you have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. Except for the requestor's e-mail address and the information we have marked for release, the district attorney's office must withhold the remaining e-mail addresses you have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners of the e-mail addresses affirmatively consent to their disclosure. Except for the information we have marked for release, the district attorney's office may withhold the social security numbers you have marked, in addition to the social security number we have marked, under section 552.147 of the Government Code. The district attorney's office must release the remaining information.<sup>7</sup>

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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/>

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<sup>7</sup>We note the requestor has a right of access to some of the information being released. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(a); ORD 481 at 4. Thus, the district attorney's office must again seek a decision from this office if it receives another request for the same information from another requestor.

[orl\\_ruling\\_info.shtml](#), 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 may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Meredith L. Coffman', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Meredith L. Coffman  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

MLC/dls

Ref: ID# 557221

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)