



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

April 7, 2016

Sheriff J. Keith Gary
Grayson County
200 South Crockett Street
Sherman, Texas 75090

OR2016-07849

Dear Sheriff Gary:

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# 604834.

The Grayson County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office") received two requests from the same requestor for (1) records pertaining to the personnel history of a named employee and any documents filed barring the named employee from presenting cases to Grayson County Grand Juries; and (2) records pertaining to the personnel history of another named employee. You claim some of the submitted information is not subject to the Act. Additionally, you claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.117, 552.130, and 552.136 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the arguments you have submitted and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, you assert some of the requested information was the subject of a previous request for information, in response to which this office issued Open Records Letter No. 2015-19965 (2015). We have no indication the law, facts, or circumstances on which the prior ruling was based have changed. Accordingly, the sheriff's office must continue to rely on Open Records Letter No. 2015-19965 as a previous determination and withhold or release the identical requested information in accordance with that ruling. *See* Open Records Decision No. 673

¹We note the sheriff's office failed to comply with its procedural obligations under the Act in regards to the second request. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e). However, because sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.117, 552.130, and 552.136 of the Government Code can provide compelling reasons to withhold information, we will address the applicability of these exceptions to the information at issue. *Id.* § 552.302.

at 6-7 (2001) (discussing criteria for first type of previous determination). We will address your arguments against release of the submitted information, which you state is not encompassed by that ruling.

Next, we note the sheriff's office has redacted portions of the submitted information. We understand you will withhold information that is subject to section 552.117 of the Government Code pursuant to section 552.024 of the Government Code, and motor vehicle record information under section 552.130 of the Government Code.² However, you do not assert, nor does our review of the records indicate, you have been authorized to withhold any of the remaining redacted information without seeking a ruling from this office. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(a); ORD 673. Therefore, information must be submitted in a manner that enables this office to determine whether the information comes within the scope of an exception to disclosure. In this instance, we can discern the nature of the redacted information; thus, being deprived of this information does not inhibit our ability to make a ruling. In the future, however, the sheriff's office should refrain from redacting any information that it is not authorized to withhold in seeking an open records ruling. Failure to do so may result in the presumption the redacted information is public. *See* Gov't Code § 552.302.

We also note the submitted information contains Texas Commission on Law Enforcement ("TCOLE") personal identification numbers.³ Section 552.002(a) of the Government Code defines "public information" as information that is written, produced, collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business:

- (1) by a governmental body;
- (2) for a governmental body and the governmental body:
 - (A) owns the information;

²Section 552.024 authorizes a governmental body to redact from public release a current or former employee's home address and telephone number, emergency contact information, social security number, and family member information excepted from disclosure under section 552.117(a)(1) without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act, if the employee timely elected to withhold such information. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.024(a)-(c), .117(a)(1). Section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in section 552.130(a) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See id.* § 552.130(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). *See id.* § 552.130(d), (e).

³The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education was renamed the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement by the 83rd Legislature. *See* Act of May 6, 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., ch. 93, § 1.01, 2013 Tex. Gen. Laws 174. 174.

(B) has a right of access to the information; or

(C) spends or contributes public money for the purpose of writing, producing, collecting, assembling, or maintaining the information; or

(3) by an individual officer or employee of a governmental body in the officer's or employee's official capacity and the information pertains to official business of the governmental body.

Id. § 552.002(a). In Open Records Decision No. 581 (1990), this office determined certain computer information, such as source codes, documentation information, and other computer programming, that has no significance other than its use as a tool for the maintenance, manipulation, or protection of public property is not the kind of information made public under section 552.021 of the Government Code. We understand the officers' TCOLE identification numbers are unique computer-generated numbers assigned to peace officers for identification in TCOLE's electronic database, and may be used as access device numbers on the TCOLE website. Accordingly, TCOLE personal identification numbers do not constitute public information under section 552.002 of the Government Code. Thus, the submitted TCOLE personal identification numbers are not subject to the Act and need not be released to the requestor.⁴

Next, you assert some of the submitted information consists of records held on behalf of a grand jury. The judiciary is expressly excluded from the requirements of the Act. *See* Gov't Code § 552.003(1)(B); *see also id.* § 552.0035 (access to judicial records is governed by Supreme Court of Texas or other applicable laws or rules). This office has determined a grand jury, for purposes of the Act, is a part of the judiciary and therefore not subject to the Act. *See* Open Records Decision No. 411 (1984). Further, records kept by a governmental body that is acting as an agent for a grand jury are considered records in the constructive possession of the grand jury, and therefore are also not subject to the Act. *See* Open Records Decisions Nos. 513 (1988), 411, 398 (1983). However, the fact that information collected or prepared by another person or entity is submitted to the grand jury does not necessarily mean such information is in the grand jury's constructive possession when the same information is also held in the other person's or entity's own capacity. Such information, when not produced at the direction of the grand jury, may well be protected under one of the Act's specific exceptions to disclosure; but such information is not excluded from the reach of the Act by the judiciary exclusion. *See* ORD 513. Upon review, we find the sheriff's office has failed to demonstrate any portion of the submitted information consists of records of the judiciary. Further, we find the information at issue is held by the sheriff's office in its own capacity and, therefore, is subject to the Act. *See* Gov't Code § 552.002 (providing information collected, assembled, or maintained in connection with the transaction of official

⁴As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your arguments against disclosure of this information.

business by a governmental body is “public information”). Accordingly, we will address the applicability of the Act to the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” *Id.* § 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as article 20.02 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides “[t]he proceedings of the grand jury shall be secret.” Crim. Proc. Code art. 20.02(a). In construing article 20.02 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the types of “proceedings” Texas courts have generally stated are secret are testimony presented to the grand jury and the deliberations of the grand jury. *See In re Reed*, 227 S.W.3d 273, 276 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 2007, orig. proceeding). Upon review, we find no portion of the submitted information reveals grand jury testimony or deliberations of the grand jury. Therefore, we conclude the sheriff’s office may not withhold any of the responsive information under section 552.101 in conjunction with article 20.02(a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. *Cf.* Open Records Decision No. 513 at 4 (1988) (fact that information collected or prepared by another person or entity is submitted to grand jury does not necessarily mean that such information is confidential in possession of district attorney).

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by federal law, such as section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code. Prior decisions of this office have held section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code renders federal 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). Section 6103(b) defines the term “return information” as “a taxpayer’s identity, the nature, source, or amount of his income, payments, receipts, deductions, exemptions, credits, assets, liabilities, net worth, tax liability, tax withheld, deficiencies, overassessments, or tax payments . . . or any other data, received by, recorded by, prepared by, furnished to, or collected by the Secretary [of the Treasury] with respect to a return or with respect to the determination of the existence, or possible existence, of liability . . . for any tax, penalty, interest, fine, forfeiture, or other imposition, or offense[.]” *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 none of the submitted information constitutes confidential tax return information under section 6103(a). Accordingly, the sheriff’s office may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States 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. 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.

Occ. Code § 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 none of the submitted information consists of medical records subject to the MPA. Accordingly, the sheriff's office may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.101 on that basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information made confidential by section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code. Section 1701.306 makes confidential L-2 Declaration of Medical Condition and L-3 Declaration of Psychological and Emotional Health forms required by TCOLE. Former section 1701.306 provides, in part:

(a) [TCOLE] may not issue a license to a person as an officer or county jailer unless the person is examined by:

(1) a licensed psychologist or by a psychiatrist who declares in writing that the person is in satisfactory psychological and emotional health to serve as the type of officer for which a license is sought; and

(2) a licensed physician who declares in writing that the person does not show any trace of drug dependency or illegal drug use after a physical examination, blood test, or other medical test.

(b) An agency hiring a person for whom a license as an officer or county jailer is sought shall select the examining physician and the examining psychologist or psychiatrist. The agency shall prepare a report of each declaration required by Subsection (a) and shall maintain a copy of the report

on file in a format readily accessible to [TCOLE]. A declaration is not public information.

Act of May 17, 1999, 76th Leg., R.S., ch. 388, § 1, 1999 Tex. Gen. Laws 1431, 2219 (current version at Occ. Code §§ 1701.306(a), (b)). The submitted L-2 and L-3 forms were created prior to September 1, 2011. Although section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code was amended in 2011 by the 82nd Legislature, L-2 and L-3 declaration forms created prior to September 1, 2011, are subject to the former version of section 1701.306, which was continued in effect for that purpose. *See* Act of May 30, 2011, 82nd Leg., R.S., ch. 1224, § 7. Therefore, the sheriff's office must withhold the submitted L-2 and L-3 declaration forms created prior to September 1, 2011, which we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with former section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code, which governs the public availability of information submitted to TCOLE under subchapter J of chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code. Section 1701.454 provides as follows:

- (a) All information submitted to [TCOLE] under this subchapter is confidential and is not subject to disclosure under [the Act], unless the person resigned or was terminated due to substantiated incidents of excessive force or violations of the law other than traffic offenses.
- (b) Except as provided by this subchapter, a [TCOLE] member or other person may not release information submitted under this subchapter.

Occ. Code § 1701.454. The submitted information contains F-5 Reports of Separation of Licensee. The information at issue does not indicate the officer at issue resigned or was terminated due to substantiated incidents of excessive force or violations of the law other than traffic offenses. Therefore, the sheriff's office must withhold the submitted F-5 reports, which we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses laws that make criminal history record information ("CHRI") confidential. 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." Gov't Code § 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). 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 E-1 or F of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 411.083(a). 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. Gov't Code § 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. We note section 411.083 does not apply to active warrant information or other information relating to an individual's current involvement in the criminal justice system. *Id.* § 411.081(b) (police department allowed to disclose information pertaining to person's current involvement with the criminal justice system). Further, CHRI does not include driving record information. *Id.* § 411.082(2)(B). Upon review, we find none of the remaining information constitutes confidential CHRI. Accordingly, the sheriff's office may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 on that basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 560.003 of the Government Code, which provides that "[a] biometric identifier in the possession of a governmental body is exempt from disclosure under [the Act]." *See id.* § 560.003; *see also id.* §§ 560.001(1) (defining "biometric identifier" to include fingerprints), .002(1)(A) (governmental body may not sell, lease, or otherwise disclose individual's biometric identifier to another person unless individual consents to disclosure). Upon review, we find the fingerprints you have marked constitute biometric identifiers for purposes of section 560.003 of the Government Code. Thus, the sheriff's office must withhold the fingerprints you have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code.

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. We note the public generally has a legitimate interest in information that relates to public employment and public employees. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 542 (1990), 470 at 4 (1987) (public has legitimate interest in job qualifications and performance of public employees), 444 at 5-6 (1986) (public has legitimate interest in knowing reasons for dismissal, demotion, promotion, or resignation or public employees), 432 at 2 (1984) (scope of public employee privacy is narrow). This office has also found personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is generally intimate or embarrassing. *See generally* Open Records Decision Nos. 545 (1990) (deferred compensation information, participation in voluntary investment program, election of optional insurance coverage, mortgage payments, assets, bills, and credit history), 373 (1983) (sources of income not related to

financial transaction between individual and governmental body protected under common-law privacy). Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). Upon review, we find some of the submitted information satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the sheriff's office must withhold the information you have marked and the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find none of the remaining information is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest. Therefore, the sheriff's office may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 on that basis.

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 the sheriff's office 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 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. Upon review, we find the sheriff's office must withhold the dates of birth you have marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. However, we find no portion of the remaining information is subject to section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. Accordingly, the sheriff's office may not withhold any of the remaining information on that basis.

Section 552.117(a)(2) excepts from public disclosure the home addresses, home telephone numbers, emergency contact information, and social security number of a peace officer, as well as information that reveals whether the peace officer has family members, regardless of whether the peace officer complies with section 552.024 or section 552.1175 of the Government Code. Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2). Section 552.117 also encompasses cellular telephone numbers and pager numbers, provided a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone or pager service. *See* Open Records Decision No. 506 at 5-6 (1988) section 552.117 not applicable to cellular telephone numbers paid for by governmental body and intended for official use). The sheriff's office must withhold the information you have marked, as well as the additional information we have marked, under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; however any cellular telephone or pager numbers may be withheld only if a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone or pager service.

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. Upon review, we find the remaining information contains motor vehicle record information subject to section 552.130. Therefore, the sheriff's office must withhold the motor vehicle record information you have marked and the additional 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." *Id.* § 552.136(b); *see id.* § 552.136(a) (defining "access device"). The sheriff's office must withhold the insurance policy number we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

We note portions of the remaining submitted information may be subject to section 552.1175 of the Government Code.⁵ Section 552.1175 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. *Id.* § 552.1175. Some of the remaining information may pertain to peace officers not employed by the sheriff's office. Thus, to the extent the information we have marked pertains to licensed peace officers and the officers elect to restrict access to their information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), the sheriff's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.1175. If the individuals whose information we have marked are no longer licensed peace officers or no election is made, the sheriff's office may not withhold this information under section 552.1175.

Section 552.137 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body" unless the member of the public consents to its release or the e-mail address is of a type specifically excluded by subsection (c). *See id.* § 552.137(a)-(c). Accordingly, the sheriff's office must withhold the personal e-mail address we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the individual to whom the e-mail address belong affirmatively consents to its release. *See id.* § 552.137(b).

Section 552.139(b)(3) of the Government Code provides "a photocopy or other copy of an identification badge issued to an official or employee of a governmental body" is

⁵The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

confidential. *Id.* § 552.139(b)(3). Accordingly, the sheriff's office must withhold the identification badges we have marked under section 552.139(b)(3) of the Government Code.

The submitted information also includes DD-214 forms. Section 552.140 of the Government Code provides a military veteran's DD-214 form or other military discharge record that is first recorded with or that otherwise first comes into the possession of a governmental body on or after September 1, 2003 is confidential for a period of seventy-five years and may only be disclosed in accordance with section 552.140 or in accordance with a court order. *See id.* § 552.140(a), (b). You do not inform us when the sheriff's office came into possession of the submitted DD-214 forms. Therefore, we must rule conditionally. If the sheriff's office came into possession of the forms on or after September 1, 2003, then the sheriff's office must withhold the forms, which we have marked, under section 552.140 of the Government Code. If the sheriff's office received the forms before September 1, 2003, then the sheriff's office may not withhold the forms pursuant to section 552.140 of the Government Code.

In summary, the sheriff's office must continue to rely on Open Records Letter No. 2015-19965 as a previous determination and withhold or release the identical requested information in accordance with that ruling. The submitted TCOLE personal identification numbers are not subject to the Act and need not be released to the requestor. The sheriff's office must withhold the submitted L-2 and L-3 declaration forms created prior to September 1, 2011, which we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with former section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code. The sheriff's office must withhold the submitted F-5 forms we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code. The sheriff's office must withhold the fingerprints you have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code. The sheriff's office must withhold the information you have marked and the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The sheriff's office must withhold the dates of birth you have marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. The sheriff's office must withhold the marked information under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; however any cellular telephone or pager numbers may be withheld only if a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone or pager service. The sheriff's office must withhold the marked information under section 552.130 of the Government Code and the insurance policy number we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. To the extent the information we have marked pertains to licensed peace officers and the officers elect to restrict access to their information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), the sheriff's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.1175 of the Government Code. The sheriff's office must withhold the personal e-mail address we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the individual to whom the e-mail address belong affirmatively consents to its release. The sheriff's office must withhold the identification badges we have marked under section 552.139(b)(3) of the Government Code. If the sheriff's office came into possession of the submitted DD-214 forms on or after September 1, 2003, then the sheriff's office must withhold the forms, which we have marked, under section 552.140 of

the Government Code; otherwise, the sheriff's office may not withhold this information under section 552.140. 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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/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 that reads "Abigail T. Adams". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Abigail T. Adams
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

ATA/akg

Ref: ID# 604834

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)