



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

November 10, 2015

Ms. Lisa D. Mares
Counsel for the City of McKinney
Brown & Hofmeister, L.L.P.
740 East Campbell Road, Suite 800
Richardson, Texas 75081

OR2015-23718

Dear Ms. Mares:

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# 586882 (City ID No. 15-16318).

The City of McKinney (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for all complaints filed against city police officers during a specified time period.¹ You inform us you will

¹We note, and you submit a copy of the cost estimate demonstrating, the city sent the requestor a cost estimate of charges under section 552.2615 of the Government Code that required the requestor to provide a deposit under section 552.263 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.2615, .263. You inform us the requestor modified the request for information on August 21, 2015. *See id.* § 552.263(e-1) (if governmental body requires deposit or bond for anticipated costs under section 552.263, modified request is considered received on the date the governmental body receives the written modification).

redact information pursuant to sections 552.024(c),² 552.1175(f),³ 552.130(c),⁴ 552.136(c),⁵ and 552.147(b)⁶ of the Government Code and Open Records Decision Nos. 670 (2001)⁷ and 684 (2009).⁸ You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.⁹

Initially, we note some of the submitted information may have been the subject of a previous request for information, as a result of which this office issued Open Records Letter No. 2015-07579 (2015). In that ruling, we concluded the McKinney Police Department

²Section 552.024(c)(2) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact information protected by section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code without the necessity of requesting a decision under the Act if the current or former employee or official to whom the information pertains timely chooses not to allow public access to the information. *See* Gov't Code § 552.024(c)(2).

³Section 552.1175(f) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact under section 552.1175(b), without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office, the home addresses and telephone numbers, emergency contact information, dates of birth, social security number, and family member information of certain individuals who properly elect to keep this information confidential. *See* Gov't Code § 552.1175(b), (f). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.1175(h). *See id.* § 552.1175(g), (h).

⁴Section 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* Gov't Code § 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).

⁵Section 552.136 of the Government Code permits a governmental body to withhold the information described in section 552.136(b) without the necessity of seeking a decision from this office. *See* Gov't Code § 552.136(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.136(e). *See id.* § 552.136(d), (e).

⁶Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office. *See* Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

⁷Open Records Decision No. 670 authorizes all governmental bodies to withhold the current and former home addresses and telephone numbers, personal cellular telephone and pager numbers, social security numbers, and family member information of peace officers under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision. ORD 670 at 6.

⁸Open Records Decision No. 684 is a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold certain categories of information without the necessity of requesting an attorney general opinion.

⁹We 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.

(the “department”) must (1) withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 611.002 of the Health and Safety Code; (2) withhold the information we marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code; (3) withhold the information we marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; if the individual whose information is at issue is still a licensed peace officer; (4) withhold the information we marked under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code, if the individual whose information is at issue is no longer a licensed peace officer, but timely requested confidentiality pursuant to section 552.024 of the Government Code; and (5) release the remaining information. We have no indication the law, facts, and circumstances on which this ruling was based have changed. Accordingly, for any information that is identical to the information previously requested and ruled upon by this office, the city must continue to rely on Open Records Letter No. 2015-07579 as a previous determination and withhold or release the previously ruled upon information in accordance with that ruling. *See* Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001) (so long as law, facts, 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). To the extent the requested information is not encompassed by the previous ruling, we will consider your arguments against disclosure.

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

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

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

Gov’t Code § 552.022(a)(1). The information you have marked Exhibit E consists of a completed investigation that is subject to section 552.022(a)(1). The city must release the completed investigation pursuant to section 552.022(a)(1), unless it is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code or expressly made confidential under the Act or other law. *See id.* Although you raise section 552.103 of the Government Code for this information, this exception is discretionary in nature and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive section 552.103); Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions). Therefore, the city may not withhold Exhibit E under section 552.103. You also raise the common-law informer’s privilege for some of this information. The common-law informer’s privilege is other law for the purpose of section 552.022. *See In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.3d 328,

336 (Tex. 2001); *Tex. Comm'n on Envtl. Quality v. Abbott*, No. GV-300417 (126th Dist. Ct., Travis County, Tex.). Accordingly, we will consider the applicability of this argument for Exhibit E. Further, we will address your arguments against disclosure of the remaining information.

Section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[a]n 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 . . . if . . . release of the internal record or notation would interfere with law enforcement or prosecution[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.108(b)(1). 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.” *City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d 320, 327 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, no pet.). To prevail on its claim that subsection 552.108(b)(1) excepts information from disclosure, a governmental body must do more than merely make a conclusory assertion that releasing the information would interfere with law enforcement. Instead, the governmental body must meet its burden of explaining how and why release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement and crime prevention. *See* Open Records Decision No. 562 at 10 (1990) (construing statutory predecessor). We note section 552.108 is generally not applicable to the records of an internal affairs investigation that is purely administrative in nature and does not involve the investigation or prosecution of crime. *See City of Fort Worth*, 86 S.W.3d 320; *Morales v. Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d 519, 525-26 (Tex. Civ. App.—El Paso 1992, writ denied) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108 not applicable to internal investigation that did not result in criminal investigation or prosecution); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 350 at 3-4 (1982).

You state the information you have marked Exhibit F relates to a pending criminal investigation by the department. Based upon your representation and our review, we conclude release of the information at issue would interfere with law enforcement. *See Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). Thus, section 552.108(b)(1) is applicable Exhibit F.

We note, however, section 552.108 does not except from disclosure “basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime.” Gov’t Code § 552.108(c). Basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. *See* 531 S.W.2d at 186-88; Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing the types of information considered to be basic information). Thus, with the exception of the basic information, the city may withhold Exhibit F under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code.

As noted above, you state you will withhold information subject to section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code pursuant to Open Records Decision No. 670. Section 552.117(a)(2) excepts from disclosure the home address, home telephone number, emergency contact information, social security number, and family member information of a peace officer,

regardless of whether the peace officer complies with section 552.024 or 552.1175 of the Government Code.¹⁰ Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2). We note section 552.117(a)(2) is not applicable to a former spouse and does not protect the fact that a peace officer has been divorced. Upon review, we find some of the submitted video recordings contain information subject to section 552.117(a)(2). You state the city lacks the technological capability to redact information from the submitted video recordings. Based on this representation, we conclude the city must withhold the video recordings we have indicated in their entirety under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code.¹¹ *See* Open Records Decision No. 364 (1983).

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 58.007 of the Family Code. Juvenile law enforcement records relating to conduct that occurred on or after September 1, 1997, are confidential under section 58.007(c). Section 58.007 provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

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

(1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult files and records;

(2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as records or files relating to adults, be accessible under controls that are separate and distinct from controls to access electronic data concerning adults; and

(3) maintained on a local basis only and not sent to a central state or federal depository, except as provided by Subchapters B, D, and E.

Fam. Code § 58.007(c). For purposes of section 58.007(c), “child” means a person who is ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age when the conduct occurred. *See id.* § 51.02(2). You claim the information you have marked Exhibit C is subject to section 58.007 of the Family Code. Upon review, we conclude the information we have marked consists of law enforcement records involving juvenile delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision occurring after September 1, 1997, and is,

¹⁰Section 552.117(a)(2) adopts the definition of peace officer found in article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

¹¹As our ruling is dispositive for this information, we need not address your remaining arguments against its disclosure.

therefore, subject to section 58.007(c). *See id.* § 51.03(a), (b) (defining “delinquent conduct” and “conduct indicating a need for supervision” for purposes of section 58.007). None of the exceptions in section 58.007 apply. Therefore, the information we have marked is confidential under section 58.007(c) of the Family Code and must be withheld in its entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code.¹² However, the remaining information at issue consists of internal affairs investigation records. Records of an internal affairs investigation do not constitute juvenile law enforcement records for the purposes of section 58.007(c) of the Family Code. Therefore, the city may not withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007 of the Family Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information made confidential by the Medical Practice Act (“MPA”), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. 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). 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). We have further found that when a file is created as the result of a hospital stay, all the documents in the file relating to diagnosis and treatment constitute physician-patient communications or “[r]ecords of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that are created or maintained by a physician.” Open Records Decision No. 546 (1990). Upon review, we find the information we have marked constitutes medical records subject to the MPA. Thus, the city must withhold this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in accordance with the MPA. However, we find none of the remaining information constitutes a medical record subject to the MPA. Thus,

¹²As our ruling is dispositive for this information, we need not address your remaining argument against its disclosure.

the city may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 on that basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code, which provides the following:

(a) A polygraph examiner, trainee, or employee of a polygraph examiner, or a person for whom a polygraph examination is conducted or an employee of the person, may not disclose information acquired from a polygraph examination to another person other than:

(1) the examinee or any other person specifically designated in writing by the examinee;

(2) the person that requested the examination;

(3) a member, or the member's agent, of a governmental agency that licenses a polygraph examiner or supervises or controls a polygraph examiner's activities;

(4) another polygraph examiner in private consultation; or

(5) any other person required by due process of law.

(b) The [Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation] or any other governmental agency that acquires information from a polygraph examination under this section shall maintain the confidentiality of the information.

(c) A polygraph examiner to whom information acquired from a polygraph examination is disclosed under Subsection (a)(4) may not disclose the information except as provided by this section.

Occ. Code § 1703.306. Upon review, we find the information we have marked and indicated constitutes information acquired from a polygraph exam that is confidential under section 1703.306. It does not appear the requestor falls into any of the categories of individuals who are authorized to receive the polygraph information under section 1703.306(a). Accordingly, the city must withhold the polygraph information we have marked and indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code. However, we find none of the remaining information consists of polygraph information for the purposes of section 1703.306. Accordingly, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by the common-law informer's privilege, which has long been recognized by Texas courts. *See Aguilar v. State*, 444 S.W.2d 935, 937 (Tex. Crim. App.1969); *Hawthorne v. State*, 10 S.W.2d 724, 725 (Tex. Crim. App. 1928). The privilege protects from disclosure the identities of persons who report activities over which the governmental body has criminal or quasi-criminal law enforcement authority, provided the subject of the information does not already know the informer's identity. Open Records Decision Nos. 515 at 3 (1988), 208 at 1-2 (1978). The informer's privilege protects the identities of individuals who report violations of statutes to the police or similar law-enforcement agencies, as well as those who report violations of statutes with civil or criminal penalties to "administrative officials having a duty of inspection or of law enforcement within their particular spheres." Open Records Decision No. 279 at 2 (1981) (citing 8 John H. Wigmore, *Evidence in Trials at Common Law* § 2374, at 767 (J. McNaughton rev. ed. 1961)). The report must be of a violation of a criminal or civil statute. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 582 at 2 (1990), 515 at 4-5.

You seek to withhold the remaining information in Exhibit E under the common-law informer's privilege. However, you have not identified any specific law alleged to have been violated, nor have you explained whether any violation carries civil or criminal penalties. Therefore, we find you have failed to demonstrate any portion of the remaining information at issue consists of the identifying information of an informer for purposes of the informer's privilege. Accordingly, the city may not withhold any portion of Exhibit E 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[.]"¹³ Gov't Code § 552.102(a). The Texas Supreme Court held section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure the dates of birth of state employees in the payroll database of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. *Tex. Comptroller of Pub. Accounts v. Attorney Gen. of Tex.*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). Accordingly, the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code.¹⁴

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*

¹³The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

¹⁴As our ruling is dispositive for this information, we need not address your remaining argument against its disclosure.

Foundation. Id. at 683. Under the common-law right of privacy, an individual has a right to be free from the publicizing of private affairs in which the public has no legitimate concern. *Id.* at 682. In considering whether a public citizen's date of birth is private, the Third Court of Appeals looked to the supreme court's rationale in *Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts v. Attorney General of Texas*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). *Paxton v. City of Dallas*, No. 03-13-00546-CV, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3 (Tex. App.—Austin May 22, 2015, pet. denied) (mem. op.). The supreme court concluded public employees' dates of birth are private under section 552.102 of the Government Code because the employees' privacy interest substantially outweighed the negligible public interest in disclosure.¹⁵ *Texas Comptroller*, 354 S.W.3d at 347-48. Based on *Texas Comptroller*, the court of appeals concluded the privacy rights of public employees apply equally to public citizens, and thus, public citizens' dates of birth are also protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *City of Dallas*, 2015 WL 3394061, at *3. Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). Furthermore, this office has found personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992) (designation of beneficiary of employee's retirement benefits, direct deposit authorization, and forms allowing employee to allocate pretax compensation to group insurance, health care or dependent care), 545 (1990) (deferred compensation information, participation in voluntary investment program, election of optional insurance coverage, mortgage payments, assets, bills, and credit history), 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 individual and governmental body protected under common-law privacy). This office has also found common-law privacy generally protects the identifying information of juvenile offenders. *See* Open Records Decision No. 394 (1983); *cf.* Fam. Code §§ 51.02(2) (defining "child" as a person who is ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age when conduct occurred), 58.007(c). In addition, a compilation of an individual's criminal history is highly embarrassing information, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person. *Cf. U.S. Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749, 764 (1989) (finding significant privacy interest in compilation of individual's criminal history by recognizing distinction between public records found in courthouse files and local police stations and compiled summary of criminal history information). Furthermore, we find a compilation of a private citizen's criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public. However, this office has concluded the public has a legitimate interest in information that relates to public employees and their conduct in the workplace. *See, e.g.*, Open Records Decision Nos. 562 at 10 (1990) (personnel file information does not involve most intimate aspects of human affairs but in fact touches on matters of legitimate

¹⁵As noted above, 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).

public concern), 470 at 4 (1987) (job performance does not generally constitute public employee's private affairs), 444 at 3 (1986) (public has obvious interest in information concerning qualifications and performance of government employees), 405 at 2 (1983) (manner in which public employee's job was performed cannot be said to be of minimal public interest), 392 (1982) (reasons for employee's resignation ordinarily not private).

Upon review, we conclude the information we have marked and indicated, including portions of the submitted video and audio recordings, meets the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. In addition, we find all public individuals' dates of birth meet the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. You state the city lacks the technological capability to redact information from the submitted video and audio recordings. Based on this representation, we conclude the city must withhold the video recording we have indicated in its entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. *See* ORD 364. However, because the city had the ability to copy the submitted audio recordings in order to submit the requested information for our review, we believe the city has the capacity to produce copies of only the non-confidential portions of the audio recordings at issue. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information we have indicated in the audio recordings at issue, the additional information we have marked and indicated, and all public individuals' dates of birth, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, some of the information at issue relates to individuals whose identities have been withheld and whose privacy interests are thus protected. The city may not withhold otherwise private information relating to individuals who have been de-identified. Upon review, we find no portion of the remaining information is highly intimate or embarrassing to an identifiable individual and of no legitimate public concern, and the city may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on the basis of common-law privacy.

As noted above, you state you will withhold information motor vehicle record information pursuant to section 552.130(c) of the Government Code. Section 552.130 provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator's or 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. *Id.* § 552.130(a). We note one of the remaining video recordings contains motor vehicle record information subject to section 552.130. You state the city lacks the technological capability to redact information from the submitted video recording. Based on this representation, we conclude the city must withhold the video recording we have indicated in its entirety under section 552.130 of the Government Code. *See* ORD 364.

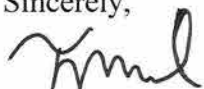
In summary, for any information that is identical to the information previously requested and ruled upon by this office, the city must continue to rely on Open Records Letter No. 2015-07579 as a previous determination and withhold or release the previously ruled upon information in accordance with that ruling. With the exception of the basic information, which must be released, the city may withhold Exhibit F under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code. The city must withhold the information we

have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code. The city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in accordance with the MPA. The city must withhold the polygraph information we have marked and indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code. The city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. The city must withhold the video recording we have indicated in its entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The city must withhold the information we have indicated in the audio recordings at issue, the additional information we have marked and indicated, and all public individuals' dates of birth, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The city must withhold the video recordings we have indicated in their entireties under sections 552.117(a)(2) and 552.130 of the Government Code. The city must release the remaining information.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular information at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other information or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at http://www.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,



Tim Neal
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

TN/bhf

Ref: ID# 586882

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)