



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

December 15, 2015

Ms. S. McClellan
Assistant City Attorney
Criminal Law and Police Section
City of Dallas
1400 South Lamar
Dallas, Texas 75215

OR2015-26402

Dear Ms. McClellan:

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# 590647 (Ref. No. 2015-11336).

The Dallas Police Department (the "department") received a request for information pertaining to a specified incident. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.117, 552.130, 552.136, 552.137, and 552.147 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.²

¹Although you do not raise section 552.137 of the Government Code in your brief, we understand the department to raise this argument based on your markings. We note, and you acknowledge, the department did not comply with section 552.301 of the Government Code in requesting this decision. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(b). Nonetheless, because sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.117, 552.130, 552.136, and 552.137 of the Government Code can provide compelling reasons to overcome the presumption of openness, we will consider their applicability to the submitted information. *See id.* §§ 552.007, .302, .352.

²We assume 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 those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

Initially, we note a portion of the submitted information consists of grand jury subpoenas. The judiciary is expressly excluded from the requirements of the Act. Gov't Code § 552.003(1)(B). This office has determined for purposes of the Act, a grand jury 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 are also not subject to the Act. *See* Open Records Decisions Nos. 513 (1988), 411, 398 (1983). Thus, to the extent the department holds the information at issue as an agent of the grand jury, such information consists of records of the judiciary that are not subject to disclosure under the Act and the department is not required to release that information in response to the instant request. To the extent the department does not hold the information at issue as an agent of the grand jury, we will address the department's argument against its disclosure.

Next, we note the department seeks to withhold the telephone number of a 9-1-1 caller. In Open Records Letter No. 2011-17075 (2011), this office issued a previous determination to the department authorizing it to withhold the originating telephone number of a 9-1-1 caller furnished to the department by a service supplier established in accordance with chapter 772 of the Health and Safety Code under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 772.318 of the Health and Safety Code without requesting a decision from this office. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(a); Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001) (listing elements of second type of previous determination under section 552.301(a) of the Government Code). Provided the originating telephone number of the 9-1-1 caller at issue was furnished by a service supplier established in accordance with chapter 772, the department must withhold the telephone number you have marked in accordance with the previous determination issued in Open Records Letter No. 2011-17075.

Next, the department asserts some the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), section 1232g of title 20 of the United States Code.³ However, FERPA is not applicable to law enforcement records maintained by a law enforcement agency that were created for law enforcement purposes. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(4)(B)(ii); 34 C.F.R. §§ 99.3, .8. The submitted information consists of law enforcement records maintained and created by the department for a law enforcement purpose. Thus, no portion of the submitted information is subject to FERPA, and no portion of it may be withheld on that basis. *See* Gov't Code § 552.026 (incorporating FERPA into Act); Open Records Decision No. 539 (1990) (determining same analysis applies under section 552.114 of Government Code and FERPA).

We note the submitted information includes court-filed documents, which we have marked. Section 552.022 of the Government Code provides for required public disclosure of "information that is also contained in a public court record," unless the information is

³Although you do not raise FERPA in your brief, we understand the department to raise this argument based on your markings.

expressly made confidential under the Act or other law. Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(17). Although you seek to withhold some of this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy, we note common-law privacy is not applicable to information contained in public records. *See Cox Broadcasting Corp. v. Cohn*, 420 U.S. 469, 496 (1975) (action for invasion of privacy cannot be maintained where information is in public domain); *Star-Telegram, Inc. v. Walker*, 834 S.W.2d 54, 57 (Tex. 1992) (law cannot recall information once in public domain). Therefore, the court-filed documents we have marked may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we will address your arguments against disclosure of the remaining 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.” Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses the doctrine of constitutional privacy. The constitutional right to privacy protects two types of interests. *See* Open Records Decision No. 600 at 4 (1992) (citing *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir. 1985)). The first is the interest in independence in making certain important decisions related to the “zones of privacy” recognized by the United States Supreme Court. *Id.* The zones of privacy recognized by the United States Supreme Court are matters pertaining to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education. *See id.* The second interest is the interest in avoiding disclosure of personal matters. The test for whether information may be publicly disclosed without violating constitutional privacy rights involves a balancing of the individual's privacy interests against the public's need to know information of public concern. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 at 5-7 (1987) (citing *Fadjo v. Coon*, 633 F.2d 1172, 1176 (5th Cir. 1981)). The scope of information considered private under the constitutional privacy doctrine is far narrower than that under the common-law right to privacy; the material must concern the “most intimate aspects of human affairs.” *See id.* at 5 (citing *Ramie*, 765 F.2d at 492). In Open Records Decision No. 430 (1985), our office determined a list of inmate visitors is protected by constitutional privacy because people have a First Amendment right to correspond with inmates, and that right would be threatened if their names were released. *See also* Open Records Decision Nos. 428 (1985), 185 (1978) (public's right to obtain inmate's correspondence list is not sufficient to overcome First Amendment right of inmate's correspondents to maintain communication with inmate free of threat of public exposure). Upon review, we find some of the submitted information, which we have marked, must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with constitutional privacy.⁴

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

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

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. 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.

Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). However, the public has a legitimate interest in knowing the details of a crime. *See Lowe v. Hearst Communications, Inc.*, 487 F.3d 246, 250 (5th Cir. 2007) (noting a "legitimate public interest in facts tending to support an allegation of criminal activity" (citing *Cinel v. Connick*, 15 F.3d 1338, 1345-46 (1994))). Determinations under common-law privacy must be made on a case-by-case basis. *See* Open Records Decision No. 373 at 4 (1983); *Indus. Found.*, 540 S.W.2d at 685 (whether matter is of legitimate interest to public can be considered only in context of each particular case).

This office has also 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. 600 (1992) (employee's designation of retirement beneficiary, choice of insurance carrier, election of optional coverages, direct deposit authorization, forms allowing employee to allocate pretax compensation to group insurance, health care or dependent care), 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). 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. *Indus. Found.*, 540 S.W. 2d 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.⁵ *Texas Comptroller*, 354 S.W.3d at 347-48. Based on *Texas Comptroller*, the court of appeals concluded the privacy rights of public

⁵Section 552.102(a) 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).

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.

However, the right to privacy is a personal right that lapses at death and the common-law right to privacy does not encompass information that relates only to a deceased individual. *Moore v. Charles B. Pierce Film Enters., Inc.*, 589 S.W.2d 489, 491 (Tex. Civ. App.—Texarkana 1979, writ ref'd n.r.e.); see also *Justice v. Belo Broadcasting Corp.*, 472 F. Supp. 145, 147 (N.D. Tex. 1979) (“action for invasion of privacy can be maintained only by a living individual whose privacy is invaded” (quoting RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS § 652I (1977))); Attorney General Opinions JM-229 (1984) (“the right of privacy lapses upon death”), H-917 (1976) (“We are . . . of the opinion that the Texas courts would follow the almost uniform rule of other jurisdictions that the right of privacy lapses upon death.”); Open Records Decision No. 272 (1981) (“the right of privacy is personal and lapses upon death”). Accordingly, information pertaining to a deceased individual may not be withheld on common-law privacy grounds. Upon review, we find the some of the remaining information satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, except for the information we have marked for release, the department must withhold the information you have marked and indicated, and the additional information we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.⁶ However, we find the remaining information at issue either relates to a deceased individual or is not highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public concern. Therefore, the department may not withhold any of the remaining information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as section 11 of article 49.25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides in part as follows:

(a) The medical examiner shall keep full and complete records properly indexed, giving the name if known of every person whose death is investigated, the place where the body was found, the date, the cause and manner of death, and shall issue a death certificate. . . . The records may not be withheld, subject to a discretionary exception under Chapter 552, Government Code, except that a photograph or x-ray of a body taken during an autopsy is excepted from required public disclosure in accordance with Chapter 552, Government Code, but is subject to disclosure:

(1) under a subpoena or authority of other law; or

⁶As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

- (2) if the photograph or x-ray is of the body of a person who died while in the custody of law enforcement.

Crim. Proc. Code art. 49.25, § 11(a). Upon review, we find the photographs we have marked consist of photographs of a body taken during an autopsy. We have no indication either of the statutory exceptions to confidentiality applies in this instance. Accordingly, we find the department must withhold the photographs we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 11 of article 49.25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 58.007 of the Family Code, which provides, in relevant part:

(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). Section 58.007(c) is applicable to law enforcement records of juvenile delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision that occurred on or after September 1, 1997. *See id.* § 51.03(a)-(b) (defining “delinquent conduct” and “conduct indicating a need for supervision” for purposes of section 58.007). 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 at the time of the reported conduct. *See id.* § 51.02(2). Section 58.007(c) does not apply to law enforcement records that relate to a juvenile only as a complainant, victim, witness, or other involved party; rather the juvenile must be involved as a suspect, offender, or defendant. *See id.* § 58.007(c). Upon review, we find the remaining information you have marked does not involve a juvenile identified as a suspect, offender, or defendant. Therefore, we find that you have failed to demonstrate the applicability of section 58.007 to the submitted information, and it may not be withheld under section 552.101 on this basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 159.002 of the Occupations Code, which provides, in 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 that is subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See id.* §§ 159.002, .004; Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). This office has concluded 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). Additionally, information taken directly from medical records and contained in other documents can be withheld in accordance with the MPA. *See* Occ. Code §§ 159.002, .004. Section 159.001 of the MPA defines "patient" as a person who consults with or is seen by a physician to receive medical care. *See id.* § 159.001(3). Under this definition, a deceased person cannot be a patient under section 159.002 of the MPA. *See* ORDs 487, 370, 343. Thus, the MPA is applicable only to records related to a person who was alive at the time of diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment to which the records pertain. Upon review, we find none of the information you have marked constitutes medical records subject to the MPA. Therefore, none of the information at issue may be withheld under section 552.101 on the basis of the MPA.

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." 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); *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 E-1 or 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. You assert section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code for the remaining information you have marked. Upon review, we find the information at issue consists of CHRI, which the department must withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code and federal law.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 773.091 of the Health and Safety Code, which provides, in relevant part:

(b) Records of the identity, evaluation or treatment of a patient by emergency medical services personnel or by a physician providing medical supervision that are created by the emergency medical services personnel or physician or maintained by an emergency medical services provider are confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

...

(g) The privilege of confidentiality under this section does not extend to information regarding the presence, nature of injury or illness, age, sex, occupation, and city of residence of a patient who is receiving emergency medical services.

Health & Safety Code § 773.091(b), (g). Except for the information specified in section 773.091(g), emergency medical services ("EMS") records are deemed confidential under section 773.091. Upon review, we find the information we have indicated constitutes records of the identity, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by EMS personnel. Thus, except for the information subject to section 773.091(g), the department must withhold the information we have indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 773.091(b) of the Health and Safety Code. However, we find the remaining information at issue does not constitute records of the identity, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by EMS personnel. Therefore, the department may not withhold this 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). 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. *Texas Comptroller*, 354 S.W.3d at 347-48. Upon review, however, we find no portion of the remaining information is subject to section 552.102(a) of the Government Code, and the department may not withhold any of the remaining information on that basis.

We note some of the remaining information may be subject to section 552.1175 of the Government Code.⁷ 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. Gov’t Code § 552.1175. Section 552.1175 applies, in part, to “peace officers as defined by Article 2.12, Code of Criminal Procedure[.]” *Id.* § 552.1175(a)(1). Thus, to the extent the information we have indicated relates to a currently licensed peace officer who elects to restrict access to his information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), it must be withheld from disclosure under section 552.1175 of the Government Code. If the individual whose information is at issue is not a currently licensed peace officer or does not elect to restrict access to the information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), the indicated information may not be withheld under section 552.1175.

Section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the home address and telephone number, emergency contact information, social security number, and family member information of enumerated individuals who request this information be kept confidential under section 552.024 of the Government Code. *See id.* § 552.117(a). We note section 552.117 applies only to information held by a governmental body in an employment context. Thus, information that is not held in an employment context may not be withheld under section 552.117. Upon review, we find the department does not hold the remaining information you have marked and indicated in an employment context. Thus, the information at issue may not be withheld under section 552.117 of the Government Code.

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 id.* § 552.130(a). However, section 552.130 protects privacy, which is a personal right that lapses at death. *See Moore*, 589 S.W.2d at 491; Attorney General Opinions JM-229 (1984), H-917 (1976); Open Records Decision No. 272

⁷The 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).

(1981). Thus, section 552.130 is not applicable to the deceased individual's driver's license number, which we have marked for release. However, we find the remaining motor vehicle record information you have marked and indicated, and the additional motor vehicle record information we have marked and indicated, must be withheld under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.136 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 you have not explained how any of the remaining information consists of a credit card, debit card, or charge card number, or is an access device number used to obtain money, goods, services, or any item of value, or used to initiate the transfer of funds. *See id.* §§ 552.136(a), .301(e)(1)(A) (governmental body must explain how claimed exception to disclosure applies). Therefore, we find you have failed to demonstrate the applicability of section 552.136 of the Government Code to any of the remaining information and the department may not withhold it on this ground.

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). The e-mail addresses at issue are not a type specifically excluded by section 552.137(c) of the Government Code. Accordingly, the department must withhold the e-mail addresses you have marked, and the e-mail address we have marked, under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners of the e-mail addresses affirmatively consent to their disclosure.

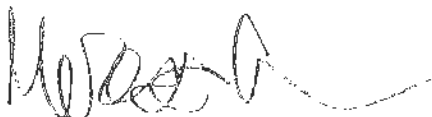
In summary, provided the originating telephone number of the 9-1-1 caller at issue was furnished by a service supplier established in accordance with chapter 772 of the Health and Safety Code, the department must withhold the telephone number you have marked in accordance with the previous determination issued in Open Records Letter No. 2011-17075. The department must release the marked court-filed documents pursuant to section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code. The department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with constitutional privacy. Except for the information we have marked for release, the department must withhold the information you have marked and indicated, and the additional information we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The department must withhold the autopsy photographs we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 11 of article 49.25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The department must withhold the remaining information you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code and federal law. Except for the

information subject to section 773.091(g), the department must withhold the information we have indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 773.091(b) of the Health and Safety Code. To the extent the information we have indicated relates to a currently licensed peace officer who elects to restrict access to his information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), it must be withheld from disclosure under section 552.1175 of the Government Code. Except for the motor vehicle record information we have marked for release, the department must withhold the remaining motor vehicle record information you have marked and indicated, and the additional motor vehicle record information we have marked and indicated, under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the e-mail addresses you have marked, and the e-mail address we have marked, under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners of the e-mail addresses affirmatively consent to their disclosure. The department must release the remaining information.⁸

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,



Meredith L. Coffman
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MLC/dls

⁸We note the submitted information contains social security numbers. Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act. *See* Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

Ref: ID# 590647

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)