



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

January 21, 2020

Mr. James Santangelo
Assistant City Attorney
City of Missouri City
1522 Texas Parkway
Missouri City, Texas 77489

OR2020-01815

Dear Mr. Santangelo:

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# 806721 (MCAG 19-35).

The City of Missouri City (the "city") received a request for certain personnel and disciplinary records pertaining to a named former city employee, including information regarding any criminal investigations and internal affairs investigations regarding the named former city employee. You claim some of the submitted information is not subject to the Act. You also claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.108, 552.111, 552.117, 552.1175, 552.130, 552.137, and 552.147 of the Government Code. We have considered your arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, you inform us the submitted information includes peace officers' Texas Commission on Law Enforcement ("TCOLE") identification numbers. 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;

(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.

Gov't Code § 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 submitted TCOLE identification numbers are unique computer-generated numbers assigned to peace officers for identification in TCOLE's electronic database, and may be used as an access device number on the TCOLE website. Therefore, we find the submitted TCOLE numbers do not constitute public information under section 552.002 of the Government Code. Accordingly, the submitted TCOLE numbers are not subject to the Act and the city need not release this information to the requestor.

Next, you inform us some of the information at issue was the subject of previous requests for information, as a result of which this office issued rulings. We have no indication there has been any change in the law, facts, or circumstances on which the previous rulings were based. Accordingly, to the extent the information at issue is identical to information previously requested and ruled upon by this office, we conclude the city may rely on those previous rulings and withhold or release the identical information in accordance with those rulings.¹ See Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001) (so long as law, facts, and circumstances on which prior ruling was based have not changed, first type of previous determination exists where requested information is precisely same information as was addressed in prior attorney general ruling, ruling is addressed to same governmental body, and ruling concludes that information is or is not excepted from disclosure). However, to the extent the information at issue is not identical to the information responsive to the previous rulings, we will address the submitted arguments against disclosure.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses information protected by section 261.201 of the Family Code, which provides, in relevant part:

(a) [T]he following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under [the Act], and may be disclosed only for purposes consistent

¹ As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

with this code and applicable federal or state law or under rules adopted by an investigating agency:

(1) a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect made under [chapter 261 of the Family Code] and the identity of the person making the report; and

(2) except as otherwise provided in this section, the files, reports, records, communications, audiotapes, videotapes, and working papers used or developed in an investigation under [chapter 261 of the Family Code] or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a). You contend the information you marked was used or developed in an investigation under chapter 261.² *See id.* § 261.001(1), (4) (defining “abuse” and “neglect” for purposes of chapter 261 of the Family Code); *see also id.* § 101.003(a) (defining “child” for purposes of section 261.201 as a person under 18 years of age who is not and has not been married or who has not had the disabilities of minority removed for general purposes). Upon review, we find some of the information at issue, which we marked, was used or developed in an investigation under this chapter and is subject to section 261.201 of the Family Code. Accordingly, we conclude the information we marked is confidential pursuant to section 261.201 of the Family Code and the city must withhold it under section 552.101 of the Government Code.³ *See* Open Records Decision No. 440 at 2 (1986) (predecessor statute). However, we find the remaining information at issue relates to an internal affairs investigation by the city. You have failed to establish any of the remaining information at issue was used or developed in an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect under chapter 261 of the Family Code. Further, you have failed to demonstrate the remaining information at issue reveals the identity of an individual who made a report of suspected child abuse or neglect for the purposes of section 261.201(a)(1) of the Family Code. Therefore, we conclude the remaining information is not confidential under section 261.201 of the Family Code and the city may not withhold it under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code, which provides:

(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

² Although you raise section 261.203 of the Family Code, we note section 261.201 is the proper exception to raise for this type of information.

³ As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

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 marked constitutes information that was acquired from a polygraph examination and is, therefore, within the scope of 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 information we marked 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 subject to chapter 550 of the Transportation Code. Section 550.065 applies only to a written report of an accident required under section 550.061, 550.062, or 601.004. *See* Transp. Code § 550.065(a)(1). Chapter 550 requires the creation of a written report when the accident resulted in injury to or the death of a person or damage to the property of any person to the apparent extent of \$1,000 or more. *Id.* §§ 550.061 (operator's accident report), .062 (officer's accident report). An accident report is privileged and for the confidential use of the Texas Department of Transportation or a local governmental agency of Texas that has use for the information for accident prevention purposes. *Id.* § 550.065(b). Accordingly, the accident reports you marked are confidential under section 550.065(b) of the Transportation Code, and the city must withhold them under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

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 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 federal government or other states. *See* Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual laws with respect to CHRI it generates. *See id.* Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI the Texas Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) maintains, except DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter F or subchapter E-1, 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. *Id.* § 411.089(b)(1). Other entities specified in chapter 411 of the Government Code are entitled to obtain CHRI from DPS or another criminal justice agency; however, those entities may not release CHRI except as provided by chapter 411. *See generally id.* §§ 411.090-127. Thus, any CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with chapter 411, subchapter F, of the Government Code. We note Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”) numbers constitute CHRI generated by the FBI. Upon review, we find the FBI number we marked consists of CHRI which the city must withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code.

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.” *Id.* § 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). Thus, under *Texas Comptroller*, section 552.102(a) is applicable to the birth date of an employee of a governmental body in a record maintained by his or her employer in an employment context. Accordingly, the city must withhold the employees’ dates of birth you marked under section 552.102(a) 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. The court of appeals has concluded public citizens’ dates of birth are protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code. *See 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.). This office has found that common-law privacy generally protects the identifying information of juvenile victims of abuse or neglect. *See* Open Records Decision No. 394 (1983); *cf.* Fam. Code § 261.201. Upon review, we find some of the remaining information satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information we marked and all public citizens’ dates of birth under section 552.101 of

the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find you have not demonstrated any of the remaining information is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Therefore, none of the remaining information may be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the internal records and notations of law enforcement agencies and prosecutors when their release would interfere with law enforcement and crime prevention. *See* Gov't Code § 552.108(b)(1); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 531 at 2 (1989) (quoting *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977)). Section 552.108(b)(1) is intended to protect "information which, if released, would permit private citizens to anticipate weaknesses in a police department, avoid detection, jeopardize officer safety, and generally undermine police efforts to effectuate the laws of this State." *See City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d 320, 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). This office has concluded section 552.108(b)(1) excepts from public disclosure information relating to the security or operation of a law enforcement agency. *See, e.g.*, Open Records Decision Nos. 531 (release of detailed use of force guidelines would unduly interfere with law enforcement), 252 (1980) (section 552.108 of the Government Code is designed to protect investigative techniques and procedures used in law enforcement), 143 (1976) (disclosure of specific operations or specialized equipment directly related to investigation or detection of crime may be excepted). Section 552.108(b)(1) is not applicable, however, to generally known policies and procedures. *See, e.g.*, ORDs 531 at 2-3 (Penal Code provisions, common law rules, and constitutional limitations on use of force not protected), 252 at 3 (governmental body failed to indicate why investigative procedures and techniques requested were any different from those commonly known).

You argue the information you marked is subject to section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code. You assert release of the information at issue would "aid those who wish to commit crimes better evade arrest with the knowledge of how pursuits are conducted and when they must be terminated . . . as well as better resist arrest by knowing what level of force will be responsive to certain acts of resistance or evasion." Upon review, we find you demonstrated release of the information at issue, which we marked and indicated, would interfere with law enforcement. Accordingly, the city may withhold the information we marked and indicated under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code.⁴ However, we find you failed to demonstrate release of the remaining information at issue would interfere with law enforcement or prosecution efforts. Therefore, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code.

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

Section 552.111 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[a]n interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.111. This exception encompasses the deliberative process privilege. *See* Open Records Decision No. 615 at 2 (1993). The purpose of section 552.111 is to protect advice, opinion, and recommendation in the decisional process and to encourage open and frank discussion in the deliberative process. *See Austin v. City of San Antonio*, 630 S.W.2d 391, 394 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1982, writ ref’d n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 538 at 1-2 (1990).

In Open Records Decision No. 615, this office re-examined the statutory predecessor to section 552.111 in light of the decision in *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ). We determined section 552.111 excepts from disclosure only those internal communications that consist of advice, recommendations, opinions, and other material reflecting the policymaking processes of the governmental body. *See* ORD 615 at 5; *see also City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351, 364 (Tex. 2000); *Arlington Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Tex. Attorney Gen.*, 37 S.W.3d 152 (Tex. App.—Austin 2001, no pet.). A governmental body’s policymaking functions do include administrative and personnel matters of broad scope that affect the governmental body’s policy mission. *See* Open Records Decision No. 631 at 3 (1995). However, a governmental body’s policymaking functions do not encompass routine internal administrative or personnel matters, and disclosure of information about such matters will not inhibit free discussion of policy issues among agency personnel. ORD 615 at 5-6; *see also Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d at 364 (section 552.111 not applicable to personnel-related communications that did not involve policymaking).

Further, section 552.111 does not protect facts and written observations of facts and events severable from advice, opinions, and recommendations. *See Arlington Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 37 S.W.3d at 157; ORD 615 at 5. But if factual information is so inextricably intertwined with material involving advice, opinion, or recommendation as to make severance of the factual data impractical, the factual information also may be withheld under section 552.111. *See* Open Records Decision No. 313 at 3 (1982).

This office has also concluded a preliminary draft of a document intended for public release in its final form necessarily represents the drafter’s advice, opinion, and recommendation with regard to the form and content of the final document, so as to be excepted from disclosure under section 552.111. *See* Open Records Decision No. 559 at 2 (1990) (applying statutory predecessor). Section 552.111 protects factual information in the draft that also will be included in the final version of the document. *See id.* at 2-3. Thus, section 552.111 encompasses the entire contents, including comments, underlining, deletions, and proofreading marks, of a preliminary draft of a policymaking document that will be released to the public in its final form. *See id.* at 2.

You seek to withhold the information you marked under section 552.111 of the Government Code. You represent the information at issue consists of advice, opinions, and recommendations of employees and officials of the city regarding policymaking matters of the city. You state the information at issue consists of draft documents that will be released

in their final forms. Upon review, we find the information at issue is either general administrative and purely factual information or pertains to administrative and personnel matters that do not rise to the level of policymaking for purposes of section 552.111. Therefore, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.111 of the Government Code.

Section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code applies to records a governmental body holds in an employment capacity and excepts from public disclosure the current and former home addresses and telephone numbers, emergency contact information, social security number, and family member information of a peace officer, regardless of whether the peace officer made an election under section 552.024 or section 552.1175 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2). Section 552.117(a)(2) applies to peace officers as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. You inform us the individuals at issue are currently licensed police officers as defined by article 2.12. We note section 552.117 encompasses a personal cellular telephone number, provided a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone 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). We also note section 552.117 is not applicable to a former spouse and does not protect the fact that a governmental employee has been divorced. Upon review, we find some of the remaining information consists of personal information of peace officers who were employed by the city and the information is held in the employment context. Accordingly, with the exception of the information we marked for release, the city must withhold the information you marked, and the additional information we marked, under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; however, the city may only withhold the marked cellular telephone number if the cellular telephone service is not paid for by a governmental body. However, we find you failed to demonstrate the information we marked for release is subject to section 552.117(a)(2), and the city may not withhold this information under section 552.117 of the Government Code.

Section 552.1175 of the Government Code protects the home address, home telephone number, emergency contact information, date of birth, social security number, and family member information of certain individuals when that information is held by a governmental body in a non-employment capacity and the individual elects to keep the information confidential. *See* 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). Some of the remaining information pertains to a deceased peace officer that is not held by the city in an employment capacity. We note the protection afforded by section 552.1175 generally does not lapse at death, as it is intended to protect the privacy of both the individual and the individual's family members. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.1175 of the Government Code if the peace officer elected to restrict access to his information in accordance with section 552.1175(b). If the individual did not elect to restrict access to his information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), then the city may not withhold the marked information under section 552.1175 of the Government Code.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure 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. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130. Accordingly, with the exception of the information we marked for release, the city must withhold the motor vehicle record information you marked, and the additional motor vehicle record information we marked, under section 552.130 of the Government Code. However, we find you failed to demonstrate the information we marked for release is subject to section 552.130, and the city may not withhold this information under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.137 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body[,]” unless the member of the public consents to its release or the e-mail address is of a type specifically excluded by subsection (c). *Id.* § 552.137(a)-(c). Section 552.137 is not applicable to an institutional e-mail address, an Internet website address, the general e-mail address of a business, an e-mail address of a person who has a contractual relationship with a governmental body, an e-mail address maintained by a governmental entity for one of its officials or employees, or a personal e-mail address belonging to a city employee or official used to conduct official government business. *See id.* § 552.137(c); *Austin Bulldog v. Leffingwell*, 490 S.W.3d 240 (Tex. App.—Austin 2016, no pet.) (holding personal e-mail addresses of government officials used to conduct official government business are not e-mail addresses of “members of the public” for purposes of Gov't Code § 552.137(a)). We note because the right to privacy lapses at death, the e-mail address of a deceased individual may not be withheld under section 552.137 of the Government Code. *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”). You seek to withhold the private e-mail address of a public employee who used his private e-mail address to conduct official government business and an e-mail address pertaining to a deceased individual. Therefore, we find you have failed to demonstrate the e-mail addresses at issue, which we marked for release, are excepted from disclosure under section 552.137 of the Government Code, and the city may not withhold them on that ground. Accordingly, except for the information we marked for release, we find the city must withhold the e-mail addresses you marked, and the additional e-mail addresses we marked, under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners of the e-mail addresses affirmatively consent to their public disclosure.

Section 552.147 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the social security number of a living person. *See* Gov't Code § 552.147. Upon review, we find the city may withhold the social security numbers you marked and the additional social security numbers under section 552.147 of the Government Code.

We note some of the remaining information at issue may be protected by copyright. A custodian of public records must comply with the copyright law and is not required to

furnish copies of records that are copyrighted. Open Records Decision No. 180 at 3 (1977). A governmental body must allow inspection of copyrighted materials unless an exception applies to the information. *Id.*; see Open Records Decision No. 109 (1975). If a member of the public wishes to make copies of copyrighted materials, the person must do so unassisted by the governmental body. In making copies, the member of the public assumes the duty of compliance with the copyright law and the risk of a copyright infringement suit.

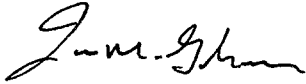
In summary, the submitted TCOLE numbers are not subject to the Act and the city need not release this information to the requestor. To the extent the information at issue is identical to information previously requested and ruled upon by this office, we conclude the city may rely on those previous rulings and withhold or release the identical information in accordance with those rulings. The city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code. The city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code. The city must withhold the accident reports you marked under section 550.065(b) of the Transportation Code in conjunction with section 552.101 of the Government Code. The city must withhold the FBI number we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code. The city must withhold the employees' dates of birth you marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. The city must withhold the information we marked and all public citizens' dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The city may withhold the information we marked and indicated under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code. With the exception of the information we marked for release, the city must withhold the information you marked and we marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; however, the city may only withhold the marked cellular telephone number if the cellular telephone service is not paid for by a governmental body. The city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.1175 of the Government Code if the peace officer elected to restrict access to his information in accordance with section 552.1175(b) of the Government Code. With the exception of the information we marked for release, the city must withhold the motor vehicle record information you marked and we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. With the exception of the information we marked for release, the city must withhold the e-mail addresses you marked and we marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners of the e-mail addresses affirmatively consent to their public disclosure. The city may withhold the social security numbers you marked and the additional social security numbers under section 552.147 of the Government Code. The city must release the remaining information; however, any information subject to copyright may only be released in accordance with copyright law.

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 <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open->

[government/members-public/what-expect-after-ruling-issued](#) or call the OAG's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Public Information Act may be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the OAG, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



James M. Graham
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JMG/rm

Ref: ID# 806721

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)