

HARRIS COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES DISTRICT 1

PUBLIC INFORMATION SUMMARY

SUMMARY OF APPLICABLE CHARGES

Photocopies	\$0.10 per page
Cassette copy	\$1.00 per cassette
Labor	\$15.00 per hour (for 51 or more pages)
Overhead	20% of labor cost (for 51 or more pages)
Supplies	Actual Cost
Postage	Actual Cost

- The District must provide an itemized estimate of charges if the charges will be more than \$40.00 (see form).
- The District may require a prepayment if the estimated charge is \$100.00 or more.
- If the actual cost of reproducing the public information is 20% more than the previous itemized estimate an updated itemized estimate must be submitted to the requestor.
- The District must provide the requested information promptly. This means the District must provide the requested information within a reasonable amount of time. The volume of information requested is highly relevant to what constitutes a reasonable period of time.
- The District cannot charge for labor or overhead with requests that are 50 pages or less.

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF REQUESTORS AND THE DISTRICT

RIGHTS OF REQUESTORS

All people who request public information have the right to:

- Receive treatment equal to all other requestors
- Receive a statement of estimated charges in advance
- Choose whether to inspect the requested information, receive a copy of the information, or both
- Be notified when the governmental body asks the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) for a ruling on whether the information may or must be

withheld

- Lodge a complaint with the Texas Building and Procurement Commission (TBPC) regarding any improper charges for responding to a public information request
- Lodge a complaint with the OAG Hotline or the county attorney or criminal district attorney regarding any alleged violation of the Act

RESPONSIBILITIES OF REQUESTORS

All people who request public information have the responsibility to:

- Submit a written request according to a governmental body's reasonable procedures
- Include enough description and detail of the requested information so that the governmental body can accurately identify and locate the requested items
- Cooperate with the governmental body's reasonable requests to clarify the type or amount of information requested
- Respond promptly in writing to all written communications from the governmental body (including any written estimate of charges)
- Make a timely payment for all valid charges
- Keep all appointments for inspection of records or for pick up of copies

RIGHTS OF THE DISTRICT

All governmental bodies responding to information requests have the right to:

- Establish reasonable procedures for inspecting or copying information
- Request and receive clarification of vague or overly broad requests
- Request an OAG ruling regarding whether any information may or must be withheld
- Receive timely payment for all copy charges or other charges
- Obtain payment of overdue balances exceeding \$100.00, or obtain a security deposit, before processing additional requests from the same requestor
- Request a bond, prepayment or deposit if estimated costs exceed \$100.00 (or, if the governmental body has fewer than 16 employees, \$50.00)

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DISTRICT

All governmental bodies responding to information requests have the responsibility to:

- Treat all requestors equally
- Be informed about open records laws and educate employees on the

requirements of those laws

- Inform the requestor of cost estimates and any changes in the estimates
- Confirm that the requestor agrees to pay the costs before incurring the costs
- Provide requested information promptly
- Inform the requestor if the information will not be provided within ten business days and give an estimated date on which it will be provided
- Cooperate with the requestor to schedule reasonable times for inspecting or copying information
- Follow TBPC regulations on charges; not overcharge on any items; not bill for items that must be provided without charge
- Inform third parties if their proprietary information is being requested from the governmental body
- Inform the requestor when the OAG has been asked to rule on whether information may or must be withheld
- Comply with any OAG ruling on whether an exception applies, or file suit against the OAG within 30 days
- Respond in writing to all written communications from the TBPC or the OAG regarding complaints about violations of the Act

CHARGES FOR COPIES **(From Texas Administrative Code § 111.63)**

(a) The charges in this section to recover costs associated with providing copies of public information are based on estimated average costs to governmental bodies across the state. When actual costs are 25% higher than those used in these rules, governmental bodies other than agencies of the state, may request an exemption in accordance with §111.64 of this title (relating to Requesting an Exemption).

(b) Copy charge.

(1) Standard paper copy. The charge for standard paper copies reproduced by means of an office machine copier or a computer printer is \$.10 per page or part of a page. Each side that has recorded information is considered a page.

(2) Nonstandard copy. The charges in this subsection are to cover the materials onto which information is copied and do not reflect any additional charges, including labor, that may be associated with a particular request. The charges for nonstandard copies are:

- (A) Diskette--\$1.00;
- (B) Magnetic tape--actual cost;
- (C) Data cartridge--actual cost;
- (D) Tape cartridge--actual cost;

- (E) Rewritable CD (CD-RW)--\$1.00;
- (F) Non-rewritable CD (CD-R)--\$1.00;
- (G) Digital video disc (DVD)--\$3.00;
- (H) JAZ drive--actual cost;
- (I) Other electronic media--actual cost;
- (J) VHS video cassette--\$2.50;
- (K) Audio cassette--\$1.00;
- (L) Oversize paper copy (e.g.: 11 inches by 17 inches, greenbar, bluebar, not including maps and photographs using specialty paper--See also §111.69 of this title)--\$.50;
- (M) Specialty paper (e.g.: Mylar, blueprint, blueline, map, photographic--actual cost.

(c) Labor charge for programming.

If a particular request requires the services of a programmer in order to execute an existing program or to create a new program so that requested information may be accessed and copied, the governmental body may charge for the programmer's time.

(1) The hourly charge for a programmer is \$28.50 an hour, which includes fringe benefits. Only programming services shall be charged at this hourly rate.

(2) Governmental bodies that do not have in-house programming capabilities shall comply with requests in accordance with §552.231 of the Texas Government Code.

(3) If the charge for providing a copy of public information includes costs of labor, a governmental body shall comply with the requirements of §552.261(b) of the Texas Government Code.

(d) Labor charge for locating, compiling, and reproducing public information.

(1) The charge for labor costs incurred in processing a request for public information is \$15 an hour, which includes fringe benefits. The labor charge includes the actual time to locate, compile, and reproduce the requested information.

(2) A labor charge shall not be billed in connection with complying with requests that are for 50 or fewer pages of paper records, unless the documents to be copied are located in:

(A) Two or more separate buildings that are not physically connected with each other; or

(B) A remote storage facility.

(3) A labor charge shall not be recovered for any time spent by an attorney, legal assistant, or any other person who reviews the requested information:

(A) To determine whether the governmental body will raise any exceptions to disclosure of the requested information under the Texas Government Code, Subchapter C, Chapter 552; or

(B) To research or prepare a request for a ruling by the attorney general's office pursuant to §552.301 of the Texas Government Code.

(4) When confidential information pursuant to a mandatory exception of the Act is mixed with public information in the same page, a labor charge may be recovered for time spent to redact, blackout, or otherwise obscure confidential information in order to release the public information. A labor charge shall not be made for redacting confidential information for requests of 50 or fewer pages, unless the request also qualifies for a labor charge pursuant to Texas Government Code, §552.261(a)(1) or (2).

(5) If the charge for providing a copy of public information includes costs of labor, a governmental body shall comply with the requirements of Texas Government Code, Chapter 552, §552.261(b).

(6) For purposes of paragraph (2)(A) of this subsection, two buildings connected by a covered or open sidewalk, an elevated or underground passageway, or a similar facility, are not considered to be separate buildings.

(e) Overhead charge.

(1) Whenever any labor charge is applicable to a request, a governmental body may include in the charges direct and indirect costs, in addition to the specific labor charge. This overhead charge would cover such costs as depreciation of capital assets, rent, maintenance and repair, utilities, and administrative overhead. If a governmental body chooses to recover such costs, a charge shall be made in accordance with the methodology described in paragraph (3) of this subsection. Although an exact calculation of costs will vary, the use of a standard charge will avoid complication in calculating such costs and will provide uniformity for charges made statewide.

(2) An overhead charge shall not be made for requests for copies of 50 or fewer pages of standard paper records unless the request also qualifies for a labor charge pursuant to Texas Government Code, §552.261(a)(1) or (2).

(3) The overhead charge shall be computed at 20% of the charge made to cover any labor costs associated with a particular request. Example: if one hour of labor is used for a particular request, the formula would be as follows: Labor charge for locating, compiling, and reproducing, $\$15.00 \times .20 = \3.00 ; or Programming labor charge, $\$28.50 \times .20 = \5.70 . If a request requires one hour of labor charge for locating, compiling, and reproducing information ($\$15.00$ per hour); and one hour of

programming labor charge (\$28.50 per hour), the combined overhead would be: \$15.00 + \$28.50 = \$43.50 × .20 = \$8.70.

(f) Microfiche and microfilm charge.

(1) If a governmental body already has information that exists on microfiche or microfilm and has copies available for sale or distribution, the charge for a copy must not exceed the cost of its reproduction. If no copies of the requested microfiche or microfilm are available and the information on the microfiche or microfilm can be released in its entirety, the governmental body should make a copy of the microfiche or microfilm. The charge for a copy shall not exceed the cost of its reproduction. The Texas State Library and Archives Commission has the capacity to reproduce microfiche and microfilm for governmental bodies. Governmental bodies that do not have in-house capability to reproduce microfiche or microfilm are encouraged to contact the Texas State Library before having the reproduction made commercially.

(2) If only a master copy of information in microform is maintained, the charge is \$.10 per page for standard size paper copies, plus any applicable labor and overhead charge for more than 50 copies.

(g) Remote document retrieval charge.

(1) Due to limited on-site capacity of storage of documents, it is frequently necessary to store information that is not in current use in remote storage locations. Every effort should be made by governmental bodies to store current records on-site. State agencies are encouraged to store inactive or non-current records with the Texas State Library and Archives Commission. To the extent that the retrieval of documents results in a charge to comply with a request, it is permissible to recover costs of such services for requests that qualify for labor charges under current law.

(2) If a governmental body has a contract with a commercial records storage company, whereby the private company charges a fee to locate, retrieve, deliver, and return to storage the needed record(s), no additional labor charge shall be factored in for time spent locating documents at the storage location by the private company's personnel. If after delivery to the governmental body, the boxes must still be searched for records that are responsive to the request, a labor charge is allowed according to subsection (d)(1) of this section.

(h) Computer resource charge.

(1) The computer resource charge is a utilization charge for computers based on the amortized cost of acquisition, lease, operation, and maintenance of computer resources, which might include, but is not limited to, some or all of the following:

central processing units (CPUs), servers, disk drives, local area networks (LANs), printers, tape drives, other peripheral devices, communications devices, software, and system utilities.

(2) These computer resource charges are not intended to substitute for cost recovery methodologies or charges made for purposes other than responding to public information requests.

(3) The charges in this subsection are averages based on a survey of governmental bodies with a broad range of computer capabilities. Each governmental body using this cost recovery charge shall determine which category(ies) of computer system(s) used to fulfill the public information request most closely fits its existing system(s), and set its charge accordingly. Type of System--Rate: Mainframe--\$10 per CPU minute; Midsize--\$1.50 per CPU minute; Client/Server--\$2.20 per clock hour; PC or LAN--\$1.00 per clock hour.

(4) The charge made to recover the computer utilization cost is the actual time the computer takes to execute a particular program times the applicable rate. The CPU charge is not meant to apply to programming or printing time; rather, it is solely to recover costs associated with the actual time required by the computer to execute a program. This time, called CPU time, can be read directly from the CPU clock, and most frequently will be a matter of seconds. If programming is required to comply with a particular request, the appropriate charge that may be recovered for programming time is set forth in subsection (d) of this section. No charge should be made for computer print-out time. Example: If a mainframe computer is used, and the processing time is 20 seconds, the charges would be as follows: $\$10 / 3 = \3.33 ; or $\$10 / 60 \times 20 = \3.33 .

(5) A governmental body that does not have in-house computer capabilities shall comply with requests in accordance with the §552.231 of the Texas Government Code.

(i) Miscellaneous supplies. The actual cost of miscellaneous supplies, such as labels, boxes, and other supplies used to produce the requested information, may be added to the total charge for public information.

(j) Postal and shipping charges. Governmental bodies may add any related postal or shipping expenses which are necessary to transmit the reproduced information to the requesting party.

(k) Sales tax. Pursuant to Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts' rules sales tax shall not be added on charges for public information (34 TAC, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter O, §3.341 and §3.342).

(l) The commission shall reevaluate and update these charges as necessary.

