

Newton County Public Information Request Policy & Procedures

The Texas Public Information Act guarantees public access to information maintained by a governmental entity. It is the policy of Newton County to provide the greatest access possible to public information. Requests for information to Newton County are made under the Texas Public Information Act. Guidelines and requirements of the Public Information Act can be viewed by visiting www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government.

Submission Requirements

Requests for information must be in writing. To allow Newton County to process a request quickly, the requestor must specifically describe the information sought and identify the office or department maintaining the requested information. The requestor must also provide name and contact information (address, telephone number, email address) so Newton County may contact the requestor during the processing of the request with questions or clarification requests.

A public information request form promulgated by the Texas Attorney General's Office is attached hereto as Exhibit A for the requestor's convenience.

All public information requests must be submitted via one of the following methods. No other methods are approved or accepted.

Via Email: PIA@co.newton.tx.us

Via Mail: Newton County Criminal District Attorney's Office
ATTN: Civil Division
P.O. Drawer 36
Newton, Texas 75966

Via Hand Delivery: Newton County Criminal District Attorney's Office
Attn: Civil Division
104 W. Court Street
Newton, Texas

Response by Newton County

Newton County is required to promptly respond to every written request that meets the above requirements. "Promptly" means within a reasonable time, without delay. The amount of time reasonably necessary to release information can vary depending on the facts in each case. If production of the requested information will take longer than ten business days, Newton County will notify the requestor when the information can be expected. If Newton County withholds requested information, a ruling from the Office of the Attorney General regarding the release of the information will be sought as required by the Public Information Act.

Costs Associated with Public Information Requests

Copy and/or labor charges may apply to a request. The applicable charges for copies of public information are established by statute. The Office of the Attorney General has adopted the cost schedule attached hereto as Exhibit B to which Newton County will adhere. It is the policy of Newton County to charge labor costs for any request requiring more than 8 hours of personnel time for processing.

If charges are assessed, the requestor will be notified of that cost, which must be paid prior to receipt of the information. If the estimated charges exceed \$40, the requestor will be provided with a written itemized statement of the estimated charges, which must be accepted before any work is undertaken on the request. In some instances, the requestor may be required to pay a portion of the estimated charges prior to the start of any work.

Personnel Time Limits adopted per Local Government Code section 552.275

Section 552.275 of the Local Government Code authorizes a governmental body to establish a reasonable limit on the amount of time personnel are required to spend producing public information for inspection or copies to a single requestor, without recovering the costs attributable to the personnel time related to that requestor.

Newton County hereby adopts and establishes 36 hours as the reasonable limit on the amount of time personnel are required to spend producing public information for inspection or copies without recovering attributable costs per 12-month period. This 12-month period coincides with the County's fiscal year. Requestors who exceed the 36-hour time limit in a fiscal year shall pay all costs attributable to cost of materials, personnel time, and overhead expenses necessary to comply with the request, even if the requestor intends to only inspect the documents.

Approved and Adopted by the Newton County Commissioners Court on this 27th day of February, 2024.



Ronald J. Cochran
County Judge



Danny Bentsen
Commissioner, Precinct 1



Phillip White
Commissioner, Precinct 2



Gary Fomby
Commissioner, Precinct 3



Leanord Powell, Jr.
Commissioner, Precinct 4

Attested by:



Sandra K. Duckworth, County Clerk

EXHIBIT A

TEXAS PUBLIC INFORMATION ACT INFORMATION REQUEST FORM

For guidance regarding your rights as a requestor and the public information procedures adopted by this governmental body, you may review the governmental body's notice required under section 552.205 of the Government Code. You can find additional Public Information Act resources on the Office of the Attorney General's website at <http://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government>.

Requestor Contact Information

First Name: _____ Last Name: _____
Company/Organization: _____
Mailing Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
E-mail Address: _____ Phone Number: _____
Preferred Manner of Written Communication: Standard Mail Email

Description of the Information Requested

(Note: Describe the information as precisely as you can.)

Date Range (optional): From: _____ to: _____

Under the Public Information Act, some categories of information do not have to be released. Exceptions to disclosure fall into two general categories: 1) mandatory exceptions that make information confidential and require a governmental body to withhold information, and 2) discretionary exceptions that allow but do not require a governmental body to withhold information.

In most instances, a governmental body is required to request a decision from the Attorney General in order to withhold information from a requestor. However, a requestor may permit a governmental body to redact information without requesting an Attorney General decision. You are not required to agree to the redaction of any information responsive to your request, but doing so may streamline the handling of your request. If you agree to redactions in this request, then you may request the redacted information in a future information request.

- Do you agree to the redaction of information that is subject to mandatory exceptions, provided such redactions are clearly labeled on the information you received? Yes No
- Do you agree to the redaction of information that is subject to discretionary exceptions, provided such redactions are clearly labeled on the information you receive? Yes No

INFORMATION PREFERENCES:

- How would you like to have the information provided? Copies Inspection
- If available, do you wish to receive an electronic copy of the information? Yes No

Please Note: If the information requested is unclear or if a large amount of information is requested you may be contacted to discuss clarifying or narrowing your request. There may be charges associated with production of the requested information.

EXHIBIT B

Texas Administrative Code

<u>TITLE 1</u>	ADMINISTRATION
<u>PART 3</u>	OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
<u>CHAPTER 70</u>	COST OF COPIES OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
<u>RULE §70.3</u>	Charges for Providing Copies of Public Information

(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 §70.4 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 §70.9 of this title)--\$.50;

(M) Specialty paper (e.g.: Mylar, blueprint, blue-line, 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. 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, manipulating data, and reproducing public information.

(1) The charge for labor costs incurred in processing a request for public information is \$15 an hour. The labor charge includes the actual time to locate, compile, manipulate data, 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 \times .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 microfilm 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 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) Miscellaneous charges: A governmental body that accepts payment by credit card for copies of public information and that is charged a "transaction fee" by the credit card company may recover that fee.

(m) These charges are subject to periodic reevaluation and update.

Source Note: The provisions of this §70.3 adopted to be effective September 18, 1996, 21 TexReg 8587; amended to be effective February 20, 1997, 22 TexReg 1625; amended to be effective December 3, 1997, 22 TexReg 11651; amended to be effective December 21, 1999, 24 TexReg 11255; amended to be effective January 16, 2003, 28 TexReg 439; amended to be effective February 11, 2004, 29 TexReg 1189; transferred effective September 1, 2005, as published in the Texas Register September 29, 2006, 31 TexReg 8251; amended to be effective February 22, 2007, 32 TexReg 614