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**OIP'S REPORT OF STATE AGENCIES'  
UIPA RECORD REQUEST  
YEAR-END LOGS for FY 2019  
(For record requests received from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019)**

Hawaii's Office of Information Practices ("OIP") has prepared this report based on information posted at [data.hawaii.gov](http://data.hawaii.gov) on the Master UIPA Record Request Year-End Log for FY 2019 ("Master Log"),<sup>1</sup> which compiles data from 188 state agencies<sup>2</sup> from all Executive Branch departments, the Legislature, the Judiciary, and independent agencies, such as the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, the University of Hawaii, and the Oahu Metropolitan Planning Organization.

This is the sixth year that most state agencies have used the UIPA Record Request Log ("Log"). OIP reviewed each agency's Log to correct obvious errors. A summary of fees and costs by department that OIP prepared from the agencies' individual Logs is provided at the end of this report.

OIP notes that a single state agency accounted for 5,306 (70%) of the total 7,547 requests reported by all agencies. While that agency appears to have properly reported its data, its numbers were eliminated from the following report so as to not skew the overall results.<sup>3</sup>

The state data for FY 2019 may be compared to the counties' data summarized in OIP's Report of County Agencies' UIPA Record Request Year-End Logs for FY 2019, as well as to prior years' state and county reports, which can be found on the [Reports page at oiip.hawaii.gov](http://oiip.hawaii.gov/reports). This report comments on significant differences in results between FY 2019 and prior years' reports.

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<sup>1</sup> For the Master Log, go to <https://data.hawaii.gov/Government-Wide-Support/OIP-Master-UIPA-Record-Request-Year-End-Log-for-FY/pwcd-mmyy/data>. For a sample form and training on the UIPA Record Request Log, go to OIP's UIPA training page at <http://oiip.hawaii.gov/laws-rules-opinions/uipa/uipa-record-request-log/>.

<sup>2</sup> "Agency" is defined by the Uniform Information Practices Act ("UIPA") as "any unit of government ... but does not include the nonadministrative functions of the courts of this State." § 92F-3, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

<sup>3</sup> The excluded agency was the Solid & Hazardous Waste Branch of the Department of Health, which receives the majority of its record requests from real estate agents seeking information as to whether a property has stored hazardous waste materials.

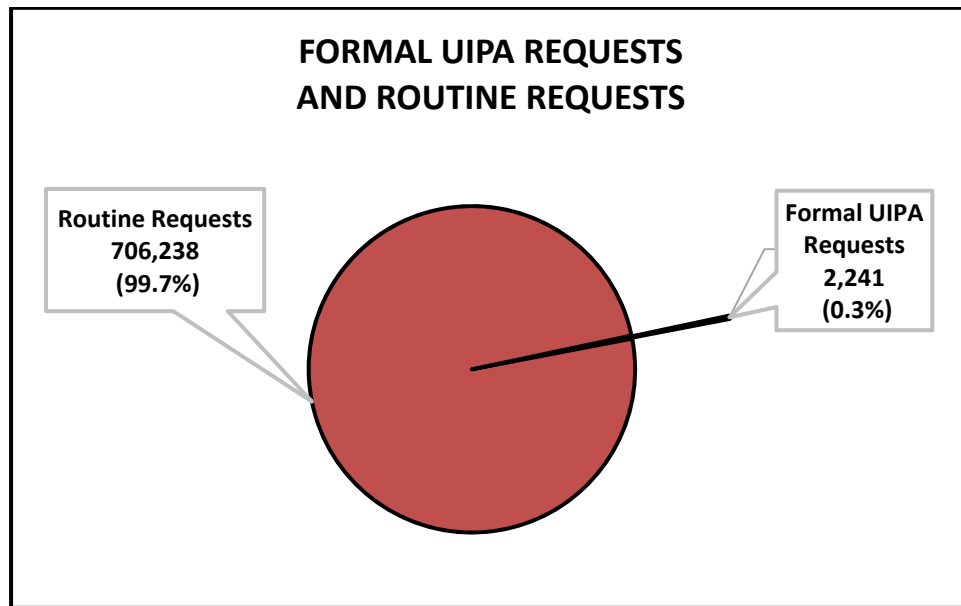
**How many requests were made to state agencies in FY 2019?**

Excluding routine requests,<sup>4</sup> there were 2,241 formal written record requests requiring state agencies to send notices to the requester under the state’s Uniform Information Practices Act (“UIPA”), chapter 92F, Hawaii Revised Statutes (“HRS”). Agencies estimated that they received 676,228 routine requests for information for which fee schedules have been established and no formal UIPA response is required, such as requests for University of Hawaii transcripts or Department of Health’s birth, marriage, and death records. Subpoenas for discovery of records in court cases, and responses to oral requests, or requests for agency brochures provided to the public are also not tracked by the Log as formal written record requests.

The following pie chart (**Chart 1**) shows that the 2,241 formal UIPA record requests constituted 0.3% and the estimated 706,238 routine requests comprised 99.7% of the 708,479 total requests reported by the agencies in FY 2019.

The number of routine requests substantially increased from the 479,310 reported in FY 2018, which is probably due to agencies’ increased tracking or reporting.

**Chart 1 (State)**



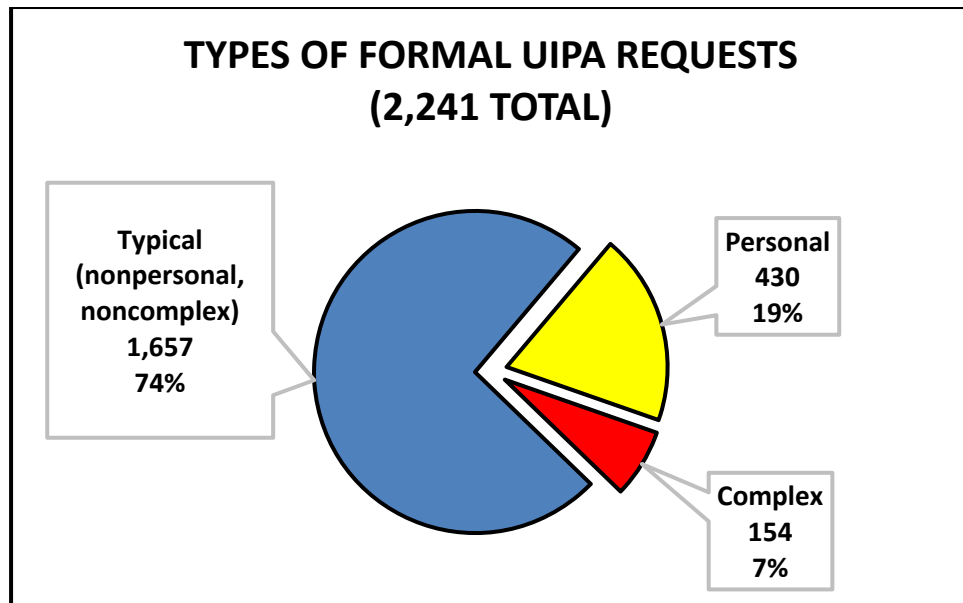
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<sup>4</sup> Routine requests are requests that are made orally (such as by telephone or over the counter), requests that do not require a UIPA response, or requests that are automatically granted or denied without supervisory review (such as for most police reports or agency brochures).

**What kinds of requests were made?**

The 2,241 formal requests can be broken down into 430 (19%) personal record requests<sup>5</sup> and 154 (7%) complex requests,<sup>6</sup> resulting in a balance of 1,657 (74%) nonpersonal and noncomplex requests, *i.e.* “typical” requests,<sup>7</sup> as shown in **Chart 2** below.

**Chart 2 (State)**



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<sup>5</sup> A personal record request is one “about” the requester and seeks the requester’s own personal information that is readily accessible in a file or location with the requester’s name or identifying information. Personal record requests are subject to Part III of the UIPA and have different requirements than government record requests made under Part II.

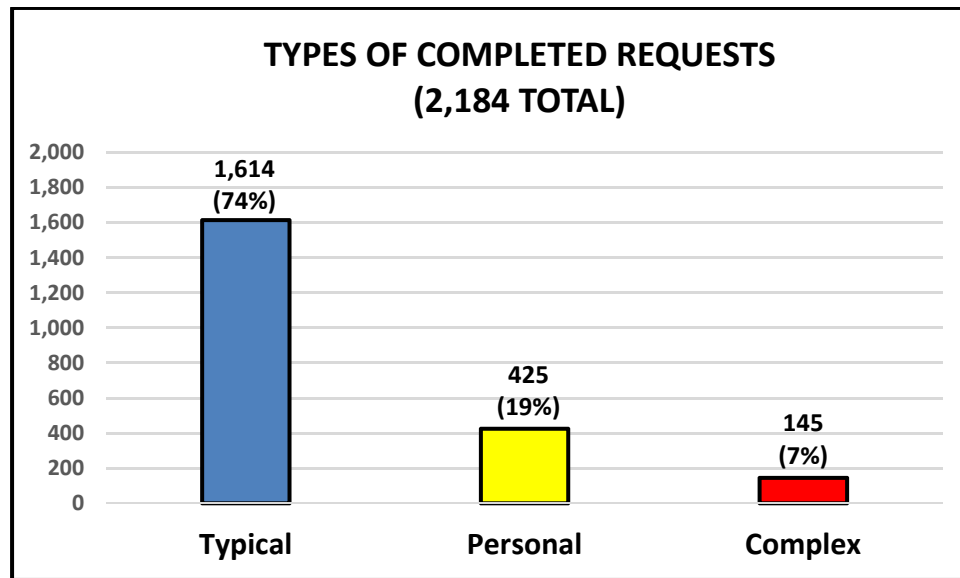
<sup>6</sup> Complex record requests involve extenuating circumstances or voluminous records that prevent an agency from responding within the normal ten-day time limit.

<sup>7</sup> The “typical” requests were for government records and were subject to Part II of the UIPA.

**How many requests were completed?**

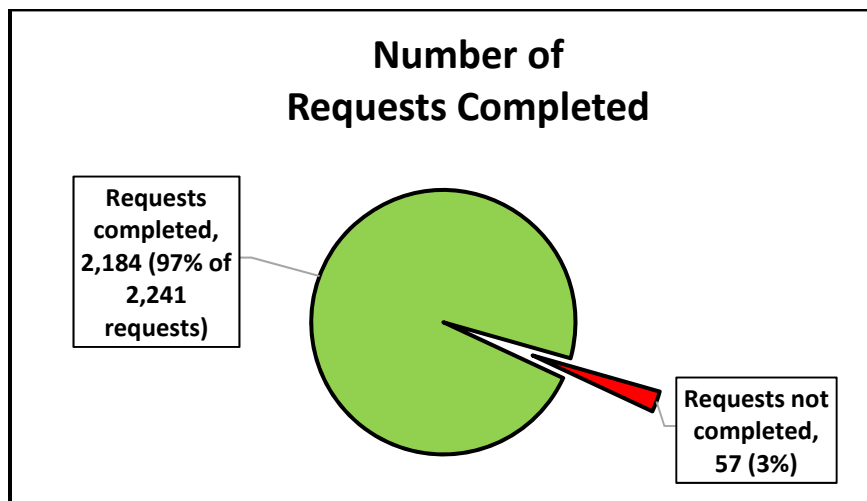
**Chart 3A** shows that out of 2,241 total requests, 2,184 requests (97%) were completed in FY 2019.<sup>8</sup> Of the 2,184 completed requests, 425 (19%) were personal record requests, 145 (7%) were complex requests, and 1,614 (74%) were “typical” nonpersonal and noncomplex record requests.

**Chart 3A (State)**



Of the 2,241 formal requests received by the agencies, 2,184 (97%) were completed and 57 (3%) were not completed as of June 30, 2019, as shown in **Chart 3B** below.

**Chart 3B (State)**

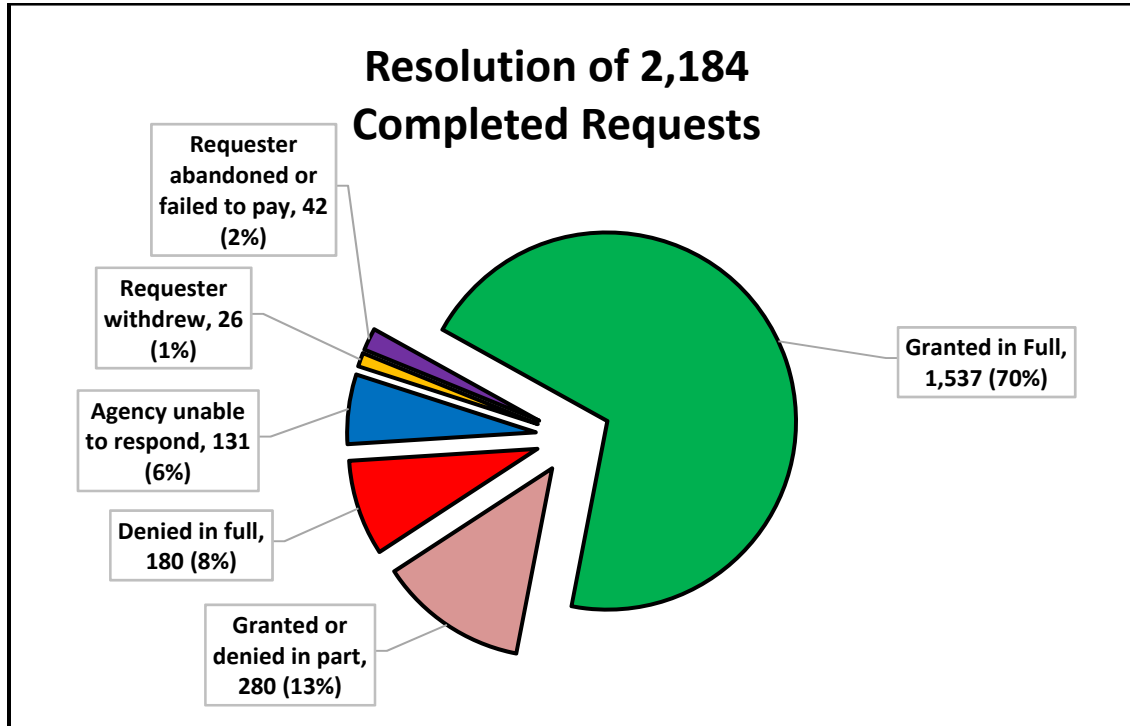


<sup>8</sup> Requests that were completed in FY 2019 may have included those carried over from an earlier year. Likewise, requests that were not completed in FY 2019, may be completed in a later fiscal year. In FY 2018, 39 cases were not completed and may have been completed in FY 2019.

**How were requests resolved?**

Of the 2,184 requests completed by the agencies, **Chart 4** below shows that 1,537 (70%) were granted in full; 280 (13%) were granted or denied in part; 180 (8%) were denied in full; in 131 cases (6%), the agency was unable to respond; 26 (1%) were withdrawn by the requester; and in 42 cases (2%), the requester abandoned or failed to pay for the request.<sup>9</sup>

**Chart 4 (State)**



<sup>9</sup> Although these results total 2,196 (12 more than the 2,184 completed), the discrepancy is due to agencies reporting more than one resolution for 12 requests.

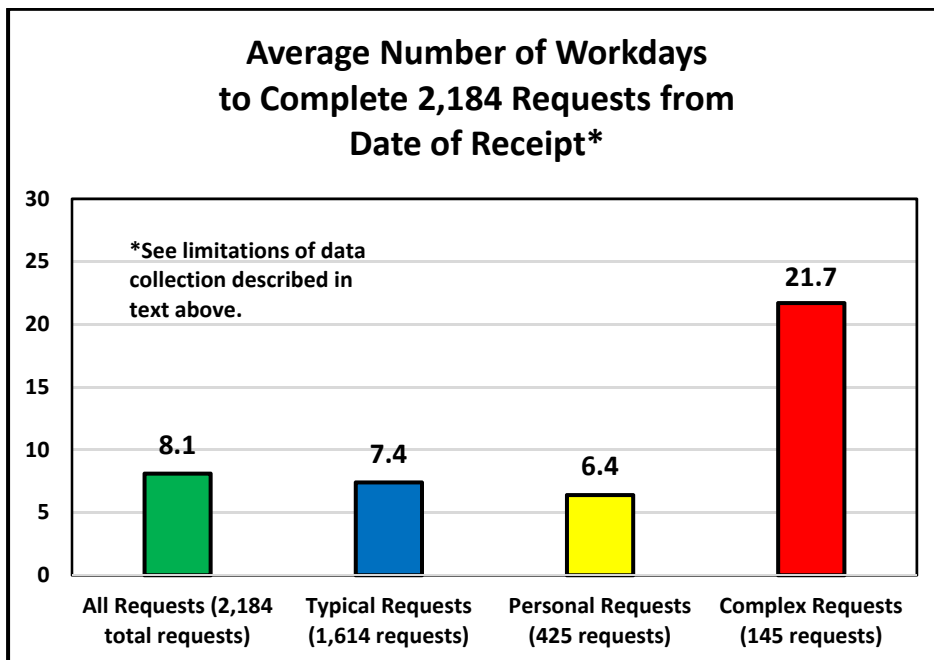
## How long did it take to complete requests?

To calculate the number of working days taken to complete a request, the Log's Excel formula excluded weekends but not state holidays. Also, to avoid showing zero days for a request completed on the same day it was received, **the formula added an extra day** by including the date of the request (which is normally excluded when doing a manual count). **Thus, the Log's calculation may inflate the days of completion by one or more days, depending on whether there were holidays or the request took more than one day to complete.** To account for the inexact calculations, agencies were instructed to manually enter an "x" in Column I of their Logs when they completed a request within ten business days.

With this understanding of the limitations of the underlying formula, the agencies reported providing initial responses within ten business days to 1,900 requests, or 85% of all requests. (Column I of the Log) In 136 (6%) of the requests, the agencies reported that they needed initial clarification of the request, which may partly explain why they were not able to send their notice or acknowledgement to requesters within ten workdays. In the remaining 9% of all cases the agencies did not check the Column I box to indicate that they provided their initial responses within ten days of receiving the requests.

As shown in the following bar graph, **Chart 5**, it took an average of 8.1 workdays from date of receipt to complete all record requests, based on 17,698 workdays to complete 2,184 requests. (Columns N and AP of the Log) When broken down by type of request, Chart 5 shows that it took an average of 7.4 days to complete 1,614 typical (noncomplex and nonpersonal) record requests; 6.4 days to complete 425 personal record requests; and 21.7 days to complete 145 complex requests. (Columns AQ through AS of the Log)

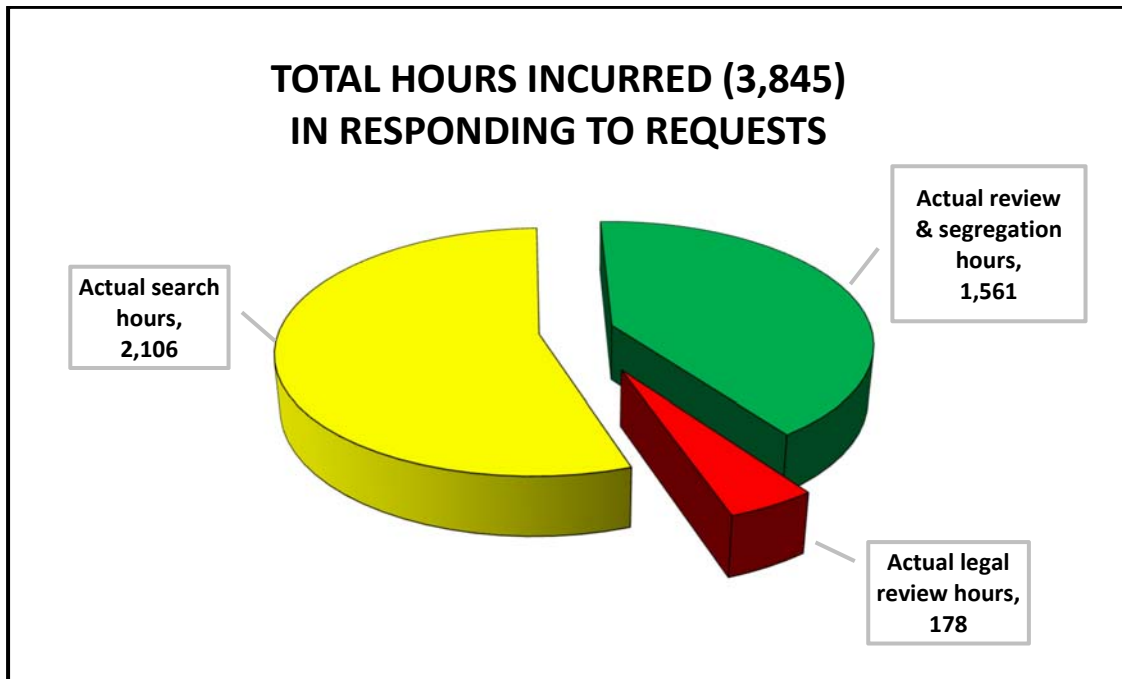
**Chart 5 (State)**



When Chart 5 for FY 2019 is compared to state agencies' prior year's results, the average number of workdays to complete all requests has decreased from 8.5 workdays in FY 2018 to 8.1 days in FY 2019. The average number of workdays to complete typical requests also decreased from 8.7 workdays in FY 2018 to 7.4 in FY 2019. The average number of workdays to complete the personal record requests increased from 4.9 workdays in FY 2018 to 6.4 days in FY 2019. The average number of workdays to complete the complex record requests also increased, from 15.9 workdays in FY 2018 to 21.7 days in FY 2019.

Agencies were also asked to keep track of the actual time that they spent on search, review (e.g., for confidentiality or privacy concerns), and segregation (e.g., redacting protected information) in 15-minute increments per hour. No less than .25 hour, or 15 minutes, was to be entered for search time for each request. Any legal research or other time spent to determine how the agency should respond or possible exemptions from disclosure could not be entered as search, review, or segregation ("SRS"), but could be separately logged by the agencies as "Legal Review" hours. As shown in the following pie **Chart 6**, the agencies reported incurring a total of 3,845 hours to respond to record requests, of which 2,106 hours were for search, 1,561 hours were for review and segregation, and 178 hours were for legal review. These figures also include the time spent by agencies working on the 57 pending cases that were not completed at the end of FY 2019.

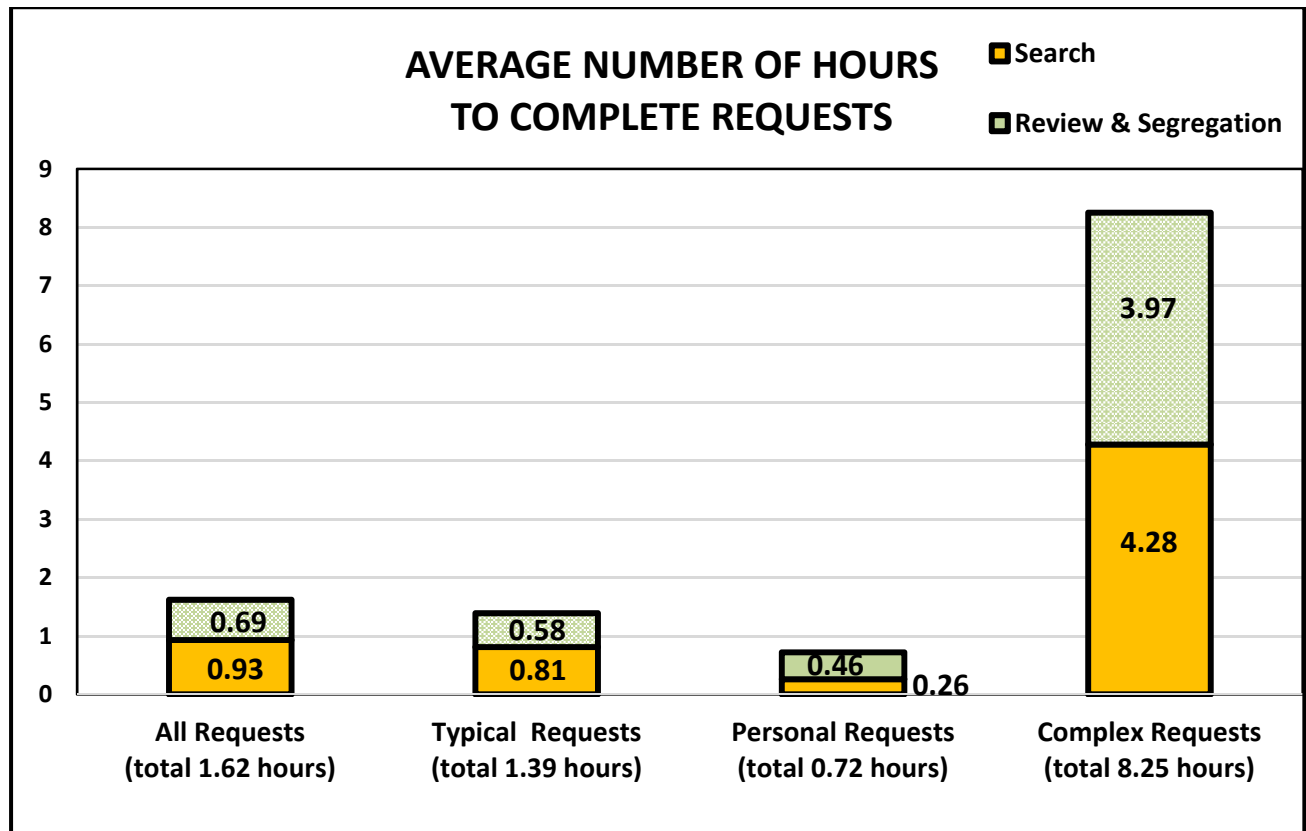
**Chart 6 (State)**



The totals in Columns AT through BA of the Log show the number of SRS hours that agencies worked to respond to 2,241 total record requests, including the 57 requests that were not completed at the end of FY 2019. Chart 2) Based on those SRS hours, and excluding legal review hours, it took an average of 1.62 total SRS hours of work, as shown below in **Chart 7** and the explanatory table that follows. The 1,657 typical record requests each took an average of 1.39 SRS hours, and 430 personal record requests each took an average of .72 SRS hours of agency work. The 154 complex record requests each took an average of 8.25 SRS hours, which is nearly six times longer than the typical request.

	<u>Search</u>	<u>Review &amp; Segregation</u>	<u>Total SRS hours</u>
<b>All requests</b>	<b>.93</b>	<b>.69</b>	<b>1.62</b>
<b>Noncomplex/ Nonpersonal “Typical”</b>	<b>.81</b>	<b>.58</b>	<b>1.39</b>
<b>Personal</b>	<b>.26</b>	<b>.46</b>	<b>.72</b>
<b>Complex</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>8.25</b>

**Chart 7 (State)**





When Chart 7 for FY 2019 is compared to the same state chart in FY 2018, the amount of SRS hours has increased to complete all requests (1.62 vs. 1.48 hours), personal requests (.72 vs. .35 hours), and complex requests (8.25 vs. 4.60 hours). The amount of time to complete typical requests decreased slightly in FY 2019 (1.39 hours) compared to FY 2018 (1.48 hours).

### **How much did it cost to complete record requests?**

OIP's administrative rules, which were adopted in 1998, permit agencies to charge \$2.50 per 15 minutes, or fraction thereof, for search time (*i.e.*, \$10 per hour) and \$5.00 per 15 minutes, or fraction thereof, for review and segregation time (*i.e.*, \$20 per hour). Agencies are also allowed to recover their copying and delivery costs, which are governed by HRS § 92-21 and agency rules and are not set by OIP.

In order to get a better picture of the gross costs incurred by the government, agencies were asked to keep track of legal review time as well as additional response fees, such as special counsel's fees and court costs to defend lawsuits under the UIPA. These additional response fees, however, cannot be charged to the requester and they were excluded from the Log's automatic calculation of the amounts that the agencies could charge to the requester. Moreover, while agencies may incur copying or other costs for their own purposes in reviewing and segregating records, OIP's rules allow them to charge only for the copying and delivery of records actually provided to the requester. Finally, OIP's rules require that up to the first \$30 in SRS fees be waived for all requesters, and this waiver may be increased to \$60 (not \$30 plus \$60) for requests that are found by the agency to be in the public interest.

Thus, while the Log captured data about the gross fees and costs incurred by the agencies, it also calculated the net amounts, after waivers, that could be properly charged by the agencies. The agencies manually inputted into the Log the amounts that were actually paid by the requesters.

The visualizations and data on the following pages break down the fees and costs in various ways. After subtracting fee waivers, the net chargeable amounts of fees and costs that agencies could properly charge requesters is compared to the gross fees and costs that agencies incurred and the total fees and costs that requesters actually paid, as shown in the **Chart 8A** and the descriptive table that follows. In summary, the agencies incurred gross fees and costs of \$69,824 but could only charge \$52,863 for fees and costs allowed under OIP's rules, and they actually collected from requesters \$22,050 (32%).

Please note that the data in Chart 8A and the explanatory table on the next page include gross and net fees and costs for all 2,241 requests, even if they were not completed or charged to requesters. Moreover, the gross incurred SRS fees of \$46,734 (as shown in the left column of Chart 8A) do not include fees reported for legal review hours (178.5 hours), SRS fees for personal records (\$5,016), or additional response fee estimates (\$305). If those nonchargeable amounts were included, and \$23,090 in gross copying and delivery costs were included, then the gross incurred fees and costs would be higher than the \$69,824 shown in the far left column of Chart 8A on the following page.

While agencies incurred fees and costs in all 2,241 cases whether or not they were completed or charged to requesters, the amounts actually paid by requesters in Charts 8A, 8B,

and 8C are based only on the 2,184 completed requests (1,614 typical; 425 personal; 145 complex. See Chart 3A).

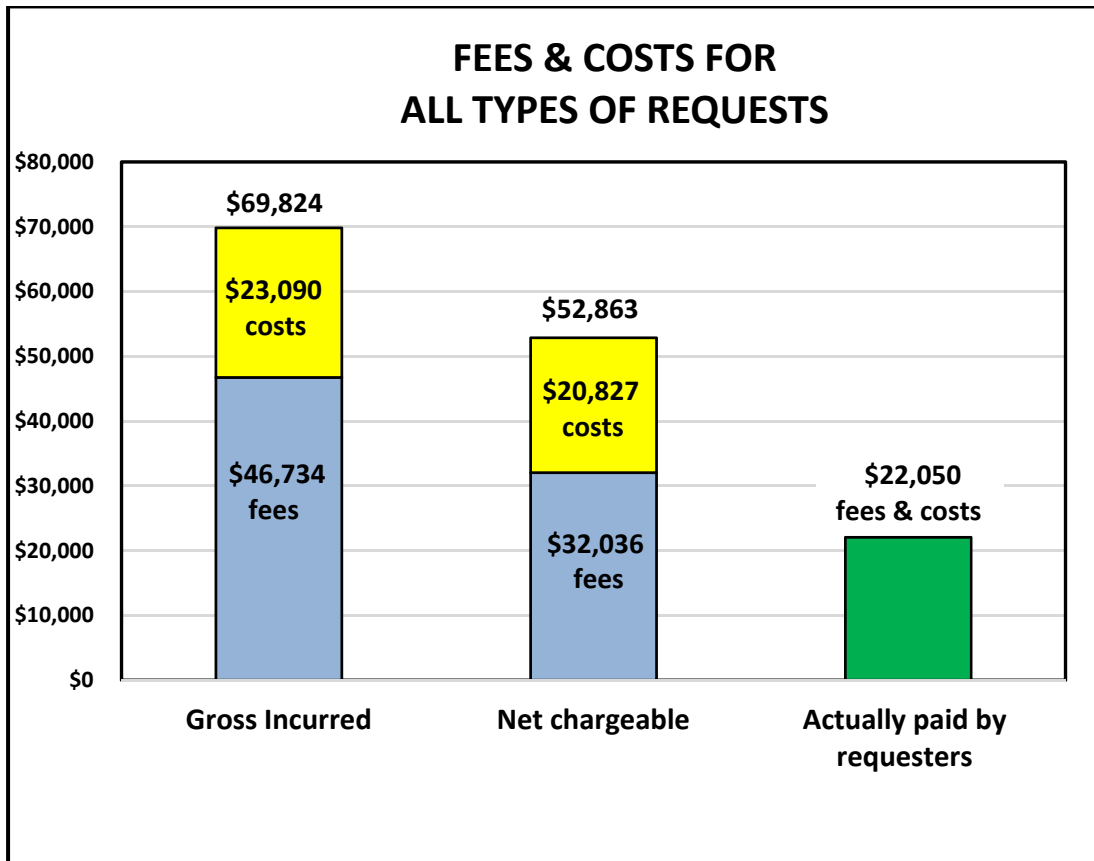
Chart 8A below visualizes the totals for all types of requests reported on the FY 2019 Master Log as follows:

\$69,824 in total gross fees and costs incurred for all 2,241 cases, consisting of \$46,734 in fees and \$23,090 in costs

\$52,863 in total net chargeable fees and costs chargeable in all 2,241 cases, consisting of \$32,036 in fees and \$20,827 in costs

\$22,050 in fees and costs actually paid in 2,184 completed cases.

**Chart 8A (State)**

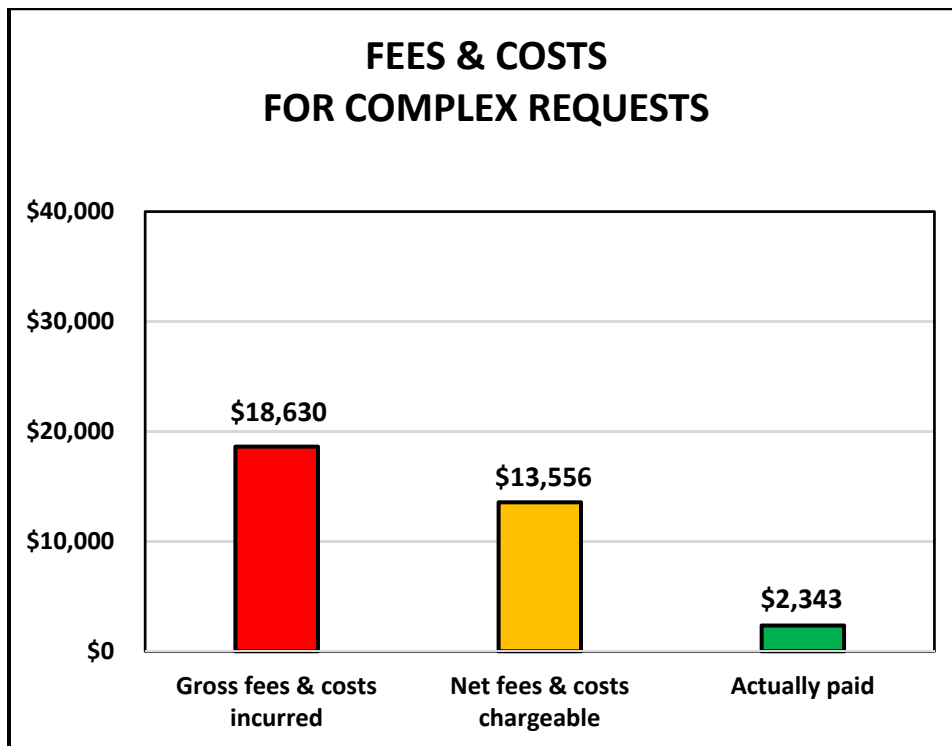


When compared to the prior year's data, state agencies incurred 6% less in gross fees and costs in FY 2019 (\$69,824) compared to FY 2018 (\$74,611). The fees and costs actually paid by requesters to state agencies in FY 2019 (\$22,050) was 9% less than the amount paid in FY 2018 (\$24,316).

Based on the data entered by the agencies, the Log automatically calculated the gross fees and costs incurred (Log Column AN) for the 154 complex record requests filed in FY 2019 (of which, 9 were still pending at the end of FY 2019) as well as the net amount that was properly chargeable (Log Column AM) to the 145 completed complex cases. **Chart 8B** below visualizes the totals for complex requests reported on the Log as follows:

\$18,630 gross fees and costs incurred in 154 complex cases  
 \$13,556 net fees and costs chargeable in 154 complex cases  
 \$ 2,343 actually paid in 145 completed complex cases.

**Chart 8B (State)**



Compared to the previous year, state agencies incurred 8.4% more than what was incurred in gross fees and costs for complex records in FY 2019 (\$18,630) versus FY 2018 (\$17,181). The amount actually paid for complex records was 30% less in FY 2019 (\$2,343) than FY 2018 (\$3,328).

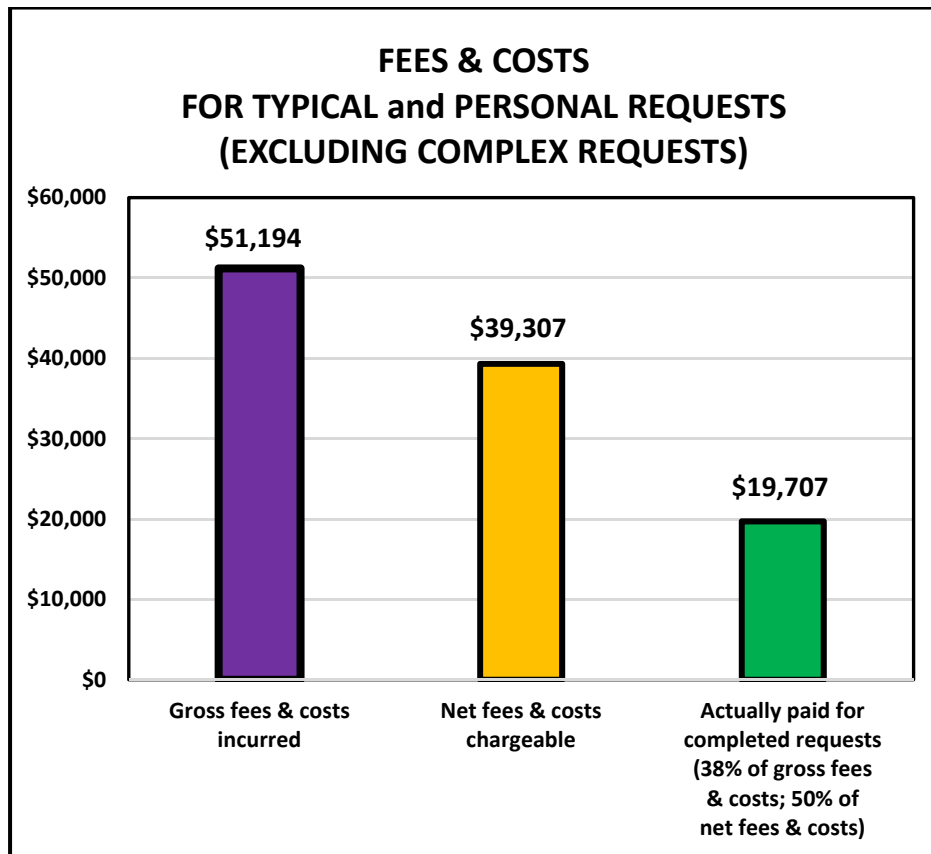
Nevertheless, the 145 complex cases, which were 7% of all completed requests, consumed more than six times as many SRS hours than the typical request and accounted for 26% (\$18,630) of the total gross fees and costs incurred by state agencies (\$69,824). Requesters for the 145 completed complex cases paid 10% (\$2,343) of the total amount actually paid by all requesters (\$22,050).

By subtracting the totals shown for the complex requests in Chart 8B from their counterparts for all requests in Chart 8A, the bar graph in **Chart 8C** visualizes the totals for typical and personal record request cases as follows:

\$51,194 gross fees and costs incurred in 2,087 typical and personal cases  
\$39,307 net fees and costs chargeable in 2,087 typical and personal cases  
\$19,707 actually paid in 2,039 completed typical and personal cases.

Based on a total of 2,039 completed typical and personal record requests and \$19,707 as the total amount paid by those types of requesters, the average per request calculates to \$9.66 actually paid by typical and personal record requesters. This average is misleading, however, as 1,944 requesters paid nothing, as will be seen later in Charts 11 and 12.

**Chart 8C (State)**



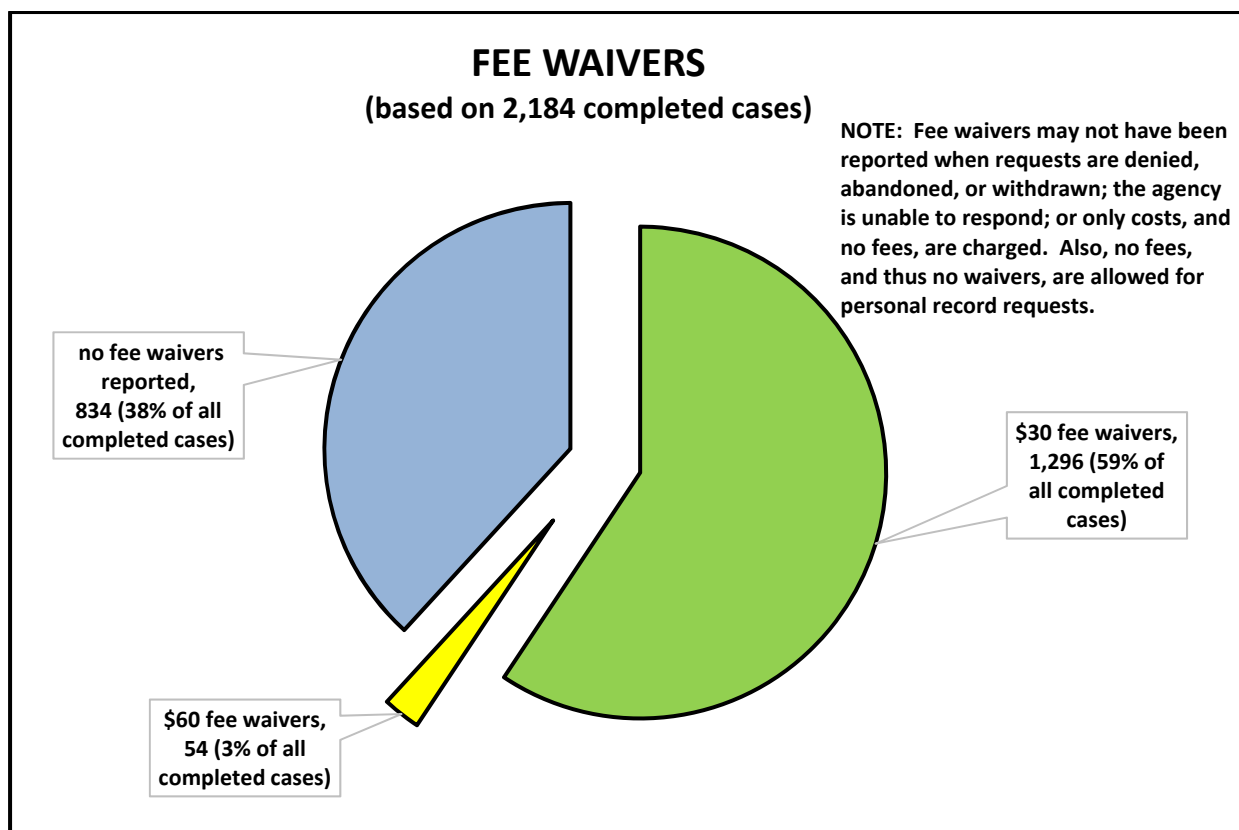
Compared to the prior year, agencies incurred in gross fees and costs for typical and personal record requests 11% less in FY 2019 (\$51,194) than in FY 2018 (\$57,430). The amounts actually paid by the requesters was 6% less in FY 2019 (\$19,707) versus FY 2018 (\$20,988).

The difference between the net amounts that agencies can charge versus the actual amounts paid by requesters may be explained in large part by the fee waivers that agencies must grant under OIP rules. Up to \$30 in SRS fees are waived in most cases; up to \$60 in SRS fees may be waived if the request meets the public interest requirements.<sup>10</sup> Note that no refunds are given to requesters whose SRS fees are less than the waiver amounts.

There were no fee waivers in 834 completed cases, which may be partially explained by the following reasons. No fees, and thus no waivers, are allowed for personal record requests, which totaled 425 in FY 2019. Moreover, waivers are only entered when SRS fees are entered, so there would generally be no waivers in most of the 379 cases where requests were denied, abandoned, or withdrawn, or when the agency was unable to respond. (See Chart 4) Also, fee waivers are automatically entered by the Log when the agency enters SRS hours, but not when only costs, and no SRS hours, are entered.

Using 2,184 as the total number of completed cases, **Chart 9** below shows that the agencies reported granting \$30 fee waivers for 1,296 requests (59%) and \$60 fee waivers for 54 requests (3%).

**Chart 9 (State)**



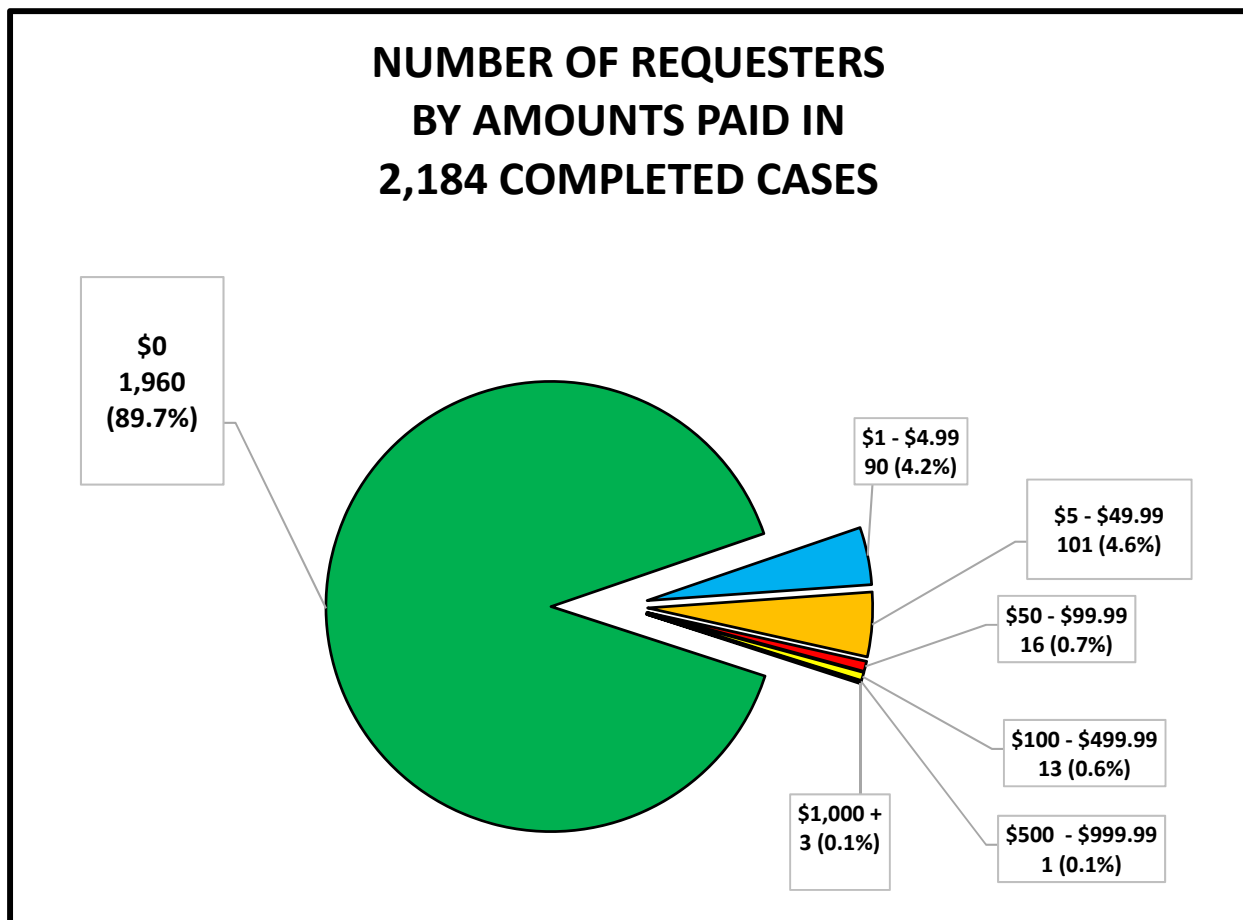
<sup>10</sup> In FY 2016, the Log form was changed to automatically enter fee waivers whenever SRS fees were entered (except for personal record requests where no fees could be charged).

By reviewing each agency’s Log, OIP compiled the data found in **Table 10**, which is attached at the end of this report. Based on 2,184 total completed requests, a total of \$22,050 was paid by requesters for fees and costs per Table 10.

Based on the 2,184 completed requests, **Chart 11** below shows that 1,960 requesters (89.7%) paid nothing; 90 requesters (4.2%) paid \$1 to \$4.99 per request; 101 requesters (4.6%) paid \$5 to \$49.99; 16 requesters (0.7%) paid \$50 to 99.99; 13 requesters (0.7%) paid \$100 to \$499.99; 1 requester (0.1%) paid \$500 to \$999.99; and 3 requesters (0.1%) paid \$1,000 or more in fees and costs. Of the 33 requesters who paid \$50 or more, at least 25 requesters (75%) in the attached **Table 10 Supplement: Summary of Fees & Costs Paid by Requesters** were reported by state agencies as representing attorneys, media, or for-profit or nonprofit organizations.

Compared to the prior year, about the same percentage in FY 2019 (89.7%) paid no fees and costs than in FY 2018 (88.4%).

**Chart 11 (State)**

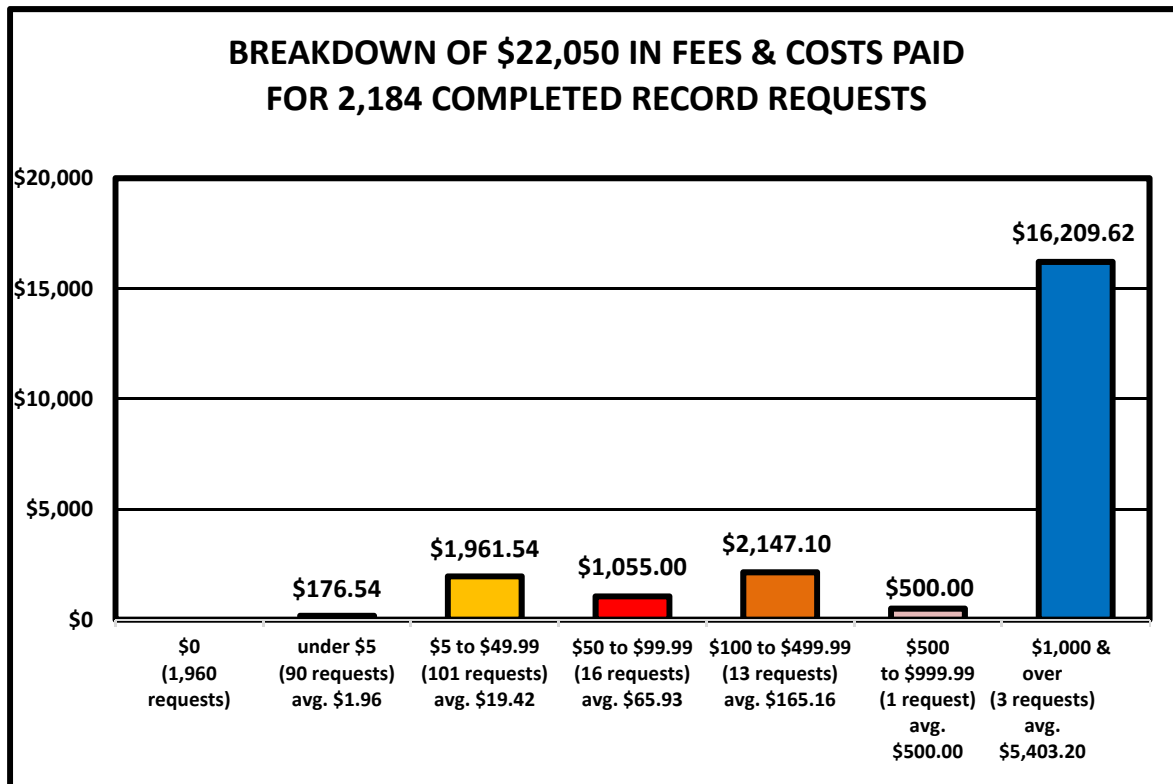


Again using Table 10's data, **Chart 12** below shows the breakdown of the \$22,050 in fees and costs paid in 2,184 completed cases. As Chart 12 shows, 1,960 requesters (89.7% of completed requests) paid nothing, and 224 requesters (10.3% of 2,168 requesters) paid a total of \$22,050. Of the 224 requesters that paid any amount, 90 requesters (40% of 224 paying requesters) paid less than \$5, for a total of \$176.54 or average of \$1.96 per request. Another 101 requesters (45% of paying requesters) paid between \$5 and \$49.99, for a total of \$1,961.54 or average of \$19.42.

Sixteen requesters (7% of paying requesters) paid between \$50 and \$99.99, for a total of \$1,055 or average of \$65.93. Thirteen requesters (5% of paying requesters) paid between \$100 and \$499.99, for a total of \$2,147.10 or average of \$165.16. One requester (1% of paying requesters) paid between \$500 and \$999.99, for a total of \$500.00.

Finally, three commercial entities (1% of paying requesters) paid a total of \$16,209.62, or 73% of the total amount recovered from all requesters. Although Chart 12 calculates an average of \$5,403.20 per request, the actual data in the Table 10 Supplement shows that two companies each paid \$7,469.75 for costs only and one law firm paid \$1,051.50 for fees and costs.

**Chart 12 (State)**



## STATE AGENCIES' SUMMARY

In closing, OIP would like to thank the state agencies that participated in recording their Log data and providing this information to OIP. OIP appreciates the state agencies' cooperation in providing Log data that has been very helpful in understanding how the UIPA is working in Hawaii to provide public access to records maintained by the state government. The state data can now be compared to the counties' and prior years' state data, which was summarized in OIP's other reports found on the [Reports page at oip.hawaii.gov](https://oip.hawaii.gov/reports/).

Overall, the FY 2019 data shows that the typical record request was granted in whole or in part and was completed in less than 8 work days on average, and the typical requester paid nothing in fees and costs. Excluding an estimated 706,238 routine requests and the data provided by a single agency that would have skewed the entire report, state agencies logged 2,241 formal UIPA record requests in FY 2019. (Chart 1) Of the 2,241 formal UIPA record requests that were received, 430 (19%) were personal record requests, 154 (7%) were complex requests, and 1,657 (74%) were typical (noncomplex/nonpersonal) record requests. (Chart 2)

State agencies completed 2,184 requests, or 97% of the 2,241 requests received in FY 2019. (Chart 3B) Of the completed requests, 83% were granted in full or in part, 8% were denied in full, and the agency was unable to respond or the requester withdrew or abandoned the request in 9% of the cases. (Chart 4)

The average number of work days to respond to all completed requests was lowered in FY 2019 to 8.1 work days, compared to 8.5 work days in FY 2018. (Chart 5) When broken down by type of requests, the average days to complete the typical request was 7.4 days (compared to 8.7 days in FY 2018); personal requests averaged 6.4 days (compared to 4.9 days in FY 2018); and complex requests averaged 21.7 days (compared to 15.9 days in FY 2018). After adjusting for the Log's formulas causing the inflation of completion days, state agencies averaged less than eight work days to complete 2,039 typical and personal record requests, which is 93% of all completed cases. (Chart 5)

In terms of average hours worked per request, state agencies generally took more time to complete each request. In FY 2019, state agencies reported a total of 3,845 hours to respond to all types of requests, which includes nonchargeable time for legal review and the 57 requests that were not completed in FY 2019. (Chart 6) When broken down into chargeable search, review, and segregation hours for both completed and pending cases, agencies worked an average of 1.39 hours for a typical request (compared to 1.42 hours in FY 2018), 0.72 hours for a personal record request (compared to 0.35 hours in FY 2018), and 8.25 hours for a complex request (compared to 4.60 hours in FY 2018). (Chart 7)

For FY 2019, state agencies incurred \$69,824 in gross fees and costs (excluding legal review hours, personal record fees, and additional response fee estimates) to respond to all requests, of which \$22,050 (31.6%) was actually paid by requesters. (Chart 8A) This is similar to FY 2018 when state agencies incurred \$74,611 in gross fees and costs and recovered from requesters \$24,316 (32.5%).



Although the 154 complex requests in FY 2019 comprised only 7% of all requests, they consumed nearly six times as many SRS hours of agency time compared to the typical request, and complex requests disproportionately accounted for \$18,630 (26%) of the gross fees and costs incurred by state agencies (\$69,824). (Charts 2, 7, 8A and 8B) Requesters for the 145 completed complex record requests paid \$2,343 (10%) of the \$22,050 total amount recovered from all requesters. (Charts 3A, 8A and 8B)

Fee waivers were granted in 62% of 2,184 completed cases. (Chart 9) The majority (1,296, or 59%) of completed requests were granted \$30 fee waivers, while 54 requests (3%) were allowed the \$60 public interest fee waivers. The 834 cases in which no fee waivers were reported could be explained in part by cases that were denied (180), withdrawn (26), or abandoned (42); for which the agency was unable to respond (131); concerned personal records (425) for which no fees may be charged; or where only costs, and no fees, were charged. (Charts 3A, 4, and 9)

In the 2,184 completed state cases, 1,960 (89.7%) requesters paid nothing, and only 224 (10.3%) requesters paid any amount for fees or costs. (Chart 11; Table 10) Of the 224 requesters that paid any amount, 90 (40% of paying requesters) paid less than \$5, and 101 (45%) paid between \$5 and \$49.99 for their requests. (Charts 11 and 12; Table 10) Only 33 requesters (13% of all paying requesters) paid \$50 or more per request, of whom at least 25 (75%) requesters were reported by the agencies as representing law firms, media, commercial, or other for-profit or non-profit entities. (Table 10 Supplement) Moreover, only three commercial entities comprising 1% of paying requesters paid 73% of the total fees and costs recovered by state agencies from all requesters in FY 2019. (Table 10 Supplement.) As in years past, it appears that most fees and costs are being paid by for-profit entities, and not by individual requesters.

















**TABLE 10 SUPPLEMENT: SUMMARY OF FEES & COSTS PAID BY REQUESTERS  
FY 2019**

**\$1,000 - \$9,999.99:**

- \* 1. DOT/ HIWAYS – Experian Information Solutions - \$7,469.75 (all costs)
- \* 2. DOT/ HIWAYS – RL Polk - \$7,469.75 (all costs)
- \* 3. DAGS/ HAWAII DISTRICT OFC – Dentons US LLP - \$1,051.50 (fees and costs)

**TOTAL = \$16,209.62**

**\$500 - \$999.99:**

- \* 1. DLNR/ BOATING & OCEAN REC – Linda Paul - \$500.00

**TOTAL = \$500.00**

**\$100 - \$500:**

- \* 1. B&F/ EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYS – Proxy Insight - \$118.40
- \* 2. B&F/ EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYS – Public Plan IQ - \$132.20
- \* 3. B&F/ EMPLOYER-UNION TRUST FUND – Veronica Benjou - \$181.75
- \* 4. DAGS/ OIP – Christina Koningisor - \$102.65
- \* 5. DCCA/ PVL – Heather Tom - \$216.00 (all costs)
- \* 6. DCCA/ INSURANCE – Ryan Beaston - \$152.50
- \* 7. DCCA/ DIRECTOR – Bryan Beckmann - \$175.00
- \* 8. DCCA/ PUC – University of Richmond Law Library - \$260.00
- 9. DCCA/ BUSINESS REGISTRATION – A.G. - \$304.00
- 10. DOH/ CLEAR AIR BRANCH – MD40267 - \$114.60
- \* 11. DOH/ CLEAR AIR BRANCH – HECO, Inc. - \$110.00
- \* 12. DOH/ CLEAR AIR BRANCH – HECO, Inc. - \$150.00
- 13. DOH/ CLEAR AIR BRANCH – MD41055 - \$130.00

**TOTAL = \$2,147.10**

**\$50 - \$99.99:**

- \* 1. DOA/ AG BUSINESS DEV CORP – Sean Anais - \$91.60
- \* 2. DAGS/ OIP – Brian Black - \$55.00
- 3. DCCA/ PVL – KFJ - \$55.65
- 4. DCCA/ PVL – CP - \$71.25
- \* 5. DCCA/ PVL – David Brittin - \$55.75
- 6. DLNR/ CHAIRPERSON – LS - \$80.00
- 7. DLNR/ CHAIRPERSON – R. Umberger - \$80.00
- \* 8. DLNR/ LAND MANAGEMENT – Joyce Tam Sugiyama - \$51.50
- \* 9. DOE/ SUPERINTENDENT – MC - \$80.00
- \* 10. DOE/ SUPERINTENDENT – AO - \$50.00
- \* 11. DOE/ SUPERINTENDENT – JS - \$60.00
- \* 12. DOE/ SUPERINTENDENT – JB - \$70.00
- \* 13. DOT/ AIRPORTS – Edinger Associates - \$52.75
- \* 14. DOT/ AIRPORTS – Law Offices of James J. Stone - \$68.00
- \* 15. DOT/ HARBORS – Title Guaranty - \$73.50
- 16. DOH/ CLEAN AIR BRANCH – MD3037 - \$60.00

**TOTAL = \$1,055.00**

**GRAND TOTAL paid by requesters \$50+ = \$19,911.72**

**Plus total paid by requesters \$5 to \$49.99 = 1,961.54**

**Plus total paid by requesters under \$5 = 176.54**

**TOTAL paid for all requests = \$22,049.80**

**\* Reported by agency to be a request from an attorney, media, commercial or non-profit organization.**