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**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FOR THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF ADA**

Idaho Family Policy Center, Inc., a
nonprofit corporation;

Plaintiff-Petitioner,

v.

Boise State University,

Defendant-Respondent.

Case No. CV01-26-15137

**PETITION TO COMPEL
PRODUCTION OF PUBLIC
RECORDS AND COMPLAINT FOR
DAMAGES**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

INTRODUCTION

1. Idaho Family Policy Center (“IFPC”) requested public records from Boise State University relating to research performed partly by BSU faculty. BSU charged IFPC \$257.02 in advance to obtain the records. After sitting on the request for over a month, the university produced just a single, two-page document. It claims that was the only responsive record.

2. That story does not add up. Every indication suggests BSU is withholding records: the scope of the research project as described by the researchers *must* have produced a paper trail longer than two pages. Regardless, two unredacted pages could not have warranted the 3.5 hours of legal review BSU billed.

3. BSU has rebuffed IFPC's attempts to allow BSU to explain its results or refine its search. Now, IFPC brings this action to either compel the production of the records it requested or, if there truly are no other documents, to recover the amount it was wrongly charged for labor that was never performed.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. Idaho Code § 74-115 grants this Court jurisdiction over the petition to compel the production of public records and makes venue proper in this Court because at least some part of the records sought are located in Ada County, Idaho.

5. Idaho Code § 1-705 grants this Court jurisdiction over the complaint for damages. Idaho Code § 5-404 makes venue proper in this Court because Boise State University is located in, and the cause of action arose in, Ada County.

6. This case is properly heard in the district court, not the magistrate division, because it includes a claim under Idaho Code § 74-115, which magistrate judges are not authorized to hear under Idaho Code § 1-2208.

PARTIES

7. Plaintiff Idaho Family Policy Center ("IFPC") is a nonprofit organization located in Boise, Idaho. IFPC is the largest think tank in the state of Idaho.

8. Defendant Boise State University is a public research university

located in Boise, Idaho.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

The Request

9. IFPC regularly sends public records requests to public bodies throughout Idaho to obtain information that feeds its research and policy work.

10. On or about December 10, 2025, Grace Howat (employed by IFPC as a Policy Analyst) sent a public records request to BSU through its online portal. That request asked for both all “data” and all “documents” relating to three studies performed at BSU:

I request all documents related to the “three cross-sectional censuses assessing the number of all OB/GYN physicians practicing obstetrics in Idaho [that] were conducted in August 2022 (baseline), November 2023, and December 2024, following Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) reporting guidelines for cohort studies under institutional review board approval from Boise State University” which were referenced in the article published in JAMA Network Open titled *Change in Number of OB/GYN Physicians Practicing Obstetrics After the Dobbs Decision*.

I request all data related to the “three cross-sectional censuses assessing the number of all OB/GYN physicians practicing obstetrics in Idaho [that] were conducted in August 2022 (baseline), November 2023, and December 2024, following Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) reporting guidelines for cohort studies under institutional review board approval from Boise State University” which were referenced in the article published in JAMA Network Open titled *Change in Number of OB/GYN Physicians Practicing Obstetrics After the Dobbs Decision*.

Howat indicated in her requests that she was an Idaho resident.

11. The referenced article in JAMA was a research letter summarizing

the “[t]hree cross-sectional censuses,” data collected under institutional review board approval at BSU. The Research Letter is attached as **Exhibit A** and incorporated herein.

12. Howat noticed that based on a preliminary review, the numbers used in the Research Letter did not match other publicly available data she reviewed. She decided to request the data behind the research letter and the documentation surrounding the research so she could make a better comparison.

13. The article was written by J. Edward McEachern, T. Allen Traylor, and Deb Roman. Traylor was at all relevant times associated with BSU’s School of Public and Population Health and with BSU’s School of Health Sciences.

14. According to information published with the article, Traylor was involved with all aspects of the article, including the “[a]cquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data,” “statistical analysis,” and supervision of the research.

15. The article also thanks Mac McCullough, a professor at Boise State University, “for his analysis and editorial support.”

16. The article was accompanied by a “Data Sharing Statement,” indicating the data could be requested from Traylor through his BSU email address. The data sharing statement is attached as **Exhibit B** and incorporated herein.

Payment to BSU

17. In response to her request, Howat received an automated email response confirming receipt of the request. The email promised to provide

records within three working days for Idaho residents, or else within ten working days if more time was needed. Rather than promising to send an additional notice if the ten-day period was needed, the email told Howat to assume more time was necessary if she did not hear from BSU within three days. This email, and Howat's subsequent emails with BSU's Public Records Custodian, are attached as **Exhibit C** and incorporated herein.

18. Thirteen days later, on December 23, 2025, the BSU Public Records Custodian emailed Howat stating that "advance payment" was required before the request would be fulfilled. The email included a cost estimate, but instructed in bold: **"Do not send payment based on the cost estimate."**

19. The email also noted that the request would not be processed until payment was received—but payment could not be sent until after Howat confirmed she wanted to continue with the public records request and a separate invoice was sent.

20. The email promised that "[i]f the actual costs are less than the estimate, any unused portion of your payment will be refunded to you." It also provided the opportunity for Howat to "narrow [her] request so that there are fewer responsive records to review" to lower the cost.

21. On December 31, 2025, Howat replied: "I would like to proceed with this public records request."

22. On January 5, 2026, the Public Records Custodian responded. The email confirmed receipt of Howat's request to move forward. It also attached a

revised cost estimate, “based on the School of Public and Population Health’s update.” It promised a payable invoice would follow.

23. Idaho Family Policy Center received an invoice made out to it on January 8, 2026, requesting payment of \$257.02. It was paid the same day.

24. The invoice is attached as **Exhibit D** and incorporated herein. It reflects that at the time, BSU believed there would be enough records to require several hours of staff and legal time to fulfill the request. The invoice estimated it would require 2 hours of paralegal time, 1.5 hours of attorney time, and 3 hours of time from the School of Public and Population Health: a total of 6.5 hours. (Two hours were not billed because the records were requested by an Idaho resident.)

BSU Produces Only Two Pages

25. On January 15, 2026, Howat sent a follow-up email asking for the status of the public records request. She received no response.

26. On January 26, 2026, Howat sent another follow-up email. She cc’d Caleb Pirc, IFPC’s general counsel.

27. On January 27, 2026, at 11:37 AM, the Public Records Custodian responded and attached only one, unredacted, two-page document as “the record responsive to your request.”

28. The produced document is attached as **Exhibit E** and incorporated herein. It contains some data in a shorthand, summary form.

29. Based on the Research Letter’s description of the scope of the

research project and the institutional review board process it had to navigate, Howat was confident other documents existed. She sent a follow up email asking about the other documents that she believed had to exist. That email was ignored.

IFPC Attempts Resolution Outside of Court

30. On April 22, 2026, IFPC's general counsel sent a letter to BSU's public records custodian, explaining why the organization believed many documents were not disclosed:

Based on the description of the three cross-sectional censuses referenced in the article in the PRR, the response should have at least included data such as credentialing files and sources; the identification of licensing boards and physicians websites; data from Idaho's American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists registry and the Idaho Medical Association Database; documents demonstrating the authors' local knowledge of Idaho OB/GYN practices; and documents containing direct responses of physicians who were contacted for the purposes of the article.

This letter is attached as **Exhibit F** and incorporated herein. The letter asked BSU to either produce all records, or provide a written response identifying why BSU was entitled to deny the request.

31. BSU's general counsel responded in a letter dated May 4, 2026. The letter did not claim that BSU had any exemption it could rely upon. It only claimed that BSU had "produced all records responsive to the Request." The letter also claimed that the process of producing even two pages could take significant time—although it offered no reason why 3.5 hours of combined legal review were necessary for only two pages. That letter is attached as **Exhibit G**

and incorporated herein.

32. In a last effort at resolving this dispute nonjudicially, the undersigned counsel left a voice message with BSU's general counsel and followed up with an email on June 10, 2026, offering to meet to discuss how the search was performed so that BSU could either show there truly were no other records, or else refine its search. That email is attached as **Exhibit H** and incorporated herein. BSU's general counsel responded with another letter restating that all records had already been produced. That letter is attached as **Exhibit I** and incorporated herein.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
(Public Records Act Claim – Idaho Code § 74-115 through -116)

33. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the above paragraphs.

34. Upon information and belief, Boise State has refused to disclose numerous documents despite repeated requests. These could include but are not limited to:

- a. Original, uncompiled census data from the August 2022, November 2023, and December 2024 studies, from which the two-page document was compiled;
- b. Documentation of STROBE compliance;
- c. Institutional review board approval documents, including a protocol package, board determinations, pre-review documents, findings, recruitment and informed consent

documentation, continuing review documentation, and closure reports;

- d. Credentialing files and sources;
- e. Funding documentation;
- f. Peer review documentation;
- g. Internal emails and communications between BSU faculty working on the project;
- h. External emails and communications between BSU faculty and other researchers working on the project;

35. The institutional review board process makes it more certain that BSU holds more documents. As part of institutional review, researchers are required to submit a number of documents to the school's review board to comply with federal law regarding research involving human subjects. 45 U.S.C. § 46.101 *et seq.* The Research Letter, as quoted in the Request, states the research was performed “under institutional review board approval from Boise State University.”

36. Additionally, the Data Sharing Statement (see Exhibit B) implies that at least one BSU employee—Traylor—could provide the information upon request. It is likely that Professor McCullough also has access to responsive documents.

37. The timing of BSU's production suggests that BSU hurriedly created a quick response to placate Howat rather than a thorough search for

responsive records. Howat sent a follow-up email, which was ignored, and then BSU produced the sole record the morning after Howat sent a second follow-up email (and after BSU had blown past its statutory deadline). No interim communications were made suggesting that a search for documents had started any time before the second follow-up email.

38. BSU has partially denied Plaintiff's lawful public records request by failing to disclose all records that, upon information and belief, are in its possession.

39. By refusing multiple requests for these documents, and rebuffing efforts to solve this matter without litigation, BSU has frivolously pursued its refusal. Plaintiff is entitled to its attorney fees under Idaho Code § 74-116(2).

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION (Breach of Contract – Failure to Refund)

40. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the above paragraphs.

41. Plaintiff's payment in exchange for all responsive records was not just compliance with a statutory procedure, but also a contract in which consideration was exchanged for records.

42. The terms of the agreement, as summarized in the emails between the Public Records Custodian and Howat, provided that Defendant would refund any unused portion of the payment, if the estimated labor proved to be more than what was actually required: "If the actual costs are less than the estimate, any unused portion of your payment will be refunded to you." Exhibit

C. This is even summarized on page 3 of BSU's public records policy, attached as **Exhibit J** and incorporated herein: "The custodian may require advance payment of fees, but any portion of the advance payment in excess of the actual costs will be returned to the requester."

43. Plaintiff complied with the contract and fulfilled all conditions precedent. Plaintiff made a valid request and paid the sums owed when due.

44. Upon information and belief, BSU did not spend 6.5 hours searching for and reviewing the records requested by Plaintiff. In particular, if there was only one responsive record to produce, BSU could not have reasonably spent a combined 3.5 hours on legal review for two pages that required no redactions.

45. By not refunding IFPC for the money it paid for labor that was not performed, contrary to the terms of the contract, BSU breached the contract.

46. Because it breached the contract, BSU is liable for damages in an amount to be determined at trial equal to the amount overpaid for labor not performed or performed unreasonably, believed to be \$257.02.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that this Court:

1. Orders BSU to produce the records requested, or to show cause why it has not done so;
2. Award damages in the amount of \$257.02, or in an amount to be determined at trial;

3. Award costs and attorney fees pursuant to Idaho Code § 74-116(2);
and

4. Grant all such other and further relief as this Court deems just and
proper.

DATED: July 24, 2026

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/Isaac Helland

Isaac N. Helland
Litigation Counsel
IFPC Legal Center
1116 S. Vista Ave., Ste. 227
Boise, Idaho 83705
(208) 260-5844

EXHIBIT A

Research Letter | Health Policy

Change in Number of OB/GYN Physicians Practicing Obstetrics After the *Dobbs* Decision

J. Edward McEachern, MD; T. Allen Traylor, MPH, MBA; Deb Roman, DO

Introduction

In June 2022, the Supreme Court overturned *Roe v Wade* (*Dobbs v Jackson Women's Health Organization* [*Dobbs*]¹), activating Idaho's trigger laws, making abortion or an "attempt to perform an abortion" for any reason other than the imminent death of the mother or in cases of rape or incest documented by a police report illegal. Penalties include license revocation, felony charges, minimum jail time, and fines (Idaho Code § 18-622, 2023² and Idaho Code § 18-604, 2023³). This study assessed changes in the number of obstetrics and gynecology (OB/GYN) physicians practicing obstetrics in Idaho following implementation of these laws.

+ Supplemental content

Author affiliations and article information are listed at the end of this article.

Methods

Three cross-sectional censuses assessing the number of all OB/GYN physicians practicing obstetrics in Idaho were conducted in August 2022 (baseline), November 2023, and December 2024, following Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) reporting guidelines for cohort studies under institutional review board approval from Boise State University. The need for informed consent was waived because data were deidentified. Data was compiled from

Figure. Change in Number of Obstetrics and Gynecology (OB/GYN) Physicians Practicing Obstetrics in Idaho Following the *Dobbs* Decision, 2022 to 2024

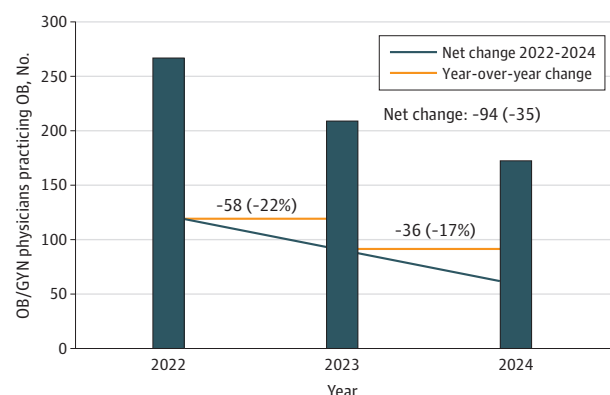


Table. Disposition of the 55 Obstetrics and Gynecology (OB/GYN) Physicians Who Left the Practice of Obstetrics in Idaho in 2024^a

Disposition	No. (%)
Retired	12 (22)
GYN only	9 (16)
Left rural practice to consolidate practice in urban practice site	7 (13)
Move out of state ^b	23 (42)
In-state move	4 (7)

^a None of the OB/GYN physicians who left Idaho moved to states with abortion-restricted policies similar to Idaho. Twenty-two OB/GYN physicians moved from Idaho to contiguous states.

^b Out-of-state moves: 5 to Washington; 3 each to Minnesota, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah; 2 to Colorado; 1 each to Illinois, Maine, Montana, and New York.

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publicly available credentialing files and sources, licensing boards, physician websites, Idaho's American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists registry, Idaho Medical Association database, local knowledge of the practices, and direct physician confirmation. The study tracked physicians who relocated, stopped practicing obstetrics, died, or retired, and added newly credentialed physicians. Locus tenens OB/GYN physicians and family medicine physicians practicing obstetrics were not included.

Results

Between August 2022 and December 2024, repeated cross-sectional censuses revealed that Idaho lost 94 of the 268 OB/GYN physicians practicing obstetrics (35%), net new entrants to the state. Over the study period, 20 new OB/GYN physicians moved to Idaho, and 114 of the 268 baseline obstetricians (43%) stopped practicing obstetrics, left the state, closed their practices within the state, or retired. Notably, during the 15 months following the implementation of the post-*Dobbs* abortion laws in Idaho, 60 OB/GYN physicians stopped practicing obstetrics in the state (**Figure**). We identified the disposition of all 55 OB/GYN physicians who left obstetrics in Idaho in 2024 (**Table**). Of Idaho's 44 counties, 151 of the state's OB/GYN physicians practicing obstetrics (85%) are concentrated in the 7 most populated. In the remaining 37 counties, by the study's conclusion, 23 OB/GYN practicing obstetricians served a population of 569 000 Idahoans.⁴

Discussion

Geographically, Idaho is the eleventh largest state in the US, with 2 million residents, including approximately 1 million women,⁴ many of whom have limited access to obstetricians or birthing centers. While this study was limited in size and only to Idaho, the loss of OB/GYN physicians practicing obstetrics, difficulty recruiting new obstetricians to the state, consolidation of practices in urban areas, and lack of an OB/GYN residency in Idaho may have implications for access to health care.

This study tracked all OB/GYNs practicing obstetrics in Idaho using multiple public sources and direct confirmation, providing detailed post-*Dobbs* practice data. The small sample size direct confirmation restricts replication in more populous regions and has limited generalizability. However, unlike studies that rely exclusively on administrative databases, this approach captured individual practice alterations that conventional credentialing data typically may not include.

A large decrease in the number of OB/GYN physicians practicing obstetrics was observed following changes in state-level abortion laws after *Dobbs*. Idaho has low numbers of OB/GYN physicians per capita,⁵ so a reduction in the workforce may pose a threat to health care access and broader community health.

ARTICLE INFORMATION

Accepted for Publication: May 21, 2025.

Published: July 31, 2025. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2025.24893

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Corresponding Author: J. Edward McEachern, MD, St Luke's Health Plan, 800 E Park Blvd, Boise, ID 83712 (mceachee@slhs.org).

Author Affiliations: St Luke's Health Plan, Boise, Idaho (McEachern); School of Public and Population Health, Boise State University, Boise, Idaho (Traylor); School of Health Sciences, Boise State University, Boise, Idaho (Traylor); Ada County Medical Society, Boise, Idaho (Roman).

Author Contributions: Dr McEachern had full access to all of the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

Concept and design: All authors.

Acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data: McEachern, Traylor.

Drafting of the manuscript: All authors.

Critical review of the manuscript for important intellectual content: All authors.

Statistical analysis: McEachern, Traylor.

Administrative, technical, or material support: All authors.

Supervision: McEachern, Traylor.

Conflict of Interest Disclosures: None reported.

Data Sharing Statement: See the [Supplement](#).

Additional Contributions: The authors thank Mac McCullough, PhD (Boise State University) for his analysis and editorial support. He was not compensated for his services.

REFERENCES

1. *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, 597 U.S. Ct. 2228. 2022.
2. Code I. § 18-622 (2023). Abortion [State law]. 2023. Accessed June 23, 2025. <https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/title18/t18ch6/sect18-622/>
3. Code I. § 18-604 (2023). Abortion and contraceptive definitions. 2023. Accessed June 23, 2025. <https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/title18/t18ch6/sect18-604/>
4. U.S. Census Bureau. Idaho quick facts. 2024. Accessed June 23, 2025. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/ID>
5. Health Resources and Services Administration. National and regional projections of supply and demand for primary care practitioners: 2018-2030. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2018. Accessed June 23, 2025. <https://bhwh.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/bureau-health-workforce/data-research/projections-supply-demand-2018-2030.pdf>

SUPPLEMENT.

Data Sharing Statement

EXHIBIT B

Data Sharing Statement

McEachern. Change in Number of OB/GYN Physicians Practicing Obstetrics After the Dobbs Decision. *JAMA Netw Open*. Published July 31, 2025.

doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2025.24893

Data

Data available: Yes

Data types: Deidentified participant data

How to access data: request must be sent to allentraylor@boisestate.edu

When available: With publication

Supporting Documents

Document types: None

Additional Information

Who can access the data: researchers approved by an IRB

Types of analyses: to further advance the understanding of this issue

Mechanisms of data availability: with investigator support after approval of a proposal with a signed data access agreement

EXHIBIT C



Joel Fischer <joel@idahofamily.org>

Fwd: PRR 25-554: Grace Howat - Boise State University Public Records Request

Grace Howat <grace@idahofamily.org>
To: Joel Fischer <joel@idahofamily.org>

Thu, Apr 9, 2026 at 3:27 PM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Grace Howat** <grace@idahofamily.org>
Date: Wed, Apr 8, 2026 at 10:59 AM
Subject: Re: PRR 25-554: Grace Howat - Boise State University Public Records Request
To: Public Records <publicrecords@boisestate.edu>

Are these all of the documents and data I requested?

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Public Records** <publicrecords@boisestate.edu>
Date: Tue, Jan 27, 2026 at 11:37 AM
Subject: Re: PRR 25-554: Grace Howat - Boise State University Public Records Request
To: Grace Howat <grace@idahofamily.org>
Cc: Caleb Pirc <caleb@idahofamily.org>

Dear Grace,

Thank you for your patience, and apologies for the delay in getting back to you. Attached is the record responsive to your request.

Sincerely,
Public Records Custodian
Boise State University

On Mon, Jan 26, 2026 at 9:44 AM Grace Howat <grace@idahofamily.org> wrote:

Good morning,

Is there any update on the public records request I submitted on December 10th? On December 31st, I notified the University that I was willing to pay for the records and I was sent an invoice on January 8th, which was paid the same day. Over ten working days have passed and I have not received the records I requested. Am I missing anything? Am I able to receive the records I requested and paid for?

I cc'ed our general counsel, Caleb Pirc, on this email.

Thank you for your help.

On Thu, Jan 15, 2026 at 5:51 PM Grace Howat <grace@idahofamily.org> wrote:

Good evening,

Is there an update on the status of my public records request?

On Thu, Jan 8, 2026 at 8:54 AM Grace Howat <grace@idahofamily.org> wrote:

Good morning,

I don't see an invoice in my inbox or spam. Am I missing it?

On Mon, Jan 5, 2026 at 1:42 PM Public Records <publicrecords@boisestate.edu> wrote:

Hi Grace.

No, don't pay now. Pay when you get an invoice from Accounts Receivables. Should be either tomorrow or Wednesday.

Sincerely,
Public Records Custodian
Boise State University

On Mon, Jan 5, 2026 at 11:23 AM Grace Howat <grace@idahofamily.org> wrote:

Thank you. Do I need to pay now for the request to move forward?

On Mon, Jan 5, 2026 at 10:14 AM Public Records <publicrecords@boisestate.edu> wrote:

Hi Grace,

Received—thank you. Please expect an invoice from Boise State's Accounts Receivable Department later this week. The cost estimate has been reduced by three hours based on the School of Public and Population Health's update, and the attached revised estimate reflects the new total. The invoice will align with this amount.

Sincerely,
Public Records Custodian
Boise State University

On Wed, Dec 31, 2025 at 11:29 AM Grace Howat <grace@idahofamily.org> wrote:

Good afternoon,

I would like to proceed with this public records request.

On Tue, Dec 23, 2025 at 10:24 AM Public Records <publicrecords@boisestate.edu> wrote:

Dear Grace,

This email is to notify you that advance payment of the estimated costs is required before Boise State University (the University) can continue processing your public records request (PRR). The attached cost estimate outlines the anticipated costs to identify, gather, review, and, if required, redact the requested records.

Since you declared on the submission form that you are a resident of Idaho, the University will not charge you for the first two (2) hours of labor in responding to your request or for copying the first one hundred (100) pages of paper records. This credit is reflected in the cost estimate.

If you wish to proceed with your PRR, please reply to this email, and an invoice will be issued to you with payment options and instructions. **Do not send payment based on the cost estimate.** We will not continue processing your request until payment is received. If the actual costs are higher than the estimate, we will notify you with a revised estimate and request additional payment before further processing your request. If the actual costs are less than the estimate, any unused portion of your payment will be refunded to you.

If, instead, you would like to narrow your request so that there are fewer responsive records to review, please let us know and a cost estimate can be provided.

Sincerely,
Public Records Custodian
Boise State University

On Wed, Dec 10, 2025 at 9:21 AM <automation.engine@highq.com> wrote:



Dear Grace Howat:

The University is in receipt of your request for the following records:

I request all documents related to the “three cross-sectional censuses assessing the number of all OB/GYN physicians practicing obstetrics in Idaho [that] were conducted in August 2022 (baseline), November 2023, and December 2024, following Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) reporting guidelines for cohort studies under institutional review board approval from Boise State University” which were referenced in the article published in JAMA Network Open titled *Change in Number of OB/GYN Physicians Practicing Obstetrics After the Dobbs Decision*.

I request all data related to the “three cross-sectional censuses assessing the number of all OB/GYN physicians practicing obstetrics in Idaho [that] were conducted in August 2022 (baseline), November 2023, and December 2024, following Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) reporting guidelines for cohort studies under institutional review board approval from Boise State University” which were referenced in the article published in JAMA Network Open titled *Change in Number of OB/GYN Physicians Practicing Obstetrics After the Dobbs Decision*.

This is the initial response to your request. We begin to process requests for public records in the order they are received. Whenever possible, we provide responsive records, if they exist, in whole or in part, or deny your request, in whole or in part, within three (3) working days following your request if you are an Idaho resident, and no later than twenty-one (21) working days following your request if you are a nonresident. We may follow up with you to narrow your request and/or send you an invoice for the estimated cost to fulfill your request. If you do not receive another response from us within three (3) working days following your request if you are an Idaho resident, or within twenty-one (21) working days following your request if you are a nonresident, it means that we have determined that a longer period of time is needed to locate or retrieve the records you have requested, if they exist, and to determine if

we can grant your request, in whole or in part, or if we must deny it, in whole or in part. This email is your notice to that effect. Unless we are waiting for you to pay an associated invoice, we will provide responsive records, if they exist, in whole or in part, and/or deny your request, in whole or in part, no later than ten (10) working days following your request if you are an Idaho resident, and no later than thirty-five (35) working days following your request if you are a nonresident.

Sincerely,

Public Records Custodian
Boise State University
1910 University Drive
Boise, ID 83725
(208) 426-1203
publicrecords@boisestate.edu

The above links contain sensitive details that are specific to your user account. Please do not forward this email to anyone else.

For technical and user support please email the [Administrator](#).

Kind regards,

Boise State University

Please do not reply to this email as it goes to an unattended mailbox.
You can [email us](#) for assistance. For details, see [Manage email preferences](#)



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Grace Howat

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**PRR 25-554 Grace Howat.pdf**

262K

EXHIBIT D



BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY

Questions regarding this invoice?

AccountsReceivable@boisestate.edu

Tax ID 82-0290701

Bill-to

Idaho Family Policy Center
ATTN: Grace Howat
1116 S Vista Avenue
Suite 227
Boise, ID 83705

INVOICE

1457564

Customer #965287

Invoice Date 1/8/26

Line Total 257.02

Sales Tax 0.00

Shipping 0.00

Total 257.02

Payments 0.00

Credits 0.00

Financial Charges 0.00

Balance Due **\$257.02**

No.	Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Amount
1	12/10/2025 Public Records Request - PRR 25-554 employment breakdown:			
2	General Counsel Paralegal: Time (2.00hrs) x Pay Rate (\$43.27)	1	86.54	86.54
3	General Counsel Attorney: Time (1.50hrs) x Pay Rate (\$64.43)	1	96.65	96.65
4	School of Public and Population Health: Time (3.00hrs) x Pay Rate (\$62.41)	1	187.23	187.23
5	First 2 Hours of Labor Free (Idaho Resident): Time (-2.00hrs) x Pay Rate (\$56.70)	1	-113.40	-113.40
			Line Total	257.02

Payment Options

By Mail:

Boise State University
Attn: Accounts Receivable
1910 University Drive
Boise, ID 83725-1247

ACH Payments:

Account Name: Boise State University
Account Number: 20000011141545
Account Type: Checking
Bank: JPMorgan Chase Bank
Routing Number: 028000024

Online Payment by Credit Card:

<https://commerce.cashnet.com/boisestateAR>

Wire Payments:

Account Name: Boise State University
Account Number: 20000011141545
Account Type: Checking
Bank: JPMorgan Chase Bank
Routing Number: 021000021
SWIFT Code: CHASUS33

Please reference invoice number on electronic payments.

EXHIBIT E

County Population Rank	County	2020 County Population	number of Docs 2022	number of Docs 2023	change from base (2022) census	number of Docs 2024	Y2 change from base census
1	Ada County	481,587	109	94	(15.00)	86	(23.00)
2	Canyon County	229,849	25	18	(7.00)	12	(13.00)
3	Kootenai County	165,697	19	18	(1.00)	17	(2.00)
4	Bonneville County	119,062	34	16	(18.00)	13	(21.00)
5	Bannock County	87,808	12	11	(1.00)	8	(4.00)
6	Twin Falls County	86,878	13	8	(5.00)	8	(5.00)
7	Bingham County	46,811	10	9	(1.00)	7	(3.00)
8	Bonner County	45,739	5	2	(3.00)	0	(5.00)
9	Nez Perce County	40,408	4	4	0.00	1	(3.00)
10	Latah County	40,108	3	3	0.00	4	1.00
11	Madison County	39,907	7	4	(3.00)	4	(3.00)
12	Jefferson County	29,871	0	3	3.00	3	3.00
13	Elmore County	27,511	1	1	0.00	1	0.00
14	Jerome County	24,412	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
15	Cassia County	24,030	5	4	(1.00)	4	(1.00)
16	Payette County	23,951	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
17	Blaine County	23,021	2	1	(1.00)	2	0.00
18	Minidoka County	21,039	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
19	Gem County	18,112	2	0	(2.00)	-2	(4.00)
20	Idaho County	16,667	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
21	Gooding County	15,179	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
22	Franklin County	13,876	5	3	(2.00)	1	(4.00)
23	Fremont County	13,099	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
24	Shoshone County	12,882	1	1	0.00	1	0.00
25	Boundary County	12,245	1	2	1.00	0	(1.00)
26	Teton County	12,142	1	0	(1.00)	0	(1.00)
27	Owyhee County	11,823	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
28	Valley County	11,392	2	1	(1.00)	-1	(3.00)
29	Washington County	10,194	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
30	Benewah County	9,298	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
31	Clearwater County	8,756	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
32	Lemhi County	8,027	2	2	0.00	1	(1.00)
33	Boise County	7,831	0	0	0.00	0	0.00

34	Power County	7,681	1	2		1.00	2		1.00
35	Caribou County	7,155	0	0		0.00	0		0.00
36	Bear Lake County	6,125	3	2		(1.00)	1		(2.00)
37	Lincoln County	5,366	0	0		0.00	0		0.00
38	Oneida County	4,531	1	1		0.00	1		0.00
39	Custer County	4,315	0	0		0.00	0		0.00
40	Adams County	4,294	0	0		0.00	0		0.00
41	Lewis County	3,838	0	0		0.00	0		0.00
42	Butte County	2,597	0	0		0.00	0		0.00
43	Camas County	1,106	0	0		0.00	0		0.00
44	Clark County	845	0	0		0.00	0		0.00

Totals	1,787,065	268	210	174	(58.00)	(94.00)
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EXHIBIT F



April 22, 2026

Public Records Custodian
Boise State University
1910 University Dr.
Boise, ID 83725
publicrecords@boisestate.edu

Cc: contracts@boisestate.edu

Via: Email

Subject: Demand Letter for Compliance with Idaho Public Records Act

Dear Public Records Custodian at Boise State University (BSU):

This letter is a formal demand for immediate compliance with the Idaho Public Records Act (Title 74, Chapter 1, Idaho Code). Your apparent partial denial places you in violation of Idaho law and leaves BSU liable for its failure to comply with Idaho law.

Background

On December 10, 2025, on behalf of Idaho Family Policy Center (IFPC), Grace Howat, an IFPC employee and resident of Boise, properly submitted a public records request to the Public Records Custodian at BSU seeking the following public records:

All documents related to the “three cross-sectional censuses assessing the number of all OB/GYN physicians practicing obstetrics in Idaho [that] were conducted in August 2022 (baseline), November 2023, and December 2024, following Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) reporting guidelines for cohort studies under institutional review board approval from Boise State University” which were referenced in the article published in JAMA Network Open titled *Change in Number of OB/GYN Physicians Practicing Obstetrics After the Dobbs Decision*.

All data related to the “three cross-sectional censuses assessing the number of all OB/GYN physicians practicing obstetrics in Idaho [that] were conducted in August 2022 (baseline), November 2023, and



December 2024, following Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) reporting guidelines for cohort studies under institutional review board approval from Boise State University” which were referenced in the article published in JAMA Network Open titled *Change in Number of OB/GYN Physicians Practicing Obstetrics After the Dobbs Decision*.

On December 10, 2025, your office responded to Ms. Howat’s request with a confirmation email that indicated that the request would be fulfilled “no later than ten (10) working days following [her] request...” On December 23, 2025, your office informed Ms. Howat via email that “advance payment of the estimated cost is required before Boise State University (the University) can continue processing your public records request (PRR).” Ostensibly, your office required advanced payment because there would be a large number of documents to process. Your office even suggested that Ms. Howat could narrow the scope of the request “so that there are fewer responsive records to review” and bring the cost of fulfillment down. Ms. Howat confirmed via email that she wanted to proceed with the PRR. Your office acknowledged via email Ms. Howat’s directive to continue with the request. Ms. Howat followed up with your office on January 8 regarding payment for the request; she was invoiced later that day, and she immediately paid the full invoice: \$257.02 for an estimated 6.5 hours of work.

After receiving no records in response to her request, Ms. Howat sent emails on January 15 and again on January 26, requesting an update on the status of her PRR. On January 27—approximately 30 working days after Ms. Howat submitted her original request—your office provided one, solitary document. That untitled document was a two-page spreadsheet with columns containing the population of each Idaho county and the “number of Docs” for years 2022, 2023, and 2024. There were also columns detailing “the change from base” in 2023 and 2024. There was no indication of where the data in the spreadsheet was retrieved from, or even if the “number of Docs” was referring specifically to OB/GYNs or if it also included physicians licensed in other specialized fields. No other documents were provided. No explanation was given as to why only one document was provided in response to the PRR. And no justification was attempted for why one two-page document required payment for 6.5 hours of employee time.

Based on the description of the three cross-sectional censuses referenced in the article in the PRR, the response should have at least included data such as credentialing files and sources; the identification of licensing boards and physicians websites; data from Idaho’s American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists



registry and the Idaho Medical Association database; documents demonstrating the authors' local knowledge of Idaho OB/GYN practices; and documents containing direct responses of physicians who were contacted for the purposes of the article.¹

On April 8, Ms. Howat sent a follow-up email to your office asking if any further documentation pertaining to her request existed. To date, your office has not responded to her inquiry.

Summary of Your Legal Obligation

The Idaho Public Records Act leaves no room for discretion. Public agencies and their custodians are required to respond within a defined timeframe.

Under Idaho Code § 74-103(2), a public agency or custodian must respond to a public records request within three (3) working days of receipt. If additional time is required, the agency or custodian may extend the response period to no more than ten (10) working days, but only if it provides written notice to the requester within the initial three-day period. The agency or custodian must either grant or deny the request within that time frame.

Under Idaho Code § 74-103(3), when an agency or custodian fails to respond within the time frame allotted for the response to a public records request, the nonresponse is deemed to be a denial of the request.

When making a denial, in whole or in part, Idaho Code § 74-103(4)–(5) requires that the denial be made in writing; that the notice of denial state that an attorney has reviewed the request or that the agency had an opportunity to consult with an attorney about the request and chose not to; and that the notice states the authority for the denial and the process for how the requester may appeal.

Additionally, BSU's University Policy #1040 states that "[i]f a denial or partial denial of a request for examination is made, the denial must include the rationale for the decision, the appeal rights of the requester, and notification concerning attorney review of the request or lack thereof."²

¹ J. Edward McEachern, T. Allen Traylor, & Deb Roman. *Change in Number of OB/GYN Physicians Practicing Obstetrics After the Dobbs Decision*. JAMA NETWORK OPEN. Vol. 8, No. 7 (July 31, 2025), <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2837058>

² Boise State University, University Policy 1040: Public Record Requests, page 6, (August 1, 2024), https://www.boisestate.edu/policy/wp-content/uploads/sites/177/2024/03/PolicyManual_Sec01_01040-2024-08-01_PDF.pdf



Demand

BSU has failed to provide anything more than just one two-page document in response to Ms. Howat's PRR. That inaction is presumptively unjustified and violates Idaho law. Your office's December 23 email indicated that a substantial number of documents pertaining to the request would need to be identified, gathered, reviewed, and potentially redacted and even suggested that the PRR be narrowed. And Ms. Howat paid for the time spent providing these documents. Ultimately, your office produced *one* document after allegedly logging 6.5 hours in fulfilling the request. At best, your actions constitute a partial denial of Ms. Howat's request by not fully providing the documents responsive to her request. Even so, you failed to comply with the requirements for such denials articulated in both § 74-103(4)–(5) and Policy #1040.

Idaho Family Policy Center demands that Boise State University do one of the following no later than **May 4, 2026**:

1. Produce all requested public records, or
2. Provide a written response identifying any specific statutory authority relied upon for the denials, as required by law and BSU policy.

We trust that you will take this matter seriously and act promptly to comply with Idaho law. However, if you do not provide the records or written response demonstrating statutory authority for denial of the PRR, as required by Idaho law, IFPC and Ms. Howat may seek all relief to which they are entitled by Idaho law, including an award of attorney fees and costs as provided by Idaho Code § 74-116(2).

Please direct all communications regarding this matter to the undersigned.

Sincerely,

A. Caleb Pirc

A. Caleb Pirc, Esq.
General Counsel, Idaho Family Policy Center
Director, IFPC Legal Center
caleb@idahofamily.org

EXHIBIT G



BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY

Via Email Only

May 4, 2026

A. Caleb Pirc
General Counsel
Idaho Family Law Center
caleb@idahofamily.org

Re: *Demand Letter re Idaho Public Records Act*

Dear Mr. Pirc:

The University is in receipt of your correspondence of April 22, 2026 (“Correspondence”) related to the Idaho Family Policy Center’s (“IFPC”) December 10, 2025 request made under Idaho’s Public Records Act to Boise State. This letter addresses the items raised in your Correspondence related to IFPC’s December 10, 2025 records request to the University. (“Request”).

As discussed herein, the University complied in good faith with Idaho’s Public Records Act (“PRA”) as related to the Request. It did not deny the Request, as your Correspondence alleges, and has produced all records responsive to the Request. Consequently, the University rejects any and all claims made in your Correspondence which imply that the University has in any way violated or failed to comply with the PRA as related to the Request.

The following information may be useful in understanding the University’s process as it relates to time expended in responding to PRA requests. Specifically, the University’s records are not maintained in a single repository. Consequently, identifying materials potentially responsive to a request made under the PRA requires coordination across University departments and between and among University employees. In this instance, the underlying research involved in responding to the Request concerned multiple authors, and not all records associated with that research were University records. As you know, and as the PRA provides, to the extent records are held by non-University individuals, those records are not subject to the PRA as applied to the University. Even so, the University was required to identify, gather, and review records to determine whether any information was exempt from disclosure before making a production pursuant to the Request. That process can, and typically does, take significant time; even if the end result is the production of a single record (or no record at all).

The University did not withhold any responsive records and has produced all records responsive to the Request that are records of the University. As you may or may not be aware, the published article at issue is a brief research letter based upon a limited number of underlying data sets. The responsive records maintained by the University reflect those data sets. Those records were produced. That the responsive records consist of a concise spreadsheet is consistent with

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725-1002

Phone (208) 426-1203 boisestate.edu/generalcounsel

This letter is an electronic communication from Boise State University

the nature of the underlying research and does not indicate that additional University records exist. Again, all records of the University which were responsive to the Request have been produced in full and without redaction to the IFPC. To the extent your Correspondence expresses dissatisfaction with how the researchers compiled or presented their data, the PRA does not require the University to create or supplement records beyond those that exist, nor does the PRA require the University to produce records in a particular format beyond what is maintained in the ordinary course.

We trust this correspondence resolves your concerns. But, should the IFPC wish to challenge the University's response, it may do so as provided under Idaho Code § 74-116.

Sincerely,

/s/ John T. Madden

John T. Madden
Associate General Counsel
Boise State University

EXHIBIT H

Subject: PRR 25-554 Resolution

Date: Wednesday, June 10, 2026 at 10:25:00 AM Mountain Daylight Time

From: Isaac Helland

To: johnmadden@boisestate.edu

Hi John,

I'm contacting you regarding your May 4 response to Idaho Family Policy Center's demand letter related to its public record request. IFPC is still convinced there are additional records out there we never received. (Certainly, the time reflected on the bill we got would suggest a search that should have yielded more than two pages.)

Before resorting to an action under § 74-116, I wanted to see if you would be open to an informal discussion about how the search was performed and maybe how it could be improved. My thought is perhaps to have you bring along someone from BSU who is familiar with the search that was performed, and I would bring along someone from our policy team who is familiar with the request. Maybe you convince us there are no more records, or maybe we help refine the search and get the records we're looking for.

If you're open to that, let me know what days in the next week or so might be available.

I called you earlier and left a message; if you want to call me back, my office number is 208-260-5844. I'll be out of the office a bit tomorrow and Friday, so feel free to use my cell if you need to 

--

Isaac Helland

Litigation Counsel, IFPC Legal Center

IdahoFamily.org

EXHIBIT I



BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY

Via Email Only

June 15, 2026

Isaac Helland
Litigation Counsel
Idaho Family Policy Center
isaac@idahofamily.org

Re: *Correspondence of June 10, 2026*

Dear Mr. Helland:

The University is in receipt of your correspondence of June 10, 2026 (“Correspondence”) related to the Idaho Family Policy Center’s (“IFPC”) December 10, 2025 request made to Boise State under Idaho’s Public Records Act (“Request”). We thank you for contacting us regarding this matter.

As set forth in our May 4, 2026 letter to Mr. Pirc, all records of the University which were responsive to the Request have been produced in full and without redaction to the IFPC. We reiterate that statement and attach a copy our May 4, 2026 correspondence for your reference. Should the IFPC hold a belief that there may be “additional records out there,” as your Correspondence suggests, the IFPC is free to construct and submit a new request to the University under the Public Records Act.

Finally, should the IFPC initiate an action to challenge the University’s response to the Request, Boise State reserves all rights to seek recovery of its fees and costs incurred in the defense of any such action.

Sincerely,

/s/ John T. Madden

John T. Madden
Associate General Counsel
Boise State University

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725-1002

Phone (208) 426-1203 boisestate.edu/generalcounsel

This letter is an electronic communication from Boise State University

EXHIBIT J



BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY

University Policy 1040

Public Records Requests

Effective Date

January 1991

Last Revision Date

August 01, 2024

Responsible Party

Office of Communications and Marketing, (208) 426-1577
Office of the General Counsel, (208) 426-1203

Scope and Audience

This policy applies to all Public Records of the university. The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) applies to records held by federal agencies and is not generally applicable to University records.

Additional Authority

- Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 U.S.C. § 1232g
 - Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) 45 C.F.R. § 164.502
 - Idaho Code Title 74 Chapter 1 (Public Records Act)
-

1. Policy Purpose

To establish policy for processing requests to examine or copy Public Records of the university.

2. Policy Statement

Boise State University, as a public institution of higher education, complies with the public record laws of the State of Idaho. The intent of public records law is that all records maintained by government entities be available for public access and copying. The university must balance this policy of openness against the need for privacy of certain student information and information provided by citizens and businesses that is necessary for the conduct of the government's business.

3. Definitions

3.1 Public Records

Any writing containing information relating to the conduct or administration of the University's business that is prepared, owned, used, or retained by the University. Personal notes created by a public official solely for their own use are not considered a public record as long as such personal notes are not shared with any other person or entity. For purposes of this policy, a "public official" is any University employee.

4. Custodian of Records

- a. The Public Records Coordinator is the designated custodian of records for the University for the purpose of the Idaho Public Records Act. The person serving in this position fulfills the duties required by Chapter 1, Title 74, Idaho Code, as well as the custodian designation specifically required by § 74-102 (16).
- b. In the event that the Public Records Coordinator is absent from their office for more than three (3) consecutive regular working days, the Chief Financial and Operating Officer and Vice President for Finance and Operations may designate a temporary records custodian.

5. General Subject Matter of Records

The following types of records are generally available and accessible to the public for inspection and copy: budget, audit, and other fiscal records; enrollment data; proposals for academic and vocational programs; business records; contracts; crime log, annual fire safety and security report, and numerous other records customarily received, created, and maintained by the university.

6. Request for Information or Records

- a. Requests for records must be submitted in writing utilizing the [Public Records Request Form](#). Requests must specifically describe the subject matter and records being sought, include a specific date range for when the records sought were created, and be as specific as possible. A requester's name, mailing address, e-mail address, and telephone number must also be provided for a request to be complete.
- b. The Public Records Coordinator will note the date and time the request was received. Within three (3) University business days of receipt, the university will either grant, partially deny, or deny the request or, if it is determined that a longer period of time is needed to locate, retrieve, and review the records, will notify the requester and then respond to the request within ten (10) University business days if such person is an Idaho resident and no later than twenty-one (21) University business days following a request from a nonresident.
- c. The records response to each request will be examined in light of applicable state and federal laws, rules, and case law, as well as University and Idaho State Board of Education policies.

7. Copying and Labor Fees

- a. The university will charge for the cost of copying public records in accordance with the copying fee schedule in Section 8.
- b. The university will not charge any labor or materials fees for the first two (2) hours of labor in responding to a request or any copying or scanning fee for the first one hundred (100) pages of paper records. For example, if there are 125 pages of responsive documents, and University staff expended two and one-half (2½) hours in processing the request, the university will charge for 25 pages and one-half (½) hour of labor.
- c. If the actual cost of labor in responding to the request exceeds two (2) hours, the fee which the university may charge is the hourly rate of the lowest-paid employee who is qualified to process the request.
- d. Requests will be charged according to the schedule in Section 8. Payment must be made before, or at the time of receiving the copies. The custodian may require advance payment of fees, but any portion of the advance payment in excess of the actual costs will be returned to the requester.

8. Copying Fee Schedule

Idaho Code	Description of Work Performed	Costs
§ 74-102(10)(a)	Copying 100 or fewer pages, 8½" x 11" paper size	No charge
§ 74-102(10)(c), (e)	Copying other than 8½" x 11" paper size (maps, blueprints, other materials)	Actual copying cost and labor rate to be determined at time request is submitted, if applicable
§ 74-102(10)(c), (e)	Copying 100 more than 100 pages in color, 8½" x 11" paper size	\$.50 per page in excess of 100 and labor rate to be determined at time request is submitted, if applicable
§ 74-102(10)(d), (e)	Transfer of documentation in the form of computer tapes, discs, microfilm, or similar record media	Actual copying cost and labor rate to be determined at time request is submitted, if applicable
§ 74-102(10)(b), (c), (e)	Copying more than 100 pages, 8½" x 11" paper size	\$.10 per page for pages in excess of 100 and labor rate to be determined at time request is submitted, if applicable
§ 74-102(10)(b), (c), (e)	Redacting nonpublic information from records	Labor rate to be determined at time request is submitted, if applicable

Idaho Code	Description of Work Performed	Costs
§ 74-102(10)(b), (c), (e)	Labor exceeding two (2) person hours to locate and copy documents	Labor rate to be determined at time request is submitted, charge only for time in excess of two (2) hours

9. Fee Waivers

- a. Pursuant to Idaho Code § 74-102(10)(f), the university will not charge any cost or fee for copies or labor when the requester demonstrates that the requester's examination and/or copying of public records:
 - Is likely to contribute significantly to the public's understanding of the operations or activities of the government; and
 - Is not primarily in the individual interest of the requester including, but not limited to, the requester's interest in litigation in which the requester is or may become a party; and
 - Will not occur if fees are charged because the requester has insufficient financial resources to pay such fees.
- b. The requester must meet and demonstrate all three (3) of these criteria to be eligible for a fee waiver. The requester must provide detailed information to support a request for a fee waiver.

10. Examination Fees

No charge will be made for examination of records by a requester during normal University office hours. However, if a requester seeks to examine public records outside of normal office hours, and that person is available to accommodate the non-working hours request, then the actual compensation of the Custodian of Public Records, or their designee, must be paid by the requester before, or at the time of the examination, in addition to any incurred copying or labor costs.

11. Denial of Examination and Copy

The university's Public Records Coordinator may determine that a record requested in accordance with this policy is exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If a denial or partial denial of a request for examination is made, the denial must include the rationale for the decision, the appeal rights of the requester, and notification concerning attorney review of the request or lack thereof.

12. Removal of Records during Examination

Records are not to be removed from the place designated for the inspection unless the Custodian of Records specifically agrees otherwise.

13. Forms

Public Records Request Form

<https://www.boisestate.edu/communicationsandmarketing/communications/records-requests/public-records-request/>

Revision History

July 1995; October 2007; April 07, 2022; August 01, 2024