

~~(2) (f) IN DETERMINING WHETHER DISCLOSURE WOULD BE CONTRARY TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST, THE CUSTODIAN SHALL CONSIDER WHETHER THE POTENTIAL HARMFUL CONSEQUENCES OF DISCLOSING A PUBLIC RECORD ARE SUFFICIENT TO OUTWEIGH THE PUBLIC INTEREST IN ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS.~~

~~(H) THE DETERMINATION OF WHETHER DISCLOSURE OF A RECORD WOULD BE CONTRARY TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST IS IN THE CUSTODIAN'S SOUND DISCRETION, TO BE EXERCISED ONLY AFTER CAREFUL CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST INVOLVED.~~

10-621.

(A) IN THIS SECTION, "REASONABLE FEE" MEANS A FEE BEARING A REASONABLE RELATIONSHIP TO THE RECOVERY OF ACTUAL COSTS INCURRED BY A GOVERNMENTAL UNIT.

[(a)](B) Subject to the limitations in this section, the official custodian may charge an applicant a reasonable fee for the search for, preparation of, and reproduction of a public record.

[(b)](C) The official custodian may not charge a fee for the first 2 hours that are needed to search for a public record and prepare it for inspection.

[(c)](D) (1) If another law sets a fee for a copy, printout, or photograph of a public record, that law applies.

(2) The official custodian otherwise may charge any reasonable fee for making or supervising the making of a copy, printout, or photograph of a public record.

(3) The official custodian may charge for the cost of providing facilities for the reproduction of the public record if the custodian did not have the facilities.

[(d)](E) The official custodian may waive a fee under this section if:

(1) the applicant asks for a waiver; and

(2) after consideration of the ability of the applicant to pay the fee, ~~THE INTENTION OF THE APPLICANT TO INSPECT OR COPY THE PUBLIC RECORD FOR A PURPOSE LIKELY TO BENEFIT THE PUBLIC GENERALLY RATHER THAN FOR A PURPOSE RELATED SOLELY TO A PERSONAL OR COMMERCIAL INTEREST OF THE APPLICANT~~, and other relevant factors, the official custodian determines that the waiver would be in the public interest.

10-623.

(a) Whenever a person or governmental unit is denied inspection of a public record, the person or governmental unit may file a complaint with the circuit court for the county where:

(1) the complainant resides or has a principal place of business; or

(2) the public record is located.