



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

January 23, 2017

Mr. Nick Lealos  
Assistant General Counsel  
Texas Department of Public Safety  
P.O. Box 4087  
Austin, Texas 78773-0001

OR2017-01483

Dear Mr. Lealos:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under the Public Information Act (the "Act"), chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 642380 (PIR# 16-5283).

The Texas Department of Public Safety (the "department") received a request for all e-mails sent to or from a named employee during a specified time.<sup>1</sup> You indicate you are withholding some of the submitted information pursuant to the previous determination issued in Open Records Letter No. 2010-12863 (2010).<sup>2</sup> You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.107, 552.108, 552.111, and 552.152 of the Government Code. Additionally, you provide documentation showing you have notified the United States Customs and Border Protection, the Department of the Navy, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (the "F.B.I.") of their rights to submit comments to this

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<sup>1</sup>You inform us the requestor paid a deposit pursuant to section 552.263 of the Government Code on October 25, 2016. *See* Gov't Code § 552.263(e) (request considered received on date governmental body receives required deposit).

<sup>2</sup>Open Records Letter No. 2010-12863 is a previous determination authorizing the department to withhold personnel records of commissioned officers of the department under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.00755 of the Government Code, unless the exceptions to confidentiality listed in subsections 411.00755(b)(1)-(12) or the release provisions listed in subsection 411.00755(c) are applicable. *See* Gov't Code § 411.00755(b)(1)-(12), (c).

office why the submitted information should not be released.<sup>3</sup> *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (interested party may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released). We have received comments from the F.B.I. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." *Id.* § 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. Juvenile law enforcement records relating to conduct that occurred on or after September 1, 1997, are confidential under section 58.007(c) of the Family Code, which reads as follows:

(c) Except as provided by Subsection (d), law enforcement records and files concerning a child and information stored, by electronic means or otherwise, concerning the child from which a record or file could be generated may not be disclosed to the public and shall be:

(1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult files and records;

(2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as records or files relating to adults, be accessible under controls that are separate and distinct from controls to access electronic data concerning adults; and

(3) maintained on a local basis only and not sent to a central state or federal depository, except as provided by Subchapters B, D, and E.

Fam. Code § 58.007(c). For purposes of section 58.007(c), "child" means a person who is ten years of age or older and under seventeen years of age at the time of the reported conduct. *See id.* § 51.02(2). Upon review, we find some of the submitted information involves juvenile delinquent conduct or conduct indicating a need for supervision that occurred after September 1, 1997. *See id.* § 51.03 (defining "delinquent conduct" and "conduct indicating a need for supervision" for purposes of Fam. Code § 58.007). It does not appear any of the exceptions in section 58.007 apply. Therefore, the department must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code.<sup>4</sup> However, we find the remaining information does

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<sup>3</sup>As of the date of this letter, this office has not received comments from the United States Customs and Border Protection or the Department of the Navy explaining why any of the submitted information should not be released.

<sup>4</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of the information at issue.

not list a juvenile as a suspect, offender, or defendant. Thus, you have not demonstrated the remaining information involves juvenile conduct for purposes of section 58.007 of the Family Code. Accordingly, no portion of the remaining information may be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by section 261.201 of the Family Code, which provides, in part, as follows:

(a) [T]he following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under Chapter 552, Government Code, and may be disclosed only for purposes consistent with this code and applicable federal or state law or under rules adopted by an investigating agency:

(1) a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect made under this chapter and the identity of the person making the report; and

(2) except as otherwise provided in this section, the files, reports, records, communications, audiotapes, videotapes, and working papers used or developed in an investigation under this chapter or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

*Id.* § 261.201(a). Upon review, we find a portion of the information at issue consists of files, reports, records, communications, audiotapes, videotapes, or working papers used or developed as a result of an investigation under chapter 261 of the Family Code. *See id.* §§ 101.003(a) (defining “child” for purposes of this section as person under 18 years of age who is not and has not been married or who has not had the disabilities of minority removed for general purposes), 261.001(1), (4) (defining “abuse” and “neglect” for purposes of chapter 261 of the Family Code). Accordingly, we find this information, which we marked and indicated, is subject to section 261.201 of the Family Code. You state the department has not adopted a rule that governs the release of this type of information. Thus, we conclude the department must withhold the information we marked and indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code.<sup>5</sup> *See* Open Records Decision No. 440 at 2 (1986) (predecessor statute). Upon review, however, we find you have failed to demonstrate the remaining information at issue was used or developed in an investigation of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect under section 261.201(a)(2). Therefore, the department may not withhold the remaining information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code.

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<sup>5</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of the information at issue.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information made confidential by the Medical Practice Act (“MPA”), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code, which governs release of medical records. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides, in relevant part:

(a) A communication between a physician and a patient, relative to or in connection with any professional services as a physician to the patient, is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

(b) A record of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that is created or maintained by a physician is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

(c) A person who receives information from a confidential communication or record as described by this chapter, other than a person listed in Section 159.004 who is acting on the patient’s behalf, may not disclose the information except to the extent that disclosure is consistent with the authorized purposes for which the information was first obtained.

Occ. Code § 159.002(a)-(c). Information subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See id.* §§ 159.002, .004. This office has concluded the protection afforded by section 159.002 extends only to records created by either a physician or someone under the supervision of a physician. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 487 (1987), 370 (1983), 343 (1982). We have further found when a file is created as a result of a hospital stay, all the documents in the file referring to diagnosis and treatment constitute physician-patient communications or “[r]ecords of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that are created or maintained by a physician.” Open Records Decision No. 546 (1990).

Upon review, we find a portion of the remaining information, which we marked, constitutes records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that were created or are maintained by a physician and information obtained from a patient’s medical records. Accordingly, the department must withhold the marked medical records under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA.<sup>6</sup>

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information made confidential by section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code, which provides,

(a) A polygraph examiner, trainee, or employee of a polygraph examiner, or a person for whom a polygraph examination is conducted or an employee of

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<sup>6</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of the information at issue.

the person, may not disclose information acquired from a polygraph examination to another person other than:

- (1) the examinee or any other person specifically designated in writing by the examinee;
- (2) the person that requested the examination;
- (3) a member, or the member's agent, of a governmental agency that licenses a polygraph examiner or supervises or controls a polygraph examiner's activities;
- (4) another polygraph examiner in private consultation; or
- (5) any other person required by due process of law.

(b) The [Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation] or any other governmental agency that acquires information from a polygraph examination under this section shall maintain the confidentiality of the information.

Occ. Code § 1703.306(a), (b). The remaining information contains information acquired from a polygraph examination. The requestor does not fall within any of the categories of individuals who have a right of access to the submitted polygraph information under section 1703.306(a). Accordingly, the department must withhold the polygraph information, which we marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code. Upon review, however, we find you have not demonstrated any of the remaining information at issue consists of information acquired from a polygraph examination for purposes of section 1703.306. Thus, the department may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 on that basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 418.177 of the Texas Homeland Security Act (the "HSA"), chapter 418 of the Government Code. Section 418.177 provides information is confidential if the information:

- (1) is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental entity for the purpose of preventing, detecting, or investigating an act of terrorism or related criminal activity; and
- (2) relates to an assessment by or for a governmental entity, or an assessment that is maintained by a governmental entity, of the risk or vulnerability of persons or property, including critical infrastructure, to an act of terrorism or related criminal activity.

*Id.* § 418.177. The fact that information may generally be related to emergency preparedness does not make the information per se confidential under the provisions of the HSA. *See* Open Records Decision No. 649 at 3 (1996) (language of confidentiality provisions controls scope of its protection). As with any confidentiality statute, a governmental body asserting this section must adequately explain the responsive information falls within the scope of the provision. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A) (governmental body must explain how claimed exception to disclosure applies).

You state some of the remaining information consists of a department security assessment of the University of Texas (the "university"). You state the information at issue identifies existing security measures and vulnerabilities and provides detailed recommendations regarding specific security measures for the university's campus. You explain this information was created "to identify why a criminal event may have occurred, and then identify measures and actions to mitigate the potential for continued criminal activity or terrorism." The department further explains releasing details of the assessment would allow for the exploitation of vulnerabilities in the university's critical infrastructure and security operations, and thus, "place the critical infrastructure, students, staff, administrators, and security operations and personnel at a substantial risk of harm." Thus, based upon these representations and our review, we find the information at issue was collected, assembled, or maintained by a governmental entity for the purpose of preventing, detecting, or investigating an act of terrorism or related criminal activity and relates to an assessment of the risk or vulnerability of persons and property to an act of terrorism or related criminal activity. Accordingly, the department must withhold the information at issue, which we marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.177 of the Government Code.<sup>7</sup>

Section 552.102(a) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy."<sup>8</sup> *Id.* § 552.102(a). The Texas Supreme Court held section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure the dates of birth of state employees in the payroll database of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. *Tex. Comptroller of Pub. Accounts v. Attorney Gen. of Tex.*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). Accordingly, the department must withhold the employee's dates of birth we marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To

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<sup>7</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

<sup>8</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. Types of information considered highly intimate or embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. Under the common-law right of privacy, an individual has a right to be free from the publicizing of private affairs in which the public has no legitimate concern. *Id.* at 682. In considering whether a public citizen's date of birth is private, the Third Court of Appeals looked to the supreme court's rationale in *Texas Comptroller*, 354 S.W.3d 336. *Paxton v. City of Dallas*, No. 03-13-00546-CV, 2015 WL 3394061, at \*3 (Tex. App.—Austin May 22, 2015, pet. denied) (mem. op.). The supreme court concluded public employees' dates of birth are private under section 552.102 of the Government Code because the employees' privacy interest substantially outweighed the negligible public interest in disclosure.<sup>9</sup> *Texas Comptroller*, 354 S.W.3d at 347-48. Based on *Texas Comptroller*, the court of appeals concluded the privacy rights of public employees apply equally to public citizens, and thus, public citizens' dates of birth are also protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *City of Dallas*, 2015 WL 3394061, at \*3. Thus, the department must withhold the public citizens' dates of birth we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find the department has failed to demonstrate the remaining information is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest. Thus, the department may not withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information coming within the attorney-client privilege. *See* Gov't Code § 552.107(1). When asserting the attorney-client privilege, a governmental body has the burden of providing the necessary facts to demonstrate the elements of the privilege in order to withhold the information at issue. Open Records Decision No. 676 at 6-7 (2002). First, a governmental body must demonstrate that the information constitutes or documents a communication. *Id.* at 7. Second, the communication must have been made "to facilitate the rendition of professional legal services" to the client governmental body. TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). The privilege does not apply when an attorney or representative is involved in some capacity other than that of providing or facilitating professional legal services to the client governmental body. *In re Tex. Farmers Ins. Exch.*, 990 S.W.2d 337, 340 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 1999, orig. proceeding) (attorney-client privilege does not apply if attorney acting in a capacity other than that of attorney). Governmental attorneys often act in capacities other than that of professional legal counsel, such as administrators, investigators, or managers. Thus, the mere fact that a communication involves an attorney for the government does not demonstrate this element. Third, the privilege applies only to communications between or among clients, client representatives, lawyers, and lawyer representatives. TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1)(A), (B), (C), (D), (E). Thus, a governmental body must inform this office of the identities and capacities of the individuals to whom each communication at issue has

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<sup>9</sup>Section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure "information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Gov't Code § 552.102(a).

been made. Lastly, the attorney-client privilege applies only to a *confidential* communication, *id.* 503(b)(1), meaning it was “not intended to be disclosed to third persons other than those: (A) to whom disclosure is made to further the rendition of professional legal services to the client; or (B) reasonably necessary to transmit the communication.” *Id.* 503(a)(5). Whether a communication meets this definition depends on the *intent* of the parties involved at the time the information was communicated. *Osborne v. Johnson*, 954 S.W.2d 180, 184 (Tex. App.—Waco 1997, orig. proceeding). Moreover, because the client may elect to waive the privilege at any time, a governmental body must explain that the confidentiality of a communication has been maintained. Section 552.107(1) generally excepts an entire communication that is demonstrated to be protected by the attorney-client privilege unless otherwise waived by the governmental body. *See Huie v. DeShazo*, 922 S.W.2d 920, 923 (Tex. 1996) (privilege extends to entire communication, including facts contained therein).

You state the information you marked consists of communications involving attorneys for the department and department employees. You state these communications were made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the department. You state these communications were intended to be, and have remained, confidential. Based on your representations and our review, we find you have demonstrated the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the information you marked. Accordingly, the department may withhold the information you marked under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.<sup>10</sup>

Section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if . . . release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(1) must explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You state the information at issue pertains to active criminal investigations. Based on your representation, we conclude the release of the information at issue would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. *See Houston Chronicle Publ’g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). Thus, section 552.108(a)(1) is applicable to the information at issue, which we indicated, and the department may withhold the information we indicated under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the internal records and notations of law enforcement agencies and prosecutors when their release would

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<sup>10</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of the information at issue.

interfere with law enforcement and crime prevention. Gov't Code § 552.108(b)(1); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 531 at 2 (1989) (quoting *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977)). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(b)(1) must explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.108(b)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706. Section 552.108(b)(1) is intended to protect “information which, if released, would permit private citizens to anticipate weaknesses in a police department, avoid detection, jeopardize officer safety, and generally undermine police efforts to effectuate the laws of this State.” *See City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d 320, 327 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, no pet.). This office has concluded section 552.108(b)(1) excepts from public disclosure information relating to the security or operation of a law enforcement agency. *See, e.g.*, Open Records Decision Nos. 531 (release of detailed use of force guidelines would unduly interfere with law enforcement), 252 (1980) (section 552.108 of the Government Code is designed to protect investigative techniques and procedures used in law enforcement), 143 (1976) (disclosure of specific operations or specialized equipment directly related to investigation or detection of crime may be excepted). Section 552.108(b)(1) is not applicable, however, to generally known policies and procedures. *See, e.g.*, ORDs 531 at 2–3 (Penal Code provisions, common law rules, and constitutional limitations on use of force not protected), 252 at 3 (governmental body failed to indicate why investigative procedures and techniques requested were any different from those commonly known).

You state information at issue reveals the particulars of border protection operations, tactical summaries, and planned or potential responses to various public safety threats. You state release of the information at issue would provide wrong-doers, drug traffickers, terrorists, and other criminals with invaluable information concerning the techniques use to investigate and detect activities of suspected criminal organizations and the techniques, tactics, and procedures used to investigate and prevent criminal activity. Based on your representations and our review, we agree the release of the information at issue, which we indicated, would interfere with law enforcement. Accordingly, the department may withhold the information we marked and indicated under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code.<sup>11</sup> However, we find you have not demonstrated release of the remaining information you marked would interfere with law enforcement or crime prevention. Accordingly, the department may not withhold the remaining information you marked under section 552.108(b)(1).

Section 552.111 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[a]n interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency[.]” Gov't Code § 552.111. This exception encompasses the deliberative process privilege. *See* Open Records Decision No. 615 at 2 (1993). The purpose of section 552.111 is to protect advice, opinion, and recommendation in the decisional process and to encourage open and frank discussion in the deliberative process. *See Austin v. City*

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<sup>11</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the remaining argument against disclosure of the information at issue.

*of San Antonio*, 630 S.W.2d 391, 394 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1982, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 538 at 1-2 (1990).

In Open Records Decision No. 615, this office re-examined the statutory predecessor to section 552.111 in light of the decision in *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ). We determined section 552.111 excepts from disclosure only those internal communications that consist of advice, recommendations, opinions, and other material reflecting the policymaking processes of the governmental body. See ORD 615 at 5. A governmental body's policymaking functions do not encompass routine internal administrative or personnel matters, and disclosure of information about such matters will not inhibit free discussion of policy issues among agency personnel. *Id.*; see also *City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351 (Tex. 2000) (section 552.111 not applicable to personnel-related communications that did not involve policymaking). A governmental body's policymaking functions do include administrative and personnel matters of broad scope that affect the governmental body's policy mission. See Open Records Decision No. 631 at 3 (1995).

Further, section 552.111 does not protect facts and written observations of facts and events that are severable from advice, opinions, and recommendations. *Arlington Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Tex. Attorney Gen.*, 37 S.W.3d 152 (Tex. App.—Austin 2001, no pet.); see ORD 615 at 5. But if factual information is so inextricably intertwined with material involving advice, opinion, or recommendation as to make severance of the factual data impractical, the factual information also may be withheld under section 552.111. See Open Records Decision No. 313 at 3 (1982).

This office has also concluded a preliminary draft of a document that is intended for public release in its final form necessarily represents the drafter's advice, opinion, and recommendation with regard to the form and content of the final document, so as to be excepted from disclosure under section 552.111. See Open Records Decision No. 559 at 2 (1990) (applying statutory predecessor). Section 552.111 protects factual information in the draft that also will be included in the final version of the document. See *id.* at 2-3. Thus, section 552.111 encompasses the entire contents, including comments, underlining, deletions, and proofreading marks, of a preliminary draft of a policymaking document that will be released to the public in its final form. See *id.* at 2.

Section 552.111 can also encompass communications between a governmental body and a third party, including a consultant or other party with a privity of interest. See Open Records Decision No. 561 at 9 (1990) (section 552.111 encompasses communications with party with which governmental body has privity of interest or common deliberative process). For section 552.111 to apply, the governmental body must identify the third party and explain the nature of its relationship with the governmental body. Section 552.111 is not applicable to a communication between the governmental body and a third party unless the

governmental body establishes it has a privity of interest or common deliberative process with the third party. *See* ORD 561.

You state a portion of the remaining at issue consists of advice, opinions, and recommendations of department employees related to the policymaking functions of the department. Based on your representations and our review of the information at issue, we find the department has demonstrated portions of the information at issue, which we marked, consist of advice, opinions, or recommendations on the policymaking matters of the department. You further state the remaining information at issue consists of draft policymaking documents that have been or will be released to the public in their final forms. Therefore, the department may withhold the information we marked and the draft policymaking documents in their entireties under section 552.111 of the Government Code. Upon review, however, we find the remaining information at issue is general administrative and purely factual information, does not pertain to policymaking, or was received from an individual with whom you have not demonstrated the department shares a privity of interest or common deliberative process. Thus, we find you have failed to show the remaining information at issue consists of communications containing advice, opinions, or recommendations on the policymaking matters of the department. Accordingly, the department may not withhold the remaining information at issue under section 552.111 of the Government Code.

Section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the home address and telephone number, emergency contact information, social security number, and family member information of a current or former employee or official of a governmental body who requests this information be kept confidential under section 552.024 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(1). Whether a particular item of information is protected by section 552.117(a)(1) must be determined at the time of the governmental body's receipt of the request for the information. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). Thus, information may be withheld under section 552.117(a)(1) only on behalf of a current or former employee or official who made a request for confidentiality under section 552.024 prior to the date of the governmental body's receipt of the request for the information. Information may not be withheld under section 552.117(a)(1) on behalf of a current or former employee or official who did not timely request under section 552.024 the information be kept confidential. The information at issue reveals the individual at issue timely elected confidentiality under section 552.024. Thus, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure the home address, home telephone number, emergency contact information, and social security number of a peace officer, as well as information that reveals whether the peace officer has family members, regardless of whether the peace officer complies with sections 552.024 and 552.1175 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2). We note section 552.1175 is also applicable to personal cellular telephone numbers, provided the

cellular telephone service is not paid for by a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision No. 506 at 5-6 (1988) (section 552.117 not applicable to cellular telephone numbers paid for by governmental body and intended for official use). Section 552.117(a)(2) applies to peace officers as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Accordingly, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; however, the marked cellular telephone number may be withheld only if a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone service.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, motor vehicle title or registration, or personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130. Accordingly, the department must withhold the motor vehicle record information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.137 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body" unless the member of the public consents to its release or the e-mail address is of a type specifically excluded by subsection (c). *See id.* § 552.137(a)-(c). The e-mail address at issue is not excluded by subsection (c). Therefore, the department must withhold the personal e-mail address we marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owner affirmatively consents to its public disclosure.

Section 552.152 of the Government Code provides,

Information in the custody of a governmental body that relates to an employee or officer of the governmental body is excepted from [required public disclosure] if, under the specific circumstances pertaining to the employee or officer, disclosure of the information would subject the employee or officer to a substantial threat of physical harm.

*Id.* § 552.152. You state the information you marked relates to a specific threat made against a department officer. You state release of the "details regarding the scope of the threat or potential countermeasures taken by the [d]epartment" would subject the officer at issue to a substantial threat of physical harm. Based on your representations and our review, we find you have demonstrated the release of the information you marked would subject the officer at issue to a substantial threat of harm. Thus, the department must withhold the information you marked under section 552.152 of the Government Code.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of the information at issue.

In summary, the department must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code. The department must withhold the information we marked and indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code. The department must withhold the marked medical records under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA. The department must withhold the polygraph information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code. The department must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.177 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the employee's dates of birth we marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. The department must withhold the public citizens' dates of birth we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The department may withhold the information you marked under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. The department may withhold the information we indicated under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. The department may withhold the information we marked and indicated under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code. The department may withhold the information we marked and the draft policymaking documents in their entireties under section 552.111 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code. The department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; however, the marked cellular telephone number may be withheld only if a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone service. The department must withhold the motor vehicle record information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the personal e-mail address we marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owner affirmatively consents to its public disclosure. The department must withhold the information you marked under section 552.152 of the Government Code. The department must release the remaining information.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular information at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other information or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at [http://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl\\_ruling\\_info.shtml](http://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml), or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for

providing public information under the Act may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Meagan J. Conway', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Meagan J. Conway  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

MJC/sb

Ref: ID# 642380

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)

4 Third Parties  
(w/o enclosures)