



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

January 25, 2017

Ms. Andrea D. Russell  
Counsel for City of Rhome  
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6000 Western Place, Suite 200  
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OR2017-01664

Dear Ms. Russell:

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# 646147.

The Rhome Police Department (the "department"), which you represent, received a request for the personnel records of a named officer. The department states it has redacted some information pursuant to section 552.130(c) of the Government Code and Open Records Decision No. 670 (2001).<sup>1</sup> The department claims the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.102 of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup> The department also states it notified the Boyd Police Department of the department's receipt of the request for information and of the Boyd Police Department's right to submit arguments to this office as to why the requested information should not be released. *See Gov't Code*

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<sup>1</sup>Section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in section 552.130(a) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See Gov't Code § 552.130(c)*. If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). *See id.* § 552.130(d), (e). Open Records Decision No. 670 authorizes governmental bodies to withhold a peace officer's home address and telephone number, personal cell phone and pager numbers, social security number, and family member information under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code without requesting a decision from this office. *See ORD 670*.

<sup>2</sup>Although the department initially raised the common-law informer's privilege and sections 552.107, 552.108, 552.111, 552.119, and 552.152 of the Government Code, it has not submitted arguments explaining how they apply to the submitted information. Therefore, we presume the department no longer asserts them. *See Gov't Code §§ 552.301, .302*.

§ 552.304 (interested party may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released). We have considered the claimed exceptions and reviewed the submitted information.

The submitted information contains the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (“commission”) identification number of a peace officer.<sup>3</sup> Section 552.002(a) of the Government Code defines “public information” as

information that is written, produced, collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business:

- (1) by a governmental body;
- (2) for a governmental body and the governmental body:
  - (A) owns the information;
  - (B) has a right of access to the information; or
  - (C) spends or contributes public money for the purpose of writing, producing, collecting, assembling, or maintaining the information; or
- (3) by an individual officer or employee of a governmental body in the officer’s or employee’s official capacity and the information pertains to official business of the governmental body.

*Id.* § 552.002(a). In Open Records Decision No. 581 (1990), this office determined certain computer information, such as source codes, documentation information, and other computer programming, that has no significance other than its use as a tool for the maintenance, manipulation, or protection of public property is not the kind of information made public under section 552.021 of the Government Code. We understand an officer’s commission identification number is a unique computer-generated number assigned to peace officers for identification in the commissioner’s electronic database, and may be used as an access device number on the commission website. Accordingly, we find the commission identification number in the submitted information does not constitute public information under section 552.002 of the Government Code. Therefore, the submitted commission

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<sup>3</sup>The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education was renamed the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement by the 83rd Legislature. *See* Act of May 6, 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., ch. 93, § 1.01, 2013 Tex. Gen. Laws 174, 174.

identification number is not subject to the Act and the department is not required to release it.<sup>4</sup>

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. This section encompasses section 611.002 of the Health and Safety Code, which provides in part as follows:

(a) Communications between a patient and a professional, and records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient that are created or maintained by a professional, are confidential.

(b) Confidential communications or records may not be disclosed except as provided by Section 611.004 or 611.0045.

Health & Safety Code § 611.002(a)-(b); *see id.* § 611.001 (defining “patient” and “professional”). Upon review, we find some of the remaining information, which we have marked, consists of mental health records that are subject to chapter 611 of the Health and Safety Code. Therefore, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 611.002 of the Health and Safety Code.<sup>5</sup>

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses federal law. The submitted information contains a W-4 tax form. Section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code provides that tax return information is confidential. *See* 26 U.S.C. § 6103(a)(2), (b)(2)(A), (p)(8); *see also* Attorney General Op. MW-372 (1981). Employee W-4 tax forms are excepted from disclosure by section 6103(a). Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992). Accordingly, the department must withhold the submitted W-4 tax form under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code.

The submitted information contains an Employment Eligibility Verification, Form I-9. Form I-9 is governed by title 8, section 1324a of the United States Code, which provides that the form “may not be used for purposes other than for enforcement of this chapter” and for enforcement of other federal statutes governing crime and criminal investigations. 8 U.S.C. § 1324a(b)(5); *see* 8 C.F.R. § 274a.2(b)(4). Release of this document under the Act would be “for purposes other than for enforcement” of the referenced federal statutes. Accordingly, we conclude the department must withhold the submitted I-9 form under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1324a of title 8 of the United States Code.

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<sup>4</sup>As we are able to make this determination, we need not address your argument against the disclosure of this information.

<sup>5</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address the other argument of the department to withhold this information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code, which governs the public availability of information submitted to the commission under subchapter J of chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code.<sup>6</sup> Section 1701.454 provides as follows:

(a) All information submitted to the commission under this subchapter is confidential and is not subject to disclosure under [the Act], unless the person resigned or was terminated due to substantiated incidents of excessive force or violations of the law other than traffic offenses.

(b) Except as provided by this subchapter, a commission member or other person may not release information submitted under this subchapter.

Occ. Code § 1701.454. The remaining information contains F-5 Separation of Licensee forms that were submitted to the commission pursuant to subchapter J of chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code. The submitted F-5 forms do not reflect the named officer to whom these forms apply was terminated due to substantiated incidents of excessive force or violations of the law other than traffic offenses. Therefore, the department must withhold the submitted F-5 forms, which we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code. However, the remaining information is not confidential under section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code, and the department may not withhold it under section 552.101 on that basis. *See* Open Records Decision No. 649 at 3 (1996) (language of confidentiality provision controls scope of its protection).

The information at issue contains L-2 (Declaration of Medical Condition) and L-3 (Declaration of Psychological and Emotional Health) forms, which are required by the commission. Section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code provides in relevant part as follows:

(a) The commission may not issue a license to a person unless the person is examined by:

(1) a licensed psychologist or by a psychiatrist who declares in writing that the person is in satisfactory psychological and emotional health to serve as the type of officer for which a license is sought; and

(2) a licensed physician who declares in writing that the person does not show any trace of drug dependency or illegal drug use after a blood test or other medical test.

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<sup>6</sup>The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education was renamed the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement by the 83rd Legislature. *See* Act of May 6, 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., ch. 93, § 1.01, 2013 Tex. Gen. Laws 174, 174.

(b) An agency hiring a person for whom a license is sought shall select the examining physician and the examining psychologist or psychiatrist. The agency shall prepare a report of each declaration required by Subsection (a) and shall maintain a copy of the report on file in a format readily accessible to the commission. A declaration is not public information.

Occ. Code § 1701.306(a), (b). The department must withhold the submitted L-2 and L-3 forms under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses chapter 411 of the Government Code, which pertains to criminal history record information (“CHRI”) generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center. Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI that states obtain from the federal government or other states. Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual law with respect to CHRI it generates. *Id.* Section 411.083 of the Government Code makes CHRI the Texas Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) maintains confidential, except DPS may disseminate this information as provided in subchapters E-1 and F of chapter 411 of the Government Code. *See* Gov’t Code § 411.083(a). Sections 411.083(b)(1) and 411.089(a) authorize a criminal justice agency to obtain CHRI, but a criminal justice agency may not release CHRI except to another criminal justice agency for a criminal justice purpose. *Id.* § 411.089(b)(1). Other entities specified in chapter 411 of the Government Code are entitled to obtain CHRI from DPS or another criminal justice agency; however, those entities may not release CHRI except as provided by chapter 411. *See generally id.* §§ 411.090-.127. Thus, any CHRI generated by the federal government or another state may not be made available to the requestor except in accordance with federal regulations. *See* ORD 565. However, driving record information is not made confidential by the confidentiality provisions that govern CHRI. *See* Gov’t Code § 411.082(2)(B) (definition of CHRI does not include driving record information). In addition, section 411.083 does not apply to active warrant information or other information relating to one’s current involvement with the criminal justice system. *See id.* § 411.081(b) (police department allowed to disclose information pertaining to person’s current involvement in the criminal justice system). Upon review, we find some of the information at issue, which we have marked, is confidential under section 411.083. Therefore, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code. However, the remaining information does not contain CHRI for purposes of chapter 411. Accordingly, the remaining information is not confidential under chapter 411, and the department may not withhold it under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that ground.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 411.192 of the Government Code, which provides, in relevant part, as follows:

(a) [DPS] shall disclose to a criminal justice agency information contained in its files and records regarding whether a named individual or any

individual named in a specified list is licensed under this subchapter. Information on an individual subject to disclosure under this section includes the individual's name, date of birth, gender, race, zip code, telephone number, e-mail address, and Internet website address. Except as otherwise provided by this section and by Section 411.193, all other records maintained under this subchapter are confidential and are not subject to mandatory disclosure under the [Act].

(b) An applicant or license holder may be furnished a copy of disclosable records regarding the applicant or license holder on request and the payment of a reasonable fee.

*Id.* § 411.192(a)-(b). The information at issue contains concealed handgun license information that the department appears to have obtained from DPS, which we have marked. Therefore, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.192(a) of the Government Code.

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[.]" Gov't Code § 552.102(a). The Texas Supreme Court has 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). The department must withhold the date of birth of the officer at issue under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. However, the remaining information is not confidential under section 552.102, and the department may not withhold it on that basis.

The remaining information contains a photocopy of an identification badge of the named officer. Section 552.139(b)(3) of the Government Code provides, "a photocopy or other copy of an identification badge issued to an official or employee of a governmental body" is confidential.<sup>7</sup> Gov't Code § 552.139(b)(3). Therefore, the department must withhold this information, which we have marked, under section 552.139(b)(3) of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial*

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<sup>7</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body. See Open Records Decision Nos. 481 at 2 (1987), 480 at 5 (1987).

*Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. This office has found the following types of information are excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy: some kinds of medical information, *see* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987); and personal financial information not relating to the financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992), 545 (1990). 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 of Public Accounts v. Attorney General of Texas*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). *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. *Tex. 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. Nevertheless, because "the right of privacy is purely personal[.]" that right "terminates upon the death of the person whose privacy is invaded[.]" *Moore v. Charles B. Pierce Film Enters., Inc.*, 589 S.W.2d 489, 491 (Tex. Civ. App.—Texarkana 1979, writ ref'd n.r.e.); *see also Justice v. Belo Broadcasting Corp.*, 472 F. Supp. 145, 147 (N.D. Tex. 1979) ("action for invasion of privacy can be maintained only by a living individual whose privacy is invaded" (quoting Restatement (Second) of Torts § 6521 (1977))); Attorney General Opinions JM-229 (1984) ("the right of privacy lapses upon death"), H-917 (1976) ("We are . . . of the opinion that the Texas courts would follow the almost uniform rule of other jurisdictions that the right of privacy lapses upon death."); Open Records Decision No. 272 (1981) ("the right of privacy is personal and lapses upon death"). Thus, the department must withhold the dates of birth of living individuals in the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. We also find some of the remaining information, which we have marked, satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the department must also withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we conclude the remaining information is not confidential under common-law privacy, and the department may not withhold it under section 552.101 on that ground.

Section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure the home addresses, home telephone numbers, 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 section 552.024 or section 552.1175 of the Government Code.<sup>8</sup> Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2). Section 552.117 also encompasses a personal cellular telephone number, provided a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone service. *See* Open Records Decision No. 506 at 5-6 (1988) (section 552.117 not applicable to cellular telephone numbers paid for by governmental body

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<sup>8</sup>"Peace officer" is defined by article 2.12 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.

and intended for official use). We have marked personal information of the named officer that the department must withhold under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; however, the department may only withhold the cellular telephone number marked under section 552.117(a)(2) if the cellular telephone service was not provided to the officer at issue at public expense. However, we conclude the department has not established any of the remaining information is confidential under section 552.117(a)(2). Thus, the department may not withhold any of the remaining information on that ground.

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. The department must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.136(b) of the Government Code provides, "[n]otwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential." *Id.* § 552.136(b). This office has determined an insurance policy number is an access device number for purposes of section 552.136. Open Records Decision No. 684 at 9 (2009). Thus, the department must withhold the insurance policy number we have marked under section 552.136 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* Gov't Code § 552.137(a)-(c). Section 552.137 does not apply to a government employee's work e-mail address because such an address is not that of the employee as a "member of the public," but is instead the address of the individual as a government employee. The e-mail address at issue does not appear to be of a type specifically excluded by section 552.137(c), and the department does not inform us a member of the public has affirmatively consented to its release. Therefore, the department must withhold the e-mail address we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code.

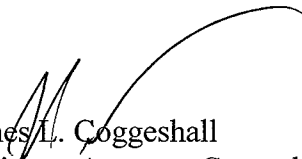
To conclude, the submitted commission identification number is not subject to the Act and the department is not required to release it. The department must withhold the following: (1) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 611.002 of the Health and Safety Code; (2) the submitted W-4 tax form under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code; (3) the submitted I-9 form under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1324a of title 8 of the United States Code; (4) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code; (5) the submitted L-2 and L-3 forms under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.306

of the Occupations Code; (6) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with sections 411.083 and 411.192(a) of the Government Code; (7) the date of birth of the officer at issue under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code; (8) the information we have marked under section 552.139(b)(3) of the Government Code; (9) the dates of birth of living individuals and the information we have marked in the remaining documents under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy; (10) the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; however, the department may only withhold the cellular telephone number marked under section 552.117(a)(2) if the cellular telephone service was not provided to the officer at issue at public expense; and (11) the information we have marked under sections 552.130, 552.136, and 552.137 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,



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Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JLC/bw

Ref: ID# 646147

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)