



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

May 25, 2017

Ms. Sylvia McClellan
Assistant City Attorney
Criminal Law & Police Division
City of Dallas
1400 South Lamar
Dallas, Texas 75215

OR2017-11466

Dear Ms. McClellan:

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# 659305 (DPD Request No. 2017-03917).

The Dallas Police Department (the "department") received a request for information pertaining to a specified internal affairs investigation. You indicate the department will release some of the requested information. You claim some of the remaining requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.107, 552.117, 552.130, and 552.136 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative samples of information.²

¹We note, and you acknowledge, the department did not comply with section 552.301 of the Government Code in requesting a ruling from this office. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(b). Nonetheless, because sections 552.101, 552.107, 552.117, 552.130, and 552.136 of the Government Code can provide compelling reasons to overcome the presumption of openness, we will consider their applicability to the submitted information. *See id.* §§ 552.007, .302, .352. We will also address the applicability of section 552.102 of the Government Code, which can also provide a compelling reason to withhold information. We note the Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

²We assume the "representative samples" of records submitted to this office are truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

We note the submitted information includes information that is excepted from disclosure under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. 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). 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, 348 (Tex. 2010). Upon review, we find the department must withhold the date of birth we have marked and indicated under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code.

Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information subject to the attorney-client privilege. 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 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 have marked documents communications between a privileged parties that were made for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services to the department. You also state the communications were intended to be

confidential and have remained confidential. Based on your representations and our review, we find the department may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the home address, home telephone number, social security number, emergency contact information, and family member information of a peace officer, as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. *See* Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2); Open Records Decision No. 622 (1994). Accordingly, the department must withhold the information we have marked and indicated under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code. However, the remaining information you have marked and indicated does not consist of the home address, home telephone number, social security number, emergency contact information, or family member information of a peace officer. Accordingly, the department may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.117(a)(2).

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. Section 552.101 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 Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). The court of appeals has concluded public citizens' dates of birth are protected by common-law privacy pursuant to section 552.101. *See 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.).

Upon review, we find the department must withhold the public citizen's date of birth you marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code. However, the remaining information you have marked and indicated pertains to an individual who has been deidentified and whose privacy interests are thus protected. Thus, none of the remaining information at issue may be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information that relates to a motor vehicle operator's license or driver's license or a motor vehicle title or registration issued by a Texas agency, or an agency of another state or country. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1)-(2). Upon review, we find the department must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.136 of the Government Code provides, "[n]otwithstanding any other provision of [the Act], 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); *see id.* § 552.136(a) (defining “access device”). You explain the employee identification number you have marked is used in conjunction with one additional digit to access credit union bank accounts. We therefore conclude the department must withhold the employee identification number you have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

In summary, the department must withhold the date of birth we have marked and indicated under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. The department may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.107 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the information we have marked and indicated under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code. The department must withhold the public citizen’s date of birth you marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the information you have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released.

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, 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,


Jennifer Copeland
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JC/sb

Ref: ID# 659305

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)