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ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

August 29, 2017

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OR2017-19782

Dear Mr. Brown:

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# 673086.

The Fulshear Police Department (the "department"), which you represent, received a request for the personnel files of two named officers. We understand the department will redact information pursuant to sections 552.130, 552.136, and 552.147 of the Government Code and under section 552.137 of the Government Code in accordance with Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009).¹ We further understand the department will redact information subject to section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code in accordance with Open Records

¹We note 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). Section 552.136(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in section 552.136(b) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See id.* § 552.136(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.136(e). *See id.* § 552.136(d), (e). Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office. *See id.* § 552.147(b). Open Records Decision No. 684 serves as a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold certain categories of information, including personal e-mail addresses under section 552.137 of the Government Code, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision. *See* ORD 684.

Decision No. 670 (2001).² You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.103, 552.114, and 552.122 of the Government Code. You also state release of the submitted information may implicate the proprietary interests of Stanard & Associates, Inc. ("Stanard"). Accordingly, you state, and provide documentation showing, you notified Stanard of the request for information and of its right to submit arguments to this office as to why the submitted information should not be released. *See* Gov't Code § 552.305(d); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 542 (1990) (statutory predecessor to section 552.305 permits governmental body to rely on interested third party to raise and explain applicability of exception in the Act in certain circumstances). We have received comments from Stanard. We have considered submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the submitted information contains peace officers' Texas Commission on Law Enforcement ("TCOLE") identification numbers. 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.

Gov't Code § 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

²Open Records Decision No. 670 authorizes all governmental bodies to withhold the current and former home addresses and telephone numbers, personal cellular telephone and pager numbers, social security numbers, and family member information of peace officers under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision. ORD 670 at 6.

TCOLE 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 TCOLE website. Thus, we find the TCOLE identification numbers in the submitted information do not constitute public information under section 552.002 of the Government Code. Therefore, the submitted TCOLE identification numbers are not subject to the Act and need not be released to the requestor.³

Next, we note some of the submitted information is subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.022(a) provides, in relevant part:

(a) [T]he following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure unless made confidential under this chapter or other law:

(1) a completed report, audit, evaluation, or investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body, except as provided by Section 552.108[.]

Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(1). The submitted information includes completed evaluations that are subject to section 552.022(a)(1). The department must release the completed evaluations pursuant to section 552.022(a)(1) unless they are excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code or are made confidential under the Act or other law. *See id.* You seek to withhold the information subject to section 552.022(a)(1) under section 552.103 of the Government Code. However, section 552.103 is discretionary in nature and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive Gov't Code § 552.103); *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions). Therefore, the information subject to section 552.022 may not be withheld under section 552.103 of the Government Code. We will consider your arguments for the information not subject to section 552.022.

Section 552.103 of the Government Code provides as follows:

(a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.

³As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

....

(c) Information relating to litigation involving a governmental body or an officer or employee of a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) only if the litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

Id. § 552.103(a), (c). A governmental body has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show that the section 552.103(a) exception is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing that (1) litigation was pending or reasonably anticipated on the date the governmental body received the request for information, and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *Univ. of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479, 481 (Tex. App.—Austin 1997, orig. proceeding); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210, 212 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990). A governmental body must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under section 552.103(a).

You state, and submit documentation demonstrating, the instant request for information relates to a pending criminal prosecution in the City of Fulshear Municipal Court. We note, however, the department is not a party to the pending case and, thus, does not have a litigation interest in the matter for purposes of section 552.103. *See* Gov't Code § 552.103(a); Open Records Decision No. 575 at 2 (1990) (statutory predecessor to section 552.103 only applies when governmental body is party to litigation). In such a situation we require an affirmative representation from the governmental body with the litigation interest that it wants the information at issue withheld from disclosure under section 552.103. In this case, you have not provided us with any such representation. Therefore, you have not demonstrated the applicability of section 552.103 of the Government Code to the submitted information and the department may not withhold the information on that basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public 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 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 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 at 3-4 (1988), 370 at 2 (1983), 343 at 1 (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 at 1 (1990). Upon review, we find the information we have marked is confidential under the MPA. Accordingly, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA. However, we find you have not demonstrated any of the remaining information is confidential under the MPA. Accordingly, the department may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses laws that make criminal history record information (“CHRI”) confidential. CHRI generated by the National Crime Information Center (“NCIC”) or by the Texas Crime Information Center is confidential under federal and state law. CHRI means “information collected about a person by a criminal justice agency that consists of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, informations, and other formal criminal charges and their dispositions.” Gov’t Code § 411.082(2). Part 20 of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI obtained from the NCIC network or other states. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 20.21. The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual law with respect to CHRI it generates. Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). 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 subchapter E-1 or subchapter F of chapter 411 of the Government Code. *See* Gov’t Code § 411.083. Sections 411.083(b)(1) and 411.089(a) authorize a criminal justice agency to obtain CHRI. However, a criminal justice agency may only release CHRI to another criminal justice agency for a criminal justice purpose. *Id.* § 411.089(b)(1). Thus, CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government

Code in conjunction with subchapter F of chapter 411 of the Government Code. We note Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") numbers constitute CHRI generated by the FBI. However, we also note section 411.083 does not apply to active warrant information, information relating to an individual's current involvement in the criminal justice system, or driving record information. *Id.* §§ 411.081(b) (police department allowed to disclose information pertaining to person's current involvement with criminal justice system), .082(2)(B).

Upon review, we find the information we have marked under chapter 411 constitutes confidential CHRI. Therefore, the department must withhold this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with chapter 411 of the Government Code and federal law.⁴ However, we find you have failed to demonstrate any portion of the remaining information at issue constitutes CHRI for purposes of chapter 411 or federal law. Therefore, the department may not withhold any of the remaining information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government Code on this basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses 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 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.

⁴As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address your other arguments to withhold this information.

(c) A polygraph examiner to whom information acquired from a polygraph examination is disclosed under Subsection (a)(4) may not disclose the information except as provided by this section.

Occ. Code § 1703.306. The information you have marked consists of polygraph information that is confidential under section 1703.306, and the requestor does not appear to have a right of access to the information under that section. Accordingly, the department must withhold the information you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code.⁵

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 411.192 of the Government Code, which governs the release of information maintained by DPS concerning the licensure of an individual to carry a concealed handgun. Section 411.192 provides, in relevant part:

(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.

Gov't Code § 411.192(a)-(b). The remaining information contains concealed handgun license information obtained from DPS. In this instance, the requestor is neither a license holder nor a criminal justice agency. Thus, the department must withhold the concealed handgun license information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.192 of the Government Code.

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 TCOLE under subchapter J of chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code. Section 1701.454 provides as follows:

⁵As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address your other arguments to withhold this information.

(a) All information submitted to the [TCOLE] under this subchapter is confidential and is not subject to disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code, 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 [TCOLE] member or other person may not release information submitted under this subchapter.

Occ. Code § 1701.454. You seek to withhold the F5R Forms in the submitted information under section 1701.454. Upon review, we find the information at issue was not submitted to TCOLE under subchapter J of chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code. Accordingly, we conclude the department may not withhold the F5R Forms under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses information protected by section 730.004 of the Transportation Code, which provides “an agency may not disclose personal information about any person obtained by the agency in connection with a motor vehicle record.” Transp. Code § 730.004. “Personal information” includes a person’s name, address, and driver identification number, but not the zip code. *Id.* § 730.003(6). DPS is an “agency” for purposes of chapter 730. *See id.* § 730.003(1) (“agency” is state agency that compiles or maintains motor vehicle records). We understand some of the remaining information was obtained by the department from DPS. *See id.* § 730.007(a)(2)(A)(i) (personal information may be disclosed to government agency in carrying out its functions). An authorized recipient of personal information may not re-disclose the personal information and to do so is a misdemeanor offense. *Id.* § 730.013(a), (d). Accordingly, we find the department must withhold the information it has marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with sections 730.004 and 730.013 of the Transportation Code.⁶

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). We understand the department to assert the privacy analysis under section 552.102(a) is the same as the common-law privacy test under section 552.101 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). In *Hubert v. Harte-Hanks Texas Newspapers, Inc.*, 652 S.W.2d 546, 549-51 (Tex. App.—Austin 1983, writ ref’d n.r.e.), the court of appeals ruled the privacy test under section 552.102(a) is the same

⁶As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

as the *Industrial Foundation* privacy test. However, the Texas Supreme Court has expressly disagreed with *Hubert's* interpretation of section 552.102(a), and held the privacy standard under section 552.102(a) differs from the *Industrial Foundation* test under section 552.101. See *Tex. Comptroller of Pub. Accounts v. Attorney Gen. of Tex.*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). The supreme court also considered the applicability of section 552.102(a) and held it excepts from disclosure the dates of birth of state employees in the payroll database of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. See *id.* at 348. Upon review, we find the department must withhold the employees' dates of birth you have marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code.

As stated above, section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects the specific types of information the Texas Supreme Court held to be intimate or embarrassing in *Industrial Foundation*. *Indus. Found.*, 540 S.W.2d at 685. 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. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. The doctrine of common-law privacy protects a compilation of an individual's criminal history, which is highly embarrassing information, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person. Cf. *United States Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749, 764 (1989) (when considering prong regarding individual's privacy interest, court recognized distinction between public records found in courthouse files and local police stations and compiled summary of information and noted individual has significant privacy interest in compilation of one's criminal history). Furthermore, we find a compilation of a private citizen's criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public. We note records relating to routine traffic violations are not considered criminal history information. Cf. Gov't Code § 411.082(2)(B) (criminal history record information does not include driving record information).

Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. See Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). This office has also found personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy. See, e.g., Open Records Decision Nos. 545 (1990) (common-law privacy protects mortgage payments, assets, bills, and credit history), 523 (1989) (common-law privacy protects credit reports, financial statements, and other personal financial information), 373 (1983) (sources of income not related to financial transaction between individual and governmental body protected under common-law privacy).

Upon review, we find the information we have marked meets the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. The department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction

with common-law privacy. However, we find none of the remaining information is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest. Therefore, the department may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on this basis.

Section 552.114(a) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure student records “at an educational institution funded wholly or partly by state revenue.” Gov’t Code § 552.114(a). This office has determined the same analysis applies under section 552.114 and Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (“FERPA”), section 1232g of title 20 of the United States Code. FERPA governs the availability of student records held by educational institutions or agencies receiving federal funds. We note section 552.114 and FERPA apply only to student records in the custody of an educational institution and records directly transferred from an educational institution to a third party. *See* 34 C.F.R. § 99.33(a)(2). The department contends some of the remaining information is confidential under section 552.114 and FERPA. However, the department is not an educational institution. *See* Open Records Decision No. 309 at 3 (1983) (City of Fort Worth not an “educational agency” for purposes of FERPA). Further, the department does not indicate any of the requested information was received from an educational institution. Therefore, we conclude the department may not withhold any of the remaining information on the basis of section 552.114 of the Government Code.

Section 552.122(a) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[a] test item developed by an educational institution that is funded wholly or in part by state revenue[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.122(a). In Open Records Decision No. 626 (1994), this office determined the term “test item” in section 552.122 includes “any standard means by which an individual’s or group’s knowledge or ability in a particular area is evaluated.” ORD 626 at 6. The question of whether specific information falls within the scope of section 552.122(a) must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *Id.* at 7. Traditionally, this office has applied section 552.122 where release of “test items” might compromise the effectiveness of future examinations. *See* Open Records Decision No. 118 (1976). *See generally* ORD 626 at 4-5. Section 552.122 also protects the answers to test questions when the answers might reveal the questions themselves. *See* Attorney General Opinion JM-640 at 3 (1987).

The department seeks to withhold some of the remaining information under section 552.122 of the Government Code. The department asserts the information is a “standard means by which an officer’s knowledge in law enforcement is evaluated.” Based on your representations and our review, we find portions of the information at issue, which we have marked, consist of “test items” under section 552.122(a) of the Government Code. Furthermore, we find release of some of the answers to the questions, which we have also marked, would reveal the questions themselves. Therefore, the department may withhold the

information we marked under section 552.122(a) of the Government Code.⁷ However, we find the department may not withhold any portion of the remaining information at issue under section 552.122 of the Government Code.

We note some of the remaining information may be subject to section 552.1175 of the Government Code, which protects the home address, home telephone number, emergency contact information, date of birth, social security number, and family member information of certain individuals, when that information is held by a governmental body in a non-employment capacity and the individual elects to keep the information confidential. Gov't Code § 552.1175. Section 552.1175 applies, in part, to “peace officers as defined by Article 2.12, Code of Criminal Procedure[.]” *Id.* § 552.1175(a)(1). Thus, to the extent the individual at issue is a licensed peace officer and elects to restrict access to their information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), then the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.1175 of the Government Code. However, if the individual whose information is at issue is not a licensed peace officer or does not elect to restrict access to the information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), then the department may not withhold this information under section 552.1175.

As noted above, you state you will redact access device numbers under section 552.136(c) of the Government Code. However, we find the remaining information contains additional information subject to section 552.136, which states “[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”). Upon review, the department must also withhold the information we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

In summary, the submitted TCOLE identification numbers are not subject to the Act and need not be released to the requestor. The department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA. The department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with chapter 411 of the Government Code and federal law. The department must withhold the information you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code. The department must withhold the concealed handgun license information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.192 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the information you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with sections 730.004 and 730.013 of the Transportation Code. The department must withhold the employees’ dates of birth you have marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. The department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code

⁷As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address Stanard’s arguments against disclosure.

in conjunction with common-law privacy. The department may withhold the information we marked under section 552.122(a) of the Government Code. To the extent the individual at issue is a licensed peace officer and elects to restrict access to their information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), then the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.1175 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the information we 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,



Paige Lay
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

PL/som

Ref: ID# 673086

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

Third Party
(w/o enclosures)