



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

April 24, 2019

Mr. Zachary A. Petrov
Counsel for the City of Hedwig
Johnson Petrov LLP
2929 Allen Parkway, Suite 3150
Houston, Texas 77019

OR2019-10886

Dear Mr. Petrov:

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# 760849.

The Hedwig Police Department (the "department"), which you represent, received a request for all public information in a named employee's personnel file. You state you are releasing some of the requested information. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.117, 552.122, 552.130, and 552.136 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses section 159.002 of the Occupations Code, which provides, in part:

(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(b), (c). This office has concluded the protection afforded by section 159.002 extends to records created by either a physician or someone under the supervision of a physician and information obtained from those records. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 487 (1987), 370 (1983), 343 (1982). We note a billing record is not considered a medical record. *See* Occ. Code § 159.001(1)-(2). Additionally, we note the remaining information that the department seeks to withhold under the MPA consists of a report of the result of a drug test. Section 159.001 of the MPA defines “patient” as “a person who, to receive medical care, consults with or is seen by a physician.” Occ. Code § 159.001(3). Because the individual at issue did not receive medical care in the administration of the drug test, he is not a patient for purposes of section 159.002. Upon review, we find none of the information in Exhibit B constitutes medical records subject to section 159.002. Accordingly, the department may not withhold any of the information in Exhibit B under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

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 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). Upon review, we find the department must withhold the date of birth we marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code.¹

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 Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. This office has found personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992) (employee’s designation of retirement beneficiary, choice of insurance carrier, election of optional coverages, direct deposit authorization, forms allowing employee to allocate pretax compensation to group insurance, health care or dependent care), 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 marked satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the department must withhold the information we marked under section

¹As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.² However, we find the department has failed to demonstrate any of the remaining information is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public interest. Accordingly, the department may not withhold any of the remaining information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

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). Section 552.117(a)(2) applies to peace officers as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. We note section 552.117 also encompasses a personal cellular telephone number, unless the cellular service is paid for by a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision No. 506 at 5-7 (1988) (statutory predecessor to section 552.117 not applicable to cellular telephone numbers provided and paid for by governmental body and intended for official use). Upon review, we find the department must withhold the information we marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; however, the department may only withhold the marked cellular telephone numbers if the cellular telephone services are not paid for by a governmental body.

Section 552.122 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “a test item developed by a . . . governmental body[.]” Gov't Code § 552.122(b). In Open Records Decision No. 626 (1994), this office determined that 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,” but does not encompass evaluations of an employee's overall job performance or suitability. Open Records Decision No. 626 at 6 (1994). The question of whether specific information falls within the scope of section 552.122(b) must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *Id.* Traditionally, this office has applied section 552.122 where release of “test items” might compromise the effectiveness of future examinations. *Id.* at 4-5; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 118 (1976) (construing statutory predecessor). 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); ORD 626 at 8.

The information at issue consists of a standardized “Police Officer Selection Test” taken by the named employee. You argue this information constitutes test items under section 552.122 of the Government Code. You state that you intend to reuse this test in the future and that release of the questions or answers would defeat the purpose of the test and compromise future examinations. We agree that the questions and written responses in the “Police Officer Selection Test” qualify as test items under section 552.122(b) of the Government Code. However, we find that the responses marked on the scantron answer

²As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

sheet to the "Police Officer Selection Test" do not reveal the test items. We therefore conclude that the department may withhold the portions of the "Police Officer Selection Test" we marked under section 552.122 of the Government Code, but the remaining information must be released.

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. However, you have failed to demonstrate any of the remaining information at issue is subject to section 552.130. Thus, the department may not withhold any of the remaining information at issue under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the department must withhold the date of birth we marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. The department must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The department must withhold the information we marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; however, the department may only withhold the marked cellular telephone numbers if the cellular telephone services are not paid for by a governmental body. The department may withhold the information we marked under section 552.122 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, 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,



Ashley Crutchfield
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

AC/gw

Ref: ID# 760849

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)