



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

April 30, 2019

Mr. Les Moore
Police Legal Adviser
Irving Police Department
P.O. Box 152288
Irving, Texas 75015

OR2019-11442

Dear Mr. Moore:

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# 762746 (Irving Tracking No PI-19-637).

The City of Irving (the "city") received a request for the requestor's candidate file. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim 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." Gov't Code § 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes such as section 143.089 of the Local Government Code. You state the city is a civil service city under chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. Section 143.089 provides for the maintenance of two different types of personnel files for each police officer employed by a civil service city: one that must be maintained as part of the officer's civil service file and another that the police department may maintain for its own internal use. *See* Local Gov't Code § 143.089(a), (g). Information maintained in a police department's internal file pursuant to section 143.089(g) is confidential and must not be released. *City of San Antonio v. Tex. Attorney Gen.*, 851 S.W.2d 946, 949 (Tex. App.—Austin 1993, writ denied).

You state the submitted information is contained within the city police department's internal files maintained pursuant to section 143.089(g). Section 143.089(a) of the Local Government Code requires the civil service director to maintain a personnel file on each "police officer." Likewise, section 143.089(g) states that a police department may maintain its own personnel file on each "police officer." Both subsections refer to "police officer." Section 143.003 defines a police officer as a member of a police department or other peace officer who was appointed in substantial compliance with chapter 143 or who is entitled to civil service status under section 143.005, 143.084, or 143.103. *See* Local Gov't Code § 143.003(5) (defining "police officer" for purposes of section 143.089). In this instance, the submitted documentation reveals the requestor was not hired by the city's police department. Thus, the requestor was not appointed in substantial compliance with chapter 143 and, therefore, is not entitled to the rights and privileges of chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. Accordingly, the city may not withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 143.089(g).

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 (the "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). Title 28, part 20 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)*. *See generally* Gov't Code §§ 411.081-.1409. Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI the Texas Department of Public Safety ("DPS") maintains, except DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter E-1 or F 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; however, 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, 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* Gov't Code § 411.081(b) (police department allowed to disclose information pertaining to person's current involvement in criminal justice system). We also note the term CHRI does not include driving record information. *See id.* § 411.082(2)(B). Accordingly, the city must withhold the CHRI we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with federal law and chapter 411 of the Government Code.

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[.]

(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)(1), (b). The remaining information contains information acquired from a polygraph examination of the requestor. Thus, the city has the discretion to release the polygraph information, which we have marked, pursuant to section 1703.306(a)(1). *See* Open Records Decision No. 481 at 9 (1987) (predecessor to section 1703.306 permitted, but did not require, examination results to be disclosed to examinees). Otherwise, the city must withhold the polygraph information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 1703.306.

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 or embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. The Third 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.). Additionally, this office has found that personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is generally intimate or embarrassing. *See generally* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 at 9-10 (1992), 545 (1990) (deferred compensation information, participation in voluntary investment program, election of optional insurance coverage, mortgage payments, assets, bills, and credit history), 523 (1989) (common-law privacy protects credit reports, financial statements, and other personal financial information), 373 (1983). Whether the public's interest in obtaining personal financial information is sufficient to justify its disclosure must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *See* ORD 373.

Upon review, we find the remaining information contains information that satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. However, we note information that has been filed with a court is not protected by common-law privacy. *See Star-Telegram v. Walker*, 834 S.W.2d 54 (Tex. 1992) (common-law privacy not applicable to court-filed document). As such, the city may not withhold the dates of birth or other information within the court-filed document, which we have indicated, under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. Further, we note the requestor has a special right of access under section 552.023 of the Government Code to information pertaining to himself and his minor children that would otherwise be withheld to protect their privacy. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(b) (governmental body may not deny access to person or person's representative to whom information relates on grounds that information is considered confidential under privacy principles); ORD 481 at 4 (privacy theories not implicated when individual requests information concerning himself). Thus, the city may not withhold information pertaining to the requestor or his minor children under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. Accordingly, we conclude the city must withhold the information we have marked, as well as the dates of birth of public citizens other than the requestor and his minor children that are not located in the court-filed document we have indicated, under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.1175 of the Government Code 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.¹ 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). 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) (statutory predecessor to-section 552.117 of the Government Code not applicable to cellular telephone numbers provided and paid for by governmental body and intended for official use). Some of the remaining information pertains to a peace officer not employed by the city. Thus, to the extent the information we have marked pertains to a peace officer who is currently licensed under article 2.12 and the officer elects to restrict access to his information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.1175. However, the city may not withhold the marked cellular telephone number if the service is paid for with governmental funds.

¹The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit, a motor vehicle title or registration, or a personal identification document issued by an agency of Texas or another state or country is excepted from public release. Gov't Code § 552.130(a). We conclude the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.130.

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). *Id.* § 552.137(a)-(c). The e-mail addresses we have marked are not of the types specifically excluded by section 552.137(c). *See id.* § 552.137(c). Accordingly, the city must withhold the e-mail addresses we have marked under section 552.137 unless the owners of the addresses affirmatively consent to their release.

We note some of the remaining information appears to be subject to copyright law. A custodian of public records must comply with the copyright law and is not required to furnish copies of records that are copyrighted. Open Records Decision No. 180 at 3 (1977). A governmental body must allow inspection of copyrighted materials unless an exception applies to the information. *Id.*; *see* Open Records Decision No. 109 (1975). If a member of the public wishes to make copies of copyrighted materials, the person must do so unassisted by the governmental body. In making copies, the member of the public assumes the duty of compliance with the copyright law and the risk of a copyright infringement suit.

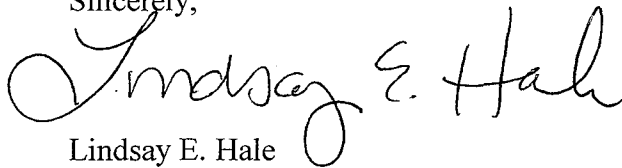
In summary, the city must withhold the CHRI we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with federal law and chapter 411 of the Government Code. The city has the discretion to release the polygraph information we have marked pursuant to section 1703.306(a)(1) of the Occupations Code; otherwise, the city must withhold the polygraph information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1703.306. The city must withhold the information we have marked, as well as the dates of birth of public citizens other than the requestor and his minor children that are not located in the court-filed document we have indicated, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. To the extent the individual at issue is a peace officer who is currently licensed under article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the officer elects to restrict access to his information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.1175 of the Government Code; however, the city may not withhold the marked cellular telephone number if the service is paid for with governmental funds. The city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The city must withhold the e-mail addresses we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code unless the owners of the addresses affirmatively consent to their release.

The city must release the remaining information; however, any information protected by copyright may only be released in accordance with copyright law.²

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,



Lindsay E. Hale
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

LEH/mo

Ref: ID# 762746

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

²We note the information being released contains social security numbers. 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 under the Act. Gov't Code § 552.147(b). The requestor has a right, however, to his own social security number. *See generally id.* § 552.023(b). Additionally, we note the requestor has a right of access beyond that of the general public to some of the information being released. *See id.* §§ 552.023(a), .137(b), .140(c)(1); ORD 481 at 4. Accordingly, if the city receives another request for this information from an individual other than this requestor, the city must again seek a ruling from this office.