



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

August 4, 2020

Ms. Mary King
Bastrop County Sheriff's Office
200 Jackson Street
Bastrop, Texas 78602

OR2020-19474

Dear Ms. King:

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# 838379 (Ref. No. 2020-0021).

The Bastrop County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office") received a request for information pertaining to communications with the Texas Commission on Jail Standards regarding specified topics from a specified time period. You state the sheriff's office released some of the requested information. You claim some of the submitted information is either not subject to the Act or excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.130, and 552.147 of the Government Code. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the submitted information contains a peace officer's Texas Commission on Law Enforcement ("TCOLE") identification number. 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. Additionally, we understand a TCOLE identification number is a unique computer-generated number assigned to licensees for identification in TCOLE's electronic database and may be used as an access device number on the TCOLE website. Accordingly, we find the submitted TCOLE number is not "public information" for purposes of the Act, and the sheriff's office is not required to release this information in response to this request.

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 of the Government Code encompasses chapter 411 of the Government Code, which makes confidential criminal history record information ("CHRI") generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center. *See id.* § 411.083(a). 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 ch. 411 subch. F. 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 F, or subchapter E-1, of the Government Code. *See id.* § 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 not release CHRI except to another criminal justice agency for a criminal justice purpose. *Id.* § 411.089(b)(1). Thus, any CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency not pertaining to the named individual must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with Government Code chapter 411. We further note Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI") numbers constitute CHRI generated by the FBI. Therefore, the sheriff's office must withhold the submitted FBI numbers and the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code and federal law. However, upon review, we find you have failed to demonstrate any the remaining information at issue consists of CHRI for section 411.083 purposes. Accordingly, no portion of the remaining information may be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 411.083.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the Medical Practice Act (the “MPA”), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code, which provides in pertinent part, the following:

(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). 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 (1987), 370 (1983), 343 (1982). Information that is subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See* Occ. Code §§ 159.002, .004. Upon review, we find some of the information at issue constitutes medical records. As such, the sheriff’s office must withhold the information, a representative sample of which we marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA.¹ However, we find none of the remaining information at issue constitutes confidential medical records for the purposes of the MPA; thus, the sheriff’s office may not withhold the remaining information at issue on this basis.

Section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if: (1) release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(1) must explain how and why the release of the information at issue would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706, 710 (Tex. 1977). You state Exhibits B-1 and B-2 relate to pending criminal investigations by the sheriff’s office. Based on this representation, we conclude the release of this information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. *See Houston Chronicle Publ’g Co. v. City*

¹ As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information. Additionally, this ruling does not affect an individual’s right of access to a patient’s medical records from the physician who provided treatment under the MPA. *See* Occ. Code §§ 159.004-.006; *cf. Abbott v. Tex. State Bd. of Pharmacy*, 391 S.W.3d 253 (Tex. App.— Austin 2012, no pet.) (MPA does not provide patient general right of access to his or her medical records from governmental body responding to request for information under Public Information Act).

of *Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177, 186-87 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975) (delineating law enforcement interests present in active cases), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976).

Section 552.108 does not except from disclosure basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime. Gov't Code § 552.108(c). Basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. See 531 S.W.2d at 186-88; Open Records Decision No. 127 at 3-4 (1976) (summarizing types of information deemed public by *Houston Chronicle*). Thus, with the exception of basic information, the sheriff's office may withhold Exhibits B-1 and B-2 under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the internal records and notations of law enforcement agencies and prosecutors when their release would interfere with law enforcement and crime prevention. Gov't Code § 552.108(b)(1); see also Open Records Decision No. 531 at 2 (1989) (quoting *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977)). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(b)(1) must explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. See Gov't Code §§ 552.108(b)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); see also *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706. Section 552.108(b)(1) is intended to protect "information which, if released, would permit private citizens to anticipate weaknesses in a police department, avoid detection, jeopardize officer safety, and generally undermine police efforts to effectuate the laws of this State." See *City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d 320, 327 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, no pet.). This office has concluded section 552.108(b)(1) excepts from public disclosure information relating to the security or operation of a law enforcement agency. See, e.g., Open Records Decision Nos. 531 (release of detailed use offeree guidelines would unduly interfere with law enforcement), 252 (1980) (section 552.108 of the Government Code is designed to protect investigative techniques and procedures used in law enforcement), 143 (1976) (disclosure of specific operations or specialized equipment directly related to investigation or detection of crime may be excepted). Section 552.108(b)(1) is not applicable, however, to generally known policies and procedures. See, e.g., ORDs 531 at 2-3 (Penal Code provisions, common law rules, and constitutional limitations on use offeree not protected), 252 at 3 (governmental body failed to indicate why investigative procedures and techniques requested were any different from those commonly known).

You state Exhibit E consists of blueprints and a photograph of a department facility. You argue the release of this information would "permit private citizens to anticipate weaknesses in a police department, avoid detection, jeopardize officer safety, and generally undermine police efforts to effectuate the laws of this State." You also state "release of these records would subject officers to a substantial threat of harm and poses a security risk." Based on these representations and our review, we agree the release of the information at issue would interfere with law enforcement. Accordingly, the sheriff's office may withhold Exhibit E under section 552.108(b)(1) 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. The 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 some of the remaining information satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the sheriff's office must withhold all public citizens' dates of birth and the information, a representative sample of which we marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Some of the remaining information may be subject to section 552.1175 of the Government Code.² Section 552.1175 provides in part:

(a) This section applies only to:

(1) peace officers as defined by Article 2.12, Code of Criminal Procedure[.]

(b) Information that relates to the home address, home telephone number, emergency contact information, date of birth, or social security number of an individual to whom this section applies, or that reveals whether the individual has family members is confidential and may not be disclosed to the public under this chapter if the individual to whom the information relates:

(1) chooses to restrict public access to the information; and

(2) notifies the governmental body of the individual's choice on a form provided by the governmental body, accompanied by evidence of the individual's status.

Gov't Code § 552.1175(a)(1), (b). We note 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) (section 552.117 not applicable to cellular telephone numbers paid for by governmental body and intended for official use). Some of the remaining information relates to individuals who may be licensed as peace officers of other law enforcement agencies at the time the information at issue was created. However, we are unable to determine from the information provided which, if any, of the individuals at issue are currently licensed peace officers. Thus, we must rule conditionally. Accordingly, to the extent the information at issue, which we

² The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

indicated, relates to individuals who are currently licensed as peace officers and who elect to restrict access to the information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), the sheriff's office must withhold the information we indicated under section 552.1175 of the Government Code; however, the marked cellular telephone numbers may be withheld only if a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone service. Conversely, if the individuals whose information is at issue are not currently licensed as peace officers or do not elect to restrict access to their information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), the information we indicated may not be withheld under section 552.1175.

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 a personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release. Gov't Code § 552.130. Upon review, we find the sheriff's office must withhold the information, a representative sample of which we marked, under section 552.130 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). Gov't Code § 552.137(a)-(c). Section 552.137 does not apply to an institutional e-mail address, the general e-mail address of a business, an e-mail address of a person who has a contractual relationship with a governmental body, an e-mail address of a vendor who seeks to contract with a governmental body, an e-mail address maintained by a governmental entity for one of its officials or employees, or an e-mail address provided to a governmental body on a letterhead. *See id.* § 552.137(c). To the extent the e-mail addresses in the remaining information are not subject to subsection (c), the sheriff's office must withhold all e-mail addresses in the remaining responsive information under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners of the e-mail addresses affirmatively consent to their disclosure.

Section 552.147 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the social security number of a living person. *Id.* § 552.147. Upon review, we agree the sheriff's office may withhold the social security numbers in the remaining information under section 552.147 of the Government Code.

In summary, the submitted TCOLE number is not "public information" for purposes of the Act, and the sheriff's office is not required to release this information in response to this request. The sheriff's office must withhold the submitted FBI numbers and the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code and federal law. The sheriff's office must withhold the information, a representative sample of which we marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA. With the exception of basic information, the sheriff's office may withhold Exhibits B-1 and B-2 under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. The sheriff's office may withhold Exhibit E under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code. The sheriff's office must withhold all public citizens' dates of birth and the information, a representative sample of which we marked,

under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. To the extent the information at issue, which we indicated, relates to individuals who are currently licensed as peace officers and who elect to restrict access to the information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), the sheriff's office must withhold the information we indicated under section 552.1175 of the Government Code; however, the marked cellular telephone numbers may be withheld only if a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone service. The sheriff's office must withhold the information, a representative sample of which we marked, under section 552.130 of the Government Code. To the extent the e-mail addresses in the remaining information are not subject to subsection (c), the sheriff's office must withhold all e-mail addresses in the remaining responsive information under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners of the e-mail addresses affirmatively consent to their disclosure. The sheriff's office may withhold the social security numbers in the remaining information under section 552.147 of the Government Code. The sheriff's office 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 <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/what-expect-after-ruling-issued> or call the OAG's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Public Information Act may be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the OAG, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

Matthew Taylor
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MT/jm

Ref: ID# 838379

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)