



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

August 24, 2020

Mr. Robert Carroll
Senior Assistant City Attorney
City of Odessa
P.O. Box 4398
Odessa, Texas 79760-4398

OR2020-21205

Dear Mr. Carroll:

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# 841085 (ORR# P003440).

The City of Odessa (the "city") received a request for personnel records pertaining to four specified police officers. You claim some of the submitted information is not subject to the Act. You also claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.108, and 552.117 of the Government Code. We have considered your arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, you note, and we agree, 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 TCOLE identification number is a unique computer-generated number assigned to peace officers for identification in TCOLE's electronic database and may be used as an access device number on the TCOLE website. Accordingly, we find the officers' TCOLE identification numbers in the submitted information does not constitute public information under section 552.002 of the Government Code. Therefore, the TCOLE identification numbers are not subject to the Act and need not be released to the requestor.

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 information made confidential by other statutes, such as section 1304(b) of title 8 of the United States Code. Section 1304(b) of title 8 of the United States Code addresses the confidentiality of the registration documentation of aliens under section 1301 of the United States Code and provides:

All registration and fingerprint records made under the provisions of this subchapter shall be confidential, and shall be made available only

(1) pursuant to section 1357(f)(2) of this title, and

(2) to such persons or agencies as may be designated by the Attorney General.

8 U.S.C. § 1304(b). Permanent resident cards are listed in section 264.1(b) of title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations as documents that constitute evidence of registration. 8 C.F.R. § 264.1(b). Therefore, the city must withhold the alien registration number we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1304(b) of title 8 of the United States Code.¹

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by other statutes such as section 143.089 of the Local Government Code. The application of chapter 143 of the Local Government Code is delineated in section 143.002(a) of that code, which provides:

This chapter applies only to a municipality:

(1) that:

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

(A) has a population of 10,000 or more;

(B) has a paid fire department or police department; and

(C) has voted to adopt this chapter or the law codified by this chapter; or

(2) whose election to adopt this chapter and whose acts subsequent to that election were validated by the law enacted by House Bill 822, Acts of the 73rd Legislature, Regular Session, 1993.

Local Gov't Code § 143.002(a). Thus, chapter 143 of the Local Government Code applies only to civil service municipalities that have voted to adopt the chapter. Although you generally assert section 143.089(g) for the remaining information, you have not demonstrated the City of Odessa is a civil service municipality to which chapter 143 is applicable. Therefore, the city may not withhold any portion of the information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 301.081 of the Labor Code, which governs the release of employment information held by the Texas Workforce Commission (the "TWC"). Section 301.081 provides in pertinent part as follows:

(a) Each employing unit shall keep employment records containing information as prescribed by the [TWC] and as necessary for the proper administration of this title. The records are open to inspection and may be copied by the [TWC] or an authorized representative of the [TWC] at any reasonable time and as often as necessary.

(b) The [TWC] may require from an employing unit sworn or unsworn reports regarding persons employed by the employing unit as necessary for the effective administration of this title.

(c) Employment information obtained or otherwise secured under this section may not be published and is not open to public inspection, other than to a public employee in the performance of public duties, except as the [TWC] considers necessary for the proper administration of this title or as provided by [TWC] rule and consistent with federal law.

Labor Code § 301.081(a)-(c). You assert some of the remaining information is subject to section 301.081. You inform us the information at issue was obtained by the city from the TWC. However, upon review, you have not identified the information you contend is subject to section 301.081, and the remaining information does not reflect that it is employment information subject to section 301.081. Therefore, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 301.081 of the Labor Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as section 411.083 of the Government Code, which pertains to criminal history record information (“CHRI”). 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). 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* 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 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 must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with Government Code chapter 411. We note, however, active warrant information or other information relating to an individual’s current involvement in the criminal justice system does not constitute criminal history information for purposes of section 552.101. *See id.* § 411.081(b). We also note records relating to routine traffic violations are not considered criminal history information. *Cf. id.* § 411.082(2)(B) (criminal history record information does not include driving record information). You assert section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code for some of the remaining information. Upon review, we find the information we marked consists of CHRI the city must withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code and federal law.² However, we find you have failed to demonstrate the remaining information at issue consists of confidential CHRI. Therefore, the city may not withhold any portion of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on this basis.

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

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

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.

Id. § 411.192(a)-(b). The information we have marked consists of concealed handgun license information obtained from DPS. In this instance, the requestor is neither the license holder nor a criminal justice agency. Thus, the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.192 of the Government Code.³ However, no portion of the remaining information is subject to section 411.192, and the city 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 section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code. This section makes confidential L-2 Declaration of Medical Condition and L-3 Declaration of Psychological and Emotional Health forms required by TCOLE. Section 1701.306 provides, in part:

(a) [TCOLE] may not issue a license to a person unless the person is examined by:

(1) a licensed psychologist or by a psychiatrist who declares in writing that the person is in satisfactory psychological and emotional health to serve as the type of officer for which a license is sought; and

(2) a licensed physician who declares in writing that the person does not show any trace of drug dependency or illegal drug use after a physical examination, blood test, or other medical test.

(b) An agency hiring a person for whom a license is sought shall select the examining physician and the examining psychologist or psychiatrist. The agency shall prepare a report of each declaration required by Subsection (a) and shall maintain a copy of the report on file in a format readily accessible to [TCOLE]. A declaration is not public information.

Occ. Code § 1701.306(a), (b). The city must withhold the L-2 Declaration of Medical Condition and L-3 Declaration of Psychological and Emotional Health forms we marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 1701.306.

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:

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

(a) All information submitted to [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.

Id. § 1701.454. The remaining information includes F-5 forms submitted to TCOLE pursuant to subchapter J of chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code. This information does not reflect the officers at issue resigned or were terminated due to substantiated incidents of excessive force or violations of the law other than traffic offenses. Therefore, the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 1701.454.⁴ However, the remaining F-5 reports demonstrate the information relates to an officer who was dishonorably discharged. We are unable to determine whether the officer at issue was terminated due to substantiated incidents of excessive force or violations of the law other than traffic offenses. Accordingly, we must rule in the alternative. If the officer at issue was terminated for reasons other than substantiated incidents of excessive force or violations of the law other than traffic offenses, then the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code.⁵ Conversely, if the officer at issue was terminated due to substantiated incidents of excessive force or violations of the law other than traffic offenses, then the information is not confidential under section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code and the city may not withhold it under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis. Accordingly, in that instance we will consider additional exceptions to disclosure of this information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information made confidential by 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;

⁴ As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

⁵ As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

(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.

Id. § 1703.306(a), (b). The remaining information contains information acquired from a polygraph examination. The requestor does not fall within any of the categories of individuals who have a right of access to the submitted polygraph information under section 1703.306(a). Accordingly, the city must withhold the polygraph information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code.⁶ Upon review, however, we find the city has not demonstrated any of the remaining information consists of information acquired from a polygraph examination for purposes of section 1703.306. Thus, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 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). We understand you 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 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*, 652 S.W.2d 546 (Tex. App.—Austin 1983, writ ref'd n.r.e.), the Third Court of Appeals held the privacy test under section 552.102(a) is the same as the *Industrial Foundation* privacy test. However, the Texas Supreme Court expressly disagreed with *Hubert's* interpretation of section 552.102(a) and held its privacy standard differs from the *Industrial Foundation* test under section 552.101. *Tex. Comptroller of Pub. Accounts v. Attorney Gen. of Tex.*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). The supreme court then considered the applicability of section 552.102 and 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. *Id.* at 347-48. Therefore, the city must withhold the employee dates of birth we marked under section 552.102 of the Government Code.⁷ However, no portion of the remaining information is

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

⁷ As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

subject to section 552.102, and the city may not withhold any of the remaining information on that basis.

Section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[a]n internal record or notation of a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that is maintained for internal use in matters relating to law enforcement or prosecution . . . if . . . release of the internal record or notation would interfere with law enforcement or prosecution[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.108(b)(1). 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.” *City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d 320, 327 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, no pet.). To prevail on its claim that section 552.108(b)(1) excepts information from disclosure, a governmental body must do more than merely make a conclusory assertion that releasing the information would interfere with law enforcement. Instead, the governmental body must meet its burden of explaining how and why release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement and crime prevention. *See* Open Records Decision No. 562 at 10 (1990) (construing statutory predecessor). This office has concluded section 552.108(b) excepts from public disclosure information relating to the security or operation of a law enforcement agency. *See, e.g.*, Open Records Decision Nos. 531 (1989) (release of detailed use of force 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 of force 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 some of the remaining information, if released, would interfere with law enforcement or prosecution of crime. However, we find you have not demonstrated how any of the remaining information at issue would interfere with law enforcement or crime prevention. Accordingly, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information in under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code.

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 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). We have marked information under section 552.117 that consists of the personal information of peace officers who were employed by the city and the information is held in the employment context. In this instance, however, it is unclear whether the individuals

whose information is at issue are currently licensed peace officers as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Accordingly, to the extent the individuals whose information is at issue are currently licensed peace officers as defined by article 2.12, the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; however, the city may only withhold the marked cellular telephone numbers if the cellular telephone services are not paid for by a governmental body.⁸

If the information we marked under section 552.117 pertains to individuals who are no longer licensed peace officers, then the marked information may be subject to section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code. Section 552.117(a)(1) excepts from disclosure the home address and telephone number, emergency contact information, social security number, and family member information of a current or former employee of a governmental body who requests this information be kept confidential under section 552.024 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(1). As noted above, section 552.117 also applies to the personal cellular telephone number of a current or former official or employee of a governmental body, provided the cellular telephone service is not paid by a governmental body. *See* ORD 506 at 5-6. Whether a particular item of information is protected by section 552.117(a)(1) must be determined at the time of the governmental body's receipt of the request for the information. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). Thus, information may be withheld under section 552.117(a)(1) only on behalf of a current or former employee who made a request for confidentiality under section 552.024 prior to the date of the governmental body's receipt of the request for the information. Information may not be withheld under section 552.117(a)(1) on behalf of a current or former employee who did not timely request under section 552.024 the information be kept confidential. Therefore, to the extent the individuals at issue are no longer peace officers as defined by article 2.12 and to the extent these individuals timely requested confidentiality under section 552.024 of the Government Code, the city must withhold the marked information under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code; however, the city may only withhold the marked cellular telephone numbers if the cellular telephone services are not paid for by a governmental body.⁹ However, no portion of the remaining information is subject to section 552.117 of the Government Code, and the city may not withhold any of the remaining information on that basis.

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

⁸ As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

⁹ As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information. In the event the employees' social security numbers are not excepted from disclosure under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code, we note 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).

information confidential.¹⁰ Gov't Code § 552.1175. Section 552.1175 applies, in part, to “a current or former member of the United States Army[.]” *Id.* § 552.1175(a)(15). Accordingly, to the extent individual who information we have marked elects to restrict access to the information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.1175 of the Government Code.

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 id.* § 552.130. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information 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). *Id.* § 552.137(a)-(c). The e-mail addresses at issue are not a type specifically excluded by section 552.137(c) of the Government Code. Accordingly, the city must withhold the e-mail addresses we marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners of the e-mail addresses affirmatively consent to their disclosure.

Section 552.140 of the Government Code provides a military veteran's DD-214 form or other military discharge record that is first recorded with, or that otherwise first comes into the possession of, a governmental body on or after September 1, 2003, is confidential for a period of seventy-five years and may only be disclosed in accordance with section 552.140 or in accordance with a court order. *See id.* § 552.140(a)-(b). The city came into possession of the submitted military discharge records after September 1, 2003. Accordingly, we conclude the city must withhold the military discharge records we marked under section 552.140 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. Common-law privacy protects information subject to the two-part test mentioned above. *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. 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 also 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)

¹⁰ 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).

(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). 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.). However, we note the public generally has a legitimate interest in information that relates to public employment and public employees. *See* Open Records Decisions Nos. 562 at 10 (1990) (personnel file information does not involve most intimate aspects of human affairs, but in fact touches on matters of legitimate public concern), 542 (1990), 470 at 4 (1987) (public has legitimate interest in job qualifications and performance of public employees), 444 at 5-6 (1986) (public has legitimate interest in knowing reasons for dismissal, demotion, promotion, or resignation of public employees).

Upon review, we conclude some of the remaining information meets the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. We note the remaining information includes the dates of birth of individuals who may be de-identified and whose privacy interests are, thus, protected. Therefore, the department must withhold the information we have marked and all identifiable individuals' dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find the remaining information is either not highly intimate or embarrassing to an identifiable individual or is of legitimate public interest. Accordingly, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on the basis of common-law privacy.

In summary, the TCOLE identification numbers in the submitted information are not subject to the Act and need not be released to the requestor. The city must withhold the alien registration number we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1304(b) of title 8 of the United States Code. The city must withhold 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 city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.192 of the Government Code. The city must withhold the L-2 and L-3 forms we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code. The city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code. To the extent the officer at issue was terminated for reasons other than substantiated incidents of excessive force or violations of the law other than traffic offenses, then the city must withhold the additional information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code. The city must withhold the polygraph information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code. The city must withhold the employee dates of birth we marked under section 552.102 of the Government Code. To the extent the individuals whose information is at issue are currently licensed peace officers as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code. To the extent the individuals at issue are no longer

peace officers as defined by article 2.12 and to the extent these individuals timely requested confidentiality under section 552.024 of the Government Code, the city must withhold the marked information under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code. In either instance, the city may only withhold the marked cellular telephone numbers if the cellular telephone services are not paid for by a governmental body. To the extent the individual whose information is at issue elects to restrict access to the information in accordance with section 552.1175(b) of the Government Code, the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.1175 of the Government Code. The city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The city must withhold the e-mail addresses we marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners of the e-mail addresses affirmatively consent to their disclosure. The city must withhold the military discharge records we marked under section 552.140 of the Government Code. The city must withhold the information we marked and all identifiable individuals' dates of birth under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The city 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,

Emily Kunst
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

EK/mo

Ref: ID# 841085

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)