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ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

June 28, 2022

Ms. Amy B. DeLong
Counsel for the City of Harker Heights
Haley & Olson, P.C.
100 North Ritchie Road, Suite 200
Waco, Texas 76712

OR2022-18681

Dear Ms. DeLong:

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# 953262 (Ref. No. 2022-00278).

The City of Harker Heights (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for personnel records pertaining to a named city police officer. You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.117, and 552.130 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exceptions you claim 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

¹ Although you do not raise section 552.130 of the Government Code in your brief, we understand you to raise this exception based on the substance of your arguments.

(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. Thus, we find the officer's TCOLE identification number in the submitted information does not constitute public information under section 552.002 of the Government Code. Accordingly, the submitted TCOLE identification number is not subject to the Act and need not be released to the requestor.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." *Id.* § 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code. Section 6103(a) renders federal tax return information confidential. *See* Attorney General Opinion H-1274 (1978) (tax returns); Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992) (W-4 forms), 226 (1979) (W-2 forms). Section 6103(b) defines the term "return information" as follows:

a taxpayer's identity, the nature, source, or amount of his income, payments, receipts, deductions, exemptions, credits, assets, liabilities, net worth, tax liability, tax withheld, deficiencies, overassessments, or tax payments . . . or any other data, received by, recorded by, prepared by, furnished to, or collected by the Secretary [of the Treasury] with respect to a return or with respect to the determination of the existence, or possible existence, of liability . . . for any tax, penalty, interest, fine, forfeiture, or other imposition, or offense[.]

26 U.S.C. § 6103(b)(2)(A). Federal courts have construed the term "return information" expansively to include any information gathered by the Internal Revenue Service regarding a taxpayer's liability under title 26 of the United States Code. *See Mallas v. Kolak*, 721 F. Supp 748, 754 (M.D.N.C. 1989), *dismissed in part, aff'd in part, vacated in part, and remanded*, 993 F.2d 1111 (4th Cir. 1993). Accordingly, the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction

with section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code.² However, we note W-9 tax forms are requests for taxpayer identification numbers and do not fall within the definition of “tax return information”; therefore, the city may not withhold any portion of the remaining information under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 6103(a).

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the Medical Practice Act (“MPA”), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code, which governs release of medical records.³ 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 medical 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 (1987), 370 (1983), 343 (1982).*

Upon review, we find some of the remaining information, which we have marked, constitutes records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that were created or are maintained by a physician. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA. However, we find none of the remaining information constitutes medical records subject to section 159.002. Therefore, the city may not withhold any portion of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

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

³ We note, although you cite to section 5.08(b) of article 4495b of Vernon’s Texas Civil Statutes, article 4495b was repealed. The former section 5.08 of article 4495b is now codified as the Medical Practices Act at chapter 159 of the Occupations Code. *See Act of May 13, 1999, 76th Leg., R.S. ch. 388, § 6(b)(1).* Based on the substance of your arguments, we understand you to raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the Medical Practices Act.

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.⁴ See Gov't Code § 552.140(a)-(b). We note the city came into possession of the submitted military discharge records after September 1, 2003. Accordingly, the city must withhold the military discharge records we have marked under section 552.140 of the Government Code.⁵

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." *Id.* § 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 of the Government Code 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 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. Accordingly, the city must withhold the employee's date of birth, which we have marked, under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. Upon review, we find none of the remaining information is subject to section 552.102(a) of the Government Code, and the city may not withhold any portion of it on that basis.

Section 552.102(b) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "a transcript from an institution of higher education maintained in the personnel file of a professional public school employee[.]" Gov't Code § 552.102(b). This exception further provides, however, "the degree obtained or the curriculum on a transcript in the personnel file of the employee" are not excepted from disclosure. *Id.* Upon review, we find none of the remaining information consists of higher education transcripts of a professional public school employee. Therefore, the city may not withhold any portion of the remaining information under section 552.102(b) of the Government Code.

⁴ 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).

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

As noted above, section 552.101 of the Government Code encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which is subject to the two-part test discussed above. *Indus. Found.*, 540 S.W.2d at 685. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation. Id.* at 683. This office has also 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 (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), 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) (sources of income not related to financial transactions between individual and governmental body protected under common-law privacy). Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). However, we note this office has found the public has a legitimate interest in information relating to applicants and employees of governmental bodies and their employment qualifications and job performance, especially where the applicant was seeking a position in law enforcement. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 562 at 10 (1990), 470 at 4 (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), 423 at 2 (1984).

Upon review, we find some of the remaining information satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information we have marked and indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find you have failed to demonstrate the remaining information at issue is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Therefore, the city may not withhold any portion of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code exempts from public disclosure the home address, home telephone number, emergency contact information, and social security number of a current or honorably retired peace officer, as well as information that reveals whether the current or honorably retired peace officer has family members, regardless of whether the current or honorably retired peace officer complies with sections 552.024 and 552.1175 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2); *see also id.* § 552.003(1-b) (defining "honorably retired" for purposes of the Act). We note, for purposes of section 552.117, "family member" means a spouse, minor child, or adult child who resides in the person's home. *See id.* § 552.117(c) (providing that "family member" has meaning assigned by Fin. Code § 31.006(d)). We also note section 552.117 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). However, we note section

552.117 is not applicable to a former spouse and does not protect the fact that a governmental employee has been divorced. Section 552.117(a)(2) applies to peace officers as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Accordingly, the city must withhold the information we have marked and indicated under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; however, the cellular telephone numbers at issue may be withheld only if a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone services. The remaining information at issue does not consist of a home address or telephone number, social security number, emergency contact information, or family member information subject to section 552.117 of the Government Code, and no portion of it may be withheld 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 information confidential. Gov't Code § 552.1175. Section 552.1175 applies, in part, to “current or honorably retired peace officers as defined by Article 2.12, Code of Criminal Procedure[.]” *Id.* § 552.1175(a)(1); *see id.* § 552.003(1-b) (defining “honorably retired” for purposes of the Act). Section 552.1175 also encompasses a personal cellular telephone number, unless the cellular telephone service is paid for by a governmental body. *See* ORD 506 at 5-6. The remaining information contains information that may be subject to section 552.1175. Accordingly, to the extent the information we have marked and indicated relates to current or honorably retired peace officers who elect to restrict access to their information in accordance with section 552.1175(b) of the Government Code, the city must withhold such information under section 552.1175 of the Government Code; however, the cellular telephone numbers at issue may be withheld only if a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone service.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure information relating to a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license, motor vehicle title or registration, or personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130. Accordingly, the city must withhold the motor vehicle record information you marked and the additional information we have marked and indicated under section 552.130 of the Government Code. However, none of the remaining information at issue consists of motor vehicle record information subject to section 552.130, and no portion of it may be withheld on this basis.

Section 552.136(b) of the Government Code provides, “[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 government body is confidential.” *Id.* § 552.136(b); *see id.* § 552.136(a) (defining “access device”). This office has determined an insurance policy number is an access device number for purposes of this exception. *See* Open Records Decision No. 684 at 9 (2009). Accordingly, the city must withhold the insurance policy, bank account, and routing numbers we have marked and indicated under section 552.136 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). The e-mail addresses at issue are not excluded by subsection (c). Accordingly, the city must withhold the personal e-mail addresses we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners affirmatively consent to their public disclosure.

We note some of the remaining information may be protected by copyright. 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 submitted TCOLE identification number is not subject to the Act and need not be released to the requestor. The city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code. The city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA. The city must withhold the military discharge records we have marked under section 552.140 of the Government Code. The city must withhold the date of birth we have marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. The city must withhold the information we have marked and indicated under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The city must withhold the information we have marked and indicated under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; however, the cellular telephone numbers at issue may be withheld only if a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone services. To the extent the information we have marked and indicated relates to current or honorably retired peace officers who elect to restrict access to their information in accordance with section 552.1175(b) of the Government Code, the city must withhold such information under section 552.1175 of the Government Code; however, the cellular telephone numbers at issue may be withheld only if a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone service. The city must withhold the motor vehicle record information you marked and the additional information we have marked and indicated under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The city must withhold the insurance policy, bank account, and routing numbers we have marked and indicated under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The city must withhold the personal e-mail addresses we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners affirmatively consent to their public disclosure. The city must release the remaining information; however, any information subject to copyright may only be released in accordance with copyright law.

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,

Blake Brennan
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

BBX/mo

Ref: ID# 953262

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)