



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

August 3, 2022

Ms. Susan Camp-Lee
Counsel for City of Round Rock
Sheets & Crossfield, PLLC
309 East Main Street
Round Rock, Texas 78664-5246

OR2022-22975

Dear Ms. Camp-Lee:

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# 962949 (ORR# W016181-051222).

The City of Round Rock (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for the personnel files of five named police officers. You state you will release some information. You state you will withhold motor vehicle record information pursuant to section 552.130(c) of the Government Code and e-mail addresses under section 552.137 of the Government Code pursuant to Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009).¹ You claim some of the submitted information is exempted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.152 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code exempts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses section 58.008 of the Family Code, which provides, in part:

¹ Section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in section 552.130(a) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). *See id.* § 552.130(d), (e). Open Records Decision No. 684 is a previous determination issued by this office authorizing all governmental bodies to withhold certain categories of information, including an e-mail address of a member of the public under section 552.137 of the Government Code, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision.

(b) Except as provided by Subsection (c), law enforcement records concerning a child and information concerning a child that are stored by electronic means or otherwise and from which a record could be generated may not be disclosed to the public and shall be:

(1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult records;

(2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as adult records, accessible only under controls that are separate and distinct from the controls to access electronic data concerning adults; and

(3) maintained on a local basis only and not sent to a central state or federal depository, except as provided by Subsection (c) or Subchapter B, D, or E.

Fam. Code § 58.008(b); *see also id.* § 51.03(a)-(b) (defining “delinquent conduct” and “conduct indicating a need for supervision” for purposes of title 3 of Family Code). Section 58.008(b) is applicable to records of juvenile conduct that occurred before, on, or after September 1, 2017. The juvenile must have been at least 10 years old and less than 17 years of age when the conduct occurred. *See id.* § 51.02(2) (defining “child” for purposes of title 3 of Family Code). The city asserts some of the submitted information is subject to section 58.008(b). Upon review, we find the information at issue consists of internal administrative records that do not constitute juvenile law enforcement records for purposes of section 58.008(b). 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 58.008(b) of the Family 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. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. This office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). Additionally, this office has determined common-law privacy generally protects the identities of juvenile offenders. *See* Open Records Decision No. 394 (1983); *cf.* Fam. Code § 58.008(b). Upon review, we find the information we marked satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Therefore, the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code 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.² Gov't Code § 552.1175. Section 552.1175 applies to “a current or former member of the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, or Marine Corps, an auxiliary service of one of those branches of the armed forces, or the Texas military forces, as that term is defined by Section 437.001[.]” *Id.* § 552.1175(a)(15). We note, for purposes of section 552.1175, “family member” means a spouse, minor child, or adult child who resides in the person’s home. *Cf. id.* § 552.117(c) (providing that “family member” has meaning assigned by Fin. Code § 31.006(d)). Some of the remaining information pertains to an individual who may be subject to section 552.1175(a)(15). Thus, to the extent the information we marked pertains to an individual who is subject to section 552.1175(a)(15) of the Government Code and the individual 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(a)(15) of the Government Code. Conversely, if the individual whose information is at issue is not subject to section 552.1175(a) or does not elect to restrict access to his information in accordance with section 552.1175(b), then the information at issue may not be withheld under section 552.1175 of the Government Code.

The city seeks to withhold the identifying information of undercover officers under section 552.152 of the Government Code. Section 552.152 provides,

Information in the custody of a governmental body that relates to an employee or officer of the governmental body is excepted from [required public disclosure] if, under the specific circumstances pertaining to the employee or officer, disclosure of the information would subject the employee or officer to a substantial threat of physical harm.

Id. § 552.152. The city represents the release of the undercover officers’ identities would subject the officers to a substantial threat of physical harm. Therefore, we find section 552.152 is applicable to the identities of the undercover officers within the information at issue. Accordingly, the city must withhold the identifying information of the undercover officers, which you marked, under section 552.152 of the Government Code.

In summary, the city must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. To the extent the information we marked pertains to an individual who is subject to section 552.1175(a)(15) of the Government Code and the individual 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(a)(15) of the Government Code. The city must withhold the information you marked under section 552.152 of the Government Code. The city must release the remaining information.

² The 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).

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,

Meagan Hunter
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MH/eb

Ref: ID# 962949

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)