



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

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OR2022-27016

Dear Ms. Villafuerte:

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# 968170 (PIA Nos. 0007, 0039, and 0086).

The Uvalde Consolidated Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received three requests from different requestors covering twelve categories of different records.<sup>1</sup> You state the district does not have information responsive to portions of the request.<sup>2</sup> You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.108, 552.117, 552.130, 552.136, and 552.152 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA") does not permit state and local educational authorities to disclose to this office, without parental or

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<sup>1</sup> We note the district sought and received clarification of the information requested by the second requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.222 (providing if request for information is unclear, governmental body may ask requestor to clarify request); *see also* *City of Dallas v. Abbott*, 304 S.W.3d 380, 387 (Tex. 2010) (holding when governmental entity, acting in good faith, requests clarification of unclear or overbroad request for public information, ten-business-day period to request attorney general opinion is measured from date request is clarified or narrowed).

<sup>2</sup> The Act does not require a governmental body to release information that did not exist when a request for information was received or to prepare new information in response to a request. *See Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266, 267-68 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision Nos. 605 at 2 (1992), 452 at 3 (1986), 362 at 2 (1983).

an adult student's consent, unredacted, personally identifiable information contained in education records for the purpose of our review in the open records ruling process under the Act. Consequently, state and local educational authorities that receive a request for education records from a member of the public under the Act must not submit education records to this office in unredacted form, that is, in a form in which "personally identifiable information" is disclosed. *See* 34 C.F.R. § 99.3 (defining "personally identifiable information"). Because our office is prohibited from reviewing these records to determine whether appropriate redactions under FERPA have been made, we will not address the applicability of FERPA to the submitted records, except to note FERPA is not applicable to law enforcement records maintained by the district's police department (the "department") that were created by the department for a law enforcement purpose. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(4)(B)(ii); 34 C.F.R. §§ 99.3, .8. Thus, to the extent the submitted information is not subject to FERPA, we will consider its public availability.

Next, we note the submitted information contains a peace officer's Texas Commission on Law Enforcement ("TCOLE") identification number.<sup>3</sup> 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

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<sup>3</sup> The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education was renamed the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement by the 83rd Legislature. *See* Act of May 6, 2013, 83rd Leg., R.S., ch. 93, § 1.01.

officer's TCOLE identification number in the information at issue does not constitute public information under section 552.002 of the Government Code. Therefore, the TCOLE identification number is not subject to the Act and need not be released to the requestor.

We note portions of the remaining information are subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.022(a) provides, in relevant part:

(a) [T]he following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure unless made confidential under this chapter or other law:

(1) a completed report, audit, evaluation, or investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body, except as provided by Section 552.108; [and]

...

(3) information in an account, voucher, or contract relating to the receipt or expenditure of public or other funds by a governmental body[.]

Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(1), (3). The information we have marked consists of a completed report subject to section 552.022(a)(1). The district must release the completed report pursuant to section 552.022(a)(1) unless it is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code or expressly made confidential under the Act or other law. *See id.* § 552.022(a)(1). Portions of the remaining information also consist of information in an account or contract relating to the expenditure of funds by a governmental body subject to section 552.022(a)(3). The information subject to section 552.022(a)(3), which we have marked, must be released unless it is made confidential under the Act or other law. *See id.* § 552.022(a)(3). Although you raise sections 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code for the entirety of the submitted information, these sections are discretionary exceptions to disclosure and do not make information confidential under the Act. *See Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive Gov't Code § 552.103); Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions), 177 at 3 (1977) (statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.108 subject to waiver).

Therefore, none of the information subject to section 552.022, which we have marked, may be withheld under section 552.103. Further none of the information subject to section 552.022(a)(3) may be withheld under section 552.108. However, we will consider your arguments for the information not subject to section 552.022. Additionally, you raise sections 552.101, 552.117, 552.136 and 552.152 for this information. These sections make information confidential under the Act. Accordingly, we will also consider the applicability of these exceptions to the information subject to section 552.022.

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 encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as section 551.104 of the Open Meetings Act (the “OMA”), chapter 551 of the Government Code. Section 551.104 provides, in part, “[t]he certified agenda or tape of a closed meeting is available for public inspection and copying only under a court order issued under Subsection (b)(3).” *Id.* § 551.104(c). We note the district is not required to submit a certified agenda or tape recording of a closed meeting to this office for our review. *See* Open Records Decision No. 495 at 4 (1988) (attorney general lacks authority to review certified agendas or tapes of executive sessions to determine whether a governmental body may withhold such information from disclosure under statutory predecessor to section 552.101). Such information cannot be released to a member of the public in response to an open records request. *See* Attorney General Opinion JM-995 at 5-6 (1988) (public disclosure of certified agenda of closed meeting may be accomplished only under procedures provided in Open Meetings Act). Section 551.146 of the OMA makes it a criminal offense to disclose a certified agenda or tape recording of a lawfully closed meeting to a member of the public. *See* Gov’t Code § 551.146(a)-(b); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 495 at 4 (1988). The district states the requested information contains certified agendas of closed sessions of the district’s board of trustees. Based on your representations, we agree some of the information at issue is confidential under section 551.104 of the Government Code. Therefore, the district must withhold the closed meeting agendas we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 551.104 of the Government Code. However, we find the district failed to demonstrate any of the remaining information consists of a certified agenda or tape of a closed meeting. Accordingly, the district may not withhold any portion of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 551.104 of the Government Code.

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] 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 must explain how and why the release of the requested information 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 (Tex. 1977). Section 552.108 may be invoked by the proper custodian of information relating to a pending investigation or prosecution of criminal conduct. *See* Open Records Decision No. 414 at 4-5 (1987). Where a governmental body has custody of information that would otherwise qualify for exception under section 552.108 as information relating to the pending case of a law enforcement agency, the custodian of the records may withhold the information if it provides this office with a demonstration the information relates to the pending case and a representation from the law enforcement agency that it wishes to have the information withheld. You state, and provide documentation demonstrating, the Texas Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) objects to release of the remaining information because it relates to its ongoing criminal investigation. Based on DPS’s representation and our review, we conclude the release of some of the information at issue would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. *See Houston Chronicle Publ’g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex.

1976). Thus, the district may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code on behalf of DPS.<sup>4</sup> However, we find you have not demonstrated how release of any of the remaining information at issue would interfere with law enforcement or crime prevention. Accordingly, the district may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1). As previously noted, section 552.108 is discretionary in nature and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See* ORDs 665 at 2 n.5, 663 at 5, 177 at 3. Thus, the district has the discretion to release all or part of the information at issue that is not otherwise confidential by law. Gov't Code § 552.007.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by section 1324a of title 8 of the United States Code, which provides that an Employment Eligibility Verification Form I-9 and “any information contained in or appended to such form, may not be used for purposes other than for enforcement of this chapter” and for enforcement of other federal statutes governing crime and criminal investigations. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1324a(b)(5); see also 8 C.F.R. § 274a.2(b)(4). Release of the forms in this instance would be “for purposes other than for enforcement” of the referenced federal statutes. Accordingly, we conclude the submitted I-9 form and its attachments are confidential pursuant to section 1324a of title 8 of the United States Code and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code. Prior decisions of this office have held section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code renders federal tax return information confidential. *See* Attorney General Opinion H-1274 (1978) (tax returns); Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992) (W-4 forms). Section 6103(b) defines the term “return information” as “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[.]” *See* 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), *aff’d in part*, 993 F.2d 1111 (4th Cir. 1993). Thus, the submitted W-4 form constitutes tax return information that is confidential under section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as section 37.108 of the Education Code, which provides, in part:

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

(a) Each school district or public junior college district shall adopt and implement a multihazard emergency operations plan for use in the district's facilities. The plan must address prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery as defined by the Texas School Safety Center in conjunction with the governor's office of homeland security and the commissioner of education or commissioner of higher education, as applicable. The plan must provide for:

(1) training in responding to an emergency for district employees, including substitute teachers;

(2) measures to ensure district employees, including substitute teachers, have classroom access to a telephone, including a cellular telephone, or another electronic communication device allowing for immediate contact with district emergency services or emergency services agencies, law enforcement agencies, health departments, and fire departments;

(3) measures to ensure district communications technology and infrastructure are adequate to allow for communication during an emergency;

(4) if the plan applies to a school district, mandatory school drills and exercises, including drills required under Section 37.114, to prepare district students and employees for responding to an emergency;

(5) measures to ensure coordination with the Department of State Health Services and local emergency management agencies, law enforcement, health departments, and fire departments in the event of an emergency; and

(6) the implementation of a safety and security audit as required by Subsection (b).

(b) At least once every three years, each school district or public junior college district shall conduct a safety and security audit of the district's facilities. To the extent possible, a district shall follow safety and security audit procedures developed by the Texas School Safety Center or a person included in the registry established by the Texas School Safety Center under Section 37.2091.

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(c-1) Except as provided by Subsection (c-2), any document or information collected, developed, or produced during a safety and security audit conducted under Subsection (b) is not subject to disclosure under [the Act].

(c-2) A document relating to a school district's or public junior college district's multihazard emergency operations plan is subject to disclosure if the document enables a person to:

(1) verify that the district has established a plan and determine the agencies involved in the development of the plan and the agencies coordinating with the district to respond to an emergency, including the Department of State Health Services, local emergency services agencies, law enforcement agencies, health departments, and fire departments;

(2) verify that the district's plan was reviewed within the last 12 months and determine the specific review dates;

(3) verify that the plan addresses the five phases of emergency management under Subsection (a);

(4) verify that district employees have been trained to respond to an emergency and determine the types of training, the number of employees trained, and the person conducting the training;

(5) verify that each campus in the district has conducted mandatory emergency drills and exercises in accordance with the plan and determine the frequency of the drills;

(6) if the district is a school district, verify that the district has established a plan for responding to a train derailment if required under Subsection (d);

(7) verify that the district has completed a safety and security audit under Subsection (b) and determine the date the audit was conducted, the person conducting the audit, and the date the district presented the results of the audit to the district's board of trustees;

(8) verify that the district has addressed any recommendations by the district's board of trustees for improvement of the plan and determine the district's progress within the last 12 months; and

(9) if the district is a school district, verify that the district has established a visitor policy and identify the provisions governing access to a district building or other district property.

Educ. Code § 37.108(a), (b), (c-1), (c-2). You state the information at issue consists of a safety and security audit and the district's multi-hazard emergency operations plan. Thus, we find most of the information at issue was developed, collected, or produced during or for a safety and security audit conducted under section 37.108(b). *See id.* § 37.108(b). We

note, however, some of the information at issue would enable a person to verify the information described in section 37.108(c-2). Thus, this information is not subject to section 37.108(c-1) of the Education Code and may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis. Accordingly, with the exception of the information subject to section 37.108(c-2) of the Education Code, the district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 37.108(c-1) of the Education Code.<sup>5</sup> However, we find you have failed to demonstrate the remaining information at issue was collected, developed, or produced during a safety and security audit and the district may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 on that basis.

You assert some of the remaining information, including the information subject to section 37.108(c-2), is excepted from disclosure under the Texas Homeland Security Act (the “HSA”). Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information protected by chapter 418 of the Government Code. As part of the HSA, sections 418.176 through 418.182 were added to chapter 418 of the Government Code. These provisions make confidential certain information related to terrorism. Section 418.177 of the Government Code provides the following:

Information is confidential if the information:

- (1) is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental entity for the purpose of preventing, detecting, or investigating an act of terrorism or related criminal activity; and
- (2) relates to an assessment by or for a governmental entity, or an assessment that is maintained by a governmental entity, of the risk or vulnerability of persons or property, including critical infrastructure, to an act of terrorism or related criminal activity.

Gov’t Code § 418.177. Section 418.181 of the Government Code provides the following:

Those documents or portions of documents in the possession of a governmental entity are confidential if they identify the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to an act of terrorism.

*Id.* § 418.181; *see also id.* § 421.001(2) (defining “critical infrastructure” to include all public or private assets, systems, and functions vital to security, governance, public health and safety, economy, or morale of state or nation). The fact that information may relate to a governmental body’s security concerns does not make the information *per se* confidential under the HSA. *See* Open Records Decision No. 649 at 3 (1996) (language of confidentiality provision controls scope of its protection). Furthermore, the mere recitation by a governmental body of a statute’s key terms is not sufficient to demonstrate the applicability of a claimed provision. As with any exception to disclosure, a governmental

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

body asserting one of the confidentiality provisions of the HSA must adequately explain how the responsive records fall within the scope of the claimed provision. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A) (governmental body must explain how claimed exception to disclosure applies).

You argue the information at issue is collected, assembled, and maintained for the purpose of preventing, detecting, or investigating an act of terrorism or related criminal activity. You further explain this information is part of a safety and security vulnerabilities assessment that the district is required to conduct to identify and prevent potential hazards or threats to safety. Based on your representations and our review, we agree the information subject to 37.108(c-2) relates to an assessment of the vulnerabilities of persons or property to an act of terrorism or related criminal activity and is maintained by the district for the purpose of preventing, detecting, responding to, or investigating an act of terrorism or related criminal activity. Accordingly, the district must generally withhold the information subject to section 37.108(c-2) of the Education Code under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.177 of the Government Code.

You also assert the information at issue identifies the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to an act of terrorism. Upon review, we find you demonstrated the information subject to section 37.108(c-2) of the Education Code identifies the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to an act of terrorism. Thus, the district must generally withhold the information subject to section 37.108(c-2) of the Education Code under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.181 of the Government Code. However, upon review, we find the district has failed to demonstrate any of the remaining information not subject to section 37.108(c-2) is confidential under section 418.177 or section 418.181 and the district may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 on that basis.

Nevertheless, there is a conflict between the confidentiality provided under sections 418.177 and 418.181 of the Government Code and the information made public by section 37.108(c-2). Where general and specific statutes are in irreconcilable conflict, the specific provision typically prevails as an exception to the general provision unless the general provision was enacted later and there is clear evidence the legislature intended the general provision to prevail. *See id.* § 311.026(b); *Horizon/CMS Healthcare Corp. v. Auld*, 34 S.W.3d 887, 901 (Tex. 2000) (“more specific statute controls over the more general”); *Cuellar v. State*, 521 S.W.2d 211 (Tex. Crim. App. 1975) (under well-established rule of statutory construction, specific statutory provisions prevail over general ones). Section 418.177 generally pertains to information which was collected, assembled, or is maintained by or for the district for the purpose of preventing, detecting, or investigating an act of terrorism or related criminal activity and relates to an assessment of the risk or vulnerability of persons or property, including critical infrastructure, to an act of terrorism or related criminal activity. Section 418.181 generally pertains to information which would identify the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to an act of terrorism. However, section 37.108(c-2) specifically provides access to information that would enable a person to verify the information described in these sections. Therefore, we find section 37.108(c-2) of the Education Code is more specific than, and prevails over, the general confidentiality provided under sections 418.177 and 418.181 of the Government

Code. Additionally, we note section 37.108 is the later enacted statute. *See* Gov't Code § 311.025(a) (if statutes enacted at different sessions of legislature are irreconcilable, statute latest in enactment prevails). Thus, the district may not withhold any portion of the information subject to section 37.108(c-2) of the Education Code under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.177 or section 418.181 of the Government Code.

Section 552.103 of the Government Code provides as follows:

(a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.

...

(c) Information relating to litigation involving a governmental body or an officer or employee of a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) only if the litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

*Id.* § 552.103(a), (c). A governmental body has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show the section 552.103(a) exception is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing (1) litigation was pending or reasonably anticipated on the date the governmental body received the request for information, and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *Univ. of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479, 481 (Tex. App.—Austin 1997, orig. proceeding); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210, 212 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990). A governmental body must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under section 552.103(a). *See* ORD 551.

The question of whether litigation is reasonably anticipated must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *See* Open Records Decision No. 452 at 4 (1986). To establish litigation is reasonably anticipated, the governmental body must furnish concrete evidence that litigation involving a specific matter is realistically contemplated and is more than mere conjecture. *Id.* Concrete evidence to support a claim that litigation is reasonably anticipated may include, for example, the governmental body's receipt of a letter containing a specific threat to sue the governmental body from an attorney for a potential opposing party. Open Records Decision No. 555 (1990); *see* Open Records Decision No. 518 at 5 (1989) (litigation must be "realistically contemplated"). In addition, this office has concluded litigation was reasonably anticipated when the potential opposing party hired an attorney who made a demand for disputed payments and threatened to sue if the payments were not made promptly, or when an individual threatened to sue on several occasions and hired an attorney. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 346 (1982), 288 (1981). In Open

Records Decision No. 638 (1996), this office stated a governmental body has met its burden of showing that litigation is reasonably anticipated when it received a notice of claim letter and the governmental body represents that the notice of claim letter is in compliance with the requirements of the Texas Tort Claims Act (“TTCA”), Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code, ch. 101. On the other hand, this office has determined if an individual publicly threatens to bring suit against a governmental body, but does not actually take objective steps toward filing suit, litigation is not reasonably anticipated. *See* Open Records Decision No. 331 (1982). Further, the fact that a potential opposing party has hired an attorney who makes a request for information does not establish litigation is reasonably anticipated. *See* Open Records Decision No. 361 (1983).

You assert the remaining information at issue is excepted under section 552.103 of the Government Code. Upon review, however, we find the district has not demonstrated the information at issue is related to pending or reasonably anticipated litigation for purposes of section 552.103. Consequently, we conclude the district may not withhold any of the remaining information at issue under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

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.”<sup>6</sup> Gov’t Code § 552.102(a). The Texas Supreme Court has 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. *Tex. Comptroller of Pub. Accounts v. Attorney Gen. of Tex.*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). Upon review, we find the district must withhold the date of birth of the employee at issue under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code.<sup>7</sup>

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 found that personal financial information not relating to the financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992) (public employee’s withholding allowance certificate, designation of beneficiary of employee’s retirement benefits, direct deposit authorization, and employee’s decisions regarding voluntary benefits programs, among others, protected under common-law privacy). This office has also determined that a public employee’s net pay is protected by common-law privacy even though it involves a financial transaction between the employee

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<sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>7</sup> As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

and the governmental body. *See* Attorney General Opinion GA-0572 at 3-5 (2007) (stating that net salary necessarily involves disclosure of information about personal financial decisions and is background financial information about a given individual that is not of legitimate concern to the public). However, there is a legitimate public interest in the essential facts about a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 at 9 (information revealing that employee participates in group insurance plan funded partly or wholly by governmental body is not excepted from disclosure), 545 (1990) (financial information pertaining to receipt of funds from governmental body or debts owed to governmental body not protected by common-law privacy).

Upon review, we find the information we have marked satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, the district has failed to demonstrate any of the remaining information is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest. Thus, the district may not withhold any 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 excepts 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), 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)). Section 552.117(a)(2) applies to peace officers as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Section 552.117 also protects a peace officer's personal cellular telephone number if a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone service. *See* Open Records Decision No. 670 at 6 (2001) (section 552.117(a)(2) excepts from disclosure peace officer's cellular telephone or pager number if officer pays for cellular telephone or pager service). Accordingly, the district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code.<sup>8</sup> However, the district may not withhold the cellular telephone numbers at issue under section 552.117(a)(2) if a governmental body pays for the cellular telephone service. Further, we find you have failed to demonstrate the applicability of section 552.117(a)(2) to any of the remaining information and the district may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides 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 is excepted from

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

public release. Gov't Code § 552.130(a). Upon review, we find the district must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.136 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 governmental body is confidential.” *Id.* § 552.136(b); *see id.* § 552.136(a) (defining “access device”). Upon review, the district must withhold the credit card numbers we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

The district seeks to withhold portions of the remaining information 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 district argues the release of some of the remaining information could subject district employees to a substantial threat of physical harm. Upon review, we find you have failed to demonstrate release of any of the remaining information would subject an employee to a substantial risk of physical harm. Therefore, the district may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.152 of the Government Code.

In summary, the TCOLE identification number is not subject to the Act and need not be released to the requestor. The district must withhold the closed meeting agendas we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 551.104 of the Government Code. The district may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code on behalf of DPS. The district must withhold the submitted I-9 form and its attachments under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1324a of title 8 of the United States Code. The district must withhold the submitted W-4 form under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code. With the exception of the information subject to section 37.108(c-2) of the Education Code, which must be released, the district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 37.108(c-1) of the Education Code. The district must withhold the date of birth of the employee at issue under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. The district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code. However, the district may not withhold the cellular telephone numbers at issue under section 552.117(a)(2) if a governmental body pays for the cellular telephone service. The district must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The district must withhold the credit card numbers we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The district 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,

Kelly McWethy  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

KM/jm

Ref: ID# 968170

Enc. Submitted documents

c: 3 Requestorsssss  
(w/o enclosures)