



OFFICE of the ATTORNEY GENERAL  
GREG ABBOTT

April 24, 2003

Mr. Ken Johnson  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Waco  
P.O. Box 2570  
Waco, Texas 76702-2570

OR2003-2759

Dear Mr. Johnson:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 179881.

The Waco Police Department (the "department") received a request for "employment applications, promotions, awards, training, reprimands, complaints, disciplinary actions, qualifications, educational background and other information" relating to a named police officer. You indicate that part of the responsive information will be released to the requestor. You claim, however, that portions of the requested information are excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.117 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

We begin by noting that one of the documents submitted in Exhibit 3, which we have marked, was created after the date the department received the present request. The Public Information Act does not require a governmental body to disclose information that did not exist at the time the request was received. *Economic Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex.Civ.App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision No. 452 at 3 (1986).

We next address the remainder of the documents in Exhibit 3. Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." This section encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code. You state that the City of Waco is a civil service city under chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. Section 143.089 contemplates two different types of personnel files, a file that must be maintained by the city's civil service director or his designee and another file that may be maintained by the city's police department for its own use. Local Gov't

Code § 143.089(a), (g). In cases in which a police department takes disciplinary action against a peace officer, the department is required by section 143.089(a)(2) to place records relating to the investigation and disciplinary action in the peace officer's civil service file maintained under section 143.089(a). Such records are subject to release under chapter 552 of the Government Code. See Local Gov't Code § 143.089(f); Open Records Decision No. 562 at 6 (1990). However, information maintained in a police department's personnel file pursuant to section 143.089(g) is confidential and must not be released. *City of San Antonio v. Tex. Attorney Gen.*, 851 S.W.2d 946, 949 (Tex. App.—Austin 1993, writ denied). You state that the documents submitted as Exhibit 3 are maintained in the police department's personnel file on the named officer pursuant to section 143.089(g). Therefore, we find that the remaining information in Exhibit 3 is confidential pursuant to section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Next, the remainder of the submitted information includes medical records, access to which is governed by the Medical Practice Act ("MPA"), chapter 159 of the Occupations Code. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides:

(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.

Medical records must be released upon the patient's signed, written consent, provided that the consent specifies (1) the information to be covered by the release, (2) reasons or purposes for the release, and (3) the person to whom the information is to be released. Occ. Code §§ 159.004, .005. Section 159.002(c) also requires that any subsequent release of medical records be consistent with the purposes for which the governmental body obtained the records. Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). We have marked medical records that may be released only as provided under the MPA. Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991).

We next address the personnel information you have submitted as Exhibit 4. The documents in Exhibit 4 include an L-2 Declaration of Medical Condition and an L-3 Declaration of Psychological and Emotional Health required by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education ("TCLEOSE") that are confidential pursuant to section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code. Section 1701.306 provides as follows:

(a) The commission may not issue a license to a person as an officer or county jailer 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 as an officer or county jailer 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 the commission. A declaration is not public information.

Therefore, the department must withhold the marked TCLEOSE declarations under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. Common-law privacy protects information if (1) the information contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) the information is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Industrial Found. v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976), *cert. denied*, 430 U.S. 931 (1977). This office has found that personal financial information is generally excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy. Open Records Decision Nos. 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, are protected under common-law privacy), 545 (1990) (deferred compensation information, mortgage payments, assets, bills, and credit history protected under common-law privacy). This office has also ruled, however, that the public has a legitimate interest in the essential facts about a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992) (information revealing that employee participates in group insurance plan funded partly or wholly by governmental body is not excepted from disclosure). Upon review, we have marked personal financial information in Exhibit 4 that the department must withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Exhibit 4 also contains information that is excepted from disclosure under section 552.117 of the Government Code. Section 552.117(2) excepts from required public disclosure the

home address, home telephone number, social security number, and the family member information of a peace officer as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. *See* Open Records Decision No. 622 (1994). We have marked the information that the department must withhold under section 552.117(2).

Finally, Exhibit 4 contains Texas motor vehicle license and registration information that is excepted under section 552.130 of the Government Code. Section 552.130 provides in relevant part:

(a) Information is excepted from the requirement of Section 552.021 if the information relates to:

(1) a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state; [or]

(2) a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state[.]

We have marked the information that the department must withhold pursuant to section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the department may withhold the marked document that did not exist at the time the department received the present request. The remainder of the department's internal personnel file submitted as Exhibit 3 is confidential pursuant to section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code. The marked medical records may only be released as provided under the MPA. The department must withhold the marked TCLEOSE declarations under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code. The personal financial information we have marked must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. We have marked information that must be withheld under section 552.117(2) of the Government Code. The marked motor vehicle license and registration information must be withheld under section 552.130 of the Government Code. The remainder of the submitted information must be released to the requestor.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records 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 records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.*

§ 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



David R. Saldivar  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

DRS/seg

Ref: ID# 179881

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Mr. Paul A. Flores  
3800 West Waco Drive  
Waco, Texas 76710  
(w/o enclosures)