



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

August 15, 2005

Mr. Nathan C. Barrow
Assistant City Attorney
City of Fort Worth
1000 Throckmorton Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

OR2005-07359

Dear Mr. Barrow:

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# 230431.

The Fort Worth Police Department (the "department") received a request for all personnel records, including but not limited to, all disciplinary records or investigations by IAD, regarding a named police officer. You state that the department will provide the requestor with a portion of the requested information. You claim, however, that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.115, 552.130, and 552.136 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

First, you indicate that the department intends to withhold certain information relating to the police officer pursuant to the previous determination of this office in Open Records Decision No. 670 (2001). In that decision, we determined that a governmental body may withhold the home address, home telephone number, personal cellular phone number, personal pager number, social security number, and information that reveals whether the individual has family members, of any individual who meets the definition of "peace officer" set forth in article 2.12 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure or "security officer" in section 51.212 of the Texas Education Code, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision as to the applicability of the section 552.117(a)(2) exception. *See* Open Records Decision No. 670 (2001); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 673 at 7-8 (2001) (listing elements of second type of previous determination under section 552.301(a)). We therefore agree the department must withhold the officer's home address, home telephone number, personal cellular phone number, personal pager number, social security number, and information that reveals whether the officer has family members pursuant to the previous

determination in Open Records Decision No. 670. We have marked additional information that the department must withhold under section 552.117(a)(2).

Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as section 143.089 of the Local Government Code. The City of Fort Worth is a civil service city under chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. Section 143.089 contemplates two different types of personnel files, a police officer’s civil service file that a city’s civil service director is required to maintain, and an internal file that the police department may maintain for its own use. Local Gov’t Code § 143.089(a), (g).

In cases in which a police department investigates a police officer’s misconduct and takes disciplinary action against an officer, it is required by section 143.089(a)(2) to place all investigatory records relating to the investigation and disciplinary action, including background documents such as complaints, witness statements, and documents of like nature from individuals who were not in a supervisory capacity, in the police officer’s civil service file maintained under section 143.089(a).¹ *Abbott v. City of Corpus Christi*, 109 S.W.3d 113, 122 (Tex. App.—Austin 2003, no pet.). All investigatory materials in a case resulting in disciplinary action are “from the employing department” when they are held by or in possession of the department because of its investigation into a police officer’s misconduct, and the department must forward them to the civil service commission for placement in the civil service personnel file. *Id.* Such records are subject to release under the Act. *See id.* § 143.089(f); Open Records Decision No. 562 at 6 (1990).

However, a document relating to a police officer’s alleged misconduct may not be placed in his civil service personnel file if there is insufficient evidence to sustain the charge of misconduct. Local Gov’t Code § 143.089(b). Information that reasonably relates to a police officer’s employment relationship with the police department and that is maintained in a police department’s internal file pursuant to section 143.089(g) is confidential and must not be released. *City of San Antonio v. San Antonio Express-News*, 47 S.W.3d 556 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 2000, pet. denied); *City of San Antonio v. Tex. Attorney General*, 851 S.W.2d 946, 949 (Tex. App.—Austin 1993, writ denied).

You inform us that the information in Exhibit C is maintained in the department’s internal files concerning this officer, and that these investigations did not result in disciplinary action. Based on your representations and our review of the records at issue, we agree that this information 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. You do not assert that

¹ Chapter 143 prescribes the following types of disciplinary actions: removal, suspension, demotion, and uncompensated duty. *See* Local Gov’t Code §§ 143.051-.055. A letter of reprimand does not constitute discipline under chapter 143.

any portion of the remaining submitted information is maintained in the department's internal files and therefore confidential pursuant to section 143.089(g). Accordingly, we will address your arguments regarding the remaining submitted information.

You state that the submitted information includes L-2 Declarations of Medical Condition and L-3 Declarations of Psychological and Emotional Health required by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education 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.

Occ. Code § 1701.306. However, upon review, we find that the submitted information does not include L-2 Declarations of Medical Condition and L-3 Declarations of Psychological and Emotional Health. Therefore, no portion of the submitted information may be withheld on this basis.

Section 552.101 also encompasses section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code, which provides that “[a] governmental agency that acquires information from a polygraph examination under this section shall maintain the confidentiality of the information.” Occ. Code § 1703.306(b). The department must withhold the polygraph information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code.

Section 552.101 encompasses criminal history record information (“CHRI”) generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center. Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI that states obtain from the federal government or other states. Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). The

federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual law with respect to CHRI it generates. *Id.* Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI that the Texas Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) maintains, except that the DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter F 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). Other entities specified in chapter 411 of the Government Code are entitled to obtain CHRI from DPS or another criminal justice agency; however, those entities may not release CHRI except as provided by chapter 411. *See generally id.* §§ 411.090 - .127. Furthermore, 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, subchapter F. *See* Gov’t Code § 411.082(2)(B) (term CHRI does not include driving record information). Therefore, the department must withhold the CHRI that we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with federal law and chapter 411 of the Government Code.

The submitted documents also include a W-4 form. Federal tax return information is confidential under section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code. *See* 26 U.S.C. § 6103(a). The term “return information” includes “the nature, source, or amount of income” of a taxpayer. *See* 26 U.S.C. § 6103(b)(2). Our office has specifically held that a governmental body must withhold a W-4 form in its entirety. Open Records Decision No. 600 at 9 (1992). Therefore, the department must withhold the submitted W-4 form under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 6103 of title 26 of the United States Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the common law right of privacy, which protects information if it (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). The types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *Id.* at 683. In addition, this office has found that the following types of information are excepted from required public disclosure under common law privacy: an individual’s criminal history when compiled by a governmental body, personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992), 545 (1990), some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses, and identities of victims of sexual abuse. Having reviewed the information in Exhibit G, we agree that a portion of it, which we have marked, constitutes personal financial information that is protected by common law privacy and must be withheld under section 552.101 on that basis.

The department further raises section 552.115 of the Government Code. This section provides that a birth record maintained by the bureau of vital statistics of the Texas Department of Health or a local registration official is excepted from required public disclosure except that “a birth record is public information and available to the public on and after the 75th anniversary of the date of birth as shown on the record filed with the bureau of vital statistics or local registration official.” Since section 552.115 only applies to a birth certificate maintained by the bureau of vital statistics or local registration official, the department may not withhold the submitted certificate of birth registration pursuant to that provision. *See* Open Records Decision No. 338 (1982).

The submitted documents also contain Texas driver’s license and motor vehicle information. Section 552.130 of the Government Code prohibits the release of information that relates to a motor vehicle operator’s or driver’s license or permit issued by an agency of this state or a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.130. Accordingly, the department must withhold the Texas driver’s license and motor vehicle information we have marked pursuant to section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Finally, section 552.136 of the Government Code states that “[n]otwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, 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.” Gov’t Code § 552.136. The department must, therefore, withhold the marked bank account numbers under section 552.136.

In summary, the department must withhold the officer’s home address, home telephone number, personal cellular phone number, personal pager number, social security number, and information that reveals whether the officer has family members pursuant to the previous determination in Open Records Decision No. 670. Pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code, the department must withhold Exhibit C in conjunction with section 143.089 of the Local Government Code, the marked polygraph information in conjunction with section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code, the marked CHRI in conjunction with federal law, the marked W-4 form in conjunction with section 6103 of title 26 of the United States Code, and the information we have marked in Exhibit G in conjunction with common law privacy. The department must also withhold the information we have marked pursuant to sections 552.130 and 552.136 of the Government Code. The remaining submitted information must be released.

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, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, 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); *Tex. 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,



Lauren E. Kleine
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

LEK/jev

Ref: ID# 230431

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Jeremy Smith
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(w/o enclosures)