



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

May 30, 2007

Mr. Steven D. Selbe  
Senior Counsel  
Gordon & Rees, L.L.P.  
1900 West Loop South, Suite 1000  
Houston, Texas 77027

OR2007-06749

Dear Mr. Selbe:

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 #279772.

The City of Richmond (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for the personnel file and any other information pertaining to a named former police officer. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.115, 552.117, and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note that the city was untimely in its request for an attorney general decision. Pursuant to section 552.301(b) of the Government Code, a governmental body must ask for the attorney general's decision and state the exceptions that apply within ten business days after receiving the request. Gov't Code § 552.301(a), (b). In this instance, the city received the request for information on March 7, 2007. However, you did not request a ruling from our office until March 23, 2007. Consequently, we find that the city failed to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301.

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with section 552.301 results in the legal presumption that the requested information is public and must be released unless the governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information from disclosure. Gov't Code § 552.302; *Hancock v. State*

*Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381 (Tex. App.--Austin 1990, no writ); *City of Houston v. Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co.*, 673 S.W.2d 316, 323 (Tex. App.--Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, no writ); Open Records Decision No. 319 (1982). To overcome this presumption, the governmental body must show a compelling reason to withhold the information. See Gov't Code § 552.302; *Hancock*, 797 S.W.2d at 381. Because sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.115, 552.117, and 552.130 of the Government Code can provide compelling reasons to withhold information, we will address your arguments concerning these exceptions.

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. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. The information at issue contains L-2 (Declaration of Medical Condition) and L-3 (Declaration of Psychological and Emotional Health) forms, which are required by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (the "commission"). Section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code 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(a), (b). We agree that these forms are confidential under section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code, and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

The submitted information contains an F-5 form (Report of Separation of License Holder), which is made confidential by section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code. Section 1701.454 provides in relevant part that "[a] report or statement submitted to the commission under this subchapter is confidential and is not subject to disclosure under Chapter 552 of the Government Code." Occ. Code § 1701.454(a). The city must withhold the F-5 form

pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses chapter 560 of the Government Code, which provides that a governmental body may not release fingerprint information except in certain limited circumstances. *See* Gov't Code §§ 560.001 (defining "biometric identifier" to include fingerprints), 560.002 (prescribing manner in which biometric identifiers must be maintained and circumstances in which they can be released), 560.003 (biometric identifiers in possession of governmental body exempt from disclosure under the Act). You do not inform us, and the submitted information does not indicate, that section 560.002 permits the disclosure of the submitted fingerprint information. Therefore, the city must withhold this information under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses certain criminal history information. CHRI generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center is confidential. 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 the CHRI it generates. *See id.* Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI that the 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. Thus, any CHRI generated by the federal government or another state may not be made available to the requestor except in accordance with federal regulations. *See* Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). Furthermore, any CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with chapter 411, subchapter F of the Government Code. We have marked the confidential CHRI that must be withheld under section 552.101.

Section 552.102(a) of the Government Code excepts from required public disclosure "information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Gov't Code § 552.102(a). Section 552.102(a) protects information that relates to public officials and employees. The privacy analysis under section 552.102(a) is the same as the test for common-law privacy under section 552.101 of the Government Code. *See Hubert v. Harte-Hanks Tex. Newspapers, Inc.*, 652 S.W.2d 546, 549-51 (Tex. App.--Austin 1983, writ *ref'd n.r.e.*) (addressing

statutory predecessor). We will therefore consider the applicability of common-law privacy under section 552.101 together with your claim regarding section 552.102 .

Section 552.101 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. This office has found that the following types of information are excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy: some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses, *see* Open Records Decision Nos.470(1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps); and identities of victims of sexual abuse, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 440 (1986), 393 (1983), 339(1982). But this office has found that the public has a legitimate interest in information relating to employees of governmental bodies and their employment qualifications and job performance. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 562 at 10 (1990), 542 at 5 (1990); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 423 at 2 (1984) (scope of public employee privacy is narrow).

Prior decisions of this office have found that financial information relating only to an individual ordinarily satisfies the first requirement of the test for common-law privacy, but that 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 (1992), 545 (1990), 373 (1983). For example, a public employee's allocation of his salary to a voluntary investment program or to optional insurance coverage which is offered by his employer is a personal investment decision and information about it is excepted from disclosure under the common-law right of privacy. *See* Open Records Decision No. 545 (1990). Likewise, an employee's designation of a retirement beneficiary is excepted from disclosure under the common-law right to privacy. *See* Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992). However, information revealing that an employee participates in a group insurance plan funded partly or wholly by the governmental body is not excepted from disclosure. *See* Open Records Decision No. 600 at 10 (1992). We have marked the information that is confidential under common-law privacy, and that the city must withhold under section 552.102.

The city also raises section 552.115 of the Government Code. Section 552.115(a) provides that "[a] birth or death record maintained by the bureau of vital statistics of the Texas Department of Health or a local registration official is excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021[.]" Gov't Code § 552.115(a). Section 552.115 only applies to information maintained by the bureau of vital statistics or local registration official, and not to

information held by the city. *See* Open Records Decision No. 338 (1982). Furthermore, we note that the submitted documents do not contain a birth certificate.

You assert that some of the submitted information is excepted under section 552.117 of the Government Code. Section 552.117(a)(2) excepts the home addresses and telephone numbers, social security numbers, and family member information of a peace officer as defined by Article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, regardless of whether the officer made an election under section 552.024 of the Government Code. Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2); *see* Open Records Decision No. 622 (1994). The city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(2).

You assert that some of the remaining information is excepted under section 552.130 of the Government Code, which provides that information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, motor vehicle title, or registration issued by a Texas agency is excepted from public release. Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1), (2). The city must withhold the Texas motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130.

We note that the remaining submitted information also contains military discharge information. Section 552.140 of the Government Code provides in relevant part:

(a) This section applies only to a military veteran's Department of Defense Form DD-214 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.

Gov't Code § 552.140(a). Section 552.140 provides that 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. *See id.* § 552.140(a), (b). You do not indicate when the city first came into possession of the submitted DD-214 forms. Therefore, if these forms came into the possession of the city on or after September 1, 2003, we conclude that the city must withhold this information, which we have marked, under section 552.140 of the Government Code. Otherwise, the forms must be released, subject to the markings we have made under section 552.117 of the Government Code.

In summary, the city must withhold the L-2 and L-3 forms under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code. The city must withhold the F-5 form under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code. The city must withhold the submitted fingerprint information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code. The city must withhold the CHRI we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.089 of the

Government Code. The city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.102 in conjunction with common-law privacy. The city must withhold the information we have marked under sections 552.117 and 552.130 of the Government Code. Finally, under section 552.140 of the Government Code, the city must withhold the DD-214 forms if these forms came into the possession of the city on or after September 1, 2003. Otherwise, the forms must be released, subject to the markings we have made under section 552.117 of the Government Code. The remaining 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); *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 Office of the Attorney General 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. 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Reg Hargrove". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Reg Hargrove  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

RJH/jb

Ref: ID# 279772

Enc. Submitted documents

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(w/o enclosures)