



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

June 26, 2012

Ms. Cheryl Elliott Thornton  
Assistant County Attorney  
Harris County  
1019 Congress, 15th Floor  
Houston, Texas 77002

OR2012-09842

Dear Ms. Thornton:

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# 457130 (C.A. File No. 12PIA0194).

The Harris County Constable's Office, Precinct 8 (the "constable's office") received a request for the personnel information of, and records concerning sustained disciplinary actions against, a named constable. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.102, 552.111, 552.117, and 552.1175 of the Government Code. We have considered the claimed exceptions and reviewed the submitted information.

We first note the requestor has expressly excluded from his request the constable's social security number, home addresses, and driver's license information. Thus, this information is not responsive to the instant request. This ruling does not address the public availability of non-responsive information, nor is the constable's office required to release non-responsive information in response to this request.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision."<sup>1</sup> Gov't

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<sup>1</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. Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

Code § 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes, including section 1324a of title 8 of the United States Code, which provides that an Employment Eligibility Verification Form I-9 “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. 8 U.S.C. § 1324a(b)(5); *see also* 8 C.F.R. § 274a.2(b)(4). The release of the submitted I-9 form in response to this request for information would be for purposes other than for enforcement of the referenced federal statutes. Section 1324a, as a federal law, preempts any conflicting state provisions, including section 21.305 of the Labor Code. *See Equal Employment Opportunity Comm’n v. City of Orange, Texas*, 905 F. Supp 381, 382 (E.D. Tex. 1995) (federal law prevails over inconsistent provision of state law). Accordingly, the submitted I-9 form we have marked is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with federal law and may be released only for purposes of compliance with the federal laws and regulations governing the employment verification system.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code, which renders tax return information confidential. *See* Attorney General Opinion H-1274 (1978) (tax returns); Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992) (W-4 forms), 226 (1979) (W-2 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 Internal Revenue Service] 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[.]

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 (the “IRS”) regarding a taxpayer’s liability under title 26 of the United States Code. *See Chamberlain v. Kurtz*, 589 F.2d 827, 840-41 (5th Cir. 1979); *Mallas v. Kolak*, 721 F. Supp. 748, 754 (M.D.N.C. 1989), *aff’d in part*, 993 F.2d 1111 (4th Cir. 1993). We have marked a federal tax form that falls under the definition of tax return information. *See* 26 U.S.C. § 6103(b). Thus, the constable’s office must withhold this 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 of the Government Code also encompasses chapter 411 of the Government Code, which pertains to criminal history record information (“CHRI”) generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center. *See* Gov’t Code § 411.083(a). Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI 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 laws with respect to the CHRI it generates. *See id.* Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI the Texas Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) maintains, except 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. Similarly, 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. Upon review, we find the information we have marked constitutes CHRI. Thus, the constable’s office must withhold the marked information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with federal law and chapter 411 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses chapter 560 of the Government Code, which provides that a governmental body may not release biometric identifier information except in certain limited circumstances. *See id.* §§ 560.001 (defining “biometric identifier” to include fingerprints and records of hand geometry), .002 (prescribing manner in which biometric identifiers must be maintained and circumstances in which they can be released), .003 (providing that biometric identifiers in possession of governmental body are 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. Therefore, the constable’s office must withhold the fingerprint we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code. Section 1701.306 makes confidential the L-2 Declaration of Medical Condition and L-3 Declaration of Psychological and Emotional Health forms required by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (“TCLEOSE”). Section 1701.306 provides:

(a) [TCLEOSE] may not issue a license to a person 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 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 [TCLEOSE]. A declaration is not public information.

*Id.* § 1701.306(a)-(b). The constable's office must withhold the L-2 Declaration of Medical Condition forms we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code, which governs the public availability of information submitted to TCLEOSE under subchapter J of chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code. Section 1701.454 provides:

(a) All information submitted to [TCLEOSE] under this subchapter is confidential and is not subject to disclosure under [the Act], unless the person resigned or was terminated due to substantiated incidents of excessive force or violations of the law other than traffic offenses.

(b) Except as provided by this subchapter, a [TCLEOSE] member or other person may not release information submitted under this subchapter.

*Id.* § 1701.454. The submitted information includes an F-5 Separation of Licensee form that was submitted to TCLEOSE pursuant to subchapter J of chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code. In this instance, the submitted F-5 form does not reflect the named officer to whom this form applies was terminated due to substantiated incidents of excessive force or violations of the law other than traffic offenses. Therefore, the constable's office must withhold the submitted F-5 form, which we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the common-law right to 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). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be met. *Id.* at 681-82. Common-law privacy protects the types of information held to be intimate or embarrassing in *Industrial Foundation*. *See id.* at 683 (information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in workplace,

illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs). Additionally, this office has found some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. See Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps). In addition, this office has found financial information that does not relate to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body ordinarily satisfies the first requirement of the test for common-law privacy. For example, information related to an individual's mortgage payments, assets, bills, and credit history is generally protected by the common-law right to privacy. See Open Records Decision Nos. 545 (1990), 23 (1989); see also 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 are protected under common-law privacy). However, there is a legitimate public interest in the essential facts about a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body. See ORDs 600 at 9 (information revealing employee participation in group insurance plan funded partly or wholly by governmental body is not excepted from disclosure), 545 (financial information pertaining to receipt of funds from governmental body or debts owed to governmental body not protected by common-law privacy). Whether the public's interest in obtaining personal financial information is sufficient to justify its disclosure must be made on case-by-case basis. See Open Records Decision No. 373 at 4 (1983). Upon review, we find the information we have marked is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest. The constable's office must withhold the marked information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

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." 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). We have marked the information that must be withheld under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. The remaining information is not excepted under section 552.102(a) and may not be withheld on that basis.

Section 552.111 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "an interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency." Gov't Code § 552.111. This exception encompasses the deliberative process privilege. See Open Records Decision No. 615 at 2 (1993). The purpose of section 552.111 is to protect advice, opinion, and recommendation in the decisional process and to encourage open and frank discussion in the deliberative process. See *Austin v. City of San Antonio*, 630 S.W.2d 391, 394 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1982, orig. proceeding); Open Records Decision No. 538 at 1-2 (1990).

In Open Records Decision No. 615, this office re-examined the statutory predecessor to section 552.111 in light of the decision in *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, orig. proceeding). We determined section 552.111 excepts from disclosure only those internal communications that consist of advice, recommendations, opinions, and other material reflecting the policymaking processes of the governmental body. *See* ORD 615 at 5. A governmental body's policymaking functions do not encompass routine internal administrative or personnel matters, and disclosure of information about such matters will not inhibit free discussion of policy issues among agency personnel. *Id.*; *see also City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351 (Tex. 2000) (section 552.111 not applicable to personnel-related communications that did not involve policymaking). A governmental body's policymaking functions do include administrative and personnel matters of broad scope that affect the governmental body's policy mission. *See* Open Records Decision No. 631 at 3 (1995).

Further, section 552.111 does not protect facts and written observations of facts and events that are severable from advice, opinions, and recommendations. *See* ORD 615 at 5. But if factual information is so inextricably intertwined with material involving advice, opinion, or recommendation as to make severance of the factual data impractical, the factual information also may be withheld under section 552.111. *See* Open Records Decision No. 313 at 3 (1982).

You generally assert the remaining submitted information is protected by section 552.111. However, you have not explained how the information at issue constitutes advice, opinions, or recommendations concerning the constable's office's policymaking processes or administrative and personnel matters of broad scope that affect the governmental body's policy mission. Therefore, the constable's office may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.111.

Section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the home addresses and telephone numbers, emergency contact information, social security numbers, and family member information of a peace officer, regardless of whether the peace officer made an election under sections 552.024 or 552.1175 of the Government Code to keep such information confidential. Gov't Code § 552.117(a); *see also id.* § 552.024. Section 552.117 encompasses personal cellular telephone numbers, provided the cellular telephone service is not paid for by a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision No. 506 at 5-6 (1988) (statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.117 not applicable to numbers for cellular mobile telephones installed in county officials' and employees' private vehicles and intended for official business). Section 552.117(a)(2) applies to peace officers as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Accordingly, the constable's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(2), except that the marked cellular telephone number may be withheld only if the cellular service is not paid for by governmental body.

Section 552.1175 of the Government Code protects the home address, home telephone number, emergency contact information, 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. *See id.* § 552.1175. Section 552.1175 also encompasses a cellular telephone number, if the cellular service is not paid for by a governmental body. Section 552.1175 applies, in part, to “peace officers as defined by Article 2.12, Code of Criminal Procedure.” *Id.* § 552.1175(a)(1). We have marked information that is subject to section 552.1175. If the individuals whose information is at issue are currently license peace officers and if they elect to restrict access to the information pertaining to them in accordance with section 552.1175(b), the department must withhold the marked information under section 552.1175 of the Government Code. However, the marked cellular telephone number may be withheld only if the cellular service is not paid for by a governmental body.

Section 552.137 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body,” unless the member of the public consents to its release or the e-mail address is of a type specifically excluded by subsection (c). *See id.* § 552.137(a)-(c). The e-mail addresses we have marked are not of a type specifically excluded by section 552.137(c). Accordingly, the constable’s office must withhold the e-mail addresses we have marked under section 552.137, unless their owners affirmatively consent to disclosure.

Section 552.140 of the Government Code provides 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). We have marked a DD-214 form that came into the possession of the constable’s office after September 1, 2003 and must be withheld under section 552.140.

In summary, the constable’s office need not release the social security number, home addresses, and driver’s license information of the constable at issue, as such information is not responsive to the request. The constable’s office must withhold the information we marked (1) under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1324a of title 8 of the United States Code, section 6103a of title 26 of the United States Code, chapter 411 and section 560.003 of the Government Code, sections 1701.306 and 1701.454 of the Occupations Code, and common-law privacy; (2) under section 552.102 of the Government Code; (3) under section 552.117 of the Government Code, except that the cellular telephone number may be withheld only if the cellular service is not paid for by a governmental body; (4) under section 552.1175 of the Government Code if the individuals whose information is at issue are currently license peace officers and if they elect to restrict access to the information pertaining to them in accordance with section 552.1175(b), except

that the cellular telephone number may be withheld only if the cellular service is not paid for by a governmental body; (5) under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners of the e-mail addresses affirmatively consent to disclosure; and (6) under section 552.140 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released to the requestor.<sup>2</sup>

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 [http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index\\_orl.php](http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php), or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Act must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Misty Haberer Barham  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

MHB/som

Ref: ID# 457130

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)

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<sup>2</sup>We note Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009) is a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold ten categories of information, including a Form I-9 and attachments under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 1324a of title 8 of the United States Code, W-2 and W-4 forms under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code, fingerprints under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code, L-2 and L-3 declarations under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code, direct deposit authorization forms under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy, e-mail addresses of members of the public under section 552.137 of the Government Code, and DD-214 forms under section 552.140 of the Government Code, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision.