



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

September 23, 2014

Ms. Laura Pfefferle
Assistant General Counsel
Texas Department of State Health Services
P.O. Box 149347
Austin, Texas 78714-9347

OR2014-16842

Dear Ms. Pfefferle:

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# 536903 (DSHS File Nos. 23088/2014 and 23168/2014).

The Texas Department of State Health Services (the "department") received a request for all Tier Two reporting information for a specified location, and a request from a different requestor for the Tier Two reporting information, including violations, spills, enforcement actions, and environmental concerns, for a different specified location during a specified time period. You claim the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code.¹ You also state release of this information may implicate the proprietary interests of third parties. Accordingly, you state, and provide documentation showing, you notified the third parties of the request for information and of their right to submit arguments to this office as to why the requested information should not be released. *See* Gov't Code § 552.305(d); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 542 (1990) (statutory predecessor to section 552.305 permits governmental body to rely on interested third party to raise and explain applicability of exception in the Act in certain circumstances). We have considered the exception you claim.

¹We note, and you acknowledge, the department did not comply with section 552.301 of the Government Code in requesting this decision. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(b). Nonetheless, because section 552.101 of the Government Code can provide a compelling reason to overcome the presumption of openness, we will address its applicability to the requested information. *See id.* §§ 552.007, .302, .352.

You explain the department maintains the requested information through the Tier Two Chemical Reporting Program, a program implemented in accordance with the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (“EPCRA”) and the Texas right-to-know laws. *See* 42 U.S.C. §§ 11011-11050; Health & Safety Code §§ 505.001-017, 506.001-017, 507.001-013. As explicitly stated in the federal provisions, the EPCRA does not preempt any state or local law. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 11041(a). Thus, we look to the statutory scheme established under Texas law to determine the disposition of the requested information. Facilities subject to Tier Two chemical reporting requirements must report required data concerning Tier Two chemicals to the department, the local emergency planning committee, and the local fire chief. Health & Safety Code §§ 505.006(c), (e), 506.006(c)-(d), 507.006(c), (e). Sections 505.006(h), 506.006(g), and 507.006(h) provide that all Tier Two reporting documents filed with the department are subject to the Act. *Id.* §§ 505.006(h), 506.006(g), 507.006(h). Thus, the statutory language makes clear that Tier Two information filed with the department is subject to all provisions of the Act, including the Act’s exceptions. It is this information, that is, information held by the department as part of the Tier Two Chemical Reporting Program, that we address in this ruling. This ruling does not reach the legal right of citizens to access hazardous chemical information directly from a facility for community right-to-know purposes. *Id.* §§ 505.007(a), 506.007(a). Sections 505.007(b) and 506.007(b) require any facility subject to chapter 505 or chapter 506 of the Health and Safety Code to furnish, upon request, the facility’s existing workplace chemical list within ten working days of the date of receipt of a written request. *Id.* §§ 505.007(b), 506.007(b).² Violations of chapter 505, chapter 506, or chapter 507 may be reported to the department for investigation and possible administrative penalty. *Id.* §§ 505.010, 506.010, 507.009.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. This exception encompasses information that is made confidential by other statutes. The department raises section 552.101 in conjunction with sections 418.177 and 418.178 of the Texas Homeland Security Act (the “HSA”), chapter 418 of the Government Code. Sections 418.176 through 418.182 were added to chapter 418 as part of the HSA. These provisions make certain information related to terrorism confidential. Section 418.178 provides:

(a) In this section, “explosive weapon” has the meaning assigned by Section 46.01, Penal Code.

(b) Information is confidential if it is information collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental entity and:

²Chapter 507 of the Health and Safety Code, which applies to non-manufacturing facilities, does not contain a direct access provision.

(1) is more than likely to assist in the construction or assembly of an explosive weapon or a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapon of mass destruction; or

(2) indicates the specific location of:

(A) a chemical, biological agent, toxin, or radioactive material that is more than likely to be used in the construction or assembly of such a weapon; or

(B) unpublished information relating to a potential vaccine or to a device that detects biological agents or toxins.

Id. § 418.178. The fact that information may be related to a governmental body's security concerns, biological toxins, or emergency preparedness does not make such 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 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 requested information is confidential under section 418.178(b) because it reveals the location, quantity, and identity of hazardous chemicals that are more than likely to assist in the construction or assembly of an explosive weapon. We recognize the public's legitimate interest in obtaining information concerning hazardous substances stored in Texas communities. However, we must follow the plain language of section 418.178 which, through its unconditional mandate of confidentiality, does not allow us to take into account the public interest that exists in the release of this information. Upon review, we find the requested information is confidential under section 418.178 of the Government Code. Therefore, the department must withhold the requested information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.178 of the Government Code.³ However, as stated above, this ruling does not impact the legal right of citizens to access a facility's existing workplace chemical list directly from any facility covered under chapter 505 or chapter 506 of the Health and Safety Code.

You ask this office to issue a previous determination permitting the department to withhold information that confirms a facility reports in the Tier Two system and to withhold the Tier Two report of any facility when requested under the Act. Additionally, you ask this office

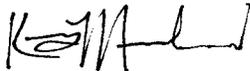
³As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure.

to issue a previous determination permitting the department to withhold information identifying facilities that report in the Tier Two system, such that only specified information is releasable in response to requests for information about chemicals reported under Tier Two. *See id.* § 552.301(a) (allowing governmental body to withhold information subject to previous determination); Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001) (listing elements of second type of previous determination under section 552.301(a) of the Government Code). We decline to issue such previous determinations at this time. Accordingly, 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 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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml, 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 may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Kenny Moreland
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

KJM/som

Ref: ID# 536903

Enc. Submitted documents

c: 2 Requestors
(w/o enclosures)