



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

July 27, 2016

Ms. Kristen N. Lee  
Assistant County Attorney  
Harris County  
1019 Congress Street, 15th Floor  
Houston, Texas 77002

OR2016-16899

Dear Ms. Lee:

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# 620371 (C.A. File No. 16PIA0250).

The Harris County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office") received a request for information pertaining to a specified incident. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.103 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note some of the submitted information is not responsive to the instant request because it consists of the request for information or was created after the sheriff's office received the request for information. This ruling does not address the public availability of the non-responsive information, which we have marked, and the sheriff's office need not release it in response to the request.

Next, we note the submitted information contains a peace officer's Texas Commission on Law Enforcement ("TCOLE") identification number. Section 552.002(a) of the Government Code defines "public information" as information that is written, produced, collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business:

- (1) by a governmental body;

(2) for a governmental body and the governmental body:

(A) owns the information;

(B) has a right of access to the information; or

(C) spends or contributes public money for the purpose of writing, producing, collecting, assembling, or maintaining the information; or

(3) by an individual officer or employee of a governmental body in the officer's or employee's official capacity and the information pertains to official business of the governmental body.

Gov't Code § 552.002(a). In Open Records Decision No. 581 (1990), this office determined certain computer information, such as source codes, documentation information, and other computer programming, that has no significance other than its use as a tool for the maintenance, manipulation, or protection of public property is not the kind of information made public under section 552.021 of the Government Code. We understand an officer's TCOLE identification number is a unique computer-generated number assigned to peace officers for identification in TCOLE's electronic database, and may be used as an access device number on the TCOLE website. Accordingly, we find the officer's TCOLE identification number in the submitted information does not constitute public information under section 552.002 of the Government Code. Therefore, the TCOLE identification number is not subject to the Act and need not be released to the requestor.

We must address the procedural obligations of the sheriff's office under section 552.301 of the Government Code when requesting a decision from this office under the Act. Pursuant to section 552.301(b), a governmental body must ask for a decision from this office and state the exceptions that apply within ten business days of receiving the written request. *See id.* § 552.301(b). You state the sheriff's office received the present request for information on May 4, 2016. Accordingly, the ten-business-day deadline was May 18, 2016. However, the sheriff's office requested a ruling from our office in an envelope postmarked May 20, 2016. *See id.* § 552.308(a) (deadline under the Act is met if document bears post office mark indicating time within the deadline period). Consequently, we find the sheriff's office failed to comply with section 552.301(b) of the Government Code.

A governmental body's failure to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption the requested information is public and must be released unless the governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information from disclosure. *See id.* § 552.302; *Simmons v. Kuzmich*, 166 S.W.3d 342, 350 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2005, no pet.); *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 630 (1994). The presumption that information is public under section 552.302 can generally be overcome by demonstrating the information is confidential by law or third-party interests are at stake. *See*

Open Records Decision Nos. 630 at 3, 325 at 2 (1982). Section 552.103 of the Government Code is discretionary in nature; it serves only to protect a governmental body's interests. *See Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive section 552.103); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 522 (1989) (discretionary exceptions in general). The sheriff's office's claim under section 552.103 is not a compelling reason for nondisclosure under section 552.302. However, the need of another governmental body to withhold information under section 552.103 can provide a compelling reason under section 552.302. *See* Open Records Decision No. 469 (1987) (university may withhold information under Gov't Code § 552.103 predecessor to protect district attorney's interest in anticipated criminal litigation). In this instance, the Harris County Attorney's Office (the "county attorney's office") asserts the information at issue should be withheld under section 552.103 of the Government Code. Therefore, we will consider whether the information at issue may be withheld on behalf of the county attorney's office under section 552.103. Further, because section 552.101 makes information confidential and can provide a compelling reason for non-disclosure, we will address the sheriff's office's argument under this exception as well. Additionally, we note portions of the submitted information are subject to section 552.102 of the Government Code, which also makes information confidential and can provide a compelling reason to overcome the presumption of openness.<sup>1</sup>

We note some of the submitted information consists of completed employee evaluations, which are subject to section 552.022(a)(1) of the Government Code. Pursuant to section 552.022(a)(1), completed investigations, reports, and evaluations are expressly public unless they are either excepted under section 552.108 of the Government Code or confidential under the Act or other law. Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(1). Although you raise section 552.103 of the Government Code, section 552.103 is a discretionary exception to disclosure and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See id.* § 552.007; *Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive section 552.103); Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 (1999) (governmental body may waive section 552.103). As such, section 552.103 does not make information confidential for the purposes of section 552.022. Therefore, the sheriff's office may not withhold the completed evaluations under section 552.103 of the Government Code. However, you also raise section 552.101 of the Government Code for the completed evaluations subject to section 552.022(a)(1). As noted, section 552.101 can make information confidential under the Act. Accordingly, we will address your arguments under section 552.101 for the information subject to section 552.022(a)(1), as well as the remaining information. We will also address the argument under section 552.103 for the information not subject to section 552.022(a)(1).

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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).

Section 552.103 of the Government Code provides, in relevant part, as follows:

(a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.

...

(c) Information relating to litigation involving a governmental body or an officer or employee of a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) only if the litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

Gov't Code § 552.103(a), (c). The governmental body has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show the section 552.103(a) exception is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing that (1) litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date the governmental body received the request for information and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *Univ. of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479, 481 (Tex. App.—Austin 1997, orig. proceeding); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210, 212 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990). The governmental body must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted from disclosure under section 552.103(a).

The county attorney's office states the submitted information pertains to a civil prosecution that was pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas on the date the sheriff's office received the request for information. However, we note the county attorney's office is not a party to the pending civil litigation. Therefore, the county attorney's office does not have a litigation interest in the matter for purposes of section 552.103. *See* Gov't Code § 552.103(a); Open Records Decision No. 575 at 2 (1990). Therefore, the sheriff's office may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.103(a) of the Government Code.

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. Section 552.101 encompasses information made confidential by statute, such as the Medical Practice Act ("MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code, which governs release of medical records. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides, in relevant part:

(a) A communication between a physician and a patient, relative to or in connection with any professional services as a physician to the patient, is

confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

(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.

Occ. Code § 159.002(a)-(c). Information subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See id.* §§ 159.002, .004. This office has concluded the protection afforded by section 159.002 extends only to records created by either a physician or someone under the supervision of a physician. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 487 (1987), 370 (1983), 343 (1982).* We have further found when a file is created as a result of a hospital stay, all the documents in the file referring to diagnosis and treatment constitute physician-patient communications or “[r]ecords of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that are created or maintained by a physician.” *Open Records Decision No. 546 (1990).*

Upon review, we find the information we have marked constitutes records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that were created or are maintained by a physician and information obtained from a patient's medical records. Accordingly, the sheriff's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA. However, we find you have not demonstrated any portion of the remaining information consists of medical records for purposes of the MPA or information obtained from medical records, and the sheriff's office may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 on that basis.<sup>2</sup>

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) 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 satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. Types of information considered

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<sup>2</sup>We note this ruling does not affect an individual's right of access to his or her own medical records from the physician who provided treatment under the MPA, subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. *See Occ. Code §§ 159.004, .005, .006; cf. Abbott v. Tex. State Bd. of Pharmacy*, 391 S.W.3d 253 (Tex. App.—Austin 2012, no pet.) (MPA does not provide general right of access to medical records from governmental body responding to a request for information under the Public Information Act).

intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). Upon review, we find the information we have marked satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the sheriff's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

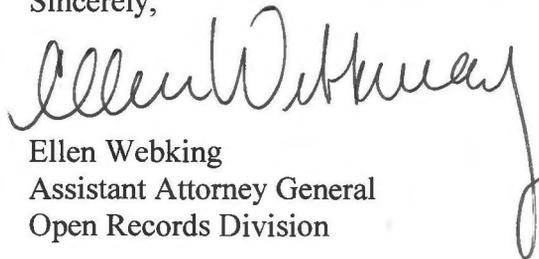
Section 552.102(a) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy[.]" Gov't Code § 552.102(a). The Texas Supreme Court held section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure the dates 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). Upon review, we find the sheriff's office must withhold the date of birth we have marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code.

In summary, the sheriff's office must withhold: (1) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA; (2) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy; and (3) the information we have marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. The sheriff's office must release the remaining information.

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](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,



Ellen Webking  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

EW/bw

Ref: ID# 620371

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)