



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

November 28, 2006

Mr. Russell Casselberry  
City Attorney  
City of Lamesa  
Fulbright & Casselberry  
211 North Houston  
Lamesa, Texas 79331

OR2006-13933

Dear Mr. Casselberry:

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# 265435.

The Lamesa Police Department (the "department"), which you represent, received a request for information pertaining to two named peace officers. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 522.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information. We have also reviewed comments submitted by the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (interested party may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released).

Initially, we note that the department has redacted Texas motor vehicle record information and information covered by common-law privacy. Pursuant to section 552.301 of the Government Code, a governmental body is prohibited from withholding information from a requestor without seeking a ruling from this office unless a statute authorizes such, or the governmental body has received a previous determination for the information at issue. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(a); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 673 (2000) (delineating circumstances under which attorney general decision constitutes previous determination under section 552.301 of the Government Code). However, we are not aware of any law that authorizes the department to withhold Texas motor vehicle record information or information

covered by common-law privacy. Further, you do not assert, nor does a review of our records indicate, that the department has been issued a previous determination authorizing it to withhold such information without seeking a ruling from this office. Because we are able in this instance to ascertain the nature of the information that you have redacted, we will address your arguments for this information. In the future, however, the department should refrain from redacting any information that it submits to this office in seeking an open records ruling, unless the information at issue is subject to a previous determination issued by this office. Failure to comply with section 552.301 may result in the information being presumed public under section 552.302. *See id.* §§ 552.301(e)(1)(D), .302.

Next, we note that the requestor specifically states that the requested documents may exclude social security numbers and personal information such as addresses, home telephone numbers, and family members. Accordingly, we have marked the information that is not responsive to the request. This ruling does not address the public availability of any information that is not responsive to the request, and the department is not required to release such information in response to the request for information.<sup>1</sup>

Section 552.108(a)(1) provides that information held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime is excepted from disclosure if “release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime [.]” Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1). Generally, a governmental body claiming section 552.108 must reasonably explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement or prosecution. *See* Gov’t Code §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977).

You state that the submitted information regarding the two named peace officers relates to a pending felony criminal investigation and prosecution. You inform us that the “officers named in the request may be witnesses in felony criminal cases against the [requestor’s client.]” Upon consideration of your arguments, we find that you have failed to demonstrate that the release of the submitted information would interfere with a pending criminal case. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1); *Houston Chronicle Publ’g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases); Open Records Decision No. 216 at 3 (1978). Therefore, the department may not withhold any portion of the submitted information under section 552.108 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information deemed confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code

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<sup>1</sup>*See Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex.Civ.App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismiss’d).

§ 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. Chapter 143 of the Local Government Code authorizes a municipality with a population of 10,000 or more, and a salaried fire and police department, to hold an election to adopt a “fire fighters’ and police officers’ civil service law.” Loc. Gov’t Code §§ 143.002, .004. This office contacted you and confirmed that the City of Lamesa has not adopted a civil service law in accordance with chapter 143. We therefore conclude that the confidentiality provisions of section 143.089 are not applicable to the records at issue.

The submitted information contains medical records, access to which are governed by the Medical Practice Act (the “MPA”), chapter 159 of the Occupations Code.<sup>2</sup> Section 159.002 of the MPA provides as follows:

(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(b), (c). Medical records must be released upon the patient’s signed, written consent, provided that the consent specifies: (1) the information to be covered by the release; (2) reasons or purposes for the release; and (3) the person to whom the information is to be released. *Id.* §§ 159.004, .005. Section 159.002(c) also requires that any subsequent release of medical records be consistent with the purposes for which the governmental body obtained the records. Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). Medical records may be released only as provided under the MPA. Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). Accordingly, the submitted medical records we have marked may be released only as provided under the MPA.

Section 552.101 also encompasses section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code. The submitted information includes an L-2 Declaration of Medical Condition and an L-3 Declaration of Psychological and Emotional Health required by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (the “commission”). Section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code provides:

(a) The commission may not issue a license to a person as an officer or county jailer unless the person is examined by:

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<sup>2</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. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987).

(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. Therefore, the department must withhold the L-2 and L-3 declarations we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses confidentiality relating to criminal history record information (“CHRI”). 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). 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 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. 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. After reviewing the submitted information, the department must withhold the CHRI we have marked pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with chapter 411.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. Common-law privacy protects information if (1) the information contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) the information is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). The type 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. 540 S.W.2d 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); personal financial information not relating to the financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992), 545 (1990); and identities of victims of sexual abuse, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 440 (1986), 393 (1983), 339 (1982).

Additionally, the designation of the beneficiary of an employee's retirement benefits is subject to common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision No. 600 at 9-12. But where a transaction is funded in part by a governmental body, it involves the employee in a transaction with the governmental body, and the basic facts about that transaction are not private under section 552.101. *See id.* at 9 (basic facts of group insurance provided by governmental body not protected by common-law privacy). We note, however, that the work conduct, job performance, and salary information of public employees is subject to a legitimate public interest and generally not protected under common law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (public employee's job performance does not generally constitute his private affairs), 455 (1987) (public employee's job performances or abilities generally not protected by privacy), 444 (1986) (public has legitimate interest in knowing reasons for dismissal, demotion, promotion, or resignation of public employees), 423 at 2 (1984) (statutory predecessor applicable when information would reveal intimate details of highly personal nature), 405 at 2 (1983) (manner in which employee performed his job cannot be said to be of minimal public interest), 400 at 5 (1983) (statutory predecessor protected information only if its release would lead to clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy). After reviewing the submitted information, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with the common-law right to privacy.

We note that the submitted information includes Texas motor vehicle record information. Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure 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." Gov't Code

§ 552.130. We have marked the information that the department must withhold pursuant to section 552.130 of the Government Code.

In summary, the department may release the marked medical records only as provided under the MPA. The department must withhold (1) the marked L-2 and L-3 declarations under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code, (2) the marked CHRI under section 552.101 in conjunction with chapter 411, (3) the marked confidential information under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy, and (4) the marked Texas motor vehicle record information under section 552.130. The remaining information must be released to the requestor.

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).

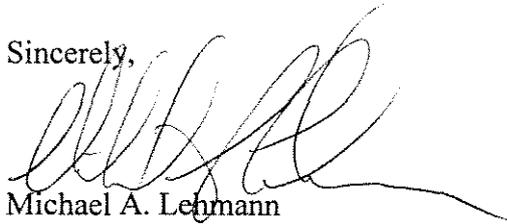
If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

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,



Michael A. Lehmann  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

MAL/dh

Ref: ID# 265435

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Todd Etheredge  
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(w/o enclosures)