



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

September 20, 2006

Mr. David M. Swope  
Assistant County Attorney  
Harris County  
1019 Congress, 15<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Houston, Texas 77002

OR2006-10937

Dear Mr. Swope:

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# 259737.

The Harris County Constable, Precinct 7 (the "constable") received a request for the complete personnel file of a named officer. You state that the constable has released some of the requested information. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.1175, 552.130, and 552.147 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note that some of the submitted information is not responsive to the instant request. As this information, which we have marked, is not responsive to this request, it need not be released at this time. Moreover, we do not address such information in this ruling. *See Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, *writ dismiss'd*).

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, such as chapter 1701 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 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. Therefore, the constable 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.

Next, we note that the submitted information includes a W-4 form. Prior decisions of this office have held that section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code, which is also encompassed by section 552.101 of the Government Code, renders tax return information confidential. *See* Attorney General Opinion H-1274 (1978) (tax returns); Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992) (W-4 forms). The term "return information" includes "the nature, source, or amount of income" of a taxpayer. *See* 26 U.S.C. § 6103(b)(2). Therefore, the constable must withhold the W-4 form in the submitted personnel file under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 6103 of title 26 of the United States Code.

Next, we note that the submitted information includes an I-9 form, which is governed by section 1324a of title 8 of the United States Code. This section provides that the form "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). Release of this document under the Act would be "for purposes other than for enforcement" of the referenced federal statute. Accordingly, we conclude that the submitted I-9 form is confidential for purposes of section 552.101 of the Government Code and may only be released in compliance with the federal laws and regulations governing the employment verification system.

You also argue that the submitted fingerprint information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 in conjunction with chapter 560 of the Government Code. Chapter 560 of the Government Code 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), .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 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, we agree that the marked fingerprint information is confidential under section 560.003 and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

You also claim that some of the submitted information is subject to chapter 611 of the Health and Safety Code, which provides for the confidentiality of records created or maintained by a mental health professional. Section 611.002 provides in part the following:

Communications between a patient and a professional, and records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient that are created or maintained by a professional, are confidential.

Health & Safety Code § 611.002(a). However, upon review, we find that none of the submitted information constitutes mental health records subject to chapter 611 and none of the information at issue may be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 611.002.

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). The 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. We have marked the information that constitutes CHRI for the purposes of chapter 411 and must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with federal law.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. Common-law privacy protects information that (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 No. 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, 545 (1990); details of an employee's enrollment in optional health and insurance programs, employee's dependent coverages, and direct deposit authorization, *see* Open Records Decision No. 600 at 9-12; credit reports, financial statements, and other personal financial information, *see* Open Records Decision No. 523 (1989). We have marked the information that is excepted from disclosure under common-law privacy. However, you have failed to explain how any portion of the remaining documents contain highly intimate or embarrassing information for the purposes of common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 470 at 4 (1987) (public has legitimate interest in job qualifications and performance of public employees), 444 at 5-6 (1986) (public has legitimate interest in knowing reasons for dismissal, demotion, promotion, or resignation of public employees), 423 at 2 (1984) (scope of public employee privacy is narrow). Accordingly, no portion of the remaining information may be withheld on this basis.

Next, we note that a portion of the submitted information pertaining to the named officer is subject to section 552.117 of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> Section 552.117(a)(2) excepts from disclosure the home address, home telephone number, social security number, and family member information of a peace officer as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. *See* Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2); Open Records Decision No. 622 (1994). We

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<sup>1</sup> The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

note that a post office box number is not a “home address” for purposes of section 552.117.<sup>2</sup> We have marked the information in the remaining submitted documents that the constable must withhold under section 552.117(a)(2).

The submitted documents also contain information pertaining to peace officers who are not employed by the constable. Section 552.1175 of the Government Code provides in part:

(b) Information that relates to the home address, home telephone number, or social security number of [a peace officer as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure], or that reveals whether the individual has family members is confidential and may not be disclosed to the public under this chapter if the individual to whom the information relates:

- (1) chooses to restrict public access to the information; and
- (2) notifies the governmental body of the individual’s choice on a form provided by the governmental body, accompanied by evidence of the individual’s status.

Gov’t Code § 552.1175(b). If the individuals in question are still licensed peace officers and elect to restrict access to their personal information in accordance with section 552.1175, the constable must withhold the information we have marked on the documents at issue. *See, e.g.,* Open Records Decision No. 678 (2003). Otherwise, this information must be released.

The submitted records also contain 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. The marked Texas motor vehicle record information must be withheld pursuant to section 552.130 of the Government Code.

We note that the submitted information contains an insurance policy number. Section 552.136 of the Government Code states that “[n]otwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential.” Gov’t Code § 552.136. The constable must, therefore, withhold the marked insurance policy number under section 552.136.

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<sup>2</sup> *See* Gov’t Code § 552.117; Open Records Decision No. 622 at 4 (1994) (legislative history makes clear that purpose of section 552.117 is to protect public employees from being harassed *at home*) (citing House Committee on State Affairs, Bill Analysis, H.B. 1976, 69th Leg. (1985); Senate Committee on State Affairs, Bill Analysis, H.B. 1976, 69th Leg. (1985)) (emphasis added).

Finally, we address your claim under section 552.147 of the Government Code, which provides that “[t]he social security number of a living person is excepted from” required public disclosure under the Act. Gov’t Code § 552.147. We agree that the constable must withhold the social security numbers pertaining to members of the public, which we have marked, under section 552.147.<sup>3</sup>

In summary, the constable must withhold the following in conjunction with section 552.101 of the Government Code: 1) the L-2 and L-3 declarations pursuant to section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code; 2) the W-4 form pursuant to section 6103 of title 26 of the United States Code; 3) the I-9 form pursuant to section 1324a of title 8 of the United States Code; 4) the marked fingerprint information pursuant to section 560.003 of the Government Code; 5) the marked CHRI contained in the submitted information pursuant to chapter 411 of the Government Code; and 6) the information marked pursuant to common-law privacy. The constable must also withhold the information we have marked pursuant to sections 552.117(a)(2), 552.130, 552.136, and 552.147 of the Government Code. Finally, the constable must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.1175 if the individual in question is still a licensed peace officer who elects to restrict access to this information. The remaining submitted 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

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<sup>3</sup>We note that section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person’s social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act.

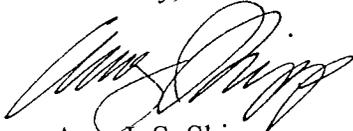
Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

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,



Amy L.S. Shipp  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

ALS/sdk

Ref: ID# 259737

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Mark R. Thiessen, Esq.  
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(w/o enclosures)