



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

May 10, 2016

Ms. Erin D. Thorn
Assistant District Attorney
Hidalgo County Criminal District Attorney's Office
100 North Closner, Room 303
Edinburg, Texas 78539

OR2016-10683

Dear Ms. Thorn:

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# 609437 (Ref. No. 2016-0023-DA.SO).

The Hidalgo County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff's office") received a request for the personnel file and certain communications pertaining to a named deputy. You state the sheriff's office will release some of the requested information to the requestor. You argue some of the submitted information is not subject to the Act. You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.108, 552.117, 552.119, 552.130, and 552.132 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered your arguments and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.²

Initially, 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

¹Although you raise section 552.1175 of the Government Code, we note section 552.117 of the Government Code is the proper exception to raise for information the sheriff's office holds in an employment capacity. *See* Gov't Code § § 552.117, .1175.

²We assume the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

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.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” *Id.* § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses laws that make criminal history record information (“CHRI”) confidential. CHRI generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center is confidential under federal and state law. 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 at 7 (1990). The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual law with respect to CHRI it generates. *Id.* at 10-12. Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI the Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) maintains, except DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter F or subchapter E-1 of the Government Code. *See* Gov’t Code § 411.083(a). Sections 411.083(b)(1) and 411.089(a) of the

Government Code authorize a criminal justice agency to obtain CHRI; however, a criminal justice agency may not release CHRI except to another criminal justice agency for criminal justice purposes. *See id.* § 411.089(b)(1). Upon review, we find the information we have marked constitutes confidential CHRI. Therefore, the sheriff's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code. However, the remaining information at issue does not constitute confidential CHRI; thus, the sheriff's office may not withhold any portion of the remaining information at issue under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 560.003 of the Government Code, which provides, “[a] biometric identifier in the possession of a governmental body is exempt from disclosure under [the Act].” *Id.* § 560.003; *see id.* § 560.001(1) (“biometric identifier” means retina or iris scan, fingerprint, voiceprint, or record of hand or face geometry). However, section 560.002 of the Government Code provides, “[a] governmental body that possesses a biometric identifier of an individual . . . may not sell, lease, or otherwise disclose the biometric identifier to another person unless. . . the individual consents to the disclosure[.]” *Id.* § 560.002(1)(A). The remaining information contains the fingerprints of the named deputy. You do not inform us, and the submitted information does not indicate, section 560.002 permits disclosure of the fingerprint information. Therefore, the sheriff's office must withhold the submitted fingerprints under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses information made confidential by section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code. Section 1701.306 makes confidential L-2 Declaration of Medical Condition and L-3 Declaration of Psychological and Emotional Health forms required by TCOLE. Former section 1701.306 provides, in part:

(a) [TCOLE] 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 [TCOLE]. A declaration is not public information.

Act of May 17, 1999, 76th Leg., R.S., ch. 388, § 1, 1999 Tex. Gen. Laws 1431, 2219 (current version at Occ. Code §§ 1701.306(a), (b)). The submitted L-2 and L-3 forms were created prior to September 1, 2011. Although section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code was amended in 2011 by the 82nd Legislature, L-2 and L-3 declaration forms created prior to September 1, 2011, are subject to the former version of section 1701.306, which was continued in effect for that purpose. *See* Act of May 30, 2011, 82nd Leg., R.S., ch. 1224, § 7. Therefore, the sheriff's office must withhold the submitted L-2 and L-3 declaration forms under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with former section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code.³

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 TCOLE under subchapter J of chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code. The remaining information at issue contains an F-5 form, which was created prior to the effective date of the amendment of section 1701.454 by the Seventy-ninth Legislature. *See* Act of May 25, 2005, 79th Leg., R.S., ch. 1298, § 4, 2005 Tex. Gen. Laws 4094, 4096. Thus, the F-5 form at issue is governed by the previous version of section 1701.454. *See* Act of May 25, 2005, 79th Leg., R.S., ch. 1298, § 6, 2005 Tex. Gen. Laws 4094, 4096.⁴ Former section 1701.454 provides as follows:

(a) A report or statement submitted to [TCOLE] 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 subsection, a [TCOLE] member or other person may not release the contents of a report or statement submitted under this subchapter. The report or statement may be released only by the

³As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

⁴Section 6 of the amending legislation states “[t]he changes in law made by this Act in relation to employment termination reports apply only to an employment termination report under Subchapter J, Chapter 1701, Occupations Code, regarding a resignation or termination that occurs on or after the effective date of this Act. An employment termination report regarding a resignation or termination that occurs before the effective date of this Act is governed by the law as it existed immediately before the effective date and that law is continued in effect for that purpose.” Act of May 25, 2005, 79th Leg., R.S., ch. 1298, § 6, 2005 Tex. Gen. Laws 4094, 4096.

[TCOLE] employee having the responsibility to maintain the report or statement and only if:

(1) the head of a law enforcement agency or the agency head's designee makes a written request on the agency's letterhead for the report or statement accompanied by the agency head's or designee's signature; and

(2) the person who is the subject of the report or statement authorizes the release by providing a sworn statement on a form supplied by [TCOLE] that includes the person's waiver of liability regarding an agency head who is responsible for or who takes action based on the report or statement.

Occ. Code. § 1701.454 (repealed 2005). Upon review, we find the F-5 form at issue is not subject to release under the provisions of former section 1701.454. Accordingly, the sheriff's office must withhold the F-5 form under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with former section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code. You also seek to withhold the submitted F-7 form under section 1701.454. We note section 1701.454 is applicable only to information submitted to TCOLE under subchapter J of chapter 1701 of the Occupations Code. *See* Occ. Code § 1701.454(a). The only report or statement found in subchapter J is a Form F-5. *See id.* § 1701.452. Thus, we find the sheriff's may not withhold the submitted F-7 form under section 552.101 on this basis. *See* Open Records Decision No. 649 at 3 (1996) (language of confidentiality provision controls scope of its protection).

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). We understand the sheriff's office to assert the privacy analysis under section 552.102(a) is the same as the common-law privacy test under section 552.101 of the Government Code. Section 552.101 encompasses common-law 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). In *Hubert v. Harte-Hanks Texas Newspapers, Inc.*, 652 S.W.2d 546, 549-51 (Tex. App.—Austin 1983, writ ref'd n.r.e.), the court of appeals ruled the privacy test under section 552.102(a) is the same as the *Industrial Foundation* privacy test. However, the Texas Supreme Court has expressly disagreed with *Hubert's* interpretation of section 552.102(a) and held the privacy standard under section 552.102(a) differs from the *Industrial Foundation* test under section 552.101. *See Tex. Comptroller of Pub. Accounts v. Attorney Gen. of Tex.*, 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). The supreme court also considered the applicability of section 552.102(a) and held it excepts from disclosure the dates of birth of state employees in the payroll database of the *Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts*. *See id.* at 348. 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.⁵ However, as none of the remaining information at issue consists of an employee's date of birth subject to section 552.102(a), the sheriff's office may not withhold any portion of it under section 552.102(a).

As noted above, section 552.101 of the Government Code encompasses the doctrine of common-law 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. *See Indus. Found.*, 540 S.W.2d at 685. To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be established. *Id.* at 681–82. This office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). This office has also found personal financial information not relating to the financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992), 545 (1990) (deferred compensation information, participation in voluntary investment program, election of optional insurance coverage, mortgage payments, assets, bills, and credit history). Additionally, compilation of an individual's criminal history is highly embarrassing information, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person. *Cf. U.S. Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749, 764 (1989) (when considering prong regarding individual's privacy interest, court recognized distinction between public records found in courthouses files and local police stations and compiled summary of information and noted that individual has significant privacy interest in compilation of one's criminal history). Furthermore, we find a compilation of a private citizen's criminal history is generally not of legitimate concern to the public. We note, however, criminal history information obtained by a law enforcement agency in the process of hiring a peace officer is a matter of legitimate public interest. This office has also found the public has a legitimate interest in information relating to applicants and employees of governmental bodies and their employment qualifications and job performance, especially where the applicant was seeking a position in law enforcement. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 562 at 10 (1990), 470 at 4 (1987) (public has legitimate interest in job qualifications and performance of public employees), 444 (1986), 423 at 2 (1984) (scope of public employee privacy is narrow). Finally, we note the public interest in a public employee's prior salary justifies disclosure, as such information bears on the employee's past employment record and suitability for the employment position in question. *See* ORD 455 at 9.

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

⁵As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

in conjunction with common-law privacy.⁶ However, we find the sheriff's office has failed to demonstrate the remaining information at issue is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public concern. Thus, the sheriff's office may not withhold any portion of the remaining information at issue under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.102(b) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "a transcript from an institution of higher education maintained in the personnel file of a professional public school employee[.]" Gov't Code § 552.102(b). This exception further provides, however, that "the degree obtained or the curriculum on a transcript in the personnel file of the employee" are not excepted from disclosure. *Id.* Upon review, we find the information at issue does not consist of a higher education transcript of a professional public school employee. Consequently, the sheriff's office may not withhold any of the information at issue under section 552.102(b) of the Government Code.

Section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if . . . release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]" Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(1) must reasonably explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). Upon review, because you have not explained any specific portion of the remaining information relates to an open criminal investigation, we find the sheriff's office has failed to demonstrate the information at issue is subject to section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code. *See Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975) (court delineates law enforcement interests present in active cases), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). Thus, we conclude the sheriff's office may not withhold any portion of the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "[a]n internal record or notation of a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that is maintained for internal use in matters relating to law enforcement or prosecution . . . if . . . release of the internal record or notation would interfere with law enforcement or prosecution[.]" Gov't Code § 552.108(b)(1); *see City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d at 327 (section 552.108(b)(1) protects information that, if released, would permit private citizens to anticipate weaknesses in police department, avoid detection, jeopardize officer safety, and generally undermine police efforts to effectuate state laws). The statutory predecessor to section 552.108(b)(1) protected information that would reveal law enforcement techniques. *See, e.g., Open*

⁶As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the sheriff's office's remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

Records Decision Nos. 531 (1989) (detailed use of force guidelines), 456 (1987) (information regarding location of off-duty police officers), 413 (1984) (sketch showing security measures to be used at next execution). The statutory predecessor to section 552.108(b)(1) was not applicable to generally known policies and procedures. *See, e.g.*, Open Records Decision Nos. 531 at 2-3 (Penal Code provisions, common-law rules, and constitutional limitations on use of force not protected), 252 at 3 (1980) (governmental body failed to indicate why investigative procedures and techniques requested were any different from those commonly known).

You state the release of some of the remaining information, including call signs and the supervising duties of certain officers, would interfere with law enforcement because it would allow criminals to “anticipate which [officers] are responding to or are responsible for investigating [certain] crimes, putting individual officers at a higher risk for retribution and possibly jeopardizing their job duties.” Upon review, we find the sheriff’s office has demonstrated the release of some of the information at issue would interfere with law enforcement. Thus, the sheriff’s office may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code. However, we find you have failed to demonstrate the release of the remaining information at issue would interfere with law enforcement or crime prevention. Accordingly, the sheriff’s office may not withhold any portion of the remaining information at issue under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the home address, home telephone number, emergency contact information, social security number, and family member information of a peace officer, regardless of whether the peace officer complies with section 552.024 or 552.1175 of the Government Code. Gov’t Code § 552.117(a)(2). Accordingly, the sheriff’s office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code. However, the remaining information at issue is not subject to section 552.117(a)(2) and the sheriff’s office may not withhold it on that basis.

Section 552.119 of the Government Code provides the following:

(a) A photograph that depicts a peace officer as defined by Article 2.12, Code of Criminal Procedure, the release of which would endanger the life or physical safety of the officer, is excepted from [required public disclosure] unless:

(1) the officer is under indictment or charged with an offense by information;

(2) the officer is a party in a civil service hearing or a case in arbitration; or

(3) the photograph is introduced as evidence in a judicial proceeding.

(b) A photograph excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) may be made public only if the peace officer gives written consent to the disclosure.

Gov't Code § 552.119. Under section 552.119, a governmental body must demonstrate, if the documents do not demonstrate on their face, that release of the photograph would endanger the life or physical safety of a peace officer. The sheriff's office indicates the release of the photographs in question will endanger the life or physical safety of the depicted officer. However, upon review, we find the sheriff's office has not demonstrated the release of the photographs at issue would endanger the life or physical safety of the depicted officer. Thus, the sheriff's office may not withhold the photographs at issue under section 552.119 of the Government Code.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license, motor vehicle title or registration, or personal identification document issued by an agency of this state or another state or country is excepted from public release. Gov't Code § 552.130(a). Upon review, we find the sheriff's office must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. However, none of the remaining information at issue is subject to section 552.130 and the sheriff's office may not withhold it on that basis.

Section 552.132 of the Government Code provides, in pertinent part:

(b) The following information held by the crime victim's compensation division of the attorney general's office is confidential:

- (1) the name, social security number, address, or telephone number of a crime victim or claimant; or
- (2) any other information the disclosure of which would identify or tend to identify the crime victim or claimant.

Id. § 552.132(b). The information at issue is held by the sheriff's office, not the crime victim's compensation division of the attorney general's office. Therefore, section 552.132(b) is not applicable to this information. Accordingly, the sheriff's office may not withhold any portion of the information at issue under section 552.132 of the Government Code.

In summary, the submitted TCOLE identification number is not subject to the Act and need not be released to the requestor. The sheriff's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code. The sheriff's office must withhold the submitted fingerprints

under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code. The sheriff's office must withhold the submitted L-2 and L-3 declaration forms under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with former section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code. The sheriff's office must withhold the submitted F-5 report under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with former section 1701.454 of the Occupations Code. The sheriff's office must withhold the date of birth we have marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. 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. The sheriff's office may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code. The sheriff's office must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code. The sheriff's office must withhold the motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130 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, 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,



Lee Seidlits
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CLS/bw

Ref: ID# 609437

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)