



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

December 1, 2004

Ms. Julie Joe  
Assistant County Attorney  
Travis County  
P.O. Box 1748  
Austin, Texas 78767

OR2004-10144

Dear Ms. Joe:

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# 213868.

The Travis County Human Resources Management Department (the "department") received a request for the "entire contents" of the requestor's personnel file. You state that the department will release most of the requested information to the requestor. You also indicate that you are redacting information under section 552.117 of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> You claim that the remaining requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.107 and 552.137 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of the requested information.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> See Open Records Decision No. 670 at 6 (2001) (authorizing all governmental bodies that are subject to chapter 552 of Government Code to withhold home addresses and telephone numbers, personal cellular telephone numbers, personal pager numbers, social security numbers, and family member information of peace officers without necessity of requesting attorney general decision under Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2)); see also Gov't Code § 552.301(a); Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001) (delineating circumstances under which attorney general decision constitutes previous determination under Gov't Code § 552.301).

<sup>2</sup> We assume that 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 that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

Section 552.101 excepts "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. Chapter 611 provides for the confidentiality of records created or maintained by a mental health professional. Section 611.002(a) provides:

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. Section 611.001 defines a "professional" as (1) a person authorized to practice medicine, (2) a person licensed or certified by the state to diagnose, evaluate or treat mental or emotional conditions or disorders, or (3) a person the patient reasonably believes is authorized, licensed, or certified. *See* Health and Safety Code § 611.001. Sections 611.004 and 611.0045 provide for access to mental health records only for certain individuals. *See* Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). Based on our review of the submitted information, we find that the documents we have marked constitute mental health record information that is subject to chapter 611. However, it appears that the requestor is entitled to have access to this information as the individual about whom the information pertains. *See* Health & Safety Code §611.0045(a). Accordingly, we conclude that the department must release this mental health record information to the requestor in accordance with sections 611.004 and 611.0045 of the Health and Safety Code. Health & Safety Code § 611.002(b); *see id.* §§ 611.004, 611.0045.

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.

Additionally, 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), information concerning the intimate relations between individuals and their family members, *see* Open Records Decision No. 470 (1987), and identities of victims of sexual abuse, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 440 (1986), 393 (1983), 339 (1982). We have reviewed your

arguments and the submitted information that you have marked and find that none of the information you have marked is protected by common law privacy. Therefore, none of this information may be withheld under section 552.101 on that basis. We note, however, that the submitted information does contain other information that is generally protected under common law privacy. Although such information is usually excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with the common law right to privacy, the department must release this information to the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023 (providing special right of access to person or person's authorized representative to information when only basis for excepting information from disclosure involves protection of person's privacy interest); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 481 (1987).<sup>3</sup>

Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information coming within the attorney-client privilege. When asserting the attorney-client privilege, a governmental body has the burden of providing the necessary facts to demonstrate the elements of the privilege in order to withhold the information at issue. Open Records Decision No. 676 at 6-7 (2002).

First, a governmental body must demonstrate that the information constitutes or documents a communication. *Id.* at 7. Second, the communication must have been made "for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services" to the client governmental body. TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). The privilege does not apply when an attorney or representative is involved in some capacity other than that of providing or facilitating professional legal services to the client governmental body. *In re Texas Farmers Ins. Exch.*, 990 S.W.2d 337, 340 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 1999, orig. proceeding) (attorney-client privilege does not apply if attorney acting in a capacity other than that of attorney). Governmental attorneys often act in capacities other than that of professional legal counsel, such as administrators, investigators, or managers. Thus, the mere fact that a communication involves an attorney for the government does not demonstrate this element. Third, the privilege applies only to communications between or among clients, client representatives, lawyers, and lawyer representatives. TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1)(A), (B), (C), (D), (E). Thus, a governmental body must inform this office of the identities and capacities of the individuals to whom each communication at issue has been made. Lastly, the attorney-client privilege applies only to a *confidential* communication, *id.* 503(b)(1), meaning it was "not intended to be disclosed to third persons other than those to whom disclosure is made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the client or those reasonably necessary for the transmission of the communication." *Id.* 503(a)(5).

Whether a communication meets this definition depends on the *intent* of the parties involved at the time the information was communicated. *Osborne v. Johnson*, 954 S.W.2d 180, 184 (Tex. App.—Waco 1997, no writ). Moreover, because the client may elect to waive the privilege at any time, a governmental body must explain that the confidentiality of a

---

<sup>3</sup>We note, however, that if the department receives another request for information from a different requestor, the department should again seek a decision from us before releasing this information to such a requestor. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301, .302; Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001).

communication has been maintained. Section 552.107(1) generally excepts an entire communication that is demonstrated to be protected by the attorney-client privilege unless otherwise waived by the governmental body. *See Huie v. DeShazo*, 922 S.W.2d 920, 923 (Tex. 1996) (privilege extends to entire communication, including facts contained therein).

You represent that the information you have marked consists of confidential communications between the department and its attorneys made for the purpose of the rendition of professional legal services. Upon review, we conclude that the information you have marked is protected by the attorney-client privilege, and thus, may be withheld under section 552.107 of the Government Code.

Lastly, we address your claim under section 552.137 of the Government Code. This exception is applicable to certain e-mail addresses and provides in part as follows:

- (a) An e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body is confidential and not subject to disclosure under this chapter.
- (b) Confidential information described by this section that relates to a member of the public may be disclosed if the member of the public affirmatively consents to its release.

Gov't Code § 552.137. Section 552.137 is applicable only to personal e-mail addresses. This exception is not applicable to institutional e-mail addresses, internet website addresses, or e-mail addresses that governmental entities maintain for their officials and employees. The e-mail addresses you have marked in the submitted information, plus an additional e-mail address that we have marked, are confidential under section 552.137. You inform us that the persons to whom these e-mail addresses belong have not consented to their public disclosure. Accordingly, the department must withhold the e-mail addresses that you have marked and that we have marked under section 552.137.

In summary, the department may only release the marked mental health records in accordance with sections 611.004 and 611.0045 of the Health and Safety Code. The department may withhold the information you have marked accordingly under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. The department must withhold the e-mail addresses that you have marked and that we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code. 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, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, 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 Texas Building and Procurement Commission 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. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. 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,



Sarah I. Swanson  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

SIS/ECG/jev

Ref: ID# 213868

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Ken Rush  
4805 Hillspring Circle  
Austin, Texas 78721  
(w/o enclosures)