



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

May 17, 2006

Ms. Carolyn Hanahan
Feldman & Rogers, L.L.P.
5718 Westheimer, Suite 1200
Houston, Texas 77057

OR2006-05112

Dear Ms. Hanahan:

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# 249400.

The Pasadena Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for information pertaining to four district employees. You state that some of the requested information has been provided to the requestor. You also inform us that you have redacted social security numbers pursuant to section 552.147 of the Government Code. See Gov't Code § 552.147(b) (governmental body may redact social security number without necessity of requesting decision from this office under the Act). You claim that some of the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.115, 552.117, 552.119, 552.130, and 552.147 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note that some of the documents at issue are medical records, access to which is governed by the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in relevant part the following:

¹Although you raise section 552.024 of the Government Code, we note that this section is not an exception to public disclosure under the Act. Rather, this section permits a current or former official or employee of a governmental body to choose whether to allow public access to certain information relating to the current or former official or employee that is held by the employing governmental body. See Gov't Code § 552.024. Section 552.117 is the proper exception to withhold such information.

(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, 159.005. 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). We have marked the portion of the submitted information that constitutes medical records and that may only be released in accordance with the MPA.

You assert that some of the remaining information is excepted under section 552.101 of the Government Code, which excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. Section 21.355 of the Education Code provides that "[a] document evaluating the performance of a teacher or administrator is confidential." This office has interpreted section 21.355 to apply to any document that evaluates, as that term is commonly understood, the performance of a teacher or an administrator. *See* Open Records Decision No. 643 (1996). In Open Records Decision No. 643 we determined that a "teacher" for purposes of section 21.355 means a person who (1) is required to and does in fact hold a teaching certificate under subchapter B of chapter 21 of the Education Code or a school district teaching permit under section 21.055 and (2) is engaged in the process of teaching, as that term is commonly defined, at the time of the evaluation. *See id.* at 4. We also determined an "administrator" for purposes of section 21.355 means a person who (1) is required to and does in fact hold an administrator's certificate under subchapter B of chapter 21 of the Education Code and (2) is performing the functions of an administrator, as that term is commonly defined, at the time of the evaluation. *Id.* We have marked the submitted information that consists of evaluations for purposes of section 21.355. If each employee at issue held a teacher's certificate or permit or an administrator's certificate and was performing the functions of a teacher or administrator at the time of the evaluations, the evaluations are confidential under section 21.355, and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code. To the extent that the employees do not satisfy these criteria, the evaluations are not confidential under section 21.355 and may not be withheld under section 552.101 on that ground.

Section 552.101 also encompasses information protected by 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." In *Hubert v. Harte-Hanks Texas Newspapers*, 652 S.W.2d 546 (Tex. App.—Austin 1983, writ ref'd n.r.e.), the court ruled that the test to be applied to information claimed to be protected under section 552.102(a) is the same as the test formulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation v. Texas Industrial Accident Board*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976) for information claimed to be protected under the doctrine of common law privacy as incorporated by section 552.101. Accordingly, we address the district's section 552.102(a) claim in conjunction with common law privacy under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

The doctrine of 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.*, 540 S.W.2d at 685. 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 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). But this office has found that the public has a legitimate interest in information relating to employees of governmental bodies and their employment qualifications and job performance. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 562 at 10 (1990), 542 at 5 (1990); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 423 at 2 (1984) (scope of public employee privacy is narrow).

We have marked the information that is confidential under common law privacy and that the district must withhold under section 552.101. But the remaining information is not highly intimate or embarrassing; therefore, the remaining information is not confidential under common law privacy, and the district may not withhold it under section 552.101 on that ground.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of constitutional privacy. Constitutional privacy consists of two interrelated types of privacy: (1) the right to make certain kinds of decisions independently and (2) an individual's interest in avoiding disclosure of personal matters. Open Records Decision No. 455 at 4 (1987). The first type protects an individual's autonomy within "zones of privacy" which include matters related to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education. *Id.* The second type

of constitutional privacy requires a balancing between the individual's privacy interests and the public's need to know information of public concern. *Id.* The scope of information protected is narrower than that under the common law doctrine of privacy; the information must concern the "most intimate aspects of human affairs." *Id.* at 5; *see Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir. 1985). After review of the remaining information, we find that it does not contain information that is confidential under constitutional privacy; therefore, the district may not withhold it under section 552.101 on that ground.

You claim that some of the submitted information is excepted under section 552.102(b) of the Government Code. Section 552.102(b) excepts from disclosure all information from transcripts of professional public school employees other than the employee's name, the courses taken, and the degree obtained. Gov't Code § 552.102(b); Open Records Decision No. 526 (1989). Thus, with the exception of the employee's name, courses taken, and degree obtained, the district must withhold the information in the submitted transcripts we have marked pursuant to section 552.102(b) of the Government Code.

You assert that the submitted birth certificate is excepted under section 552.115 of the Government Code. Section 552.115(a) provides that "[a] birth or death record maintained by the bureau of vital statistics of the Texas Department of Health or a local registration official is excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021[.]" Section 552.115 only applies to information maintained by the bureau of vital statistics or local registration official; therefore, the district may not withhold the birth certificate pursuant to that provision. *See* Open Records Decision No. 338 (1982).

Some of the submitted information is excepted under section 552.117 of the Government Code. Section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the current and former home addresses and telephone numbers, social security numbers, and family member information of current or former officials or employees of a governmental body who request that this information be kept confidential under section 552.024. Whether a particular piece of information is protected by section 552.117(a)(1) must be determined at the time the request for it is made. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). Section 552.117(a)(2) excepts from disclosure this same information regarding a peace officer, as defined by article 2.12 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, regardless of whether the officer elected under section 552.024 or 552.1175 of the Government Code to keep such information confidential. We agree that the district must withhold the information you have marked, as well as the information we have marked, of the police officers in the submitted information under section 552.117(a)(2). Pursuant to section 552.117(a)(1), the district must also withhold the information you have marked, as well as the information we have marked, of the other district employees if the employees elected to keep such information confidential prior to the district's receipt of the request for information.

You assert that some of the submitted information is excepted under section 552.119 of the Government Code, which 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.² You have not demonstrated, nor is it apparent from our review of the submitted information, that release of the photographs at issue would endanger the life or physical safety of the peace officer depicted. We therefore determine that the district may not withhold the photographs of the officer pursuant to section 552.119 of the Government Code.

You assert that some of the remaining information is excepted under section 552.130 of the Government Code, which provides that information relating to a motor vehicle operator's license, driver's license, motor vehicle title, or registration issued by a Texas agency is excepted from public release. Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1), (2). The district must withhold the Texas motor vehicle record information we have marked under section 552.130.

Finally, we note that the submitted information contains social security numbers. Section 552.147 of the Government Code provides that "[t]he social security number of a living person is excepted from" required public disclosure under the Act. The district must withhold the social security numbers you have marked, as well as those we have marked, under section 552.147.

To conclude, the marked medical records may only be released in accordance with the MPA. The district must withhold the following: (1) the marked evaluations under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 21.355 of the Education Code if the employees at issue held a teacher's certificate or permit or an administrator's certificate and were performing the functions of a teacher or administrator at the time of the evaluations;

²"Peace officer" is defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(2) the information marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common law privacy; (3) with the exception of the employee's name, courses taken, and degree obtained, the transcripts marked pursuant to section 552.102(b) of the Government Code; (4) the information marked under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code if the employees at issue timely requested the information be kept confidential; (5) the information marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code; (6) the information marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code; and (7) the social security numbers marked under section 552.147 of the Government Code. The district must release the remaining information.

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. 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,



James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JLC/eb

Ref: ID# 249400

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Mirthala Gonzalez
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(w/o enclosures)