



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

August 7, 2006

Ms. J. Middlebrooks  
Assistant City Attorney  
Criminal Law and Police Section  
City of Dallas  
1400 South Lamar  
Dallas, Texas 75215

OR2006-08851

Dear Ms. Middlebrooks:

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# 255895.

The Dallas Police Department (the "department") received a request for information relating to a named police officer, including commendations and disciplinary records. You claim that some of the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.117, 552.130, and 552.136 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and have reviewed the information you submitted.<sup>1</sup>

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. This exception encompasses information that other statutes make confidential. Medical records are confidential under the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. *See* Occ. Code § 151.001. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in part:

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<sup>1</sup>This letter ruling assumes that the submitted representative sample of information is truly representative of the requested information as a whole. This ruling neither reaches nor authorizes the department to withhold any information that is substantially different from the submitted information. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301(e)(1)(D), .302; Open Records Decision Nos. 499 at 6 (1988), 497 at 4 (1988).

(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.

*Id.* § 159.002(b)-(c). This office has determined that in governing access to a specific subset of information, the MPA prevails over the more general provisions of the Act. *See* Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). We also have concluded that when a file is created as the result of a hospital stay, all of the documents in the file that relate to diagnosis and treatment constitute either physician-patient communications or records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that are created or maintained by a physician. *See* Open Records Decision No. 546 (1990). Medical records must be released on 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. *See* Occ. Code §§ 159.004, .005. Any subsequent release of medical records must be consistent with the purposes for which the governmental body obtained the records. *See id.* § 159.002(c); Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). We have marked the submitted information that is confidential under the MPA. The department must not release that information unless it has authorization under the MPA to do so. *See* Open Records Decision No. 598.

You also raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 773.091 of the Health and Safety Code, which provides in part:

(b) Records of the identity, evaluation or treatment of a patient by emergency medical services personnel or by a physician providing medical supervision that are created by the emergency medical services personnel or physician or maintained by an emergency medical services provider are confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

(c) Any person who receives information from confidential communications or records as described by this chapter, other than a person listed in Section 773.092 who is acting on the survivor's behalf, may not disclose the information except to the extent that disclosure is consistent with the authorized purposes for which the information was obtained.

Health & Safety Code § 773.091(b)-(c). Section 773.091 further provides, however, that "[t]he privilege of confidentiality under this section does not extend to information regarding the presence, nature of injury or illness, age, sex, occupation, and city of residence of a

patient who is receiving emergency medical services.” *Id.* § 773.091(g). You state that some of the submitted information relates to the provision of emergency medical services. You do not indicate that the requestor would have a right of access to that information under chapter 773 of the Health & Safety Code. *See id.* §§ 772.092,.093. Based on your representation, we have marked the submitted information that is confidential under section 773.091 of the Health and Safety Code. Except as specified by section 773.091(g), the department must withhold the marked information under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

You also raise section 552.101 in conjunction with the common-law right to privacy. Information must be withheld from the public under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy when the information is highly intimate or embarrassing, such that its release would be highly objectionable to a person of ordinary sensibilities, and of no legitimate public interest. *See Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). Common-law privacy protects certain types of personal financial information. This office has determined that financial information that relates only to an individual ordinarily satisfies the first element of the common-law privacy test, but the public has a legitimate interest in the essential facts about a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 600 at 9-12 (1992) (identifying public and private portions of certain state personnel records), 545 at 4 (1990) (attorney general has found kinds of financial information not excepted from public disclosure by common-law privacy to generally be those regarding receipt of governmental funds or debts owed to governmental entities), 523 at 4 (1989) (noting distinction under common-law privacy between confidential background financial information furnished to public body about individual and basic facts regarding particular financial transaction between individual and public body), 373 at 4 (1983) (determination of whether public’s interest in obtaining personal financial information is sufficient to justify its disclosure must be made on case-by-case basis).* We have marked personal financial information that the department must withhold under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Next, we address your claim under section 552.108 of the Government Code. Section 552.108 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 would interfere with law enforcement or prosecution.” Gov’t Code § 552.108(b)(1). Section 552.108(b)(1) protects information, public disclosure of which would interfere with law enforcement and crime prevention. *See City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d 320, 327 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, no pet.) (Gov’t Code § 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); *Open Records Decision Nos. 562 at 10 (1990), 531 at 2 (1989).* You state that the submitted information includes “mobile telephone numbers . . . used by [department] officers in the field to carry out their law enforcement responsibilities.” You assert that release of this information would interfere with the ability of police officers to perform their responsibilities. Based on your

representations, we conclude that the department may withhold the mobile telephone numbers that you have marked under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code. *See also* Open Records Decision Nos. 531 at 2 (statutory predecessor protected records held by law enforcement agency if their release would interfere with law enforcement and crime prevention), 506 (1988) (statutory predecessor protected cellular mobile phone numbers assigned to persons with specific law enforcement responsibilities).

You also raise section 552.117 of the Government Code. Section 552.117(a)(2) excepts from public disclosure the home address, home telephone number, and social security number of a peace officer, as well as information that reveals whether the peace officer has family members, regardless of whether the peace officer complies with sections 552.024 or 552.1175 of the Government Code. Section 552.117(a)(2) adopts the definition of peace officer found at article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. We have marked the submitted information that the department must withhold under section 552.117(a)(2).

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. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1). We have marked Texas driver's license information that the department must withhold under section 552.130.

Lastly, section 552.136 of the Government Code provides as follows:

(a) In this section, "access device" means a card, plate, code, account number, personal identification number, electronic serial number, mobile identification number, or other telecommunications service, equipment, or instrument identifier or means of account access that alone or in conjunction with another access device may be used to:

(1) obtain money, goods, services, or another thing of value; or

(2) initiate a transfer of funds other than a transfer originated solely by paper instrument.

(b) Notwithstanding 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. You state that an employee's identification number is the same number used for the city credit union bank accounts." Based on your representation, we have marked the submitted information that the department must withhold under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

In summary: (1) the department must not release the marked information that is confidential under the MPA unless it has authorization under the MPA to do so; (2) the department must

withhold the marked information that is confidential under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 773.091 of the Health and Safety Code, except as specified by section 773.091(g); (3) the department must withhold the marked personal financial information that is protected by common-law privacy under section 552.101; (4) the department may withhold the mobile telephone numbers of police officers that you have marked under section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code; (5) the information that we have marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code must be withheld; (6) the Texas driver's license information that we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code must be withheld; and (7) the information that we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code must be withheld. The rest of the submitted information must be released.

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).

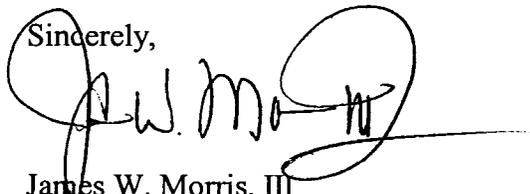
If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J.W. Morris, III', with a large, stylized flourish extending to the right.

James W. Morris, III  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JWM/sdk

Ref: ID# 255895

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Ms. Sue Sporleder  
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(w/o enclosures)