



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

November 1, 2005

Ms. April M. Virnig  
Taylor, Olson, Adkins, Sralla & Elam, L.L.P.  
6000 Western Place, Suite 200  
Fort Worth, Texas 76107-4654

OR2005-09873

Dear Ms. Virnig:

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# 235513.

The Kennedale Police Department (the "department"), which you represent, received a request for information pertaining to an incident that occurred at a specified address on a specified date. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

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 made confidential by other statutes. You claim that the submitted information is subject to section 58.007 of the Family Code, which makes confidential juvenile law enforcement records relating to conduct that occurred on or after September 1, 1997 and provides in relevant part as follows:

(c) Except as provided by Subsection (d), law enforcement records and files concerning a child and information stored, by electronic means or otherwise, concerning the child from which a record or file could be generated may not be disclosed to the public and shall be:

(1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult files and records;

(2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as records or files relating to adults, be accessible under controls that are separate and distinct from controls to access electronic data concerning adults; and

(3) maintained on a local basis only and not sent to a central state or federal depository, except as provided by Subchapter B.

Fam. Code § 58.007(c). Section 51.02(2)(A) of the Family Code defines "child" for purposes of section 58.007 as a "person who is . . . ten years of age or older and under 17 years of age." Section 58.007 is not applicable to information that relates to a juvenile as a complainant, victim, witness, or other involved party and not as a suspect or offender. We have reviewed the submitted information and find that no portion of it involves any identified suspect or offender who is a child as defined by section 51.02 of the Family Code. As such, none of the submitted information may be withheld under 552.101 of the Government Code on the basis of section 58.007 of the Family Code.

You also advise that some of the submitted information may be subject to the Medical Practice Act ("MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. Section 159.002 of the MPA governs access to medical records and provides in relevant part as follows:

(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 may be released only as provided under the MPA. Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). Upon review, however, we find that none of the submitted information constitutes medical records subject to the MPA. Thus, none of the submitted information may be withheld from disclosure on this basis.

You also contend that the submitted records contain information subject to section 611.002 of the Health and Safety Code. This section applies to "[c]ommunications 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." Health & Safety Code § 611.002; *see also* Health & Safety Code § 611.001 (defining "patient" and "professional"). Sections 611.004 and 611.0045 provide for access to mental health records only by certain individuals. *See* Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). After reviewing the submitted

information, however, we find that none of it is subject to section 611.002. Therefore, none of the information at issue may be withheld on this basis.

Next, you claim that some of the information at issue is protected by common-law privacy. Section 552.101 also 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. 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. The records at issue contain information that is considered highly intimate or embarrassing and is not of legitimate concern to the public. We have marked the type of information that must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

You also claim that the information at issue is protected under constitutional privacy, which is encompassed by section 552.101 as well. We therefore address your claim under constitutional privacy with respect to the remaining submitted information. 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 under constitutional privacy 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 (citing *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir. 1985)). We have considered your arguments and reviewed the information at issue. We conclude, however, that you have not shown that any of the remaining information comes within one of the constitutional zones of privacy or involves the most intimate aspects of human affairs. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 470, 455, 444, 423 at 2. Therefore, none of the remaining submitted information may be withheld on the basis of constitutional privacy.

Lastly, we note that the submitted information contains a social security number.<sup>1</sup> Section 552.147 of the Government Code<sup>2</sup> provides that "[t]he social security number of a living person is excepted from" required public disclosure under the Act. Therefore, the

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<sup>1</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception like section 552.147 of the Government Code on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

<sup>2</sup>Added by Act of May 23, 2005, 79th Leg., R.S., S.B. 1485, § 1, sec. 552.147(a) (to be codified at Tex. Gov't Code § 552.147).

department must withhold the social security number contained in the submitted information under section 552.147.<sup>3</sup>

In summary, the department must withhold (1) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy; and (2) the social security number pursuant to section 552.147 of the Government Code. 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 ten 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

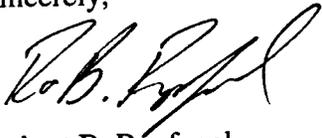
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<sup>3</sup>We note that section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act.

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 ten calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Robert B. Rapfogel  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

RBR/krl

Ref: ID# 235513

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Michael J. Pugliese, Sr.  
607 South Main Street  
Mansfield, Texas 76063  
(w/o enclosures)