



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

April 20, 2006

Mr. Robert R. Ray
Assistant City Attorney
City of Longview
P.O. Box 1952
Longview, Texas 75606 - 1952

OR2006-04014

Dear Mr. Ray:

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# 246928.

The City of Longview (the "city") received a request for information related to pursuit reports and suspensions for a given time period. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.117, 552.1175, 552.130, 552.136, and 552.147 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exceptions 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," and encompasses information made confidential by other statutes. The submitted documents include ST-3 accident report forms completed pursuant to chapter 550 of the Transportation Code. *See* Transp. Code § 550.064 (Texas Peace Officer's Accident Report form). Section 550.065(b) of the Transportation Code states that except as provided by subsection (c), accident reports are privileged and confidential. Section 550.065(c)(4) provides for the release of accident reports to a person who provides two of the following three pieces of information: (1) date of the accident; (2) name of any person involved in the accident; and

¹While you cite section 552.101 of the Government Code for your argument to withhold insurance policy numbers, we understand you to raise section 552.136 of the Government Code, as section 552.136 is the proper exception for the substance of your argument.

(3) specific location of the accident. Transp. Code § 550.065(c)(4). Under this provision, the Department of Public Safety or another governmental body is required to release a copy of an accident report to a person who provides the governmental body with two or more pieces of information specified by the statute. *Id.* In the present request, the requestor has not provided the required information. Accordingly, the city must withhold the submitted accident reports pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with 550.065(c) of the Transportation Code.

You assert that some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 402.083 of the Labor Code. Section 402.083(a) of the Labor Code states that “[i]nformation in or derived from a claim file regarding an employee is confidential and may not be disclosed by the [Texas Workers’ Compensation Commission (the “commission”)] except as provided by this subtitle.” Labor Code § 402.083(a). In Open Records Decision No. 533 (1989), the City of Brownsville received a request for similar information. This office construed the predecessor to section 402.083(a) to apply only to information that the governmental body obtained from the Industrial Accident Board, now the commission. You have not informed us, and the documents do not reflect, that they were obtained from the commission. Therefore, the information at issue is not confidential under section 402.083, and it may not be withheld under section 552.101 on that basis.

Section 552.101 also encompasses information governed by the Medical Practice Act (“MPA”), chapter 159 of the Occupations Code. Section 159.002 of the Occupations Code provides in pertinent part:

(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). Information that is subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See* Occ. Code §§ 159.002, .004; Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). This office has concluded that the protection afforded by section 159.002 extends only to records created by either a physician or someone under the supervision of a physician. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 487 (1987), 370 (1983), 343 (1982). We have further found that when a file is created as the result of a hospital stay, all the documents in the file relating to diagnosis and treatment constitute physician-patient communications or “[r]ecords of the identity,

diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that are created or maintained by a physician.” Open Records Decision No. 546 (1990).

Medical records may be released only as provided under the MPA. Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). Such 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. Occ. Code §§ 159.004, .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). We have reviewed the submitted information and find that it consists of medical records. Absent the applicability of an MPA access provision, the city must withhold this information, which we have marked, pursuant to the MPA.

You assert that the marked information about a 9-1-1 caller is confidential under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 771.061 of the Health and Safety Code. Section 771.061 makes confidential “[i]nformation that a service provider of telecommunications service is required to furnish to a governmental entity in providing computerized 9-1-1 service” and “[i]nformation that is contained in an address database maintained by a governmental entity or a third party used in providing computerized 9-1-1 service.” Health & Safety Code § 771.061(a). You explain that this marked information about a 9-1-1 caller is “used and maintained for the purpose of providing computerized 9-1-1 service” and was obtained from a third-party telecommunications service provider. Based on your representations, we conclude this marked information about a 9-1-1 caller is confidential under section 771.061 of the Health and Safety Code and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code. *See also* Open Records Decision No. 661 at 1-2 (1999).

Section 552.101 also encompasses criminal history record information (“CHRI”) generated by the National Crime Information Center (“NCIC”) or by the Texas Crime Information Center (“TCIC”). Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI that states obtain from the federal government or other states. Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual law with respect to CHRI it generates. *Id.* Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI that the Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) maintains, except that the DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter F of the Government Code. *See* Gov’t Code § 411.083. Upon review, however, we find that none of this information constitutes confidential CHRI, and it therefore may not be withheld under section 552.101 on that basis.

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. *Industrial Found. v. Texas 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.

This office also has recognized that public employees may have a privacy interest in their drug test results. See Open Records Decision Nos. 594 (1991) (suggesting identification of individual as having tested positive for use of illegal drug may raise privacy issues), 455 at 5 (1987) (citing *Shoemaker v. Handel*, 619 F. Supp. 1089 (D.N.J. 1985), *aff'd*, 795 F.2d 1136 (3rd Cir. 1986)). Generally, however, the public has a legitimate interest in information that relates to public employment and public employees. See Open Records Decision Nos. 562 at 10 (1990) (personnel file information does not involve most intimate aspects of human affairs, but in fact touches on matters of legitimate public concern), 542 at 5 (1990) (information in public employee's resume not protected by constitutional or common law privacy under statutory predecessors to Gov't Code §§ 552.101 and 552.102). Information that pertains to an employee's actions as a public servant generally cannot be considered to be beyond the realm of legitimate public interest. See Open Records Decision Nos. 470 at 4 (1987) (public has legitimate interest in job qualifications and performance of public employees), 444 at 5-6 (1986) (public has legitimate interest in knowing reasons for dismissal, demotion, promotion, or resignation of public employees), 423 at 2 (1984) (scope of public employee privacy is narrow). You inform us that the police officer's drug test was administered after the accident and was ordered as a result of the accident. Therefore, the drug test results are directly related to the officer's employment. Having considered your arguments and reviewed all of the information that you claim is private, we conclude that there is a legitimate public interest in the information and the city may not withhold this information on privacy grounds under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Section 552.117(a)(2) excepts from disclosure a peace officer's home address, home telephone number, personal pager number, social security number, and information indicating whether the peace officer has family members, regardless of whether the officer complies with section 552.024 or section 552.1175. See Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2). Section 552.117(a)(2) applies to peace officers as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Accordingly, we conclude that the city must withhold the information that you have marked pursuant to section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code.

You contend the remaining submitted information includes Texas motor vehicle information subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code. Section 552.130 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 [or] a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state." Gov't Code § 552.130. In accordance with section 552.130 of the Government Code, the city must withhold the Texas motor vehicle information we have marked, in addition to the information you have marked, in the submitted information. See Gov't Code § 552.130.

Section 552.136 of the Government Code states that “[n]otwithstanding 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. The city must, therefore, withhold the policy numbers we have marked under section 552.136.

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.² Therefore, the city must withhold the social security numbers you have marked under section 552.147.

In summary, the city must withhold (1) the submitted accident reports pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with 550.065(c) of the Transportation Code, (2) the marked MPA information, unless an access provision applies, under Chapter 159 of the Occupations Code, (3) the marked information under section 771.061 of the Health and Safety Code in conjunction with section 552.101 of the Government Code, (4) the information you have marked under section 552.117 of the Government Code, and (5) the Texas motor vehicle information marked under section 552.130, (6) the policy number we have marked pursuant to section 552.136, and (7) the social security numbers you have marked under section 552.147.³

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

²We 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.

³As this ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument.

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,



Michael A. Lehmann
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MAL/sdk

Ref: ID# 246928

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Stoney Russell
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Longview, Texas 75604
(w/o enclosures)