



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

GREG ABBOTT

May 5, 2008

Mr. Ron G. MacFarlane, Jr.  
Dealey, Zimmermann, Clark, Malouf & MacFarlane, P.C.  
3131 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Suite 1201  
Dallas, Texas 75219-5415

OR2008-06087

Dear Mr. MacFarlane:

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# 309101.

The City of Cedar Hill (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for the personnel file of two specific individuals and the requestor, a personnel policy manual, and a list of all e-mail accounts issued to the city's fire and police department employees. You state that you have released some of the requested information and that you have previously provided the requestor with a copy of his personnel file in a response to a prior request for information. See Gov't Code § 552.232 (prescribing procedures for response to repetitious or redundant request for information). You claim that the remaining requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.117, 552.130, and 552.147 of the Government Code. 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." Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 of the Government Code encompasses section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code. Prior decisions of this office have held that section 6103(a) renders tax return information confidential. Attorney General Opinion H-1274 (1978) (tax returns); Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992) (W-4 forms). Section 6103(b) defines the term "return information" as "a taxpayer's identity, the nature, source, or amount of income, payments, tax withheld, deficiencies, overassessments or tax payments . . . or any other data, received by, recorded by, prepared by, furnished to, or collected by the Secretary [of the Internal Revenue Service] with respect to a return . . . or the determination of the existence, or possible existence, of liability . . . for any tax, . . . penalty, . . . , or offense[.]" See 26 U.S.C. § 6103(b)(2)(A). Accordingly, the city must withhold the submitted W-4 forms pursuant to federal law.

Next, we note that the submitted information includes a medical record. Section 552.101 encompasses the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in part the following:

(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 a medical record and that may only be released in accordance with the MPA.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses 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. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). In addition to the categories of information considered confidential under common-law privacy in *Industrial Foundation*, this office has found that personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992) (public employee's withholding allowance certificate, designation of beneficiary of employee's retirement benefits, direct deposit authorization, and employee's decisions regarding voluntary benefits programs, among others, are protected under common-law privacy). We have marked information that constitutes personal financial information that is confidential under common-law privacy. Accordingly, the marked information must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the 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. *See* Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(1). Section 552.117 also encompasses a personal cellular telephone number, provided that the cellular phone service is not paid for by a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision

No. 506 at 5-6 (1988) (stating that section 552.117 is not applicable to mobile phone numbers paid for by governmental body and intended for official use). Whether a particular piece of information is protected by section 552.117 must be determined at the time the request for it is received. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). Therefore, the city may only withhold information under section 552.117 on behalf of current or former officials or employees who made a request for confidentiality under section 552.024 prior to the date on which the request for information was received. In this case, you provide documentation stating that the employees at issue timely elected confidentiality under section 552.024. Thus, you must withhold the information you have marked, as well as the information we have marked, under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup>

You also raise section 552.130 of the Government Code. This section 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." Gov't Code § 552.130(a)(1). The city must withhold the information you have marked, in addition to the information we have marked, under section 552.130.

We note that the information contains a bank account and routing number. Section 552.136 states in part that "[n]otwithstanding any other provision of [the Act], 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 withhold the information we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

In summary, the city must withhold the information you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code. The city may only release the marked medical record in accordance with the MPA. The city must also withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The city must withhold the information marked under section 552.117 of the Government Code. The city must withhold the information marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code. Finally, the city must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The remaining 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 file suit in

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<sup>1</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure.

Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such a challenge, 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).

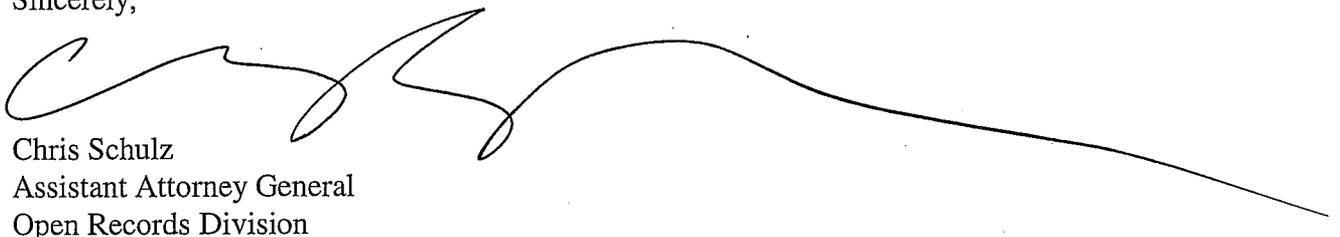
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records 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 challenge 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,



Chris Schulz  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

CS/jb

Ref: ID# 309101

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Damion Wyatt  
151 North Waterford Oaks Drive  
Cedar Hill, Texas 75104  
(w/o enclosures)