



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

July 27, 2011

Ms. Margo Kaiser
Staff Attorney
Texas Workforce Commission
101 East 15th Street
Austin, Texas 78778-0001

OR2011-10803

Dear Ms. Kaiser:

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# 426157 (TWC# 110525-020).

The Texas Workforce Commission (the "commission") received a request for information pertaining to wage claim #08-059816-5 and all wage claims against a named individual during a specified time period. You state the commission will withhold certain information pursuant to Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009).¹ You further state the commission will redact social security numbers from the requested information pursuant to section 552.147 of the Government Code.² You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.³

¹We note ORD 684 is a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold ten categories of information without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision.

²Section 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. *See* Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

³We assume the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

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 encompasses information other statutes make confidential, such as the Medical Practice Act (“MPA”), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. *See* Occ. Code §§ 151.001-165.160. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in pertinent part:

(a) A communication between a physician and a patient, relative to or in connection with any professional services as a physician to the patient, is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

(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(a)-(c). This office has concluded 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). Information subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those records. *See* Occ. Code §§ 159.002, .004; Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). Upon review, we find you have failed to demonstrate how any portion of the submitted information constitutes a physician-patient communication or a record of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that was created or is maintained by a physician. Accordingly, the commission may not withhold any portion of the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person and (2) not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be demonstrated. *See id.* at 681-82. This office has found some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses are excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987) (information pertaining to prescription drugs, specific illnesses, operations and procedures, and physical disabilities protected from disclosure). This office has also found financial information relating only to an individual ordinarily satisfies the first requirement of the test

for common-law privacy, but there is a legitimate public interest in the essential facts about a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 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 (1989) (information related to an individual's mortgage payments, assets, bills, and credit history is excepted from disclosure under the common-law right to privacy). We note an individual's name and address is generally not private information under common-law privacy. *See* Open Records Decision No. 554 at 3 (1990) (disclosure of person's name, address, or telephone number not an invasion of privacy). Upon review, we find the information we have marked is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Therefore, the commission must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find some of the remaining information you have marked pertains to individuals who have been de-identified. Thus, because the individuals to whom the information at issue pertains have been de-identified, we find these individuals' privacy interests have been protected. Further, you have not demonstrated how any of the remaining information you have marked is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Thus, the remaining information you marked may not be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. As you raise no further exceptions to disclosure, the remaining information must be released.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular information 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 information or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php, or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Act must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Claire V. Morris Sloan
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CVMS/agn

Ref: ID# 426157

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)