



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

October 12, 2011

Ms. Jessica L. Saldivar  
Assistant General Counsel  
Office of General Counsel  
Houston Community College  
3100 Main Street  
Houston, Texas 77002

OR2011-14832

Dear Ms. Saldivar:

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# 432982.

Houston Community College (the "college") received a request for information regarding any workers compensation claims made by a named trustee and all cellular telephone call logs for any cellular telephone issued by the college to the trustee pertaining to any workers compensation claims made by the trustee. You state the college does not possess any information responsive to the portion of the request seeking cellular telephone call logs.<sup>1</sup> We note you have redacted some social security numbers from the submitted information under section 552.147(b) of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup> You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.102 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

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<sup>1</sup>The Act does not require a governmental body to release information that did not exist when it received a request or to create responsive information. See *Economic Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision Nos. 605 at 2 (1992), 555 at 1 (1990), 452 at 3 (1986), 362 at 2 (1983).

<sup>2</sup>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. Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

Initially, we must address the college's obligations under section 552.301 of the Government Code, which prescribes the procedures that a governmental body must follow in asking this office to decide whether requested information is excepted from public disclosure. Section 552.301(e-1) provides the following:

A governmental body that submits written comments to the attorney general under Subsection (e)(1)(A) shall send a copy of those comments to the person who requested the information from the governmental body not later than the 15th business day after the date of receiving the written request. If the written comments disclose or contain the substance of the information requested, the copy of the comments provided to the person must be a redacted copy.

Gov't Code § 552.301(e-1). Pursuant to section 552.303 of the Government Code, we requested a copy of the letter the college provided to the requestor pursuant to section 552.301(e-1).<sup>3</sup> Upon review, we find the submitted letter to the requestor demonstrates the college redacted its discussion of the claimed exceptions, including information that does not disclose or contain the substance of the information requested. Consequently, we find the college failed to comply with the requirements of section 552.301(e-1).

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption that the information is public and must be released unless the governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information to overcome this presumption. *Id.* § 552.302; *Simmons v. Kuzmich*, 166 S.W.3d 342, 350 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2005, no pet.); *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381-82 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ) (governmental body must make compelling demonstration to overcome presumption of openness pursuant to statutory predecessor to section 552.302); Open Records Decision No. 630 (1994). A compelling reason generally exists when information is confidential by law or third-party interests are at stake. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 630 at 3, 325 at 2 (1982). You raise sections 552.101 and 552.102 of the Government Code, which can provide compelling reasons to withhold information. We also note some of the information is subject to sections 552.117, 552.130, and 552.136 of the Government Code, which also provide compelling reasons to withhold information.<sup>4</sup> Therefore, we will consider the applicability of these exceptions to the submitted information.

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<sup>3</sup>See Gov't Code §552.303(c)-(d) (if attorney general determines that information in addition to that required by section 552.301 is necessary to render decision, written notice of that fact shall be given to governmental body and requestor, and governmental body shall submit necessary additional information to attorney general not later than seventh calendar day after date of receipt of notice).

<sup>4</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

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 protected by other statutes, such as section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code. Section 6103(a) renders tax return information confidential. Attorney General Opinion H-1274 (1978) (tax returns); Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992) (W-4 forms). Section 6103(b) defines the term “return information” as “a taxpayer’s identity, the nature, source, or amount of his income, payments, receipts, deductions, exemptions, credits, assets, liabilities, net worth, tax liability, 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 with respect to the determination of the existence, or possible existence, of liability . . . for any tax, penalty, interest, fine, forfeiture, or other imposition, or offense[.]” 26 U.S.C. § 6103(b)(2)(A). Federal courts have construed the term “return information” expansively to include any information gathered by the Internal Revenue Service regarding a taxpayer’s liability under title 26 of the United States Code. *See Mallas v. Kolak*, 721 F. Supp. 748, 754 (M.D.N.C. 1989), *dismissed in part, aff’d in part, vacated in part, and remanded*, 993 F.2d 1111 (4th Cir. 1993). Accordingly, the college must withhold the 1040, 1120S, 4797, and 2553 forms we have marked pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code.<sup>5</sup>

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses medical records made confidential under the Medical Practice Act (the “MPA”), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. Section 159.002 of the MPA 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 id.* §§ 159.002, .004; Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). This office has determined 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 also found that when a file is created as the result of a hospital

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<sup>5</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your arguments for this information.

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). Upon review, we agree some of the remaining information constitutes confidential medical records under the MPA. The college must withhold the medical records, which we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code.<sup>6</sup> However, we find none of the remaining information constitutes medical records for the purposes of the MPA; thus, the college may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on this basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the common-law right of 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). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. The types of information considered intimate or 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. *Id.* at 683. Whether information is subject to a legitimate public interest and therefore not protected by common-law privacy must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *See* Open Records Decision No. 373 (1983). This office has found that 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 Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps). This office has also found that personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is generally intimate or embarrassing. *See generally* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 at 9-10 (employee’s designation of retirement beneficiary, choice of insurance carrier, election of optional coverages, direct deposit authorization, forms allowing employee to allocate pretax compensation to group insurance, health care or dependent care), 545 (1990) (deferred compensation information, participation in voluntary investment program, election of optional insurance coverage, mortgage payments, assets, bills, and credit history), 373 (sources of income not related to financial transaction between individual and governmental body protected under common-law privacy). However, there is a legitimate public interest in the essential facts about a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body. *See* ORD Nos. 600 at 9 (information revealing that employee participates in group insurance plan funded partly or wholly by governmental body is not excepted from disclosure), 545 (financial information pertaining to receipt of funds from governmental body or debts owed to governmental body not protected by common-law privacy).

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<sup>6</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments for this information.

Upon our review, we agree some of the remaining information contains information that is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public interest. Therefore, we conclude the college must withhold this information, which we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find you have failed to establish the remaining information you seek to withhold under common-law privacy is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate concern to the public; therefore, this information is not confidential under common-law privacy, and the college may not withhold it under section 552.101 on that ground.

You also claim the remaining information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.102 of the Government Code. Section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure “information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.” Gov’t Code § 552.102(a). You assert the privacy analysis under section 552.102(a) is the same as the common-law privacy test under section 552.101, which is discussed above. *See Indus. Found.*, 540 S.W.2d at 685. In *Hubert v. Harte-Hanks Texas Newspapers, Inc.*, 652 S.W.2d 546, 549-51 (Tex. App.—Austin 1983, writ ref’d n.r.e.), the court ruled the privacy test under section 552.102(a) is the same as the *Industrial Foundation* privacy test. However, the Texas Supreme Court recently expressly disagreed with *Hubert’s* interpretation of section 552.102(a) and held its privacy standard differs from the *Industrial Foundation* test under section 552.101. *Tex. Comptroller of Pub. Accounts v. Attorney Gen. of Tex.*, No. 08-0172, 2010 WL 4910163, at \*5 (Tex. Dec. 3, 2010). The supreme court then considered the applicability of section 552.102, and has held section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure the dates of birth of state employees in the payroll database of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. *Id.* at \*10. Upon review, we have marked the information the college must withhold under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code. We find that none of the remaining information is excepted under section 552.102(a) and, therefore, none of it may be withheld on that basis.

Section 552.117 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the home addresses and telephone numbers, emergency contact information, 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 of the Government Code. Act of May 24, 2011, 82nd Leg., R.S., S.B. 1638, § 2 (to be codified as an amendment to Gov’t Code § 552.117(a)). Whether a particular piece of information is protected by section 552.117(a)(1) must be determined at the time the request for it is made. *See Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5* (1989). Therefore, a governmental body must withhold information under section 552.117 on behalf of current or former officials or employees only if these individuals made a request for confidentiality under section 552.024 prior to the date on which the request for this information was made. Accordingly, if the official whose information is at issue timely elected to keep his personal information confidential pursuant to section 552.024, the college must withhold the information we have marked under

section 552.117(a)(1). The college may not withhold this information under section 552.117 if the individual did not make a timely election to keep the information confidential.<sup>7</sup>

Section 552.130 of the Government Code provides information relating to a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit, motor vehicle title, or registration issued by an agency of Texas, another state, or another country is excepted from public release. Act of May 24, 2011, 82nd Leg., R.S., S.B. 1638, § 4 (to be codified as an amendment to Gov't Code § 552.130(a)). We find the college must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Section 552.136 of the Government Code states, "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(b); *see also id.* § 552.136(a) (defining "access device"). This office has determined an insurance policy number is an access device for the purposes of section 552.136. Accordingly, the college must withhold the insurance policy numbers we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

In summary, the college must withhold: (1) the 1040, 1120S, 4797, and 2553 forms we have marked pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 6103(a) of title 26 of the United States Code; (2) the medical records we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA; (3) the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy; (4) the information we have marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code; (5) the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code if the individual whose information is at issue timely elected confidentiality under section 552.024; (6) the information we have marked under section 552.130 of the Government Code; and (7) the insurance policy numbers we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The college must release the remaining information.

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.

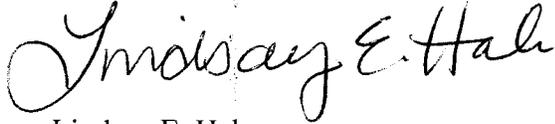
This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at [http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index\\_orl.php](http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php), or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free,

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<sup>7</sup>In the event the official's social security number is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code, we note 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. *See* Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lindsay E. Hale". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "L".

Lindsay E. Hale  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

LEH/akg

Ref: ID# 432982

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)