



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 17, 2013

Mr. John R. Batoon
Assistant City Attorney
Office of the City Attorney
City of El Paso
P.O. Box 1890
El Paso, Texas 79950-1890

OR2013-18072

Dear Mr. Batoon:

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# 502855 (El Paso Request No. 13-138239).

The El Paso Police Department (the "department") received a request for information pertaining to a specified incident. You claim some of 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. Section 552.101 encompasses the doctrine of 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 satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). Upon review, we find some of

the submitted information satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*.

However, we note the requestor a representative of the Adult Protective Services (“APS”) division of the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (“DFPS”). Under chapter 48 of the Human Resources Code, DFPS’s duties include the investigation of abuse, neglect, or exploitation in the provision of services to an elderly or disabled person. *See* Hum. Res. Code §§ 48.151, .152. Section 48.154(a) of the Human Resources Code provides as follows:

The [DFPS] or another state agency, as appropriate, shall have access to any records or documents, including client-identifying information, financial records, and medical and psychological records, necessary to the performance of the [DFPS]’s or state agency’s duties under this chapter. The duties include but are not limited to the investigation of abuse, neglect, or exploitation or the provisions of services to an elderly or disabled person. A person, agency, or institution that has a record or document that the [DFPS] or state agency needs to perform its duties under this chapter shall, without unnecessary delay, make the record or document available to the [DFPS] or state agency that requested the record or document.

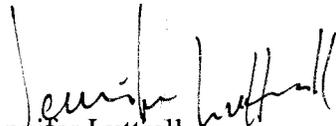
Id. § 48.154(a). The requestor states APS is requesting the records at issue. Consequently, we understand DFPS is in need of this information in order to perform its duties under chapter 48 of the Human Resources Code, which include investigation of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a disabled person. *See id.* §§ 48.151, .152. Thus, the requestor has a right of access to the information pursuant to section 48.154. A statutory right of access generally prevails over the common law. *See Collins v. Tex Mall, L.P.*, 297 S.W.3d 409, 415 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2009, no pet.) (statutory provision controls and preempts common law only when statute directly conflicts with common law principle); *CenterPoint Energy Houston Elec. LLC v. Harris County Toll Rd.*, 436 F.3d 541, 544 (5th Cir. 2006) (common law controls only where there is no conflicting or controlling statutory law). Therefore, because the requestor’s statutory right of access prevails over common-law privacy, none of the submitted information may be withheld on privacy grounds. Accordingly, the department must release the submitted information to the requestor pursuant to section 48.154(a) of the Human Resources Code.¹

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.

¹Because the requestor has a special right of access under section 48.154 to information that would ordinarily be protected by section 552.101 of the Government Code, the department must request another ruling if it receives a request for this same information from another requestor. *See* Gov’t Code §§ 552.301, .302.

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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml, 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 may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,


Jennifer Luttrall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JL/som

Ref: ID# 502855

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)