



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

February 28, 2008

Ms. Patricia E. Carls
Carls, McDonald & Dalrymple, L.L.P.
Barton Oaks Plaza 2
901 South Mopac Expressway, Suite 500
Austin, Texas 78746

OR2008-02707

Dear Ms. Carls:

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# 304210.

The City of Georgetown (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for any and all records pertaining to a specified case number. You claim the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code.¹ 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 Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code, which governs the public availability of medical records. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in 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

¹Although you also raise section 552.118 of the Government Code, you have provided no argument explaining how this exception is applicable to the submitted information. Therefore, we presume you no longer assert this exception to disclosure. Gov't Code §§ 552.301, .302.

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.

Occ. Code § 159.002(a)-(c). This office has determined that in governing access to a specific subset of information, the MPA prevails over the more general provisions of the Act. *See* Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). Although you contend that the MPA is applicable in this instance, we find that none of the submitted information consists of medical records that are encompassed by the MPA. We therefore conclude that the city may not withhold any of the submitted information on that basis.

You also raise section 552.101 in conjunction with sections 611.002 and 773.091 of the Health and Safety Code. Section 611.002 of the Health and Safety Code provides in part:

(a) Communications between a patient and a professional, and records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient that are created or maintained by a professional, are confidential.

(b) Confidential communications or records may not be disclosed except as provided by Section 611.004 or 611.0045.

Health and Safety Code § 611.002(a)-(b). Section 611.001 defines a "professional" as (1) a person authorized to practice medicine, (2) a person licensed or certified by the state to diagnose, evaluate or treat mental or emotional conditions or disorders, or (3) a person the patient reasonably believes is authorized, licensed, or certified. *See id.* § 611.001(2); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). Upon review, we conclude that none of the information at issue falls within the scope of section 611.002. Therefore, the city may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 611.002 of the Health and Safety Code.

Section 773.091 of the Health and Safety Code, which governs the public availability of information relating to the provision of emergency medical services, provides in part:

(a) A communication between certified emergency medical services personnel or a physician providing medical supervision and a patient that is made in the course of providing emergency medical services to the patient is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

(b) Records of the identity, evaluation or treatment of a patient by emergency medical services personnel or by a physician providing medical supervision that are created by the emergency medical services personnel or physician or maintained by an emergency medical services provider are confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

(c) Any person who receives information from confidential communications or records as described by this chapter, other than a person listed in Section 773.092 who is acting on the survivor's behalf, may not disclose the information except to the extent that disclosure is consistent with the authorized purposes for which the information was obtained.

Health & Safety Code § 773.091(a)-(c); *but see id.* § 773.091(g) (privilege of confidentiality under Health & Safety Code § 773.091 does not extend to information regarding presence, nature of injury or illness, age, sex, occupation, and city of residence of patient who is receiving emergency medical services). We find that none of the information at issue falls within the scope of section 773.091. Therefore, the city may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 773.091 of the Health and Safety Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which 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. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). The types of information considered to be 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. *Id.* at 683. Generally, only highly intimate information that implicates the privacy of an individual is withheld. However, in certain instances, where it is demonstrated that the requestor knows the identity of the individual involved, as well as the nature of certain incidents, the entire report must be withheld to protect the individual's privacy. In this instance, the submitted documents reveal that the requestor knows the identity of the individual involved, as well as the nature of the information in the submitted documents. Therefore, withholding only the individual's identity or certain details of the incident from the requestor would not preserve the involved individual's common-law right to privacy. Accordingly, to protect the privacy of the individual to whom the information

relates, we determine that the submitted information is confidential in its entirety under the doctrine of common-law privacy.

We note, however, that the submitted information indicates that the requestor is the spouse of the individual whose privacy interest is at issue. Section 552.023 of the Government Code provides that a governmental body may not deny access to a person or a person's representative to whom the information relates on the grounds that the information is considered confidential under privacy principles. Gov't Code § 552.023(b). Accordingly, if the requestor is the authorized representative of the individual whose privacy interest is at issue, the city must release the submitted information to the requestor. If the requestor is not the authorized representative of this individual, the city must withhold the submitted report in its entirety under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

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 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).

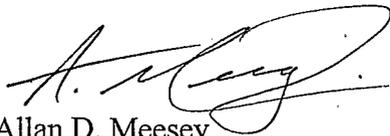
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records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



Allan D. Meesey
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

ADM/eeg

Ref: ID# 304210

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Linda A. Davis
3008 Whisper Oaks Lane #G
Georgetown, Texas 78628
(w/o enclosures)