



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

November 23, 2009

Mr. Dan Meador  
Assistant General Counsel  
Texas Department of State Health Services  
P. O. Box 149347  
Austin, Texas 78714-9347

OR2009-16643

Dear Mr. Meador:

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# 362303.

The Texas Department of State Health Services (the "department") received a request for all records related to a specified complaint. You claim that 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 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 information made confidential by other statutes, including the Medical Practices Act (the "MPA"): Occ. Code §§ 151.001-165.160. Section 159.002 of the Occupations Code provides in relevant 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.

Occ. Code § 159.002(a), (b), (c). This office has concluded 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). Information 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 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). This office has also determined when a file is created as the result of a hospital stay, all of the documents in the file that relate to diagnosis and treatment constitute either physician-patient communications or records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that are created or maintained by a physician. *See* Open Records Decision No. 546 (1990). Medical records must be released on receipt of the patient's signed, written consent, provided the consent specifies (1) the information to be covered by the release, (2) the reasons or purposes for the release, and (3) the person to whom the information is to be released. *See* Occ. Code §§ 159.004, 159.005. Any subsequent release of medical records must be consistent with the purposes for which the governmental body obtained the records. *See* Occ. Code § 159.002(c); Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). We find that portions of the submitted information consist of medical records that fall within the scope of the MPA. Thus, the department must withhold this information, which we have marked, under section 159.002 of the Occupations Code, unless it receives the required written consent for release of the information under sections 159.004 and 159.005 of the Occupations Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses information protected by chapter 411 of the Government Code, which deems confidential criminal history record information ("CHRI") generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center. CHRI means "information collected about a person by a criminal justice agency that consists of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, informations, and other formal criminal charges and their dispositions." Gov't Code § 411.082(2). Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI that states obtain from the federal government or other states. *See* Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual law with respect to CHRI it

generates. *Id.* at 10-12. Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI that the Department of Public Safety ("DPS") maintains, except that the DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter F of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 411.083. Sections 411.083(b)(1) and 411.089(a) authorize a criminal justice agency to obtain CHRI; however, a criminal justice agency may not release CHRI except to another criminal justice agency for a criminal justice purpose. *See id.* § 411.089(b)(1). Other entities specified in chapter 411 of the Government Code are entitled to obtain CHRI from DPS or another criminal justice agency; however, those entities may not release CHRI except as provided by chapter 411. *See generally id.* § 411.090-.127. Furthermore, any CHRI obtained from the DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with Government Code chapter 411, subchapter F. Upon review, we find a portion of the submitted information, which you have marked, constitutes CHRI. The department must withhold the information you have marked pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 also incorporates the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that (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 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. In addition, this office has found that medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses is 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). Upon review, we agree that a portion of the submitted information, which we have marked, is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public interest. Thus, this marked information must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we find that the remaining information is not highly intimate or embarrassing. Therefore, no portion of the remaining information is confidential under common-law privacy, and it may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

You also raise section 552.101 in conjunction with constitutional privacy. Constitutional privacy consists of two interrelated types of privacy: (1) the right to make certain kinds of decisions independently and (2) an individual's interest in avoiding disclosure of personal matters. *See Whalen v. Roe*, 429 U.S. 589, 599-600 (1977); Open Records Decision Nos. 600 at 3-5 (1992), 478 at 4 (1987), 455 at 3-7. The first type protects an individual's

autonomy within "zones of privacy" which include matters related to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education. ORD 455 at 4. The second type of constitutional privacy requires a balancing between the individual's privacy interests and the public's need to know information of public concern. *Id.* at 7. The scope of information protected is narrower than that under the common-law doctrine of privacy; constitutional privacy under section 552.101 is reserved for "the most intimate aspects of human affairs." *Id.* at 5 (quoting *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village, Tex.*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir. 1985)). Upon review, we find you have not demonstrated how any of the remaining information falls within the zones of privacy. Thus, no portion of the remaining information may be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with constitutional privacy.

We note the remaining information contains information subject to section 552.137, which requires a governmental body to withhold the e-mail address of a member of the general public, unless the individual to whom the e-mail address belongs has affirmatively consented to its public disclosure. *See id.* § 552.137 (a)-(b). We note that section 552.137 also protects personal privacy and the requestor may be the authorized representative of the owner of the e-mail address. Therefore, if the requestor is the authorized representative of the owner of the e-mail address, he has a right of access to the e-mail address and it must be released. *Id.* § 552.023(a); ORD 481 at 4. If the requestor is not the authorized representative of the owner of the e-mail address, the department must withhold the e-mail address we have marked under section 552.137, unless the owner has affirmatively consented to its release.

In summary, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 159.002 of the Occupations Code, unless it receives the required written consent for release of the information under sections 159.004 and 159.005 of the Occupations Code. The department must also withhold the information you have marked pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code, and the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. If the requestor is not the authorized representative of the owner of the e-mail address at issue, the department must withhold the e-mail address we have marked under section 552.137, unless the owner has affirmatively consented to its release. 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](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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jennifer Burnett". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jennifer Burnett  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JB/eeg

Ref: ID# 362303

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)