



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

July 20, 2012

Ms. Neera Chatterjee
Office of General Counsel
The University of Texas System
201 West Seventh Street
Austin, Texas 78701

OR2012-11279

Dear Ms. Chatterjee:

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# 459620 (OGC# 143707).

The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center (the "university") received a request for the requestor's personnel file, all documents regarding grievances concerning the requestor, all documents referencing any work related injury of the requestor, all documents referring to the requestor's gender, race, or age and any alleged job related misconduct, all documents referencing the requestor and her job performance, and all minutes of any meetings in which the requestor was discussed. You state the university is releasing the majority of the requested information. You claim some of the submitted information is not subject to the Act or is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered your arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, you argue portions of the submitted information are not subject to the Act pursuant to section 181.006 of the Health and Safety Code. Section 181.006 states "[f]or a covered entity that is a governmental unit, an individual's protected health information . . . is not public information and is not subject to disclosure under [the Act]." Health & Safety Code § 181.006(2). Section 181.006(2) does not remove protected health information from the Act's application, but rather states this information is "not public information and is not subject to disclosure under [the Act]." We interpret this to mean a covered entity's protected health information is subject to the Act's application. Furthermore, this statute, when demonstrated to be applicable, makes confidential the information it covers. Thus, we will consider your other arguments for the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code exempts 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 protected by the Medical Practice Act (the “MPA”), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code, which 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)-(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). The medical records must be released upon the patient’s signed, written consent, provided that the consent specifies (1) the information to be covered by the release, (2) reasons or purposes for the release, and (3) the person to whom the information is to be released. Occ. Code §§ 159.004, .005. Medical records may be released only as provided under the MPA. ORD 598. Accordingly, we find the medical records we have marked may only be released in accordance with the MPA.¹ However, we find none of the remaining information constitutes medical records for the purposes of the MPA. Accordingly, none of the remaining information may be withheld on that basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the doctrine of common-law 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 established. *Id.* at 681–82. The type of information

¹As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

considered highly 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. 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 Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps). Upon review, we find the information we have marked constitutes information that is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate concern to the public. Accordingly, the university must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.² However, we find none of the remaining information is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest. Accordingly, none of the remaining information may be withheld on this basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the constitutional right to privacy, which protects two kinds of interests. See *Whalen v. Roe*, 429 U.S. 589, 599-600 (1977); see also Open Records Decision Nos. 600 at 3-5 (1992), 478 at 4 (1987), 455 at 3-7. The first is the interest in independence in making certain important decisions related to the “zones of privacy,” which include matters related to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education. See *Fadjo v. Coon*, 633 F.2d 1172 (5th Cir. 1981); see also ORD 455 at 3-7. The second constitutionally protected privacy interest is in freedom from public disclosure of certain personal matters. See *Ramie v. City of Hedwig Village, Tex.*, 765 F.2d 490 (5th Cir.1985); see also ORD 455 at 6-7. This aspect of constitutional privacy balances the individual’s privacy interest against the public’s interest in the information. See ORD 455 at 7. Constitutional privacy under section 552.101 is reserved for “the most intimate aspects of human affairs.” *Id.* at 8 (quoting *Ramie*, 765 F.2d at 492). Upon review, we find no portion of the remaining information falls within the zones of privacy or implicates an individual’s privacy interests for purposes of constitutional privacy. Consequently, the university may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with constitutional privacy.

In summary, the medical records we have marked may only be released in accordance with the MPA. The university must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. 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.

²As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Kathryn R. Mattingly". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

Kathryn R. Mattingly
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

KRM/dls

Ref: ID# 459620

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)