



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 24, 2012

Mr. Robert E. Bastien
For the Housing Authority of the City of Galveston
Tramonte, Tramonte & Bastien, P.C.
2127 Broadway
Galveston, Texas 77550

OR2012-17015

Dear Mr. Bastien:

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# 468838.

The Housing Authority of the City of Galveston (the "authority"), which you represent, received a request for all information relating to (1) complaints against, or alleged violations by, WOMAN, Inc. ("WOMAN") or residents of housing facilities owned by WOMAN of rules or regulations of the authority or other governmental agencies, (2) any election by the authority to cease providing housing vouchers or other public housing to WOMAN or its residents, and (3) any grounds for such an election. You state the authority has made some information available to the requestor. 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 representative sample of information.¹

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from public 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

¹We assume the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

“MPA”), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in 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). 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). 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, .005. Any subsequent release of medical records must be consistent with the purposes for which the governmental body obtained the records. *See id.* § 159.002(c); Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). Upon review, we find the information we have marked consists of medical records that are subject to the MPA. Accordingly, the authority must withhold this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA, unless the authority receives proper written consent that complies with the MPA. *See* Occ. Code § 159.005.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the Violence Against Women Act (“VAWA”), which is codified under section 13925 through section 14045d of title 42 of the United States Code. Section 13925(b)(2) provides, in part:

(2) Nondisclosure of confidential or private information

(A) In general

In order to ensure the safety of adult, youth, and child victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, and their families, grantees and subgrantees under this title shall protect the confidentiality and privacy of persons receiving services.

(B) Nondisclosure

Subject to subparagraphs (C) and (D), grantees and subgrantees shall not—

(i) disclose any personally identifying information or individual information collected in connection with services requested, utilized, or denied through grantees' and subgrantees' programs; or

(ii) reveal individual client information without the informed, written, reasonably time-limited consent of the person . . . about whom information is sought, whether for this program or any other Federal, State, tribal, or territorial grant program, except that consent for release may not be given by the abuser of the minor, person with disabilities, or the abuser of the other parent of the minor.

42 U.S.C. § 13925(b)(2)(A), (B). Section 13925(a)(18) states:

(18) Personally identifying or personal information

The term “personally identifying information” or “personal information” means individually identifying information for or about an individual including information likely to disclose the location of a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including—

(A) a first and last name;

(B) home or other physical address;

(C) contact information (including a postal, e-mail or Internet protocol address, or telephone or facsimile number);

(D) a social security number; and

(E) any other information, including date of birth, racial or ethnic background, or religious affiliation, that, in combination with any of subparagraphs (A) through (D), would serve to identify any individual.

See id. § 13925(a)(18). You do not inform us whether the authority receives grants under VAWA to provide housing assistance to families who are the victims of domestic violence nor whether any of the responsive information pertains to families the authority serves with

the aid of such grants. *See id.* § 13925; *see also* 42 U.S.C. § 14043e-4(b) (authorizing grants to promote access to and use of public and assisted housing by victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking). Thus, we find you have failed to demonstrate that any of the remaining information includes the personally identifying information of individuals collected in connection with the authority's rendition of housing assistance funded by VAWA. Therefore, we conclude none of the remaining information is confidential under section 13925(b)(2) of title 42 of the United States Code and the authority may not withhold any of the remaining information pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also 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. The type 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. Further, this office has found some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses are excepted from required 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 is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public concern. Accordingly, the authority must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, the authority must withhold the medical records we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA, unless the authority receives proper consent that complies with the MPA. The authority must also 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.²

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.

²We note the information being released contains social security numbers. 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. *See* Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

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,



Jeffrey W. Giles
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JWG/dls

Ref: ID# 468838

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)