



Office of the Attorney General  
State of Texas

DAN MORALES  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

November 5, 1998

Ms. Linda Wiegman  
Supervising Attorney  
Office of General Counsel  
Texas Department of Health  
1100 West 49<sup>th</sup> Street  
Austin, Texas 78756-3199

OR98-2616

Dear Ms. Wiegman:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under the Texas Open Records Act, chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 119295.

The Texas Department of Health (the "department") received a request for complaint information pertaining to Metroplex Hospital. You indicate that some of the requested information has been released. You assert that the remaining portions of the requested materials are made confidential by various state and federal statutes, or by the common-law right to privacy. Thus, you claim that some of the information is excepted from required public disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure information that is made confidential by law, including information made confidential by statute. You have submitted the requested information to this office for review.

The department, however, has not sought an open records decision from this office within the statutory ten-day deadline. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301. The department's delay in this matter results in the presumption that the requested information is public. *See id.* § 552.302; *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379 (Tex. App.--Austin 1990, no writ). In order to overcome the presumption that the requested information is public, a governmental body must provide compelling reasons why the information should not be disclosed. *Hancock*, 797 S.W.2d at 381. The applicability of section 552.101 provides such a compelling reason.

The first statute the department raises for portions of the information is the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), V.T.C.S. article 4495b, section 5.08(b). This statute provides:

(b) Records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that are created or maintained by a physician are confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided in this section.

(c) Any person who receives information from confidential communications or records as described in this section other than the persons listed in Subsection (h) of this section who are 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.

Section 5.08(j)(3) requires that any subsequent release of medical records be consistent with the purposes for which a governmental body obtained the records. Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). Thus, access to the medical records at issue is not governed by chapter 552 of the Government Code, but rather provisions of the MPA. Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). The submissions to this office contain not only medical records and communications, but also information that appears to have been obtained from those medical records and communications. Both are confidential and may be disclosed only in accordance with the MPA. *See* V.T.C.S. art. 4495b, § 5.08(a), (b), (c), (j); Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991), 546 (1990) (because hospital treatment is routinely conducted under supervision of physicians, documents relating to diagnosis and treatment during hospital stay constitute protected MPA records). We agree that portions of the submitted information must be withheld under this statute.

The department also argues that some of the requested documents are confidential mental health records. Section 611.002 of the Health and Safety Code, which pertains specifically to mental health patients, applies to “[c]ommunications 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.” *See also* Health & Safety Code § 611.001 (defining “patient” and “professional”). We agree that portions of the submitted information may not be released except in accordance with sections 611.004 and 611.0045 of the Health and Safety Code. Health and Safety Code § 611.002(b); *see id.* §§ 611.004, 611.0045.

You also raise section 48.101 of the Human Resources Code, which pertains to disclosure of information about reports of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of elderly and disabled persons in certain facilities. Section 48.101 reads in part as follows:

(a) The following information is confidential and not subject to disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code:

(1) a report of abuse, neglect, or exploitation made under . . . chapter [48 of the Human Resources Code];

(2) the identity of the person making the report; and

(3) except as provided by this section, all files, reports, records, communications, and working papers used or developed in an investigation made under this chapter or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

(b) Confidential information may be disclosed only for a purpose consistent with this chapter and as provided by department rule and applicable federal law.

We agree that the information you have marked must not be disclosed to the public, except for a purpose consistent with chapter 48 of the Human Resources Code, or as provided by department rule or federal law. *See id.* § 48.101(b); *but see id.* § 48.101(c), (d), (e), (f) (permitting release of confidential information in certain circumstances). You also state that a second document entitled "Report of Contact" contains information that is similar to information contained in the confidential abuse and neglect investigation reports. You indicate that this contact report is not considered a document used or developed in an investigation under chapter 48 of the Human Resources Code. Consequently, the contact report not used or developed in an abuse or neglect investigation may not be withheld under section 48.101.

Lastly, some of the requested information is protected under section 552.101 of the Government Code by a right to privacy. Section 552.101 of the Government Code also applies to information made confidential by the common-law right to privacy. *Industrial Found. v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976), *cert. denied*, 430 U.S. 931 (1977). Information may be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with the common-law right to privacy if the information contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts about a person's private affairs such that its release would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person and if the information is of no legitimate concern to the public. *See id.* While common-law privacy may protect an individual's medical history, it does not protect all medically related information. *See* Open Records Decision No. 478 (1987). Individual determinations are required. *See* Open Records Decision No. 370 (1983). After reviewing the documents at issue, we agree that some of the information you have marked is protected from disclosure under the common-law right to privacy.<sup>1</sup> We have bracketed the information that must be released.

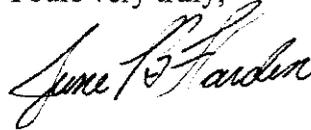
We are resolving this matter with an informal letter ruling rather than with a published open records decision. This ruling is limited to the particular records at issue under the facts presented to us in this request and should not be relied on as a previous

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<sup>1</sup>We note that for all of the submitted information we agree with your markings unless otherwise indicated.

determination regarding any other records. If you have any questions regarding this ruling, please contact our office.

Yours very truly,



June B. Harden  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JBH/ch

Ref.: ID# 119295

Enclosures: Marked documents

cc: Ms. Angela Aldrich Waldo  
Watson, Bishop, London, Galow, P.C.  
106 E. Sixth Street, Suite 700  
Austin, Texas 78701  
(w/o enclosures)