



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

January 5, 2009

Mr. Marc Allen Connelly
Deputy General Counsel
Texas Department of State Health Services
P.O. Box 149347
Austin, Texas 78714-9347

OR2009-00008

Dear Mr. Connelly:

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# 331146.

The Texas Department of State Health Services (the "department") received a request for information relating to a specified end stage renal disease facility. You state that you will make some responsive information available to the requestor. You claim that portions of 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.

Initially, we note, and you acknowledge, that the department failed to comply with the ten-day deadline proscribed by section 552.301(b) of the Government Code in seeking an open records decision from this office. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(b). Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with the requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption that the requested information is public and must be released unless the governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information from disclosure. *See id.* § 552.302; *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381-82 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ) (governmental body must make compelling demonstration to overcome presumption of openness pursuant to statutory predecessor to section 552.302); Open Records Decision No. 319 (1982). Normally, a compelling interest is demonstrated when third-party interests are at stake or when information is confidential under other law. *See* Open Records Decision No. 150 at 2 (1977). Because section 552.101 of the Government Code can provide a compelling reason to withhold information, we will address your arguments under this exception.

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. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. Section 552.101 encompasses Chapter 251 of the Health and Safety Code, which relates to end stage renal disease facilities. Section 251.015 provides as follows:

(a) A medical review board shall advise the department on minimum standards and rules to be adopted under this chapter.

(b) The medical review board shall review the information on quality of care provided in the annual report filed under Section 251.013(f) and other appropriate information provided to or compiled by the department with respect to an end stage renal disease facility. Based on the review, the medical review board may advise the department about the quality of care provided by a facility and recommend an appropriate corrective action plan under Section 251.061 or other enforcement proceedings against the facility.

(c) Information concerning the quality of care provided to or compiled by the department or medical review board and a recommendation of the medical review board are confidential. The information or recommendation may not be made available for public inspection, is not subject to disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code, and is not subject to discovery, subpoena, or other compulsory legal process.

(d) The department, in its discretion, may release to a facility information relating to that facility that is made confidential under Sub-section (c). Release of information to a facility under this subsection does not waive the confidentiality of that information or the privilege from compulsory legal process.

Health & Safety Code § 251.015. Section 251.061 of the Health and Safety Code provides in part:

(g) A corrective action plan is not confidential. Information contained in the plan may be excepted from required disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code, in accordance with that chapter or other applicable law.

Id. § 251.061(g). You have marked information you assert is confidential pursuant to section 251.015(c) of the Health and Safety Code. You represent that this information consists of quality of care information compiled by the department or the medical review board or constitutes recommendations of the medical review board. Although you acknowledge that generally, corrective action plans are not confidential pursuant to section 251.061(g), you assert the corrective action plans you have highlighted are

confidential under other law. Specifically, you explain that the corrective action plans you have marked also constitute confidential quality of care information subject to section 251.015(c). Based on your representations and our review of the information at issue, we agree that the information you have marked is confidential under section 251.015(c) of the Health and Safety Code. Therefore, this information must be withheld from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy. Common-law privacy 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). 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. This office has found that 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 No. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress). Upon review, we find that the information you have marked is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate public concern. Therefore, the department must withhold the yellow-highlighted information you have marked pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

In summary, the department must withhold the information it has marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 251.015(c) of the Health and Safety Code and 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). If the governmental body does not file suit over 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,



Reg Hargrove
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

RJH/eeg

Ref: ID# 331146

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)