



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

November 13, 2009

Mr. Christopher B. Gilbert
Thompson & Horton, LLP
711 Louisiana Street, Suite 2100
Houston, Texas 77002-2746

OR2009-16151

Dear Mr. Gilbert:

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# 361316.

The Katy Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for information related to the "emotional health" of a deceased former district police officer. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.102 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

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. This section encompasses the constitutional right to privacy. Constitutional privacy protects two kinds of interests. *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 (1987). The first is the interest in independence in making certain important decisions related to the "zones of privacy," pertaining to marriage, procreation, contraception, family relationships, and child rearing and education, that have been recognized by the United States Supreme Court. *See Fado v. Coon*, 633 F.2d 1172 (5th Cir. 1981); Open Records Decision No. 455 at 3-7 (1987). 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); 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). We note the right to privacy is a personal right that lapses at death and therefore may not be asserted solely on behalf of a deceased individual. *See Moore v. Charles B. Pierce Film Enters., Inc.*, 589 S.W.2d 489, 491 (Tex. Civ. App.—Texarkana 1979, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 272 at 1 (1981) (privacy rights lapse upon death). However, the United States Supreme Court has determined that surviving family members can have a privacy interest in information relating to their deceased relatives. *See Nat'l Archives & Records Admin. v. Favish*, 541 U.S. 157 (2004).

Because the submitted information relates to a deceased individual, the district may not withhold this information based on that individual's constitutional privacy interests. Although you claim that the deceased individual's family members have privacy interests in the submitted information, as of the date of this decision, we have received no correspondence from these parties asserting such privacy interests. Thus, we have no basis for determining that any of the deceased individual's family members has any privacy interest in any of the submitted information. Accordingly, the district may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with constitutional privacy.

Section 552.102(a) of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure "information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy[.]" Gov't Code § 552.102(a). Section 552.102 is applicable to information that relates to public officials and employees. *See* Open Records Decision No. 327 at 2 (1982) (anything relating to employee's employment and its terms constitutes information relevant to person's employment relationship and is part of employee's personnel file). The privacy analysis under section 552.102(a) is the same as the common-law privacy standard under section 552.101. *See Hubert v. Harte-Hanks Tex. Newspapers, Inc.*, 652 S.W.2d 546, 549-51 (Tex. App.—Austin 1983, writ ref'd n.r.e.) (addressing statutory predecessor). We will therefore consider the applicability of your common-law privacy claim under section 552.101 together with your claim under section 552.102.

To demonstrate the applicability of the common-law privacy exception under section 552.101, a person must establish both prongs of the test articulated in *Industrial Foundation*. 540 S.W.2d 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. 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 No. 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps). We note that common-law privacy is a personal right that lapses at death and does not encompass information that relates only to

a deceased individual. *See Moore*, 589 S.W.2d at 489; *see also Justice v. Belo Broadcasting Corp.*, 472 F. Supp. 145, 146-47 (N.D. Tex. 1979); Attorney General Opinions JM-229 (1984), H-917 (1976); ORD 272 at 1. Accordingly, the district may not withhold any of the submitted information on the basis of the deceased person's interests under either section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy or section 552.102.

Section 552.101 also encompasses information made confidential by other statutes, including section 611.002(a) of the Health and Safety Code, which provides "[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, are confidential." Health & Safety Code § 611.002(a). Section 611.001 defines a "professional" as (1) a person authorized to practice medicine, (2) a person licensed or certified by the state to diagnose, evaluate or treat mental or emotional conditions or disorders, or (3) a person the patient reasonably believes is authorized, licensed, or certified. *See id.* § 611.001(2). Sections 611.004 and 611.0045 provide for access to mental health records only by certain individuals. *See Open Records Decision No. 565* (1990). These sections permit disclosure of mental health records to a patient, a person authorized to act on the patient's behalf, or a person who has the written consent of the patient. Health & Safety Code §§ 611.004, .0045. The mental health records we have marked are confidential under section 611.002 of the Health and Safety Code and may be released only in accordance with sections 611.004 and 611.0045. No part of the remaining information at issue consists of mental health records subject to section 611.002.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in relevant 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 that, when a file is created as the result of a hospital stay, all 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 the patient's signed, written consent, provided that the consent specifies the (1) information to be covered by the release, (2) reasons or purposes for the release, and

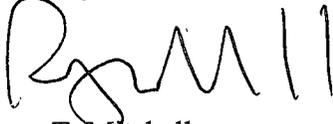
(3) person to whom the information is to be released. *See* Occ. Code §§ 159.004, .005. Any subsequent release of medical records must be consistent with the purposes for which the governmental body obtained the records. *See id.* § 159.002(c); Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). Upon review, we find that none of the remaining information at issue constitutes medical records subject to the MPA. Accordingly, the district may not withhold any of the remaining information at issue under section 552.101 in conjunction with the MPA.

In summary, the mental health records we have marked are confidential under section 611.002 of the Health and Safety Code and may be released only in accordance with sections 611.004 and 611.0045. The district must release the remainder of the submitted information.

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, 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,



Ryan T. Mitchell
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

RTM/dls

Ref: ID# 361316

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)