



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

February 22, 2016

Mr. Stephen Trautmann, Jr.
Counsel for Zapata County Independent School District
J. Cruz & Associates, L.L.C.
216 West Village Boulevard, Suite 202
Laredo, Texas 78041

OR2016-04092

Dear Mr. Trautmann:

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# 599081.

The Zapata County Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for specified information about a named individual from a requestor with the Texas Education Agency (the "TEA"). You indicate you have released some information to the requestor. You claim 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.

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 made confidential by the Medical Practice Act ("MP A"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code, which governs release of medical records. Section 159.002 of the MPA 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 subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See id.* §§ 159.002, .004. 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). Upon review, we find the information we have marked constitutes records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that were created or are maintained by a physician. Accordingly, the district must withhold the medical records we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA. However, we find the remaining information does not constitute medical records subject to section 159.002. Accordingly, the district may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"). *See* 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 *et seq.* Title I of the ADA requires information about the medical conditions and medical histories of applicants or employees be (1) collected and maintained on separate forms, (2) kept in separate medical files, and (3) treated as a confidential medical record. The federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (the "EEOC") has determined medical information for purposes of the ADA includes "specific information about an individual's disability and related functional limitations, as well as general statements that an individual has a disability or that an ADA reasonable accommodation has been provided for a particular individual." *See* Letter from Ellen J. Vargyas, Legal Counsel, EEOC, to Barry Kearney, Associate General Counsel, National Labor Relations Board, 3 (Oct. L 1997). We note the provisions of the ADA preempt any right of access a requestor might have to her own information under state law. *See English v. General Elec. Co.*, 496 U.S. 72, 79 (1990) (noting state law is preempted to extent it actually conflicts with federal law); *see also La. Pub. Serv. Comm'n v. FCC*, 476 U.S. 355, 369 (1986) (noting that federal agency acting within scope of its congressionally delegated authority may preempt state regulation). However, upon review, we find you have failed to demonstrate the remaining information consists of confidential information under the ADA. Therefore, the district may not withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 on that basis.

We note the TEA's request states the requestor is seeking this information under the authority provided to the State Board for Educator Certification ("SBEC") by section 249.14 of title 19 of the Texas Administrative Code. Accordingly, we will consider whether section 249.14 of title 19 of the Texas Administrative Code permits the TEA to obtain information that is otherwise protected by the exception discussed above. *See* Open Records Decision No. 451 at 4 (1986) (specific access provision prevails over generally applicable exception to public disclosure).

Chapter 249 of title 19 of the Texas Administrative Code governs disciplinary proceedings, sanctions, and contested cases involving SBEC. *See* 19 T.A.C. § 249.4. Section 249.14 provides, in relevant part:

(a) The [TEA] staff may obtain and investigate information concerning alleged improper conduct by an educator, applicant, examinee, or other person subject to this chapter that would warrant [SBEC] denying relief to or taking disciplinary action against the person or certificate.

(c) The TEA staff may also obtain and act on other information providing grounds for investigation and possible action under this chapter.

Id. § 249.14(a), (c). In this instance, the requestor states she is investigating allegations made against the named district employee, which could warrant disciplinary action relating to that person's educator certification. Thus, we find that the information at issue is subject to the general right of access afforded to the TEA under section 249.14. However, because some of the requested information is specifically protected from public disclosure by the MPA, we find there is a conflict between this statute and the right of access afforded to the TEA investigators under section 249.14.

We note where general and specific statutes are in irreconcilable conflict, the specific provision typically prevails as an exception to the general provision unless the general provision was enacted later and there is clear evidence that the legislature intended the general provision to prevail. *See* Gov't Code § 311.026(b); *City of Lake Dallas v. Lake Cities Mun. Util. Auth.*, 555 S.W.2d 163, 168 (Tex. Civ. App.—Fort Worth 1977, writ ref'd n.r.e.). Although section 249.14 generally allows the TEA access to information relating to suspected misconduct on the part of an educator, section 159.002 of the MPA specifically protects medical records. This section specifically permits release to certain parties and in certain circumstances that do not include the TEA's request in this instance. Thus, we find the MPA prevails over the TEA's general right of access. We, therefore, conclude that, notwithstanding section 249.14 of title 19 of the Texas Administrative Code, the district must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA.

In summary, the district must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA. The district must release the remaining 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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml, 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 may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Ashley Crutchfield
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

AC/dls

Ref: ID# 599081

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)