



FAQs: Privacy Laws Impacting Survivors

Rhode Island

This FAQ card provides attorneys and advocates with a starting point for researching common privacy issues that impact victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and includes citations to laws that affect victims' privacy rights. Depending on the facts of a specific case, such as a victim's age or occupation, there may be additional laws that expand or limit a victim's privacy. This card is intended as a summary of relevant laws and is current through 2015. We do not guarantee that all relevant laws are included and the information provided does not constitute legal advice. If you are dealing with a privacy-related situation, we recommend that you contact a local attorney. If you need help finding an attorney, visit the ABA's Lawyer Referral Directory at <http://apps.americanbar.org/legalservices/lris/directory/> or contact your state coalition. We encourage you to contact the VRLC with your privacy-related questions at privacyTA@victimrights.org or 503-274-5477.

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What mandatory reporting laws should I be aware of in my jurisdiction? Rhode Island law requires any person to report child abuse or elder abuse to the Department of Children, Youth and Families or the Department of Elderly Affairs. Read the statutes below for definitions of abuse and injury, reporting procedures, and any exceptions to mandatory reporting obligations. Additionally, physicians must report to law enforcement injuries caused by firearms.

What must be reported?

Who is REQUIRED to report?

	Any person	Physician	Citation
Child abuse	✓	✓	R.I. Gen. Laws § 40-11-3
Elder abuse	✓	✓	R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-66-8
Firearm injury		✓	R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-47-48

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If I am working in Indian Country or on federal property, what authorities should I consult to determine my mandatory reporting obligations?¹ Several laws govern mandatory reporting obligations in Indian Country² and on federal property. Tribal codes may require certain individuals to report child abuse and elder abuse to tribal officials, law enforcement, or tribal social services. Federal laws also address mandatory reporting. These laws apply to certain professionals who work in federal facilities or lands,³ or who suspect that child abuse has occurred or will occur in Indian Country.⁴ Additionally, state laws (discussed in Question 1), licensing regulations, and ethical obligations may require certain professionals to report abuse. Determining how these laws interact is complicated. Programs should contact attorneys and technical assistance providers for more information.⁵

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May an advocate be present during a victim’s privileged communications with an attorney, mental health professional, or health care provider without waiving the victim’s right to keep those communications confidential? Rhode Island law does not directly address this question. Rhode Island recognizes several categories of privileged communications, including attorney and client,⁶ health care provider and patient,⁷ mental health professional and patient,⁸ mental health counselor and client,⁹ and marriage and family therapist and client.¹⁰ However, the law does not indicate whether privilege is waived where a third party (such as an advocate) is present during a privileged conversation to further a patient or client’s interests in medical, legal, or therapeutic services. In a case involving the attorney–client privilege, the Rhode Island Supreme Court held that the privilege was not waived where parents were present during their son’s communications with his attorney, and the son reasonably intended that those communications would remain confidential.¹¹

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May an interpreter be present during a victim’s privileged communications with attorney, mental health professional, or health care provider without waiving the victim’s privilege to keep those communications confidential? Yes, in certain circumstances. In Rhode Island, the presence of a sign language interpreter during privileged communications (such as those discussed in Question 3) does not destroy privilege.¹² Additionally, where an interpreter is appointed in court proceedings to a person who is limited English proficient, the interpreter cannot be compelled to testify as to statements made during a privileged communication.¹³

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5. Are a victim’s privileged communications with an attorney, mental health professional, or health care provider protected from disclosure after the victim’s death? Yes, because state law indicates that these privileges survive the death of the client or patient.¹⁴

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Are communications between a victim and a prosecutor’s office or law enforcement agency confidential? No. Communications between a victim and employees of a law enforcement agency or prosecutor’s office are not confidential because the government has a duty to turn over exculpatory evidence to the defendant. Exculpatory evidence is information that tends to prove the defendant’s innocence and could include statements or personal records the victim gave to an advocate employed by a prosecutor’s office, law enforcement, or other government agency. By contrast, advocates with non–profit agencies typically are not subject to these rules, as they are not part of the prosecution team or a party to the criminal case.

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When must school employees report gender-based violence against adult victims to the school’s Title IX Coordinator? It depends on the employee’s role. The U.S. Department of Education has issued guidance¹⁵ identifying three categories of employees and their respective duties to report gender-based violence (e.g., sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or sexually motivated stalking) under Title IX. First, “responsible employees” must report the names of the perpetrator (if known), the victim, and other students involved, as well as the date, time, and location of the incident, to the school’s Title IX coordinator. Responsible employees include anyone who has authority to redress the gender-based violence; who has a duty to report other misconduct that violates school policy; or whom a student could reasonably believe has this authority or duty. Second, employees who fall under a state law privilege (such as those discussed in Question 3) have

no duty to report gender-based violence involving an adult victim to a school's Title IX coordinator. Third, employees whom a student might ordinarily expect to keep information confidential, but who are *not* covered by a state law privilege, must provide general, non-identifying data to the Title IX coordinator and a designated Clery Compliance Officer. Every school's policies may be unique. Programs should become familiar with schools' confidentiality policies and identify which employees can offer confidentiality to survivors.

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May law enforcement access an adult victim's health information without the victim's consent? It depends on the type of information that is requested. The chart below summarizes some of the common situations in which law enforcement (LE) may access health information *without* patient consent under Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) regulations.¹⁶ Additionally, health care providers may be required by law to report certain injuries to LE, as discussed in Question 1.

Scenario	What may be disclosed?	Limitations on what may be disclosed
Health care provider receives court order, court-ordered warrant, subpoena or summons issued by a judicial officer, or grand jury subpoena	Information authorized by the court order, court-ordered warrant, subpoena, or summons	Disclosure may be limited by the Rhode Island Confidentiality of Health Care Communications and Information Act ¹⁷
Provider receives administrative subpoena, summons, investigative demand, or other non-judicial process authorized by law	Information authorized by the administrative demand	LE must certify that the information requested is relevant, material, specific, and limited in scope, and that de-identified information could not reasonably be used
LE asks about a patient by name	The patient's location in the health care facility and general medical condition	Information must not be released if the patient has opted out
LE requests information to identify or locate a suspect, fugitive, witness, or missing person	Name; address; birth date; SSN; blood type; injury; date and time of treatment; date and time of death; physical description	Provider cannot disclose information related to the patient's DNA; dental records; or typing, samples, or analysis of body fluids or tissue
LE requests information about a crime victim who cannot consent due to incapacity or emergency	Information that LE states is needed to determine whether a crime has occurred	Information cannot be intended to be used against the victim; LE's need must be immediate; disclosure must be in the victim's best interests

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How can I determine the privacy rights of minors and whether minors may legally consent to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking services? The laws that govern a minor's right to privacy and right to consent to services are varied and complex. A program may need to consult several different laws, including the jurisdiction's laws regarding mandatory reporting (discussed in Question 1), emancipation, a minor's right to consent to medical and mental health services, and a parent or guardian's right to access a child's medical, counseling, or other personal records. Contact your state coalition or the Victim Rights Law Center for more information on how to approach this question.

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Does a victim whose private information or photographs have been posted online without consent have any civil legal remedies? Yes, but legal and practical success and the victim's options will vary greatly depending on the facts of the case. Consult an attorney familiar with these issues before advising victims. Civil causes of action against the person who posted the content may include invasion of privacy,¹⁸ intentional infliction of emotional distress, or civil stalking.¹⁹ If the website hosting the content has policies regarding harassment or sexually explicit content, the victim should use these policies to request removal. Additionally, if the victim took the photo, video, or other content at issue, the victim may submit a Digital Millennium Copyright Act notice requesting that the website remove it.

¹We have included this information for all jurisdictions because it may aid professionals who work across state lines or in federal lands or facilities.

²Federal law defines "Indian Country" as all land within the limits of an Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the U.S. government; all dependent Indian communities; and all Indian allotments still in trust. 18 U.S.C. § 1151.

³Victims of Child Abuse Act: 42 U.S.C. § 13031 et seq. & 18 U.S.C. § 2258.

⁴Indian Child Protection & Family Violence Prevention Act: 25 U.S.C. § 3201 et seq. & 18 U.S.C. § 1169.

⁵A list of OVW technical assistance (TA) providers, including tribal TA providers, is available at <https://ta2ta.org/directory.html>.

⁶State v. Grayhurst, 852 A.2d 491, 512 (R.I. 2004).

⁷R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 5-37.3-6, 9-17-24.

⁸R.I. Gen. Laws § 5-37.3-6.

⁹R.I. Gen. Laws § 5-63.2-18.

¹⁰Id.

¹¹Rosati v. Kuzman, 660 A.2d 263 (R.I. 1995).

¹²R.I. Gen. Laws § 9-17-25.

¹³R.I. Supreme Ct., Executive Order No. 2012-05, Language Services in the Courts, <https://www.courts.ri.gov/Courts/SupremeCourt/ExecutiveOrders/Executive%20Order%202012-05.pdf>.

¹⁴R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 5-37.3-3(1)(iii), 9-17-24 (health care providers); R.I. Gen. Laws § 5-63.2-18 (health care provider privilege applies to mental health counselors and marriage and family therapists); Curato v. Brain, 715 A.2d 631 (R.I. 1998) (attorney-client privilege).

¹⁵Questions and Answers on Title IX and Sexual Violence, <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/qa-201404-title-ix.pdf>.

¹⁶45 C.F.R. § 164.512. The regulations define "law enforcement official" as "an officer or employee of any agency or authority of the United States, a State, a territory, a political subdivision of a State or territory, or an Indian tribe, who is empowered by law to: (1) Investigate or conduct an official inquiry into a potential violation of law; or (2) Prosecute or otherwise conduct a criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding arising from an alleged violation of law." 45 C.F.R. § 164.103.

¹⁷R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 5-37.3-1 et seq.

¹⁸R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 9-1-28, 9-1-28.1.

¹⁹R.I. Gen. Laws § 9-1-2.1.