



October 6, 2000

Ms. Lan P. Nguyen
Assistant City Attorney
City of Houston
P.O. Box 1562
Houston, Texas 77251-1562

OR2000-3845

Dear Ms. Nguyen:

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# 141178.

The City of Houston Police Department (the "department") received a request for offense report no. 037843393. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.108 states that information held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime is excepted from required public disclosure "if release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime." Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1). You inform us that the case remains open pending the development of additional evidence. We therefore believe that the release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime.

However, section 552.108 is inapplicable to basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime. Gov't Code § 552.108(c). We believe such basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle Publishing Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.--Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). See Open Records Decision No. 127 at 3-4 (1976). You must release the type of information deemed public by *Houston Chronicle* regardless of its location within the offense report.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Section 552.101 encompasses common law privacy. Normally, information tending to identify the sexual assault victim is private information that must be withheld. *See Industrial Found. v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976), *cert. denied*, 430 U.S. 931 (1977); Open Records Decision Nos. 393 (1983), 339 (1982). Here, however, the requestor has a special right of access pursuant to section 552.023 of the Government Code to information that is otherwise private because the requestor is the victim. Gov’t Code § 552.023 (person has special right of access to information relating to person and protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect that person’s privacy interests).

We also find that the documents include medical records, which are made confidential by section 159.002 of the Occupations Code, known as the Medical Practices Act (“MPA”). Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses confidentiality provisions such as the MPA. 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 . . . 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. The MPA 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, the MPA governs access to medical records. Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). Moreover, information that is subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See* Occ. Code § 159.002(a), (b), (c); Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). We have marked the medical records that appear in the submitted documents. You may release these records only in accordance with the MPA. We note that because the requestor is the subject of the medical records, she may have access to her own medical records provided she complies with the access provisions of the MPA. *See* Occ. Code §§ 159.004(5), 159.005(1).

We also find that one of the submitted documents appears to have been filed with a court. Documents filed with a court are generally considered public. Gov’t Code § 552.022(a)(17); *see Star-Telegram, Inc. v. Walker*, 834 S.W.2d 54, 57 (Tex. 1992). If the identity of the victim of an aggravated sexual assault is a matter of public court record, a governmental body may not withhold the identifying information on privacy grounds. *See id.* (no privacy interest in information contained in public court records). Thus, the department must also

release to the requestor the document that has been filed with a court. We have marked the document to be released.

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 appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal 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, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, 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).

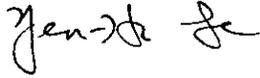
If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.--Austin 1992, no writ).

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 the General Services Commission 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Yen-Ha Le". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Yen" and last name "Le" clearly distinguishable.

Yen-Ha Le
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

YHL/SPA/ljp

Ref: ID# 141178

Encl. Submitted documents