



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

August 5, 2004

Mr. Lance Beversdorff
Staff Attorney
Texas Youth Commission
P.O. Box 4260
Austin, Texas 78765

OR2004-6603

Dear Mr. Beversdorff:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 206617.

The Texas Youth Commission (the "commission") received a request for nine items of information related to the commission. You state that the commission will provide the requestor with most of the requested information. You claim, however, that the remaining requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.117 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted sample of information.¹

You contend that some of the requested information constitutes medical records, access to which is governed by the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), Occ. Code §§ 151.001-165.160. Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law,

¹ We assume that the representative sample of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. See Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in 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). This office has concluded that the protection afforded by section 159.002 extends 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). Medical records must be released upon the governmental body’s receipt of the patient’s signed, written consent, provided that the consent specifies (1) the information to be covered by the release, (2) reasons or purposes for the release, and (3) the person to whom the information is to be released. *See* Occ. Code §§ 159.004, .005. Section 159.002(c) also requires that any subsequent release of medical records be consistent with the purposes for which the governmental body obtained the records. *See* Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). We have reviewed the submitted records and marked those portions that are subject to the MPA. Absent the applicability of an MPA access provision, the commission must withhold this information pursuant to the MPA.

Section 552.101 also encompasses section 61.073 of the Human Resources Code, which provides as follows:

The commission shall keep written records of all examinations and conclusions based on them and of all orders concerning the disposition or treatment of each child subject to its control. Except as provided by Section 61.093(c), these records and all other information concerning a child, including personally identifiable information, are not public and are available only according to the provisions of Section 58.005, Family Code,

Section 61.0731, Human Resources Code, and Chapter 61, Code of Criminal Procedure.

Hum. Res. Code § 61.073.² You indicate that the remaining submitted information consists of records relating to children in the custody of the commission.³ Upon review, we determine that section 61.073 is applicable to this information. We therefore conclude that the commission must withhold the information that we have marked pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 61.073 of the Human Resources Code.

In summary, absent the applicability of an MPA access provision, the commission must withhold the marked information pursuant to the MPA. The commission must withhold the remaining submitted information pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 61.073 of the Human Resources Code. As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure.

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

² Section 61.093(c) of the Human Resources Code authorizes the disclosure of information relating to a child who has escaped from custody. Section 61.0731 of the Human Resources Code authorizes the disclosure of information concerning a child to the child and the child's parent or guardian, if disclosure would not materially harm the treatment and rehabilitation of the child and would not substantially decrease the likelihood of the commission receiving information from the same or similar sources in the future. Section 58.005(a) of the Family Code provides that information obtained for the purpose of diagnosis, examination, evaluation, or treatment of a child by an agency providing supervision of a child by arrangement of the juvenile court or having custody of the child under order of the juvenile court may be disclosed only to certain specified persons or under certain specified circumstances. Chapter 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure governs information pertaining to criminal combinations and criminal street gangs. The commission does not indicate that it is authorized to release any of the submitted information under sections 61.0731 or 61.093 of the Human Resources Code, section 58.005(a) of the Family Code, or chapter 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

³ For the purposes of chapter 61 of the Human Resources Code, a "child" is a person less than 21 years old.

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 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 Texas Building and Procurement 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. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. 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,



Lauren E. Kleine
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

LEK/seg

Ref: ID# 206617

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Phil Watson
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Crockett, Texas 75835
(w/o enclosures)