



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

January 20, 2005

Lt. William L. Ryan
Record Division
Pharr Police Department
1900 South Cage
Pharr, Texas 78577

OR2005-00619

Dear Lt. Ryan:

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# 217153.

The Pharr Police Department (the "department") received a request for information pertaining to case number 02-003810. You claim that some of the requested 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 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 other statutes make confidential. Access to medical records is governed by the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"). See Occ. Code §§ 151.001-165.160. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in 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). Information subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 598 (1991). In addition, because hospital treatment is routinely conducted under the supervision of physicians, documents relating to diagnosis and treatment during a hospital stay also constitute protected medical records. *See* Open Decision Nos. 598 (1991), 546 (1990).

Medical records must be released upon 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. *Id.* §§ 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. Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). The medical records we have marked may only be released in accordance with the MPA. Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991).

You also raise section 552.101 in conjunction with chapter 773 of the Health and Safety Code. Access to Emergency Medical Service ("EMS") records is governed by the provisions of section 773.091 of the Health and Safety Code, the Emergency Medical Services Act, which provides in part:

(b) Records of the identity, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by emergency medical services personnel or by a physician providing medical supervision that are created by the emergency medical services personnel or physician or maintained by an emergency medical services provider are confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

....

(g) The privilege of confidentiality under this section does not extend to information regarding the presence, nature of injury or illness, age, sex, occupation, and city of residence of a patient who is receiving emergency medical services.

....

Health & Safety Code § 773.091(b), (g). Having reviewed the submitted documents, we find that you have neither explained nor do the documents reflect that they are records created by EMS personnel or maintained by an EMS provider. Because you have not shown the applicability of section 773.091 to these materials, you may not withhold any of the remaining information under this statute.

Lastly, the remaining records contain motor vehicle information subject to section 552.130 of the Government Code.¹ In relevant part, section 552.130 provides:

(a) Information is excepted from the requirement of Section 552.021 if the information relates to:

(1) a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state; [or]

(2) a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state[.]

Therefore, Texas motor vehicle information is generally excepted from public disclosure under section 552.130. In this instance, however, the requestor may be the authorized representative of the victim. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023 (providing that individual or a individual's authorized representative has a special right of access to records that contain information relating to the person that are protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect that person's privacy interests). In that event, the department must release the victim's motor vehicle information. The remaining motor vehicle information, however, must be withheld under section 552.130.

In summary, the medical records we have marked may only be released in accordance with the MPA. The requestor may have a special right of access to the victim's motor vehicle information. If so, the department must release the victim's motor vehicle information. If the requestor is not the authorized representative of the victim, all of the Texas motor vehicle information must be withheld under section 552.130. The department must release the remaining submitted information to the requestor.

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

¹ The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions like section 552.130 on behalf of a governmental body but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

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,



Marc A. Barenblat
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MAB/sdk

Ref: ID# 217153

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Bryan Robinson
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(w/o enclosures)