



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 1, 2007

Ms. Jo Ann Blume
Administrative Assistant
Caldwell County Sheriff's Office
1204 Reed Drive
Lockhart, Texas 78644

OR2007-12738

Dear Ms. Blume:

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# 290507.

The Caldwell County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff") received a request for information pertaining to a specified incident. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we must address the sheriff's obligations under section 552.301 of the Government Code, which prescribes the procedures that a governmental body must follow in asking this office to decide whether requested information is excepted from public disclosure. Pursuant to section 552.301(b), a governmental body must ask for a decision from this office and state the exceptions that apply within ten business days of receiving the written request. Gov't Code § 552.301(b). The sheriff received the request for information on July 11, 2007, but did not request a ruling from this office until July 26, 2007. Thus, the sheriff failed to comply with the procedural requirements mandated by section 552.301.

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption that the requested information is public and must be released unless the governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information from disclosure. *See id.* § 552.302; *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381-82 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ) (governmental body must make compelling demonstration to overcome presumption of openness pursuant to statutory predecessor to section 552.302); Open Records Decision

No. 319 (1982). A compelling reason exists when third-party interests are at stake or when information is confidential under other law. Open Records Decision No. 150 (1977). Section 552.108 is a discretionary exception to disclosure that protects a governmental body's interests and may be waived. *See* Gov't Code § 552.007; Open Records Decision Nos. 663 at 5 (1999) (untimely request for decision resulted in waiver of discretionary exceptions), 177 (1977) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108 subject to waiver). In failing to comply with section 552.301, the sheriff has waived its claim under section 552.108. Therefore, the sheriff may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.108 of the Government Code. Sections 552.101 and 552.130 can provide compelling reasons to withhold information; therefore, we will address whether the submitted information is excepted under these sections.¹

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 protected by other statutes. Some of the submitted information consist of medical records, access to which is governed by the Medical Practices Act (the "MPA"). Occ. Code §§ 151.001-165.160. 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.

Id. § 159.002(a)-(c). This office has concluded that 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). The MPA defines a "patient" as "a person who, to receive medical care, consults with or is seen by a physician." *See* Occ. Code § 159.001(3). Under this definition, a

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

deceased person cannot be a “patient” under section 159.002 of the MPA. Thus, section 159.002 is applicable only to the medical records of a person who was alive at the time of the diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment. 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. *See id.* §§ 159.004, .005. After the death of a patient, medical records may be released only on the signed written consent of the deceased individual’s personal representative. *See id.* § 159.005(a)(5). Any subsequent release of medical records must be consistent with the purposes for which the governmental body obtained the records. *See id.* § 159.002(c); Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). The submitted medical records pertain to a deceased individual. Accordingly, the sheriff may only disclose these records in accordance with the access provisions of the MPA. Absent the applicability of an MPA access provision, the sheriff must withhold these records pursuant to the MPA. *See* Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991).

Section 552.101 also encompasses section 773.091 of the Health and Safety Code, 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). Thus, except for the information specified in section 773.091(g), EMS records are deemed confidential under section 773.091 and, therefore, may only be released in accordance with chapter 773 of the Health and Safety Code. *See id.* §§ 773.091-.094. We note, however, that records that are confidential under section 773.091 may be disclosed to “any person who bears a written consent of the patient or other persons authorized to act on the patient’s behalf for the release of confidential information.” *Id.* §§ 773.092(e)(4), .093. Among the individuals authorized to act on the patient’s behalf in providing written consent is a “personal representative” if the patient is deceased. *Id.* Section 773.093 provides that a consent for release of EMS records must specify (1) the information or records to be covered by the release; (2) the reasons or purpose for the release; and (3) the person to whom the information is to be released. The submitted information contains records that are subject to chapter 773 of the Health and Safety Code.

Thus, the sheriff must withhold the submitted EMS records under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 773.091 of the Health and Safety Code, except as specified by section 773.091(g). However, the sheriff must release the submitted EMS records on receipt of proper consent under section 773.093. *See id.* §§ 773.092, .093.

Section 552.101 also encompasses chapter 411 of the Government Code. Criminal history record information (“CHRI”) generated by the National Crime Information Center (“NCIC”) or by the Texas Crime Information Center (“TCIC”) is confidential. Title 28, part 20 of the Code of Federal Regulations governs the release of CHRI that states obtain from the federal government or other states. Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual law with respect to the CHRI it generates. *See id.* Section 411.083 of the Government Code deems confidential CHRI that the Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) maintains, except that the DPS may disseminate this information as provided in chapter 411, subchapter F of the Government Code. *See Gov’t Code* § 411.083. Sections 411.083(b)(1) and 411.089(a) authorize a criminal justice agency to obtain CHRI; however, a criminal justice agency may not release CHRI except to another criminal justice agency for a criminal justice purpose. *Id.* § 411.089(b)(1). Other entities specified in chapter 411 of the Government Code are entitled to obtain CHRI from DPS or another criminal justice agency; however, those entities may not release CHRI except as provided by chapter 411. *See generally id.* §§ 411.090-.127. Thus, any CHRI generated by the federal government or another state may not be made available to the requestor except in accordance with federal regulations. *See ORD 565.* Furthermore, any CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with chapter 411, subchapter F of the Government Code. We note that because the laws that govern the dissemination of information obtained from NCIC and TCIC are based on both law enforcement and privacy interests, the CHRI of a deceased individual that is obtained from a criminal justice agency may be disseminated only as permitted by subchapter F of chapter 411 of the Government Code. *See ORD 565* at 10-12. We have marked the information that constitutes CHRI and is confidential under section 411.083. Therefore, the information we have marked must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, such that its release would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976). This office has found that personal financial information not relating to the financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is generally intimate and embarrassing. *See Open Records Decision No. 545* (1990). The marked lien information constitutes personal financial information. Further, in this instance, we find that there is not a legitimate public interest in the release of this information. However, the common-law right to privacy is a personal right that lapses at death, and therefore it does not encompass information that relates to a deceased individual. *See Moore v. Charles B. Pierce Film Enters., Inc.*, 589 S.W.2d 489, 491 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 1979, writ ref’d n.r.e.); *Open Records Decision No. 272* at 1 (1981). In

this instance, it is unclear whether the lien information that we have marked pertains to a deceased individual. Therefore, we must rule conditionally. If the lien information we have marked relates to a living individual, then it must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, if this information only relates to the deceased individual, then it must be released.

Finally, the submitted information contains Texas motor vehicle record information. Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information that “relates to... a motor vehicle operator’s or driver’s license or permit issued by an agency of this state [or] a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state.” Gov’t Code § 552.130. Section 552.130 protects privacy interests. As discussed above, privacy is a purely personal right that lapses at death. *See Moore*, 589 S.W.2d at 497; ORD 272 at 1. Therefore, Texas motor vehicle record information pertaining to a deceased individual may not be withheld under section 552.130. We are uncertain whether a living individual owns an interest in the vehicle information we have marked. Thus, if a living individual does own an interest in the vehicle information we have marked, then it must be withheld under section 552.130. If only the deceased individual owns an interest in the marked vehicle information, it may not be withheld. The sheriff must, however, withhold the Texas driver’s license information we have marked under section 552.130 because it pertains to living individuals.

In summary, the sheriff may only release the submitted medical records in accordance with the MPA. The sheriff must withhold the submitted EMS records under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 773.091 of the Health and Safety Code, except as specified by section 773.091(g). However, the sheriff must release the EMS report on receipt of proper consent under section 773.093. The sheriff must withhold the criminal history record information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 411.083 of the Government Code. If the lien information we have marked relates to a living individual, then it must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. The sheriff must withhold the Texas driver’s license information we have marked under section 552.130. The vehicle information we have marked must be withheld under section 552.130 only if a living individual has an interest in it. The remaining information must be released.²

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

²We note that the submitted information contains the social security numbers of living individuals. Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person’s social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act.

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, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, 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 Office of the Attorney General 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,



Melanie J. Villars
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MJV/jb

Ref: ID# 290507

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Price Ainsworth
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(w/o enclosures)