



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

May 15, 2008

Ms. Candice M. De La Garza
Assistant City Attorney
City of Houston
P.O. Box 1562
Houston, Texas 77251-1562

OR2008-06652

Dear Ms. De La Garza:

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# 310168.

The Houston Police Department (the "department") received a request for information related to a complaint against a department police officer and the subsequent investigation. You state that the department will release some of the information to the requestor. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.1175, 552.130, and 552.147 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

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. You note that the submitted information includes medical records. Access to medical records is governed by the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), Occ. Code §§ 151.001-165.160. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides:

- (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. Medical records must be released on 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. 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). We have marked the medical records that are subject to the MPA. In this instance, the requestor represents the individual who is the subject of the medical records at issue. Thus the requestor may have a right of access to that information under the MPA. In any event, the medical records may only be released in accordance with the MPA. *See* Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991).

Section 552.101 also encompasses section 143.1214 of the Local Government Code. We understand that the City of Houston is a civil service municipality under chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. Section 143.1214 of the Local Government Code provides in part:

(b) The department shall maintain an investigatory file that relates to a disciplinary action against a fire fighter or police officer that was overturned on appeal, or any document in the possession of the department that relates to a charge of misconduct against a fire fighter or police officer, regardless of whether the charge is sustained, only in a file created by the department for the department's use. The department may only release information in those investigatory files or documents relating to a charge of misconduct:

(1) to another law enforcement agency or fire department;

(2) to the office of a district or United States attorney; or

(3) in accordance with Subsection (c).

(c) The department head or the department head's designee may forward a document that relates to a disciplinary action against a fire fighter or police officer to the [civil service] director or the director's designee for inclusion in the fire fighter's or police officer's personnel file maintained under Sections 143.089(a)-(f) [of the Local Government Code] only if:

- (1) disciplinary action was actually taken against the fire fighter or police officer;
- (2) the document shows the disciplinary action taken; and
- (3) the document includes at least a brief summary of the facts on which the disciplinary action was based.

Local Gov't Code § 143.1214(b)-(c). You state that the information in Exhibit 2 is a Houston Police Department Internal Affairs Division ("IAD") investigation of alleged misconduct by a police officer. Furthermore, you state that the requestor is not another law enforcement agency or fire department or the office of a district or United States attorney. You inform us that the IAD investigation resulted in the determination that the allegation against the police officer was unfounded. Additionally, you inform us that the information in Exhibit 2 does not meet all of the conditions for release of investigatory files outlined in section 143.1214(c). We note, however, that the submitted information includes an offense report which is also maintained separate and apart from the internal affairs investigation. The department may not engraft the confidentiality afforded to records under section 143.1214 to records that exist independently of the internal files. Accordingly, the information that is maintained solely in the department's internal investigative files is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 143.1214 of the Local Government Code. However, the offense report is not confidential under section 143.1214 of the Local Government Code, and may not be withheld on that basis.

In summary, the marked medical records may only be released in accordance with the MPA. To the extent that the remaining information is maintained solely in the department's internal investigative files, it is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 143.1214 of the Local Government Code. The offense report must be released.¹

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

¹We note that some of the information being released is confidential and not subject to release to the general public. However, the requestor in this instance has a special right of access to the information. Gov't Code § 552.023 (person or person'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). Because such information may be confidential with respect to the general public, if the department receives another request for this information from an individual other than this requestor or his client, the department must again seek a ruling from this office.

governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must file suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such a challenge, 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 challenge 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,



Bill Longley
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

BL/egg

Ref: ID# 310168

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Jim Thompson
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(w/o enclosures)