



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

June 26, 2008

Ms. Jo-Christy Brown
City Attorney City of Bastrop
Law Office of JC.Brown, P.C.
1411 West Avenue Suite 100
Austin, Texas 78701

OR2008-08665

Dear Ms. Brown:

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# 314241.

The Bastrop Police Department (the "department"), which you represent, received two requests from the same requestor for information pertaining to a specified incident. You have provided some responsive information to the requestor, but claim that the remaining 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. We have also considered comments submitted by the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (providing that interested party may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released).

We note that the submitted information contains 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. Information subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See* Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). 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). We have also found that when a file is created as the result of a hospital stay, all the documents in the file relating to diagnosis and treatment constitute physician-patient communications or “[r]ecords of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that are created or maintained by a physician.” Open Records Decision No. 546 (1990). Medical records may be released only as provided under the MPA. *Id.* Accordingly, the documents we have marked may be released only in accordance with the MPA.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code exempts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision” and encompasses information made confidential by statute. Gov’t Code § 552.101. Section 261.201 of the Family Code makes confidential reports and investigations of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect and provides in part:

(a) The following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under Chapter 552, Government Code, and may be disclosed only for purposes consistent with this code and applicable federal or state law or under rules adopted by an investigating agency:

(1) a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect made under this chapter and the identity of the person making the report; and

(2) except as otherwise provided in this section, the files, reports, records, communications, and working papers used or developed in an investigation under this chapter or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a). Having reviewed the submitted information, we find that it constitutes files, reports, records, communications, and working papers used or developed in an investigation of alleged child abuse and that it is therefore subject to section 261.201.

See Fam. Code § 261.001(1) (defining “abuse”). You do not inform us that the department has adopted a rule that governs the release of this type of information. We therefore assume no such rule exists. Given that assumption, we find that the submitted information is confidential pursuant to section 261.201 of the Family Code and is generally excepted from public disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code. However, section 261.201 of the Family Code also provides that information encompassed by subsection (a) may be disclosed “for purposes consistent with [the Family Code] and applicable federal or state law.” *Id.*

We note that the submitted information contains information relating to a polygraph examination. Access to information obtained during the course of a polygraph examination is governed by section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code, which is also encompassed by section 552.101, and constitutes “applicable state law” in this instance. Section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code provides in relevant part:

(a) A polygraph examiner, trainee, or employee of a polygraph examiner, or a person for whom a polygraph examination is conducted or an employee of the person, may not disclose information acquired from a polygraph examination to another person other than:

(1) the examinee or any other person specifically designated in writing by the examinee[.]

Occ. Code § 1703.306. In this instance, the requestor is the polygraph examinee. Thus, if the department determines that disclosure of the polygraph information is consistent with chapter 261 of the Family Code, then we find that the department has the discretion to release the polygraph information of the requestor, which we have marked, pursuant to section 1703.306(a)(1). *See* Open Records Decision No. 481 at 9 (1987) (predecessor to section 1703.306 permits, but does not require, examination results to be disclosed to examinees). With the exception of this information, the department must withhold the information at issue from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code.

However, if the department determines that disclosure of the polygraph information is not consistent with chapter 261 of the Family Code, then the department must withhold the remaining submitted information pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(a) of the Family Code.¹ *See* Fam. Code § 261.201(b)-(g) (listing entities authorized to receive section 261.201 information); *see also* Attorney General Opinions DM-353 at 4 n. 6 (1995) (finding interagency transfer of information

¹We note, however, that if the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services has created a file on this incident, the child’s parent(s) may have the statutory right to review that file. *See* Fam. Code § 261.201(g).

prohibited where confidentiality statute enumerates specific entities to which release of information is authorized and where potential receiving governmental body is not among statute's enumerated entities), JM-590 at 4-5 (1986); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 440 at 2 (1986) (construing predecessor statute).

In summary, we have marked the medical records that may be released only in accordance with the MPA. If the department determines that disclosure of the polygraph information is consistent with chapter 261 of the Family Code, then the department may release the polygraph information of the requestor, which we have marked, pursuant to section 1703.306(a)(1) of the Occupations Code, but must withhold the remaining information at issue from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code. However, if the department determines that disclosure of the polygraph information is not consistent with chapter 261 of the Family Code, then the department must withhold the remaining submitted information pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201(a) of the Family Code.

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 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). If the governmental body does not file suit over 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,



Cindy Nettles
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CN/mcf

Ref: ID# 314241

Enc. Submitted documents