



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

September 8, 2008

Mr. Michael B. Murray
District Attorney
35th Judicial District of Texas
200 South Broadway
Brownwood, Texas 76801

OR2008-12308

Dear Mr. Murray:

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# 321067.

The Office of the District Attorney for the Thirty-Fifth Judicial District of Texas (the "district attorney") received a request for information pertaining to a specific cause number and documents relating to investigations into allegations of improper conduct by a named police officer. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.103 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exceptions 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).

Initially, we must address the district attorney'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(e), a governmental body is required to submit to this office within fifteen business days of receiving the request (1) general written comments

¹Although you failed to raise section 552.101 within the ten business day time period prescribed by section 552.301(b), we will address your arguments under this section, as it is a mandatory exception to disclosure that a governmental body may not waive. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.007, .301, .302, .352; Open Records Decision No. 674 at 3 n.4 (2001) (mandatory exceptions).

stating the reasons why the stated exceptions apply that would allow the information to be withheld, (2) a copy of the written request for information, (3) a signed statement or sufficient evidence showing the date the governmental body received the written request, and (4) a copy of the specific information requested or representative samples, labeled to indicate which exceptions apply to which parts of the documents. *Id.* § 552.301(e). You state that district attorney received the request on June 17, 2008. However, the district attorney did not submit the information at issue until August 8, 2008. Thus, the district attorney failed to comply with the procedural requirements mandated by section 552.301.

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* Gov't Code § 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 552.103 is a discretionary exception to disclosure that protects a governmental body's interests and may be waived. *See Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive section 552.103); Open Records Decision No. 177 (1977); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally). In failing to comply with section 552.301, the district attorney has waived its claim under section 552.103; therefore, the district attorney may not withhold any of the requested information under this exception. Because section 552.101 of the Government Code can provide a compelling reason to overcome this presumption, we will consider your arguments under this section.

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. Section 552.101 encompasses the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in part the following:

(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 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).

When medical records pertain to a minor, such records may only be released upon the parents' or legal guardians' 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. Occ. Code §§ 159.004, .005; *see also id.* § 159.003 (exception to confidentiality in a civil action if the patient or a person on behalf of the patient is attempting to recover monetary damages for a physical condition). 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 is the authorized representative of the parents of the child whose medical records are at issue. Thus, the requestor may have a right of access to the marked medical records. The district attorney may only disclose these records in accordance with the MPA.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 261.201(a) of the Family Code, which provides as follows:

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). The information at issue was used or developed in an investigation of alleged sexual assault and indecency with a child. *See id.* § 261.001(1)(E) (definition of child abuse includes sexual assault or aggravated sexual assault under Penal Code sections 22.011 and 22.021); *see also id.* § 101.003(a) (defining "child" for purposes of this section as person under 18 years of age who is not and has not been married or who has not had the disabilities of minority removed for general purposes). Based on our review, we find that the remaining information is within the scope of section 261.201 of the Family Code. You have not indicated that the district attorney has adopted a rule that governs the release

of this type of information. Therefore, we assume that no such regulation exists. Given that assumption, the remaining information is confidential pursuant to section 261.201 of the Family Code and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code.²

The requestor claims to have a right of access to the requested information under section 552.023 of the Government Code. Section 552.023 provides that a person or person's authorized representative has a special right of access to information protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect that person's privacy interests. *See* Gov't Code 552.023. We note, however, that section 261.201 has its own release provisions that govern the release of information made confidential by section 261.201(a). The district attorney may only disclose the requested report in accordance with these release provisions. *See* Fam. Code § 261.201(b)-(g). Otherwise, the district attorney must withhold the submitted information under section 552.101 of the Government Code as information made confidential by law.

In summary, the medical records we have marked may only be released in accordance with the MPA. The district attorney must withhold the remaining information in its entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 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

²As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure.

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,



Matt Entsminger
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MRE/mcf

Ref: ID# 321067

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Scott Ozmun
P.O. Box 1802
Austin, Texas 78787
(w/o enclosures)