



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 15, 2008

Mr. David Kemp
First Assistant County Attorney
Potter County
500 South Fillmore Street, Room 303
Amarillo, Texas 79101

OR2008-14111

Dear Mr. Kemp:

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# 324731.

The Potter County Sheriff's Department (the "sheriff") received a request for four categories of information relating to a named inmate and the death of the named inmate. You state that you have released some of the requested information. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we must address the sheriff's obligations under section 552.301 of the Government Code. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 552.301 require a governmental body requesting an open records ruling from this office to "ask for the attorney general's decision and state the exceptions that apply within a reasonable time but not later than the 10th business day after the date of receiving the written request." Gov't Code § 552.301(a), (b). While you raised sections 552.101 and 552.108 within the ten-business-day time period as required by subsection 552.301(b), you did not raise section 552.103 within the ten-business-day deadline. Section 552.103 is a discretionary exception that protects a governmental body's interests and may be waived by a governmental body's failure to comply with the procedural requirements of the Act. *See Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas, no pet.) (governmental body may waive section 552.103). Thus, because you have failed to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301, the sheriff has waived its claim under section 552.103. Therefore, the

sheriff may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

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 made confidential by other statutes. Access to medical records is governed by the Medical Practice Act ("MPA"), chapter 159 of the Occupations Code. Section 159.002 of the Occupations Code provides in pertinent 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). 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). Further, information that is subject to the MPA also includes information that was obtained from medical records. *See* Occ. Code. § 159.002(a), (b), (c); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991).

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. Occ. Code §§ 159.004, .005. Medical records pertaining to a deceased patient may only be released upon the signed consent of the deceased'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). We have marked the medical records in Exhibit 6 that are subject to the MPA. The sheriff may only disclose these records in accordance with the MPA. However, no portion of the remaining information constitutes a record of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician for the purposes of the MPA. Accordingly, none of the remaining information may be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA.

Section 552.101 also encompasses criminal history record information ("CHRI") generated by the National Crime Information Center ("NCIC") or by the Texas Crime Information Center ("TCIC"). 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 CHRI it generates. *See* Gov't Code § 411.083. 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 id.* 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. Furthermore, any CHRI obtained from DPS or any other criminal justice agency must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with subchapter F of chapter 411 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. Exhibit 5 consists of CHRI that is confidential under the relevant federal and state law. The sheriff must withhold Exhibit 5 under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with federal law and chapter 411 of the Government Code.

Section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if . . . release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]" Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(1). Generally, a governmental body claiming section 552.108 must reasonably explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(1), (b)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). You inform us that Exhibits 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, and 3E relate to an ongoing criminal investigation being conducted by the Potter-Randall Special Crimes Unit, which, you inform us, is a unit composed of officers of the Amarillo Police Department, the Randall County Sheriff, and the Potter County Sheriff that specializes in investigating homicides. Based on your representations, we conclude that section 552.108(a)(1) is applicable to Exhibits 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, and 3E. *See Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases).

Section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information concerning an investigation that concluded in a result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(2). A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(2) must demonstrate that the requested information relates to a criminal investigation that has concluded in a final result other than a conviction or deferred adjudication. *See id.* § 552.301(e) (governmental body must provide comments explaining why exceptions raised should apply to information requested). This exception is generally not applicable to records of an internal affairs investigation that is purely administrative in

nature and does not involve the investigation or prosecution of crime. See *City of Fort Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d 320 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, no pet.), *Morales v. Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d 519, 525-26 (Tex. Civ. App.—El Paso 1992, writ denied) (statutory predecessor to section 552.108 not applicable to internal investigation that did not result in criminal investigation or prosecution). You state that Exhibits 4A, 4B, and 4C relate to a concluded investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication. We note that the additional information you seek to withhold under section 552.108(a)(2) concerns internal investigations that are purely administrative in nature and did not result in a criminal investigation. Based on your representation, we conclude that section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable to Exhibits 4A, 4B, and 4C. However, section 552.108(a)(2) is not applicable to the remaining submitted information.

We note that section 552.108 does not except from disclosure basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime. *Id.* § 552.108(c). Basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. See 531 S.W.2d at 186-87. Thus, with the exception of basic information, the sheriff may withhold Exhibits 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, and 3E under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code and Exhibits 4A, 4B, and 4C under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.

In summary, the sheriff must withhold the information we have marked in Exhibit 6 under section 552.101 in conjunction with the MPA and the entirety of Exhibit 5 under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with federal law and chapter 411 of the Government Code. With the exception of basic information, the sheriff may withhold Exhibits 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, and 3E under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code and Exhibits 4A, 4B, and 4C under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released

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,



Jonathan Miles
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JM/jh

Ref: ID# 324731

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Josh Burton
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(w/o enclosures)