



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

GREG ABBOTT

November 6, 2008

Ms. Neera Chatterjee
Office of General Counsel
The University of Texas System
201 West Seventh Street
Austin, Texas 78701-2902

OR2008-15285

Dear Ms. Chatterjee:

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# 327129.

The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas (the "university") received a request for a specified form and nine categories of reports pertaining to two specified complaints made by the requestor.¹ You state you have provided most of the requested information to the requestor; however, you state you do not have any responsive information for one of the requested reports.² You claim the submitted memorandum is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception 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 exception encompasses information other statutes make confidential, such as section 161.032 of the Health and Safety Code, which provides in part:

¹ You indicate the university sought and received clarification from the requestor regarding the request. See Gov't Code § 552.222(b) (stating if information requested is unclear to governmental body or if large amount of information has been requested, governmental body may ask requestor to clarify or narrow request, but may not inquire into purpose for which information will be used).

² The Act does not require a governmental body that receives a request for information to create information that did not exist when the request was received. See *Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision Nos. 605 at 2 (1992), 563 at 8 (1990), 555 at 1-2 (1990), 452 at 3 (1986), 362 at 2 (1983).

(a) The records and proceedings of a medical committee are confidential and are not subject to court subpoena.

...

(c) Records, information, or reports of a medical committee . . . and records, information, or reports provided by a medical committee . . . to the governing body of a public hospital, hospital district, or hospital authority are not subject to disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code.

Health & Safety Code § 161.032(a), (c). A “medical committee” is defined as any committee, including a joint committee of a hospital, medical organization, university medical school or health science center, health maintenance organization, or extended care facility. *See id.* § 161.031(a). The term also encompasses “a committee appointed ad hoc to conduct a specific investigation or established under state or federal law or rule or under the bylaws or rules of the organization or institution.” *Id.* § 161.031(b).

The precise scope of the “medical committee” provision has been the subject of a number of judicial decisions. *See Memorial Hosp.—The Woodlands v. McCown*, 927 S.W.2d 1 (Tex. 1996); *Barnes v. Whittington*, 751 S.W.2d 493 (Tex. 1988); *Jordan v. Fourth Supreme Judicial Dist.*, 701 S.W.2d 644 (Tex. 1986); *Hood v. Phillips*, 554 S.W.2d 160 (Tex. 1977); *Texarkana Memorial Hosp., Inc. v. Jones*, 551 S.W.2d 33 (Tex. 1977); *McAllen Methodist Hosp. v. Ramirez*, 855 S.W.2d 195 (Tex. App.—Corpus Christi 1993), *disapproved by, Memorial Hosp.—The Woodlands v. McCown*, 927 S.W.2d 1 (Tex. 1996); *Doctor’s Hosp. v. West*, 765 S.W.2d 812 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1988); *Goodspeed v. Street*, 747 S.W.2d 526 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 1988). These cases establish “documents generated by the committee in order to conduct open and thorough review” are confidential. *Memorial Hosp.—The Woodlands*, 927 S.W.2d at 10; *Jordan*, 701 S.W.2d at 647-48; *Doctor’s Hosp.*, 765 S.W.2d at 814. This protection extends “to documents that have been prepared by or at the direction of the committee for committee purposes.” *Jordan* at 648. Protection does not extend to documents “gratuitously submitted to a committee” or “created without committee impetus and purpose.” *Id.*; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 591 (1991) (construing statutory predecessor to Health & Safety Code § 161.032). We note section 161.032 does not make confidential “records made or maintained in the regular course of business by a hospital[.]” Health & Safety Code § 161.032(f); *see Memorial Hosp.—the Woodlands*, 927 S.W.2d at 10 (stating reference to statutory predecessor to section 160.007 of the Occupations Code in section 161.032 is clear signal records should be accorded same treatment under both statutes in determining if they were made in ordinary course of business).

You inform us the university's Institutional Review Board (the "IRB") is a committee established pursuant to federal law.³ Federal regulations define an IRB as

any board, committee, or other group formally designated by an institution to review, to approve the initiation of, and to conduct periodic review of, biomedical research involving human subjects. The primary purpose of such review is to assure the protection of the rights and welfare of the human subjects.

21 C.F.R. § 56.102(g). Thus, we conclude the university's IRB is a medical committee created pursuant to federal law, and, consequently, the IRB falls within the definition of "medical committee" set forth in section 161.031 of the Health and Safety Code.

You inform us the submitted memorandum was prepared by a member of the university's IRB for an internal review of a specific program protocol. Based on your arguments and our review, we conclude the submitted memorandum constitutes a record of a medical committee. Therefore, the university must withhold the submitted memorandum pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 161.032 of the Health and Safety 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

³ See 42 U.S.C. § 289(a) (providing Secretary of Health and Human Services shall by regulation require each entity that applies for grant, contract, or cooperative agreement for any project or program that involves conduct of biomedical or behavioral research involving human subjects submit in or with its application for such grant, contract, or cooperative agreement assurances satisfactory to Secretary that it has established "Institutional Review Board" to review biomedical and behavioral research involving human subjects conducted at or supported by such entity).

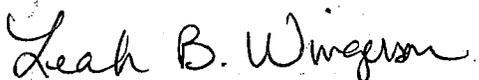
statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental 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,



Leah B. Wingerson
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

LBW/ma

Ref: ID# 327129

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Nancy Fruge
5210 Long Prairie Road #521
Flower Mound, Texas 75028-2274
(w/o enclosures)