



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

July 2, 2009

Ms. P. Armstrong
Assistant City Attorney
Criminal Law and Police Division
1400 S. Lamar
Dallas, Texas 75215

OR2009-09149

Dear Ms. Armstrong:

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# 347906 (Open Records Request: 2009-3068).

The Dallas Police Department (the "department") received a request for the public integrity complaint filed in connection with an incident concerning a named individual and two named officers. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.107, and 552.108 of the Government Code. We also understand you to raise section 552.147 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.¹

We first address your argument under section 552.108 of the Government Code, as this is the most encompassing exception you raise. You have marked portions of the submitted information at issue under section 552.108(a)(1), which 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). A governmental body must reasonably explain how and why section 552.108 is applicable to the information at issue. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A); *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706

¹We assume that the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

(Tex. 1977). You inform this office that the information you marked under section 552.108 relates to a pending criminal investigation by the department's Public Integrity Unit. Based on your representations, we conclude the department may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.108(a)(1). *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).²

Section 552.101 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). 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)*. 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 governmental body's receipt of 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 Occ. Code §§ 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)*.

²As our ruling is dispositive for this information, we do not address your remaining arguments against disclosure.

Upon review, we conclude the department may only disclose the medical records you have marked in accordance with the MPA. *See* Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991).

Section 552.101 also encompasses section 773.091 of the Health and Safety Code, which governs the emergency medical service ("EMS") records. Section 773.091 provides in part the following:

(b) Records of the identity, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by emergency medical services personnel or by a physician providing medical supervision that are created by the emergency medical services personnel or physician or maintained by an emergency medical services provider are confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

...

(g) The privilege of confidentiality under this section does not extend to information regarding the presence, nature of injury or illness, age, sex, occupation, and city of residence of a patient who is receiving emergency medical services.

Health & Safety Code § 773.091(b), (g). Thus, except for the information specified in section 773.091(g), EMS records are deemed confidential under section 773.091 and, therefore, may only be released in accordance with chapter 773 of the Health and Safety Code. *See id.* §§ 773.091-773.094. EMS records may be released to "any person who bears a written consent of the patient or other persons authorized to act on the patient's behalf." *Id.* § 773.092(e)(4). The consent must be in writing, signed by the patient, authorized representative, or personal representative, and specify (1) the information to be covered by the release, (2) the reasons or purposes for the release, and (3) the person to whom the information is to be released. Health & Safety Code § 773.093(a). In this instance, the requestor may be an attorney's representative for the person whose EMS records are at issue. Thus, except as specified by section 773.091(g), the department must withhold the marked EMS information under section 773.091, unless the requestor provides the department with written consent that meets the requirements of section 773.093(a). *Id.* §§ 773.092, .093; Open Records Decision No. 632 (1995).

Section 552.101 also encompasses chapter 411 of the Government Code, which makes criminal history record information ("CHRI") generated by the National Crime Information Center or by the Texas Crime Information Center confidential. The federal regulations allow each state to follow its individual law with respect to CHRI it generates. 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 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 Government Code chapter 411, subchapter F. We have marked information the department must withhold pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with chapter 411 of the Government Code.

In addition, section 552.101 encompasses the common-law right of privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, such that its release would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) not of legitimate concern to the public. *See Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be established. *See id.* at 681-82. The types of information considered intimate or embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *See id.* at 683. Additionally, this office has found that the following types of information are excepted from required public disclosure under common-law privacy: some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps); personal financial information not relating to the financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992), 545 (1990); and identities of victims of sexual abuse, *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 440 (1986), 393 (1983), 339 (1982).

You indicate a portion of the remaining information you have marked is subject to common-law privacy. However, upon review, we find that none of the remaining information at issue is highly intimate or embarrassing. Therefore, none of the remaining information may be withheld under this basis.

You raise section 552.107 for a portion of the remaining information. Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information that comes within the attorney-client privilege. When asserting the attorney-client privilege, a governmental body has the burden of providing the necessary facts to demonstrate the elements of the privilege in order to withhold the information at issue. *See* Open Records Decision No. 676 at 6-7 (2002). First, a governmental body must demonstrate that the information constitutes or documents a communication. *Id.* at 7. Second, the communication must have been made "for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services" to the client governmental body. *See* TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). The privilege does not apply when an attorney or representative is involved in some capacity other than that of providing or facilitating professional legal services to the client governmental body. *See In re Tex. Farmers Ins. Exch.*, 990 S.W.2d 337, 340 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 1999, orig. proceeding) (attorney-client privilege

does not apply if attorney acting in capacity other than that of attorney). Governmental attorneys often act in capacities other than that of professional legal counsel, such as administrators, investigators, or managers. Thus, the mere fact that a communication involves an attorney for the government does not demonstrate this element. Third, the privilege applies only to communications between or among clients, client representatives, lawyers, and lawyer representatives. See TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1)(A), (B), (C), (D), (E). Thus, a governmental body must inform this office of the identities and capacities of the individuals to whom each communication at issue has been made. Lastly, the attorney-client privilege applies only to a confidential communication, *id.* 503(b)(1), meaning it was "not intended to be disclosed to third persons other than those to whom disclosure is made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the client or those reasonably necessary for the transmission of the communication." *Id.* 503(a)(5). Whether a communication meets this definition depends on the intent of the parties involved at the time the information was communicated. See *Osborne v. Johnson*, 954 S.W.2d 180, 184 (Tex. App.—Waco 1997, no writ). Moreover, because the client may elect to waive the privilege at any time, a governmental body must explain that the confidentiality of a communication has been maintained. Section 552.107(1) generally excepts an entire communication that is demonstrated to be protected by the attorney-client privilege unless otherwise waived by the governmental body. See *Huie v. DeShazo*, 922 S.W.2d 920, 923 (Tex. 1996) (privilege extends to entire communication, including facts contained therein).

You state that the information you have marked documents communications between the department's attorney and department staff that were made in connection with the rendition of legal services to the department. You state that these communications were made in confidence and have maintained their confidentiality. Based on your representations and our review, we find you have demonstrated the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the information you have marked. Accordingly, the department may withhold this information under section 552.107 of the Government Code.

We note some of the remaining information is subject to section 552.117 of the Government Code.³ Section 552.117(a)(2) excepts from disclosure the current and former home addresses and telephone numbers, social security numbers, and family member information regarding a peace officer regardless of whether the officer elected under section 552.024 or 552.1175 of the Government Code to keep such information confidential.⁴ Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2). We have the marked information that must be withheld under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code.

In summary, the department may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.108(a)(1). The medical records you have marked are confidential under the

³The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

⁴"Peace officer" is defined by Article 2.12 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.

MPA and may only be released in accordance with the MPA. The department must withhold the EMS records you have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 773.091 of the Health and Safety Code, except as specified by section 773.091(g), unless the department receives the required written consent for release under section 773.093. The CHRI information we have marked is confidential under section 411.083 of the Government Code and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code. The department may withhold the information you have marked under 552.107. The department must withhold the information we have marked under 552.117(a)(2). The remaining information must be released to the requestor.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular information 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 information or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php, or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Act must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General at (512) 475-2497.

Sincerely,



Sarah Casterline
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

SEC/rl

Ref: ID# 347906

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)