



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
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February 17, 2011

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OR2011-02504

Dear Mr. Mu and Mr. West:

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# 409601.

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (the "department") received a request for all information related to the death of the requestor's brother at the Estelle Unit in Huntsville. The department's Office of the General Counsel (the "OGC") and the Office of the Inspector General (the "OIG") have submitted separate briefs, as well as separate responsive records each seeks to withhold from disclosure. The OIG states some of the requested information has been or will be released with redactions pursuant to the previous determination issued by this office in Open Records Letter No. 2005-01067 (2005).¹ The OIG also states it is

¹Open Records Letter No. 2005-01067 (2005) serves as a previous determination that the present and former home addresses and telephone numbers, social security numbers, and family member information of current or former employees of the department, regardless of whether the current or former employee complies with section 552.1175 of the Government Code, are excepted from disclosure under section 552.117(a)(3) of the Government Code.

withholding social security numbers under section 552.147(b) of the Government Code.² The OIG claims the information it submitted is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.108, 552.130, and 552.134 of the Government Code. The OGC claims the information it submitted is excepted under sections 552.101, 552.108, and 552.134 of the Government Code. We have considered the claimed exceptions 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. Medical records are confidential under the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in 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). Information subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See id.* §§ 159.002, .004; Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). This office has concluded 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 also have concluded that when a file is created as the result of a hospital stay, all of the documents in the file that relate to diagnosis and treatment constitute either physician-patient communications or records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that are created or maintained by a physician. *See* Open Records Decision No. 546 (1990). Section 159.001 of the MPA defines "patient" as a person who consults with or is seen by a physician to receive medical care. *See* Occ. Code § 159.001(3). Under this definition, a deceased person cannot be a "patient" under section 159.002 of the MPA.

This office has determined that in governing access to a specific subset of information, the MPA prevails over the more general provisions of the Act. *See* ORD No. 598. Medical

²Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act. Gov't Code § 552.147(b).

records must be released on receipt of signed, written consent, provided that the consent specifies (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. *See* Occ. Code §§ 159.004, .005. The medical records of a deceased patient may only be released on the signed written consent of the decedent'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). Upon review, we have marked the medical records in the OGC's and OIG's documents that may only be released in accordance with the MPA.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 773.091 of the Health and Safety Code, which is applicable to records of the provision of emergency medical services ("EMS"). Section 773.091 provides in part:

(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.

(c) Any person who receives information from confidential communications or records as described by this chapter, other than a person listed in Section 773.092 who is acting on the survivor's behalf, may not disclose the information except to the extent that disclosure is consistent with the authorized purposes for which the information was obtained.

Health & Safety Code § 773.091(b)-(c). Section 773.091 further provides, however, that

[t]he 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.

Id. § 773.091(g). We have marked information in the OIG's documents that constitutes confidential EMS records. We note that records that are confidential under section 773.091 may be disclosed to "any person who bears a written consent of the patient or other persons authorized to act on the patient's behalf for the release of confidential information." *Id.* §§ 773.092(e)(4), .093. Among the individuals authorized to act on the patient's behalf in providing written consent is a "personal representative" if the patient is deceased. *Id.* Section 773.093 provides that a consent for release of EMS records must specify: (1) the information or records to be covered by the release; (2) the reasons or purpose for the release; and (3) the person to whom the information is to be released. Thus, if the OIG receives proper consent, then the marked EMS records must be released in their entirety in accordance

with chapter 773 of the Health and Safety Code. If the OIG does not receive proper consent, then with the exception of the information subject to section 773.091(g), which is not confidential, the marked EMS records must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 773.091(b) of the Health and Safety Code.

The OGC claims that a portion of the remaining information it has marked is subject to section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code. Section 552.108(b)(1) excepts from disclosure the internal records and notations of law enforcement agencies and prosecutors when their release would interfere with law enforcement and crime prevention. Gov't Code § 552.108(b)(1); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 531 at 2 (1989) (quoting *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706, 710 (Tex. 1977)). Section 552.108(b)(1) is intended to protect "information which, if released, would permit private citizens to anticipate weaknesses in a police department, avoid detection, jeopardize officer safety, and generally undermine police efforts to effectuate the laws of this State." *See City of Ft. Worth v. Cornyn*, 86 S.W.3d 320 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, no writ). To demonstrate the applicability of this exception, a governmental body must meet its burden of explaining how and why release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement and crime prevention. Open Records Decision No. 562 at 10 (1990). This office has concluded that section 552.108(b) excepts from public disclosure information relating to the security or operation of a law enforcement agency. *See, e.g.*, Open Records Decision Nos. 531 (release of detailed use of force guidelines would unduly interfere with law enforcement), 252 (1980) (section 552.108 is designed to protect investigative techniques and procedures used in law enforcement), 143 (1976) (disclosure of specific operations or specialized equipment directly related to investigation or detection of crime may be excepted). Section 552.108(b)(1) is not applicable, however, to generally known policies and procedures. *See, e.g.*, ORDs 531 at 2-3 (Penal Code provisions, common-law rules, and constitutional limitations on use of force not protected), 252 at 3 (governmental body failed to indicate why investigative procedures and techniques requested were any different from those commonly known).

The OGC states the information it has marked under section 552.108 consists of blueprints of the Estelle prison unit which are drawn to scale and depict actual footage, dimensions, and locations of various areas, like electric control panels, around the prison unit. You further state these blueprints would facilitate inmate security breaches, sexual encounters, assaults, and trafficking of contraband. Having reviewed the OGC's arguments and the information at issue, we agree the release of the information the OGC has marked would interfere with law enforcement or crime prevention. Accordingly, the department may withhold the OGC's marked information pursuant to section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code.

Finally, the OGC and the OIG both claim the remaining information is excepted under section 552.134(a) of the Government Code, which relates to inmates of the department and provides:

Except as provided by Subsection (b) or by Section 552.029 [of the Government Code], information obtained or maintained by the [department] is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information about an inmate who is confined in a facility operated by or under a contract with the department.

Gov't Code § 552.134(a). However, section 552.134 is explicitly made subject to section 552.029, which provides in relevant part the following:

Notwithstanding . . . Section 552.134, the following information about an inmate who is confined in a facility operated by or under a contract with the [department] is subject to required disclosure under Section 552.021:

...

(8) basic information regarding the death of an inmate in custody, an incident involving the use of force, or an alleged crime involving the inmate.

Id. § 552.029(8). Upon review of the remaining information, we conclude section 552.134(a) is generally applicable to the information at issue. We note, however, the information in question pertains to the death of an inmate in custody. Basic information about this incident is subject to disclosure under section 552.029(8). Basic information under section 552.029(8) includes the time and place of the incident, the names of inmates and department employees who were involved, a brief narrative of the incident, a brief description of any injuries sustained by anyone involved, and information regarding any criminal charges or disciplinary actions that were filed as a result of the incident. With the exception of basic information that must be released under section 552.029(8), the department must withhold the remaining information submitted by the OGC and OIG under section 552.134 of the Government Code.³

In summary, the (1) the marked medical records must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 159.002(b) of the MPA, unless the department receives written consent for release of those records that complies with sections 159.004 and 159.005 of the MPA; (2) if the department receives proper consent, then the marked EMS records must be released in their entirety in accordance with

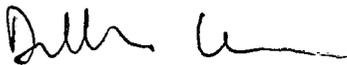
³As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address any of the remaining arguments against disclosure, except to note basic information under section 552.029(8) corresponds to basic front-page information under section 552.108 of the Government Code. See Gov't Code § 552.108(c); *Houston Chronicle Publishing Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177, 186-88 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref'd n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976); Open Records Decision No. 127 at 3-4 (1976).

chapter 773 of the Health and Safety Code; if the department does not receive proper consent, then with the exception of the information subject to section 773.091(g) of the Health and Safety Code, the marked EMS records must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 773.091(b) of the Health and Safety Code; (3) the information the OGC has marked under section 552.108(b)(1) may be withheld; and (4) the rest of the information submitted by both the OGC and OIG must be withheld under section 552.134 of the Government Code, except for the basic information that must be released under section 552.029(8) of the Government Code.

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, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Debbie K. Lee
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

DKL/dls

Ref: ID# 409601

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)