



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

April 4, 2011

Mr. R. John Cullar
Cullar & McLeod
801 Washington Avenue, Suite 217
Waco, Texas 76701

OR2011-04541

Dear Mr. Cullar:

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# 413532.

The Lorena Police Department (the "department"), which you represent, received a request for information pertaining to the requestor's client for a specified period of time. You claim that portions of the submitted information are excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 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 public disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision."¹ Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as section 261.201 of the Family Code, which provides in part:

(a) [T]he following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under Chapter 552, Government Code, and may be disclosed only for purposes consistent with [the Family Code] and applicable federal or state law or under rules adopted by an investigating agency:

¹The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. See Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

(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, audiotapes, videotapes, 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). Upon review, we find the submitted information was used or developed in investigations of alleged child abuse under chapter 261 of the Family Code. *See id.* § 261.001(1) (defining "abuse" for purposes of Family Code ch. 261); *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). As there is no indication that the department has adopted a rule that governs the release of this type of information, we assume that no such rule exists. Given that assumption, we conclude the submitted information is generally confidential under section 261.201(a) of the Family Code. *See Open Records Decision No. 440 at 2 (1986)* (predecessor statute).

The submitted information, however, contains the requestor's client's medical records, which are governed under the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. *See Occ. Code §§ 151.001-165.160.* Section 159.002 of the MPA provides, in part:

(a) A communication between a physician and a patient, relative to or in connection with any professional services as a physician to the patient, is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

(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.

Id. § 159.002(a)-(c). 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 have also found when a file is created as the result of a hospital stay, all of the documents in the

file relating to diagnosis and treatment constitute either 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). We note the medical records of the requestor’s client may be released under the MPA with the patient’s signed, written consent, provided 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.

Although the submitted information is generally confidential under section 261.201 of the Family Code, the MPA may provide the requestor with a right of access to the portion of the information consisting of her client’s medical records, which we have marked. Therefore, there is a conflict between the confidentiality provisions of section 261.201(a) of the Family Code and the access provisions of the MPA. Where general and specific statutes are in irreconcilable conflict, the specific provision typically prevails as an exception to the general provision unless the general provision was enacted later and there is clear evidence the legislature intended the general provision to prevail. *See* Gov’t Code § 311.026(b); *City of Lake Dallas v. Lake Cities Mun. Util. Auth.*, 555 S.W.2d 163, 168 (Tex. Civ. App.—Fort Worth 1977, writ ref’d n.r.e.). In this instance, although section 261.201(a) generally makes records of alleged child abuse confidential, the MPA specifically permits release of medical records to certain parties and in certain circumstances. Furthermore, although you also raise section 552.108 of the Government Code for this information, general exceptions in the Act cannot impinge on a statutory right of access to information. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 613 at 4 (1993); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 451 (1986) (specific statutory right of access provisions overcome general exceptions to disclosure under the Act). Therefore, we conclude, notwithstanding the provisions of section 261.201 of the Family Code, the department must release the marked medical records if it receives consent from the requestor that complies with the MPA. The remaining information must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code. If the department does not receive consent that complies with the MPA, the department must withhold the submitted information in its entirety under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 261.201 of the Family Code. As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your argument against disclosure.

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sarah Casterline", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Sarah Casterline
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

SEC/tf

Ref: ID# 413532

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)