



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

July 13, 2011

Mr. Charles Weir
Assistant City Attorney
City of San Antonio
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283-3966

OR2011-09980

Dear Mr. Weir:

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# 423569 (COSA File No. W000626).

The City of San Antonio (the "city") received a request for records pertaining to a named former city police officer. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we must address the city's obligations under section 552.301 of the Government Code, which prescribes the procedures that a governmental body must follow in asking this office to decide whether requested information is excepted from public disclosure. Pursuant to section 552.301(b), a governmental body must ask for a decision from this office and state the exceptions that apply within ten business days of receiving the written request. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(b). You state the city received the request for information on April 16, 2011. Thus, the city's ten-business-day deadline was May 2, 2011. However, your brief requesting a decision from this office was dated and postmarked May 6, 2011. *See id.* § 552.308 (describing rules for calculating submission dates of documents sent via first class United States mail, common or contract carrier, or interagency mail). Thus, the city failed to comply with the requirements mandated by section 552.301(b).

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with the requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption that the information is public and must be released. Information that is presumed public must be released unless a governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information to overcome this presumption. *See id.* § 552.302; *Simmons v. Kuzmich*, 166 S.W.3d 342, 350 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 2005, no pet.); *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381-82 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ); Open Records Decision No. 630 (1994). We will address your claim under section 552.101 of the Government Code, which can provide a compelling reason for non-disclosure under section 552.302.

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 section 143.089 of the Local Government Code. The city is a civil service city under chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. Section 143.089 provides for the existence of two different types of personnel files relating to a police officer: one that must be maintained as part of the officer's civil service file and another the police department may maintain for its own internal use. *See* Local Gov't Code § 143.089(a), (g). The officer's civil service file must contain certain specified items, including commendations, periodic evaluations by the police officer's supervisor, and documents relating to any misconduct in which the department took disciplinary action against the officer under chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. *Id.* § 143.089(a)(1)-(2). Chapter 143 prescribes the following types of disciplinary actions: removal, suspension, demotion, and uncompensated duty. *Id.* §§ 143.051-.055; *see* Attorney General Opinion JC-0257 (written reprimand is not disciplinary action for purposes of Local Gov't Code chapter 143). In cases in which a police department investigates a police officer's misconduct and takes disciplinary action against an officer, it is required by section 143.089(a)(2) to place all investigatory records relating to the investigation and disciplinary action, including background documents such as complaints, witness statements, and documents of like nature from individuals who were not in a supervisory capacity, in the police officer's civil service file maintained under section 143.089(a). *See Abbott v. Corpus Christi*, 109 S.W.3d 113, 122 (Tex. App.—Austin 2003, no pet.). All investigatory materials in a case resulting in disciplinary action are “from the employing department” when they are held by or are in the possession of the department because of its investigation into a police officer's misconduct, and the department must forward them to the civil service commission for placement in the civil service personnel file.¹ *Id.* Such records may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.089 of the Local Government Code. *See* Local Gov't Code § 143.089(f); Open Records Decision No. 562 at 6 (1990). However, information maintained in a police department's internal file

¹Section 143.089(g) requires a police or fire department that receives a request for information maintained in a file under section 143.089(g) to refer that person to the civil service director or the director's designee. You state that the request has been forwarded to the San Antonio Fire Fighter and Police Officers Civil Service Commission.

pursuant to section 143.089(g) is confidential and must not be released. *City of San Antonio v. Tex. Attorney Gen.*, 851 S.W.2d 946, 949 (Tex. App.—Austin 1993, writ denied).

You state that the submitted information is held in files maintained by the city's police department under section 143.089(g). We note that these documents include commendations and periodic evaluations. These commendations and performance evaluations are subject to sections 143.089(a)(1) and 143.089(a)(3). Consequently, if you have not done so already, this information must also be placed in the officer's civil service file. However, we agree that the information maintained in the city police department's internal files is confidential under section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code and, therefore, the submitted documents must generally be withheld from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

We note the submitted information includes the medical records of the requestor's deceased father, and the requestor may be the personal representative of her father. Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code, which provides confidentiality for medical records. 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.

Occ. Code § 159.002(a)-(c). Information that is 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). Medical records must be released on 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. *Id.* §§ 159.004, .005. After the death of a patient, medical records may be released

only on the signed written consent of the deceased individual'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 portion of the submitted information that constitutes medical records that may only be released if the city receives written consent for release of those records that complies with section 159.005(a)(5) of the Occupations Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991).

In this instance, however, the city seeks to withhold the medical records from the requestor under section 143.089 of the Local Government Code, while section 159.005(a)(5) of the MPA may provide the requestor with a right of access to this information. Thus, there is a conflict between section 143.089 of the Local Government Code and the applicable provisions of the MPA. Where information falls within both a general and a specific statutory provision, the specific provision prevails over the general statute, unless the general provision was enacted later and there is clear evidence that the legislature intended the general provision to prevail. *See* Gov't Code § 311.026 (where general statutory provision conflicts with specific provision, specific provision prevails as exception to general provision); *Cuellar v. State*, 521 S.W.2d 277 (Tex. Crim. App. 1975) (under well-established rule of statutory construction, specific statutory provisions prevail over general ones); Open Records Decision Nos. 598 (1991), 583 (1990), 451 (1986). The MPA is a more specific statute than section 143.089 because the MPA applies specifically to medical records, while section 143.089 applies generally to all records in a personnel file. Additionally, section 143.089 of the Local Government Code was enacted prior to the MPA's release provision in section 159.005 of the Occupations Code. *See* Occ. Code § 159.005, *added by* Act of May 17, 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 388, § 1 (effective Sept. 1, 1999), *amended by* Act of May 25, 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 984, § 3 (effective June 15, 2001); Loc. Gov't Code § 143.089, *added by* Act of March 1, 1989, 71st Leg., ch. 1, § 25(c) (effective Aug. 28, 1989), *amended by* Act of May 29, 1989, 71st Leg., ch. 1248, § 84 (effective Sept. 1, 1989). Therefore, the marked medical records are subject to the MPA and may only be released in accordance with its release provisions. *See* ORD 598. The city must withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.089(g) of the Local 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,



Laura Ream Lemus
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

LRL/em

Ref: ID# 423569

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)