



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

October 18, 2011

Mr. William R. Crow, Jr.  
Corporate Counsel  
San Antonio Water System  
P.O. Box 2449  
San Antonio, Texas 78298-2449

OR2011-15163

Dear Mr. Crow:

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# 433449 (ORR No. 1823).

The San Antonio Water System (the "system") received a request for 115 categories of information related to the system's policies, and the requestor's client's employment, termination, and position. You state the system does not have information responsive to some categories of the request.<sup>1</sup> You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.103 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>We note that the Act does not require a governmental body to disclose information that did not exist at the time the request was received. *Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex.Civ.App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision No. 452 at 3 (1986).

<sup>2</sup>We assume that the "representative sample" of information 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.

Initially, we note the requestor has asked the system to answer questions. In responding to a request for information under the Act, a governmental body is not required to answer factual questions, conduct legal research, or disclose information that did not exist at the time 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. 563 at 8 (1990), 555 at 1-2 (1990). However, a governmental body must make a good-faith effort to relate a request to information that is within its possession or control. *See* Open Records Decision No. 561 at 8-9 (1990). We assume the system has made a good-faith effort to do so.

Next, we note some of the submitted information is subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. This section provides, in pertinent part:

(a) [T]he following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure under this chapter unless they are expressly confidential under other law:

(1) a completed report, audit, evaluation, or investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body, except as provided by Section 552.108[;][and]

...

(3) information in an account, voucher, or contract relating to the receipt or expenditure of public or other funds by a governmental body[.]

Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(1), (3). In this instance, some of the submitted information consists of completed evaluations or information in an account, voucher, or contract relating to the receipt or expenditure of public or other funds by the system. This information is subject to subsections 552.022(a)(1) and 552.022(a)(3) of the Government Code, respectively. You argue this information is excepted from disclosure by section 552.103 of the Government Code. Section 552.103 is a discretionary exception to disclosure that protects a governmental body's interests and may be waived. *See Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive Gov't Code § 552.103); Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions). As such, section 552.103 is not other law that makes information expressly confidential for the purposes of section 552.022(a)(2). Therefore, none of the information encompassed by subsection 552.022(a)(1) or subsection 552.022(a)(3) may be withheld under section 552.103. We note portions of the information at issue are subject to section 552.136

of the Government Code, which is other law for purposes of section 552.022.<sup>3</sup> Thus, we will consider the applicability of this section to the information at issue. In addition, we will address your argument under section 552.103 for the information that is not subject to section 552.022.

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 information other statutes make confidential, such as the Medical Practice Act (the “MPA”), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code, which governs access to medical records. *See* Occ. Code §§ 151.001-165.160. 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.

*Id.* § 159.002(b), (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 determined 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 (1988), 370 (1983), 343 (1982). 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* Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). Pursuant to the MPA, medical records must be released upon 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, 159.005. 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). Upon review, we find the information we have marked constitutes the requestor’s client’s medical records. If the requestor provides proper consent in accordance with the MPA, the marked medical records must be released. If the

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

requestor does not provide proper consent, the marked medical records must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA.

Section 552.103 of the Government Code provides, in relevant part, as follows:

(a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.

...

(c) Information relating to litigation involving a governmental body or an officer or employee of a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) only if the litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

Gov't Code § 552.103(a), (c). The purpose of section 552.103 is to enable a governmental body to protect its position in litigation by forcing parties to obtain information relating to litigation through discovery procedures. *See* Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4-5 (1990). A governmental body has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show that the section 552.103(a) exception is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing that (1) litigation was pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the governmental body received the request for information, and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *Thomas v. Cornyn*, 71 S.W.3d 473, 487 (Tex. App.—Austin 2002, no pet.); *Univ. of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479, 481 (Tex. App.—Austin 1997, no pet.); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210, 212 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); ORD 551 at 4. A governmental body must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted from disclosure under section 552.103(a).

You state, and have provided documentation showing, that a lawsuit styled *DeLeon v. San Antonio Water System*, Civil Action No. 5:11-CV-380-FB, was filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas, San Antonio Division, prior to the system's receipt of the request. Further, you state the pending litigation concerns the requestor's client's claim that she is owed unpaid overtime wages by the system. You state the remaining information not subject to section 552.022 consists of information that is related to the pending litigation. Based on your representations and our review, we agree litigation was pending on the date the system received the present request for information. We also find the information at issue is related to the pending litigation. Accordingly, we conclude

the remaining information not subject to section 552.022 may generally be withheld under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

We note, however, once information has been obtained by all parties to the litigation through discovery or otherwise, no section 552.103(a) interest exists with respect to that information. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 349 (1982), 320 (1982). Thus, information that has either been obtained from or provided to the opposing party in the pending litigation is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.103(a). We note information accessed by an opposing party only in the usual scope of her employment with the system is not considered to have been obtained by an opposing party to the litigation and may, thus, be withheld under section 552.103. We further note the applicability of section 552.103(a) ends once the litigation has concluded. *See* Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 350 (1982).

Section 552.136 of the Government Code states that “[n]otwithstanding any other provision of [the Act], a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential.” Gov’t Code § 552.136(b); *see id.* § 552.136(a) (defining “access device”). We conclude the system must withhold the utility account, bank account, and bank routing numbers we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

We note some of the remaining information appears to be protected by copyright. A custodian of public records must comply with the copyright law and is not required to furnish copies of records that are copyrighted. Open Records Decision No. 180 at 3 (1977). A governmental body must allow inspection of copyrighted materials unless an exception applies to the information. *Id.*; *see* Open Records Decision No. 109 (1975). If a member of the public wishes to make copies of copyrighted materials, the person must do so unassisted by the governmental body. In making copies, the member of the public assumes the duty of compliance with the copyright law and the risk of a copyright infringement suit.

In summary, if the requestor does not provide proper consent, the marked medical records must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA. With the exception of the information subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code, the system may withhold the remaining submitted information under section 552.103 of the Government Code. The system must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The system must release the remaining information, but any information that is protected by copyright may only be released in accordance with copyright law.

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](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,



Jennifer Burnett  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JB/dls

Ref: ID# 433449

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)