



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 22, 2011

Mr. Gerard Calderon
Assistant Criminal District Attorney
Bexar County
300 Dolorosa, Fifth Floor
San Antonio, Texas 78205

OR2011-18891

Dear Mr. Calderon:

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# 439926.

The Bexar County Criminal District Attorney (the "district attorney") received a request for information pertaining to the requestor's child. You claim the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.107, 552.108, and 552.111 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.¹

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." Gov't Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses information protected by other statutes. The relevant language of section 58.007 of the Family Code reads as follows:

(c) Except as provided by Subsection (d), law enforcement records and files concerning a child and information stored, by electronic means or otherwise,

¹We assume 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.

concerning the child from which a record or file could be generated may not be disclosed to the public and shall be:

(1) if maintained on paper or microfilm, kept separate from adult files and records;

(2) if maintained electronically in the same computer system as records or files relating to adults, be accessible under controls that are separate and distinct from controls to access electronic data concerning adults; and

(3) maintained on a local basis only and not sent to a central state or federal depository, except as provided by Subchapters B, D, and E.

...

(e) Law enforcement records and files concerning a child may be inspected or copied by a juvenile justice agency as that term is defined by Section 58.101, a criminal justice agency as that term is defined by Section 411.082, Government Code, the child, and the child's parent or guardian.

...

(j) Before a child or a child's parent or guardian may inspect or copy a record or file concerning the child under Subsection (e), the custodian of the record or file shall redact:

...

(2) any information that is excepted from required disclosure under Chapter 552, Government Code, or other law.

Fam. Code § 58.007(c), (e), (j)(2). Juvenile law enforcement records relating to conduct that occurred on or after September 1, 1997 are confidential under section 58.007. Section 58.007 allows the review or copy of juvenile law enforcement records by a child's parent or guardian. *Id.* § 58.007(e). However, section 58.007(j)(2) provides that information subject to any other exception to disclosure under the Act or other law must be redacted. *See id.* § 58.007(j)(2).

The submitted documents pertain to juvenile delinquent conduct occurring after September 1, 1997; therefore, the submitted information is subject to section 58.007. However, the requestor is the parent of the juvenile offender. Accordingly, information

pertaining to the requestor's child may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code on the basis of section 58.007(c). *See id.* § 58.007(e). Because you assert the submitted information is excepted under sections 552.103, 552.107, 552.108, and 552.111 of the Government Code, we must address whether the information at issue is excepted under these sections. *See id.* § 58.007(j)(2).

We note portions of the submitted information are subject to section 611.002 of the Health and Safety Code, which is also encompassed by section 552.101 of the Government Code. Section 611.002 relates to mental health records and provides in relevant part:

(a) Communications between a patient and a professional, and records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient that are created or maintained by a professional, are confidential.

(b) Confidential communications or records may not be disclosed except as provided by Section 611.004 or 611.0045.

Health and Safety Code § 611.002(a)-(b); *see also id.* § 611.001 (defining "patient" and "professional"). Upon review, we find some of the submitted information, which we have marked, constitutes mental health records. Therefore, the marked mental health records are generally confidential under section 611.002. However, sections 611.004 and 611.0045 of the Health and Safety Code permit disclosure of mental health records to a patient or a parent of a minor patient. *Id.* §§ 611.004, 611.0045; Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). Although you claim the marked mental health records are excepted under sections 552.103, 552.107, 552.108, and 552.111 of the Government Code, a statutory right of access overcomes general exceptions to disclosure under the Act. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 613 at 4 (1993) (exceptions in Act cannot impinge on statutory right of access to information), 451 (1986) (specific statutory right of access provisions overcome general exceptions to disclosure under the Act). Thus, the district attorney must withhold the mental health records we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 611.002 of the Health and Safety Code, unless the district attorney receives written consent for release of the records that complies with sections 611.004 and 611.0045 of the Health and Safety Code.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the Medical Practice Act ("MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code, which governs release of medical records. *See* Occ. Code §§ 151.001-165.160. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides, in relevant 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). Upon review, we find the information we have marked constitutes records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that were created or are maintained by a physician. Therefore, the information we have marked is subject to the MPA. Medical records involving a minor must be released on receipt of the parent's or legal guardian's signed, written consent, provided 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. 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). In this instance, as the parent of the child whose medical information is at issue, the requestor may have a right of access to the marked medical records under the MPA. *See* Occ. Code § 159.005(a)(2). Although you claim the marked medical records are excepted under sections 552.103, 552.107, 552.108, and 552.111 of the Government Code, a statutory right of access overcomes general exceptions to disclosure under the Act. *See* ORDs 613 at 4, 451. Thus, the marked medical records must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA, unless the district attorney receives written consent for release of the records that complies with sections 159.004 and 159.005 of the MPA.

You claim the remaining information is excepted under section 552.111 of the Government Code, which excepts from disclosure "an interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency." Gov't Code § 552.111. This exception encompasses the attorney work product privilege found in rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure. *City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351, 360 (Tex. 2000); Open Records Decision No. 677 at 4-8 (2002). Rule 192.5 defines work product as

(1) material prepared or mental impressions developed in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for a party or a party's representatives, including

the party's attorneys, consultants, sureties, indemnitors, insurers, employees, or agents; or

(2) a communication made in anticipation of litigation or for trial between a party and the party's representatives or among a party's representatives, including the party's attorneys, consultants, sureties, indemnitors, insurers, employees or agents.

TEX. R. CIV. P. 192.5. A governmental body seeking to withhold information under this exception bears the burden of demonstrating that the information was created or developed for trial or in anticipation of litigation by or for a party or a party's representative. *Id.*; ORD 677 at 6-8. In order for this office to conclude that the information was made or developed in anticipation of litigation, we must be satisfied that:

a) a reasonable person would have concluded from the totality of the circumstances surrounding the investigation that there was a substantial chance that litigation would ensue; and b) the party resisting discovery believed in good faith that there was a substantial chance that litigation would ensue and [created or obtained the information] for the purpose of preparing for such litigation.

Nat'l Tank Co. v. Brotherton, 851 S.W.2d 193, 207 (Tex. 1993). A "substantial chance" of litigation does not mean a statistical probability, but rather "that litigation is more than merely an abstract possibility or unwarranted fear." *Id.* at 204; ORD 677 at 7.

The work product doctrine under section 552.111 of the Government Code is applicable to litigation files in criminal and civil litigation. *Curry v. Walker*, 873 S.W.2d 379, 381 (Tex. 1994); *see U.S. v. Nobles*, 422 U.S. 225, 236 (1975). In *Curry*, the Texas Supreme Court held that a request for a district attorney's "entire file" was "too broad" and, citing *National Union Fire Insurance Co. v. Valdez*, 863 S.W.2d 458, 460 (Tex. 1993), held that "the decision as to what to include in [the file] necessarily reveals the attorney's thought processes concerning the prosecution or defense of the case."² *Id.* at 380. Accordingly, if a requestor seeks an attorney's entire litigation file, and a governmental body demonstrates that the file was created in anticipation of litigation, we will presume that the entire file is excepted from disclosure under the attorney work product aspect of section 552.111. Open Records Decision No. 647 at 5 (1996); *see Nat'l Union*, 863 S.W.2d at 461 (organization of attorney's litigation file necessarily reflects attorney's thought processes).

²We note, however, that the court in *National Union* also concluded that a specific document is not automatically considered to be privileged simply because it is part of an attorney's file. 863 S.W.2d at 461. The court held that an opposing party may request specific documents or categories of documents that are relevant to the case without implicating the attorney work product privilege. *Id.*; Open Records Decision No. 647 at 5 (1996).

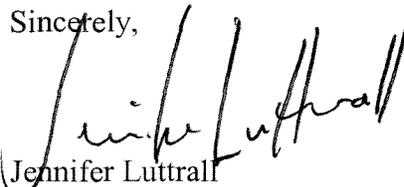
You indicate the request for information encompasses the district attorney's entire prosecution file concerning the case at issue. You assert the remaining information was prepared by counsel representing the State in the course of preparing for criminal litigation and that disclosure of the remaining information would disclose the counsel's thought processes. Based on these representations and our review, we conclude the district attorney may withhold the remaining information as attorney work product under section 552.111 of the Government Code.³

In summary, the district attorney must withhold the mental health records we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 611.002 of the Health and Safety Code, unless the district attorney receives written consent for release of the records that complies with sections 611.004 and 611.0045 of the Health and Safety Code. The marked medical records must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA, unless the district attorney receives written consent for release of the records that complies with sections 159.004 and 159.005 of the MPA. The district attorney may withhold the remaining information under section 552.111 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,



Jennifer Luttrall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JL/dls

³As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure.

Ref: ID# 439936

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)