



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

January 29, 2004

Ms. Julie Joe  
Assistant County Attorney  
County of Travis  
P. O. Box 1748  
Austin, Texas 78767

OR2004-0632

Dear Ms. Joe:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 195212.

The Travis County District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney") received a request for all records for a named individual. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.111, and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.<sup>1</sup>

Initially, we note that the submitted information includes search warrant affidavits and an arrest warrant. An affidavit to support a search warrant is made public by statute if the search warrant has been executed. *See* Code Crim. Proc art. 18.01(b); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 525 (1989). Because it appears that the corresponding search warrants have been executed, the district attorney must release to the requestor the submitted search warrant affidavits, which we have marked.

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<sup>1</sup>We assume that the 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.

Additionally, the 78th Legislature recently amended article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to add language providing:

The arrest warrant, and any affidavit presented to the magistrate in support of the issuance of the warrant, *is public information*, and beginning immediately after the warrant is executed the magistrate's clerk shall make a copy of the warrant and the affidavit available for public inspection in the clerk's office during normal business hours. A person may request the clerk to provide copies of the warrant and affidavit on payment of the cost of providing the copies.

Act of May 31, 2003, 78th Leg., R.S., ch. 390, § 1, Tex. Sess. Laws Serv. 1631 (Vernon) (to be codified at Crim. Proc. Code art. 15.26) (emphasis added). This provision makes the submitted arrest warrant expressly public. The exceptions to disclosure found in the Public Information Act (the "Act") do not, as a general rule, apply to information that is made public by other statutes. *See* Open Records Decision No. 525 (1989) (statutory predecessor). Therefore, the district attorney must also release the arrest warrant, which we have marked, to the requestor.

We next note that the submitted information includes medical records, access to which is governed by the Medical Practice Act, (the "MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in pertinent 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.

This office has determined that in governing access to a specific subset of information, the MPA prevails over the more general provisions of chapter 552 of the Government Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). We also have determined that the MPA ordinarily encompasses only records created either by a physician or by someone acting under the supervision of a physician. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 487 (1987), 370 (1983), 343 (1982). Medical records may only be released upon the patient's signed, written consent, providing 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, .005. The MPA requires that any subsequent release

of medical records be consistent with the purposes for which a governmental body obtained the records. Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). We have marked the medical records that may be released only as provided under the MPA.

We now turn to your arguments. Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." This section encompasses the common-law right to privacy, which protects information if it is highly intimate or embarrassing such that its release would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and the public has no legitimate interest in it. *Industrial Found. v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976). Where an individual's criminal history information has been compiled by a governmental entity, the information takes on a character that implicates the individual's right to privacy. *See United States Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Comm. for Freedom of the Press*, 489 U.S. 749 (1989). However, information that refers to an individual solely as a victim, witness, or involved person is not private under *Reporters Committee* and may not be withheld under section 552.101 on that basis.

In this instance, the requestor asks the district attorney for all records related to a named individual. Thus, this request requires the district attorney to compile that individual's criminal history, to the extent that it exists, and thus implicates the named individual's right to privacy. Therefore, to the extent that the district attorney maintains records in which the named individual is portrayed as a suspect, defendant, or arrestee, it must withhold such information in its entirety under section 552.101 and the common law right to privacy. Because our ruling is dispositive, we do not address your remaining arguments.

In summary, we conclude: (1) the search warrant affidavits we have marked must be released pursuant to article 18.01 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; (2) the arrest warrant we have marked must be released pursuant to article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; (3) we have marked the medical records which may only be released in accordance with the MPA; and (4) to the extent that the district attorney maintains records in which the named individual is portrayed as a suspect, defendant, or arrestee, it must withhold such information in its entirety under section 552.101 and the common law right to privacy.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records 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 records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full

benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Sarah I. Swanson  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

SIS/lmt

Ref: ID# 195212

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Stanley G. Schneider  
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(w/o enclosures)