



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

January 6, 2006

Ms. Jerris Penrod Mapes  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Killeen  
402 North Second Street  
Killeen, Texas 76541-5298

OR2006-00193

Dear Ms. Mapes:

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# 239923.

The Killeen Police Department (the "department") received a request for a specific police report. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

We note that some of the submitted information consists of medical records. 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. Access to medical records is governed by the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), Occ. Code §§ 151.001-165.160. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in 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.

Occ. Code § 159.002(b), (c). Information subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See* Open Records Decision

Nos. 598 (1991). In addition, because hospital treatment is routinely conducted under the supervision of physicians, documents relating to diagnosis and treatment during a hospital stay also constitute protected medical records. See Open Decision Nos. 598 (1991), 546 (1990).

Medical records may be released only as provided under the MPA. Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). Such 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. Occ. Code §§ 159.004, .005. Section 159.002(c) also requires that any subsequent release of medical records be consistent with the purposes for which the governmental body obtained the records. Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). In this instance, the requestor is the representative of the patient. Accordingly, if the requestor provides written consent in accordance with section 159.004, the department must release the documents we have marked in accordance with the MPA.

You claim that the remaining submitted information is excepted under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code. Section 552.108(a)(2) excepts from disclosure information concerning an investigation that concluded in a result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. A governmental body claiming section 552.108(a)(2) must demonstrate that the information at issue relates to a criminal investigation that has concluded in a final result other than a conviction or deferred adjudication. You state that the information at issue pertains to a case that is closed and concluded in a result other than conviction or deferred adjudication. Therefore, we agree that section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable.

We note, however that basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.108. Gov't Code § 552.108(c). Such basic information refers to the information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. See Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976) (summarizing types of information considered to be basic information). Basic information includes the identification and description of the complainant. See *Houston Chronicle*, 531 S.W.2d at 187; Open Records Decision No. 127 (1976).

Information that tends to identify a victim of sexual assault is generally protected from public disclosure under common-law privacy. See *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976); see also Open Records Decision No. 339 (1982); *Morales v. Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d 519 (Tex. App.—El Paso 1992, writ denied) (identity of witnesses to and victims of sexual harassment was highly intimate or embarrassing information and public did not have a legitimate interest in such information). However, under section 552.023 of the Government Code, a person or the person's representative has a special right of access to information relating to that person that is protected from disclosure by laws intended to protect the person's privacy as the subject of the information. See Gov't Code § 552.023. As the requestor is the representative of the complainant in this instance, we find that the

requestor has a special right of access to basic information identifying the complainant. Accordingly, the department may not withhold the complainant's identifying information.<sup>1</sup>

We note that the submitted information contains the social security number of the suspect. Section 552.147 of the Government Code<sup>2</sup> provides that "[t]he social security number of a living person is excepted from" required public disclosure under the Act. Therefore, the department must withhold this social security number under section 552.147 of the Government Code.<sup>3</sup>

In summary, the marked documents may only be released in accordance with the MPA. The department must withhold the social security number under section 552.147 of the Government Code. With the exception of the basic information, the department may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.<sup>4</sup>

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

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<sup>1</sup>We note that section 552.108(a)(2) authorizes you to withhold the remaining information from disclosure, you may choose to release all or part of the information at issue that is not otherwise confidential by law. *See* Gov't Code § 552.007.

<sup>2</sup>Added by Act of May 23, 2005, 79th Leg., R.S., S.B. 1485, ch. 397, 2005 Tex. Sess. Law Serv. 1091 (Vernon) (to be codified at Tex. Gov't Code § 552.147).

<sup>3</sup>We note that section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act.

<sup>4</sup>We note that because the submitted documents contain information that is confidential with respect to the general public, in the event the department receives another request for this information from someone other than this requestor or her authorized representative, the department must seek another decision from this office.

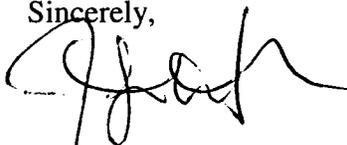
statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, 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 Office of the Attorney General 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. 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,



Jacklyn N. Thompson  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JNT/krl

Ref: ID# 239923

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Crystallian Black  
P. O. Box 3141  
Columbia Falls, MT 59912  
(w/o enclosures)