



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 24, 2006

Mr. Warren Spencer
Legal Advisor
Plano Police Department
P.O. Box 860358
Plano, Texas 75086-0358

OR2006-12568

Dear Mr. Spencer:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 262804.

The Plano Police Department (the "department") received a request for information on a certain arrest. The requestor is a representative of the North Kern State Prison, which is within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation of the State of California. You claim that the requested 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.

Some of the records at issue are medical records, access to which is governed by the MPA, chapter 159 of the Occupations Code. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides:

(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.

The 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. 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). Medical records may be released only as provided under the MPA. Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). We have marked the documents which are medical records that may only be release in accordance with the MPA.

The records include an affidavit to support a search 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). Therefore, the department must release the search warrant affidavit.

For the remaining records, we consider your section 552.101 claim. 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. This section encompasses information made confidential by other statutes. Juvenile law enforcement records relating to conduct that occurred on or after September 1, 1997 are confidential under section 58.007 of the Family Code. Section 58.007 provides in part:

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

Fam. Code § 58.007(c). The submitted information involves juvenile conduct that occurred after September 1, 1997. We therefore conclude that the submitted information is confidential under section 58.007(c) of the Family Code.

We note, however, that the requestor may have a right of access to the submitted information. Section 58.007(e) of the Family Code provides that “[l]aw enforcement records and files concerning a child may be inspected by a juvenile justice agency as that term is defined by Section 58.101 [of the Family Code] and a criminal justice agency as that term is defined by Section 411.082, Government Code.” Fam. Code § 58.007(e). Section 58.101 of the Family Code provides that “‘juvenile justice agency’ means an agency that has custody or control

over juvenile offenders.” *Id.* § 58.101(5). Section 411.082 of the Government Code defines a “criminal justice agency” as including “a federal or state agency that is engaged in the administration of criminal justice under a statute or executive order and that allocates a substantial portion of its annual budget to the administration of criminal justice” and “a nongovernmental railroad or campus police department that has obtained an originating agency identifier from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.” Gov’t Code § 411.082(3).

In this instance, as mentioned above, the requestor represents a prison within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation of the State of California. If the department is able to determine that this particular requestor represents a juvenile justice agency or a criminal justice agency, as provided by section 58.007(e) of the Family Code, then the requestor has a right of access under section 58.007(e) to the submitted information. Otherwise, the requestor has no right of access to that information, and it must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 58.007(c) of the Family Code. We note that a release of information made confidential by section 58.007(c) under the authority of section 58.007(e) would not constitute a disclosure of confidential information to the public for the purposes of section 552.352 of the Government Code or a selective disclosure of information to the public for the purposes of section 552.007 of the Government Code. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 680 at 7-8 (2003), 655 at 8-9 (1997); *compare* Attorney General Opinion DM-353 at 4 n.6 (1995) (interagency transfer of information prohibited where confidentiality statute enumerates specific entities to which release of confidential information is authorized, and receiving agency is not among statute’s enumerated entities).

In summary, the department must release the marked medical records only in accordance with the MPA, the department must release the affidavit to support the search warrant, the department must withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 58.007 of the Family Code unless the department determines that the requestor in this case has a right to the information under section 58.007(e) of the Family Code.

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, 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,



Kay Hastings
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

KH/sdk

Ref: ID# 262804

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Mr. J. Cota
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P.O. Box 567
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(w/o enclosures)