



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

January 12, 2007

Ms. Patricia E. Carls  
Brown & Carls, L.L.P.  
106 East 6<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 550  
Austin, Texas 78701

OR2007-00530

Dear Ms. Carls:

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# 269128.

The City of Georgetown (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for two particular incident reports. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.118, 552.129, 552.130, and 552.136 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

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. This exception encompasses information that is made confidential by statute. Criminal history record information ("CHRI") obtained from the National Crime Information Center or the Texas Crime Information Center is confidential under federal and state law. CHRI means "information collected about a person by a criminal justice agency that consists of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, informations, and other formal criminal charges and their dispositions." Gov't Code § 411.082(2). Federal law governs the dissemination of CHRI obtained from the National Crime Information Center network. Federal regulations prohibit the release to the general public of CHRI maintained in state and local CHRI systems. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 20.21(c)(1) ("Use of criminal history record information disseminated to noncriminal justice agencies shall be limited to the purpose for which it was given") and (c)(2) ("No agency or individual

shall confirm the existence or nonexistence of criminal history record information to any person or agency that would not be eligible to receive the information itself”). The federal regulations allow each state to follow its own individual law with respect to CHRI that it generates. *See* Open Records Decision No. 565 at 10-12 (1990); *see generally* Gov’t Code ch. 411 subch. F. Sections 411.083(b)(1) and 411.089(a) of the Government Code authorize a criminal justice agency to obtain CHRI; however, a criminal justice agency may not release CHRI except to another criminal justice agency for a criminal justice purpose. *See* Gov’t Code § 411.089(b). We note that because the laws governing the dissemination of information obtained from the NCIC or TCIC are based on both law enforcement and privacy interests, the CHRI of a deceased individual that was obtained from the Texas Department of Public Safety or another criminal justice agency may be disseminated only as permitted by subchapter F of chapter 411 of the Government Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 565 at 10-12 (1990). We have marked the CHRI that the city must withhold under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with federal law and subchapter F of chapter 411 of the Government Code.

You claim that some of the responsive information may not be subject to release pursuant to the Privacy Rule adopted by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Office for Civil Rights, to implement the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (“HIPAA”). At the direction of Congress, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (“HHS”) promulgated regulations setting privacy standards for medical records, which HHS issued as the Federal Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information. *See* HIPAA, 42 U.S.C. § 1320d-2 (Supp. IV 1998) (historical & statutory note); Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information, 45 C.F.R. Pts. 160, 164 (“Privacy Rule”); *see also* Attorney General Opinion JC-0508 at 2 (2002). These standards govern the releasability of protected health information by a covered entity. *See* 45 C.F.R. pts. 160, 164. Under these standards, a covered entity may not use or disclose protected health information, except as provided by parts 160 and 164 of the Code of Federal Regulations. 45 C.F.R. § 164.502(a).

This office has addressed the interplay of the Privacy Rule and the Act. Open Records Decision No. 681 (2004). In that decision, we noted that section 164.512 of title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations provides that a covered entity may use or disclose protected health information to the extent that such use or disclosure is required by law and the use or disclosure complies with and is limited to the relevant requirements of such law. *Id.*; *see* 45 C.F.R. § 164.512(a)(1). We further noted that the Act “is a mandate in Texas law that compels Texas governmental bodies to disclose information to the public.” *See* Open Records Decision No. 681 at 8 (2004); *see also* Gov’t Code §§ 552.002, .003, .021. We therefore held that the disclosures under the Act come within section 164.512(a). Consequently, the Privacy Rule does not make information confidential for the purpose of section 552.101 of the Government Code. *Abbott v. Tex. Dep’t of Mental Health & Mental Retardation*, No. 03-04-00743-CV, 2006 WL 1649003 (Tex. App.—Austin, June 16, 2006, no. pet. h.) (disclosures under the Act fall within section 164.512(a)(1) of the Privacy Rule);

Open Records Decision No. 681 at 9 (2004); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 478 (1987) (as general rule, statutory confidentiality requires express language making information confidential). Because the Privacy Rule does not make confidential information that is subject to disclosure under the Act, the city may withhold protected health information from the public only if the information is confidential under other law or an exception in subchapter C of the Act applies.

You also claim that some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 in conjunction with the Medical Practice Act (“MPA”), chapter 159 of the Occupations Code and chapter 611 of the Health and Safety Code. Section 159.002 of the Occupations Code 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.

Occ. Code § 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 concluded that 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).

Section 611.002(a) reads as follows:

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.

Health & Safety Code § 611.002(a). Section 611.001 defines a “professional” as (1) a person authorized to practice medicine, (2) a person licensed or certified by the state to diagnose, evaluate or treat mental or emotional conditions or disorders, or (3) a person the patient reasonably believes is authorized, licensed, or certified. *Id.* § 611.001(b). Sections 611.004 and 611.0045 provide for access to mental health records only by certain individuals. *See* Open Records Decision No. 565. The submitted records are police reports created by the city’s police department for law enforcement purposes; they are not medical or mental health records. Further, you have failed to demonstrate that any of the information contained in

these reports was taken from a medical or mental health record. Accordingly, you have failed to demonstrate the applicability of the MPA or chapter 611 of the Health and Safety Code to the submitted records, and the records may not be withheld under those statutes.

You also assert that section 552.118 of the Government Code is applicable to the submitted information. Section 552.118 provides:

Information is excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021 if it is:

- (1) information on or derived from an official prescription form filed with the director of the Department of Public Safety under Section 481.075, Health and Safety Code; or
- (2) other information collected under Section 481.075 of that code.

Gov't Code § 552.118. You have failed to submit any arguments explaining the applicability of section 552.118 to the submitted police reports. Thus, no portion of the submitted information may be withheld on this basis.

We next address your claim under section 552.129 of the Government Code, which provides as follows:

A record created during a motor vehicle emissions inspection under Subchapter F, Chapter 548, Transportation Code, that relates to an individual vehicle or owner of an individual vehicle is excepted from [required public disclosure].

Gov't Code § 552.129. The submitted law enforcement records do not pertain to a motor vehicle emissions inspection. Therefore, no portion of the submitted information may be withheld on this basis.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure information that relates to a driver's license or motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state. Gov't Code § 552.130. We note, however, that because this exception protects personal privacy, information that relates only to a deceased individual or a deceased individual's vehicle may not be withheld under section 552.130. In this instance you have marked a Texas identification card number and a Texas license plate number which relate to a deceased individual. Accordingly, you must release the deceased individual's identification card number, and unless the license plate number relates to a motor vehicle in which a living person has an interest, the license plate number must also be released.

Finally, you assert that the deceased's credit card number is excepted under section 552.136 of the Government Code. Section 552.136 states that "[n]otwithstanding any other provision

of this chapter, 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. Section 552.136 also protects privacy interests. Therefore, unless the credit card number of the deceased individual relates to an account in which a living person has an interest, it is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.136. *See Moore v. Charles B. Pierce Film Enters. Inc.*, 589 S.W.2d 489 (Tex. Civ. App.—Texarkana 1979, writ ref’d n.r.e.); *Justice v. Belo Broadcasting Corp.*, 472 F. Supp. 145 (N.D. Tex. 1979); Attorney General Opinions JM-229 (1984); H-917 (1976); Open Records Decision No. 272 (1981).

In summary, you must withhold the CHRI marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with federal law and subchapter F of chapter 411 of the Government Code. If the license plate number relates to a motor vehicle in which a living person has an interest, then it must be withheld under section 552.130. If the credit card number relates to an account in which a living person has an interest, then it must be withheld under section 552.136. If these numbers do not relate to the interest of a living person, then they must be released along with the remaining information.

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).

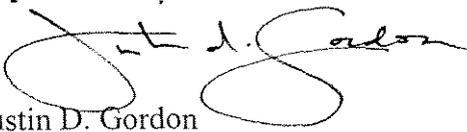
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Justin D. Gordon". The signature is stylized with large loops and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Justin D. Gordon  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JDG/sdk

Ref: ID# 269128

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Sunni Hills  
211 Commerce Boulevard, Suite 103  
Round Rock, Texas 78664  
(w/o enclosures)