



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

January 29, 2010

Ms. Donna L. Clarke  
Assistant Criminal District Attorney  
Lubbock County Criminal District Attorney  
P.O. Box 10536  
Lubbock, Texas 79408-3536

OR2010-01433

Dear Ms. Clarke:

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# 371829.

The Lubbock County Medical Examiner's Office (the "medical examiner") received a request for information pertaining to a named individual's death. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note that the submitted information includes medical records subject to the Medical Practices Act (the "MPA"), Occ. Code §§ 151.001-165.160. 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. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes, such as the MPA, which governs access to medical records. 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). 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). 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. *See* Occ. Code §§ 159.004, .005. After the death of a patient, medical records may be released only on the signed written consent of the deceased individual's personal representative. *See id.* § 159.005(a)(5). 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). This office has determined that in governing access to a specific subset of information, the MPA prevails over the more general provisions of the Act. *See* Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). We note that the submitted information reveals that the requestor may be the "next of kin" of the deceased individual. We have marked medical records that the medical examiner must withhold under the MPA, unless the medical examiner receives written consent for release of those records that complies with section 159.005(a)(5) of the Occupations Code.

Next, we note that the remaining information includes the requestor's fingerprint. Section 560.003 of the Government Code, which is also encompassed by section 552.101 of the Government Code, provides that "[a] biometric identifier in the possession of a governmental body is exempt from disclosure under [the Act]." Gov't Code § 560.003; *see id.* § 560.001(1) ("biometric identifier" means retina or iris scan, fingerprint, voiceprint, or record of hand or face geometry). Section 560.002 of the Government Code provides, however, that "[a] governmental body that possesses a biometric identifier of an individual . . . may not sell, lease, or otherwise disclose the biometric identifier to another person unless . . . the individual consents to the disclosure[.]" *Id.* § 560.002(1)(A). In this instance, the requestor has a right of access to his own fingerprint. *See id.* § 560.002(1); *id.* § 552.023(b) (governmental body may not deny access to person to whom information relates or person's agent on grounds that information is considered confidential by privacy principles). Accordingly, we find that the medical examiner may not withhold the fingerprint we have marked, but must release it to the requestor pursuant to section 560.002(1)(A). *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 613 at 4 (1993) (exceptions in Act cannot impinge on statutory right of access to information), 451 (specific statutory right of access provisions overcome general exceptions to disclosure under the Act).

Next, we address your claim under section 552.108 of the Government Code for the remaining information. Section 552.108 excepts from disclosure “[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if . . . release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1). A governmental body must reasonably explain how and why section 552.108 is applicable to the information at issue. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A); *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). Section 552.108 may be invoked by the proper custodian of information relating to a pending investigation or prosecution of criminal conduct. *See* Open Records Decision No. 474 at 4-5 (1987). Where a non-law enforcement agency has custody of information that would otherwise qualify for exception under section 552.108 as information relating to the pending case of a law enforcement agency, the custodian of the records may withhold the information if it provides this office with a demonstration that the information relates to the pending case and a representation from the law enforcement agency that it wishes to have the information withheld. You inform us that the Lubbock Police Department objects to disclosure of the remaining information because its release would interfere with an ongoing criminal investigation. Based on your representation, we conclude that the medical examiner may withhold the remaining information under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> *See Houston Chronicle Publ’g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases).

In summary, the marked medical records must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA, unless the medical examiner receives written consent for release of those records that complies with section 159.005(a)(5) of the Occupations Code. The medical examiner must release the marked fingerprint to the requestor pursuant to section 560.002 of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup> The remaining information may be withheld under section 552.108(a)(1) 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

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<sup>1</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against the disclosure of portions of the submitted information.

<sup>2</sup>We note that the requestor has a right of access to his own fingerprint in this instance. Because such information may be confidential with respect to the general public, if the medical examiner receives another request for this information from a different requestor, the medical examiner must again seek a ruling from this office.

responsibilities, please visit our website at [http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index\\_orl.php](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,



Laura Ream Lemus  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

LRL/jb

Ref: ID# 371829

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)