



July 9, 2001

Mr. Ernesto Rodriguez
Assistant County Attorney
El Paso County
500 East San Antonio, Room 203
El Paso, Texas 79901

OR2001-2928

Dear Mr. Rodriguez:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 149176.

The El Paso County Sheriff's Department (the "department") received a request for a complete copy of all Internal Affairs files, the personnel file, academy records, and all departmental files pertaining to the requestor. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.103 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

You claim that all of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.103 of the Government Code. Section 552.103 provides as follows:

(a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.

....

(c) Information relating to litigation involving a governmental body or an officer or employee of a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) only if the litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

The department has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show that the section 552.103(a) exception is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing that, on the date the information is requested, (1) litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated, and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. Gov't Code §552.103(c); *University of Tex. Law Sch. v. Texas Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479, 481 (Tex. App.--Austin 1997, no pet.); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210, 212 (Tex. App.--Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990). The department must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under 552.103(a).

To establish that litigation is reasonably anticipated, a governmental body must provide this office "concrete evidence showing that the claim that litigation may ensue is more than mere conjecture." Open Records Decision No. 452 at 4 (1986). Concrete evidence to support a claim that litigation is reasonably anticipated may include, for example, the governmental body's receipt of a letter containing a specific threat to sue the governmental body from an attorney for a potential opposing party.¹ Open Records Decision No. 555 (1990); *see* Open Records Decision No. 518 at 5 (1989) (litigation must be "realistically contemplated"). On the other hand, this office has determined that if an individual publicly threatens to bring suit against a governmental body, but does not actually take objective steps toward filing suit, litigation is not reasonably anticipated. *See* Open Records Decision No. 331 (1982). Further, the fact that a potential opposing party has hired an attorney who makes a request for information does not establish that litigation is reasonably anticipated. Open Records Decision No. 361 (1983).

In this case, you base your contention that litigation is reasonably anticipated on the fact that a large percentage of officers have appealed their terminations or demotions (since 1995), and that Sheriff Samaniego "anticipates litigation with respect to all terminations, demotions, and suspensions." There is no indication that, at the time the request for information was received, a potential opposing party had taken a concrete step toward litigation, such as retaining an attorney. Consequently, we conclude that you have not demonstrated that litigation in this matter is reasonably anticipated. Therefore, no information may be withheld under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

We note that the submitted records are replete with information that relates to the requestor, and that is protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect that person's privacy interests. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023(a). A governmental body may not deny a person access

¹In addition, this office has concluded that litigation was reasonably anticipated when the potential opposing party took the following objective steps toward litigation: filed a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, *see* Open Records Decision No. 336 (1982); hired an attorney who made a demand for disputed payments and threatened to sue if the payments were not made promptly, *see* Open Records Decision No. 346 (1982); and threatened to sue on several occasions and hired an attorney, *see* Open Records Decision No. 288 (1981).

to such information on the grounds that the information is considered confidential by privacy principles, but may assert as grounds for denial of access other provisions of the Act or other law that are not intended to protect the person's privacy interests. See Gov't Code § 552.023(b); see also Open Records Decision No. 288 at 3-4 (1981), 481 (1987) (determining that common-law privacy does not provide basis for withholding information from its subject). You must release the personnel file information to the requestor to the extent that the sole basis for withholding the information from the requestor is to protect the requestor's privacy. However, you may withhold the personnel file information from the requestor to the extent that the bases for withholding the information concerns provisions of the Act or other law that are not intended to protect the requestor's privacy interests.

Additionally, the records contain private information about an individual other than the requestor. Section 552.101 excepts "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrines of common law and constitutional privacy. Common law privacy protects information if (1) the information contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) the information is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Industrial Found. v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976), *cert. denied*, 430 U.S. 931 (1977). The type of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. 540 S.W.2d at 683. We have marked the information that you must withhold under common law privacy as encompassed by section 552.101 of the Government Code.

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 information that may be released only in accordance with the MPA.

We next find that some of the information in the personnel file is made confidential by section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code, which provides:

(a) A polygraph examiner, trainee, or employee of a polygraph examiner, or a person for whom a polygraph examination is conducted or an employee of the person, may not disclose information acquired from a polygraph examination to another person other than:

- (1) the examinee or any other person specifically designated in writing by the examinee;
- (2) the person that requested the examination;
- (3) a member, or the member's agent, of a governmental agency that licenses a polygraph examiner or supervises or controls a polygraph examiner's activities;
- (4) another polygraph examiner in private consultation; or
- (5) any other person required by due process of law.

Occ. Code § 1703.306. We find that certain information in the personnel file was obtained through polygraph examinations. It appears that the only exception in section 1703.306 which applies is (a)(1), which will permit the release of the requestor's results to the requestor. *See* Open Records Decision 565 (1990)(construing predecessor statute). Accordingly, the information we have marked is confidential pursuant to section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code and is therefore excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

The submitted information also contains a declaration of psychological and emotional health, which is made confidential by section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code,² which provides, in relevant part, as follows:

(a) The commission may not issue a license to a person as an officer or county jailer unless the person is examined by:

²The Seventy-sixth legislature enacted section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code and repealed section 415.057 of the Government Code without substantive change.

(1) a licensed psychologist or by a psychiatrist who declares in writing that the person is in satisfactory psychological and emotional health to serve as the type of officer for which a license is sought; and

(2) a licensed physician who declares in writing that the person does not show any trace of drug dependency or illegal drug use after a physical examination, blood test, or other medical test.

(b) An agency hiring a person for whom a license as an officer or county jailer is sought shall select the examining physician and the examining psychologist or psychiatrist. The agency shall prepare a report of each declaration required by Subsection (a) and shall maintain a copy of the report on file in a format readily accessible to the commission. *A declaration is not public information.*

Occ. Code § 1701.306. We have marked the information that must be withheld pursuant to section 1701.306 of the Occupations Code.

Included among the documents you seek to withhold is an accident report form that appears to have been completed pursuant to chapter 550 of the Transportation Code. *See* Transp. Code § 550.064 (officer's accident report). The Seventy-fourth Legislature amended section 47 of article 6701d, V.T.C.S. to provide for release of accident reports to a person who provides two of the following three pieces of information: (1) date of the accident; (2) name of any person involved in the accident; and (3) specific location of the accident. *See* Act of May 27, 1995, 74th Leg., R.S., ch. 894, § 1, 1995 Tex. Gen. Laws 4413. Further, the Seventy-fourth Legislature also repealed and codified article 6701d as section 550.065 of the Transportation Code without substantive change. *See* Act of May 1, 1995, 74th Leg., R.S., ch. 165, §§ 24, 25, 1995 Tex. Gen. Laws 1025, 1870-71.³ In section 13 of Senate Bill 1069, the Seventy-fifth Legislature amended section 550.065 of the Transportation Code to provide for release of accident reports under specific circumstances. Act of May 29, 1997, 75th Leg., R.S., ch. 1187, § 13, 1997 Tex. Gen. Laws 4575, 4582-83 (current version at Transp. Code § 550.065). The Seventy-fifth Legislature also repealed section 47 of article 6701d, V.T.C.S. in section 16 of Senate Bill 1069. *Id.* § 16(b), 1997 Tex. Gen. Laws 4575, 4583.

However, a Travis County district court has issued a permanent injunction enjoining the enforcement of the amendment to section 550.065 of the Transportation Code enacted by

³Because the repeal of a statute by a code does not affect an amendment of the statute by the same legislature which enacted the code, the amendment of section 47 of article 6701d, V.T.C.S. is preserved and given effect as part of the code provision. *See* Gov't Code § 311.031(c). In 1997, the Seventy-fifth Legislature enacted Senate Bill 898 and amended section 550.065 of the Transportation Code to conform to section 47 of article 6701d as enacted by the Seventy-fourth Legislature and repealed article 6701d. *See* Act of May 8, 1997, 75th Leg., R.S., ch. 165, § 30.125, 1997 Tex. Gen. Laws 327, 648-49.

section 13 of Senate Bill 1069. *Texas Daily Newspaper Ass'n v. Cornyn*, No. 97. The district court has declared that the law in effect prior to the passage of Senate Bill 1069 now governs and remains unaffected by the permanent injunction. We have determined that the law in effect prior to the passage of Senate Bill 1069 was section 47 of article 6701d, V.T.C.S.⁴

Subsection (a) of section 47 provides that “[e]xcept as provided by Subsection (b) of this section, all accident reports . . . [are] privileged and for the confidential use of the Department [of Public Safety] and agencies . . . having use for the records for accident prevention purposes.” V.T.C.S. art. 6701d, § 47(a). Section 47(b)(1) of article 6701d provides in relevant part:

The Department or a law enforcement agency employing a peace officer who made an accident report is required to release a copy of the report on request to:

....

(D) a person who provides the Department or the law enforcement agency with two or more of the following:

- (i) the date of the accident;
- (ii) the name of any person involved in the accident; or
- (iii) the specific location of the accident[.]

V.T.C.S. art. 6701d, § 47(b)(1). *See* Act of May 27, 1995, 74th Leg., R.S., ch. 894, § 1, 1995 Tex. Gen. Laws 4413.⁵ Under this provision, a law enforcement agency employing a peace officer who made an accident report “is required to release” a copy of an accident report to

⁴ Although the Seventy-fifth Legislature enacted Senate Bill 898 prior to the passage of Senate Bill 1069, Senate Bill 898 was not effective until September 1, 1997. *See* Act of May 8, 1997, 75th Leg., R.S., ch. 165, § 33.01, 1997 Tex. Gen. Laws 327, 712. Further, Senate Bill 1069 expressly provides that to the extent of any conflict, Senate Bill 1069 prevails over another Act of the Seventy-fifth Legislature. *See* Act of May 29, 1997, 75th Leg., R.S., ch. 1187, § 16(c), 1997 Tex. Gen. Laws 4575, 4583. If irreconcilable amendments are enacted at the same session of the legislature, the latest in date prevails. Gov’t Code § 311.025(b). Because Senate Bill 898 was never effective and later amendments prevail, we conclude that section 47 of article 6701d, V.T.C.S. was the law in effect prior to the passage of Senate Bill 1069 regarding the availability of accident report information rather than section 550.065 as amended by Senate Bill 898.

⁵We note that the text of amended section 47 of article 6701d is not found in Vernon’s Revised Civil Statutes or in the Transportation Code. However, section 47 of article 6701d is published in the 1995 General and Special Laws of the 1995 Legislature at chapter 894, section 1.

a person who provides the law enforcement agency with two or more pieces of information specified by the statute. *Id.* In the situation at hand, the requestor has not provided any of the required information. Thus, you may not release the information under section 47(b)(1) of article 6701d, V.T.C.S.

The requested records also contain information that is excepted from disclosure under section 552.117. Regardless of whether the peace officer complies with section 552.024 of the Government Code, Section 552.117(2) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the home address, home telephone number, and social security number of a peace officer, as defined by article 2.12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and information that reveals whether a peace officer has family members. The department must withhold those portions of the records that reveal an officer's home addresses, home telephone numbers, and social security numbers, other than the requestor's. We have marked the information that must be withheld pursuant to section 552.117(2).

We note that the submitted records also contain the social security numbers of individuals who are not peace officers. Social security numbers may be withheld in some circumstances under section 552.101 of the Government Code. A social security number or "related record" may be excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 in conjunction with the 1990 amendments to the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I). *See* Open Records Decision No. 622 (1994). These amendments make confidential social security numbers and related records that are obtained and maintained by a state agency or political subdivision of the state pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990. *See id.* We have no basis for concluding that any of the social security numbers in the file are confidential under section 405(c)(2)(C)(viii)(I), and therefore excepted from public disclosure under section 552.101 on the basis of that federal provision. We caution, however, that section 552.352 of the Public Information Act imposes criminal penalties for the release of confidential information. Prior to releasing any social security number information, other than the requestor's, you should ensure that no such information was obtained or is maintained by the department pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990.

Additionally, the submitted documents contain motor vehicle information. Section 552.130 provides in relevant part:

(a) Information is excepted from the requirement of Section 552.021 if the information relates to:

- (1) a motor vehicle operator's or driver's license or permit issued by an agency of this state; [or]
- (2) a motor vehicle title or registration issued by an agency of this state[.]

The department must withhold the marked Texas driver's license numbers, vehicle identification numbers, and license plate numbers under section 552.130.

To summarize: The department must withhold the marked information under common law privacy, the MPA, and section 1703.306 of the Occupations Code, in conjunction with section 552.101 of the Government Code. The accident report must be withheld under section 47(b)(1) of article 6701d, V.T.C.S. Except in regards to the requestor, the department must withhold those portions of the records that reveal an officer's home address, home telephone number, and social security number pursuant to section 552.117(2). Prior to releasing any social security number information, other than the requestor's social security number, the department should ensure that no such information was obtained or is maintained by the department pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990. The marked Texas driver's license numbers, vehicle identification numbers, and license plate numbers must be withheld under section 552.130. All other information must be released to the requestor.

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 Department of Public 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 General Services 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. 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,



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Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CN/seg

Ref: ID# 149176

Enc. Submitted documents

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