



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 3, 2003

Mr. Jose R. Guerrero
Montalvo & Ramirez
900 North Main
McAllen, Texas 78501

OR2003-8657

Dear Mr. Guerrero:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 192170.

The La Joya Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for the policy limits and number of the district's liability insurance policy that was in effect on May 20, 2003. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.103 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information. We have also considered comments submitted by the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (providing that interested party may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released).

Initially, as you acknowledge, the submitted information is subject to required public disclosure under section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.022 provides in relevant part:

- (a) Without limiting the amount or kind of information that is public information under this chapter, the following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure under this chapter unless they are expressly confidential under other law:

- (3) information in an account, voucher, or contract relating to the receipt or expenditure of public or other funds by a governmental body[.]

The submitted insurance policy consists of information in a contract relating to the expenditure of funds by a governmental body. Thus, pursuant to section 552.022(a)(3), the district may only withhold the submitted insurance policy if it is confidential under other law. Section 552.103 of the Government Code is a discretionary exception to disclosure that protects the governmental body's interests and is therefore not other law that makes information expressly confidential for purposes of section 552.022(a). *See Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive section 552.103). Consequently, the district may not withhold the information at issue under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

You also contend that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 101.104 of the Civil Practice and Remedies Code. Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision," and encompasses information made confidential by other statutes. Section 101.104 provides:

- (a) Neither the existence nor the amount of insurance held by a governmental unit is admissible in the trial of a suit under [the Texas Tort Claims Act].
- (b) Neither the existence nor the amount of the insurance is subject to discovery.

Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 101.104. Section 101.104 provides that insurance information is not discoverable or admissible as evidence during litigation proceeding under the Texas Tort Claims Act, chapter 101 of the Civil Practice and Remedies Code. *See City of Bedford v. Schattman*, 776 S.W.2d 812, 813-14 (Tex. App.—Fort Worth 1989, orig. proceeding) (protection from producing evidence of insurance coverage under section 101.104 is limited to actions brought under the Tort Claims Act). Section 101.104, however, is a civil discovery privilege and does not make insurance information expressly confidential for purposes of section 552.101. *See* Open Records Decision No. 551 at 3 (1990) (provisions of section 101.104 "are not relevant to the availability of the information to the public"); *see also* Attorney General Opinion JM-1048 (1989); Open Records Decision Nos. 647 at 2 (1996) (information that may be privileged in the civil discovery context may not be withheld from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code), 575 at 2 (1990) (stating explicitly that discovery privileges are not covered under statutory predecessor to section 552.101). The Texas Supreme Court has determined that the discovery privileges found in the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure and the Texas Rules of Evidence "are 'other law' within the meaning of section 552.022." *In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.3d 328 (Tex. 2001). However, section 101.104 of the Civil Practices and Remedies Code is not such a privilege. Thus, we determine that the information at issue may not be

withheld from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with section 101.104 of the Civil Practice and Remedies Code. As you raise no other exceptions to disclosure, we conclude that the district must release the requested information 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 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 Texas Building and Procurement 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. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. 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,



David R. Saldivar
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

DRS/seg

Ref: ID# 192170

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Mr. Julian C. Gomez
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(w/o enclosures)