



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

August 1, 2007

Ms. Ashley D. Fourt
Assistant District Attorney
Tarrant County
401 West Belknap
Fort Worth, Texas 76196

OR2007-09713

Dear Ms. Fourt:

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# 285363.

The Tarrant County Sheriff's Office (the "sheriff") received a request for the complete file, including medical records, of a named county jail inmate, who is the requestor's client. We understand you to claim that the requested medical records are not subject to the Act. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.103 and 552.107 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we address your contention that the requested medical records are not subject to the Act. The Act is applicable to "public information." See Gov't Code § 552.021. "Public information" is defined as information that is collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business:

- (1) by a governmental body; or
- (2) for a governmental body and the governmental body owns the information or has a right of access to it.

Gov't Code § 552.002(a). Thus, virtually all information in the physical possession of a governmental body is public information that is encompassed by the Act. *Id.* § 552.022(a)(1); see also Open Records Decision Nos. 549 at 4 (1990), 514 at 1-2 (1988).

Likewise, the Act is applicable to information that a governmental body does not physically possess, if the information is collected, assembled, or maintained for a governmental body, and the governmental body owns the information or has a right of access to it. Gov't Code § 552.002(a)(2); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 462 at 4 (1987) (Act applies to information collected or maintained by consultant if information relates to governmental body's official duties or business, consultant acts as agent of governmental body in collecting information, and governmental body has or is entitled to access to information). However, the Act does not require a governmental body to release information if the governmental body that receives the request has neither possession of the information nor a right of access to it. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 534 at 2-3 (1989), 518 at 2-3 (1989).

You state that the sheriff "is not the custodian of records for medical records concerning inmates housed in the Tarrant County Jail system" and that "[t]he [r]equestor would have to contact the proper custodian of such records, John Peter Smith Hospital." However, information is not beyond the scope of the Act simply because the information is not in the possession of the governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision No. 635 at 3 (1995). On the contrary, information that clearly relates to a governmental body's official business is subject to the Act, regardless of whether the information is held by the custodian of records. *Id.*; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 425 (1985) (overruled on other grounds by Open Records Decision No. 439 (1986)) (concluding, among other things, that information sent to individual school trustees' homes was public information because it related to official business of governmental body). Based on our review of your representations, we are uncertain as to whether the sheriff has a right of access to the requested medical records held by the John Peter Smith Hospital. Therefore, to the extent that the sheriff owns or has a right of access to the requested medical records, we conclude that such records are subject to disclosure under the Act. In that event, because you have not submitted any such records to this office for review, we conclude that such records must be released to the requestor. *See id.* §§ 552.301, 552.302. To the extent that the sheriff does not own or have a right of access to the requested medical records, we conclude that such information is not subject to disclosure under the Act and need not be released to the requestor.

Next, we note that the submitted information includes documents that have been filed with a court. Section 552.022 of the Government Code 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:

...

(17) information that is also contained in the public court record[.]

Id. § 552.022(a)(17). Section 552.022(a)(17) makes information filed with a court expressly public unless it contains information that is expressly confidential under other law. Although

you assert that these documents are excepted from disclosure under sections 552.103 and 552.107 of the Government Code, these exceptions are discretionary exceptions that protect a governmental body's interests and are therefore not "other law" for purposes of section 552.022(a)(17). *See Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive section 552.103); Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 10-11 (2002) (attorney-client privilege under section 552.107(1) may be waived), 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 (1999) (governmental body may waive section 552.103). As such, sections 552.103 and 552.107 are not "other law" that make information expressly confidential for purposes of section 552.022. Therefore, the sheriff may not withhold the information at issue under section 552.103 or section 552.107. However, the attorney-client privilege is also found within rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence. The Texas Supreme Court has held that the Texas Rules of Evidence is "other law" within the meaning of section 552.022. *See In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.3d 328, 336 (Tex. 2001). Accordingly, we will address your claim that the information at issue is protected by the attorney-client privilege under Texas Rule of Evidence 503.

Texas Rule of Evidence 503 enacts the attorney-client privilege. Rule 503(b)(1) provides as follows:

A client has a privilege to refuse to disclose and to prevent any other person from disclosing confidential communications made for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services to the client:

- (A) between the client or a representative of the client and the client's lawyer or a representative of the lawyer;
- (B) between the lawyer and the lawyer's representative;
- (C) by the client or a representative of the client, or the client's lawyer or a representative of the lawyer, to a lawyer or a representative of a lawyer representing another party in a pending action and concerning a matter of common interest therein;
- (D) between representatives of the client or between the client and a representative of the client; or
- (E) among lawyers and their representatives representing the same client.

TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). A communication is "confidential" if not intended to be disclosed to third persons other than those to whom disclosure is made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the client or those reasonably necessary for the transmission of the communication. *Id.* 503(a)(5).

Thus, in order to withhold attorney-client privileged information from disclosure under rule 503, a governmental body must: (1) show that the document is a communication transmitted between privileged parties or reveals a confidential communication; (2) identify the parties involved in the communication; and (3) show that the communication is confidential by explaining that it was not intended to be disclosed to third persons and that it was made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the client. Upon a demonstration of all three factors, the information is privileged and confidential under rule 503, provided the client has not waived the privilege or the document does not fall within the purview of the exceptions to the privilege enumerated in rule 503(d). *Pittsburgh Corning Corp. v. Caldwell*, 861 S.W.2d 423, 427 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1993, no writ). Upon review, we find that you have failed to demonstrate that these documents constitute communications transmitted between privileged parties or that they reveal confidential communications. Therefore, the information that is subject to section 552.022 may not be withheld under rule 503.

We next address your arguments against disclosure of the remaining information under 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.

Gov't Code § 552.103(a), (c). The sheriff 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 (1) litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date the governmental body received the request, and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *Univ. of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. 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 sheriff must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under section 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). Whether litigation is reasonably anticipated must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *Id.* In Open Records Decision No. 638 (1996), this office stated that a governmental body has met its burden of showing that litigation is reasonably anticipated when it received a notice of claim letter and the governmental body represents that the notice of claim letter is in compliance with the requirements of the Texas Tort Claims Act (“TTCA”), chapter 101 of the Civil Practice and Remedies Code, or an applicable municipal ordinance. If a governmental body does not make this representation, the claim letter is a factor that this office will consider in determining whether a governmental body has established that litigation is reasonably anticipated based on the totality of the circumstances.

You claim that the sheriff reasonably anticipates litigation relating to the subject of the present request. You have also included a notice of claim statement which Tarrant County (the “county”) received prior to the date the sheriff received this request for information. We note, however, that you have not represented that this notice of claim statement meets the requirements of the TTCA. Therefore, we will only consider the claim statement as a factor in determining whether the sheriff reasonably anticipated litigation over the information at issue. Based on your representations, our review of the submitted information, and the totality of the circumstances, we agree that litigation was reasonably anticipated on the date the request was received. Furthermore, we find that the remaining information relates to the anticipated litigation for purposes of section 552.103(a). Accordingly, the sheriff may withhold the remaining information under section 552.103 of the Government Code.¹

We note, however, that once information has been obtained by all parties to the litigation through discovery or otherwise, no section 552.103(a) interest exists with respect to that information. Open Records Decision Nos. 349 (1982), 320 (1982). Further, the applicability of section 552.103(a) ends once the litigation has been concluded. Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982); Open Records Decision No. 350 (1982).

In summary, to the extent the sheriff owns or has a right of access to the requested medical records, such information must be released to the requestor. Other than documents that have been filed with a court, the sheriff may withhold the remaining information under section 552.103 of the Government 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

¹As our ruling on this issue is dispositive, we need not address the sheriff’s remaining arguments.

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,



L. Joseph James
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

LJJ/eeg

Ref: ID# 285363

Enc. Submitted documents

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