



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 9, 2008

Mr. Jason D. King
Akers & Boulware-Wells, LLP
816 Congress Avenue Suite 1725
Austin, Texas 78701

OR2008-16759

Dear Mr. King:

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# 329488.

The City of Glenn Heights (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for information relating to four named police officers, including personnel, disciplinary and training records and performance evaluations, and police department policies governing search and seizure and warrantless arrests. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.102, 552.103, 552.108, 552.117, 552.130, and 552.140 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the information you submitted.¹

We first note that some of the submitted information falls within the scope of section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.022(a)(1) provides for required public disclosure of "a completed report, audit, evaluation, or investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body," unless the information is expressly confidential under other law or excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code. Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(1). In this instance, the information in Exhibit B includes a completed

¹This letter ruling assumes that the submitted representative sample of information is truly representative of the requested information as a whole. This ruling neither reaches nor authorizes the city to withhold any information that is substantially different from the submitted information. See Gov't Code §§ 552.301(e)(1)(D), .302; Open Records Decision Nos. 499 at 6 (1988), 497 at 4 (1988).

evaluation made of, for, or by the city. Although you seek to withhold the information that is subject to section 552.022(a)(1) under section 552.103 of the Government Code, that section is a discretionary exception to disclosure that protects a governmental body's interests and may be waived. *See id.* § 552.007; *Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (Gov't Code § 552.103 may be waived); Open Records Decision No. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally). As such, section 552.103 is not other law that makes information confidential for the purposes of section 552.022(a)(1). Therefore, the city may not withhold any of the information that is subject to section 552.022(a)(1) under section 552.103. You also seek to withhold that information under sections 552.101 and 552.102 of the Government Code, which are confidentiality provisions for the purposes of section 552.022(a)(1). Therefore, we will consider whether the information that is subject to section 552.022(a)(1) must be withheld under sections 552.101 and 552.102. We also will consider your exceptions to disclosure of the information that is not subject to section 552.022(a)(1).

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 exception encompasses information that other statutes make confidential. You raise section 552.101 in conjunction with section 611.002 of the Health and Safety Code, which is applicable to mental health records and provides in part:

(a) 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.

(b) Confidential communications or records may not be disclosed except as provided by Section 611.004 or 611.0045.

Health & Safety Code § 611.002(a)-(b); *see id.* § 611.001 (defining "patient" and "professional"). Sections 611.004 and 611.0045 of the Health and Safety Code provide for access to information that section 611.002 makes confidential only by certain individuals. *See id.* §§ 611.004, 611.0045; Open Records Decision No. 565 (1990). We have marked information that the city must withhold under section 611.002 unless the requestor has a right of access to that information under sections 611.004 and 611.0045.

Next, we address your claim under section 552.103 of the Government Code for the remaining information in Exhibit B and the information in Exhibit C. Section 552.103 provides in part:

(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.

Id. § 552.103(a), (c). A governmental body that claims an exception to disclosure under section 552.103 has the burden of providing relevant facts and documentation sufficient to establish the applicability of this exception to the information that it seeks to withhold. To meet this burden, the governmental body must demonstrate that (1) litigation was pending or reasonably anticipated on the date of its receipt of the request for information and (2) the information at issue is related to the pending or anticipated litigation. *See Univ. of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479 (Tex. App.—Austin 1997, no pet.); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.). Both elements of the test must be met in order for information to be excepted from disclosure under section 552.103. *See Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990).*

The question of whether litigation is reasonably anticipated must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *See Open Records Decision No. 452 at 4 (1986).* To establish that litigation is reasonably anticipated, a governmental body must provide this office with "concrete evidence showing that the claim that litigation may ensue is more than mere conjecture." *Id.* This office has concluded that a governmental body's receipt of a claim letter that it represents to be in compliance with the notice requirements of the Texas Tort Claims Act (the "TTCA"), chapter 101 of the Civil Practice and Remedies Code, is sufficient to establish that litigation is reasonably anticipated. If this representation is not made, then the receipt of the claim letter is a factor that we will consider in determining, from the totality of the circumstances presented, whether the governmental body has established that litigation is reasonably anticipated. *See Open Records Decision No. 638 at 4 (1996).*

You inform us, and have provided documentation reflecting, that the city received a notice of claim prior to its receipt of the instant request for information. You indicate that the notice of claim complies with the TTCA. You contend that the remaining information in Exhibit B and the information in Exhibit C are related to the incident that is the subject of the notice of claim. Based on your representations and documentation, we find that the city reasonably anticipated litigation when it received this request for information. We also find that the remaining information in Exhibit B and the information in Exhibit C are related to

the anticipated litigation. We therefore conclude that the city may withhold that information under section 552.103.²

In reaching this conclusion, we assume that the opposing party in the anticipated litigation has not seen or had access to any of the information in question. The purpose of section 552.103 is to enable a governmental body to protect its position in litigation by forcing parties to obtain information that is related to litigation through discovery procedures. *See* ORD 551 at 4-5. If the opposing party has seen or had access to information that is related to anticipated litigation, through discovery or otherwise, then there is no interest in withholding such information from public disclosure under section 552.103. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 349 (1982), 320 (1982). We also note that the applicability of section 552.103 ends once the related litigation concludes or is no longer reasonably anticipated. *See* Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982); Open Records Decision No. 350 (1982).

In summary: (1) the city must withhold the information that we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 611.002 of the Health and Safety Code unless the requestor has a right of access to the information under sections 611.004 and 611.0045 of the Health and Safety Code; and (2) the city may withhold the remaining information in Exhibit B and the information in Exhibit C 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 governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must file suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such a challenge, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3). If the governmental body does not file suit over 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

²As we are able to make this determination, we need not address your other arguments against disclosure of the information that is excepted under section 552.103.

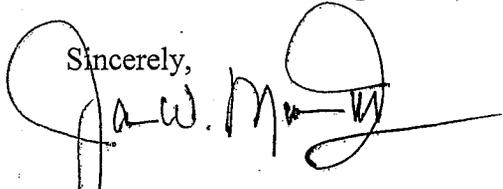
will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, then the requestor should report that failure to 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 challenge 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 "J.W. Morris, III". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "J" and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

James W. Morris, III
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JWM/ma

Ref: ID# 329488

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)