



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 1, 2014

Mr. Jonathan Miles
Open Government Attorney
Texas Department of Family and Protective Services
P.O. Box 149030
Austin, Texas 78714-9030

OR2014-21600

Dear Mr. Miles:

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# 545109 (ORR Request No. 09102014VM7).

The Texas Department of Family and Protective Services (the "department") received a request for all complaints against the requestor relating to a specified investigation. The department claims the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.103 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions the department claims and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.103 of the Government Code provides in relevant part 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 governmental body has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show 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 for information 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, orig. proceeding); *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 governmental body must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted from disclosure under section 552.103(a).

For purposes of section 552.103, “litigation” includes contested cases conducted in a quasi-judicial forum. Open Records Decision Nos. 588 at 2 (1991), 474 at 6 (1987) (disciplinary action before Texas State Board of Pharmacy), 368 at 2 (1983) (administrative hearing before Commissioner of Insurance), 301 at 1-2 (1982). Likewise, “contested cases” conducted under the Texas Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 2001 of the Government Code, constitute “litigation” for purposes of section 552.103. *See, e.g.*, ORD 588 at 7 (State Board of Insurance proceeding), 301 at 2 (hearing before Public Utilities Commission). Factors this office considers in determining whether an administrative proceeding is conducted in a quasi-judicial forum include whether the administrative proceeding provides for discovery, evidence to be heard, factual questions to be resolved, the making of a record, and whether the proceeding is an adjudicative forum of first jurisdiction with appellate review of the resulting decision without a re-adjudication of fact questions. *See* ORD 588 at 3-4.

The department asserts it “anticipates a grievance hearing from the requestor concerning any punishments that are recommended as a result of the [specified] investigation.” We understand the department to assert its grievance hearings are “litigation” because the department follows administrative procedures in handling such disputes. The department states the requestor would be entitled to a hearing before an administrative law judge. The department also explains that, at the hearing, the requestor would be entitled to present relevant evidence and testimony at the hearing, may be represented by an attorney, and is given access to documentary evidence on which the disciplinary action at issue is based. Based on the department’s representations and our review, we find the department’s administrative procedure for the dispute at issue, as described above, is conducted in a quasi-judicial forum. Thus, the department’s administrative procedure for disputes constitutes litigation for purposes of section 552.103. However, upon review, we find the

department has not demonstrated the requestor had taken concrete steps toward filing a grievance when the department received the request for information. Thus, we conclude the department has failed to demonstrate it reasonably anticipated litigation when it received the request for information. Therefore, the department may not withhold the submitted information under section 552.103(a) of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. Additionally, this office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). We note, however, the public generally has a legitimate interest in information that relates to public employment and public employees. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 542 (1990); 470 at 4 (1987) (public has legitimate interest in job qualifications and performance of public employees); 444 at 5-6 (1986) (public has legitimate interest in knowing reasons for dismissal, demotion, promotion, or resignation of public employees); 432 at 2 (1984) (scope of public employee privacy is narrow). We note the fact that a public employee is sick is public information, but specific information about illnesses is excepted from disclosure. *See* ORD 470 at 4. Upon review, we find the information the department has marked, and the additional information we have marked, satisfy the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the department must withhold the information it has marked, and the additional information we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, the department must withhold the information it has marked, and the additional information we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The department must release the remaining information.

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 responsibilities, please visit our website at http://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml, 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 may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Wheelus', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

David L. Wheelus
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

DLW/bhf

Ref: ID# 545109

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)