



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

July 29, 2014

Ms. Judi S. Rawls
Police Legal Counsel
Beaumont Police Department
P.O. Box 3827
Beaumont, Texas 77704-3827

OR2014-13139

Dear Ms. Rawls:

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# 530828 (OR 05 - 08; ORR06-42; ORR 07-01).

The Beaumont Police Department (the "department") received requests for personnel files of two named employees.¹ The department states it will make some of the requested information available to the requestor but claims some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.103 of the Government Code. We have considered the claimed exceptions and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, you inform us some of the requested information was the subject of a previous request for information, in response to which this office issued Open Records Letter No. 2014-11083 (2014). We have no indication the law, facts, and circumstances on which the prior ruling was based have changed. Accordingly, the department must continue to rely

¹The department sought and received clarification of the information requested. *See* Gov't Code § 552.222 (if request for information is unclear, governmental body may ask requestor to clarify request); *see also City of Dallas v. Abbott*, 304 S.W.3d 380, 387 (Tex. 2010) (if governmental entity, acting in good faith, requests clarification of unclear or over-broad request, ten-day period to request attorney general ruling is measured from date request is clarified).

on Open Records Letter No. 2014-11083 as a previous determination and withhold or release the identical information in accordance with that ruling.²

You claim Exhibit B is excepted from disclosure under section 552.103 of the Government Code, which 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). A governmental body claiming section 552.103 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, 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 under section 552.103(a).

This office has held that for the purposes of section 552.103, "litigation" includes "contested cases" conducted in a quasi-judicial forum. See Open Records Decision Nos. 474 (1987), 368 (1983), 336 (1982), 301 (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 Open Records Decision Nos. 588 (1991) (concerning former State Board of Insurance proceeding), 301 (1982) (concerning hearing before Public Utilities Commission). Some of the factors this office considers in determining whether an administrative proceeding is conducted in a quasi-judicial forum are

²See Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001) (so long as law, facts, and circumstances on which prior ruling was based have not changed, first type of previous determination exists where requested information is precisely same information as was addressed in prior attorney general ruling, ruling is addressed to same governmental body, and ruling concludes that information is or is not excepted from disclosure).

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* Open Records Decision No. 588 (1991).

You inform us, prior to the department's receipt of the request, one of the police officers whose information is at issue filed an appeal challenging the department's actions regarding his suspension. You state the appeal is to be considered by a third-party hearing examiner, in binding arbitration, as authorized by chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. *See* Local Gov't Code §§ 143.057, .127-.131. You also indicate the arbitration is governed by the Labor Rules of the American Arbitration Association (the "AAA"). We note that under the AAA's Labor Rules, the parties may be represented by counsel, witnesses may be required to testify under oath, an arbitrator authorized by law to subpoena witnesses and documents may do so, and the arbitrator is the judge of the relevance and materiality of the evidence. Thus, we understand you to assert the arbitration constitutes litigation of a judicial or quasi-judicial nature for purposes of section 552.103. *See generally* ORD 301 (discussing meaning of "litigation" under predecessor to section 552.103).

Based on your representations and our review of the submitted documents, we find the department was a party to pending litigation on the date it received the request for information. You assert Exhibit B relates to the issue in the pending appeal. Upon review, we find the information at issue is related to the pending litigation. Accordingly, we conclude the department may withhold Exhibit B under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

However, once information has been obtained by all parties to the litigation through discovery or otherwise, no section 552.103 interest exists with respect to that information. Open Records Decision Nos. 349 (1982), 320 (1982). Thus, information that has either been obtained from or provided to the opposing party in the pending litigation is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.103, and it must be disclosed. We also note the applicability of section 552.103 ends once the litigation has been concluded.

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 section encompasses information protected by other statutes, including the Medical Practice Act (the "MPA"), subtitle B of title 3 of the Occupations Code. *See* Occ. Code §§ 151.001-168.202. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in relevant part the following:

- (a) A communication between a physician and a patient, relative to or in connection with any professional services as a physician to the patient, is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

(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.

Id. § 159.002(a)-(c). Information that is subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See id.* §§ 159.002, .004. This office has concluded the protection afforded by section 159.002 extends only to records created by either a physician or someone under the supervision of a physician. Upon review, we find you have not established any of the information in Exhibit D consists of records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that are created or maintained by a physician. Thus, the information in Exhibit D is not confidential under the MPA, and the department may not withhold it from release on that ground.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also 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). Upon review, we find some of the submitted information satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation*. Accordingly, the department must withhold this information, which we have marked, under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, we conclude the remaining information is not confidential under common-law privacy, and the department may not withhold it under section 552.101 on that ground.

We note the submitted information includes information that is excepted from disclosure under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code.³ Section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure "information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Gov't Code § 552.102(a). The Texas Supreme Court has held section 552.102(a) excepts from disclosure the dates of birth of state employees in the payroll database of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. *Tex.*

³The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 at 2 (1987), 480 at 5 (1987).

Comptroller of Pub. Accounts v. Attorney Gen. of Tex., 354 S.W.3d 336 (Tex. 2010). The department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.102(a) of the Government Code.

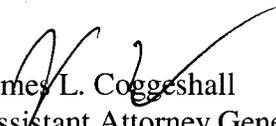
Section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure the home addresses, home telephone numbers, emergency contact information, and social security number of a peace officer, as well as information that reveals whether the peace officer has family members, regardless of whether the peace officer complies with section 552.024 or section 552.1175 of the Government Code.⁴ Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(2). The department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code.

To conclude, the department must continue to rely on Open Records Letter No. 2014-11083 as a previous determination and withhold or release the identical information in accordance with that ruling. The department may withhold Exhibit B under section 552.103 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy and under sections 552.102 and 552.117(a)(2) of the Government Code. 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,


James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JLC/sdk

⁴“Peace officer” is defined by article 2.12 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.

Ref: ID# 530828

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)