



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

October 19, 2017

Mr. James Kopp
Assistant City Attorney
City of San Antonio
P.O. Box 839966
San Antonio, Texas 78283-3966

OR2017-23967

Dear Mr. Kopp:

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# 680810 (COSA File No.: W178197).

The City of San Antonio (the "city") received a request for information related to a specified automotive accident. You claim the submitted 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 representative sample of information.¹

Initially, we note the submitted information contains copies of a CR-3 crash report form completed pursuant to chapter 550 of the Transportation Code. 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. Section 552.101 encompasses information subject to chapter 550 of the Transportation Code. Section 550.065 applies only to a written report of a crash required under section 550.061, 550.062, or 601.004. Transp. Code § 550.065(a)(1). Chapter 550 requires the creation of

¹We assume that the "representative sample" of records submitted to this office is truly representative of the requested records as a whole. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 499 (1988), 497 (1988). This open records letter does not reach, and therefore does not authorize the withholding of, any other requested records to the extent that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

a written report when the crash resulted in injury to or the death of a person or damage to the property of any person to the apparent extent of \$1,000 or more. *Id.* §§ 550.061 (operator's accident report), .062 (officer's accident report). A crash report is privileged and for the confidential use of the Texas Department of Transportation or a local governmental agency of Texas that has use for the information for accident prevention purposes. *Id.* § 550.065(b). However, a governmental entity shall release a crash report in accordance with subsection (c). *Id.* § 550.065(c). Section 550.065(c) provides a governmental entity shall release a crash report to a person or entity listed under this subsection. *Id.* § 550.065(c). Here, the requestor represents a person involved in the crash. *See id.* § 550.065(c)(4)(B). Although you assert section 552.103 to withhold this information, a statutory right of access prevails over the Act's general exceptions to public disclosure. *See, e.g.*, Open Records Decision Nos. 613 at 4 (1993) (exceptions in Act cannot impinge on statutory right of access to information), 451 (1986) (specific statutory right of access provisions overcome general exception to disclosure under the Act). Because section 552.103 is a general exception under the Act, the requestor's statutory access under section 550.065(c) prevails and the city may not withhold the CR-3 crash report form under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

Next, we note some of the submitted information is subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.022(a) provides, in relevant part:

(a) [T]he following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure unless made confidential under this chapter or other law:

(1) a completed report, audit, evaluation, or investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body, except as provided by Section 552.108[.]

Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(1). The remaining information includes a completed crash evaluation report that is subject to section 552.022(a)(1). The city must release this information pursuant to section 552.022(a)(1) unless it is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code or is made confidential under the Act or other law. *See id.* You seek to withhold this information subject to section 552.022(a)(1) under section 552.103 of the Government Code. However, section 552.103 is discretionary in nature and does not make information confidential under the Act. *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 Gov't Code § 552.103); *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions). Therefore, the city may not withhold the information subject to section 552.022(a)(1) under section 552.103 of the Government Code. However, because section 552.101 of the Government Code protects information made confidential under law, we will address its applicability to the information at issue. We will also consider your

argument under section 552.103 for the remaining information not subject to section 552.022.

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).

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 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." *Id.* In Open Records Decision No. 638 (1996), this office stated a governmental body has met its burden of showing litigation is reasonably anticipated by representing it received a notice-of-claim letter that is in compliance with the Texas Tort Claims Act ("TTCA"), chapter 101 of the Civil Practices and Remedies Code, or an applicable municipal ordinance.

You state the city received a notice-of-claim letter before receiving the instant request for information and the notice complies with the requirements of the TTCA. Thus, we find the city reasonably anticipated litigation when it received the request for information. We also find you have established the information at issue is related to the anticipated litigation for purposes of section 552.103(a). Therefore, with the exception of the submitted CR-3 crash

report form and the information subject to section 552.022(a)(1) of the Government Code, the city may withhold the submitted information under section 552.103(a) of the Government Code.²

However, once the information has been obtained by all parties to the anticipated litigation, no section 552.103(a) interest exists with respect to that information. Open Records Decision No. 349 at 2 (1982). We also note the applicability of section 552.103(a) ends when the litigation has concluded. Attorney General Opinion MW-575 at 2 (1982); Open Records Decision Nos. 350 at 3 (1982), 349 at 2.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 143.089 of the Local Government Code. You state the city is a civil service city under chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. Section 143.089 provides for the maintenance of two different types of personnel files for each police officer employed by a civil service city: one that must be maintained as part of the officer's civil service file and another that the police department may maintain for its own internal use. *See* Local Gov't Code § 143.089(a), (g). Under section 143.089(a), the officer's civil service file must contain certain specified items, including commendations, periodic evaluations by the police officer's supervisor, and documents relating to any misconduct in any instance in which the department took disciplinary action against the officer under chapter 143 of the Local Government Code. *Id.* § 143.089(a)(1)-(3). Chapter 143 prescribes the following types of disciplinary actions: removal, suspension, demotion, and uncompensated duty. *Id.* §§ 143.051-.055; *see* Attorney General Opinion JC-0257 (2000) (written reprimand is not disciplinary action for purposes of Local Gov't Code chapter 143). In cases in which a police department investigates a police officer's misconduct and takes disciplinary action against an officer, it is required by section 143.089(a)(2) to place all investigatory records relating to the investigation and disciplinary action, including background documents such as complaints, witness statements, and documents of like nature from individuals who were not in a supervisory capacity, in the police officer's civil service file maintained under section 143.089(a). *See Abbott v. Corpus Christi*, 109 S.W.3d 113, 122 (Tex. App.—Austin 2003, no pet.).

All investigatory materials in a case resulting in disciplinary action are "from the employing department" when they are held by or are in the possession of the department because of its investigation into a police officer's misconduct, and the department must forward them to the civil service commission for placement in the civil service personnel file. *Id.* Such records may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.089 of the Local Government Code. *See* Local Gov't Code § 143.089(f); Open Records Decision No. 562 at 6 (1990). Information relating to alleged misconduct or disciplinary action taken must be removed from the police officer's civil service file if the police department determines that there is insufficient evidence to sustain the charge of

²As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

misconduct or that the disciplinary action was taken without just cause. *See* Local Gov't Code § 143.089(b)-(c).

Section 143.089(g) authorizes a police department to maintain, for its own use, a separate and independent internal personnel file relating to a police officer. *See id.* § 143.089(g). Section 143.089(g) provides as follows:

A fire or police department may maintain a personnel file on a fire fighter or police officer employed by the department for the department's use, but the department may not release any information contained in the department file to any agency or person requesting information relating to a fire fighter or police officer. The department shall refer to the director or the director's designee a person or agency that requests information that is maintained in the fire fighter's or police officer's personnel file.

Id. In *City of San Antonio v. Texas Attorney General*, 851 S.W.2d 946 (Tex. App.—Austin 1993, writ denied), the court addressed a request for information contained in a police officer's personnel file maintained by the police department for its use and the applicability of section 143.089(g) to that file. The records included in the departmental personnel file related to complaints against the police officer for which no disciplinary action was taken. The court determined section 143.089(g) made these records confidential. *See City of San Antonio*, 851 S.W.2d at 949; *see also City of San Antonio v. San Antonio Express-News*, 47 S.W.3d 556 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 2000, pet. denied) (restricting confidentiality under Local Gov't Code § 143.089(g) to "information reasonably related to a police officer's or fire fighter's employment relationship"); Attorney General Opinion JC-0257 at 6-7 (addressing functions of Local Gov't Code § 143.089(a) and (g) files).

You state the information at issue is maintained in the internal files of the city's police department (the "department") created pursuant to section 143.089(g). You state the information at issue pertains to an administrative investigation that had not resulted in disciplinary action at the time the instant request was received. However, the information at issue includes a CR-3 crash report. As noted above, a governmental entity shall release a crash report in accordance with subsection (c). Transp. Code § 550.065(c). Section 550.065(c) provides a governmental entity shall release a crash report to a person or entity listed under this subsection. *Id.* § 550.065(c). Here, the requestor represents a person involved in the crash. *See id.* § 550.065(c)(4)(B). As such, this requestor has a right of access to the CR-3 crash report pursuant to section 550.065(c).

Thus, there is a conflict between the confidentiality under section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code and the right of access to the accident report provided to this requestor under section 550.065(c) of the Transportation Code. Where information falls within both a general and specific statutory provision, the specific provision prevails over the general statute, unless the general provision was enacted later and there is clear evidence that the

legislature intended the general provision to prevail. *See* Gov't Code 311.026 (where general statutory provision conflicts with specific provision, specific provision prevails as exception to general provision); *City of Lake Dallas v. Lake Cities Mun. Util. Auth.*, 555 S.W.2d 163, 168 (Tex. Civ. App.—Fort Worth 1977, writ ref'd n.r.e.). In this instance, we find section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code generally applies to a police department's internal files. Section 550.065(c) of the Transportation Code, however, applies specifically to accident report forms. Accordingly, we find the right of access provided to this requestor under section 550.065(c) prevails over the general confidentiality of section 143.089(g). Therefore, the city must release the submitted CR-3 crash report to this requestor under section 550.065(c) of the Transportation Code.

Further, we note the information subject to section 552.022(a)(1) of the Government Code may be maintained by the city independently of any officer's personnel file. The request for information does not specifically seek information from an officer's personnel file. Instead, the requestor seeks information pertaining to the automotive accident at issue. Because the requestor generally asks for information about the specified automotive accident, involving a city police officer, both the officer's personnel file and any copies of investigatory materials the city maintains for law enforcement purposes are responsive. The city may not engraft the confidentiality afforded to records under section 143.089(g) to records that exist independently of the internal files. Thus, to the extent the information subject to section 552.022(a)(1) of the Government Code is maintained solely in an officer's department file, it is confidential under section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code. However, to the extent this information is maintained outside an officer's department file, the city may not withhold this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code.

In summary, the city must release the submitted CR-3 crash report to this requestor under section 550.065(c) of the Transportation Code. To the extent the information subject to section 552.022(a)(1) of the Government Code, which we have marked, is maintained solely in an officer's department file, the city must withhold this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 143.089(g) of the Local Government Code. To the extent the information subject to section 552.022(a)(1) is maintained outside an officer's department file, the city must release this information. The city may withhold the remaining information under section 552.103(a) of the Government Code.

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 "Erin Groff". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Erin Groff
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

EMG/sb

Ref: ID# 680810

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)