



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

August 11, 2017

Ms. Lori Fixley Winland
Counsel for the North East Texas Regional Mobility Authority
Locke Lord, LLP
600 Congress Avenue, Suite 2200
Austin, Texas 78701

OR2017-18319

Dear Ms. Winland:

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# 671020.

The North East Texas Regional Mobility Authority (the "authority"), which you represent, received a request for specified information related to a specified incident. You state you will release some information. You state the authority will redact information subject to section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code pursuant to section 552.024 of the Government Code, and access device numbers under section 552.136 of the Government Code, and e-mail addresses under section 552.137 of the Government Code in accordance with Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009).¹ You claim the submitted information is

¹Section 552.024 of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact from public release a current or former official or employee's home address and telephone number, emergency contact information, social security number, and family member information excepted from disclosure under section 552.117(a)(1) without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act, if the employee timely elected to withhold such information. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.024(a)-(c), .117(a)(1). Section 552.136 of the Government Code permits a governmental body to withhold the information described in section 552.136(b) without the necessity of seeking a decision from this office. *See id.* § 552.136(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.136(e). *See id.* § 552.136(d), (e). Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office. *See id.* § 552.147(b).

excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.107, 552.111, and 552.130 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.²

Section 552.103 of the Government Code provides:

(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 was 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, 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 governmental body must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under section 552.103(a). ORD 551 at 4.

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 demonstrate that litigation is reasonably anticipated, the governmental body must furnish concrete evidence that litigation involving a specific matter is realistically contemplated and is more than mere conjecture. *Id.* Concrete evidence to support a claim that litigation is reasonably anticipated may include, for example, the governmental body's receipt of a letter containing a specific threat to sue the governmental body from an attorney for a potential opposing party. Open Records Decision No. 555 (1990); *see* Open Records Decision No. 518 at 5 (1989) (litigation

²We assume 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 those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

must be “realistically contemplated”). On the other hand, this office has determined if an individual publicly threatens to bring suit against a governmental body, but does not actually take objective steps toward filing suit, litigation is not reasonably anticipated. *See* Open Records Decision No. 331 (1982). Further, the fact that a potential opposing party has hired an attorney who makes a request for information does not establish that litigation is reasonably anticipated. Open Records Decision No. 361 (1983).

You assert the authority anticipates litigation arising from the specified accident. On the same day the authority received the request for information, the authority received correspondence, which you have provided to our office, from an attorney representing the children of one of the individuals killed during the accident. In the correspondence, the attorney states the authority “must immediately suspend the normal retention and destruction policies for documents, electronic or magnetic data, and tangible things and must preserve and retain all documents, electronic or magnetic data, and tangible things relating to occurrence or transactions discussed in [the retention] letter.” The attorney further states failure to maintain relevant records “may constitute ‘spoilation of evidence’ and subject [the authority] to legal claims for damages or monetary sanctions.” Based on your representations, our review of the submitted information, and the totality of the circumstances, we find the authority reasonably anticipated litigation on the date the request was received. You also represent, and we agree, the information at issue is related to the anticipated litigation for purposes of section 552.103. Accordingly, the authority may withhold the submitted information under section 552.103 of the Government Code.³

Generally, however, 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). Thus, information that has either been obtained from or provided to the opposing parties in the anticipated litigation is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.103(a), and it must be disclosed. 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).

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

³As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure.

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 "Emily Buchanan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letter of each name being capitalized and prominent.

Emily Buchanan
Attorney
Open Records Division

EB/eb

Ref: ID# 671020

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)