



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

September 12, 2019

Mr. Howard M. Cohen
Schwartz, Page & Harding, L.L.P.
Attorneys for the District
1300 Post Oak Boulevard Suite 1400
Houston, Texas 77056

OR2019-25628

Dear Mr. Cohen:

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#783117.

The Harris-Montgomery Counties Municipal Utility District No. 386 (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for computer models of flooding within the district, as well as reports and presentations created by specified firms. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.103 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, 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 We note we asked the district to provide additional information pursuant to section 552.303 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 552.303(c)-(d) (if attorney general determines that information in addition that required by section 552.301 is necessary to render decision, written notice of that fact shall be given to governmental body and requestor, and governmental body shall submit necessary additional information to attorney general not later than seventh calendar day after date of receipt of notice). We have received and considered the correspondence sent by the district pursuant to that request.

- (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 submitted information includes a completed engineering report which is subject to section 552.022(a)(1). The district 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.* § 552.022(a)(1). Although you raise section 552.103 of the Government Code for the completed report, this exception 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 section 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 district may not withhold the engineering report under section 552.103 of the Government Code. However, as section 552.101 of the Government Code can make information confidential under the Act, we will consider the applicability of that section to the completed report subject to section 552.022(a)(1). We will also consider your argument against disclosure of the information not subject to section 552.022 of the Government 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 of the Government Code encompasses information protected by other statutes. As part of the Texas Homeland Security Act, sections 418.176 through*418.182 were added to chapter 418 of the Government Code. These provisions make confidential certain information related to terrorism. You assert the submitted information is made confidential by section 418.181 of the Government Code. Section 418.181 provides;

Those documents or portions of documents in the possession of a governmental entity are confidential if they identify the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure to an act of terrorism.

Id. § 418.181. The fact that information may relate to a governmental body's security concerns does not make the information *per se* confidential under the Texas Homeland Security Act. *See* Open Records Decision No. 649 at 3 (1996) (language of confidentiality provision controls scope of its protection). Furthermore, the mere recitation by a governmental body of a statute's key terms is not sufficient to demonstrate the applicability of a claimed provision. As with any exception to disclosure, a governmental body asserting one of the confidentiality provisions of the Texas Homeland Security Act must adequately explain how the responsive records fall within the scope of the claimed provision. *See*

Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A) (governmental body must explain how claimed exception to disclosure applies).

You inform us the information at issue reveals the technical details of proposed flood barriers, including materials to be used and design specifications. You assert “the public health and safety would . . . be jeopardized if the flood barrier was compromised[.]” *Id.* §418.181. You assert, and we agree, the district’s flood barrier is critical infrastructure. *See generally id.* § 421.001 (defining “critical infrastructure” to include “all public or private assets, systems, and functions vital to the security, governance, public health and safety, economy, or morale of the state or the nation”). Based on your arguments and our review, we find you have demonstrated release of the information we marked would identify the technical details of particular vulnerabilities of the district’s flood barrier to an act of terrorism. Thus, the district must withhold the information we marked in the engineering report and the powerpoint presentation under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.181 of the Government Code. The remaining portion of the preliminary engineering report must be released pursuant to 552.022(a)(1).

Section 552.103 of the Government Code provides, in relevant 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.

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, 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). 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 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).

You state, and provide supporting documentation showing, prior to the district's receipt of the instant request, the district received a letter from the requestor stating he is an attorney representing numerous homeowners whose properties lie within the district. In the letter, the attorney states he is notifying the district that it may be added as a party to the pending suit. The representation letter also directs the district to preserve any and all evidence relating to the suit or risk the presumption that the evidence was willfully destroyed. Thus, you state on the date the district received the request for information, the district reasonably anticipated litigation to which the district would be a party. Based on your representations and our review, we find the district reasonably anticipated litigation on the date the request was received. You also represent, and we agree, the submitted video imaging and the remaining portion of the powerpoint presentation are related to the anticipated litigation for purposes of section 552.103. Accordingly, the district may withhold the submitted video imaging and the remaining portion of the powerpoint presentation under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

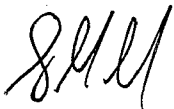
Generally, however, once information has been obtained by all parties to the litigation through discovery or otherwise, no section 552.103(a) interest exists with respect to that information. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 349 (1982), 320 (1982). Thus, information that has either been obtained from or provided to all parties to the anticipated litigation is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.103(a) and must be disclosed. Further, the applicability of section 552.103(a) ends once the litigation has been concluded or is no longer anticipated. *See* Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 350 (1982).

In summary, the district must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 418.181 of the Government Code. The remaining portion of the engineering report and the powerpoint presentation must be released pursuant to 552.022(a)(1). The district may withhold the submitted video imaging and the remaining portion of the powerpoint presentation under section 552.103 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 <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/what-expect-after-ruling-issued> or call the OAG's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Public Information Act may be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the OAG, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Sean McCormick
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

SMC/eb

Ref: ID# 783117

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)