



April 19, 2001

Ms. R. Yvette Clark
General Counsel
Stephen F. Austin State University
P.O. Box 13065, SFA Station
Nacogdoches, Texas 75962-3065

OR2001-1564

Dear Ms. Clark:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 146225.

Stephen F. Austin State University (the "university") received a written request for "all written complaints filed with the Texas Municipal Police Association concerning William A. Hill and/or other officers within the SFASU University Police Department between January 1999 through January 2001." You state that the university made a good faith effort to relate the request to records held by the university and that four documents, three of which have been released to the requestor, were identified as being responsive to the request. You contend that the document that you seek to withhold is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, and 552.117 of the Government Code.

Because section 552.103 is the more inclusive exception you raise, we will address it first. Under section 552.103(a) and (c), the test for meeting this burden is a showing that (1) litigation involving the governmental body is pending or reasonably anticipated at the time of the records request, and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *See also University of Tex. Law Sch. v. Texas 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). A governmental body must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under section 552.103.

You contend that the information at issue relates to reasonably anticipated litigation against the university. To establish that 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." Open Records Decision No. 452 (1986) at 4. 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.¹ Open Records Decision No. 555 (1990); *see* Open Records Decision No. 518 (1989) at 5 (litigation must be "realistically contemplated"). On the other hand, this office has determined that 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). Nor does the mere fact that an individual hires an attorney and alleges damages serve to establish that litigation is reasonably anticipated. Open Records Decision No. 361 (1983) at 2. Whether litigation is reasonably anticipated must be determined on a case-by-case basis. Open Records Decision No. 452 (1986) at 4.

Although you have submitted to this office for review correspondence to the university from two attorneys representing the complainant and a university employee, respectively, neither correspondence contains a threat of litigation against the university or any of its employees. We therefore conclude that you have not met your burden of demonstrating that litigation regarding the complaint was reasonably anticipated when the university received the records request. Consequently, the information at issue may not be withheld pursuant to section 552.103.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code protects "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision," including information coming within the common law right of privacy. *Industrial Found. v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 683-85 (Tex. 1976) (common law privacy protects information that is highly intimate or embarrassing, such that its release would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and is of no legitimate concern to the public). The information at issue concerns a sexual harassment complaint. In *Morales v. Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d 519 (Tex. App.--El Paso 1992, writ denied), the court addressed the applicability of the common law privacy doctrine to files of an investigation of allegations of sexual harassment. The investigatory files at issue in *Ellen* contained individual witness and victim statements, an affidavit given by the individual accused of the misconduct in response to the allegations, and the conclusions of the board of inquiry that conducted the investigation.

¹In addition, this office has concluded that litigation was reasonably anticipated when the potential opposing party took the following objective steps toward litigation: filed a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, *see* Open Records Decision No. 336 (1982); hired an attorney who made a demand for disputed payments and threatened to sue if the payments were not made promptly, *see* Open Records Decision No. 346 (1982); and threatened to sue on several occasions and hired an attorney, *see* Open Records Decision No. 288 (1981).

The court held that the names of witnesses and their detailed affidavits regarding allegations of sexual harassment are exactly the types of information specifically excluded from disclosure under the privacy doctrine as described in *Industrial Foundation. Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d at 525. However, the court ordered the release of the affidavit of the person under investigation. *Id.* The *Ellen* court also ordered the disclosure of the summary of the investigation with the identities of the victims and witnesses deleted from the documents, noting that the public interest in the matter was sufficiently served by disclosure of such documents and that in that particular instance “the public [did] not possess a legitimate interest in the identities of the individual witnesses, nor the details of their personal statements.” *Id.*

In this instance, however, you have submitted to this office no evidence that the university has released to the public details of the alleged misconduct. Consequently, we have no basis for concluding that the university has sufficiently informed the public of the details of the allegations. We therefore conclude in this instance that only the identity of the victim of the alleged sexual harassment must be withheld from the public on privacy grounds in accordance with *Ellen*.

Finally, you contend that the home telephone number of a police officer is excepted from public disclosure under section 552.117 of the Government Code. Section 552.117(2) of the Government Code requires the university to withhold, among other things, the home telephone number of a peace officer, as defined by article 2.12, Code of Criminal Procedure. Unlike other public employees, a peace officer need not affirmatively claim confidentiality for this information. Open Records Decision No. 488 (1988); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 506 (1988). We agree that the university must withhold the officer’s home telephone number pursuant to section 552.117(2) of the Government Code.

In summary, the only information contained in the requested complaint that is excepted from public disclosure is the complainant’s name and home telephone number. The university must release to the requestor the remaining information in the complaint.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records 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 records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov’t Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general

have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at 877/673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.--Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the General Services Commission at 512/475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Michael J. Burns
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MJB/RWP/seg

Ref: ID# 146225

Encl. Submitted documents

cc: Mr. Aaron Bitter
Pine Log Editor
P.O. Box 13049, SFA Station
Nacogdoches, Texas 75962
(w/o enclosures)