



June 5, 2001

Mr. Michael Ball
Navarro Mills Water Supply Corporation
1160 FM 667
Purdon, Texas 76679

OR2001-2325

Dear Mr. Ball:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 148046.

The Navarro Mills Water Supply Corporation (the "NMWSC") received a request for the petition and any other documents concerning the charges made therein and used in an attempt to oust the requestors from the NMWSC's board of directors. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.103 and 552.301(b) of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

We note that you raise section 552.301(b) of the Government Code as an exception to disclosure. From your language regarding a third party's privacy, however, we believe you meant section 552.305 which states in relevant part that "[i]n a case in which information is requested under this chapter and a person's privacy or property interests may be involved . . . a governmental body may decline to release the information *for the purpose of requesting an attorney general decision.*" Gov't Code § 552.305 (emphasis added). Consequently, section 552.305 is not an exception to public disclosure under chapter 552, but rather procedural guidance a governmental body may follow when seeking an attorney general's decision. Because you believe a third party's privacy may be implicated, we will consider your privacy assertion.

Common law privacy protects information if (1) the information contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) the information is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Industrial Found.*

v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd., 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976), *cert. denied*, 430 U.S. 931 (1977). We have reviewed the submitted documents and conclude they do not contain information protected by a common law right to privacy.

Next, you contend the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.103 of the Government Code. Section 552.103 states in pertinent part:

(a) Information is excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021 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 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 the 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 the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

NMWSC 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, and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *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 5 (1990). NMWSC must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under section 552.103(a).

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 at 4 (1986). 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

¹ In 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).

Records Decision No. 518 at 5 (1989) (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).

You explain that Mr. Monthey, an employee of NMWSC, was allegedly assaulted by a member of the NMWSC board of directors and that he has now hired an attorney, Mr. Jim Hering, to represent him. You further state that included by reference is the complaint filed with the Navarro County District Attorney's Office docket number 49193M01 - case number 0078M2001. After reviewing your arguments and the submitted documents, we conclude that litigation is reasonably anticipated in this instance, and that the submitted information is related to the anticipated litigation for the purposes of section 552.103(a).

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 party in the anticipated litigation is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.103(a), and it must be disclosed. Consequently, the attorney's claim letter may not be withheld under section 552.103. 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). Except for the section 552.117 information discussed below, you must release the claim letter.

Section 552.117 may be applicable to some of the information in the claim letter. Section 552.117 excepts from disclosure the home addresses and telephone numbers, social security numbers, and family member information of current or former officials or employees of a governmental body who request that this information be kept confidential under section 552.024. Whether a particular piece of information is protected by section 552.117 must be determined at the time the request for it is made. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). Therefore, the NMWSC may only withhold information under section 552.117 on behalf of current or former officials or employees who made a request for confidentiality under section 552.024 prior to the date on which the request for this information was made. For those employees who timely elected to keep their personal information confidential, the NMWSC must withhold the employees' home addresses. The NMWSC may not withhold this information under section 552.117 for those employees who did not make a timely election to keep the information confidential.

Lastly, you have submitted the minutes of the board of directors meeting held February 15, 2001. Section 551.022 of the Government Code expressly provides that the "minutes and tape recordings of an open meeting are public records and shall be available for public inspection and copying on request to the governmental body's chief administrative officer or the officer's designee." These are public records pursuant to the Open Meetings Act. Gov't Code § 551.022. Therefore, the minutes from the February 15, 2001 board

meeting may not be withheld from disclosure pursuant to section 552.103 and must be released to the requestor.

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).

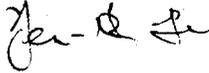
If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.--Austin 1992, no writ).

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,



Yen-Ha Le
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

YHL/DBF/seg

Ref: ID# 148046

Encl. Marked documents

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