



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

January 11, 2008

Ms. Paula J. Alexander
General Counsel
Metropolitan Transit Authority of Harris County
P.O. Box 61429
Houston, Texas 77208

OR2008-00625

Dear Ms. Alexander:

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# 299416.

The Metropolitan Transit Authority of Harris County (the "authority") received a request for all expense records for all authority senior managers and board members since January 1, 2006, and for e-mails between a named authority employee and any member of the authority's board sent since January 1, 2007. You state you will release some information to the requestor, but claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.103, 552.105, and 552.111 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we must address the authority's obligations under section 552.301 of the Government Code. Pursuant to section 552.301(b), a governmental body must ask for a decision from this office and state the exceptions that apply not later than the tenth business day after the date of receiving the written request. Gov't Code § 552.301(b). Additionally, pursuant to section 552.301(e), a governmental body is required to submit to this office within fifteen business days of receiving an open records request (1) general written comments stating the reasons why the stated exceptions apply that would allow the information to be withheld, (2) a copy of the written request for information, (3) a signed statement or sufficient evidence showing the date the governmental body received the written request, and (4) a copy of the specific information requested or representative samples, labeled to indicate which exceptions apply to which parts of the documents. *Id.*

§ 552.301(e). You assert the authority received the present request for information on October 17, 2007. However, you explain that the requestor also made a request for information on October 1, 2007 for which the authority sought a clarification. *See id.* § 552.222 (if request for information is unclear, governmental body may ask requestor to clarify request); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 31 (1974) (when presented with broad requests for information rather than for specific records, governmental body may advise requestor of types of information available so that request may be properly narrowed). Although you did not submit the authority's request for clarification, you have submitted the communications received from the requestor on October 1 and October 17. You contend that the letter sent by the requestor on October 17 constituted a new request for information. Upon review of the letters at issue, we do not agree. Instead, we consider the requestor's communication on October 17 with the authority to be a clarification of the original request, rather than a new request for information. Therefore, we find that the requestor did not make a new request for information on October 17, but instead clarified his request of October 1.

When a governmental body requests a clarification under section 552.222, the deadlines of section 552.301(b) are tolled until the governmental body receives a response to its clarification request. *See* Open Records Decision No. 663 at 5 (1999). You do not inform us when the authority sought clarification of the request for information received on October 1. Since we are unable to calculate whether or to what extent the deadlines mandated by section 552.301 have been tolled, we find that the authority failed to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301 of the Government Code.

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301 results in the legal presumption that the information is public. Information that is presumed public must be released unless a governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information to overcome this presumption. Gov't Code § 552.302; *see also Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381-82 (Tex. App.—Austin 1990, no writ) (governmental body must make compelling demonstration to overcome presumption of openness); Open Records Decision No. 319 (1982). Generally speaking, a compelling reason to withhold information exists where some other source of law makes the information confidential or where third party interests are at stake. Open Records Decision No. 150 at 2 (1977). Sections 552.103, 552.105, and 552.111 of the Government Code are discretionary exceptions to disclosure that protect a governmental body's interests and may be waived. *See* Gov't Code § 552.007; *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); Open Record Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions). Thus, the authority may not withhold any of the submitted information under sections 552.103, 552.105, or 552.111. We note that in this instance some of the submitted information is subject to section 552.137

of the Government Code. Because this section can provide a compelling reason to overcome this presumption, we will apply this exception to the submitted information.¹

Section 552.137 of the Government Code states that “an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body is confidential and not subject to disclosure under [the Act],” unless the owner of the e-mail address has affirmatively consented to its public disclosure. Gov’t Code § 552.137(a)-(b). The authority must withhold the e-mail addresses that we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code unless the owners have affirmatively consented to their disclosure. The remaining information 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 file suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such a challenge, 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, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, 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 challenge that decision by suing the governmental

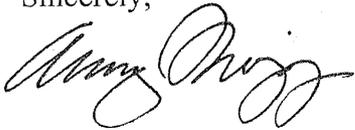
¹The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception like section 552.137 on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. 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 Office of the Attorney General 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,



Amy L.S. Shipp
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

ALS/mcf

Ref: ID# 299416

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Wayne Dolcefino
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(w/o enclosures)