



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 7, 2008

Mr. Paul M. Lanagan
Fisher & Phillips LLP
1601 Elm Street, Thanksgiving Tower, Suite 4343
Dallas, Texas 75201

OR2008-13724

Dear Mr. Lanagan:

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# 324568.

Weatherford College (the "college"), which you represent, received two requests from the same requestor for fifty-three categories of information, including information about the requestor's client. You state that the college does not have some of the requested information.¹ It also appears that the college redacted information pursuant to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), 20 U.S.C. § 1232g.² You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.102 and 552.103 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.³

¹The Act does not require a governmental body to disclose information that did not exist when the request for information was received. *Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex.App.-San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision No. 452 at 3 (1986).

²We note that our office is prohibited from reviewing these education records to determine whether appropriate redactions under FERPA have been made; therefore, we will not address the applicability of FERPA to any of the submitted records.

³We assume that 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 that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

Initially, you inform us that the college asked the requestor for clarification of some of the requested information. *See* Gov't Code § 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). You inform us that the requestor has not yet responded to this request for clarification; therefore, the college is not required to release any responsive information for which it sought clarification. But if the requestor responds to the clarification request, the department must seek a ruling from this office before withholding any responsive information from the requestor. *See* Open Records Decision No. 663 (1999) (ten-business-day deadline tolled while governmental body awaits clarification).

We next note that the college has redacted information from the submitted documents that it seeks to withhold. You do not assert, nor does our review of our records indicate, that the college has been authorized to withhold any such information without seeking a ruling from this office. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(a); Open Records Decision No. 673 (2000). Because we can discern the nature of the information that has been redacted, being deprived of this information does not inhibit our ability to make a ruling in this instance. Nevertheless, be advised that a failure to provide this office with requested information generally deprives us of the ability to determine whether information may be withheld and leaves this office with no alternative other than ordering that the redacted information be released. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301(e)(1)(D) (governmental body must provide this office with copy of "specific information requested"), 552.302.

Pages 393-398 of the submitted information consist of minutes of open meetings of the college's board of directors. Minutes of open meetings are specifically made public under the Open Meetings Act, chapter 551 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 551.022 (minutes and tape recordings of open meeting are public records and shall be available for public inspection and copying on request to governmental body's chief administrative officer or officer's designee). The exceptions to disclosure found in the Act do not apply to information that other statutes make public. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 623 at 3 (1994), 525 at 3 (1989). Therefore, the college must release pages 393-398 to the requestor.

The submitted information also contains completed reports and evaluations, contracts, job announcements, and other documents subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.022(a) provides the following:

Without limiting the amount or kind of information that is public information under this chapter, the following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure under this chapter unless they are expressly confidential under other law:

(1) a completed report, audit, evaluation, or investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body, except as provided by Section 552.108;

(2) the name, sex, ethnicity, salary, title, and dates of employment of each employee and officer of a governmental body;

(3) information in an account, voucher, or contract relating to the receipt or expenditure of public or other funds by a governmental body;

...

(15) information regarded as open to the public under an agency's policies[.]

Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(1)-(3), (15). Pages 5-166, 176-177, 184-188, 190, 193-207, 306-307, 312-313, 317, 319-321, 323, 414-483, 606-615, 629, and 633-638 of the submitted documents are subject to section 552.022. Although you assert this information is excepted under section 552.103 of the Government Code, this section is a discretionary exception under the Act and does not constitute "other law" for purposes of section 552.022. *See Dallas Area Rapid Transit*, 4 S.W.3d at 475-76; Open Records Decision No. 542 at 4 (1990) (statutory predecessor to section 552.103 may be waived). Accordingly, the college may not withhold these pages under section 552.103. However, section 552.102 of the Government Code does constitute other law for purposes of section 552.022; therefore, we will consider whether any of the information subject to section 552.022 is excepted under this section.

Section 552.102(a) of the Government Code excepts from required public disclosure "information in a personnel file, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." This exception applies when the release of information would result in a violation of the common-law right to privacy. *Hubert v. Harte-Hanks Tex. Newspapers*, 652 S.W.2d 546 (Tex. App.—Austin 1983, writ ref'd n.r.e.). The common-law right to privacy protects information that (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts about a person's private affairs such that its release would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person and (2) is of no legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976). The types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *Id.* at 683. The documents subject to section 552.022 do not contain intimate or embarrassing information; therefore, the college may not withhold any of this information under section 552.102.

You assert that the remaining information is excepted under section 552.103 of the Government Code, which provides as follows:

(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 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 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).

The mere chance of litigation will not trigger section 552.103(a). 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.* Whether litigation is reasonably anticipated must be determined on a case-by-case basis. Open Records Decision No. 452 at 4 (1986).

This office has stated that a pending complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (the "EEOC") indicates litigation is reasonably anticipated. Open Records Decision Nos. 386 at 2 (1983), 336 at 1 (1982). You have submitted information to this office showing that, prior to the university's receipt of the request for information, the requestor filed complaints against the university with the EEOC, the Texas Workforce Commission, and the Office for Civil Rights of the Department of Health and Human Services. Based on your representations and our review of the submitted documents, we find you have demonstrated that litigation was reasonably anticipated when the college received the request for information. Our review of the information at issue also shows that it is related to the anticipated litigation for purposes of section 552.103(a). Thus, section 552.103 is applicable to the remaining information.

We note, however, that the college seeks to withhold information that the requestor's client, as opposing party to the pending litigation, has already seen or had access to. The purpose of section 552.103 is to enable a governmental body to protect its position in litigation by forcing parties to obtain information that relates to the litigation through discovery procedures. *See* Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4-5 (1990). Thus, if the opposing party to pending litigation has already seen or had access to information that relates to the litigation, through discovery or otherwise, there is no interest in now withholding such information under section 552.103. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 349 (1982), 320 (1982). Therefore, the submitted information that the requestor's client has already seen or had access to is not excepted under section 552.103, and the college must release it to the requestor.⁴ However, the college may withhold the remaining information under section 552.103.⁵

Finally, we note that some of the materials at issue may be protected by copyright. A custodian of public records must comply with the copyright law and is not required to furnish copies of records that are copyrighted. Attorney General Opinion JM-672 (1987). A governmental body must allow inspection of copyrighted materials unless an exception applies to the information. *Id.* If a member of the public wishes to make copies of copyrighted materials, the person must do so unassisted by the governmental body. In making copies, the member of the public assumes the duty of compliance with the copyright law and the risk of a copyright infringement suit. *See* Open Records Decision No. 550 (1990).

To conclude, the college must release pages 393-398 pursuant to section 551.022 of the Open Meetings Act and pages 5-166, 176-177, 184-188, 190, 193-207, 306-307, 312-313, 317, 319-321, 323, 414-483, 606-615, 629, and 633-638 pursuant to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Any remaining information that the requestor's client has not seen or had access to may be withheld under section 552.103 of the Government Code. However, any copyrighted information may only be released in accordance with copyright law.

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

⁴We note that the requestor has a right of access to information in the documents to be released that otherwise would be excepted from release under the Act. *See* Gov't Code § 552.023. Thus, the college must again seek a decision from this office if it receives a request for this information from a different requestor.

⁵As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address your other arguments to withhold this information.

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). If the governmental body does not file suit over 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 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,



James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JLC/ma

Ref: ID# 324568

Enc. Submitted documents

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(w/o enclosures)