



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

July 19, 2012

Mr. Scott McDonald  
Attorney for Manor Independent School District  
O'Hanlon, McCollom & Demerath  
800 West Avenue  
Austin, Texas 78701

OR2012-11238

Dear Mr. McDonald:

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# 459409.

The Manor Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for thirteen categories of information relating to the requestor's client's employment with the district. You state most of the requested information will be released. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.103 of the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> We have considered the claimed exceptions and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.<sup>2</sup>

Initially, we note the United States Department of Education Family Policy Compliance Office has informed this office that the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA") does not permit state and local educational authorities to disclose to this office, without parental or an adult student's consent, unredacted, personally identifiable

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<sup>1</sup>You inform us the requestor withdrew a portion of his request and, therefore, you withdraw your assertions under sections 552.107 and 552.111 of the Government Code and Texas Rule of Evidence 503.

<sup>2</sup>We assume 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 those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

information contained in education records for the purpose of our review in the open records ruling process under the Act.<sup>3</sup> Consequently, state and local educational authorities that receive a request for education records from a member of the public under the Act must not submit education records to this office in unredacted form, that is, in a form in which “personally identifiable information” is disclosed. *See* 34 C.F.R. § 99.3 (defining “personally identifiable information”). You have submitted unredacted education records for our review. Because our office is prohibited from reviewing these records to determine whether appropriate redactions under FERPA should be made, we will not address the applicability of FERPA to any of the submitted records. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(1)(A). Such determinations under FERPA must be made by the educational authority in possession of the education records.

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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). A governmental body has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show that the section 552.103(a) exception applies 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 requested information is related to that litigation. *See 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 parts of this test for information to be excepted under section 552.103(a). *See* ORD 551 at 4.

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<sup>3</sup>A copy of this letter may be found on the Office of the Attorney General’s website at <http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/20060725usdoe.pdf>.

Whether litigation is reasonably anticipated must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *See* Open Records Decision No. 452 at 4 (1986). To establish that litigation is reasonably anticipated, a governmental body must provide this office with “concrete evidence showing that the claim that litigation may ensue is more than mere conjecture.” *Id.* This office has stated that a pending Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”) complaint indicates that litigation is reasonably anticipated. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 386 at 2 (1983), 336 at 1(1982).

You have submitted information to this office showing that, prior to the district’s receipt of the instant request, the individual at issue filed an EEOC complaint against the district. You state the submitted information is directly related to the substance of the EEOC complaint. Based on your representations and our review, we find you have demonstrated the information at issue is related to litigation that was reasonably anticipated at the time the district received the request for information. Accordingly, section 552.103 generally applies to the submitted information.

We note, however, it appears the opposing party has seen or had access to the document marked as Exhibit 10. The purpose of section 552.103 is to enable a governmental body to protect its position in litigation by forcing parties seeking information relating to the litigation to obtain such information through discovery procedures. *See* ORD 551 at 4-5 (1990). Thus, once the opposing party has seen or had access to information that is related to the litigation, there is no interest in withholding such information from public disclosure under section 552.103. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 349 (1982), 320 (1982). Accordingly, Exhibit 10 may not be withheld under section 552.103. However, with the exception of any other information the opposing party has already seen or had access to, the remaining information may be withheld under section 552.103 of the Government Code.<sup>4</sup> We note the applicability of section 552.103 also ends once the related litigation concludes or is no longer anticipated. *See* Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982); Open Records Decision No. 350 (1982).

You also raise section 552.101 for Exhibit 10. Section 552.101 of the Government Code exempts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. This exception encompasses information made confidential by other statutes, such as section 261.201 of the Family Code. Section 261.201 provides, in relevant part:

(a) [T]he following information is confidential, is not subject to public release under Chapter 552, Government Code, and may be disclosed only for purposes consistent with this code and applicable federal or state law or under rules adopted by an investigating agency:

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<sup>4</sup>Because our ruling as to the information is dispositive, we do not address your remaining argument against its disclosure.

(1) a report of alleged or suspected abuse or neglect made under this chapter and the identity of the person making the report; and

(2) except as otherwise provided in this section, the files, reports, records, communications, audiotapes, videotapes, and working papers used or developed in an investigation under this chapter or in providing services as a result of an investigation.

Fam. Code § 261.201(a). We note the district is not an agency authorized to conduct a chapter 261 investigation. *See id.* § 261.103 (listing agencies that may conduct child abuse investigations). You do not explain, nor does the document at issue indicate, that the document was otherwise used in an investigation conducted by an authorized agency under chapter 261 of the Family Code. Accordingly, we find you have failed to demonstrate that Exhibit 10 constitutes a report of alleged or suspected child abuse or neglect made under chapter 261 or that this information was used or developed in an investigation under chapter 261. Therefore, section 261.201 does not apply to Exhibit 10 and it may not be withheld on that basis.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses the common-law right to privacy, which protects information if it (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be met. *Id.* at 681-82. Common-law privacy protects the types of information held to be intimate or embarrassing in *Industrial Foundation*. *See id.* at 683 (information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs). This office has also found common-law privacy generally protects the identifying information of juvenile victims of abuse or neglect. *See* Open Records Decision No. 394 (1983); *cf.* Fam. Code § 261.201. Upon review, we find the information we have marked in Exhibit 10 is highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest. The district must withhold the marked information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

In summary, with the exception of Exhibit 10 and any other information the opposing party has seen or had access to, the district may withhold the submitted information under section 552.103. The district must withhold the information we marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The remaining information must be released to the requestor.

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 [http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index\\_orl.php](http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php), or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Act must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Misty Haberer Barham  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

MHB/som

Ref: ID# 459409

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)