



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

June 3, 2016

Mr. James P. Allison
Counsel for the Victoria County Groundwater Conservation District
Allison, Bass & Magee, L.L.P.
402 West 12th Street
Austin, Texas 78701

OR2016-12676

Dear Mr. Allison:

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# 612750 (ORR# 20160324-01).

The Victoria County Groundwater Conservation District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for results of water samples taken at a specified location on a specified date. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.103 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.¹

Section 552.103 of the Government Code 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

¹We 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.

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 the section 552.103(a) exception is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing (1) litigation was 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, orig. proceeding); *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(a). *See* ORD 551. We note contested cases conducted under the Administrative Procedure Act (the “APA”), chapter 2001 of the Government Code, are considered litigation for purposes of section 552.103. *See* Open Records Decision No. 588 (1991). We further note a contested case before the State Office of Administrative Hearings (the “SOAH”) is considered litigation for the purposes of the APA. *See id.*

To establish 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). In the context of anticipated litigation in which the governmental body is the prospective plaintiff, the concrete evidence must at least reflect that litigation is “realistically contemplated.” *See* Open Records Decision No. 518 at 5 (1989); *see also* Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982) (finding that investigatory file may be withheld from disclosure if governmental body attorney determines that it should be withheld pursuant to section 552.103 and that litigation is “reasonably likely to result”). Whether litigation is reasonably anticipated must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *See* ORD 452 at 4.

You inform us the submitted information pertains to an open investigation of a complaint concerning the water quality for the specified area. You explain “[i]f the investigation reveals possible wrongdoing or identifies water samples outside of the accepted range, civil penalties will be assessed upon the proper parties pursuant to the APA.” You indicate if the district initiates an enforcement action for such civil penalties, the matter may be referred to the SOAH for a contested case proceeding. *See* Water Code §§ 36.102, .416, .418. Accordingly, you assert the district reasonably anticipates litigation as the enforcement action may be disputed before the SOAH. Based on your representations and our review, we determine the district reasonably anticipated litigation when it received the request for information. You assert, and we agree, the information at issue relates to the anticipated litigation. Therefore, the district may withhold the submitted information under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

However, once the information has been obtained by all parties to the anticipated litigation, no section 552.103(a) interest exists with respect to that information. Open Records

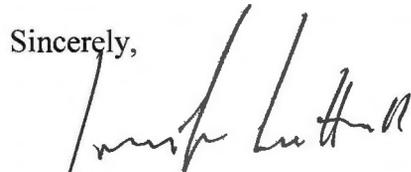
Decision No. 349 at 2 (1982). We also note the applicability of section 552.103(a) ends when the litigation has concluded. Attorney General Opinion MW-575 at 2 (1982); Open Records Decision Nos. 350 at 3 (1982), 349 at 2.

We note the requestor is as an employee of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Accordingly, the district has the discretion to release the information pursuant to an intergovernmental transfer. This office has concluded information subject to the Act may be transferred between governmental bodies without waiving exceptions to the public disclosure of that information. *See* Attorney General Opinion JM-590 (1986); Open Records Decision Nos. 655 (1997), 567 (1990), 561 (1990), 516 (1989). These decisions are based on the well-settled policy of this state that governmental agencies should cooperate with each other in the interest of the efficient and economical administration of their statutory duties. *See* ORD 516. Thus, pursuant to the intergovernmental transfer doctrine, the district has the discretion to release the submitted information that is subject to section 552.103 to this requestor. However, should the district choose not to exercise its discretion under the interagency transfer doctrine, then the district may withhold the submitted information under section 552.103 of the Government Code. Furthermore, release of information pursuant to an intergovernmental transfer does not constitute a release of information to the public for purposes of section 552.007 of the Act. *See, e.g.*, Attorney General Opinion Nos. H-917 at 1 (1976), H-242 (1974); *see also* Gov't Code §§ 552.007, .352. Thus, the district does not waive its interest in withholding this information by exercising its discretion under the interagency transfer doctrine.

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.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml, 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 may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Luttrall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JL/som

Ref: ID# 612750

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)