



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

May 26, 2009

Mr. Hyattye O. Simmons
General Counsel
Dallas Area Rapid Transit
P.O. Box 660163
Dallas, Texas 75266-0163

OR2009-07060

Dear Mr. Simmons:

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# 344148.

The Dallas Area Rapid Transit ("DART") received a request for six categories of information pertaining to five named individuals.¹ You state DART does not have information related to one of the named individuals.² You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.107, 552.111, and 552.117 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.³

Section 552.103 of the Government Code provides in relevant part 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

¹We note the requestor has excluded social security numbers from his request. Accordingly, any social security numbers within the submitted documents are not responsive to the request for information. This ruling does not address the public availability of any information that is not responsive to the request and DART is not required to release that information in response to the request.

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

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.

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 exception is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing that (1) litigation was pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that 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). A governmental body must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under section 552.103.

This office has long held that for the purposes of section 552.103, "litigation" includes "contested cases" conducted in a quasi-judicial forum. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 474 (1987), 368 (1983), 336 (1982), 301 (1982). Likewise, "contested cases" conducted under the Texas Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 2001 of the Government Code, constitute "litigation" for purposes of section 552.103. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 588 (1991) (concerning former State Board of Insurance proceeding), 301 (1982) (concerning hearing before Public Utilities Commission). In determining whether an administrative proceeding is conducted in a quasi-judicial forum, this office has focused on the following factors: (1) whether the dispute is, for all practical purposes, litigated in an administrative proceeding where (a) discovery takes place, (b) evidence is heard, (c) factual questions are resolved, and (d) a record is made; and (2) whether the proceeding is an adjudicative forum of first jurisdiction, *i.e.*, whether judicial review of the proceeding in district court is an appellate review and not the forum for resolving a controversy on the basis of evidence. *See* Open Records Decision No. 588 (1991).

You explain that DART's procurement regulations provide for an administrative dispute process. You state, and provide documentation showing, that DART is involved in a contract dispute pursuant to DART's procurement regulations with Premier Gems, Inc. ("Premier"). You inform us that on November 11, 2008, a contracting officer reviewed the case and reached a final decision regarding the dispute. You state that on February 9, 2009, Premier appealed the contracting officer's decision to DART's Board of Directors. We

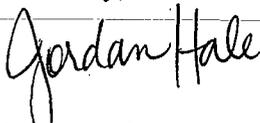
understand the administrative process for the appeal provides for full discovery and for the opportunity to be heard and to offer evidence. Based on your representations and the documentation you have submitted, we conclude you have demonstrated DART's administrative proceeding for contract disputes is conducted in a quasi-judicial forum, and thus, constitutes litigation for purposes of section 552.103. We also determine that DART was involved in the pending litigation at the time it received the instant request for information, and that the submitted information relates to the pending litigation. Accordingly, we conclude section 552.103 is applicable to the submitted information and it may be withheld on that basis.⁴

We note, however, that once information has been obtained by all parties to the pending 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 pending litigation is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.103(a) and it must be disclosed. Further, 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 (1982).

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, 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 at (512) 475-2497.

Sincerely,



Jordan Hale
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JH/jb

⁴As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments.

Ref: ID# 344148

Enc. Submitted documents

cc: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)
