



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

July 30, 2008

Ms. Sharon Alexander
Associate General Counsel
Texas Department of Transportation
125 East 11th Street
Austin, Texas 78701-2483

OR2008-10356

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# 317567.

The Texas Department of Transportation (the "department") received a request for the "state file" to include all correspondence in regard to a railroad crossing at 10th Street, Blessing, Texas in Matagorda County. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.111 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note that portions of the submitted information are made expressly public under section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.022 provides, in relevant part, as follows:

- (a) 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:

...

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

Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(3). Some of the submitted information, which we have marked, is subject to section 552.022(a)(3) of the Government Code. Therefore, the department may only withhold this information if it is confidential under "other law." Section 552.111 of the Government Code is a discretionary exception to disclosure that protects a governmental body's interests and may be waived.¹ As such, section 552.111 is not "other law" that makes information confidential for the purposes of section 552.022. Accordingly, the department may not withhold the information that is subject to section 552.022 pursuant to section 552.111.

However, the department also contends the information subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code is excepted from disclosure under section 409 of title 23 of the United States Code, which provides as follows:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential accident sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings, pursuant to sections 130, 144, and 152 of this title or for the purpose of developing any highway safety construction improvement project which may be implemented utilizing Federal-aid highway funds shall not be subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

23 U.S.C. § 409. Federal courts have determined that section 409 excludes from evidence data compiled for purposes of highway and railroad crossing safety enhancement and construction for which a state receives federal funding, in order to facilitate candor in administrative evaluations of highway safety hazards and to prevent federally-required record-keeping from being used for purposes of private litigation. *See Harrison v. Burlington N. R.R. Co.*, 965 F.2d 155, 160 (7th Cir. 1992); *Robertson v. Union Pac. R.R. Co.*, 954 F.2d 1433, 1435 (8th Cir. 1992). We agree that section 409 of title 23 of the United States Code is "other law" for purposes of section 552.022(a) of the Government Code. *See*

¹Discretionary exceptions are intended to protect only the interests of the governmental body, as distinct from exceptions which are intended to protect information deemed confidential by law or the interests of third parties. *See* Open Records Decision No. 473 (1987) (governmental body may waive statutory predecessor to section 552.111); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 522 at 4 (1989) (discretionary exceptions in general). Discretionary exceptions therefore do not constitute "other law" that makes information confidential.

In re City of Georgetown, 53 S.W.3d 328 (Tex. 2001); see also *Pierce County v. Guillen*, 123 S.Ct. 720 (2003) (upholding constitutionality of section 409, relied upon by county in denying request under state's Public Disclosure Act).

The information at issue pertains to a railway crossing. You inform us that "[r]ailway-highway crossings are always eligible for federal aid under 23 U.S.C. § 130 and therefore are federal-aid highways within the meaning of 23 U.S.C. § 409." Based upon your representations and our review of the information at issue, we conclude that the department must withhold the information subject to section 552.022 pursuant to section 409 of title 23 of the United States Code.

We now address your claim under section 552.111 for the information that is not subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.111 excepts from disclosure "an interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency."² Gov't Code § 552.111. You claim that the remaining information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.111 because it would be privileged from discovery under section 409 of title 23 of the United States Code. We find that the remaining information falls under section 552.111 of the Government Code. Furthermore, we find that section 409 of title 23 of the United States Code would protect the remaining information from discovery in civil litigation. Therefore, the remaining submitted information may be withheld under section 552.111 of the Government Code.

In summary, we conclude that the department must withhold the information subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code pursuant to section 409 of title 23 of the United States Code. The remaining submitted information may be withheld under section 552.111 of the Government Code.

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

²We note that section 552.111 can encompass a governmental body's communications with other public and private entities. See Open Records Decision Nos. 631 at 2 (1995) (Gov't Code § 552.111 encompasses information created for governmental body by outside consultant acting at governmental body's request and performing task that is within governmental body's authority), 563 at 5-6 (1990) (private entity engaged in joint project with governmental body may be regarded as its consultant), 561 at 9 (1990) (statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.111 encompassed communications with party with which governmental body has privity of interest or common deliberative process).

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).

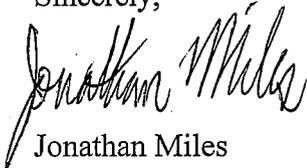
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records 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,



Jonathan Miles
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JM/eeg

Ref: ID# 317567

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Gregory H. Herrman
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(w/o enclosures)