



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 4, 2012

Mr. Thomas Bailey
Legal Services
VIA Metropolitan Transit
P.O. Box 12489
San Antonio, Texas 78212

OR2012-15799

Dear Mr. Bailey:

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# 471954.

VIA Metropolitan Transit ("VIA") received a request for video of an incident involving the requestor's client. You claim the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.103 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the information you submitted.

Section 552.103 of the Government Code, the "litigation exception," provides in 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 that claims section 552.103 has the burden of providing relevant facts and documentation sufficient to establish the applicability of this exception to the information at issue. To meet this burden, the governmental body must demonstrate that (1) litigation was pending or reasonably anticipated on the date of its receipt of the request for information and (2) the information at issue is related to the pending or anticipated litigation. *See Univ. of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479 (Tex. App.—Austin 1997, no pet.); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.). Both elements of the test must be met in order for information to be excepted from disclosure under section 552.103. *See Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990).*

The question of 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 concluded a governmental body’s receipt of a claim it represents to be in compliance with the notice requirements of the Texas Tort Claims Act (the “TTCA”), chapter 101 of the Civil Practice and Remedies Code, is sufficient to establish litigation is reasonably anticipated. If this representation is not made, then the receipt of a claim is a factor we will consider in determining, from the totality of the circumstances presented, whether the governmental body has established litigation is reasonably anticipated. *See Open Records Decision No. 638 at 4 (1996).*

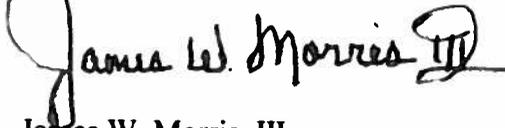
You have provided a copy of a notice of claim VIA received prior to its receipt of the present request for information. You state the claim complies with the TTCA. You also state the information at issue is related to the incident to which the claim pertains. Based on your representations, the claim, and our review of the submitted information, we conclude the information at issue is related to litigation VIA reasonably anticipated on the date of its receipt of the request for the information. We therefore conclude VIA may withhold the submitted information under section 552.103 of the Government Code.

In reaching this conclusion, we assume the opposing party in the anticipated litigation has not seen or had access to any of the information at issue. The purpose of section 552.103 is to enable a governmental body to protect its position in litigation by forcing parties to obtain information relating to litigation through discovery procedures. *See ORD 551 at 4-5.* If the opposing party has seen or had access to information related to anticipated litigation, through discovery or otherwise, then there is no interest in withholding such information from public disclosure under section 552.103. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 349 (1982), 320 (1982).* We note the applicability of this exception ends once the related litigation concludes or is no longer reasonably anticipated. *See Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982); Open Records Decision No. 350 (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, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "James W. Morris III". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J" and a distinct "III" at the end.

James W. Morris, III
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JWM/bhf

Ref: ID# 471954

Enc: Submitted information

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)