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ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

June 17, 2020

Ms. Raika Rowe
Public Information Coordinator
Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission
P.O. Box 13127
Austin, Texas 78711-3127

OR2020-16231

Dear Ms. Rowe:

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# 833648 (ORR# R002516).

The Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (the "commission") received a request for information related to the requestor's location. The commission states it is releasing some of the requested information. The commission claims the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions the commission claims and reviewed the submitted information.

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). The 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 that (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). The governmental body must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under section 552.103(a). ORD 551 at 4.

This office has held that “litigation” within the meaning of section 552.103 includes contested cases conducted in a quasi-judicial forum. *See, e.g.*, Open Records Decision Nos. 474 (1987), 368 (1983), 301 (1982). For instance, this office has held that cases conducted under the Texas Administrative Procedure Act (the “APA”), chapter 2001 of the Government Code, constitute “litigation” for purposes of section 552.103. *See, e.g.*, Open Records Decision No. 588 at 7 (1991) (construing statutory predecessor to the APA). We further note a contested case before the State Office of Administrative Hearings (the “SOAH”) is considered litigation for purposes of the APA. *See id.*

The commission states the submitted information pertains to a contested administrative hearing that had been filed and was pending when the commission received the request. The commission informs us commission hearings are conducted by the SOAH and governed by the APA. *See* Alco. Bev. Code § 5.43 (designating SOAH to conduct certain administrative hearings); 16 TAC § 37.2 (requiring all contested cases under the Alcoholic Beverage Code to comply with the APA). Based on these representations and our review, we determine litigation was pending when the commission received the request for information. The commission also states, and we agree, the submitted information relates to the litigation for purposes of section 552.103. Accordingly, the commission may withhold the submitted information under section 552.103 of the Government Code.¹

Generally, however, once information has been obtained by all parties to the litigation through discovery or otherwise, no section 552.103(a) interest exists with respect to that information. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 349 (1982), 320 (1982). Thus, information that has either been obtained from or provided to all parties to the pending litigation is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.103(a) and must be disclosed. Further, the applicability of section 552.103(a) ends once the litigation has been concluded. *See* Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 350 (1982).

¹ As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the remaining argument against disclosure of the submitted information.

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 <https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/what-expect-after-ruling-issued> or call the OAG's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Public Information Act may be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the OAG, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,

Claire V. Morris Sloan
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CVMS/jxd

Ref: ID# 833648

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)