



December 2, 2016

Mr. Ian M. Steusloff
General Counsel
Texas Ethics Commission
P.O. Box 12070
Austin, Texas 78711-2070

OR2016-26801

Dear Mr. Steusloff:

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# 636176 (TEC # 34401).

The Texas Ethics Commission (the "commission") received a request for all e-mails sent from or received by two specified e-mail addresses. You state you will release some documents to the requestor. You claim some information is not subject to the Act. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.107, and 552.111 of the Government Code and privileged under Rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence. We have considered your arguments and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.¹

Initially, we note the information we have marked is not responsive to the instant request because it was not sent from or received by either specified e-mail address or it was created after the date of the request. This ruling does not address the public availability of non-

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.

responsive information, and the commission is not required to release non-responsive information in response to this request.²

Next, you argue portions of the submitted information are not subject to the Act. The Act applies to “public information,” which is defined in section 552.002(a) of the Government Code as

information that is written, produced, collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business:

- (1) by a governmental body;
- (2) for a governmental body and the governmental body:
 - (A) owns the information;
 - (B) has a right of access to the information; or
 - (C) spends or contributes public money for the purpose of writing, producing, collecting, assembling, or maintaining the information; or
- (3) by an individual officer or employee of a governmental body in the officer’s or employee’s official capacity and the information pertains to official business of the governmental body.

Gov’t Code § 552.002(a). Information is “in connection with the transaction of official business” if it is “created by, transmitted to, received by, or maintained by an officer or employee of the governmental body in the officer’s or employee’s official capacity, or a person or entity performing official business or a government function on behalf of a governmental body, and pertains to official business of the governmental body.” *Id.* § 552.002(a-1). Thus, virtually all of the information in a governmental body’s physical possession constitutes public information and is subject to the Act. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 549 at 4 (1990), 514 at 1-2 (1988). You contend portions of the submitted information are not subject to the Act because the information consists of private medical information. You also state some information “does not pertain to official business of the commission.” However, we note the information at issue was written, produced, collected, assembled, or maintained in connection with the transaction of official business of the commission. Thus, we find the information at issue is subject to the Act and the commission

²As we reach this determination, we need not address your arguments against disclosure of this information.

must release it unless the commission demonstrates the information falls within an exception to public disclosure under the Act. *See id.* § 552.006, .021, .301, .302. Accordingly, we will consider the commission's claimed exceptions to disclosure of this information.

Further, you inform us some of the requested information was the subject of previous requests for information, in response to which this office issued Open Records Letter Nos. 2015-11771 (2015), 2016-06206 (2016), and 2016-24463 (2016). As we have no indication the law, facts, and circumstances on which Open Records Letter Nos. 2016-06206 and 2016-24463 were based have changed, the commission may continue to rely on these rulings as previous determinations and withhold or release the information at issue in accordance with Open Records Letter Nos. 2016-06206 and 2016-24463.³ *See* Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001) (so long as law, facts, and circumstances on which prior ruling was based have not changed, first type of previous determination exists where requested information is precisely same information as was addressed in a prior attorney general ruling, ruling is addressed to same governmental body, and ruling concludes that information is or is not excepted from disclosure).

However, in Open Records Letter No. 2015-11771, we ruled the responsive information may be withheld under section 552.103 based on pending litigation before the Second Court of Appeals. You explain the Second Court of Appeals issued an opinion on November 5, 2015. Thus, we find the facts and circumstances upon which Open Records Letter No. 2015-11771 was based have changed. Accordingly, the commission may not rely on Open Records Letter No. 2015-11771 as a previous determination. However, we will consider your arguments for the information at issue.

We note the remaining information contains draft minutes of a public meeting. The minutes of a governmental body's public meetings are specifically made public under provisions of the Open Meetings Act (the "OMA"), chapter 551 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code § 551.022 (minutes and tape recordings of open meeting are public records and shall be available for public inspection and copying on request to governmental body's chief administrative officer or officer's designee). We note the minutes of a public meeting of a governmental body are public records when entered, are public in whatever form they exist, and public access may not be delayed until formal approval is obtained. Open Records Decision No. 225 (1979). Although you seek to withhold this information under sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.111 of the Government Code, as a general rule, the exceptions to disclosure found in the Act do not apply to information that other statutes make public. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 623 at 3 (1994), 525 at 3 (1989). Accordingly, the commission must release the information we have marked pursuant to the OMA.

³As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your arguments against disclosure of this information.

Next, we note some of the remaining information is subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.022(a) provides, in relevant part:

(a) [T]he following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure unless made confidential under this chapter or other law:

...

(17) information that is also contained in a public court record[.]

Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(17). The remaining information contains court-filed documents that are subject to section 552.022(a)(17). This information must be released unless it is made confidential under the Act or other law. *See id.* You seek to withhold the information subject to section 552.022(a)(17), which we have marked, under sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.111 of the Government Code. However, sections 52.103, 552.107, and 552.111 are discretionary in nature and do not make information confidential under the Act. *See Dallas Area Rapid Transit v. Dallas Morning News*, 4 S.W.3d 469, 475-76 (Tex. App.—Dallas 1999, no pet.) (governmental body may waive section 552.103); Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 10-11 (2002) (attorney-client privilege under Gov't Code § 552.107(1) may be waived), 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions), 542 at 4 (1990) (statutory predecessor to section 552.103 may be waived), 470 at 7 (1987) (deliberative process privilege under statutory predecessor to section 552.111 subject to waiver). Therefore, the court-filed documents may not be withheld under sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.111 of the Government Code. However, we note the Texas Supreme Court has held the Texas Rules of Evidence are “other law” within the meaning of section 552.022. *See In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.3d 328, 336 (Tex. 2001). We will therefore consider your assertion of the attorney-client privilege under rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence for the court-filed documents. We will also consider your arguments against disclosure of the information not subject to section 552.022(a)(17).

Next, we address your arguments against the disclosure of the information subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Rule 503(b)(1) provides:

A client has a privilege to refuse to disclose and to prevent any other person from disclosing confidential communications made to facilitate the rendition of professional legal services to the client:

(A) between the client or the client's representative and the client's lawyer or the lawyer's representative;

(B) between the client's lawyer and the lawyer's representative;

(C) by the client, the client's representative, the client's lawyer, or the lawyer's representative to a lawyer representing another party in a pending action or that lawyer's representative, if the communications concern a matter of common interest in the pending action;

(D) between the client's representatives or between the client and the client's representative; or

(E) among lawyers and their representatives representing the same client.

TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). A communication is "confidential" if not intended to be disclosed to third persons other than those to whom disclosure is made to further the rendition of professional legal services to the client or reasonably necessary to transmit the communication. *Id.* 503(a)(5).

Accordingly, in order to withhold attorney-client privileged information from disclosure under rule 503, a governmental body must 1) show that the document is a communication transmitted between privileged parties or reveals a confidential communication; 2) identify the parties involved in the communication; and 3) show that the communication is confidential by explaining that it was not intended to be disclosed to third persons and that it was made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the client. *See* ORD 676. Upon a demonstration of all three factors, the entire communication is confidential under 503 provided the client has not waived the privilege or the communication does not fall within the purview of the exceptions to the privilege enumerated in 503(d). *Huie v. DeShazo*, 922 S.W.2d 920, 923 (Tex. 1996) (privilege extends to entire communication, including facts contained therein); *In re Valero Energy Corp.*, 973 S.W.2d 453, 457 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1998, orig. proceeding) (privilege attaches to complete communication, including factual information).

You claim the court-filed documents are attachments to a communication between commission members and staff and the commission's general counsel. You state the communication was made for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services to the commission. You indicate this communication was intended to be confidential and has remained confidential. Based on your representations and our review, we find you have demonstrated the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the information at issue. Thus, the commission may withhold the court-filed documents we have marked under rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence.

We will now address your arguments for the remaining responsive information not subject to section 552.022. Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information coming within the attorney-client privilege. *See* Gov't Code § 552.107(1). The elements of the privilege under section 552.107(1) are the same as those discussed above for rule 503.

When asserting the attorney-client privilege, a governmental body has the burden of providing the necessary facts to demonstrate the elements of the privilege in order to withhold the information at issue. ORD 676 at 6-7. Section 552.107(1) generally excepts an entire communication that is demonstrated to be protected by the attorney-client privilege unless otherwise waived by the governmental body. *See Huie*, 922 S.W.2d at 923.

You claim the information you have marked is protected by section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. You claim the communications are between commission members, the commission's executive director, the commission's general counsel and legal staff, Office of the Attorney General counsel and staff, and outside legal counsel. You state the communications were made for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services to the commission. You state these communications were intended to be confidential and have remained confidential. Based on your representations and our review, we find you have demonstrated the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the information at issue. Thus, the commission may withhold information we marked under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.⁴ However, some of the remaining information at issue is with individuals you have not demonstrated are privileged parties. Further, you have failed to demonstrate portions of the remaining information consist of privileged attorney client communications. Therefore, the commission may not withhold any portion of the remaining information at issue under section 552.107 of the Government Code.

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 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(a) exception is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing that (1) litigation was

⁴As our ruling is dispositive, we need address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

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).

You state, and submit documentation demonstrating, prior to the commission's receipt of these requests, the commission was involved in several lawsuits. You further state the information at issue is related to the pending litigation because it pertains to the claims in the lawsuits. Upon review of your arguments and the information at issue, we find the information at issue relates to litigation that was pending when the commission received this request for information. Accordingly, we find the information we marked may be withheld under section 552.103.

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 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).

Section 552.111 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[a]n interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.111. This exception encompasses the deliberative process privilege. *See* Open Records Decision No. 615 at 2 (1993). The purpose of section 552.111 is to protect advice, opinion, and recommendation in the decisional process and to encourage open and frank discussion in the deliberative process. *See Austin v. City of San Antonio*, 630 S.W.2d 391, 394 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1982, orig. proceeding); Open Records Decision No. 538 at 1-2 (1990).

In Open Records Decision No. 615, this office re-examined the statutory predecessor to section 552.111 in light of the decision in *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, orig. proceeding). We determined section 552.111 excepts from disclosure only those internal communications that consist of advice, recommendations, opinions, and other material reflecting the policymaking processes of the governmental body. ORD 615 at 5; *see also City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351, 364 (Tex. 2000); *Arlington Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Texas Attorney Gen.*, 37 S.W.3d 152 (Tex. App.—Austin 2001, no pet.). A governmental body’s policymaking functions do include administrative and personnel matters of broad scope that affect the governmental body’s policy mission. *See* Open Records Decision No. 631 at 3 (1995). However, a governmental body’s policymaking functions do not encompass routine internal

administrative or personnel matters, and disclosure of information about such matters will not inhibit free discussion of policy issues among agency personnel. ORD 615 at 5-6; *see also Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d at 364 (section 552.111 not applicable to personnel-related communications that did not involve policymaking).

Further, section 552.111 does not generally except from disclosure facts and written observations of facts and events that are severable from advice, opinions, and recommendations. *Arlington Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 37 S.W.3d at 157; ORD 615 at 5. But, if factual information is so inextricably intertwined with material involving advice, opinion, or recommendation as to make severance of the factual data impractical, the factual information also may be withheld under section 552.111. *See Open Records Decision No. 313 at 3 (1982).*

Section 552.111 can also encompass communications between a governmental body and a third party, including a consultant or other party with a privity of interest. *See Open Records Decision Nos. 631 at 2 (section 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), 561 at 9 (1990) (section 552.111 encompasses communications with party with which governmental body has privity of interest or common deliberative process), 462 at 14 (1987) (section 552.111 applies to memoranda prepared by governmental body's consultants).* For section 552.111 to apply, the governmental body must identify the third party and explain the nature of its relationship with the governmental body. Section 552.111 is not applicable to a communication between the governmental body and a third party unless the governmental body establishes it has a privity of interest or common deliberative process with the third party. *See ORD 561 at 9.*

This office has also concluded a preliminary draft of a document that is intended for public release in its final form necessarily represents the drafter's advice, opinion, and recommendation with regard to the form and content of the final document, so as to be excepted from disclosure under section 552.111. *See Open Records Decision No. 559 at 2 (1990) (applying statutory predecessor).* Section 552.111 protects factual information in the draft that also will be included in the final version of the document. *See id.* at 2-3. Thus, section 552.111 encompasses the entire contents, including comments, underlining, deletions, and proofreading marks, of a preliminary draft of a policymaking document that will be released to the public in its final form. *See id.* at 2.

You state some of the remaining responsive information consists of advice, opinions, and recommendations and draft documents of commission staff and others who share a privity of interest with the commission relating to the commission's policy. We understand the draft documents will be released in final form. In this instance, we find the information we marked consists of advice, opinions, and recommendations pertaining to the policymaking matters of the commission. Accordingly, the commission may withhold the information we

marked under section 552.111 of the Government Code.⁵ However, the remaining information at issue either consists of factual information, consists of internal administrative matters that do not rise to the level of policymaking, or was communicated with parties you have not identified as sharing a privity of interest or common deliberative process with the commission. Therefore, we conclude you have failed to demonstrate the remaining information at issue constitutes internal communications containing advice, recommendations, or opinions reflecting the policymaking processes of the commission. Consequently, the commission may not withhold any of the remaining responsive information under section 552.111 of the Government Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that is (1) highly intimate or embarrassing, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be satisfied. *Id.* at 681-82. The types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. This office has concluded some kinds of medical information are generally highly intimate or embarrassing. *See* Open Records Decision No. 455 (1987). Upon review, we find you have not demonstrated any of the remaining responsive information is highly intimate or embarrassing and not of legitimate concern to the public. Thus, none of the remaining responsive information may be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Some of the remaining information may be subject to section 552.117 of the Government Code.⁶ Section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure the home address and telephone number, emergency contact information, social security number, and family member information of a current or former employee or official of a governmental body who requests this information be kept confidential under section 552.024 of the Government Code. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.117(a)(1). Whether a particular item of information is protected by section 552.117(a)(1) must be determined at the time of the governmental body’s receipt of the request for the information. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). Thus, information may be withheld under section 552.117(a)(1) only on behalf of a current or former employee or official who made a request for confidentiality

⁵As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

⁶The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470(1987).

under section 552.024 prior to the date of the governmental body's receipt of the request for the information. Information may not be withheld under section 552.117(a)(1) on behalf of a current or former employee or official who did not timely request under section 552.024 the information be kept confidential. Therefore, to the extent the individuals whose information is at issue timely requested confidentiality under section 552.024 of the Government Code, the commission must withhold the information we marked under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code. Conversely, to the extent the individuals at issue did not timely request confidentiality under section 552.024, the commission may not withhold the marked information under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.136 of the Government Code states “[n]otwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential.” Gov’t Code § 552.136(b). Section 552.136(a) defines “access device” as “a card, plate, code, account number, personal identification number, electronic serial number, mobile identification number, or other telecommunications service, equipment, or instrument identifier or means of account access that alone or in conjunction with another access device may be used to ... obtain money, goods, services, or another thing of value [or] initiate a transfer of funds other than a transfer originated solely by paper instrument.” *Id.* § 552.136(a). Upon review, we find the credit card number and FedEx account number we marked must be withheld under section 552.136.

Section 552.137 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body” unless the member of the public consents to its release or the e-mail address is of a type specifically excluded by subsection (c). *See id.* § 552.137(a)-(c). However, section 552.137 does not apply to an institutional e-mail address, the general e-mail address of a business, an e-mail address of a person who has a contractual relationship with a governmental body, an e-mail address of a vendor who seeks to contract with a governmental body, an e-mail address maintained by a governmental entity for one of its officials or employees, or an e-mail address provided to a governmental body on a letterhead. *See id.* § 552.137(c). Additionally, section 552.137 does not apply to the private e-mail addresses of government officials who use their private e-mail addresses to conduct official government business. *Austin Bulldog v. Leffingwell*, 490 S.W.3d 240 (Tex. App.—Austin 2016, no pet.). Accordingly, the commission must withhold the personal e-mail addresses we marked in the remaining information under section 552.137, unless the individuals to whom the e-mail addresses belong affirmatively consent to their release.

In summary, the commission may continue to rely on Open Records Letter Nos. 2016-06206 and 2016-24463 as previous determinations and withhold or release the information at issue in accordance with Open Records Letter Nos. 2016-06206 and 2016-24463. The commission must release the information we have marked pursuant to the OMA. The commission may withhold the information subject to section 552.022(a)(17) of the

Government Code pursuant to rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence. The commission may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. The commission may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.103 of the Government Code. The commission may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.111 of the Government Code. To the extent the individuals whose information is at issue timely requested confidentiality under section 552.024 of the Government Code, the commission must withhold the information we marked under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code. The commission must withhold the credit card number and FedEx account number we marked under section 552.136. The commission must withhold the personal e-mail addresses we marked in the remaining information under section 552.137, unless the individuals to whom the e-mail addresses belong affirmatively consent to their release. The commission must release the remaining 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 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,



Kaelan A. Henze
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

KAH/sdk

Ref: ID# 636176

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)