



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

June 22, 2017

Mr. Joey Moore  
Counsel for the Marble Falls Independent School District  
Walsh, Gallegos, Treviño, Russo & Kyle, P.C.  
P.O. Box 2156  
Austin, Texas 78768

OR2017-13906

Dear Mr. Moore:

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# 662644.

The Marble Falls Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for communications between the district's superintendent and a named law firm from a specified time period.<sup>1</sup> You state you will release some information. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.107 of the Government Code and privileged under Texas Rule of Evidence 503 and Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.<sup>2</sup> We have also received and considered comments

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<sup>1</sup>You state the district sought and received clarification of the information requested. *See* Gov't Code § 552.222 (providing if request for information is unclear, governmental body may ask requestor to clarify request); *see also* *City of Dallas v. Abbott*, 304 S.W.3d 380, 387 (Tex. 2010) (holding that when a governmental entity, acting in good faith, requests clarification or narrowing of an unclear or overbroad request for information, the ten-day period to request an attorney general ruling is measured from the date the request is clarified or narrowed).

<sup>2</sup>We 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 that those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

from the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (providing that interested party may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released).

Initially, we note that you have marked a portion of one of the submitted e-mail chains as not responsive. Upon review, however, we find the information at issue is responsive to the request because it is contained within a responsive e-mail chain. We will therefore address your claimed exceptions for the entirety of the submitted information.

Next, we address the requestor's contention the district previously released the information at issue to the public. The Act does not permit the selective disclosure of information. *See id.* §§ 552.007(b), .021; Open Records Decision No. 463 at 1-2 (1987). If information has been voluntarily released to any member of the public, then that exact same information may not subsequently be withheld from another member of the public, unless public disclosure of the information is expressly prohibited by law or the information is confidential under law. *See* Gov't Code § 552.007(a); Open Records Decision Nos. 518 at 3 (1989), 490 at 2 (1988); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 400 (1983) (governmental body may waive right to claim permissive exceptions to disclosure under the Act, but it may not disclose information made confidential by law). However, we note section 552.007 does not prohibit an agency from withholding similar types of information that are not the exact information that has been previously released. The requestor asserts the submitted information was previously released by the district. However, the district affirmatively denies the information at issue has been released to the public. Whether the information at issue was released is a question of fact. This office is unable to resolve disputes of fact in the open records ruling process. Accordingly, we must rely upon the facts alleged to us by the governmental body requesting our opinion, or upon those facts that are discernable from the documents submitted for our inspection. *See* Open Record Decision No. 522 at 4 (1990). Accordingly, we find section 552.007 is inapplicable to the information at issue, and we will address the district's arguments against its disclosure.

Next, we note Exhibit 5 consists of attorney fee bills that are subject to section 552.022(a)(16) of the Government Code. Section 552.022(a)(16) provides for required public disclosure of "information that is in a bill for attorney's fees and that is not privileged under the attorney-client privilege" unless the information is expressly confidential under the Act or other law. Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(16). You seek to withhold the information at issue under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. However, section 552.107(1) is discretionary and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 10-11 (2002) (attorney-client privilege under section 552.107(1) may be waived), 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally). As such, the district may not withhold any portion of the submitted fee bills under section 552.107(1). However, the Texas Supreme Court has held the Texas Rules of Evidence and the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure are "other law" within the meaning of section 552.022. *See In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.3d 328, 336 (Tex. 2001). Accordingly, we will address your claims of the attorney-client and work product privileges

under rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence and rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure for Exhibit 5. We will also address your argument under section 552.107 of the Government Code for Exhibit 4.

Texas Rule of Evidence 503(b)(1) provides as follows:

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 it is not intended to be disclosed to third persons other than those to whom disclosure is made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the client or those reasonably necessary for the transmission of the communication. *Id.* 503(a)(5).

Thus, in order to withhold attorney-client privileged information from disclosure under rule 503, a governmental body must (1) show 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 the communication is confidential by explaining it was not intended to be disclosed to third persons and it was made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the client. Upon a demonstration of all three factors, the information is privileged and confidential under rule 503, provided the client has not waived the privilege or the document does not fall within the purview of the exceptions to the privilege enumerated in rule 503(d). *See Pittsburgh Corning Corp. v. Caldwell*, 861 S.W.2d 423, 427 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1993, orig. proceeding).

You assert the submitted fee bills include privileged attorney-client communications between attorneys for the district and district officials in their capacities as clients. You state the communications at issue were made for the purpose of the rendition of legal services to the district and have remained confidential. Based on your representations and our review of the information at issue, we find you have established the information we have marked constitutes attorney-client communications under rule 503. Thus, the district may withhold the information we have marked within the submitted attorney fee bills pursuant to rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence.<sup>3</sup>

However, we find you have failed to demonstrate the remaining information at issue consists of or documents privileged attorney client communications. We note an entry stating a memorandum or an e-mail was prepared or drafted does not demonstrate the document was communicated to the client. Thus, we find you have failed to demonstrate the remaining information at issue was communicated and it does not reveal a client confidence. Accordingly, no portion of the remaining information at issue may be withheld under rule 503.

We next address Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5 for the remainder of Exhibit 5. Rule 192.5 encompasses the attorney work product privilege. For purposes of section 552.022 of the Government Code, information is confidential under rule 192.5 only to the extent the information implicates the core work product aspect of the work product privilege. *See* Open Records Decision No. 677 at 9-10 (2002). Rule 192.5 defines core work product as the work product of an attorney or an attorney's representative, developed in anticipation of litigation or for trial, that contains the mental impressions, opinions, conclusions, or legal theories of the attorney or the attorney's representative. *See* TEX. R. CIV. P. 192.5(a), (b)(1). Accordingly, in order to withhold attorney core work product from disclosure under rule 192.5, a governmental body must demonstrate the material was (1) created for trial or in anticipation of litigation and (2) consists of the mental impressions, opinions, conclusions, or legal theories of an attorney or an attorney's representative. *Id.*

The first prong of the work product test, which requires a governmental body to show the information at issue was created in anticipation of litigation, has two parts. A governmental body must demonstrate (1) a reasonable person would have concluded from the totality of the circumstances surrounding the investigation there was a substantial chance litigation would ensue, and (2) the party resisting discovery believed in good faith there was a substantial chance litigation would ensue and conducted the investigation for the purpose of preparing for such litigation. *See Nat'l Tank v. Brotherton*, 851 S.W.2d 193, 207 (Tex. 1993). A "substantial chance" of litigation does not mean a statistical probability, but rather "that litigation is more than merely an abstract possibility or unwarranted fear." *Id.* at 204. The second part of the work product test requires the governmental body to show the

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<sup>3</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

materials at issue contain the mental impressions, opinions, conclusions, or legal theories of an attorney or an attorney's representative. See TEX. R. CIV. P. 192.5(b)(1). A document containing core work product information that meets both parts of the work product test is confidential under rule 192.5, provided the information does not fall within the scope of the exceptions to the privilege enumerated in rule 192.5(c). See *Pittsburgh Corning Corp.*, 861 S.W.2d at 427.

You claim the remaining information in Exhibit 5 consists of attorney core work product that is protected by rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure. Upon review, we find you have not demonstrated the information at issue contains the mental impressions, opinions, conclusions, or legal theories of an attorney or the attorney's representative that was developed in anticipation of litigation or for trial. We therefore conclude the district may not withhold the remaining information at issue under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5.

You claim section 552.107 of the Government Code for Exhibit 4. Section 552.107(1) protects information that comes within the attorney-client privilege. The elements of the privilege under section 552.107 are the same as those discussed 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. See Open Records Decision No. 676 at 6-7 (2002). 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 v. DeShazo*, 922 S.W.2d 920, 923 (Tex. 1996) (privilege extends to entire communication, including facts contained therein).

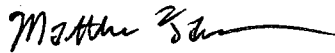
As noted above, you inform us the information at issue consists of communications between the attorneys for the district and district officials in their capacities as clients, made for the purpose of the rendition of legal services to the district. You state the communications were intended to be confidential 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. Accordingly, the district may withhold Exhibit 4 under section 552.107 of the Government Code.

In summary, the district may withhold the information we marked within the submitted attorney fee bills pursuant to rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence. The district may withhold Exhibit 4 under section 552.107 of the Government Code. The district 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](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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Matthew Taylor", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Matthew Taylor  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

MHT/bw

Ref: ID# 662644

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)