



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

July 7, 2017

Mr. M. Matthew Ribitzki
Deputy City Attorney
City of Burleson
141 West Renfro
Burleson, Texas 76028

OR2017-15146

Dear Mr. Ribitzki:

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# 665050 (ORR No. 726).

The City of Burleson (the "city") received a request for (1) information pertaining to legal fees related to a specified matter and (2) information pertaining to the city's legal representation of the city's mayor or matters involving the city's mayor. You state you will provide some information to the requestor. You state you will redact dates of birth of members of the public pursuant to the previous determination issued in Open Records Letter No. 2016-08169 (2016).¹ You state you will redact information pursuant to sections 552.130(c) and 552.147(b) of the Government Code.² You further state you will

¹Open Records Letter No. 2016-08169 authorized the department to withhold dates of birth of members of the public under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy without the necessity of requesting an attorney general's decision.

²Section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in section 552.130(a) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See Gov't Code* § 552.130(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). *See id.* § 552.130(d), (e). Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office. *See id.* § 552.147(b).

withhold certain information pursuant to Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009).³ You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 and 552.107 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note some of the submitted 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 submitted 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 section 552.107 of the Government Code. However, section 552.107 is discretionary in nature and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See 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).* Therefore, the court-filed documents may not be withheld under section 552.107 of the Government Code. You also seek to withhold the court-filed documents under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. We note common-law privacy is not applicable to information contained in public court records. *See Star-Telegram v. Walker*, 834 S.W.2d 54 (Tex. 1992). 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. Further, because section 552.101 of the Government Code can make information confidential for purposes of section 552.022, we will consider your remaining argument under section 552.101 for the information at issue. We will also consider your arguments against disclosure of the information not subject to section 552.022(a)(17).

Rule 503(b)(1) provides:

³Open Records Decision No. 684 serves as a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold certain categories of information of information, including a certified agenda and tape of a closed meeting under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 551.104 of the Government Code, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision. *See* ORD 684.

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 city officials and an attorney for the city and his representatives. You state the communication was made for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services to the city. You further state this communication was intended to be confidential and have remained confidential. However, we note the court-filed documents have been seen by non-privileged parties, and these documents are separately responsive to the request.

Accordingly, to the extent these non-privileged court-filed documents, which we have marked, exist separate and apart from the privileged e-mail communication to which they are attached, the city may not withhold them under rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence. If the marked court-filed documents do not exist separate and apart from the privileged communication, the city may withhold them under rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence.

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 in Exhibit B not subject to section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code is protected by section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. You state the information at issue consists of a communication between city officials and an attorney for the city and his representatives. You state the communication was made for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services to the city. You further state 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 city may withhold the information in Exhibit B not subject to section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.⁴

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 article 20.02(a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides “[t]he proceedings of the grand jury shall be secret.” Crim. Proc. Code art. 20.02(a). Article 20.02, however, does not define “proceedings” for purposes of subsection (a). The Fourth Court of Appeals addressed the issue of what constitutes “proceedings” for purposes of article 20.02(a) and stated the term “proceedings” could “reasonably be understood as encompassing matters that take place before the grand jury, such as witness testimony and deliberations.” *See In re Reed*, 227 S.W.3d 273, 276 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 2007, orig. proceeding).

Subsequent to the ruling in *Reed*, the 80th Legislature, modeling federal law, added subsection (h) to article 20.02. *See* Crim. Proc. Code art. 20.02; FED. R. CRIM. P. 6(e)(6) (“Records, orders, and subpoenas relating to grand-jury proceedings must be kept under seal to the extent and as long as necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of a matter occurring before a grand jury.”). Article 20.02(h) states “[a] subpoena or summons relating

⁴As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

to a grand jury proceeding or investigation must be kept secret to the extent and for as long as necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of a matter before the grand jury.” Crim. Proc. Code art. 20.02(h). This provision, however, does not define or explain what factors to consider in making such a determination, and even if we considered article 20.02 to be a confidentiality provision, information withheld under this statute would be secret only “for as long as necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of a matter before the grand jury.” *Id.*

Although you seek to withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with article 20.02 of the Criminal Code of Procedure, you have not submitted any arguments explaining the matter upon which the information at issue was based is still “before the grand jury” to warrant keeping it secret. Therefore, upon review of article 20.02 and related case law, it is not apparent, and you have not otherwise explained, this provision makes the information at issue confidential. *See* Open Records Decision No. 478 (1987) (as general rule, statutory confidentiality requires express language making information confidential). Consequently, the remaining information may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with article 20.02 of the Criminal Code of Procedure.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also 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. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in *Industrial Foundation*. *Id.* at 683. Upon review, we find the remaining information is not highly intimate or embarrassing information or is of legitimate public interest. Therefore, none of the remaining information may be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

Section 552.136 of the Government Code provides, “[n]otwithstanding any other provision of [the Act], 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.”⁵ Gov’t Code § 552.136(b); *see id.* § 552.136(a) (defining “access device”). Upon review, the city must withhold the partial credit card number we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

We note some of the remaining information may be protected by copyright. A custodian of public records must comply with the copyright law and is not required to furnish copies of records that are copyrighted. Open Records Decision No. 180 at 3 (1977). A governmental

⁵The 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).

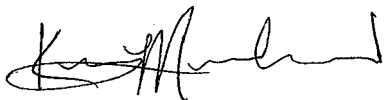
body must allow inspection of copyrighted materials unless an exception applies to the information. *Id.*; see Open Records Decision No. 109 (1975). If a member of the public wishes to make copies of copyrighted materials, the person must do so unassisted by the governmental body. In making copies, the member of the public assumes the duty of compliance with the copyright law and the risk of a copyright infringement suit.

In summary, the city may withhold the information subject to subsection 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code we have marked pursuant to rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence, if the marked information does not exist separate and apart from the otherwise privileged communication to which it is attached. The city may withhold the information in Exhibit B not subject to section 552.022(a)(17) of the Government Code under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. The city must withhold the partial credit card number we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The city must release the remaining information; however, any information protected by copyright may only be released in accordance with copyright law.

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,



Kenny Moreland
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

KJM/sdk

Ref: ID# 665050

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)