



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

April 24, 2019

Mr. Kurt Lange
Assistant Criminal District Attorney
Hays County
712 South Stagecoach Trail, Suite 2057
San Marcos, Texas 78666

OR2019-10863

Dear Mr. Lange:

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# 761629 (ORR# 19-0125, 19-0126, 19-0128).

The Hays County Criminal District Attorney's Office (the "district attorney's office") received three requests from the same requestor for proof of specified training for the district attorney and the "PIR logs or similar document for PIRs received by" the district attorney's office during specified periods of time. The district attorney's office claims the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, and 552.111 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the claimed exceptions and reviewed the submitted information. We have also considered comments submitted by the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (interested party may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released).

Initially, we note the district attorney's office did not submit information pertaining to the specified training. Thus, we find the submitted information is not representative of the other types of information to which the requestor seeks access. Please be advised, this open records letter ruling applies only to the type of information the district attorney's office has submitted for our review. This ruling does not authorize the district attorney's office to withhold any information that is substantially different from the type of information the

¹We understand the district attorney's office to raise section 552.101 based on its arguments.

district attorney's office submitted to this office. *See* Gov't Code § 552.302. Accordingly, to the extent any information responsive to the remainder of the request for information existed in the possession of the district attorney's office when it received the request, we assume the district attorney's office has released that information to the requestor. *See* Open Records Decision No. 664 (2000) (if governmental body concludes that no exceptions apply to requested information, it must release information as soon as possible). If the district attorney's office has not released any such information, it must do so at this time. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301(a), .302.

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. Types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court are delineated in the *Industrial Foundation* decision. *Id.* at 683. Upon review, we find none of the submitted information satisfies the standard articulated by the Texas Supreme Court in the *Industrial Foundation* decision. Accordingly, the submitted information is not confidential under common-law privacy, and the district attorney's office may not withhold it under section 552.101 on that ground.

Section 552.108 of the Government Code states, in pertinent part, the following:

(a) Information held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime is excepted from [required public disclosure] if:

...

(4) it is information that:

(A) is prepared by an attorney representing the state in anticipation of or in the course of preparing for criminal litigation; or

(B) reflects the mental impressions or legal reasoning of an attorney representing the state.

...

(b) An internal record or notation of a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that is maintained for internal use in matters relating to law enforcement or prosecution is excepted from [required public disclosure] if:

...

(3) the internal record or notation:

(A) is prepared by an attorney representing the state in anticipation of or in the course of preparing for criminal litigation; or

(B) reflects the mental impressions or legal reasoning of an attorney representing the state.

Gov't Code § 552.108(a)(4), (b)(3). A governmental body claiming an exception to disclosure under section 552.108 must explain how and why this exception is applicable to the information the governmental body seeks to withhold. *See id.* §§ 552.108, .301(e)(1)(A); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 434 at 2-3 (1986). Upon review, we find the district attorney's office has failed to establish subsections 552.108(a)(4) and 552.108(b)(3) are applicable to the submitted information. Therefore, the district attorney's office may not withhold the information on either ground.

The district attorney's office also asserts the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.111 of the Government Code. 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 section encompasses the attorney work product privilege found in Rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure. *City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351, 360 (Tex. 2000); Open Records Decision No. 677 at 4-8 (2002). Rule 192.5 defines work product as

(1) material prepared or mental impressions developed in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for a party or a party's representatives, including the party's attorneys, consultants, sureties, indemnitors, insurers, employees, or agents; or

(2) a communication made in anticipation of litigation or for trial between a party and the party's representatives or among a party's representatives, including the party's attorneys, consultants, sureties, indemnitors, insurers, employees or agents.

Tex. R. Civ. P. 192.5(a). A governmental body seeking to withhold information under this exception bears the burden of demonstrating the information was created or developed for trial or in anticipation of litigation by or for a party or a party's representative. Tex. R. Civ. P. 192.5; ORD 677 at 6-8. In order for this office to conclude the information was made or developed in anticipation of litigation, we must be satisfied that

- a) a reasonable person would have concluded from the totality of the circumstances surrounding the investigation that there was a substantial chance that litigation would ensue; and b) the party resisting discovery believed in good faith that there was a substantial chance that litigation would ensue and [created or obtained the information] for the purpose of preparing for such litigation.

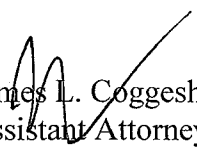
Nat'l Tank Co. v. Brotherton, 851 S.W.2d 193, 207 (Tex. 1993). A "substantial chance" of litigation does not mean a statistical probability, but rather "that litigation is more than merely an abstract possibility or unwarranted fear." *Id.* at 204; ORD 677 at 7.

Upon review, we find the district attorney's office has failed to establish section 552.111 is applicable to the submitted information. Therefore, the district attorney's office may not withhold the information on that ground. Accordingly, the district attorney's office must release 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 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,


James L. Coggeshall
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JLC/mo

Ref: ID# 761629

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)