



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

March 6, 2020

Mr. Jim B. Simpson
Assistant County Attorney
Johnson County
204 South Buffalo Avenue, Fourth Floor, Suite 410
Cleburne, Texas 76033-5404

OR2020-07253

Dear Mr. Simpson:

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# 814850.

Johnson County (the "county") received a request for communications, including e-mail and text message communications, that were sent or received by a named county official regarding a particular company, particular lawsuits, or a particular location during a specified time period. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.111 of the Government Code and privileged under Texas Rule of Evidence 503. We have considered your arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we note the county has only submitted e-mail communications. To the extent information responsive to the remainder of the request existed on the date the county received the request, we assume you have released it. *See* Open Records Decision No. 664 (2000) (if governmental body concludes no exceptions apply to requested information, it must release information as soon as possible). If you have not released any such information, you must do so at this time. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.301(a), .302.

Next, 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:

...

(5) all working papers, research material, and information used to estimate the need for or expenditure of public funds or taxes by a governmental body, on completion of the estimate;

...

(16) information that is in a bill for attorney's fees and is not privileged under the attorney-client privilege, [and]

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

Id. § 552.022(a)(5), (16), (17). The submitted information contains draft budget information that is subject to subsection 552.022(a)(5), attorney fee bills that are subject to section 552.022(a)(16), and court-filed documents that are subject to subsection 552.022(a)(17). You seek to withhold the information at issue under sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.111 of the Government Code. However, sections 552.103, 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 Gov't Code § 552.103); *see also* Open Records Decision Nos. 677 (2002) (governmental body may waive attorney work product privilege under section 552.111), 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 information at issue may not be withheld under section 552.103, section 552.107, or section 552.111 of the Government Code. However, the Texas Supreme Court has held the Texas Rule of Evidence and 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). Therefore, we will consider your assertion of the attorney-client privilege under Texas Rule of Evidence 503 and the attorney work product privilege under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5 for the information subject to 552.022. We will also address your arguments for the information not subject to 552.022.

Texas Rule of Evidence 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 at 6-7. Upon a demonstration of all three factors, the entire communication is confidential under rule 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 rule 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 indicate the information at issue was communicated between and among privileged parties, including attorneys for the county, attorney representatives, county staff and officials in their capacities as clients, and consultants hired by the county for the purpose of the rendition of legal services to the county. You state these communications were intended to be, and have remained, confidential. Upon review, we find you have demonstrated the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the information we have marked. Therefore, the county may withhold the information we have marked under rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence.¹ However, the remaining information subject to section 552.022 either reveals a communication with a party who is not identified as privileged or is not a communication. 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. Therefore, we find you have failed to demonstrate the remaining information at issue consists of privileged communications for purposes of rule 503. Consequently, you have failed to demonstrate the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the remaining information at issue, and the county may not withhold it under rule 503.

Rule 192.5 encompasses the attorney work product privilege. Rule 192.5 defines work product as

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

(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. *Id.* 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; ORR 677 at 7.

The county contends the remaining information subject to section 552.022 constitutes attorney work product protected by rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure. Upon review, we find you have not demonstrated any of the remaining information at issue consists of mental impressions, opinions, conclusion, or legal theories of an attorney or an attorney's representative that were created for trial or in anticipation of trial. Therefore, the county may not withhold any of the remaining information at issue under rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure.

Next, we address your argument under section 552.107 of the Government Code for the information not subject to section 552.022. Section 552.107(1) protects information coming within the attorney-client privilege. 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. *See* 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 state the information not subject to section 552.022 constitutes communications between and among privileged parties, including attorneys for the county, attorney representatives, county staff and

officials in their capacities as clients, and consultants hired by the county for the purpose of the rendition of legal services to the county. You state these communications were intended to be, and have remained, confidential. Upon review, we find you have demonstrated the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the information not subject to section 552.022. Therefore, the county may withhold the information not subject to section 552.022 under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.²

In summary, the county may withhold the information we have marked under rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence. The county may withhold the information not subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. The county must release the remaining information that is subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code.

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,



Erin Groff
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

EMG/rm

Ref: ID# 814850

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)

² As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.