



KEN PAXTON
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

August 23, 2022

Mr. Kieran Hillis
Assistant General Counsel and Public Information Coordinator
Office of the Governor
P.O. Box 12428
Austin, Texas 78711

OR2022-25387

Dear Mr. Hillis:

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# 966834 (OOG# 317-22).

The Office of the Governor (the "governor's office") received a request for all e-mails or texts involving seven named officials and staff members during a certain time period. You state the governor's office will release some information. You state the governor's office will redact information subject to section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code pursuant to section 552.024(c) of the Government Code; access device numbers pursuant to section 552.136(c) of the Government Code; and e-mail addresses of members of the public under section 552.137 of the Government Code pursuant to Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009).¹ Additionally, you state the governor's office will withhold or release some requested information designated by the United States Department of Homeland Security

¹ Section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code exempts from disclosure the home addresses and telephone numbers, emergency contact information, social security numbers, and family member information of current or former officials or employees of a governmental body. *See Gov't Code* § 552.117(a)(1). Section 552.024 of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to withhold information subject to section 552.117 without requesting a decision from this office if the current or former employee or official chooses not to allow public access to the information. *See id.* § 552.024(c). Section 552.136(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in section 552.136(b) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See id.* § 552.136(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.136(e). *See id.* § 552.136(d), (e). Open Records Decision No. 684 is a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold certain information, including an e-mail address of a member of the public under section 552.137 of the Government Code, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision.

(“DHS”) as “FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY” (“FOUO”) in accordance with a determination by DHS.² You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.104, 552.107, and 552.111 of the Government Code. In addition, you state release of some of the information at issue may implicate the interests of third parties. Accordingly, the governor’s office states it notified these interested parties of the request for information and of the right to submit arguments to this office. *See* Gov’t Code §§ 552.304, .305(d); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 542 (1990) (statutory predecessor to section 552.305 permits governmental body to rely on interested third party to raise and explain applicability of exceptions in the Act in certain circumstances). We have received comments from the Office of the Attorney General (“OAG”), Public Utility Commission (“PUC”), Texas Department of Public Safety (“DPS”) and the Texas Department of Transportation (“TxDOT”). We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.³

Initially, you state some of the requested information was the subject of previous requests for rulings, as a result of which this office issued Open Records Letter Nos. 2022-24772 (2022) and 2022-25386 (2022). We have no indication the law, facts, or circumstances on which the prior ruling was based have changed. Thus, the governor’s office must continue to rely on Open Records Letter Nos. 2022-24772 and 2022-25386 as previous determinations and withhold or release the information at issue in accordance with those rulings. *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).

We note an interested third party is allowed ten business days after the date of its receipt of the governmental body’s notice under section 552.305(d) to submit its reasons, if any, as to why information relating to that party should be withheld from public disclosure. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.305(d)(2)(B). As of the date of this letter, we have not received comments from any remaining notified third party explaining why the submitted information should not be released. Therefore, we have no basis to conclude any remaining notified third party has a protected proprietary interest in the submitted information. *See, e.g., id.* § 552.110 (requiring the provision of specific factual evidence demonstrating the applicability of the exception). Accordingly, the governor’s office may not withhold the submitted information

² *See* 6 U.S.C. § 482(e) (providing information obtained by state or local government from federal agency under section 482 shall remain under control of the federal agency, and a state or local law authorizing or requiring such a government to disclose information shall not apply to such information); *see also* Department of Homeland Security Management Directive System, MD Number 11042.1 at 8 (Jan. 6, 2005) (establishing DHS policies and procedures regarding safeguarding FOUO information to include instructing state agency in possession of FOUO information from another governmental agency to handle the information in accordance with the guidance provided by the other governmental agency).

³ 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 those records contain substantially different types of information than that submitted to this office.

on the basis of any proprietary interest any remaining notified third party may have in the information.

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[.]

Id. § 552.022(a)(17). Some of the submitted information consists of a court-filed complaint that is subject to section 552.022(a)(17). The governor's office must release the information subject to section 552.022(a)(17) unless it is made confidential under the Act or other law. *See id.* Although you raise sections 552.103 and 552.107 of the Government Code for the information at issue, these sections are discretionary exceptions to disclosure 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); 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), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions). Therefore, none of the information subject to section 552.022(a)(17) may be withheld under section 552.103 or section 552.107. However, the Texas Supreme Court has held the Texas Rules of Evidence are "other law" that make information expressly confidential for the purposes of section 552.022. *In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.3d 328, 336 (Tex. 2001). Thus, we will consider your assertion of the attorney-client privilege under Texas Rule of Evidence 503. Further, we will consider your arguments for the information not subject to section 552.022.

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 section 81.046 of the Health and Safety Code, which provides, in part, as follows:

(a) Reports, records, and information received from any source, including from a federal agency or from another state, furnished to a public health district, a health authority, a local health department, or the [Texas Department of State Health Services] that relate to cases or suspected cases of diseases or health conditions are confidential and may be used only for the purposes of this chapter.

(b) Reports, records, and information relating to cases or suspected cases of diseases or health conditions are not public information under [the Act], and

may not be released or made public on subpoena or otherwise except as provided by:

(1) Subsections (c), (c-1), (d), and (f); and

(2) Section 181.060 [of the Health and Safety Code].

Health & Safety Code § 81.046(a)-(b). In Open Records Decision No. 577 (1990), this office concluded any information acquired or created during an investigation under chapter 81 of the Health and Safety Code is confidential and may not be released unless an exception set out in the statute applies. *See* ORD 577; *see also* Health & Safety Code § 81.046(b)-(d), (f). The governor’s office states the information it marked pertains to cases or suspected cases of diseases or health conditions and, thus, section 81.046 governs the release of the information at issue. Based upon these representations and our review, we agree section 81.046 governs the release of the information at issue. Additionally, the governor’s office states the release provisions of section 81.046 are not applicable in this instance. Accordingly, the governor’s office must withhold the information it marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 81.046 of the Health and Safety Code.⁴

Section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime [if] release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(1). A governmental body claiming section 552.108 must explain how and why the release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. *See id.* §§ 552.108(a)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); *see also Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). Section 552.108 may be invoked by the proper custodian of information relating to a pending investigation or prosecution of criminal conduct. *See* Open Records Decision No. 414 at 4-5 (1987). Where a governmental body has custody of information that would otherwise qualify for exception under section 552.108 as information relating to the pending case of a law enforcement agency, the custodian of the records may withhold the information if it provides this office with a demonstration the information relates to the pending case and a representation from the law enforcement agency that it wishes to have the information withheld. DPS states and provides documentation demonstrating, DPS objects to release of the information at issue because it relates to its ongoing criminal investigation. Based on this representation and our review, we conclude the release of the information at issue would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime. *See Houston Chronicle Publ’g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976). Accordingly, the governor’s office may withhold the information we have indicated under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code on behalf of DPS.⁵

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

⁵ As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address DPS’s remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

We note section 552.108 is discretionary in nature and does not make information confidential under the Act. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally), 663 at 5 (1999) (waiver of discretionary exceptions), 177 at 3 (1977) (statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.108 subject to waiver). Thus, the governor's office has the discretion to release all or part of the submitted information that is not otherwise confidential by law. Gov't Code § 552.007.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses sections 418.176 and 418.177 of the Texas Homeland Security Act (the "HSA"), chapter 418 of the Government Code. Section 418.176 provides, in relevant part, as follows:

(a) Information is confidential if the information is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental entity for the purpose of preventing, detecting, responding to, or investigating an act of terrorism or related criminal activity and:

(1) relates to staffing requirements of an emergency response provider, including a law enforcement agency, a fire-fighting agency, or an emergency services agency [or]

(2) relates to a tactical plan of the provider[.]

Id. § 418.176(a)(1)-(2). Section 418.177 provides:

Information is confidential if the information:

(1) is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental entity for the purpose of preventing, detecting, or investigating an act of terrorism or related criminal activity; and

(2) relates to an assessment by or for a governmental entity, or an assessment that is maintained by a governmental entity, of the risk or vulnerability of persons or property, including critical infrastructure, to an act of terrorism or related criminal activity.

Id. § 418.177. Section 418.182 provides:

(a) Except as provided by Subsections (b) and (c), information, including access codes and passwords, in the possession of a governmental entity that relates to the specifications, operating procedures, or location of a security system used to protect public or private property from an act of terrorism or related criminal activity is confidential[.]

Id. § 418.182(a). The fact that information may generally be related to emergency preparedness does not make the information *per se* confidential under the provisions of the HSA. *See* Open Records Decision No. 649 at 3 (1996). As with any confidentiality provision, a governmental body asserting these sections must adequately explain how the

responsive information falls within the scope of the provisions. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A) (governmental body must explain how claimed exception to disclosure applies).

The governor's office and DPS state release of the information at issue "reveals tactical plans of emergency response providers in relation to operations at a border . . . [and] further identifies possible vulnerabilities related to the border, including staffing levels and locations of law enforcement." The governor's office and DPS assert release of the information at issue could aid terrorists and other criminals in avoiding detection and in the commission of crimes against critical infrastructure related to the state's border. Based upon these representations and our review, we find the information at issue relates to staffing requirements and tactical plans of emergency response providers maintained by the governor's office for the purpose of preventing, detecting, responding to, or investigating an act of terrorism or related criminal activity. Accordingly, the governor's office must withhold the information it marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with sections 418.176 and 418.177 of the Government Code.⁶

Texas Rule of Evidence 503(b)(1) provides the following:

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

⁶ As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

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 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 state the information at issue consists of communications between the attorneys for the governor's office, governor's office officials and staff, and other privileged parties. You state the communications were made for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services to the governor's office. You further 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 governor's office may withhold the information subject to section 552.022 under Texas Rule of Evidence 503.

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 the section 552.103(a) exception is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing (1) litigation was 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).

The governor's office and OAG contend the information at issue is related to pending litigation to which the governor's office and OAG are parties. You state, prior to the date the governor's office received the request for information, the three following lawsuits involving the governor's office were pending in the 353rd Judicial District Court, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Tyler Division, and the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas, Austin Division, respectively: *Doe v. Abbot*, Cause No. D-1-GN-22-000977; *Abbott v. Biden*, Case No. 6:22-cv-00003; and *Barcenas v. McCraw*, Case No. 1:22-cv-00397. The OAG explains it is a party to *In re Harris County Republican Party*, Cause No. 22-0415, and *Abbott v. Doe*, Cause No. 03-22-00126-CV. The governor's office and OAG explain the information at issue relates to the pending litigation matters. Based on these representations, the documentation at issue, and our review of the information at issue, we find litigation was pending when the governor's office received this request for information, and we find the information at issue is related to the pending litigation for purposes of section 552.103. Therefore, the governor's office may withhold the information it marked and indicated under section 552.103 of the Government Code.⁷

We note, however, the purpose of section 552.103 is to enable a governmental body to protect its position in litigation by forcing parties seeking information relating to that litigation to obtain it through discovery procedures. *See* ORD 551 at 4-5. Thus, if the opposing party has seen or had access to information relating to the pending litigation through discovery or otherwise, there is no interest in withholding such information from public disclosure under section 552.103. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 349 (1982), 320 (1982). We also note the applicability of section 552.103 ends once the litigation concludes. *See* Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982); Open Records Decision No. 350 (1982).

Section 552.104(a) of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information that a governmental body demonstrates, if released, would "harm its interests by providing an advantage to a competitor or bidder in a particular ongoing competitive situation or in a particular competitive situation where the governmental body establishes the situation at issue is set to reoccur or there is a specific and demonstrable intent to enter into the competitive situation again in the future." Gov't Code § 552.104(a). The "test under section 552.104 is whether knowing another bidder's [or competitor's information] would be an advantage, not whether it would be a decisive advantage." *Boeing Co. v. Paxton*, 466 S.W.3d 831, 841 (Tex. 2015). After review of the information at issue and consideration of the arguments, we find the governor's office has established the release of the information at issue would harm its interests by providing an advantage to a competitor or

⁷ As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

bidder in a particular ongoing competitive situation. Thus, we conclude the governor's office may withhold the information it marked under section 552.104(a) of the Government Code.

The governor's office claims section 552.107 of the Government Code for some of the remaining information. Section 552.107(1) protects information that comes within the attorney-client privilege. *See* Gov't Code § 552.107(1). The elements of the privilege under section 552.107 are the same as those 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. *See Huie*, 922 S.W.2d at 923.

You state the information at issue consists of communications between the attorneys for the governor's office, governor's office officials and staff, and other privileged parties. You state the communications were made for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services to the governor's office. You further 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 governor's office may withhold the information it marked under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.⁸

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, writ ref'd n.r.e.); 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, no writ). 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. *See* ORD 615 at 5. 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. *Id.*; *see also City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351 (Tex. 2000) (section 552.111 not applicable to personnel-related communications that did not involve policymaking). 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).

⁸ As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining argument against disclosure of this information.

Further, section 552.111 does not protect facts and written observations of facts and events severable from advice, opinions, and recommendations. *Arlington Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Tex. Attorney Gen.*, 37 S.W.3d 152 (Tex. App.—Austin 2001, no pet.); *see* 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).

This office has also concluded a preliminary draft of a document 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.

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.

The governor's office, PUC, and TxDOT assert the information at issue consists of advice, recommendations, and opinions of employees and officials of the governor's office regarding policymaking decisions. You also inform us the information at issue includes draft documents that reflect the deliberations of the governor's office and representatives of other state agencies, including PUC and TxDOT, with whom the governor's office shares a privity of interest regarding policymaking matters. You state the final version of these draft documents will be released to the public in their final form. Based on your representations and our review, we find the governor's office may withhold the information it marked under section 552.111 of the Government Code. However, we find the information indicated by TxDOT consists of general administrative information that does not relate to policymaking or is purely factual in nature and was received from a non-privileged third party. Thus, we find TxDOT has failed to demonstrate how the remaining information at issue is excepted under section 552.111. Accordingly, the

information indicated by TxDOT may not be withheld under section 552.111 of the Government Code.

In summary, the governor's office must continue to rely on Open Records Letter Nos. 2022-24772 and 2022-25386 as previous determinations and withhold or release the information at issue in accordance with those rulings. The governor's office must withhold the information it marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 81.046 of the Health and Safety Code. The governor's office may withhold the information we have indicated under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code on behalf of DPS. The governor's office must withhold the information it marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with sections 418.176 and 418.177 of the Government Code. The governor's office may withhold the information subject to section 552.022 under Texas Rule of Evidence 503. The governor's office may withhold the information it marked and indicated under section 552.103 of the Government Code. The governor's office may withhold the information it marked under section 552.104(a) of the Government Code. The governor's office may withhold the information it marked under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. The governor's office may withhold the information it marked under section 552.111 of the Government Code. The governor's office 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 <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,

Kelly McWethy
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

KM/mo

Ref: ID# 966834

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)