



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

November 29, 2006

Ms. Amy L. Sims  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Lubbock  
P.O. Box 2000  
Lubbock, Texas 79457

OR2006-13997

Dear Ms. Sims:

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# 265573.

The City of Lubbock (the "city") received a request for information relating to the city's review of a named business entity's fee increase. You state that some of the requested information either has been or will be released. You seek to withhold other responsive information under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.107, and 552.111 of the Government Code and Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.3. We have considered your arguments and have reviewed the information you submitted.

We first note that the city did not invoke the consulting expert privilege, as found at Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.3(e), within the ten-business-day deadline prescribed by section 552.301 of the Government Code. See Gov't Code §§ 552.301(a)-(b), .302. Rule 192.3(e) provides a privilege against discovery that a party entitled to claim the privilege may waive. See TEX. R. EVID. 511; *Jordan v. Court of Appeals*, 701 S.W.2d 644, 649 (Tex. 1985); *Arkla, Inc. v. Harris*, 846 S.W.2d 623, 630 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14<sup>th</sup> Dist.] 1993, orig. proceeding); *Aetna Cas. & Surety Co. v.*

*Blackmon*, 810 S.W.2d 438, 440 (Tex. Civ. App.—Corpus Christi 1991, writ denied). Accordingly, the city’s claim under rule 192.3(e) does not provide a compelling reason for non-disclosure under section 552.302. Cf. Open Records Decision No. 677 at 10 (2002) (claim of attorney work-product privilege under TEX. R. CIV. P. 192.5 does not provide compelling reason for non-disclosure if claim does not implicate third party rights). We note that a claim under section 552.101 of the Government Code, which you also raise, can provide a compelling reason for non-disclosure.<sup>1</sup> However, section 552.101 does not encompass discovery privileges such as rule 192.3(e). See Open Records Decision No. 676 at 1-3 (2002). Therefore, the city may not withhold any of the submitted information on the basis of the consulting expert privilege under rule 192.3(e).

We next note that some of the submitted information is contained in attorney fee bills and is therefore subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.022(a)(16) provides for the 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 other law. Gov’t Code § 552.022(a)(16). Although you seek to withhold the submitted information under sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.111 of the Government Code, these sections are discretionary exceptions to disclosure that protect a governmental body’s interests and may be waived. See *id.* § 552.007; *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. 677 at 10 (2002) (attorney work product privilege under Gov’t Code § 552.111 may be waived), 676 at 10-11 (2002) (attorney-client privilege under Gov’t Code § 552.107(1) may be waived), 665 at 2 n.5 (discretionary exceptions generally). As such, sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.111 are not other law that makes information confidential for the purposes of section 552.022. Therefore, the city may not withhold any of the submitted information that is subject to section 552.022 under section 552.103, section 552.107, or section 552.111.

The Texas Supreme Court has held, however, that 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). The attorney-client privilege also is found at Texas Rule of Evidence 503, and the attorney work product privilege also is found at Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5. Accordingly, we will address your assertion of these privileges under rule 503 and rule 192.5 with respect to the information that is subject to section 552.022. We also will address your claims under sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.111 with respect to the information that is not subject to section 552.022.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Section 552.101 excepts from public disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101.

<sup>2</sup>As you have submitted no arguments in support of your assertion of section 552.101 of the Government Code, we will not address that exception. See Gov’t Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A).

Section 552.103 of the Government Code provides in part:

(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 that claims an exception to disclosure under section 552.103 has the burden of providing relevant facts and documentation sufficient to establish the applicability of this exception to the information that it seeks to withhold. To meet this burden, the governmental body must demonstrate that (1) litigation was pending or reasonably anticipated on the date of its receipt of the request for information and (2) the information at issue is related to the pending or anticipated litigation. *See Univ. of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479 (Tex. App.—Austin 1997, no pet.); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210 (Tex. App.—Houston [1<sup>st</sup> Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.). Both elements of the test must be met in order for information to be excepted from disclosure under section 552.103. *See* Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990).

This office has held that "litigation" within the meaning of section 552.103 includes contested cases conducted in a quasi-judicial forum. *See, e.g.*, Open Records Decision Nos. 474 (1987), 368 (1983), 301 (1982). For instance, this office has held that cases conducted under the Texas Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 2001 of the Government Code, constitute "litigation" for purposes of section 552.103. *See, e.g.*, Open Records Decision Nos. 588 (1991) (proceeding of former State Board of Insurance), 301 (1982) (proceeding of Public Utilities Commission). In determining whether an administrative proceeding is conducted in a quasi-judicial forum, this office has considered the following factors: (1) whether the dispute is, for all practical purposes, litigated in an administrative proceeding where (a) discovery takes place, (b) evidence is heard, (c) factual questions are resolved, and (d) a record is made; and (2) whether the proceeding is an adjudicative forum of first jurisdiction, *i.e.*, whether judicial review of the proceeding in district court is an appellate review and not the forum for resolving a controversy on the basis of evidence. *See* Open Records Decision No. 588 (1991).

You state that the submitted information relates to an ongoing administrative proceeding in which the city council, as decision-maker, is considering the rate of a local gas company. You contend that this proceeding constitutes litigation for the purposes of section 552.103. Having considered your arguments, we find that you have not explained how or why the proceeding in question would qualify as an administrative proceeding conducted in a quasi-judicial forum. Therefore, as you have not demonstrated that the information at issue is related to litigation, we conclude that the city may not withhold any of the information that is not subject to section 552.022 on the basis of section 552.103.

Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information that comes within the attorney-client privilege. 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). First, a governmental body must demonstrate that the information constitutes or documents a communication. *Id.* at 7. Second, the communication must have been made “for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services” to the client governmental body. *See* TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). The privilege does not apply when an attorney or representative is involved in some capacity other than that of providing or facilitating professional legal services to the client governmental body. *See In re Tex. Farmers Ins. Exch.*, 990 S.W.2d 337, 340 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 1999, orig. proceeding) (attorney-client privilege does not apply if attorney acting in capacity other than that of attorney). Governmental attorneys often act in capacities other than that of professional legal counsel, such as administrators, investigators, or managers. Thus, the mere fact that a communication involves an attorney for the government does not demonstrate this element. Third, the privilege applies only to communications between or among clients, client representatives, lawyers, and lawyer representatives. *See* TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1)(A), (B), (C), (D), (E). Thus, a governmental body must inform this office of the identities and capacities of the individuals to whom each communication at issue has been made. Lastly, the attorney-client privilege applies only to a *confidential* communication, *id.* 503(b)(1), meaning it was “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). Whether a communication meets this definition depends on the *intent* of the parties involved at the time the information was communicated. *See Osborne v. Johnson*, 954 S.W.2d 180, 184 (Tex. App.—Waco 1997, no writ). Moreover, because the client may elect to waive the privilege at any time, a governmental body must explain that the confidentiality of a communication has been maintained. 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).

You assert that section 552.107(1) is generally applicable to the information that is not subject to section 552.022. Having considered your arguments, we conclude that you have

not demonstrated that any of the information in question constitutes or documents a communication made for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services to the city. We therefore conclude that the city may not withhold any of the information that is not subject to section 552.022 on the basis of the attorney-client privilege under section 552.107.

Section 552.111 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “an 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 attorney work product privilege found in rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure. *See 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 consisting of

(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 governmental body that seeks to withhold information on this basis bears the burden of demonstrating that the information was created or developed for trial or in anticipation of litigation by or for a party or a party’s representative. *Id.*; ORD 677 at 6-8. In order for this office to conclude that 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; Open Records Decision No. 677 at 7.

You contend that some of the information that is not subject to section 552.022 consists of attorney work product. Having considered your arguments, we conclude that you have not

demonstrated that any of the information in question was created or developed for trial or in anticipation of litigation. *Cf.* Open Records Decision No. 588 (delineating circumstances for determining whether administrative proceeding constitutes litigation for purposes of Gov't Code § 552.103). We therefore conclude that the city may not withhold any of the information that is not subject to section 552.022 on the basis of the attorney work product privilege under section 552.111.

Next, we address the applicability of Texas Rule of Evidence 503 and Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5. Rule 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 for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services to the client:

- (A) between the client or a representative of the client and the client's lawyer or a representative of the lawyer;
- (B) between the lawyer and the lawyer's representative;
- (C) by the client or a representative of the client, or the client's lawyer or a representative of the lawyer, to a lawyer or a representative of a lawyer representing another party in a pending action and concerning a matter of common interest therein;
- (D) between representatives of the client or between the client and a representative of the client; 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 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 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. 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). *Pittsburgh Corning Corp. v. Caldwell*, 861 S.W.2d 423, 427 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1993, no writ).

You assert that the attorney-client privilege is generally applicable to the information that is subject to 552.022. Having considered your arguments, we have marked information that the city may withhold under rule 503. Because none of the remaining information in question constitutes or documents a communication that was made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the client, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information that is subject to section 552.022 under rule 503.

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 that 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 that 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 that the information at issue was created in anticipation of litigation, has two parts. A governmental body must demonstrate that (1) 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 (2) the party resisting discovery believed in good faith that there was a substantial chance that 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 that the materials at issue contain the mental impressions, opinions, conclusions, or legal theories of an attorney's 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 that the information does not fall within the scope of the exceptions to the privilege enumerated in rule 192.5(c). See *Pittsburgh Corning Corp. v. Caldwell*, 861 S.W.2d 423, 427 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1993, no writ).

You contend that some of the information that is subject to section 552.022 is protected by the attorney work product privilege. Having considered your arguments, we conclude that you have not shown that any of the information at issue was created for trial or in anticipation of litigation. *Cf.* Open Records Decision No. 588 (delineating circumstances for determining whether administrative proceeding constitutes litigation for purposes of Gov't Code § 552.103). We therefore conclude that the city may not withhold any of the information that is subject to section 552.022 as core attorney work product under rule 192.5.

In summary, the city may withhold the information that we have marked under Texas Rule of Evidence 503. The rest of the submitted information must be released.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records 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 records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

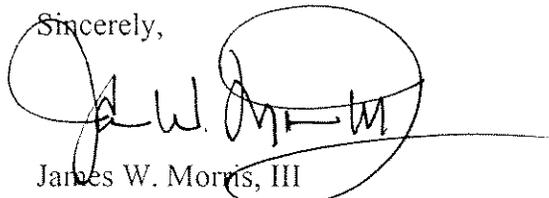
If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling,

be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Office of the Attorney General at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J.W. Morris, III". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, circular flourish at the beginning and a horizontal line extending to the right.

James W. Morris, III  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

JWM/eb

Ref: ID# 265573

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Mr. Mario Roldan  
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