ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

July 16, 2007

Ms. Helen Valkavich
Assistant City Attorney
P.O. Box 839966
City of San Antonio
San Antonio, Texas 78283-3966

OR2007-08962

Dear Ms. Valkavich:

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# 283754.

The City of San Antonio (the "city") received a request for information regarding the Eagleland hike and bike trail, from the year 2000 to the present, and for information regarding Big Tex Grain Company or its current owner, from the year 2000 to the present. You state you will release some information to the requestor. You also state that some of the submitted information is not responsive to the present request. This ruling will not address non-responsive information. You claim that some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.107, 552.111 and 552.131 of the Government Code and rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence.[1] We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.[2]

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[1]Although you raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with Rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence, this office has concluded that section 552.101 does not encompass discovery privileges. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 1-2 (2002), 575 at 2 (1990).

[2]We note that the city has redacted some of the submitted information. As we are able in this instance to discern the nature of the redacted information, we will determine whether it is excepted from public disclosure. In the future, the city should refrain from redacting any information that it submits to this office in seeking an open records ruling. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(3)(1)(D), .302.

Initially, we note that some of the submitted information is subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. This section provides in part that

> the following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure under this chapter unless they are expressly confidential under other law:
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> . . .
>
> (16) information that is in a bill for attorney's fees and that is not privileged under the attorney-client privilege[.]

Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(16). In this instance, the information at issue consists of attorney fee bills. Thus, the city must release this information pursuant to section 552.022(a)(16) unless it is expressly confidential under other law. The Texas Supreme Court has held that the Texas Rules of Evidence are "other law" that makes information expressly confidential for the purposes of section 552.022. We will therefore consider your argument under Texas Rule of Evidence 503.

Rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence encompasses the attorney-client privilege and provides:

> 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:
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> (A) between the client or a representative of the client and the client's lawyer or a representative of the lawyer;
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> (B) between the lawyer and the lawyer's representative;
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> (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;
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> (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 indicate that the submitted attorney fee bills contain confidential communications between the city's attorneys and the city that were made for the purposes of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services to the city. Based on your representations and our review of the submitted information, we agree that a portion of the attorney fee bills contain information that reveals confidential communications between privileged parties. Accordingly, the city may withhold the information we have marked under Texas Rule of Evidence 503. The remaining information, however, does not consist of or reveal confidential attorney-client communications, and therefore, none of the remaining information may be withheld on that basis.

Next, we address the information that is not subject to section 552.022. 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 state that the information at issue consists of communications that were made in furtherance of the rendition of legal services. You state that the parties to the communications in question include attorneys for and client representatives of the city, as well as representatives from a state agency. You also state that the communications were intended to be and have remained confidential. Based on your representations and our review of the information in question, we agree that some of that information, which we have marked, is excepted from disclosure under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. You have not demonstrated, however, that the remaining information at issue satisfies the requirements of the attorney-client privilege for the purposes of this exception. *See* TEX. R. EVID. 503; Open Records Decision No. 676 at 6-11 (2002). Among other things, you have not identified the parties to the communications at issue as being clients, client representatives, lawyers, or lawyer representatives to whom the attorney-client privilege would apply. *See* TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1)(A), (B), (C), (D), (E). We therefore conclude that the city may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.107.

We now address your argument under section 552.111 of the Government Code, which 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." *See* Gov't Code § 552.111. Section 552.111 encompasses the deliberative process privilege. *See* Open Records Decision No. 615 at 2 (1993). In Open Records Decision No. 615, this office reexamined the predecessor to the section 552.111 exception in light of the decision in *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath,* 842 S.W.2d 408 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ), and held that section 552.111 excepts only those internal communications consisting of advice, recommendations, and opinions reflecting the policymaking processes of the governmental body. *See City of Garland v. Dallas Morning News,* 22 S.W.3d 351, 364 (Tex. 2000); *see also Arlington Indep. Sch. Dist. v. Tex. Attorney Gen.,* 37 S.W.3d 152 (Tex. App.—Austin, 2001, no pet.). The purpose of section 552.111 is "to protect from public disclosure advice and opinions on policy matters and to encourage frank and open discussion within the agency in con nection with its decision-making processes." *Austin v. City of San Antonio*, 630 S.W.2d 391, 394 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1982, writ ref'd n.r.e.).

An agency's policymaking functions do not encompass internal administrative or personnel matters; disclosure of information relating to such matters will not inhibit free discussion among agency personnel as to policy issues. *See* Open Records Decision No. 615 at 5-6. 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). Further, a preliminary draft of a policymaking document that has been released or is intended for release in final form is excepted from disclosure in its entirety under section 552.111 because such a draft necessarily represents the advice, recommendations, or opinions of the drafter as to the form and content of the final document. *See* Open Records Decision No. 559 at 2 (1990). Section 552.111 does not protect facts and written observations of facts and events that are severable from advice, opinions, and recommendations. *See* Open Records Decision No. 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).

Section 552.111 can also encompass communications between a governmental body and a third party consultant. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 631 at 2 (1995) (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* Open Records Decision No. 561 at 9 (1990).

You assert that some of the submitted information consists of internal communications between city employees and representatives containing opinion, advice, and recommendations pertaining to a proposed development. You also state that some of the information at issue will be released in final form to the public. Based on your representations and our review, we conclude that the city may withhold the information we have marked pursuant to section 552.111 of the Government Code. Upon review, we find that you have not demonstrated that the remaining information consists of recommendations, or opinions that reflect the policy making processes of the city. Therefore, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information at issue under section 552.111 of the Government Code.

You also raise section 552.131 of the Government Code. Section 552.131 relates to economic development information and provides in part the following:

> (a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if the information relates to economic development negotiations involving a governmental body and a business prospect that the governmental body seeks to have locate, stay, or expand in or near the territory of the governmental body and the information relates to:
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> > (1) a trade secret of the business prospect; or
> >
> > (2) commercial or financial information for which it is demonstrated based on specific factual evidence that disclosure would cause substantial competitive harm to the person from whom the information was obtained.
>
> (b) Unless and until an agreement is made with the business prospect, information about a financial or other incentive being offered to the business prospect by the governmental body or by another person is excepted from [required public disclosure].

Gov't Code § 552.131(a)-(b). Section 552.131(a) excepts from disclosure only "trade secret[s] of [a] business prospect" and "commercial or financial information for which it is demonstrated based on specific factual evidence that disclosure would cause substantial competitive harm to the person from whom the information was obtained." *Id.* This aspect of section 552.131 is co-extensive with section 552.110 of the Government Code. *See id.* § 552.110(a)-(b); Open Records Decision Nos. 552 at 5 (1990), 661 at 5-6 (1999). We note that section 552.131(a) does not protect the interests of a governmental body regarding the release of information pertaining to economic development negotiations. Section 552.131(b) protects information about a financial or other incentive that is being offered to a business prospect by a governmental body or another person. *See* Gov't Code § 552.131(b). Section 552.131(b) protects the interests of governmental bodies, not third parties.

You assert that the documents at issue discuss financial incentives regarding a proposed development and that the city has not entered into any final agreements regarding the development. After review of your arguments and the information at issue, we agree that the city may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.131 of the Government Code. However, the city has not established that the remaining information contains financial or other incentives that the city is offering to the developer; therefore, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information under section 552.131 of the Government Code.

We note that some of the e-mail addresses in the remaining information are excepted from disclosure under section 552.137 of the Government Code. Section 552.137 excepts from disclosure certain personal e-mail addresses of members of the public that are provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body, unless the owner

of the e-mail address has affirmatively consented to its public disclosure. *See id.* § 552.137(a)-(b). The types of e-mail addresses listed in section 552.137(c) may not be withheld under this exception. *See id.* § 552.137(c). Likewise, section 552.137 is not applicable to an institutional e-mail address, an Internet website address, or an e-mail address that a governmental entity maintains for one of its officials or employees. We have marked e-mail addresses that the city must withhold under section 552.137, unless the owners of the e-mail addresses have affirmatively consented to their disclosure.

In summary, the city may withhold the information we have marked in accordance with Texas Rule of Evidence 503. The city may withhold the information we have marked pursuant to sections 552.107, 552.111, and 552.131 of the Government Code. The city must withhold the information we have marked pursuant to section 552.137 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released to the requestor.

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).

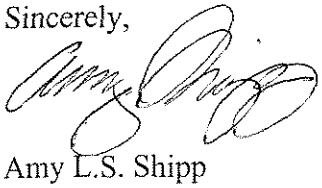
If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records 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,



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Enc. Submitted documents

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