



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

November 18, 2014

Ms. Heather Silver  
Assistant City Attorney  
Office of the City Attorney  
City of Dallas  
1500 Marilla Street, Room 7DN  
Dallas, Texas 75201

OR2014-20956

Dear Ms. Silver:

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# 543433.

The City of Dallas (the "city") received a request for six categories of information and correspondence pertaining to the requestor, several named or specified individuals, and specific employment topics. You state the city does not have any information responsive to three of the requested categories of information.<sup>1</sup> You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.117 of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup> We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted

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<sup>1</sup>The Act does not require a governmental body to disclose information that did not exist when the request for information was received. *Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante*, 562 S.W.2d 266 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dismissed); Open Records Decision No. 452 at 3 (1986).

<sup>2</sup>Although you originally also raised sections 552.101 and 552.102 of the Government Code, you have not submitted arguments explaining how these sections apply to the requested information. Therefore, we assume you have withdrawn these claims. See Gov't Code §§ 552.301, .302. Additionally, although you also raise Texas Rule of Evidence 503, we note the proper exception to raise when asserting the attorney-client privilege for information not subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code is section 552.107. See Open Records Decision Nos. 677 (2002), 676 at 1-2 (2002).

representative sample of information.<sup>3</sup> We have also considered comments submitted by the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (interested party may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released).

Initially, the requestor asserts the city previously released the requested information. The Act does not permit the selective disclosure of information. *See id.* §§ 552.007(b), .021; Open Records Decision No. 463 at 1-2 (1987). Section 552.007 of the Government Code provides if a governmental body voluntarily releases information to any member of the public, the governmental body may not withhold that exact information from further disclosure unless its public release is expressly prohibited by law or the information is confidential under law. *See* Gov't Code § 552.007; Open Records Decision Nos. 518 at 3 (1989), 490 at 2 (1988). *But see* Open Records Decision Nos. 579 (1990) (exchange of information among litigants in "informal" discovery is not "voluntary" release of information for purposes of statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.007), 454 at 2 (1986) (governmental body that disclosed information because it reasonably concluded that it had constitutional obligation to do so could still invoke statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.108). Accordingly, pursuant to section 552.007, the city may not now withhold any previously released information unless its release is expressly prohibited by law or the information is confidential under law. *See* Open Records Decision No. 400 (1983) (governmental body may waive right to claim permissive exceptions to disclosure under the Act, but it may not disclose information made confidential by law). Although you raise sections 552.103 and 552.107 for the submitted information, these sections are discretionary exceptions and do not make information confidential. *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 section 552.103); Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 6 (2002) (attorney-client privilege under section 552.107(1) may be waived), 542 at 4 (1990) (statutory predecessor to section 552.103 may be waived); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally). Thus, to the extent the city previously released any of the submitted information, the city may not now withhold the previously released information under section 552.103 or section 552.107 of the Government Code. However, you assert some of the submitted information is subject to section 552.117 of the Government Code. Because this section makes information confidential under the Act, we will address the applicability of this exception to the submitted information, regardless of whether it has been released. However, to the extent the city did not previously release the submitted information, we will consider all of your arguments against disclosure.

Section 552.103 of the Government Code provides, in relevant part:

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<sup>3</sup>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.

(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). The purpose of section 552.103 is to enable a governmental body to protect its position in litigation by forcing parties to obtain information relating to litigation through discovery procedures. *See* Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4-5 (1990). A governmental body has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show section 552.103(a) applies in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing that (1) litigation was pending or reasonably anticipated on the date the governmental body received the request for information, and (2) the requested information is related to that litigation. *See 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.); ORD 551 at 4. The governmental body must meet both parts of this test for information to be excepted under section 552.103(a). *See* ORD 551 at 4.

To establish litigation is reasonably anticipated, a governmental body must provide this office "concrete evidence showing that the claim that litigation may ensue is more than mere conjecture." Open Records Decision No. 452 at 4 (1986). Whether litigation is reasonably anticipated must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *Id.* Concrete evidence to support a claim that litigation is reasonably anticipated may include, for example, an attorney for a potential opposing party making a demand for payment and asserting an intent to sue if such payments are not made. Open Records Decision Nos. 555 at 3 (1990), 346 (1982). This office has also found a pending complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC") indicates litigation is reasonably anticipated. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 386 at 2 (1983), 336 at 1 (1982), 281 at 1 (1981). In addition, this office has concluded litigation was reasonably anticipated when the potential opposing party threatened to sue on several occasions and hired an attorney. *See* Open Records Decision No. 288 at 2 (1981). However, an individual publicly threatening to bring suit against a governmental body, but who does not actually take objective steps toward filing suit, is not concrete evidence that litigation is reasonably anticipated. *See* Open Records Decision No. 331 at 1-2 (1982).

You contend the requested information relates to reasonably anticipated litigation because the requestor filed an EEOC complaint against the city prior to the city receiving the request for information. However, you have provided documentation showing the EEOC dismissed the requestor's complaint and issued a Notice of Right to Sue letter (the "notice") dated May 12, 2014. You state the city received the request for information on August 29, 2014. Thus, the requestor's EEOC complaint was not pending on the date the city received the request. Further, the notice states the complainant must file suit on the claim within ninety days of receiving the notice. You have not informed us the requestor filed such a suit within the ninety day time limit. Additionally, you have not informed us, and we are unable to determine, the ninety day time period was ongoing on the date the city received the request. *See* Gov't Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A) (governmental body must provide comments explaining why exceptions raised should apply to information requested). Furthermore, you have not demonstrated any party had taken concrete steps toward filing litigation when the city received the request for information. Thus, we conclude the city has failed to demonstrate it reasonably anticipated litigation when it received the request for information. Therefore, the city may not withhold any portion of the requested information under section 552.103(a) of the Government Code.

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 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, lawyer representatives, and a lawyer representing another party in a pending action and concerning a matter of common interest therein. *See* TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). 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.*, 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, orig. proceeding). Moreover, because the client may elect to waive the privilege at any time, a governmental body must explain 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 the information you have marked in Exhibit B consists of communications between city attorneys and employees. You state these communications were made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the city. You further indicate these communications were intended to be, 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. Accordingly, the city may withhold the information you have marked in Exhibit B under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code applies to records a governmental body holds in an employment capacity and excepts 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 who request that this information be kept confidential under section 552.024 of the Government Code. Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(1). Section 552.117 is applicable to cellular telephone numbers, provided the cellular telephone service is not paid for by a governmental body. *See Open Records Decision No. 506 at 5-6 (1988)* (statutory predecessor to section 552.117 not applicable to cellular telephone numbers provided and paid for by governmental body and intended for official use). Whether a particular piece of information is protected by section 552.117(a)(1) must be determined at the time the request for it is made. *See Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989)*. Therefore, a governmental body must withhold information under section 552.117 on behalf of a current or former official or employee only if the individual made a request for confidentiality under section 552.024 prior to the date on which the request for this information was made. We have marked a cellular telephone number in the remaining information. If the individual whose information is at issue timely requested confidentiality pursuant to section 552.024, the city must withhold the cellular telephone number we have marked under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code, if the cellular telephone service is not paid for by a governmental body. The city may not withhold this information under section 552.117(a)(1) if the individual whose information is at issue did not make a timely election to keep the information confidential or the cellular telephone service is paid for by a governmental body.

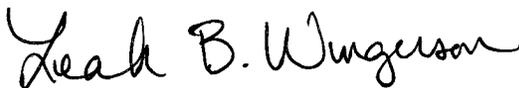
In summary, the city may withhold the information you have marked in Exhibit B under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code, if the city has not previously released this information. The city must withhold the cellular telephone number we have marked under

section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code, if the individual whose information is at issue timely requested confidentiality pursuant to section 552.024 of the Government Code and the cellular telephone service is not paid for by a governmental body. The city 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 [http://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl\\_ruling\\_info.shtml](http://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open/orl_ruling_info.shtml), or call the Office of the Attorney General's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. Questions concerning the allowable charges for providing public information under the Act may be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, toll free, at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Leah B. Wingerson  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

LBW/bhf

Ref: ID# 543433

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)