



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

November 18, 2014

Mr. Cary L. Bovey  
Counsel for the City of Llano  
Law Office of Cary L. Bovey, PLLC  
2251 Double Creek Drive, Suite 204  
Round Rock, Texas 78664

OR2014-20957

Dear Mr. Bovey:

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# 543512.

The City of Llano (the "city"), which you represent, received a request for a certain law firm's invoices for a specified time period. The city states it has released some of the requested information in accordance with Open Records Letter No. 2014-14090 (2014).<sup>1</sup> The city claims portions of the submitted information are protected under Texas Rule of Evidence 503. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

The submitted information contains attorney fee bills. You acknowledge, and we agree, the submitted attorney fee bills are subject to section 552.022(a)(16) of the Government Code. Section 552.022(a)(16) provides for 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 confidential under the Act or other law. Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(16). You raise rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence for the marked portions of the submitted

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<sup>1</sup>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 prior attorney general ruling, ruling is addressed to same governmental body, and ruling concludes that information is or is not excepted from disclosure).

attorney fee bills. The Texas Supreme Court has held the Texas Rules of Evidence are "other law" within the meaning of section 552.022. *See In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.3d 328, 336 (Tex. 2001). Accordingly, we will consider your assertion of the attorney-client privilege under Texas Rule of Evidence 503 for the marked portions of the submitted attorney fee bills.

Rule 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 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).

Accordingly, in order to withhold attorney-client privileged information from disclosure under rule 503, a governmental body must do the following: (1) show 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 the communication is confidential by explaining it was not intended to be disclosed to third persons and 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 submitted attorney fee bills contain confidential communications between attorneys for the city and city officials and employees. You assert these communications were made for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services to the city. Further, you state the fee bills were intended to be, and have remained, confidential. Upon review, we find the city has established some of the submitted information, which we have marked, constitutes privileged attorney-client communications the city may withhold under Texas Rule of Evidence 503. However, we conclude the city has not established the remaining information you marked consists of privileged attorney-client communications. Therefore, the city may not withhold any of the remaining information you marked under Texas Rule of Evidence 503.

We note the remaining information contains account numbers subject to section 552.136 of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup> Section 552.136 provides, “[n]otwithstanding any other provision of [the Act], a credit card, debit card, charge card, or access device number that is collected, assembled, or maintained by or for a governmental body is confidential.” Gov’t Code § 552.136(b). Section 552.136(a) defines “access device” as “a card, plate, code, account number, personal identification number, electronic serial number, mobile identification number, or other telecommunications service, equipment, or instrument identifier or means of account access that alone or in conjunction with another access device may be used to . . . obtain money, goods, services, or another thing of value [or] initiate a transfer of funds other than a transfer originated solely by paper instrument.” *Id.* § 552.136(a). Therefore, the city must withhold the bank account and bank routing numbers we have marked in the remaining information under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

In summary, the city may withhold the information we have marked under Texas Rule of Evidence 503. The city must withhold the bank account and bank routing numbers we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The city must release the remaining information.

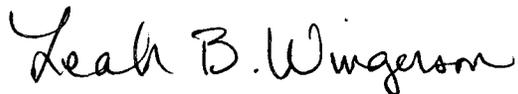
This letter ruling is limited to the particular information at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other information or any other circumstances.

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<sup>2</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

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# 543512

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)