



**KEN PAXTON**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

March 8, 2016

Mr. W. Montgomery Meitler  
Senior Counsel  
Texas Education Agency  
1701 North Congress Avenue  
Austin, Texas 78701

OR2016-05383

Dear Mr. Meitler:

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# 602767 (TEA PIR# 26172).

The Texas Education Agency (the "agency") received a request for information regarding an investigation involving a named individual. You state the agency will redact a driver's license number under section 552.130(c) of the Government Code, a social security number under section 552.147(b) of the Government Code, and a personal e-mail address under section 552.137 of the Government Code pursuant to Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009).<sup>1</sup> You claim the remaining requested information is privileged under Texas Rule of

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<sup>1</sup>Section 552.130(c) of the Government Code allows a governmental body to redact the information described in section 552.130(a) without the necessity of seeking a decision from the attorney general. *See* Gov't Code § 552.130(c). If a governmental body redacts such information, it must notify the requestor in accordance with section 552.130(e). *See id.* § 552.130(d), (e). Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person's social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office. *See id.* § 552.147(b). Open Records Decision No. 684 serves as a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold certain categories of information, including personal e-mail addresses under section 552.137 of the Government Code, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision. *See* ORD 684 (2009).

Civil Procedure 192.5.<sup>2</sup> We have considered your arguments and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.<sup>3</sup>

Initially, you acknowledge the information at issue consists of a completed investigation subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Section 552.022(a)(1) provides for the required disclosure of “a completed report, audit, evaluation, or investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body,” unless the information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code or is made confidential under the Act or other law. Gov’t Code § 552.022(a)(1). You claim Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5 for the information at issue. The Texas Supreme Court has held the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure are “other law” for the purposes of section 552.022. *See In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.3d 328, 337 (Tex. 2001). Accordingly, we will address your claim under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5 for this information.

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 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 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 the information at issue was created in anticipation of litigation, has two parts. A governmental body must demonstrate (1) a reasonable person would have concluded from the totality of the circumstances surrounding the investigation there was a substantial chance litigation

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<sup>2</sup>We note you also seek to withhold the dates of birth of public citizens. In Open Records Letter No. 2016-04398 (2016), this office issued a previous determination to the agency authorizing it to withhold the dates of birth of public citizens under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy without requesting a decision from this office. *See Gov’t Code § 552.301(a)*; Open Records Decision No. 673 (2001) (listing elements of second type of previous determination under section 552.301(a) of the Government Code). Accordingly, the agency must withhold the dates of birth of public citizens in accordance with the previous determination issued in Open Records Letter No. 2016-04398.

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

would ensue and (2) the party resisting discovery believed in good faith there was a substantial chance 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 the materials at issue contain the mental impressions, opinions, conclusions, or legal theories of an attorney 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, orig. proceeding).

Furthermore, if a requestor seeks a governmental body’s entire litigation file, the governmental body may assert the file is excepted from disclosure in its entirety because such a request implicates the core work product aspect of the privilege. *See* ORD 677 at 5-6. Thus, in such a situation, if the governmental body demonstrates the file was created in anticipation of litigation, this office will presume the entire file is within the scope of the privilege. *See* Open Records Decision No. 647 at 5 (1996) (organization of attorney’s litigation file necessarily reflects attorney’s thought processes (citing *Nat'l Union Fire Ins. Co. v. Valdez*, 863 S.W.2d 458, 461 (Tex. 1993))); *see also* *Curry v. Walker*, 873 S.W.2d 379, 380 (Tex. 1994) (holding “the decision as to what to include in [the file] necessarily reveals the attorney’s thought processes concerning the prosecution or defense of the case”).

You inform us the agency “regulates and oversees all aspects of the certification, continuing education, and enforcement of standards of conduct for certified educators in Texas public schools under the authority of chapter 21 of the Education Code.” *See* Educ. Code §§ 21.031(a), .041. You also explain the agency litigates enforcement proceedings under the Administrative Procedure Act (the “APA”), chapter 2001 of the Government Code, and rules adopted by the agency under subchapter B of chapter 21 of the Education Code. *See id.* § 21.041(b)(7); 19 T.A.C. § 249.3. You state the submitted information consists of the entire case file pertaining to the agency’s investigation of alleged educator misconduct. You also state the file was created by attorneys, legal staff, and other representatives of the agency in anticipation of litigation. *Cf.* Open Records Decision No. 588 (1991) (contested case under APA constituted litigation for purposes of statutory predecessor to Gov’t Code § 552.103). Based on your representations and our review, we conclude the agency may withhold the submitted information as core attorney work product under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5.<sup>4</sup>

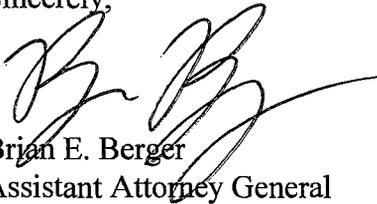
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<sup>4</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address your other arguments to withhold this information.

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian E. Berger", written over a horizontal line.

Brian E. Berger  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

BB/akg

Ref: ID# 602767

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)