



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

July 26, 2007

Ms. Laura C. Rodriguez
Walsh, Anderson, Brown, Schulze, & Aldridge, P.C.
P.O. Box 460606
San Antonio, Texas 78246

OR2007-09493

Dear Ms. Rodriguez:

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# 284792.

The Northside Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for information regarding interviews concerning specified individuals between March 2, 2007 and April 27, 2007. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.111 of the Government Code.¹ We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

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 section encompasses the attorney work product privilege found in rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure. *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:

(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

¹Although you raise rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure as a potential exception to disclosure, the submitted information is not subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. Therefore, this rule does not apply in this instance. See Open Records Decision No. 676 at 4 (2002).

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). A governmental body seeking to withhold information under this exception 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 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 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; ORD 677 at 7.

You state that the submitted information consists of handwritten notes created by the district's legal counsel, generated with the intent to advise the district on the best course of action with respect to the employment of a specified individual. You also state that the handwritten notes emphasize the facts which counsel deemed relevant in order to provide the district legal advice on an employment matter. You claim that the notes constitute the mental impressions, opinions, and conclusions of the district's attorney. However, upon review of the district's arguments and the information at issue, we find that you have not demonstrated that the information at issue was prepared for trial or in anticipation of litigation. Therefore, the district may not withhold any of the submitted information as attorney work product under section 552.111 of the Government Code.

We note that some of the submitted information may be subject to section 552.117 of the Government Code.² Section 552.117(a)(1) excepts from disclosure the home address, home telephone number, social security number, and family member information of a current or former official or employee of a governmental body who requests that this information be kept confidential under section 552.024 of the Government Code. Whether a particular piece of information is protected by section 552.117 must be determined at the time the request for it is made. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). Therefore, the district may only

²The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception like section 552.117 on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(1) if the employees at issue made requests for confidentiality under section 552.024 prior to the date on which the request for this information was made. The district may not withhold this information for employees who did not make a timely election. The remaining submitted information must be released.³

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).

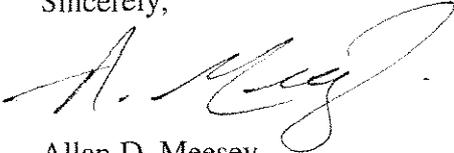
Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or

³We note that because the requestor has a special right of access to certain portions of the submitted information in this instance, the district must again seek a decision from this office if it receives another request for the same information from another requestor.

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 "A. Meesey". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "A" and a long, sweeping tail.

Allan D. Meesey
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

ADM/jb

Ref: ID# 284792

Enc. Submitted documents