



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

March 31, 2010

Ms. Andrea Sheehan
The Law Offices of Robert E. Luna, PC
4411 North Central Expressway
Dallas, Texas 75205

OR2010-04580

Dear Ms. Sheehan:

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# 374354.

The Carrollton-Farmers Branch Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for bills from two specified law firms pertaining to several specified topics, and information pertaining to costs associated with a specified election. You state some of the responsive information has been provided to the requestor. You claim portions of the submitted information are excepted from disclosure under sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.111 of the Government Code, as well as privileged under rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence and rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, you state the information you have marked is not responsive to the request because it does not pertain to the matters specified by the requestor. This ruling does not address the public availability of non-responsive information, and the district is not required to release non-responsive information in response to this request. Accordingly, we will address your arguments only with regard to the responsive information.

Next, we note, and you acknowledge, the submitted information is subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code. This section provides, in pertinent part:

(a) [T]he following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure under this chapter unless they are expressly confidential under other law:

...
(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. Therefore, the information must be released under section 552.022 unless it is confidential under other law. Sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.111 of the Government Code are discretionary exceptions to disclosure that protect a governmental body's interests and may be waived. *See id.* § 552.007; *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 Gov't Code § 552.103); Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 10-11 (2002) (attorney-client privilege under Gov't Code § 552.107(1) may be waived), 663 at 5 (1999) (governmental body may waive section 552.111), 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally). As such, sections 552.103, 552.107, and 552.111 are not other laws that make information confidential for the purposes of section 552.022(a)(16). Therefore, the district may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.103, section 552.107, or section 552.111 of the Government Code. You seek to withhold portions of the submitted information under rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence and rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure. The Texas Supreme Court has held the Texas Rules of Evidence and Texas Rules of Civil Procedure are "other law" within the meaning of section 552.022. *See In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.3d 328, 336 (Tex. 2001). We will therefore consider your assertions of the attorney-client privilege under rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence and the attorney work product privilege under rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure.

Texas Rule of Evidence 503 enacts the attorney-client privilege. Rule 503(b)(1) provides as follows:

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 it is 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 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. 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). *See Pittsburgh Corning Corp. v. Caldwell*, 861 S.W.2d 423, 427 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1993, no writ).

You assert portions of the submitted fee bills, which you have marked, include privileged attorney-client communications between district personnel and its outside counsel and staff. You state the information you have marked also contains communications between representatives of the district, the district's attorneys, and the attorney for the president of the district's Board of Trustees, who is a co-defendant with the district. You explain the president is being sued in her official capacity and the district and the president's attorney share a common legal interest. You indicate the communications at issue were made in furtherance of the rendition of legal services, and have not been, and were not intended to be, disclosed to third parties. Based on your representations and our review of the information at issue, we find the district has established the information we have marked is protected by the attorney-client privilege. Thus, the district may withhold the information we have marked pursuant to rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence. However, the remaining information documents communications with individuals you have not identified or do not document communications. Accordingly, none of the remaining information at issue may be withheld under Texas Rule of Evidence 503.

We next address your arguments under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5 for portions of the information in the submitted attorney fee bills. 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 that 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 that 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 that the information at issue was created in anticipation of litigation, has two parts. A governmental body must demonstrate 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 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 that 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 the information does not fall within the scope of the exceptions to the privilege enumerated in rule 192.5(c). See *Pittsburgh Corning Corp.*, 861 S.W.2d at 427.

You contend the submitted attorney fee bills contain attorney core work product that is protected by rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure. You state the information you have marked was created while specified litigation was pending and in the course of preparing for litigation. You further state the information you have marked reflects attorneys' mental impressions, conclusions, and legal theories about information and reveals strategy decisions and legal conclusions. Having considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the information at issue, we conclude the information we have marked in the attorney fee bills constitutes privileged attorney work product that may be withheld under rule 192.5. However, you have not demonstrated any of the remaining information you have marked in the submitted fee bills consists of mental impressions, opinions, conclusions, or legal theories of an attorney or an attorney's representative that were created for trial or in anticipation of litigation. We therefore conclude the district may not withhold any of the remaining information under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5.

In summary, the district may withhold the information we have marked under Texas Rule of Evidence 503 and the information we have marked under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5. The remaining information must be released to the requestor.

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.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php, 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 must be directed to the Cost Rules Administrator of the Office of the Attorney General, toll free at (888) 672-6787.

Sincerely,



Claire V. Morris Sloan
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

CVMS/jb

Ref: ID# 374354

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)