



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

March 13, 2013

Mr. David F. Brown
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OR2013-04259

Dear Mr. Brown:

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# 479904.

The Texas Windstorm Insurance Association (the "association"), which you represent, received two requests for all billing records and expense reports submitted to the association by Alvarez & Marsal Insurance Advisory Services, LLC ("AMIAS"), Martin, Disiere, Jefferson & Wisdom ("MDJW"), Reid, Jones, McRorie & Williams ("RJRW"), and a named association employee; all e-mails to or from a named association employee, including any that relate to the total cost of Hurricane Ike losses for the association in the last 90 days; e-mails to or from another named individual which relate to Hurricane Ike; e-mails that relate to the association and/or Hurricane Ike to or from nine specified individuals from August 1, 2008 to the date of the request; all original contracts, any communications regarding these contracts, and any information related to the bid process for this contract including any requests for proposals from AMIAS, MDJW, RJRW, and a specified association employee; multiple forms of information from MDJW including application for employment as counsel for the association, any expert reports prepared and used against the association, all conflicts disclosed, billing rates and expense guides, any communication made regarding litigation; any communications from AMIAS regarding litigation and employment; correspondence regarding the termination of a named firm and other related hiring correspondence; all billings, invoices and expense invoices for a specified association employee; and all reports performed by the same specified association employee and AMIAS

regarding reduction of costs for the association from January 1, 2009 to the date of the request.¹ You claim portions of the requested information are excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.107, and 552.136 of the Government Code and privileged under rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence and rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure. You also state release of the submitted information may implicate the proprietary interests of AMIAS and MDJW. Accordingly, you have notified AMIAS and MDJW of the request and of their right to submit arguments to this office as to why the requested information should not be released. *See* Gov't Code § 552.305(d) (permitting interested third party to submit to attorney general reasons why requested information should not be released); Open Records Decision No. 542 (1990) (statutory predecessor to section 552.305 permitted governmental body to rely on interested third party to raise and explain applicability of exception to disclosure under the circumstances). Further, you also notified the Texas Department of Insurance ("TDI") of the request for information and of its right to submit arguments to this office as to why the information should not be released. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (interested party may submit written comments regarding availability of requested information). We have received comments from AMIAS and TDI. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.² We have also received and considered one requestor's comments. *See id.*

Initially, we note the submitted information includes a notice of a public meeting of the association's board of directors. Notices of a governmental body's public meetings are specifically made public under provisions of the Open Meetings Act, chapter 551 of the Government Code. *See* Gov't Code §§ 551.041 (governmental body shall give written notice of date, hour, place, and subject of each meeting), .043 (notice of meeting of governmental body must be posted in place readily accessible to general public for at least 72 hours before scheduled time of meeting). As a general rule, the exceptions to disclosure found in the Act do not apply to information that other statutes make public. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 623 at 3 (1994), 525 at 3 (1989). Therefore, the meeting notice we have marked must be released.

¹You inform us the association requested, and received, clarification of one of the requests. *See* Gov't Code § 552.222. You further inform us the association provided one requestor with an estimate of charges and a request for a deposit for payment of those charges on January 8, 2013. *See id.* §§ 552.2615, .263(a). You state the association received a deposit for payment of the anticipated costs on January 16, 2013. Thus, January 16, 2013 is the date on which the association is deemed to have received the request. *See id.* § 552.263(e) (if governmental body requires deposit or bond for anticipated costs pursuant to section 552.263, request for information is considered to have been received on the date the governmental body receives deposit or bond).

²We assume that 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.

Next, AMIAS informs us some of the information at issue was the subject of a previous request for information, as a result of which this office issued Open Records Letter No. 2013-01240 (2013). In that ruling, we determined the association must withhold some of the information at issue under sections 552.110(b) and 552.136 of the Government Code. We understand the law, facts, and circumstances on which the previous ruling was based have not changed. Therefore, to the extent the information at issue is identical to the information ruled on in that ruling, we conclude the association must rely on Open Records Letter No. 2013-01240 as a previous determination and withhold the identical information in accordance with that ruling. *See* Open Records Decision No. 673 at 6-7 (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). However, because the remaining information at issue is not encompassed by the previous determination, we will consider the association's, AMIAS's, and TDI's arguments.

The submitted documents include information that is subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code, which provides in pertinent part:

(a) Without limiting the amount or kind of information that is public information under this chapter, the following categories of information are public information and not excepted from required disclosure unless made confidential under this chapter or other law:

...

(3) information in an account, voucher, or contract, relating to the receipt of expenditure of public or other funds by a governmental body;

...

(16) information that is in a bill for attorney's fees and that is not privileged under the attorney-client privilege;

(17) information that is also contained in a public court record[.]

Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(3), (16)-(17). The submitted information contains separation agreements subject to section 552.022(a)(3), attorney-fee bills subject to section 552.022(a)(16), and court-filed documents subject to section 552.022(a)(17). Although you seek to withhold this information under sections 552.103 and 552.107 of the Government Code, these sections are discretionary exceptions to disclosure that protect a governmental body's interests and may be waived. *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 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, the association may not withhold the information subject to section 552.022 under sections 552.103 and 552.107 of the Government Code. However, the Texas Supreme Court has held the Texas Rules of Evidence and the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure are “other law” that make information expressly confidential for the purposes of section 552.022. *See In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.3d 328, 336 (Tex. 2001). Therefore, we will consider your assertion 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 for the information subject to section 552.022. Additionally, because section 552.101 makes information confidential under the Act, we will address its applicability to the information subject to section 552.022.

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 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).

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* ORD 676 at 6-7. Thus, in order to withhold attorney-client privileged information from disclosure under rule 503, a governmental body must: (1) show that 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 that the communication is confidential by explaining that it was not intended to be disclosed to third persons and that it was made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the client. *Id.* 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 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 claim the submitted attorney-fee bills are confidential in their entirety under rule 503. However, as noted above, section 552.022(a)(16) of the Government Code provides information “that is *in* a bill for attorney’s fees” is not excepted from required disclosure unless it is confidential under other law or privileged under the attorney-client privilege. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.022(a)(16) (emphasis added). This provision, by its express language, does not permit the entirety of an attorney-fee bill to be withheld. *See also* Open Records Decision Nos. 676 (2002) (attorney fee-bill cannot be withheld in entirety on basis it contains or is attorney-client communication pursuant to language in section 552.022(a)(16)), 589 (1991) (information in attorney-fee bill excepted only to extent information reveals client confidences or attorney’s legal advice). Thus, the attorney-fee bills may not be withheld in their entirety.

You assert the fee bills include confidential communications between TDI, TDI’s representatives, the association, the association’s outside counsel, and the association’s representatives. You state pursuant to section 441.053 of the Insurance Code, TDI has administrative oversight of the association. *See* Ins. Code § 401.053(a) (commissioner can place insurer under supervision if necessary due to insurer’s insolvency, exceeding of powers, or failure to comply with the law). You explain this relationship places TDI in the role of supervisor over the association, which includes granting TDI immediate and complete access to any information, including confidential or privileged information, that is under the association’s control, the authority to review all claims payments, and access to all claims information, including documents, comments, payments, policy information, litigation information, and analysis. You further explain AMIAS is a management consultant firm engaged by TDI and assists TDI and the association in various matters including claims evaluation and settlements. You also explain RJRW is an independent adjustment services company hired by the association to conduct certain insurance adjustments for the association. You state these parties, the association, the association’s outside counsel, and the association’s representatives are all privileged parties because they share a common legal interest in regards to the matters at issue. *See* TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1)(c) (discussing

privilege among parties “concerning a matter of common interest”); *see also In re Auclair*, 961 F.2d 65, 69 (5th Cir. 1992) (citing *Hodges, Grant & Kaufmann v. United States Government*, 768 F.2d 719, 721 (5th Cir. 1985)) (attorney-client privilege not waived if privileged communication is shared with third person who has common legal interest with respect to subject matter of communication). You state these communications were made for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services to the association and have remained confidential. Based on your representations and our review, we find the information we have marked may be withheld under Texas Rule of Evidence 503.³ We note, however, that you have failed to identify some of the parties to the communications in the submitted attorney fee bills. *See* ORD 676 at 8 (governmental body must inform this office of identities and capacities of individuals to whom each communication at issue has been made; this office cannot necessarily assume that communication was made only among categories of individuals identified in rule 503). Additionally, some of the information you have marked does not indicate it was communicated. Therefore, we find you have failed to demonstrate that any of the remaining information at issue documents privileged attorney-client communications. Accordingly, none of the remaining information at issue may be withheld under Texas Rule of Evidence 503.

Rule 192.5 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure 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. 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 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

³As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

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 privileged 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 state the information at issue is protected by the attorney work product privilege because it contains detailed legal and risk analyses of claims, potential claims, and defenses. You further state this information was prepared or developed in the anticipation of litigation that would arise from or continue involving the claims described in the information at issue and that as of the date of the request, there are multiple pending claims involving the association. Upon review, we find you have failed to demonstrate how any of the remaining information consists of mental impressions, opinions, conclusions, or legal theories of an attorney or an attorney’s representative created for trial or in anticipation of litigation. Accordingly, the association may not withhold any of the remaining information at issue under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5.

Section 552.107(1) protects information that comes within the attorney-client privilege. The elements of the privilege under section 552.107(1) are the same as those discussed for rule 503 above. 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* ORD 676 at 6-7. 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 portions of the information at issue consist of communications among TDI, the association, the association’s outside legal counsel, the association’s representatives, and the association’s contractors. You state these communications were made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the association. You also state these communications were not intended to be, and have not been, disclosed to parties other than those encompassed by the attorney-client privilege. Based on your representations and our review, we find you have demonstrated the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the information we have marked. Accordingly, the association may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.⁴ However, we find you

⁴As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

have failed to demonstrate how the remaining information at issue consists of communications between privileged parties made for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services to the association. Accordingly, the remaining information at issue may not be withheld under section 552.107 of the Government Code.

Section 552.103 of the Government Code provides in part:

(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). A governmental body that claims an exception to disclosure under section 552.103 has the burden of providing relevant facts and documentation sufficient to establish the applicability of this exception to the information at issue. To meet this burden, the governmental body must demonstrate that (1) litigation was pending or reasonably anticipated on the date of its receipt of the request for information and (2) the information at issue is related to the pending or anticipated litigation. *See Univ. of Tex. Law Sch. v. Tex. Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479 (Tex. App.—Austin 1997, orig. proceeding); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.). Both elements of the test must be met in order for information to be excepted from disclosure under section 552.103. *See Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990).*

You assert portions of the information at issue relate to pending litigation. You state, and provide documentation showing, that prior to the date of the request, the association was involved in multiple lawsuits regarding the association's handling and payment of claims, primarily from Hurricane Ike, including the following lawsuits: *Luis Valencia v. Texas Windstorm Insurance Association*, Cause No. A-0192912 filed in the 58th Judicial District Court in Jefferson, County, Texas; *Juana Tennessee v. Texas Windstorm Insurance Association*, Cause No. E-0192908 filed in the 172nd Judicial District Court of Jefferson County, Texas; and *Jewel Smith v. Texas Windstorm Insurance Association*, Cause No. A-0192910 filed in the 5th Judicial Court of Jefferson County, Texas. Therefore, we find litigation was pending against the association at the time of the request. Further, based on your representations and our review, we find the information at issue is related to the pending

lawsuits. Accordingly, the association may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.103 of the Government Code.⁵

We note, however, once the information at issue has been obtained by all parties to the pending litigation through discovery or otherwise, no section 552.103(a) interest exists with respect to the information. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 349 (1982), 320 (1982). Thus, any information obtained from or provided to all other parties in the pending litigation is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.103(a) and must be disclosed. Further, the applicability of section 552.103(a) ends once the litigation has concluded. *See* Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 350 (1982).

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision.” Gov’t Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses information protected by other statutes. You contend some of the information is confidential under section 2210.105 of the Insurance Code, which provides, in pertinent part:

(g) The presence of the commissioner or the commissioner’s designated representative at a closed meeting does not waive or impair any privilege, including attorney-client privilege, that exists in statute or at common law.

Ins. Code § 2210.105(g). You assert that pursuant to section 2210.105(g) any document memorializing a communication in a closed meeting that is otherwise privileged remains exempt and not waived by the involvement of TDI. However, upon review, we find section 2210.105(g) neither expressly makes information confidential nor prohibits public disclosure of any information for purposes of section 552.101 of the Government Code. *See* Open Records Decision No. 487 at 2 (1987) (confidentiality under statutory predecessor to section 552.101 required express language making certain information confidential or stating information shall not be released to public); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 658 at 4 (1998) (statutory confidentiality provision must be express, and confidentiality requirement will not be implied from statutory structure). Therefore, we find none of the remaining information may be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 2210.105(g) of the Insurance Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also encompasses section 401.051 of the Insurance Code, which requires TDI, or an examiner appointed by TDI, to visit each insurance carrier and examine the carrier’s financial condition, ability to meet liabilities, and compliance with the laws affecting the conduct of the carrier’s business. Ins. Code § 401.051(a), (b). In connection with this examination process, section 401.058 states:

⁵As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address your remaining arguments against disclosure of this information.

(a) A final or preliminary examination report and any information obtained during an examination are confidential and are not subject to disclosure under [the Act].

(b) Subsection (a) applies if the examined carrier is under supervision or conservatorship. Subsection (a) does not apply to an examination conducted in connection with a liquidation or receivership under this code or another insurance law of this state.

Id. § 401.058. TDI argues the remaining information is excepted from disclosure under section 401.058 of the Insurance Code. However, the present request is for information held by the association, not TDI. TDI has not explained how or why section 401.058 would be applicable to information in the association's possession. *See* Open Records Decision No. 640 at 4 (1996) (TDI must withhold any information obtained from audit "work papers" that are "pertinent to the accountant's examination of the financial statements of an insurer" under statutory predecessor to section 401.058). Thus, TDI has failed to demonstrate how the remaining information is confidential under section 401.058 of the Insurance Code, and the association may not withhold it under section 552.101 of the Government Code on that basis.

AMIAS asserts portions of the submitted information consists of commercial or financial information, the release of which would cause the company substantial competitive harm. Section 552.110(b) protects "[c]ommercial or financial information for which it is demonstrated based on specific factual evidence that disclosure would cause substantial competitive harm to the person from whom the information was obtained[.]" Gov't Code § 552.110(b). This exception to disclosure requires a specific factual or evidentiary showing, not conclusory or generalized allegations, that substantial competitive injury would likely result from release of the information at issue. *Id.*; *see also* Open Records Decision No. 661 at 5-6 (1999) (to prevent disclosure of commercial or financial information, party must show by specific factual evidence, not conclusory or generalized allegations, that release of requested information would cause that party substantial competitive harm).

AMIAS argues release of the rates and the amount of time spent by the employees named in the submitted invoices would cause the company substantial competitive harm. Upon review, we conclude AMIAS has established the release of some of the information at issue, which we have marked, would cause the company substantial competitive injury. Therefore, the association must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.110(b). However, we find AMIAS has not made the specific factual or evidentiary showing required by section 552.110(b) that release of any of the remaining information at issue would cause the company substantial competitive harm. *See* Open Records Decision No. 319 at 3 (1982) (statutory predecessor to section 552.110 generally not applicable to information relating to organization and personnel, market studies, professional references, qualifications and

experience). We note the pricing information of a government contractor is generally not excepted under section 552.110(b) because we believe the public has a strong interest in the release of prices charged by a government contractor. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 514 (1988) (public has interest in knowing prices charged by government contractors), 319 at 3 (1982) (information relating to pricing is not ordinarily excepted from disclosure under statutory predecessor to section 552.110). *See generally* Dep't of Justice Guide to the Freedom of Information Act 344-345 (2009) (federal cases applying analogous Freedom of Information Act reasoning that disclosure of prices charged government is a cost of doing business with government). Accordingly, the association may not withhold any of the remaining information at issue under section 552.110(b) of the Government Code.

The association and AMIAS raise section 552.136 for portions of the remaining information. Section 552.136 of the Government Code states “[n]otwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, 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); *see also id.* § 552.136(a) (“defining access device”). This office has determined bank account and routing numbers are access device numbers for purposes of section 552.136. Accordingly, we find the association must withhold the bank account number and the routing number we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.

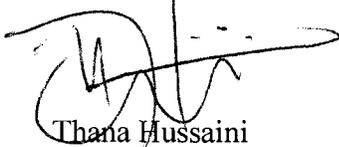
We note, an interested third party is allowed ten business days after the date of its receipt of the governmental body’s notice to submit its reasons, if any, as to why information relating to that party should not be released. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.305(d)(2)(B). As of the date of this letter, we have not received arguments from MDJW. Thus, MDJW has not demonstrated it has a protected proprietary interest in any of the submitted information. *See id.* § 552.110(a)–(b); Open Records Decision Nos. 661 at 5–6 (1999) (to prevent disclosure of commercial or financial information, party must show by specific factual evidence, not conclusory or generalized allegations, that release of requested information would cause that party substantial competitive harm), 552 at 5 (1990) (party must establish *prima facie* case that information is trade secret), 542 at 3. Accordingly, the association may not withhold the submitted information on the basis of any proprietary interests MDJW may have in the information.

In summary, the association must release the notice of public meeting of the association’s board of directors. The association must continue to rely on Open Records Letter No. 2013-02140 as a previous determination. The association may withhold the information we have marked under Texas Rule of Evidence 503. The association may withhold the information we have marked under sections 552.103 and 552.107 of the Government Code. The association must withhold the information we have marked under sections 552.110(b) and 552.136 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released.

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,



Thana Hussaini
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

TH/som

Ref: ID# 479904

Enc. Submitted documents

c: 2 Requestors
(w/o enclosures)

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