ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

October 8, 2004

Ms. Dorcas A. Green
Walsh, Anderson, Brown, Schulze & Aldridge, P.C.
P. O. Box 2156
Austin, Texas 78768

OR2004-8540

Dear Ms. Green:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 210718.

The Navarro Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received two requests for information related to a particular grievance filed by a named district employee. The first requestor seeks all information related to the grievance. The second requestor seeks copies of the Level 1 Grievance tape recording and Level 3 Grievance tape recording. You state that you have provided some information to one requestor, including the Level 1 Grievance tape recording, but claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure pursuant to sections 552.107 and 552.111 of the Government Code. You also claim that the Level 3 Grievance tape recording is excepted from disclosure pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

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. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. Section 551.104 of the Government Code makes the certified agenda or tape recording of a lawfully closed meeting confidential. A certified agenda or tape recording of a closed meeting is available for public inspection and copying only under a court order issued under section 551.104. *See* Gov't Code § 551.104(c); Open Records Decision No. 495 at 4 (1988). Section 551.146 of the Open Meetings Act makes it a criminal offense to disclose a certified agenda or tape recording of a lawfully closed meeting to a member of the public. The district

states the requested Level 3 Grievance tape recording is a closed-session audiotape. Based on this representation, we conclude that the district must withhold the requested Level 3 Grievance tape recording under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 551.104 of the Government Code.

Next, you argue that the submitted information, labeled Exhibits 3-34, is excepted from disclosure under section 552.107 of the Government Code, which protects information coming within the attorney-client privilege. 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. Open Records Decision No. 676 at 6-7 (2002).

First, a governmental body must demonstrate that the information constitutes or documents a communication. *Id.* at 7. Second, the communication must have been made "for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services" to the client governmental body. TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). The privilege does not apply when an attorney or representative is involved in some capacity other than that of providing or facilitating professional legal services to the client governmental body. *In re Texas Farmers Ins. Exch.*, 990 S.W.2d 337, 340 (Tex. App.–Texarkana 1999, orig. proceeding) (attorney-client privilege does not apply if attorney acting in capacity other than that of attorney). Governmental attorneys often act in capacities other than that of professional legal counsel, such as administrators, investigators, or managers. Thus, the mere fact that a communication involves an attorney for the government does not demonstrate this element. Third, the privilege applies only to communications between or among clients, client representatives, lawyers, and lawyer representatives. TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1)(A), (B), (C), (D), (E). Thus, a governmental body must inform this office of the identities and capacities of the individuals to whom each communication at issue has been made. Lastly, the attorney-client privilege applies only to a confidential communication, *id.* 503(b)(1), meaning it was "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).

Whether a communication meets this definition depends on the intent of the parties involved at the time the information was communicated. *Osborne v. Johnson*, 954 S.W.2d 180, 184 (Tex. App.–Waco 1997, no writ). Moreover, because the client may elect to waive the privilege at any time, a governmental body must explain that the confidentiality of a communication has been maintained. 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 that the submitted information consists of communications or notes of communications "made for the purpose of evaluating the allegations and facilitating the

rendition of professional legal services to the [d]istrict in relation to the grievance allegations." Having considered your representations and reviewed the information at issue, we find that you have established that the submitted documents constitute privileged attorney-client communications that may be withheld pursuant to section 552.107.

In summary, we conclude (1) the district must withhold the requested Level 3 Grievance tape recording under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 551.104 of the Government Code, and (2) the submitted information, labeled Exhibits 3-34, is excepted under section 552.107 of the Government Code. As our ruling is dispositive, we need not reach your remaining arguments.

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, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, 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 complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission 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. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. 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,

Sarah I. Swanson
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

SIS/krl

Ref: ID# 210718

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Darren C. Dunn
c/o Ms. Dorcas A. Green
Walsh, Anderson, Brown, Schulze & Aldridge, P.C.
P. O. Box 2156
Austin, Texas 78768

(w/o enclosures)