



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

November 15, 2007

Ms. Cary Grace
Assistant City Attorney
City of Austin
Law Department
P.O. Box 1088
Austin, Texas 78767-8828

OR2007-15059

Dear Ms. Grace:

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# 294705.

The Austin Police Department (the "department") received a request for all correspondence concerning a specified investigation. You claim that some of the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.107 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. Section 552.101 encompasses information made confidential by statutes such as sections 12.003 and 21.012 of the Human Resources Code. Section 12.003 provides in relevant part:

- (a) Except for purposes directly connected with the administration of the [Texas Department of Human Services'] assistance programs, it is an offense for a person to solicit, disclose, receive, or make use of, or to authorize,

knowingly permit, participate in, or acquiesce in the use of the names of, *or any information* concerning, persons applying for or receiving assistance if the information is directly or indirectly derived from the records, papers, files, or communications of the [Texas Department of Human Services] or acquired by employees of the [Texas Department of Human Services] in the performance of their official duties.

Hum. Res. Code § 12.003(a) (emphasis added). In Open Records Decision No. 584 (1991), this office concluded that “[t]he inclusion of the words ‘or any information’ juxtaposed with the prohibition on disclosure of the names of the [Texas Department of Human Services] clients clearly expresses a legislative intent to encompass the broadest range of individual client information and not merely the clients’ names and addresses.” ORD 584 at 3. Consequently, it is the specific information pertaining to individual clients, and not merely the clients’ identities, that is made confidential under section 12.003. *See* Hum. Res. Code § 21.012(a) (requiring provision of safeguards that restrict use or disclosure of information concerning applicants for or recipients of assistance programs to purposes directly connected with administration of programs); Open Records Decision No. 166 (1977). Further, section 21.012(b) provides that a governmental body other than the Health and Human Services Commission that holds client information must provide safeguards restricting the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants for or recipients of assistance programs to purposes directly connected with administration of the assistance programs. *See* Hum. Res. Code § 21.012(b).

You state that the information you have marked relates to or could identify recipients of the Health and Human Services Commission (the “commission”) benefits. You also inform us that in this instance the release of the information in question would not be for a purpose directly connected with the administration of the programs to which the information pertains. Based on your representations and our review of the information at issue, we conclude that portions of the information at issue, which we have marked, are confidential under section 12.003 of the Human Resources Code and must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code. However, we find that you have failed to demonstrate how the remaining information at issue discloses information concerning individual applicants and recipients of commission benefits. Therefore, the department may not withhold the remaining information under section 552.101 in conjunction with sections 12.003 and 21.012 of the Human Resources Code.

Section 552.107 of the Government Code protects information coming within the attorney-client privilege. Gov’t Code § 552.107. 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 Tex. 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 information you have marked consists of confidential attorney-client communications between an assistant city attorney and department staff. Further, you explain that these communications were made for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of professional legal services to the department. You also state that these communications have not been disclosed to third parties and that confidentiality has been maintained. Based on these representations and our review, we conclude that the department may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.107.

In summary, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 12.003 of the Human

Resources Code. The department may withhold the information you have marked under section 552.107 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released.¹

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

¹We note that portions of the requested information contain confidential information belonging to the requestor. However, the requestor has a special right of access to his own information. See Gov't Code § 552.023(b) (governmental body may not deny access to person to whom information relates on grounds that information is considered confidential by privacy principles). If the department receives a future request for this information from an individual other than the requestor, the department should again seek our decision.

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,



Loan Hong-Turney
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

LH/jh

Ref: ID# 294705

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Mr. Christopher N. Leleux
11605 Tallow Field Way
Austin, Texas 78758
(w/o enclosures)