



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

August 5, 2009

Ms. Neera Chatterjee
Office of General Counsel
The University of Texas System
201 West Seventh Street
Austin, Texas 78701-2902

OR2009-10805

Dear Ms. Chatterjee:

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# 351224.

The University of Texas at Brownsville (the "university") received a request for all records, including e-mails and attachments, regarding the non-renewal of the requestor's contract. You state you have made some information available to the requestor. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.107 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.¹

Initially, you state portions of the submitted information were the subject of previous requests for information, as a result of which this office issued Open Records Letter Nos. 2009-08451 (2009), 2009-09435 (2009), 2009-10331(2009), and 2009-10736 (2009). You have not indicated the facts and circumstances have changed since the issuance of these prior rulings. Thus, with regard to the submitted information that is identical to the information previously requested and ruled on by this office, we conclude the university must continue to rely on our rulings in Open Records Letter Nos. 2009-08451, 2009-09435, 2009-

¹We 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.

10331, and 2009-10736 as previous determinations and withhold or release the information at issue in accordance with those decisions. *See* Open Records Decision No. 673 (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 a prior attorney general ruling, ruling is addressed to same governmental body, and ruling concludes that information is or is not excepted from disclosure). To the extent the submitted information is not encompassed by the prior rulings, we will consider your submitted arguments.

Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information that comes 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 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 a capacity other than that of attorney). Third, the privilege applies only to communications between or among clients, client representatives, lawyers, and lawyer representatives. *See* TEX. R. EVID. 503(b)(1). 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, 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 e-mails constitute communications between university staff and university attorneys that were made for the purpose of providing legal advice to the university. You have identified the parties to the communications. You state that these communications were made in confidence and that their confidentiality has been maintained. Based on your representations and our review, we determine that the submitted information constitutes privileged attorney-client communications. Accordingly, the university may

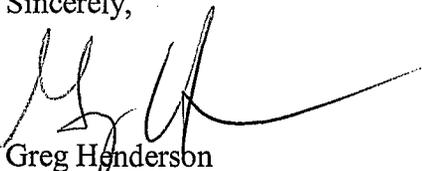
generally withhold the submitted information under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. However, we note that some of the individual e-mails contained in the submitted e-mail strings subject to section 552.107 consist of communications between the university and the requestor and thus are not privileged. Accordingly, to the extent these non-privileged e-mails exist separate and apart from the submitted e-mail strings, they may not be withheld under section 552.107 and must be released. We have marked these non-privileged e-mails.

In summary, to the extent any of the submitted information is encompassed by our prior rulings, the university must continue to rely on our decisions in Open Records Letters Nos. 2009-08451, 2009-09435, 2009-10331, and 2009-10736 and withhold or release such information in accordance with those rulings. To the extent the submitted information is not encompassed by our prior rulings, the information may generally be withheld under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code, but the non-privileged e-mails we have marked must be released to the extent they exist separate and apart from the submitted e-mail strings.

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 at (512) 475-2497.

Sincerely,



Greg Henderson
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

GH/rl

Ref: ID#351224

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)