



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

April 21, 2011

Ms. Sharon Alexander  
Associate General Counsel  
Texas Department of Transportation  
125 East 11<sup>th</sup> Street  
Austin, Texas 78701-2483

OR2011-05566

Dear Ms. Alexander:

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# 415290.

The Texas Department of Transportation (the "department") received eight requests, two from the same requestor, for information relating to a specified bid, including information relating to the bid tabulations and evaluations, the bidders' proposals, and any communications regarding the disqualification of one of the requestor's companies. You state you have released the pricing information of the winning bidder and some of the requested communications. You claim that the remaining communications are excepted from disclosure under section 552.107 of the Government Code. While you take no position with respect to the public availability of the remaining requested information, you state that the request may implicate the proprietary interests of Quality Traffic Data, LLC ("Quality"); Nixon Engineering; Quality Counts, LLC, Gloffic Engineering, Inc.; J. Copeland Enterprises; Southern Traffic Services, Inc.; Traffic Data Service; and The Traffic Group, Inc. Accordingly, you notified these entities of this request for information and of their right to submit arguments to this office as to why the information should not be released. *See* Gov't Code § 552.305(d); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 542 (1990) (statutory predecessor to section 552.305 permits governmental body to rely on interested third party to raise and explain applicability of exception in the Act in certain circumstances). Quality responded to the notice and argues its information is excepted from disclosure. We have considered the submitted arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

We note that an interested third party is allowed ten business days after the date of its receipt of the governmental body's notice under section 552.305(d) to submit its reasons, if any, as to why information relating to that party should be withheld from public disclosure. *See* Gov't Code § 552.305(d)(2)(B). As of the date of this letter, this office has not received comments from any of the remaining third parties explaining why their submitted information should not be released. Therefore, we have no basis to conclude that these third parties have a protected proprietary interest in the submitted information. *See id.* § 552.110; 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 department may not withhold any portion of the submitted proposals based upon the proprietary interests of the remaining third parties. As no further exceptions to the disclosure of this information have been raised, it must be released.

Quality argues its information is excepted under section 552.101 of the Government Code, which excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. However, Quality has not directed our attention to any law, nor are we aware of any law, under which any of this information is considered to be confidential for purposes of section 552.101 of the Government Code. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 611 at 1 (1992) (common-law privacy), 600 at 4 (1992) (constitutional privacy), 478 at 2 (1987) (statutory confidentiality). Therefore, the department may not withhold any portion of Quality's proposal under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

We note some of the remaining information is subject to common-law privacy.<sup>1</sup> Section 552.101 of the Government Code encompasses the doctrine of common-law privacy, which protects information that (1) contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts, the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 685 (Tex. 1976). To demonstrate the applicability of common-law privacy, both prongs of this test must be established. *Id.* at 681-82. This office has found that personal financial information not related to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is intimate and embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 600 (1992), 545 (1990), 523 (1989), 373 (1983) (sources of income not related to financial transaction between individual and governmental body protected under common-law privacy). We note the remaining information contains business ownership percentages and other personal financial information not related to a transaction between an

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<sup>1</sup>The Office of the Attorney General will raise mandatory exceptions on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

individual and a governmental body. This personal financial information is intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public interest. Accordingly, the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy.

We note the remaining information contains insurance policy numbers. Section 552.136 of the Government Code states that “[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; *see id.* § 552.136(a) (defining “access device”). This office has determined insurance policy numbers are “access device” numbers for purposes of section 552.136. Accordingly, the department must withhold the insurance policy numbers we have marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup>

You raise section 552.107 of the Government Code for the submitted e-mail communications. Section 552.107 protects information coming within the attorney-client privilege. *Id.* § 552.107(1). 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 a 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). 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.*, 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).

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<sup>2</sup>We note this office issued Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009), a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold ten categories of information, including insurance policy numbers under section 552.136 of the Government Code, without the necessity of requesting an attorney general decision.

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 pet.). 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). We note that communications with third party consultants with which a governmental body shares a privity of interest are protected. Open Records Decision Nos. 464 (1987), 429 (1985).

You assert the submitted e-mail communications constitute communications between department attorneys and department staff for the purpose of providing legal advice and communications between department attorneys and attorneys for the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts (the “comptroller”). You state these communication were confidential and that the department has not waived confidentiality. Upon review, we find the e-mails between department attorneys and department staff constitute privileged attorney-client communications. These e-mails, which we have marked, may be withheld under section 552.107 of the Government Code. However, the remaining information consists of e-mails between department attorneys and attorneys for the comptroller. You have failed to explain how the comptroller attorneys are privileged parties to these communications. Accordingly, the department may not withhold the remaining communications with non-privileged parties under section 552.107 of the Government Code.

In summary, the department must withhold the information we have marked in the submitted proposals under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. The department must withhold the insurance policy numbers we marked under section 552.136 of the Government Code. The department may withhold the e-mails we have marked under section 552.107 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released.<sup>3</sup>

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.

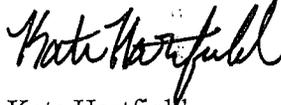
This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For more information concerning those rights and responsibilities, please visit our website at [http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index\\_orl.php](http://www.oag.state.tx.us/open/index_orl.php), or call the Office of the Attorney General’s Open Government Hotline, toll free,

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<sup>3</sup>We note the remaining information contains social security numbers, one of which you have redacted. Section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person’s social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act. See Gov’t Code § 552.147.

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,



Kate Hartfield  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

KH/em

Ref: ID# 415290

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor  
(w/o enclosures)

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