



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

June 22, 2011

Ms. Candice M. Gambrell
Assistant City Attorney
City of Houston Legal Department
P.O. Box 368
Houston, TX 77001-0368

OR2011-08909

Dear Ms. Gambrell:

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# 422340 (GC No. 18474).

The City of Houston (the "city") received a request for information relating to a named individual's suspension, alleged theft, and notice violations. You claim 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 information.

Initially, we note the submitted information pertains to an investigation completed by the city's Office of the Inspector General (the "OIG"), and is therefore subject to section 552.022(a)(1) of the Government Code. Section 552.022(a)(1) provides for required public disclosure of "a completed report, audit, evaluation, or investigation made of, for, or by a governmental body[,]" unless the information is expressly confidential under "other law" or excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code. Gov't Code § 552.022(a)(1). Although you claim the submitted information is subject to section 552.107(1) of the Government Code, that section protects a governmental body's interest and may be waived. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 10-11 (2002) (attorney-client privilege under section 552.107(1) may be waived), 665 at 2 n.5 (2000) (discretionary exceptions generally). As such, section 552.107(1) is not "other law" that makes information confidential for purposes of section 552.022. Accordingly, the information may not be withheld under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code. The Texas Supreme Court has held, however, the Texas Rules of Evidence are other law within the meaning of section 552.022. *See In re City of Georgetown*, 53 S.W.3d 328, 336

(Tex. 2001). The attorney-client privilege, which you claim under section 552.107(1), is found in rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence. Therefore, we will consider your attorney-client privilege argument under rule 503 for the submitted information.

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 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 the communication is confidential by explaining it was not intended to be disclosed to third persons and it was made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the client. Upon a demonstration of all three factors, the information is privileged and 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). *Pittsburgh Corning Corp. v. Caldwell*, 861 S.W.2d 423, 427 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1993, no writ).

You state, and provide documentation showing, that pursuant to City of Houston Executive Order 1-39 (Revised), the OIG is a division of the Office of the City Attorney and acts under that office's supervision. You also state the submitted information consists of communications to and from employees of the OIG in their capacity as attorney representatives and various city employees in their capacity as clients and client representatives that were made in furtherance of the rendition of professional legal services to the city. You claim these communications were not intended for release to third parties, and the confidentiality of the communications has been maintained. Therefore, based on your representations and our review, we conclude the city may withhold the submitted information on the basis of the attorney-client privilege under rule 503 of the Texas Rules of Evidence.

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,



Mack T. Harrison
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MTH/em

Ref: ID# 422340

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)