



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

November 10, 2011

Mr. Frank J. Garza
For VIA Metropolitan Transit Authority
Davidson & Troilo, P.C.
7550 West IH-10, Suite 800
San Antonio, Texas 78229-5815

OR2011-16634

Dear Mr. Garza:

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# 436013.

The VIA Metropolitan Transit Authority (the "authority"), which you represent, received a request for communications between authority board members and staff during a specified period concerning the procurement of a new audit firm. You ask whether some of the submitted information is subject to the Act. You claim some of the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.104 and 552.107 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we address your inquiry as to whether the information submitted as Exhibit B is subject to the Act. The Act is applicable to "public information." *See* Gov't Code § 552.021. Section 552.002 of the Act provides that "public information" consists of "information that is collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business: (1) by a governmental body; or (2) for a governmental body and the governmental body owns the information or has a right of access to it." *Id.* § 552.002(a). Thus, virtually all of the information in a governmental body's physical possession constitutes public information and, thus, is subject to the Act. *Id.* § 552.002(a)(1); *see* Open Records Decision Nos. 549 at 4 (1990), 514 at 1-2 (1988). The Act also encompasses information that a governmental body does not physically possess, if the information is collected, assembled, or maintained for the governmental body, and the

governmental body owns the information or has a right of access to it. Gov't Code § 552.002(a)(2); *see* Open Records Decision No. 462 at 4 (1987). Moreover, section 552.001 of the Act provides it is the policy of this state that each person is entitled, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, at all times to complete information about the affairs of government and the official acts of public officials and employees. *See* Gov't Code § 552.001(a).

We further note the characterization of information as “public information” under the Act is not dependent on whether the requested records are in the possession of an individual or whether a governmental body has a particular policy or procedure that establishes a governmental body's access to the information. *See* Open Records Decision No. 635 at 3-4 (1995) (finding that information does not fall outside definition of “public information” in Act merely because individual member of governmental body possesses information rather than governmental body as whole); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 425 (1985) (concluding, among other things, that information sent to individual school trustees' homes was public information because it related to official business of governmental body) (overruled on other grounds by Open Records Decision No. 439 (1986)). Furthermore, this office has found information in a public official's personal e-mail account and home telephone records may be subject to the Act where the public official uses the personal e-mail account and home telephone to conduct public business. *See* ORD 635 at 6-7 (appointment calendar owned by a public official or employee is subject to the Act when it is maintained by another public employee and used for public business). You state the authority's board members used their personal e-mail accounts to send the e-mails you have submitted as Exhibit B. Upon review, we find these e-mails concern official business conducted by the board members and were assembled in connection with the transaction of official authority business. Thus, they constitute “public information” as defined by section 552.002(a) of the Government Code and are, therefore, subject to the Act.

We turn next to your claimed exceptions. Section 552.104 of the Government Code excepts from required public disclosure “information which, if released, would give advantage to a competitor or bidder.” Gov't Code § 552.104(a). The purpose of section 552.104 is to protect the purchasing interests of a governmental body in competitive bidding situations where the governmental body wishes to withhold information in order to obtain more favorable offers. *See* Open Records Decision No. 592 (1991) (statutory predecessor to section 552.104 designed to protect interests of governmental body in competitive situation, and not interests of private parties submitting information to government). Section 552.104 protects information from disclosure if the governmental body demonstrates potential harm to its interests in a particular competitive situation. *See* Open Records Decision No. 463 (1987). Generally, section 552.104 does not except bids from disclosure after bidding is completed and the contract has been executed. *See* Open Records Decision No. 541 (1990). Furthermore, section 552.104 does not apply when there is only a single individual or entity seeking a contract because there are no “competitors” for that contract. *See* Open Records Decision No. 331 (1982).

You state the authority's board had solicited proposals for outside auditor services, and prior to the board's vote to approve a contract, the procurement process was canceled and the authority's Audit Committee was given the responsibility of starting the process again. You state that releasing the board's communications regarding the previous procurement process would provide future bidders with a unfair advantage and harm the authority's negotiating position in the new procurement. Based on your representations and our review, we conclude the authority may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.104 of the Government Code until a contract is executed.¹ *See* Open Records Decision No. 170 at 2 (1977) (release of bids while negotiation of proposed contract is underway would necessarily result in an advantage to certain bidders at the expense of others and could be detrimental to the public interest in the contract under negotiation). However, we find the authority has not demonstrated how release of the remaining information would give an unfair advantage to a competitor or bidder or harm the authority's negotiating position. Accordingly, the authority may not withhold the remaining information under section 552.104 of the Government Code.

Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information coming within the attorney-client privilege. Gov't Code § 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, lawyer representatives, and a lawyer representing another party in a pending action and concerning a matter of common interest therein. *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, *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

¹As our ruling is dispositive, we do not address your remaining argument under section 552.107 for some of this information.

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, orig. proceeding). 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 the information submitted as Exhibit D consists of communications between the authority’s board members, staff, and attorneys. You explain these communications were made to provide confidential legal advice, and they have remained confidential. Based on your representations and our review, we agree the authority may withhold the information at issue under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.137 of the Government Code provides, “an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body is confidential and not subject to disclosure under [the Act],” unless the owner of the e-mail address has affirmatively consented to its release or the e-mail address is specifically excluded by subsection (c).² Gov’t Code § 552.137(a)–(c). Upon review, we find the authority must withhold the e-mail addresses we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners of the e-mail addresses have affirmatively consented to their release.³

In summary, the information submitted as Exhibit B is public information subject to the Act. The authority may withhold the information we have marked in Exhibit C under section 552.104 of the Government Code. The authority may withhold the information at issue in Exhibit D under section 552.107 of the Government Code. The authority must withhold the e-mail addresses we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners have consented to their release. The remaining information must be released.

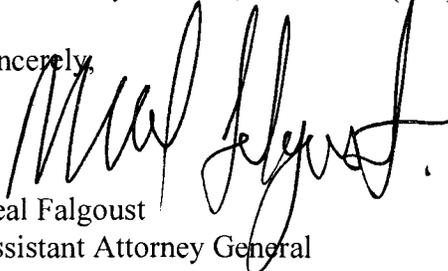
This letter ruling is limited to the particular information at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other information or any other circumstances.

²The Office of the Attorney General will raise a mandatory exception on behalf of a governmental body but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

³We note this office has issued Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009), a previous determination to all governmental bodies authorizing them to withhold ten categories of information, including an e-mail address of a member of the public under section 552.137 of the Government Code, without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office.

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Neal Falgoust". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Neal Falgoust
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

NF/agn

Ref: ID# 436013

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)