



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

June 25, 2012

Ms. Leticia D. McGowan
School Attorney
Dallas Independent School District
3700 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75204-5491

OR2012-09782

Dear Ms. McGowan:

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# 457015 (ORR# 11097).

The Dallas Independent School District (the "district") received a request for (1) all e-mails, documents, reports, memos, investigations, and reviews about district construction workers with felonies receiving district badges for a specified time period; (2) all e-mails, documents, reports, memos, investigations, and reviews mentioning Marsh USA, Inc. for a specified time period; and (3) the name of the subcontractor and his company's name assigned to conduct background reviews of district construction workers who were subsequently fired. You claim that the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.107 of the Government Code.¹ 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

¹Although you raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the attorney-client privilege encompassed by the Texas Rules of Evidence, this office has concluded that section 552.101 does not encompass discovery privileges. See Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 1-2 (2002), 575 at 2 (1990). Furthermore, we note section 552.107 of the Government Code is the proper exception to raise when asserting the attorney-client privilege for information not subject to section 552.022 of the Government Code.

Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses criminal history record information (“CHRI”). Chapter 411 authorizes the Texas Department of Public Safety (the “DPS”) to compile and maintain CHRI from law enforcement agencies throughout the state and to provide access to authorized persons to federal criminal history records. *See id.* §§ 411.042, .087. Section 411.0845 of the Government Code provides in relevant part:

(a) The [DPS] shall establish an electronic clearinghouse and subscription service to provide [CHRI] to a particular person entitled to receive [CHRI] and updates to a particular record to which the person has subscribed under this subchapter.

(b) On receiving a request for [CHRI] from a person entitled to such information under this subchapter, the [DPS] shall provide through the electronic clearinghouse:

(1) the [CHRI] reported to the [DPS] or the Federal Bureau of Investigation relating to the individual who is the subject of the request; or

(2) a statement that the individual who is the subject of the request does not have any [CHRI] reported to the [DPS] or the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

...

(d) The [DPS] shall ensure that the information described by Subsection (b) is provided only to a person otherwise entitled to obtain [CHRI] under this subchapter. Information collected under this section is confidential and is not subject to disclosure under [the Act].

Id. § 411.0845(a)-(b), (d). Section 411.097(b) of the Government Code provides in part, “[a] school district . . . is entitled to obtain from [DPS CHRI] maintained by [DPS] that the district . . . is required or authorized to obtain under Subchapter C, Chapter 22, Education Code, that relates to a[n] . . . employee of the district[.]” *Id.* § 411.097(b). Pursuant to section 22.083(a-1) of the Education Code, a school district is authorized to obtain CHRI from DPS’s electronic clearinghouse. *See* Educ. Code § 22.083(a-1)(1). Section 22.08391(d) of the Education Code states any CHRI received by a school district is subject to section 411.097(d) of the Government Code. *Id.* § 22.08391(d). Section 411.097 provides in relevant part:

(d) [CHRI] obtained by a school district . . . in the original form or any subsequent form:

(1) may not be released to any person except:

- (A) the individual who is the subject of the information;
- (B) the Texas Education Agency;
- (C) the State Board for Educator Certification;
- (D) the chief personnel officer of the transportation company, if the information is obtained under Subsection (a)(2); or
- (E) by court order [and]

(2) is not subject to disclosure as provided by Chapter 552[.]

Gov't Code § 411.097(d). You assert portions of the submitted information consist of CHRI obtained from DPS in accordance with chapter 22 of the Education Code. Upon review, we find the CHRI we have marked must be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with sections 411.0845 and 411.097(d) of the Government Code. However, we find the remaining information does not consist of CHRI obtained from DPS in accordance with chapter 22 of the Education Code. Thus, the remaining information may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with sections 411.0845 and 411.097(d) of the Government Code.

Section 552.107(1) 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 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). Governmental attorneys often act in capacities other than that of professional legal counsel, such as administrators, investigators, or managers. Thus, the mere fact 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 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 some of the submitted information consists of communications between district representatives and legal counsel created for the purpose of soliciting legal advice and legal interpretation of issues. You state these communications were intended to be, and we understand they have remained, confidential. Based on your representations and our review, we find the district may withhold the e-mails we have marked under section 552.107 of the Government Code. However, we find you have failed to demonstrate the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the remaining information. Thus, the district may not withhold any portion of the remaining information under section 552.107 of the Government Code.

We note the remaining information at issue contains an e-mail address which may be subject to section 552.137 of the Government Code.² Section 552.137 excepts from disclosure “an e-mail address of a member of the public that is provided for the purpose of communicating electronically with a governmental body,” unless the member of the public consents to its release or the e-mail address is of a type specifically excluded by subsection (c). Gov’t Code § 552.137(a)-(c). The e-mail address at issue is not excluded by subsection (c). Accordingly, the district must withhold the e-mail address we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owner of the address affirmatively consents to its public disclosure.

It appears some of the remaining information at issue may be protected by copyright. A custodian of public records must comply with the copyright law and is not required to furnish copies of records that are copyrighted. Open Records Decision No. 180 at 3 (1977). A governmental body must allow inspection of copyrighted materials unless an exception applies to the information. *Id.*; *see* Open Records Decision No. 109 (1975). If a member of the public wishes to make copies of copyrighted materials, the person must do so unassisted by the governmental body. In making copies, the member of the public assumes the duty of compliance with the copyright law and the risk of a copyright infringement suit.

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

In summary, the district must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with sections 411.0845 and 411.097(d) of the Government Code and may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.107 of the Government Code. The district must withhold the e-mail address we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owner of the address affirmatively consents to its public disclosure. The remaining information must be released, but any information protected by copyright may only be released in accordance with copyright law.

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,



Nneka Kanu
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

NK/bhf

Ref: ID# 457015

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)