



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

July 30, 2012

Ms. Melissa A. Mihalick
Counsel for the College of the Mainland
Bracewell & Giuliani
711 Louisiana Street, Suite 2300
Houston, Texas 77002-2770

OR2012-11858

Dear Ms. Mihalick:

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# 460386.

The College of the Mainland (the "college"), which you represent, received a request for the contents of the requestor's college e-mail account for a specified time period, all documentation of discussions or references to the requestor's contract renewal that occurred among or between certain individuals, and all documentation pertaining to any plan in existence prior to a specified date that outlines a specified situation.¹ You state have released or will release some information to the requestor. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.107, 552.111, and 552.116 of the

¹You state the college sought clarification from the requestor with respect to a portion of the request. See Gov't Code § 552.222 (providing that if request for information is unclear, governmental body may ask requestor to clarify request).

Government Code.² We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted representative sample of information.³

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 Code § 552.101. Section 552.101 encompasses information made confidential by other statutes, such as section 21.355 of the Education Code, which provides that “[a] document evaluating the performance of a teacher or administrator is confidential.” See Educ. Code § 21.355(a). This office has interpreted section 21.355 to apply to any document that evaluates, as that term is commonly understood, the performance of a teacher or an administrator. See Open Records Decision No. 643 (1996). In Open Records Decision No. 643, we determined for the purposes of section 21.355, the word “teacher” means a person who is required to, and does in fact, hold a certificate or permit required under chapter 21 of the Education Code and is teaching at the time of his or her evaluation. *Id.* We also have determined the word “administrator” in section 21.355 means a person who is required to and does in fact hold an administrator’s certificate under subchapter B of chapter 21 of the Education Code and is performing the functions of an administrator, as that term is commonly defined, at the time of the evaluation. *Id.* We have further determined that “teacher interns, teacher trainees, librarians, educational aids and counselors cannot be teachers or administrators for purposes of section 21.355.” See *id.* at 5.

You contend the submitted self-evaluation forms and administrative unit review in Exhibit D are confidential under section 21.355. However, this office has found section 21.355 of the Education Code, which provides for the confidentiality of evaluations of school district teachers and administrators, does not apply to junior or community colleges. Accordingly, the college may not withhold any portion of Exhibit D under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 21.355 of the Education Code.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code also 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,

²Although you also raise section 552.102 of the Government Code, you make no arguments to support this exception. Accordingly, we assume the college no longer asserts this exception. See Gov’t Code § 552.301(e) (governmental body must provide comments stating why exceptions raised should apply to information requested).

³We 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.

both prongs of this test must be demonstrated. *Id.* at 681-82. The types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *Id.* at 683. In addition, this office has found some kinds of medical information or information indicating disabilities or specific illnesses is protected by common-law privacy. See Open Records Decision Nos. 470 (1987) (illness from severe emotional and job-related stress), 455 (1987) (prescription drugs, illnesses, operations, and physical handicaps). This office has also found personal financial information not relating to a financial transaction between an individual and a governmental body is generally protected by common-law privacy. See Open Records Decision No. 545 (1990) (deferred compensation information, participation in voluntary investment program, election of optional insurance coverage, mortgage payments, assets, bills, and credit history). We note, however, the public generally has a legitimate interest in information that relates to public employment and public employees. See Open Records Decision Nos. 542 (1990), 470 at 4 (1987) (public has legitimate interest in job qualifications and performance of public employees), 444 at 5-6 (1986) (public has legitimate interest in knowing reasons for dismissal, demotion, promotion, or resignation of public employees), 432 at 2 (1984) (scope of public employee privacy is narrow). Upon review, we conclude portions of Exhibit C are highly intimate or embarrassing and of no legitimate public concern. Thus, the college must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy. However, none of the remaining information in Exhibit C is highly intimate or embarrassing and a matter of no legitimate public concern. Therefore, the college may not withhold any of the remaining information in Exhibit C under section 552.101 in conjunction with common-law privacy.

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 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 that a communication involves an attorney for the government does not demonstrate this element. Third, the privilege applies to only 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 to only 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). 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 Exhibit E consists of communications between college employees, representatives, and legal counsel that were made for the purpose of providing legal services to the college. You state the communications were intended to be confidential and have remained confidential. Based on your representations and our review, we find Exhibit E consists of privileged attorney-client communications that the college may withhold under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.111 excepts from disclosure “an interagency or intraagency memorandum or letter that would not be available by law to a party in litigation with the agency.” Gov’t Code § 552.111. This exception encompasses the deliberative process privilege. *See Open Records Decision No. 615 at 2 (1993)*. The purpose of section 552.111 is to protect advice, opinion, and recommendation in the decisional process and to encourage open and frank discussion in the deliberative process. *See Austin v. City of San Antonio*, 630 S.W.2d 391, 394 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1982, no writ); *see also Open Records Decision No. 538 at 1-2 (1990)*.

In Open Records Decision No. 615 (1993), this office re-examined the statutory predecessor to section 552.111 in light of the decision in *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ). We determined that section 552.111 excepts only those internal communications that consist of advice, opinions, recommendations and other material reflecting the policymaking processes of the governmental body. *See ORD 615 at 5*. A governmental body’s policymaking functions do not encompass routine internal administrative or personnel matters, and disclosure of information about such matters will not inhibit free discussion of policy issues among agency personnel. *See id.*; *see also City of Garland v. The Dallas Morning News*, 22 S.W.3d 351 (Tex. 2000) (section 552.111 not applicable to personnel-related communications that did not involve policymaking). A governmental body’s policymaking functions do include

administrative and personnel matters of broad scope that affect the governmental body's policy mission. *See* Open Records Decision No. 631 at 3 (1995). Further, section 552.111 does not protect facts and written observations of facts and events that are severable from advice, opinions, and recommendations. *See* ORD 615 at 5. But, if factual information is so inextricably intertwined with material involving advice, opinion, or recommendation as to make severance of the factual data impractical, the factual information also may be withheld under section 552.111. *See* Open Records Decision No. 313 at 3 (1982).

This office also has concluded that a preliminary draft of a document that is intended for public release in its final form necessarily represents the drafter's advice, opinion, and recommendation with regard to the form and content of the final document, so as to be excepted from disclosure under section 552.111. *See* Open Records Decision No. 559 at 2 (1990) (applying statutory predecessor). Section 552.111 protects factual information in the draft that also will be included in the final version of the document. *See id.* at 2-3. Thus, section 552.111 encompasses the entire contents, including comments, underlining, deletions, and proofreading marks, of a preliminary draft of a policymaking document that will be released to the public in its final form. *See id.* at 2.

You state Exhibit G consists of inter-agency communications and drafts of proposed revisions to college policies. We understand the college policies are intended for public release in their final form. Upon review, we find the college may withhold the information we have marked under section 552.111 of the Government Code. However, we find the remaining information you seek to withhold consists of general administrative and purely factual information. Therefore, we conclude you have failed to demonstrate how the deliberative process privilege applies to the remaining information you seek to withhold, and the college may not withhold this information pursuant to the deliberative process privilege under section 552.111.

Section 552.116 of the Government Code provides:

(a) An audit working paper of an audit of the state auditor or the auditor of a state agency, an institution of higher education as defined by Section 61.003, Education Code, a county, a municipality, a school district, a hospital district, or a joint board operating under Section 22.074, Transportation Code, including any audit relating to the criminal history background check of a public school employee, is excepted from [required public disclosure under the Act]. If information in an audit working paper is also maintained in another record, that other record is not excepted from [required public disclosure] by this section.

(b) In this section:

(1) "Audit" means an audit authorized or required by a statute of this state or the United States, the charter or an ordinance of a municipality, an order of the commissioners court of a county, the bylaws adopted by or other action of the governing board of a hospital district, a resolution or other action of a board of trustees of a school district, including an audit by the district relating to the criminal history background check of a public school employee, or a resolution or other action of a joint board described by Subsection (a) and includes an investigation.

(2) "Audit working paper" includes all information, documentary or otherwise, prepared or maintained in conducting an audit or preparing an audit report, including:

(A) intra-agency and interagency communications; and

(B) drafts of the audit report or portions of those drafts.

Gov't Code § 552.116. You state the college is an institution of higher education as defined by section 61.003 of the Education Code. You explain Exhibit F consists of audit working papers that were created during an internal audit conducted by the college. We understand this audit is authorized by the Texas Internal Auditing Act, chapter 2101 of the Texas Government Code. *See id.* §§ 2102.003 (defining types of audits), .005 (requiring state agencies to conduct internal audits), .007 (relating to duties of internal auditor). Based on your representations and our review, we agree Exhibit F consists of audit working papers under section 552.116 of the Government Code. Therefore, the college may withhold Exhibit F under section 552.116 of the Government Code.

We note the remaining information contains information that may be subject to section 552.117 of the Government Code and information that is subject to section 552.137 of the Government Code.⁴ Section 552.117(a)(1) excepts from disclosure the current and former home addresses and telephone numbers, emergency contact information, social security numbers, and family member information of current or former officials or employees of a governmental body who request this information be kept confidential under section 552.024 of the Government Code. *Id.* § 552.117(a). We note section 552.117 also applies to the personal cellular telephone number of a current or former official or employee of a governmental body, provided the cellular telephone service is not paid for by a governmental body. *See Open Records Decision No. 506 at 5-6 (1988)* (section 552.117 not

⁴The 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).*

applicable to cellular telephone numbers paid for by governmental body and intended for official use). Whether information is protected by section 552.117(a)(1) must be determined at the time the request for it is made. *See* Open Records Decision No. 530 at 5 (1989). The college may only withhold information under section 552.117(a)(1) on behalf of current or former officials or employees who made a request for confidentiality under section 552.024 prior to the date on which the request for this information was made. Therefore, if the individuals whose information is at issue timely requested confidentiality under section 552.024 of the Government Code, the college must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(1); however, the marked cellular telephone number may be withheld only if a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone service. Conversely, if the individuals at issue did not timely request confidentiality under section 552.024 or a governmental body pays for the marked cellular telephone service, the college may not withhold the marked information under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code.

Section 552.137 of the Government Code 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). Accordingly, the college must withhold the personal e-mail addresses we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners of the addresses affirmatively consent to their public disclosure.⁵

In summary, the college must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common-law privacy. The college may withhold Exhibit E under section 552.107(1) of the Government Code, the information we have marked in Exhibit G under section 552.111 of the Government Code, and Exhibit F under section 552.116 of the Government Code. If the individuals whose information is at issue timely requested confidentiality under section 552.024 of the Government Code, the college must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(1) of the Government Code; however, the marked cellular telephone number may be withheld only if a governmental body does not pay for the cellular telephone service. The college must withhold the personal e-mail addresses we have marked under section 552.137 of the Government Code, unless the owners of the addresses affirmatively consent to their public disclosure. The remaining information must be released.

⁵Open Records Decision No. 684 (2009) is a previous determination authorizing all governmental bodies 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 an attorney general decision.

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# 460386

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)