



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

September 13, 2012

Mr. Clyde A. Pine, Jr.
Attorney for El Paso Independent School District
Mounce, Green, Myers, Safi, Paxson & Galatzan
P.O. Box 1977
El Paso, Texas 79999-1977

OR2012-14606

Dear Mr. Pine:

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# 465778.

The El Paso Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for documents the district asked staff to sign pertaining to investigations during a specified time period. You claim the submitted information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.107 of the Government Code and privileged under Texas Rule of Evidence 503, Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 192.5, and Texas Disciplinary Rule of Professional Conduct 1.05.¹ We have considered your arguments and reviewed the submitted information.

¹We first note, and you acknowledge, that although you raise section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with Texas Rule of Evidence 503, this office has concluded section 552.101 does not encompass discovery privileges. See Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 1-2 (2002), 575 at 2 (1990). Section 552.107 are the proper exception to raise when asserting the attorney-client privilege for information not subject to required disclosure under section 552.022 of the Government Code. See ORD 676 at 1-2, Open Records Decision No. 677 (2002). We also note section 552.101 does not encompass rule 1.05 of the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct. Therefore, we do not address your claims under section 552.101. We next note that although you also raise section 552.022 of the Government Code, section 552.022 is not an exception to disclosure. Rather, section 552.022 enumerates categories of information that are not excepted from disclosure unless they are made confidential under the Act or other law. See Gov't Code § 552.022.

Section 552.107(1) of the Government Code protects information coming within the attorney-client privilege. 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). 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).

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 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 the submitted information consists of statements made by district employees to district attorneys. You state the communications were made for the purpose of facilitating the rendition of legal services to the district, and were intended to be, and have remained, confidential. Based on your representations and our review, we find you have demonstrated the applicability of the attorney-client privilege to the submitted information. Accordingly, the district may withhold the submitted information under section 552.107(1).²

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.

²Because our ruling is dispositive, we do not address your remaining arguments against disclosure.

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,



Misty Haberer Barham
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MHB/bs

Ref: ID# 465778

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Requestor
(w/o enclosures)